
NURS 231 PATHOPHYS FINAL EXAM ONE NEWEST ACTUAL
EXAM WITH COMPLETE QUESTIONS AND CORRECT VERIFIED
ANSWERS (DETAILED ANSWERS) ALREADY GRADED A+ 100%
GUARANTEED TO PASS CONCEPTS

Lack of nerve stimulation can cause cells to atrophy - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-
>>>>>>>True

proportion of people with a disease who are positive for the disease ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>sensitivity

how likely the same result will occur if repeated - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-
>>>>>>>reliability

how a tool measures what it is intended to measure - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-
>>>>>>>validity

people without the disease who are negative on a given test - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-
>>>>>>>specificity

Which is NOT true of the cytoskeleton? - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>it includes peroxisomes and proteasomes

Which of the following are true of the cell? Select all that apply. - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>1: Proteins carry out the functions of the cell membrane

2:Lysosomes are the digestive system of the cell

3:Microfilaments are thin, threadlike cytoplasmic structures

A bodybuilder's muscles will display hyperplasia. - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>False

Barrett esophagus

is an example of dysplasia - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>>false

hypertrophy is an increase in the size of an organ or tissue caused by an increase in the number of cells - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>True

Which are true of the cell membrane? Select all that apply. - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>1: Controls the transport of materials from the outside fluids to within
2:Helps with the conduction of electrical currents in nerve and muscle cells
3: Aids in the regulation of cell growth and proliferation

Which are false of the mitochondria? Select all that apply. - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>1: They are found far from the site of energy consumption.
2:They control free radicals.

High blood pressure is an example of which of the following? |

✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>pathophysiology

A patient complains of chest pain and an elevated blood pressure. What are these examples of? - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>signs and symptoms

Which of the following is true of a test's sensitivity? - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-

>>>>>>>If negative, it can safely be assumed that the person does not have a disease

Chemical agents (poison, alcohol) are examples of which of the following? |

✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Etiologic factors

Define tertiary prevention and give an example: - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-

>>>>>>>Tertiary prevention occurs after a disease has been diagnosed and clinical intervention is needed to reduce complications or deterioration. One example is the use of certain medications one must take after a heart attack to help reduce the risk of a future event or death.

Compare and contrast the two types of gangrenous necrosis. |

✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>In dry gangrene the affected tissue becomes dry and shrinks, the skin wrinkles, and its color changes to dark brown or black. The spread of dry gangrene is slow. It results from a cut off in arterial blood supply and is a form of coagulation necrosis. In wet gangrene, the affected area is cold, swollen, and pulseless. The skin is moist, black, and under tension. Blebs form on the surface, liquefaction occurs, and a foul odor is caused by bacterial action. The spread of tissue damage is rapid.

Explain what necrosis is and give an example and description of one type of necrosis. - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>necrosis is cell death to an organ or tissue with still being apart of a living person. An example of this would be liquefactive necrosis. this is when the cells die and the catalytic enzymes do not get destroyed after the cells death. This could cause necrosis

sunburn - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>radiation injury

obesity - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>nutritional imbalances

reactive oxygen species - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>free radical injury

low oxygen to tissues - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>hypoxic cell injury

fractures - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>physical agents

OTC drugs - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Chemical injury

hypothermia - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>physical agents

radiation treatment - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>radiation injury

lead toxicity - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>chemical injury

bacteria - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>biologic agents