

1. Which of the following best defines pathophysiology?
 - A. Study of normal body structure
 - B. Study of abnormal function due to disease
 - C. Study of drug interactions
 - D. Study of microorganisms

2. Anatomy is primarily concerned with:
 - A. Function
 - B. Structure
 - C. Disease progression
 - D. Chemical reactions

3. Physiology focuses on:
 - A. Structural abnormalities
 - B. Functional processes of the body
 - C. Genetic mutations only
 - D. Drug metabolism

4. Which term describes a stable internal environment?
 - A. Homeostasis
 - B. Adaptation
 - C. Mutation
 - D. Necrosis

5. Failure of homeostasis leads to:
 - A. Normal function
 - B. Disease
 - C. Adaptation only
 - D. Regeneration

6. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of disease?
 - A. Any infection
 - B. Disturbance in normal structure or function
 - C. Only genetic disorders
 - D. Only acute conditions

7. Etiology refers to:
 - A. Symptoms of disease
 - B. Cause of disease

C. Treatment of disease

D. Diagnosis only

8. A risk factor is best described as:

A. A direct cause of disease

B. A condition increasing the likelihood of disease

C. A symptom

D. A complication

9. Which is an example of a modifiable risk factor?

A. Age

B. Gender

C. Smoking

D. Genetics

10. Pathogenesis refers to:

A. Cause of disease

B. Development and progression of disease

C. Treatment

D. Prevention

11. A symptom is:

A. Objective sign

B. Patient-reported experience

C. Laboratory finding

D. Imaging result

12. A sign is:

A. Subjective feeling

B. Objective measurable finding

C. Genetic trait

D. Risk factor

13. Which of the following is a syndrome?

A. Single symptom

B. Group of signs and symptoms occurring together

C. Cause of disease

D. Risk factor

14. Complication refers to:

- A. Cause of disease
- B. Secondary problem arising from disease
- C. Early symptom
- D. Diagnosis

15. Acute disease is characterized by:

- A. Slow onset
- B. Short duration
- C. Lifelong persistence
- D. Genetic origin only

16. Chronic disease is characterized by:

- A. Rapid onset
- B. Short duration
- C. Long-lasting condition
- D. Always fatal

17. Which term describes structural change in cells due to stress?

- A. Adaptation
- B. Mutation
- C. Infection
- D. Necrosis

18. Hypertrophy refers to:

- A. Increase in cell number
- B. Increase in cell size
- C. Cell death
- D. Cell mutation

19. Hyperplasia refers to:

- A. Increase in size
- B. Increase in number of cells
- C. Decrease in size
- D. Cell injury

20. Atrophy refers to:

- A. Increase in size
- B. Decrease in size
- C. Cell death

D. Inflammation

21. Metaplasia is best defined as:

- A. Cell death
- B. Replacement of one cell type by another
- C. Increase in number
- D. Mutation

22. Necrosis is:

- A. Controlled cell death
- B. Uncontrolled cell death due to injury
- C. Cell growth
- D. Adaptation

23. Apoptosis differs from necrosis in that it is:

- A. Always harmful
- B. Programmed cell death
- C. Caused by trauma only
- D. Random

24. Inflammation is primarily a response to:

- A. Normal physiology
- B. Tissue injury or infection
- C. Genetic mutation only
- D. Aging

25. Which of the following best describes homeostatic imbalance?

- A. Perfect regulation
- B. Failure of body systems to maintain stability
- C. Increase in metabolism
- D. Genetic mutation

Answer Key:

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. A

- 5. B
- 6. B
- 7. B
- 8. B
- 9. C
- 10. B
- 11. B
- 12. B
- 13. B
- 14. B
- 15. B
- 16. C
- 17. A
- 18. B
- 19. B
- 20. B
- 21. B
- 22. B
- 23. B
- 24. B
- 25. B