

MA 114 Objective Questions

1. The chain of infection consists of what six parts?

Infectious Agent, Reservoir Host, Portal of Exit, Mode of Transmission, Portal of Entry, and Susceptible Host.

2. What are some of the body's natural protective mechanisms?

Skin, tears, cilia, mucus membranes, and pH of body fluids.

3. What does PPE stand for and why is it important?

PPE stands for personal protective equipment and it is important because it helps keep us safe from possible infected bodily fluids and sick people.

4. Are antibiotics able to destroy viral infections? Why or why not?

Antibiotics cannot destroy viral infections because they are not strong enough and cannot kill a viral infection. Viral infections need to run its course throughout the body, and patients can only take medicine to help treat the symptoms.

5. What is antibiotic resistance?

Antibiotic resistance is when an antibiotic is used inappropriately to treat an infection, and it could make the infection worse.

6. Humoral immunity may be acquired in more than 1 way. What are the ways? Briefly explain the difference.

People can

7. Name the four different types of infections and describe the difference of each.

Acute infection- short infections with rapid onset of symptoms.

Chronic infection- infection that occurs over a long period of time, possibly life.

Latent infection- persistent infection that cycles through periods of remission and relapse.

Opportunistic infection- caused by organisms, not pathogenic. Occurs in host.

8. List five factors that can influence a patient's vital signs.

Genetics, sex, age, stress, physical activity, and external factors.

9. What are the cardinal vital signs?

Cardinal vital signs is the official name for types of vital signs. This includes respiration, pulse, temperature, and blood pressure.

10. Why is it important to check a patient's height and weight regularly?

A patient's height and weight can be helpful in determining a diagnosis. Checking them regularly can also determine how healthy and active the patient is. Weight and height can also help determine the body mass index of a person, which is important to their health and what is happening inside their body.

11. Name the phases of Korotkoff sounds and describe each one.

Phase I- The first sound heard as the cuff deflates

Phase II- More blood moves through the cuff as it deflates, which causes a swishing sound, and the sounds could completely disappear as well

Phase III- high amounts of blood will travel down into the artery, a sharp tapping sound will return

Phase IV- sound changes to a soft tapping, which can become muffled due to the blood flowing freely. These sounds continue until they hit zero

Phase V- all sounds disappear, last hearing sound is the diastolic pressure

12. Explain the difference between hypertension and hypotension.

Hypertension is high blood pressure, and hypotension is low blood pressure.

13. Why is it important to use the correct cuff size on a patient when obtaining their blood pressure?

Blood pressure can become elevated from 5 mm Hg to 6 mm Hg if the wrong size cuff is used on an individual. The reading could also be incorrect if the cuff size is too big or too small.

14. Name the 8 sites that a pulse can be obtained.

Temporal, Carotid, Brachial, Radial, Femoral, Popliteal, Dorsalis pedis, and Apical.

15. When obtaining a blood pressure, there are actually two readings that we obtain. What are they?

The two readings are called systolic pressure and diastolic pressure. Systolic pressure is the highest level of pressure, and diastolic is the lowest pressure level reading.