

Chapter 02: Inflammation Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. All of the following are cardinal signs of inflammation *except*:
- Calor (heat)
 - Rubor (redness)
 - Tumor (swelling)
 - Dolar (pain)
 - Odor (smell)

ANS: E DIF: 1 REF: P.22 OBJ: 16

2. Dilation of arterioles results in:
- Anemia
 - Hyperemia
 - Vasoconstriction
 - Hemorrhage
 - Ischemia

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: P.23 OBJ: 3

3. Release of histamine at the site of inflammation causes:
- Increased vascular permeability
 - Decreased vascular permeability
 - Accumulation of neutrophils
 - Accumulation of platelets
 - Activation of the complement system

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: P.24 OBJ: 2

4. Bradykinin is formed in the plasma through the activation of what element?
- Bradykinin
 - Histamine
 - Complement membrane attack complex
 - Hageman factor
 - Prostaglandin

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: P.25 OBJ: 6

5. Aspirin can inhibit some aspects of inflammation by inhibiting the synthesis of:
- Histamine
 - Prostaglandin and thromboxane
 - Serotonin
 - Hageman factor
 - Arachidonic acid

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: P.27 OBJ: 7

6. A bacterial throat infection (“strep throat”) is associated with a white exudates surrounded by reddened mucosa. This is an example of:
- Serous inflammation
 - Fibrinous inflammation

- c. Abscess
- d. Gangrene
- e. Ulcerative inflammation

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: P.31 OBJ: 15

7. The center of an abscess contains:
- a. Caseous necrosis
 - b. Calcification
 - c. Pus
 - d. Eosinophils
 - e. Fibrous tissue

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: P.31 OBJ: 15

8. Granulomas consist of all of the following *except*:
- a. Lymphocytes
 - b. Macrophages
 - c. Epithelioid cells
 - d. Giant cells
 - e. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes

ANS: E DIF: 2 REF: P.33 OBJ: 14

9. Which is the most common cause of delayed healing of a skin wound caused by a traffic accident?
- a. Lack of vitamin B
 - b. Lack of vitamin C
 - c. Zinc deficiency
 - d. Infection
 - e. Diabetes mellitus

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: P.37 OBJ: 19

10. Hypertrophic scars are called:
- a. Granuloma
 - b. Granulation tissue
 - c. Proud flesh
 - d. Keloid
 - e. Dehiscence

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: P.37 OBJ: 13

11. Inflammation involves all of the following *except*:
- a. Soluble mediators
 - b. Nerves
 - c. Blood cells
 - d. Vessels
 - e. All of the above

ANS: E DIF: 1 REF: P.22 OBJ: 1

12. The permeability of the capillary walls and postcapillary venules changes in response to inflammation in all of the following situations *except*:
- a. Decreased pressure inside the congested blood vessel
 - b. Increased pressure outside the congested blood vessel
 - c. Increase in the circulation of oxygen and nutrients

- d. Lysis of leukocytes and platelets
- e. Uptake of soluble mediators

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: P.24 OBJ: 3

13. Which vitamin is known to prevent scurvy and promote wound healing?
- a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin B₆
 - c. Vitamin B₁₂
 - d. Vitamin C
 - e. Vitamin D

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: P.36 OBJ: 18

14. Inflammation cannot develop:
- a. In living tissue
 - b. After a minor laceration
 - c. Postmortem
 - d. From massive bleeding

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: P.22 OBJ: 12

15. What is mediated by prostaglandins that are released by pyrogens in the hypothalamic center?
- a. Swelling
 - b. Pain
 - c. Inflammation
 - d. Sweating
 - e. Fever

ANS: E DIF: 3 REF: P.34 OBJ: 17