

1. A myocardial infarction is commonly referred to as a _____.
 - A. Heart Attack
 - B. Heart Block
 - C. Heart Shutdown
 - D. Heart Rupture
 - E. None of the above
2. Which of the following terms refers to *decreased* blood flow to heart muscle that is temporary?
 - A. Tamponade
 - B. Syncope
 - C. Dyspnea
 - D. Ischemia
 - E. Palpitation
3. What is the gradual narrowing of arteries due to plaque referred to as?
 - A. Congestive Heart Failure
 - B. Atherosclerosis
 - C. Atrial Fibrillation
 - D. Bradycardia
 - E. Tachycardia
4. A buildup of which lipoprotein can cause the disease in the previous question?
 - A. BDL
 - B. VLDL
 - C. LDL
 - D. HDL
 - E. IDL
5. Which EKG wave is absent in a patient with Atrial Fibrillation?
 - A. P wave
 - B. Q wave
 - C. R wave
 - D. S wave
 - E. T wave
6. True/False: The answer to question 2 can precede the disease in question 1.
 - A. True
 - B. False

7. What is another name for a cerebrovascular accident?
- A. Fainting
 - B. Fatigue
 - C. Stroke
 - D. Heart Attack
 - E. Hemorrhage
8. What is the name for a temporary version of a cerebrovascular accident that does not cause permanent damage?
- A. Temporary Blockage
 - B. Dyspnea
 - C. Tamponade
 - D. Transient Ischemic Attack
 - E. None of the above
9. High blood pressure is referred to as _____.
- A. Hypotension
 - B. Inoculation
 - C. Hypernemia
 - D. Hypertension
 - E. None of the above
10. What is an inadequacy of the heart's ability to pump blood through the body?
- A. Congestive Heart Failure
 - B. Atherosclerosis
 - C. Atrial Fibrillation
 - D. Myocardial Infarction
 - E. Bradycardia
11. A heart rate above _____ beats per minute is referred to as _____.
- A. 60, Bradycardia
 - B. 100, Bradycardia
 - C. 60, Tachycardia
 - D. 100, Tachycardia
 - E. None of the above

12. A heart rate below ____ beats per minute is referred to as _____ .

- A. 60 , Bradycardia
- B. 100 , Bradycardia
- C. 60, Tachycardia
- D. 100, Tachycardia
- E. None of the above

13. Chest pain after exertion is referred to as _____ .

- A. Occlusion
- B. Angina
- C. Ischemia
- D. Infarction
- E. Cyanosis

14. The answer to the previous question is often the direct result of what?

- A. Answer to question 1
- B. Answer to question 2
- C. Answer to question 7
- D. Answer to question 8
- E. None of the above

15. Which body system did the previous fourteen questions pertain to?

- A. Lymphatic
- B. Excretory
- C. Cardiovascular

16. Lymphedema is due to an accumulation of _____ .

- A. Lymph
- B. Interstitial Fluid
- C. Blood
- D. A & B
- E. A,B, & C

17. Elephantitis is a severe form of lymphedema caused by a _____ .

- A. Virus
- B. Bacterium
- C. Prion
- D. Fungus
- E. Parasitic Worm

18. Based on your answer to the previous question, what is the descriptor of the type of pathogen you chose?
- A. Lamellar
 - B. Streptococcus
 - C. Filarial
 - D. Creutzfeldt
 - E. None of the above
19. Which organism spreads this pathogen?
- A. Bird
 - B. Tick
 - C. Frog
 - D. Mosquito
 - E. None of the above
20. The spreading of cancer cells from the original site is referred to as what?
- A. Inoculation
 - B. Metastasis
 - C. Angiogenesis
 - D. B & C
 - E. None of the above
21. True/False: Cancer cells can spread through lymph nodes.
- A. True
 - B. False
22. True/False: Lymphatic capillaries are impermeable to cancer cells.
- A. True
 - B. False
23. Which lymphoma has a higher mortality rate?
- A. Hodgkin
 - B. Non-Hodgkin
24. Which lymphoma is more widespread throughout the body?
- A. Hodgkin
 - B. Non-Hodgkin

25. Reed-Sternberg cells are an artifact of which disease?
- A. Lymphedema
 - B. Lymphadenopathy
 - C. Hodgkin Lymphoma
 - D. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
 - E. B & C
26. What cells are Reed-Sternberg cells derived from?
- A. Cytotoxic T cells
 - B. Helper T cells
 - C. B cells
 - D. Proerythroblasts
 - E. Mesenchymal Cells
27. How many nuclei do Reed-Sternberg cells possess?
- A. None
 - B. One
 - C. Two
 - D. More than two
 - E. C & D
28. True/False: A ruptured spleen can be a deadly occurrence primarily due to ensuing infection.
- A. True
 - B. False
29. True/False: Surgical removal of the spleen means that the patient requires an eventual transplant of a donor spleen.
- A. True
 - B. False
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31. A disorder in which the flow of urine is blocked is referred to as _____ .

- A. Sclerotic
- B. Incontinence
- C. Hyperplasia
- D. Obstructive
- E. None of the above

32. Blood in the urine is called _____ .

- A. Hematoma
- B. Hematuria
- C. Hemopoin
- D. Hematein
- E. None of the above

33. True/False: Kidney stones are a common cause of blood in the urine.

- A. True
- B. False

34. Glomerulonephritis involves an inflammation of which aspect of the nephron?

- A. Glomerulus
- B. Proximal Convolute Tubule
- C. Loop of Henle
- D. Distal Convolute Tubule
- E. Collecting Duct

35. True/False: Blood in the urine is not a symptom associated with glomerulonephritis.

- A. True
- B. False

36. Glomerular crescent formation is characteristic of a _____ progression of glomerulonephritis.

- A. Rapid
- B. Prolonged

37. Which bacterium is the most common cause of a urinary tract infection?
- A. *Vibrio cholerae*
 - B. *Helicobacter pylori*
 - C. *Escherichia Coli*
 - D. *Campylobacter jejuni*
 - E. *Micrococcus luteus*
38. Excessive protein in the urine is called _____ .
- A. Proteinoma
 - B. Peptideria
 - C. Proteinuria
 - D. Hyperproteinism
 - E. None of the above
39. True/False: Excessive protein in the urine is a sign of glomerulosclerosis.
- A. True
 - B. False
40. Glomerulosclerosis involves the scarring of which aspect of the nephron?
- A. Glomerulus
 - B. Proximal Convoluted Tubule
 - C. Loop of Henle
 - D. Distal Convoluted Tubule
 - E. Collecting Duct
41. True/False: Glomerulosclerosis can be reversed.
- A. True
 - B. False
42. True/False: Renal failure can technically only involve partial failure of kidney function.
- A. True
 - B. False

43. Incontinence is a loss of the body's control of _____ .
- A. Nephrons
 - B. Ureters
 - C. The bladder
 - D. The urethra
 - E. None of the above
44. Which of the following is a correct description of the manifestation of benign prostatic hyperplasia?
- A. A non malignant form of cancer that affects the bladder.
 - B. A non malignant enlargement of the bladder.
 - C. A non malignant shrinking of the bladder
 - D. A & B
 - E. None of the above
45. Which body system did the previous fourteen questions pertain to?
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