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MO-212
Week 2 homework
Book chapter 3

Short answer

1. Neoplasm is an excessive and abnormal growth of tissue. A tumor is an abnormal mass which may be filled with fluid or solid
2. The appearance and growth pattern and tissue of origin or type of tissue from which they grow
3. Carcinoma is the largest group of malignant neoplasms
4. Benign
5. The difference is the appearance

True/false

6. T
7. T
8. F
9. F
10. T

Matching

11. E
D
B
G
C
F
A
J
H
I

Case studies

1. A
2. A

Chapter 4

Short answer

1. Surface barrier (skin) is a physical barrier and prevents the entry of microscopic organisms into the body
Inflammation- the inflammation response is activated if the foreign invaders are bacteria are successful in penetrating the skin
Immune response- the reaction of immune responses is slower than the reaction of inflammatory response it has the ability to kill the foreign invader
2. Step one injury to tissue, step 2 constriction of micro circulation arterioles capillaries and venues step 3 dilation of circulation step 4 release of histamine step 5 increase of permeability of micro circulation step 6 exudate/ edema step 7 increase in blood viscosity in micro circulation step 8 decrease in blood flow through micro circulation step 9 margination step 10 migration step 11 phagocytes step 13 tissue repair
3. The histamine dilates the capillaries venues and arterioles making the capillaries leak. The blood fluid that leak out into the tissue is known as

inflammatory exudates. Inflammatory lesions refers to the discontinuity of a particular tissue in the affected area.

4. Redness in the affected area do to heavy blood flow. Heat because of blood flow. Swelling because of the leakage of inflammatory exudates. Pain because of the pressure applied by swelling on the nerve endings. Loss of function.
5. Keloid is a scar formed on the skin because of the excessive formation of collagen. It's a raised scar on the outer surface of the body. Adhesion is the formation of fibrous band if the scar tissue is in the operated pattern of the organ it clings to the adjoining or closest organ and occurs inside the body.
6. Similarities between bacteria and virus are they both don't need oxygen to survive they require a host cell, they are microscopic. The differences are bacteria can be killed by antibiotics a virus can not, bacteria can self produce while a virus needs a host to reproduce, bacteria is larger in size and a bacteria is a living organism and a virus is non living.
7. Blood tests can help in knowing the presence of bacteria or pathogens. Culture and sensitivity tests help in identifying the particular pathogen present and helps in identifying the treatment necessary to eliminate the pathogen. Antigen antibody reactive test identifies the type of pathogen present by testing the antigen of the pathogen. Skin test uses antigen to test the presence of foreign microorganisms.

Fill in the blanks

8. Motility cells, facultative mitosis cells, non-invading cells
9. Regeneration and fibrous connective tissue repair
10. Healing by first intention
11. Tissue damage and inflammation
12. Dead tissue and debris

Case studies

1. A
2. A

Chapter 5

Short answer

1. Defense homeostasis and surveillance
2. Immunodeficient autoimmune iso-immune
3. Skins test, blood count, antinuclear antibody, rheumatoid factor
4. A
D
A
B
C
C
5. A,B,D,F

True/ false

6. F
7. T
8. T
9. T
10. T

Case studies

1. A
2. A

Chapter 6

Short answer

1. The major function of the muscular skeletal system is it provides support stability and movement.
2. Swelling, deformity, pain, and decreased mobility.
3. MRI, CT scan, X ray and BMD

Fill in the blank

4. Bone, joints, ligaments, muscles, and tendons
5. Tendons
6. Diarthrosis
7. Osteoarthritis
8. Rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis

Matching

9. C
A
F
E
C
B
D

Case studies

1. A
2. A