



84a MBLE_x Prep

ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology

- Pathology Basics
- Medications
- Integumentary Pathology



84a MBLEx Prep

Class Outline

5 minutes	Attendance, Breath of Arrival, and Reminders
10 minutes	Lecture:
25 minutes	Lecture:
15 minutes	Active study skills:
60 minutes	Total



84a MBLEx Prep

Class Outline

Quizzes:

- 84a Kinesiology Quiz (pectoralis major, pectoralis minor, coracobrachialis, biceps brachii, sternocleidomastoid, and scalenes) **NOW!!!**
- 87a Kinesiology Quiz (semispinalis, splenius capitis, and splenius cervicis)

Spot Checks:

- 84b Orthopedic Massage: Spot Check – Thoracic Outlet
- 87b Orthopedic Massage: Touch Assessment

Assignments:

- 85a Orthopedic Massage: Outside Massages (2 due at the start of class)

Preparation for upcoming classes:

- 85a Orthopedic Massage: Introduction – Neck Pain
 - Trail Guide: semispinalis capitis, splenius capitis, and splenius cervicis.
 - Packet J: 109-112.
- 85b Orthopedic Massage: Technique Demo and Practice - Neck Pain
 - Packet J: 113-116.



Classroom Rules

Punctuality - everybody's time is precious

- Be ready to learn at the start of class; we'll have you out of here on time
- Tardiness: arriving late, returning late after breaks, leaving during class, leaving early

The following are not allowed:

- Bare feet
- Side talking
- Lying down
- Inappropriate clothing
- Food or drink except water
- Phones that are visible in the classroom, bathrooms, or internship

You will receive one verbal warning, then you'll have to leave the room.



Pathology

Pathology Basics

- Basic Terminology 9-29
- Pathology Categories 33-37
- Inflammation 41-59
- Signs & Symptoms 63-73
- Acute, Subacute, & Chronic 77-83
- Indications & Contraindications 87-93
- Etiology 97-103
- Systemic Disease 107-111
- Disease Transmission 115-121
- Cancer 125-131
- Malignant 135-139
- Idiopathic 143-147
- Diagnosis & Prognosis 151-155



Pathology

Medications

- Basic Terminology 159-166
- Effects of Medications 170-200
- Muscle Relaxants 204-210
- COPD 214-220
- Anticoagulants 224-236
- NSAIDs 240-248
- Analgesics 252-262
- Laxatives 266-268
- Anticonvulsants 272-280
- Antitussives 284-286
- Diabetes 290-304
- Injection Sites 308-314
- Antifungals 318-320
- Peripheral Neuropathy 324-332
- Antidepressants 336-344
- Heart Medications 348-362
- Diuretics 366-368
- Antiulcer 372-376
- Decongestants 388-390

Medications, continued

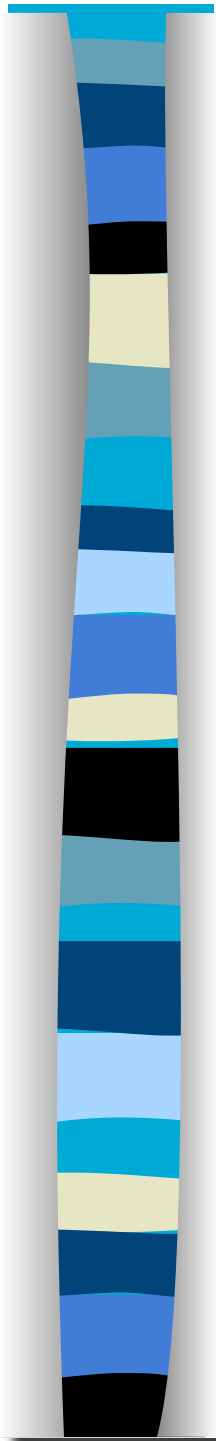
- Antianxiety 394-398
- Antidiarrheal 402-404
- Antihistamines 408-412
- Chemotherapy 416-418
- Antiparkinson 422-424
- Antibacterial 428-430
- Antilipemic 434-436
- Antipsychotics 440-442
- Corticosteroids 446-448
- Thyroid Medications 452-456



Pathology

Integumentary Pathology

- Burns 460-462
- Benign Tumors 466-468
- Skin Coloration 472-478
- Keratin & Non-contagious 482-488
- Skin Lesions 492-588
- Parasites & Contagious 592-606
- Bacterial & Contagious 610-626
- Fungal & Contagious 630-652
- Cancer 656-704
- Viral and Contagious 708-718





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Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Basic Terminology



Basic Terminology

What is the study of disease?

- A. Pharmacology
- B. Etiology
- C. Pathology
- D. Histology

Q



Basic Terminology

What is the study of disease?

- A. Pharmacology
- B. Etiology
- C. Pathology**
- D. Histology

A



Basic Terminology

An abnormal condition that results in medically significant symptoms and often has a known cause is:

- A. Pathogens
- B. Histamine agents
- C. Idiopathic agents
- D. Disease

Q



Basic Terminology

An abnormal condition that results in medically significant symptoms and often has a known cause is:

- A. Pathogens
- B. Histamine agents
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- D. Disease**

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Basic Terminology

What is disease?

- A. A situation where localized blood flow causes predictable symptoms of nausea and headache
- B. A condition of abnormal function involving redness, heat, swelling, and pain
- C. A situation where the increased volume of erythrocytes lead to common symptoms of rapid heartbeat and higher metabolism
- D. A condition of abnormal function involving structures of body systems

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A



Basic Terminology

A multidisciplinary approach to health care for people facing serious illnesses is often called:

- A. Wellness care
- B. Therapeutic intervention
- C. Palliative care
- D. Pathogenic intervention

Q



Basic Terminology

A multidisciplinary approach to health care for people facing serious illnesses is often called:

- A. Wellness care
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A



Basic Terminology

New behaviors that offset a weakness as when the body adopts a new way of moving as a means to protect a weakened area and to manage the resulting loss of function are called:

- A. Adopting patterns
- B. Adjustment methods
- C. Loss of function methods
- D. Compensation patterns

Q



Basic Terminology

New behaviors that offset a weakness as when the body adopts a new way of moving as a means to protect a weakened area and to manage the resulting loss of function are called:

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- D. Compensation patterns**

A



Basic Terminology

What is a wound or damage to the body caused by an extreme external force?

- A. Traumatic injury
- B. Psychological injury
- C. Pathogenic injury
- D. Chronic injury

Q



Basic Terminology

What is a wound or damage to the body caused by an extreme external force?

- A. Traumatic injury**
- B. Psychological injury
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A



Basic Terminology

A serious injury to a person's body, or a very difficult or unpleasant experience that causes a person to have mental or emotional problems for a period of time following the experience, is known as:

- A. Depression syndromes
- B. Inflammation
- C. Pathogenic response
- D. Trauma

Q



Basic Terminology

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- B. Inflammation
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Basic Terminology

What is a syndrome?

- A. A group of signs or symptoms that occur together to present a pattern that defines a particular disease
- B. When a large number of people in several regions all experience a disease at the same time
- C. The rate at which a disease occurs within a group or area
- D. When a number of deaths resulting from a disease are tallied in a given time period

Q



Basic Terminology

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- D. When a number of deaths resulting from a disease are tallied in a given time period

A



Basic Terminology

What does pathology examine?

- A. Disease or abnormal function
- B. Characteristics, causes, and effects of muscle mechanics
- C. Signs, idiopathy, and pharmacology of diseases
- D. Terminal outcomes of pharmacology

Q



Basic Terminology

What does pathology examine?

- A. Disease or abnormal function**
- B. Characteristics, causes, and effects of muscle mechanics
- C. Signs, idiopathy, and pharmacology of diseases
- D. Terminal outcomes of pharmacology

A



Basic Terminology

Risk factors are:

- A. Situations where inflammation becomes extremely dangerous and may lead to serious complications
- B. A disease that is distributed throughout the body and therefore has multiple signs and symptoms that may cause secondary injury
- C. Situations or tendencies that promote disease development or indicate that a person is at a higher risk for the development of a particular disease
- D. Diseases that have unknown causes and may be spread in ways humans cannot predict

Q

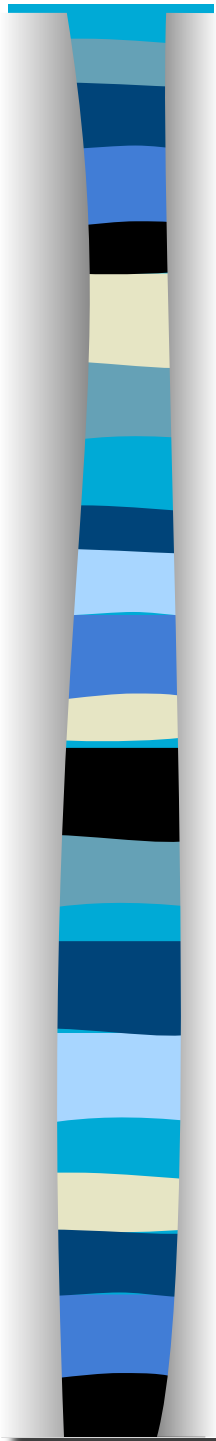


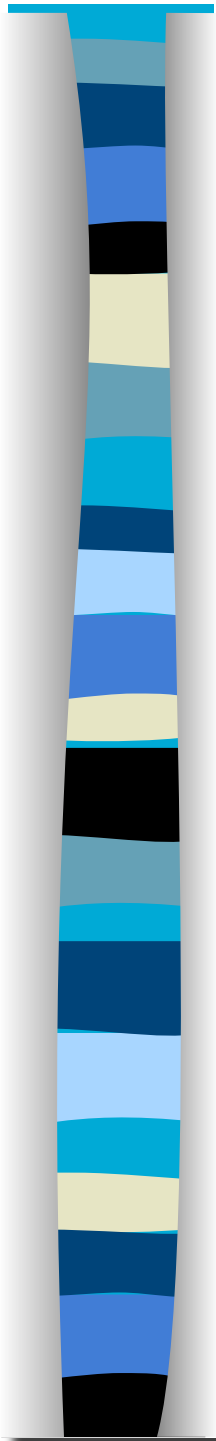
Basic Terminology

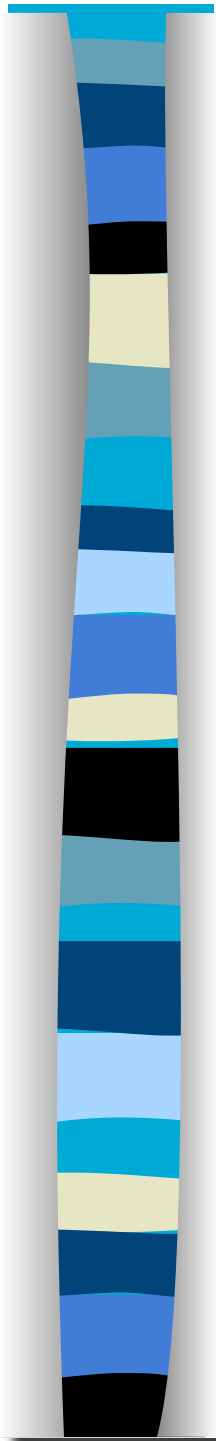
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A









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Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Pathology Categories



Pathology Categories

A condition existing before birth, at birth, or during the first month of life and characterized by structural deformities that involve abnormalities in, or damage to, a developing fetus or baby are called:

Fetus defective syndrome

Congenital defects

Disability disorders

Metabolic diseases

Q



Pathology Categories

A condition existing before birth, at birth, or during the first month of life and characterized by structural deformities that involve abnormalities in, or damage to, a developing fetus or baby are called:

Fetus defective syndrome

Congenital defects

Disability disorders

Metabolic diseases

A



Pathology Categories

A disease or condition caused by one or more abnormalities in the genome, especially a condition that is present from birth, are referred to as:

- A. Metabolic diseases
- B. Autoimmune diseases
- C. Deficiency diseases
- D. Genetic disorders

Q

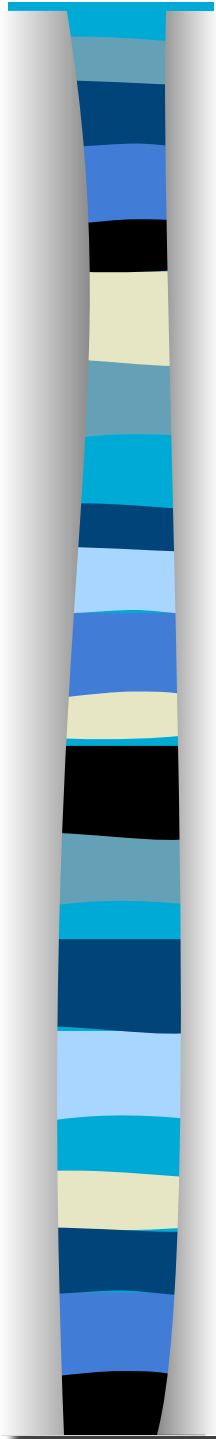


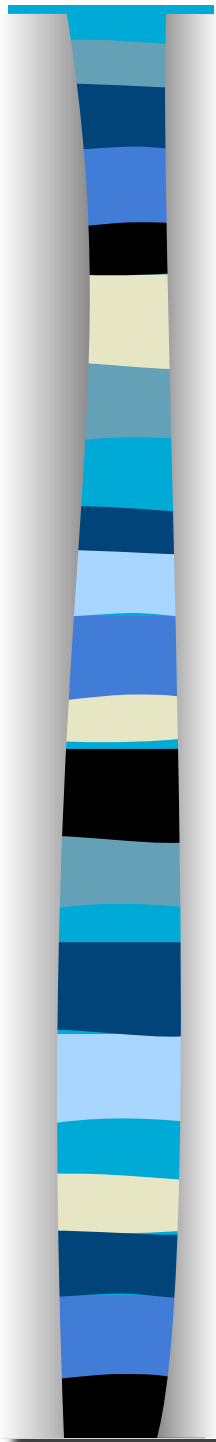
Pathology Categories

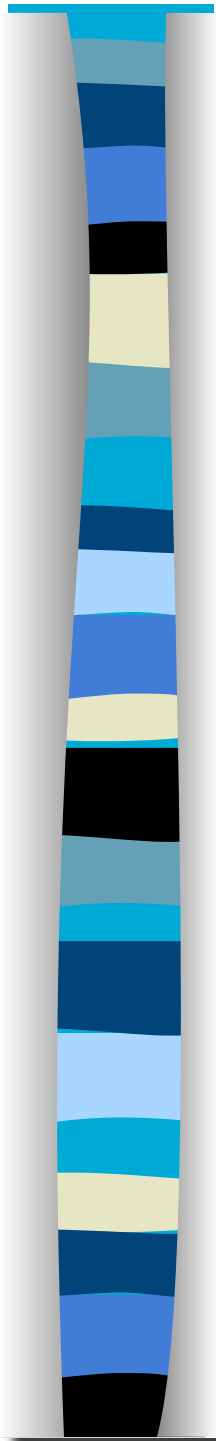
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Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Inflammation



Inflammation

A common symptom associated with inflammation is:

- A. Discolored stool
- B. Low blood pressure
- C. Pain
- D. Vomiting

Q



Inflammation

A common symptom associated with inflammation is:

- A. Discolored stool
- B. Low blood pressure
- C. Pain**
- D. Vomiting

A



Inflammation

One function of inflammation in the body is to:

- A. Heal damaged tissue
- B. Release oxytocin
- C. Heal emotional trauma
- D. Release estrogen

Q



Inflammation

One function of inflammation in the body is to:

- A. Heal damaged tissue**
- B. Release oxytocin
- C. Heal emotional trauma
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A



Inflammation

The general timeframe for subacute inflammation is:

- A. Initial injury to 72 hours
- B. Up to eight weeks
- C. Up to six months
- D. Initial injury to 24 hours

Q



Inflammation

The general timeframe for subacute inflammation is:

- A. Initial injury to 72 hours
- B. Up to eight weeks**
- C. Up to six months
- D. Initial injury to 24 hours

A



Inflammation

A key physiological response to subacute inflammation is:

- A. Development of new blood vessels
- B. The release of glucose
- C. Taut band formation in the muscle tissue
- D. Release of histamine

Q



Inflammation

A key physiological response to subacute inflammation is:

- A. Development of new blood vessels**
- B. The release of glucose
- C. Taut band formation in the muscle tissue
- D. Release of histamine

A



Inflammation

One function of inflammation in the body is to:

- A. Limit the amount of calories burned
- B. Limit the range of contamination
- C. Limit resisted range of motion
- D. Limit faulty alignment

Q



Inflammation

One function of inflammation in the body is to:

- A. Limit the amount of calories burned
- B. Limit the range of contamination**
- C. Limit resisted range of motion
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A



Inflammation

Inflammation is:

- A. The body's response to injury
- B. The body's response to a workload
- C. The body's response to heat
- D. The body's response to an agony

Q



Inflammation

Inflammation is:

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Inflammation

The response of living tissue to injury, in which the body rapidly reacts with a series of specific vascular, chemical, and cellular events, is known as the:

- A. Inflammatory response
- B. Symptom response
- C. Disease response
- D. Pathogenic response

Q



Inflammation

The response of living tissue to injury, in which the body rapidly reacts with a series of specific vascular, chemical, and cellular events, is known as the:

A. Inflammatory response

B. Symptom response

C. Disease response

D. Pathogenic response

A



Inflammation

What is a common sign associated with inflammation?

- A. Heart palpitations
- B. Heat
- C. Blanching of the skin
- D. Hot flashes

Q



Inflammation

What is a common sign associated with inflammation?

- A. Heart palpitations
- B. Heat**
- C. Blanching of the skin
- D. Hot flashes

A



Inflammation

A common sign associated with inflammation is:

- A. Loss of function
- B. Clamminess
- C. Heart palpitations
- D. Blanching of the skin

Q

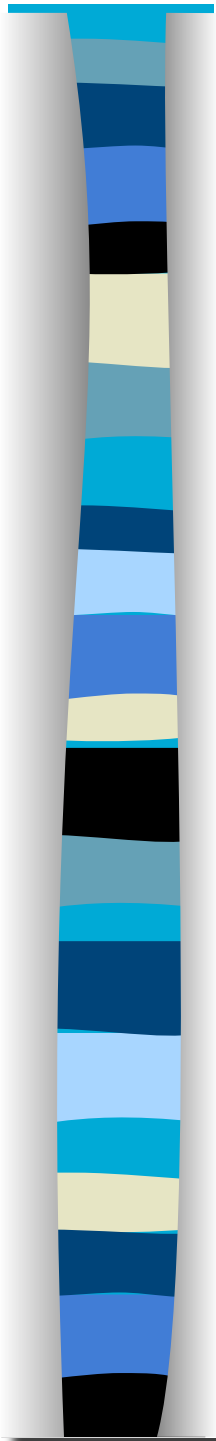


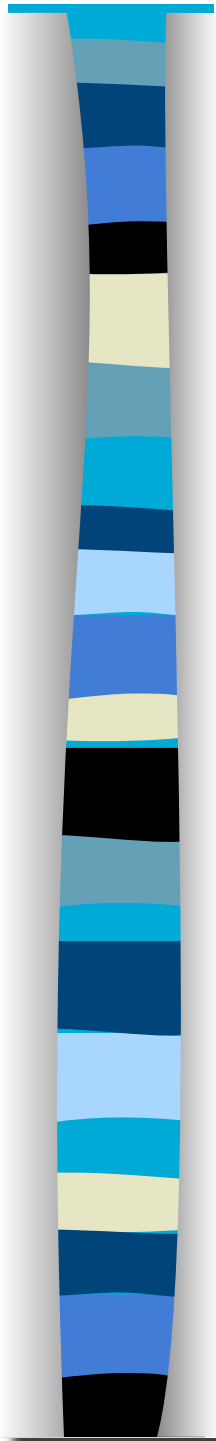
Inflammation

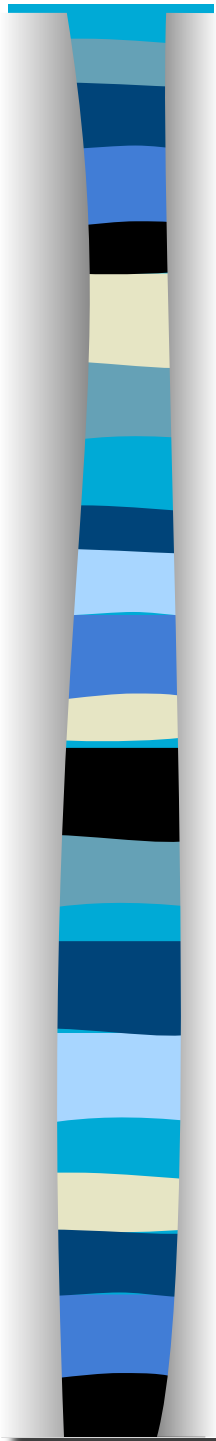
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Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Signs & Symptoms



Signs & Symptoms

Flare-ups is a common term to describe:

- A. Periods when the signs and symptoms of a disease increase for 15 minutes and then completely disappear
- B. Periods when the etiology of a condition becomes subdued
- C. Periods of symptoms similar to a flu with nausea and headache
- D. Periods when the signs and symptoms of a disease increase suddenly

Q



Signs & Symptoms

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- D. Periods when the signs and symptoms of a disease increase suddenly**

A



Signs & Symptoms

What are symptoms?

- A. Factors that predispose a person to disease
- B. Objective indicators of disease
- C. Causative agents of disease
- D. Subjective experiences of disease

Q



Signs & Symptoms

What are symptoms?

- A. Factors that predispose a person to disease
- B. Objective indicators of disease
- C. Causative agents of disease
- D. Subjective experiences of disease**

A



Signs & Symptoms

Subjective experiences of disease are called:

- A. Symptoms
- B. Causative agents
- C. Factors
- D. Signs

Q



Signs & Symptoms

Subjective experiences of disease are called:

- A. Symptoms
- B. Causative agents
- C. Factors
- D. Signs

A



Signs & Symptoms

Diseases are characterized by recognizable:

- A. Etiology and idiopathy
- B. Symptoms and idiopathy
- C. Signs and etiology
- D. Signs and symptoms

Q



Signs & Symptoms

Diseases are characterized by recognizable:

- A. Etiology and idiopathy
- B. Symptoms and idiopathy
- C. Signs and etiology
- D. Signs and symptoms**

A



Signs & Symptoms

An example of a symptom is:

- A. Headache pain
- B. High blood pressure
- C. Heat and swelling in the ankle region
- D. A skin rash

Q



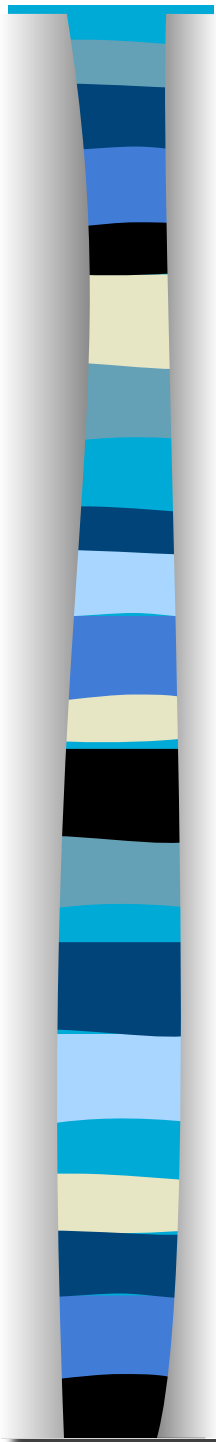
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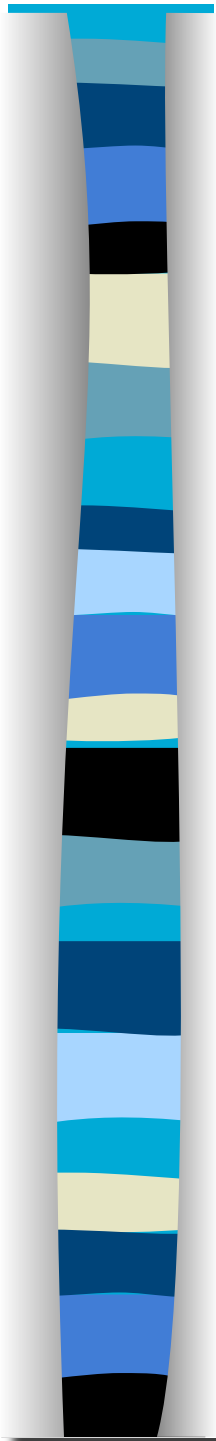
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Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Acute, Subacute, Chronic



Acute, Subacute, Chronic

Chronic diseases may have an insidious onset. What does this mean?

- A. The onset is caused by psychological trauma
- B. The onset is sudden and intense
- C. The onset is gradual and subtle
- D. The onset occurs within a very short time frame, usually 24 hours

Q



Acute, Subacute, Chronic

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Acute, Subacute, Chronic

Symptoms that occur in the 4–8 weeks following an injury (when the body is recovering but not yet at 100% strength or capability) are referred to as:

- A. Traumatic
- B. Chronic
- C. Acute
- D. Subacute

Q



Acute, Subacute, Chronic

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B. Chronic

C. Acute

D. Subacute

A



Acute, Subacute, Chronic

The general timeframe for subacute inflammation is:

- A. Initial injury to 72 hours
- B. Up to eight weeks
- C. Up to six months
- D. Initial injury to 24 hours

Q

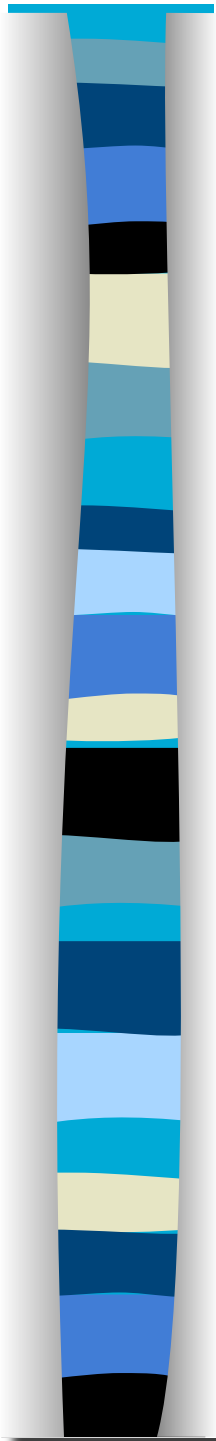


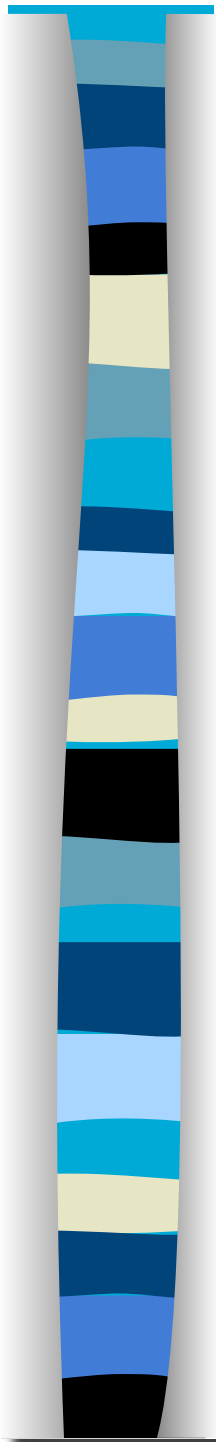
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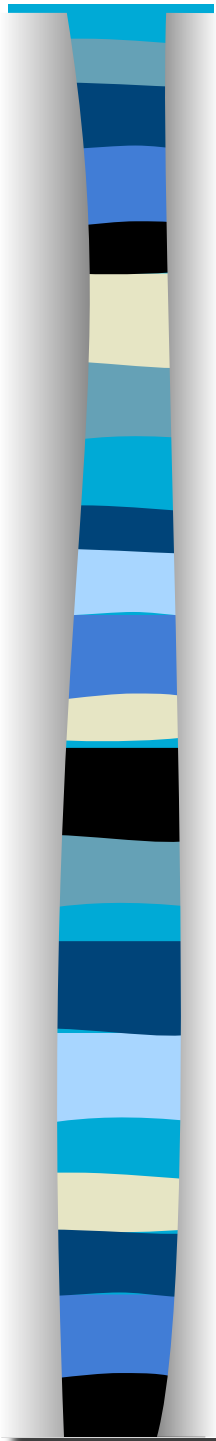
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Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Indications & Contraindications



Indications & Contraindications

A condition, such as a broken bone, for which a client should not receive massage in that area but can still receive massage in other areas is called a:

- A. Unconditional contraindication
- B. Generic contraindication
- C. Local contraindication
- D. Absolute contraindication

Q



Indications & Contraindications

A condition, such as a broken bone, for which a client should not receive massage in that area but can still receive massage in other areas is called a:

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Indications & Contraindications

Client conditions that render certain techniques or massage treatments inadvisable are known as:

- A. A diagnosis
- B. Indications
- C. A prognosis
- D. Contraindications

Q



Indications & Contraindications

Client conditions that render certain techniques or massage treatments inadvisable are known as:

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Indications & Contraindications

When a therapeutic treatment is likely to benefit a client and have no adverse reactions, it is referred to as an:

- A. Indication
- B. Signal
- C. Sign
- D. Suggestion of care

Q

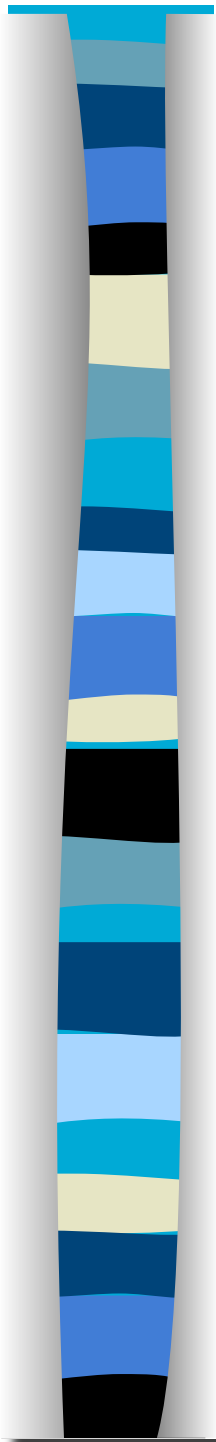


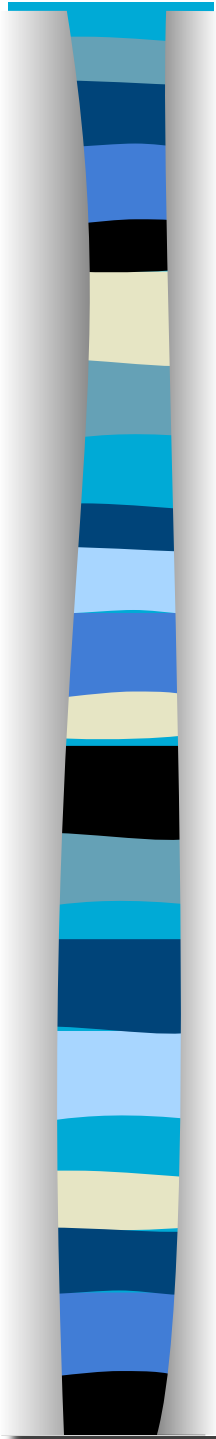
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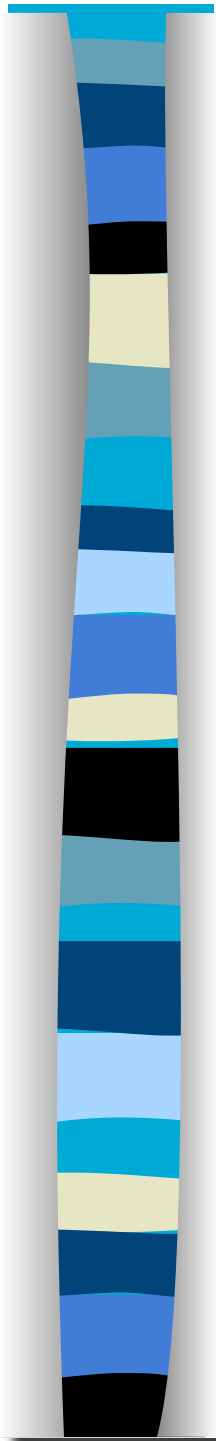
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- C. Sign
- D. Suggestion of care

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Etiology



Etiology

Factors that cause disease, or the origins of a disease, are called:

- A. Idiopathy
- B. Signs
- C. Symptoms
- D. Etiology

Q



Etiology

Factors that cause disease, or the origins of a disease, are called:

A. Idiopathy

- A disease that does not have a known cause.

B. Signs

- The objective evidence of a disease, condition, or physical disturbance gathered through assessment by the practitioner.

C. Symptoms

- The subjective evidence of a disease, condition, or physical disturbance reported by the client.

D. Etiology

- The study of the cause of a disease, factors that cause a disease, or the origins of a disease.

A



Etiology

What does etiology mean?

- A. Signs and symptoms of a disease
- B. When a number of deaths resulting from a disease are tallied in a given time period
- C. Factors that cause disease, or the origins of a disease
- D. A group of signs or symptoms that occur together to present a pattern that defines a particular disease

Q



Etiology

What does etiology mean?

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- B. When a number of deaths resulting from a disease are tallied in a given time period
- C. Factors that cause disease, or the origins of a disease**
- D. A group of signs or symptoms that occur together to present a pattern that defines a particular disease

A



Etiology

Viruses, bacteria, congenital defects, genetic disorders, metabolic dysfunction, and trauma are:

- A. Idiopathic agents
- B. Etiologic agents
- C. Anti-inflammatory agents
- D. Pandemic agents

Q



Etiology

Viruses, bacteria, congenital defects, genetic disorders, metabolic dysfunction, and trauma are:

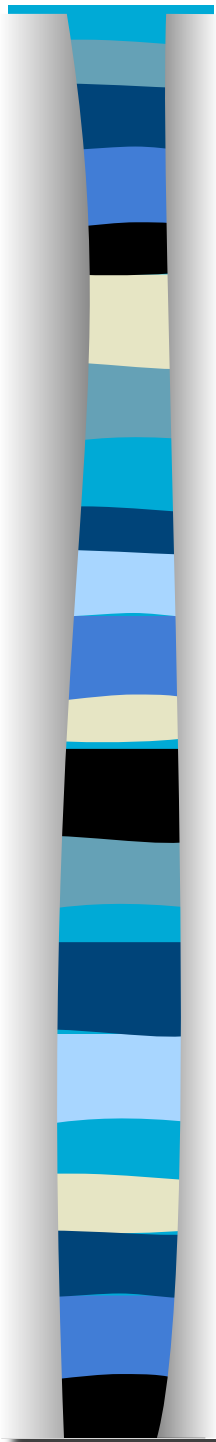
A. Idiopathic agents

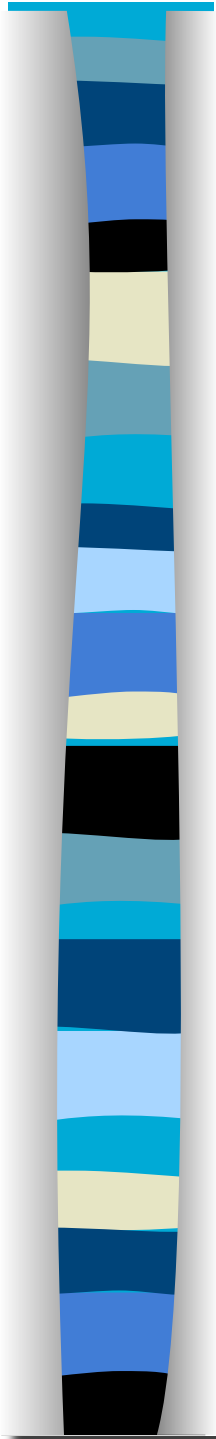
B. Etiologic agents

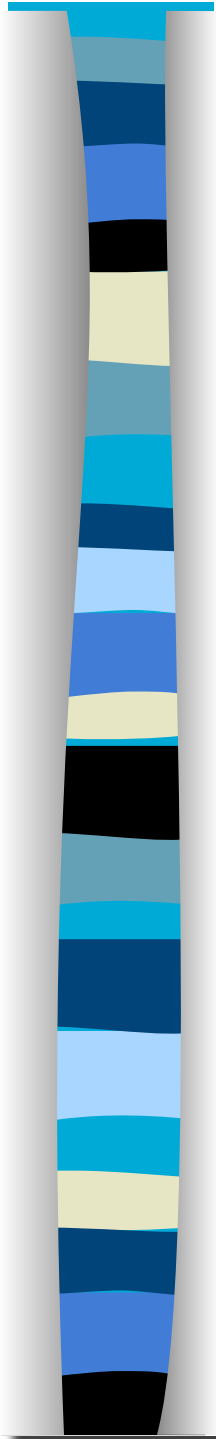
C. Anti-inflammatory agents

D. Pandemic agents

A









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Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Systemic Disease



Systemic Disease

A systemic disease:

- A. Is located in one region of the body
- B. Is distributed throughout the body and is not concentrated in one area
- C. Is caused by changes in a person's environment that affect the person on multiple levels
- D. Is caused by psychotropic factors that lead to body-mind confusion

Q



Systemic Disease

A systemic disease:

- A. Is located in one region of the body
- B. Is distributed throughout the body and is not concentrated in one area**
- C. Is caused by changes in a person's environment that affect the person on multiple levels
- D. Is caused by psychotropic factors that lead to body-mind confusion
 - Psychotropic means acting on the mind.

A



Systemic Disease

What is a disease that is distributed throughout the body and is not concentrated in one area?

- A. A localized disease
- B. An etiological disease
- C. A systemic disease
- D. An idiopathic disease

Q



Systemic Disease

What is a disease that is distributed throughout the body and is not concentrated in one area?

A. A localized disease

B. An etiological disease

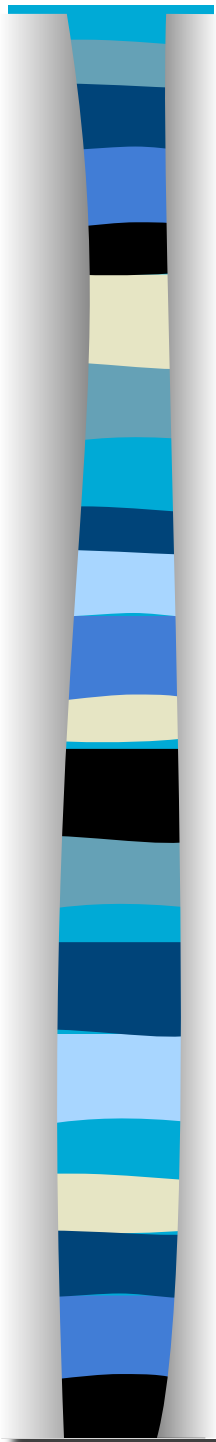
- Etiology refers to the study of the cause of a disease, factors that cause a disease, or the origins of a disease.

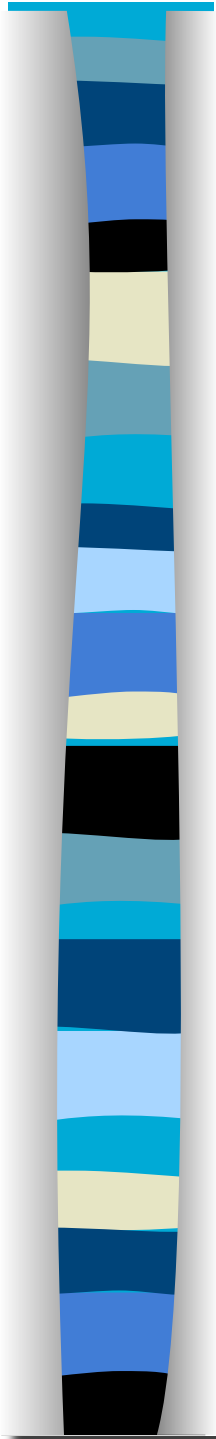
C. A systemic disease

D. An idiopathic disease

- An idiopathic disease does not have a known cause.

A









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Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Disease Transmission



Disease Transmission

Transmission of a pathogen through contact with an inanimate object called a fomite is known as:

- A. Indirect contact
- B. Vector transmission
- C. Direct contact
- D. Vehicular transmission

Q



Disease Transmission

Transmission of a pathogen through contact with an inanimate object called a fomite is known as:

- A. Indirect contact**
- B. Vector transmission
- C. Direct contact
- D. Vehicular transmission

A



Disease Transmission

What is the transmission of a pathogen through touch called?

- A. Subdirect contact
- B. Direct contact
- C. Indirect contact
- D. Idiopathic contact

Q



Disease Transmission

What is the transmission of a pathogen through touch called?

A. Subdirect contact

B. Direct contact

C. Indirect contact

D. Idiopathic contact

A



Disease Transmission

Practices meant to prevent the spread of disease are generally referred to as:

- A. Sanitation control
- B. Infection control
- C. Contraindications
- D. First aid

Q



Disease Transmission

Practices meant to prevent the spread of disease are generally referred to as:

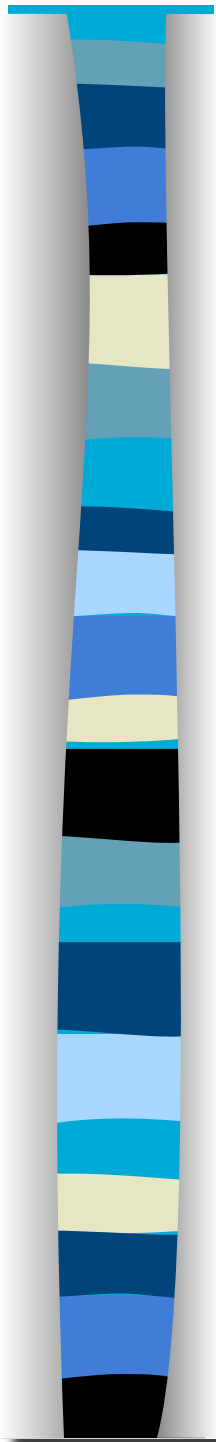
A. Sanitation control

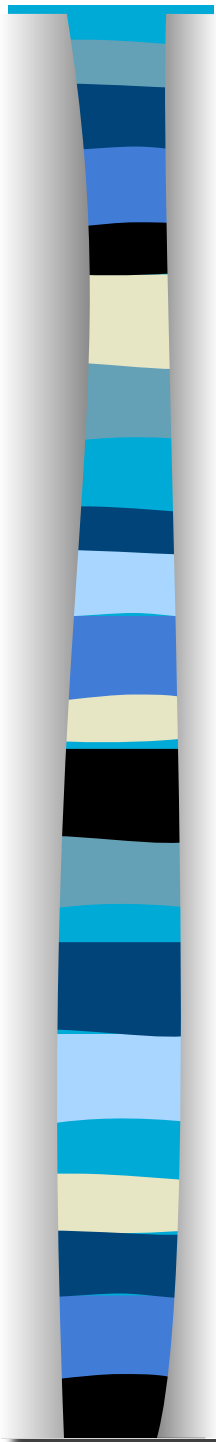
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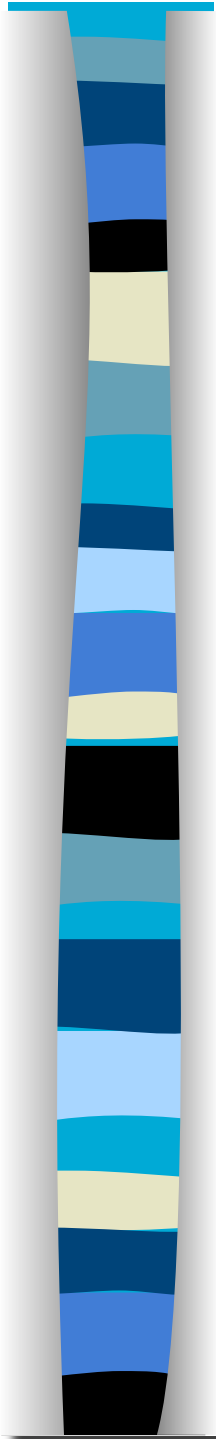
C. Contraindications

D. First aid

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Cancer



Cancer

What is a carcinogen?

- A. A substance found in most foods
- B. A substance used in pain management
- C. A substance that fights cancer
- D. A substance capable of causing cancer

Q



Cancer

What is a carcinogen?

- A. A substance found in most foods
- B. A substance used in pain management
- C. A substance that fights cancer
- D. A substance capable of causing cancer**

A



Cancer

The study and treatment of tumors is called:

- A. Homology
- B. Etymology
- C. Pathology
- D. Oncology

Q



Cancer

The study and treatment of tumors is called:

- A. Homology
- B. Etymology
- C. Pathology
- D. Oncology**

A



Cancer

Cancer that has spread from one part of the body to another part refers to:

- A. Convertible
- B. Transportable
- C. Metastasis
- D. Transferable

Q

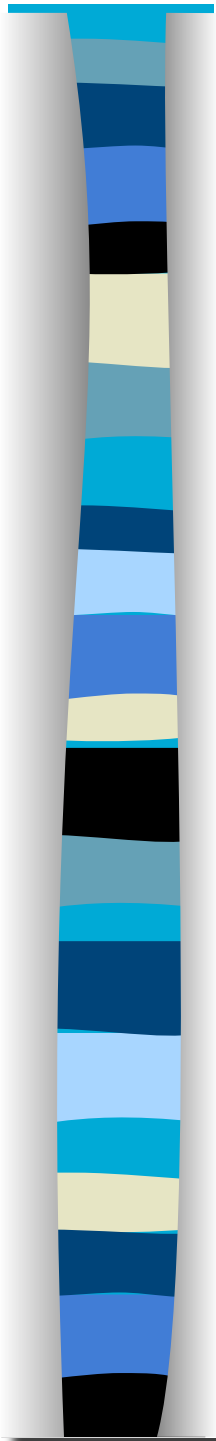


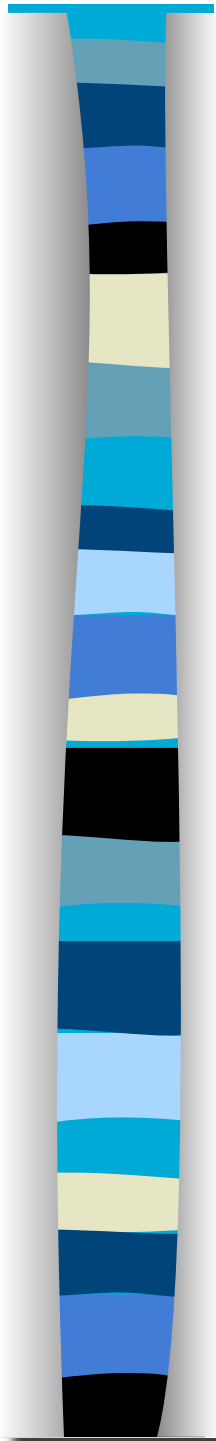
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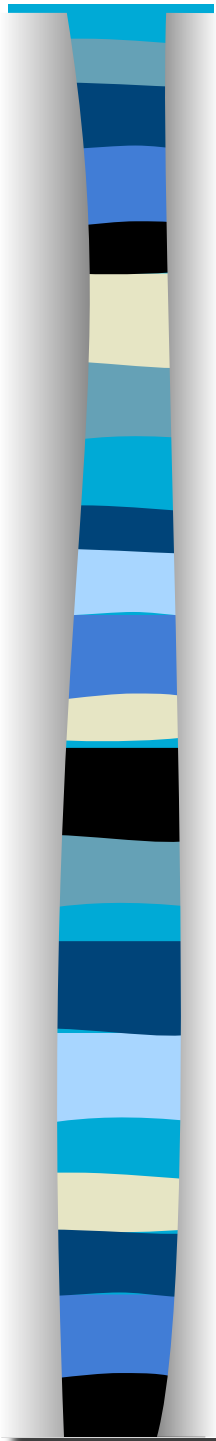
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ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Malignant



Malignant

What does malignant mean?

- A. A noninvasive disease
- B. An invasive and dangerous disease
- C. A localized tumor
- D. A misalignment of the vertebrae

Q



Malignant

What does malignant mean?

- A. A noninvasive disease
- B. An invasive and dangerous disease**
- C. A localized tumor
- D. A misalignment of the vertebrae

A



Malignant

An invasive and dangerous disease is referred to as:

- A. Acute
- B. Malicious
- C. Chronic
- D. Malignant

Q

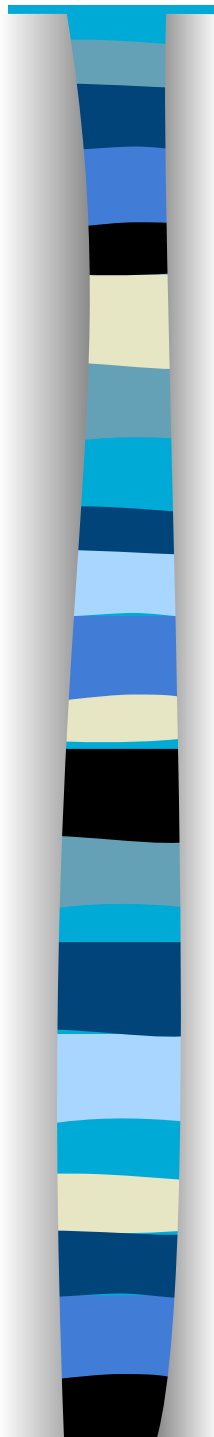


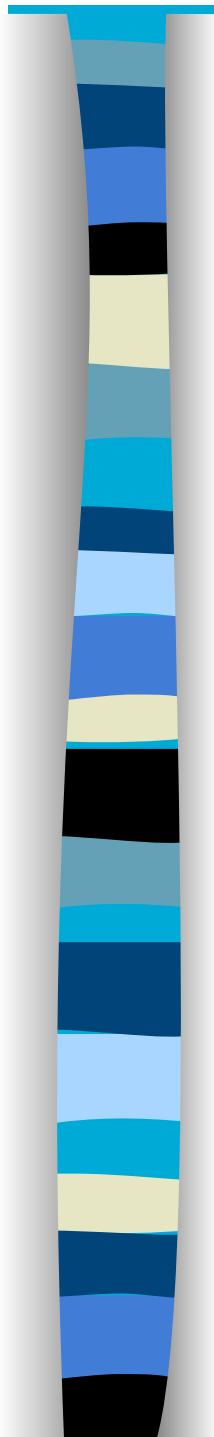
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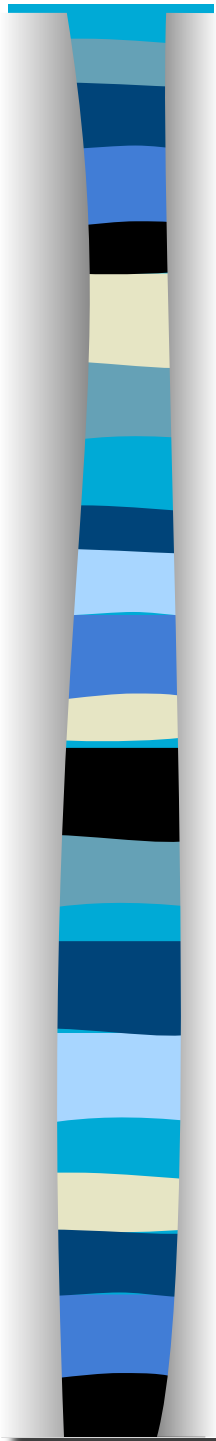
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- A. Acute
- B. Malicious
- C. Chronic
- D. Malignant**

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Idiopathic



Idiopathic

A disease that does not have a known cause is called:

- A. Pathogenic
- B. Idiopathic
- C. Pandemic
- D. Etiologic

Q



Idiopathic

A disease that does not have a known cause is called:

- A. Pathogenic
- B. Idiopathic**
- C. Pandemic
- D. Etiologic

A



Idiopathic

What does idiopathic mean?

- A. A disease that does not have a known cause
- B. A disease with a known pathogen
- C. A disease with a known etiology
- D. A disease with a known cause

Q

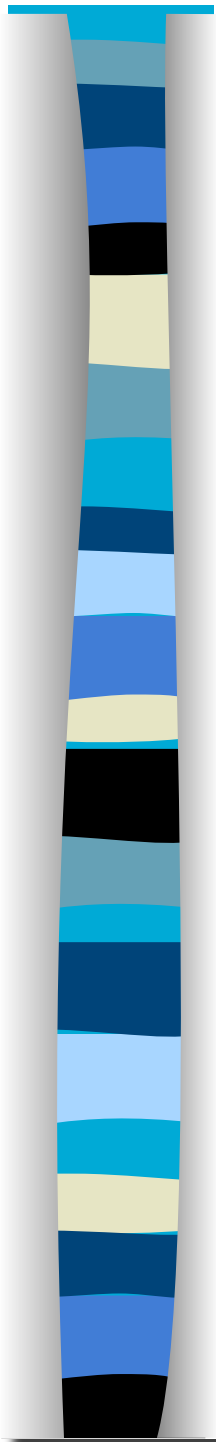


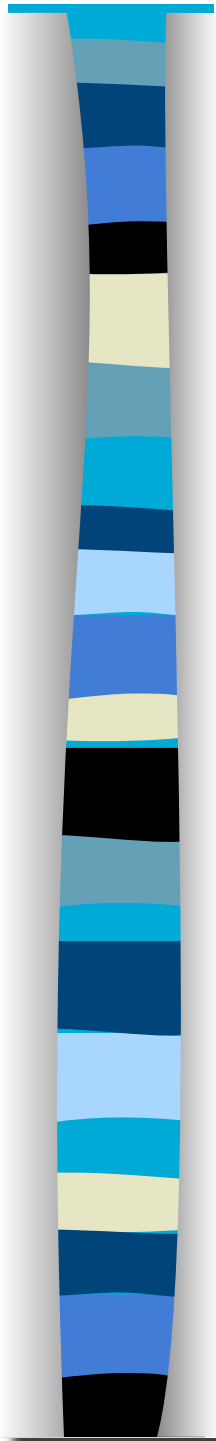
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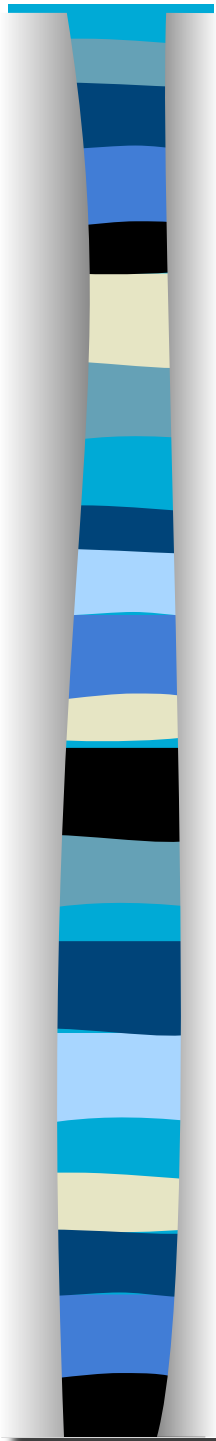
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A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Pathology Basics

Diagnosis & Prognosis



Diagnosis & Prognosis

A prediction of the probable course and outcome of the disease based on the condition of the patient and the doctor's knowledge of the disease is referred to as a:

A. Pharmacology

B. Prognosis

C. Idiopathy

D. Etiology

Q



Diagnosis & Prognosis

A prediction of the probable course and outcome of the disease based on the condition of the patient and the doctor's knowledge of the disease is referred to as a:

A. Pharmacology

B. Prognosis

C. Idiopathy

D. Etiology

A



Diagnosis & Prognosis

The act of identifying a disease or condition by examining someone or something that includes a statement that names the disease or condition and may provide reasons for the disease or condition is known as:

- A. Prognosis
- B. Indication statement
- C. Diagnosis
- D. Etiology statement

Q

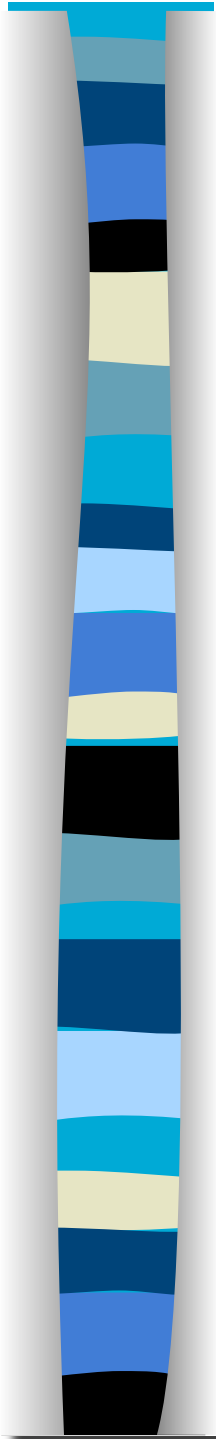


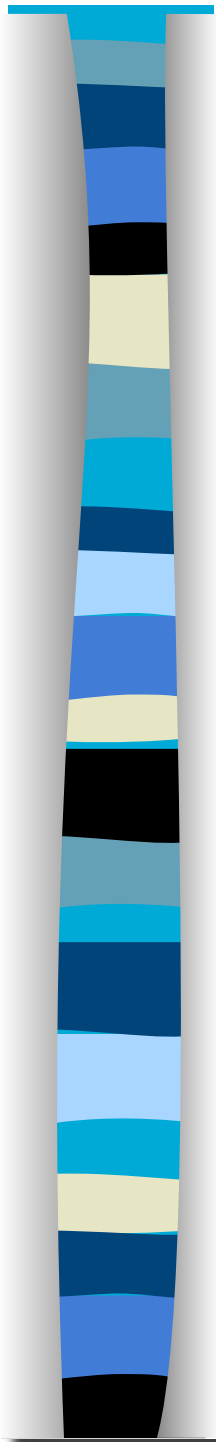
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- C. Diagnosis**
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A







ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Basic Terminology



Basic Terminology

A synthesized chemical that is prescribed by a physician to treat a particular condition is called a(n):

- A. Illegal drug
- B. Over-the-counter medication
- C. Vitamin supplement
- D. Prescription medication

Q



Basic Terminology

A synthesized chemical that is prescribed by a physician to treat a particular condition is called a(n):

- A. Illegal drug
- B. Over-the-counter medication
- C. Vitamin supplement
- D. Prescription medication**

A



Basic Terminology

The science and study of drugs is called:

- A. General medicine
- B. Radiology
- C. Pharmacology
- D. Apothecology

Q



Basic Terminology

The science and study of drugs is called:

- A. General medicine
- B. Radiology
- C. Pharmacology**
- D. Apothecology

A



Basic Terminology

A book that lists the names of medications, describes their effects, and lists their side effects and adverse effects is generally referred to as a(n):

- A. Anatomy dictionary
- B. Medical dictionary
- C. Drug reference
- D. Pathology reference

Q



Basic Terminology

A book that lists the names of medications, describes their effects, and lists their side effects and adverse effects is generally referred to as a(n):

- A. Anatomy dictionary
- B. Medical dictionary
- C. Drug reference**
- D. Pathology reference

A



Basic Terminology

A synthesized chemical that is purchased by a consumer to treat a particular condition and that does not require a physician's prescription is called a(n):

- A. Prescription medication
- B. Herbal supplement
- C. Illegal drug
- D. Over-the-counter medication

Q

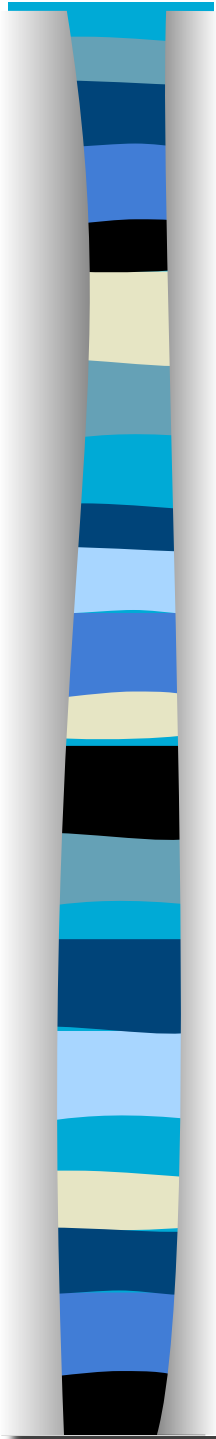


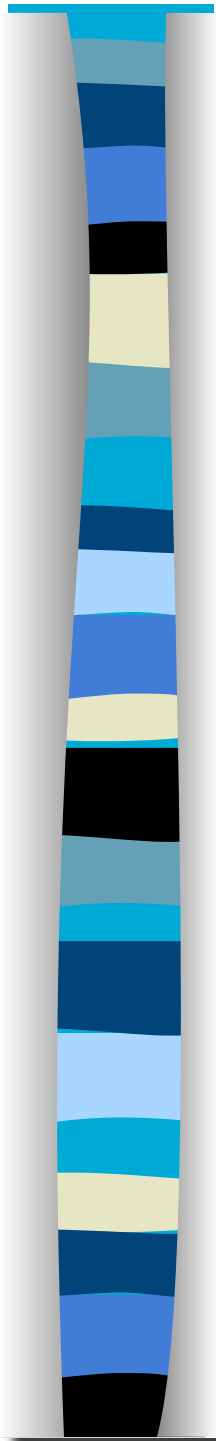
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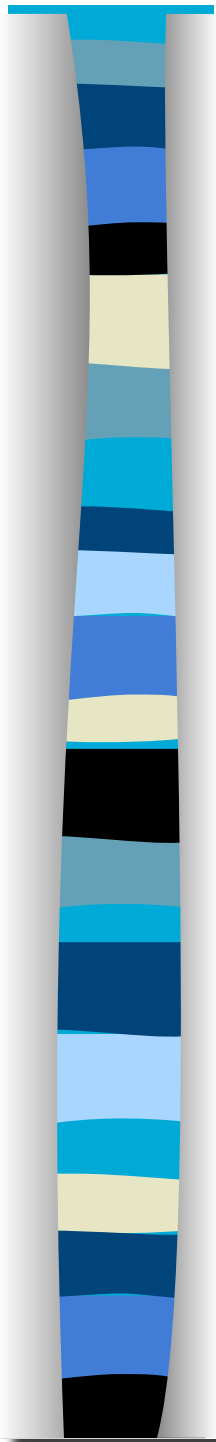
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A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Effects of Medications



Effects of Medications

An extreme reaction to a drug that causes severe and potentially life-threatening symptoms is referred to as:

A. A contraindication

An adverse effect

A side effect

An overdose

Q



Effects of Medications

An extreme reaction to a drug that causes severe and potentially life-threatening symptoms is referred to as:

A. A contraindication

- Something (such as a symptom or condition) that makes a particular treatment or procedure inadvisable.

An adverse effect

A side effect

- A secondary effect of a medication that goes beyond the desired effect, or causes unwanted responses in addition to the therapeutic effect.

An overdose

- Too great of a dose that may be lethal or toxic.

A



Effects of Medications

Elderly people metabolize medications differently than younger people.
They metabolize them more:

- A. Slowly
- B. Quickly
- C. Ably
- D. Efficiently

Q



Effects of Medications

Elderly people metabolize medications differently than younger people.
They metabolize them more:

- A. Slowly
- B. Quickly
- C. Ably
- D. Efficiently

A



Effects of Medications

A secondary effect of a medication that goes beyond the desired effect, or causes unwanted responses in addition to the therapeutic effect, is called:

- A. A physiological effect
- B. A side effect
- C. A negative effect
- D. A psychological effect

Q



Effects of Medications

A secondary effect of a medication that goes beyond the desired effect, or causes unwanted responses in addition to the therapeutic effect, is called:

A. A physiological effect

B. A side effect

C. A negative effect

D. A psychological effect

A



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of lightheadedness, unsteadiness, and vertigo is called:

- A. Constipation
- B. Muscle weakness
- C. Dizziness
- D. Fatigue

Q



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of lightheadedness, unsteadiness, and vertigo is called:

A. Constipation

- A side effect of many medications in which bowel movements occur less often than usual or consist of hard, dry stools that are painful or difficult to pass. Gentle abdominal massage is indicated for this side effect.

B. Muscle weakness

C. Dizziness

D. Fatigue

- A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of physical or mental exhaustion. Massage may increase sensations of fatigue; stimulating strokes may be indicated at the conclusion of the massage to counteract this side effect.

A



Effects of Medications

A side effect of some medications that involves numbness, weakness, tingling, or burning pain in the nerves of the extremities is called:

- A. Muscle weakness
- B. Extreme neuropathy
- C. Muscle guarding
- D. Peripheral neuropathy

Q



Effects of Medications

A side effect of some medications that involves numbness, weakness, tingling, or burning pain in the nerves of the extremities is called:

A. Muscle weakness

B. Extreme neuropathy

C. Muscle guarding

D. Peripheral neuropathy

- **Deep massage work and hydrotherapy are contraindicated due to decreased sensation.**

A



Effects of Medications

If a client experiences fatigue as a side effect of a medication, the practitioner should:

- A. Only provide massage in the supine position
- B. Use stimulating strokes at the end of the massage to counteract the side effect
- C. Use soothing strokes at the end of the massage to benefit the nervous system
- D. Only provide massage in the prone position

Q



Effects of Medications

If a client experiences fatigue as a side effect of a medication, the practitioner should:

- A. Only provide massage in the supine position
- B. Use stimulating strokes at the end of the massage to counteract the side effect**
- C. Use soothing strokes at the end of the massage to benefit the nervous system
- D. Only provide massage in the prone position

A



Effects of Medications

A side effect related to long-term use of steroids is:

- A. Fever
- B. Abdominal cramps
- C. Headache
- D. Weakened connective tissue

Q



Effects of Medications

A side effect related to long-term use of steroids is:

- A. Fever
- B. Abdominal cramps
- C. Headache
- D. Weakened connective tissue**
 - Long-term use can also lead to muscle wasting and decreased bone density.
 - Side effects of steroidal medications include hypertension, fluid retention, insomnia, and suppressed immunity.

A



Effects of Medications

If a client experiences dizziness as a side effect of a medication, the practitioner should:

- A. Only provide massage in the prone position
- B. Help the client on and off the massage table
- C. Consider the client contraindicated for massage
- D. Only provide massage in the supine position

Q



Effects of Medications

If a client experiences dizziness as a side effect of a medication, the practitioner should:

- A. Only provide massage in the prone position
- B. Help the client on and off the massage table**
- C. Consider the client contraindicated for massage
- D. Only provide massage in the supine position

A



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications that causes sensations of motion in which a person's surroundings seem to whirl is called:

- A. Fatigue
- B. Insulin shock
- C. Vertigo
- D. Hypoglycemia

Q



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications that causes sensations of motion in which a person's surroundings seem to whirl is called:

A. Fatigue

B. Insulin shock

- Severe hypoglycemia that is associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system. If left untreated, it may result in convulsions and progressive development of coma.

C. Vertigo

- Provide support to a client as he or she gets on or off the massage table to prevent falling accidents.

D. Hypoglycemia

A



Effects of Medications

If the client experiences constipation as a side effect of a medication:

- A. Abdominal massage is contraindicated
- B. Massage is contraindicated
- C. Gentle abdominal massage is indicated
- D. Deep abdominal massage is indicated

Q



Effects of Medications

If the client experiences constipation as a side effect of a medication:

- A. Abdominal massage is contraindicated
- B. Massage is contraindicated
- C. Gentle abdominal massage is indicated**
- D. Deep abdominal massage is indicated

A



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of apprehension, uneasiness of mind, or fear that is characterized by physiological signs such as sweating and increased heart rate and breathing patterns is called:

- A. Dizziness
- B. Vertigo
- C. Anxiety
- D. Fatigue

Q



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of apprehension, uneasiness of mind, or fear that is characterized by physiological signs such as sweating and increased heart rate and breathing patterns is called:

A. Dizziness

- A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of lightheadedness, unsteadiness, and vertigo. Clients experiencing this side effect will need support as they get on and off the massage table.

B. Vertigo

C. Anxiety

D. Fatigue

- A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of physical or mental exhaustion. Massage may increase sensations of fatigue; stimulating strokes may be indicated at the conclusion of the massage to counteract this side effect.

A



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of physical or mental exhaustion is called:

- A. Muscle weakness
- B. Fatigue
- C. Dizziness
- D. Vertigo

Q



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications that includes sensations of physical or mental exhaustion is called:

A. Muscle weakness

B. Fatigue

C. Dizziness

D. Vertigo

A



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications in which bowel movements occur less often than usual or consist of hard, dry stools that are painful or difficult to pass is called:

- A. Nasal congestion
- B. Rash
- C. Constipation
- D. Drowsiness

Q



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications in which bowel movements occur less often than usual or consist of hard, dry stools that are painful or difficult to pass is called:

A. Nasal congestion

B. Rash

C. Constipation

D. Drowsiness

A



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications in which food and liquid are involuntarily disgorged from the stomach through the mouth is called:

- A. Vomiting
- B. Nausea
- C. Hyperglycemia
- D. Vertigo

Q



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications in which food and liquid are involuntarily disgorged from the stomach through the mouth is called:

A. Vomiting

B. Nausea

C. Hyperglycemia

- A side effect of antidiabetic medications in which glucose in the blood becomes too low (as a result of the client taking their medication but not eating properly, or the dosage of the medication is too high). Massage increases the use of glucose and insulin in the body, which can lead to hypoglycemic reactions. Keep some form of sugar available, such as orange juice, in the event the client experiences a hypoglycemic reaction.

A

D. Vertigo



Effects of Medications

A side effect of many medications in which a person experiences unease and discomfort in the upper stomach with a mild, involuntary urge to vomit is called:

- A. Vertigo
- B. Vomiting
- C. Nausea
- D. Dizziness

Q

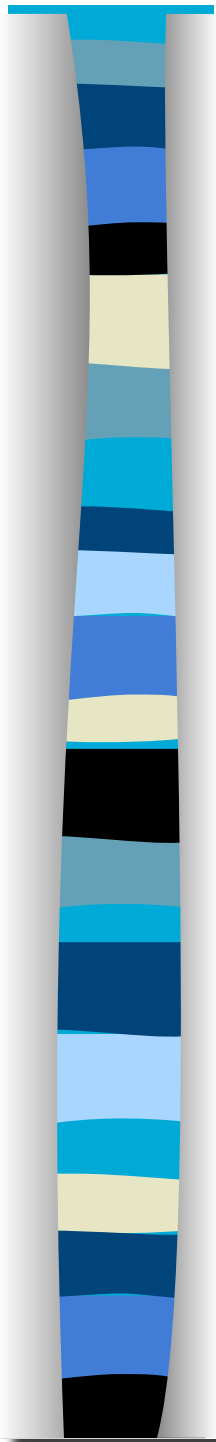


Effects of Medications

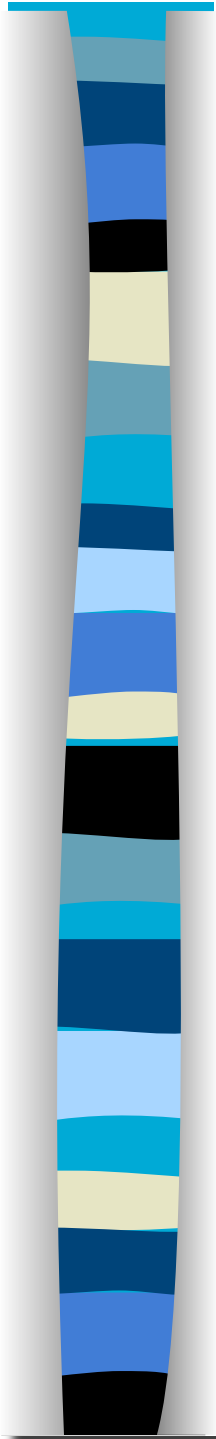
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- D. Dizziness

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Muscle Relaxants



Muscle Relaxants

What is the primary purpose of muscle relaxants:

- A. Reduce anxiety
- B. Reduce muscle spasm and muscle pain
- C. Reduce severe pain in acute illness
- D. Suppress immune responses and decrease inflammation

Q



Muscle Relaxants

What is the primary purpose of muscle relaxants:

- A. Reduce anxiety
- B. Reduce muscle spasm and muscle pain**
- C. Reduce severe pain in acute illness
- D. Suppress immune responses and decrease inflammation

A



Muscle Relaxants

Because the protective stretch reflex is inhibited under these drugs, practitioners should avoid vigorous stretching or range of motion exercises if a client is taking it:

- A. ACE inhibitors
- B. Beta-blockers
- C. NSAIDs
- D. Muscle relaxants

Q



Muscle Relaxants

Because the protective stretch reflex is inhibited under these drugs, practitioners should avoid vigorous stretching or range of motion exercises if a client is taking it:

- A. ACE inhibitors
- B. Beta-blockers
- C. NSAIDs
- D. Muscle relaxants**

A



Muscle Relaxants

You would avoid deep work for clients taking muscle relaxants because:

- A. Clients are likely to have flaccid muscles
- B. Clients are likely to have increased range of motion
- C. Clients are likely to have anxiety and sleep disruptions
- D. Clients are likely to have reduced sensitivity to pain

Q

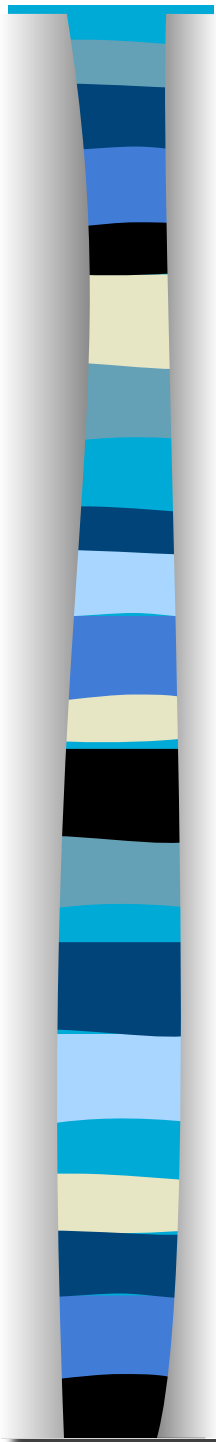


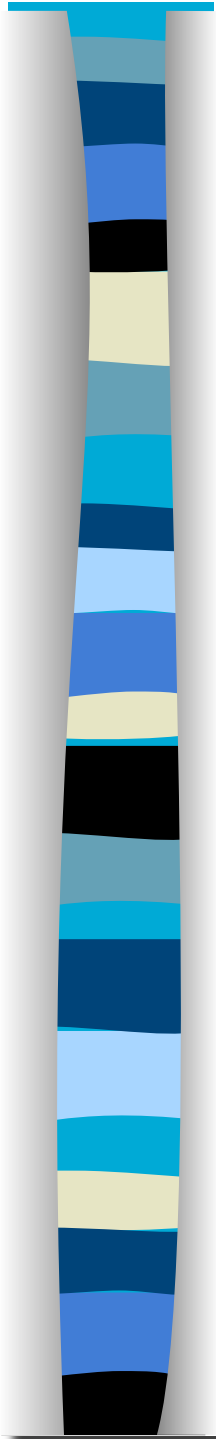
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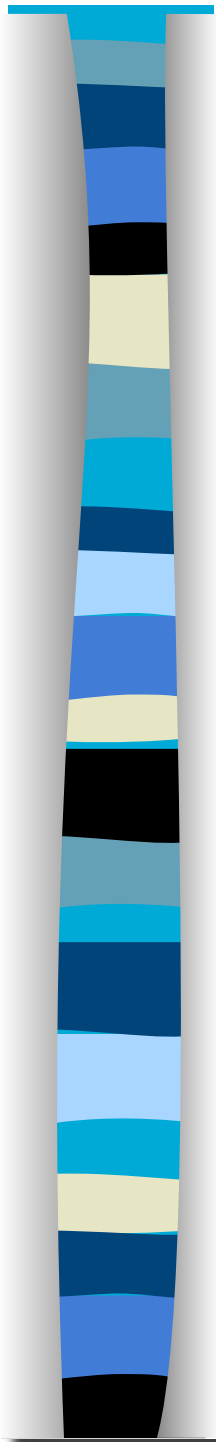
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A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Tapotement or rapid compression techniques are contraindicated for clients taking:

- A. Antilipemic medications
- B. Chronic obstructive pulmonary medications
- C. Anticonvulsant medications
- D. Antidiarrheal medications

Q



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Tapotement or rapid compression techniques are contraindicated for clients taking:

- A. Antilipemic medications
- B. Chronic obstructive pulmonary medications**
- C. Anticonvulsant medications
- D. Antidiarrheal medications

A



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

What is the primary purpose of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease medications?

- A. Thin mucus so that it is easier for the body to clear it from the respiratory system
- B. Increase the excretion of water and electrolytes by the kidneys
- C. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue
- D. Constrict blood vessels in the nose and sinuses to open blocked air passages

Q



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

What is the primary purpose of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease medications?

- A. Thin mucus so that it is easier for the body to clear it from the respiratory system
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- C. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue**
- D. Constrict blood vessels in the nose and sinuses to open blocked air passages

A



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

What is the primary purpose of expectorant medications?

- A. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue
- B. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers
- C. Thin mucus so that it is easier for the body to clear it from the respiratory system
- D. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels

Q

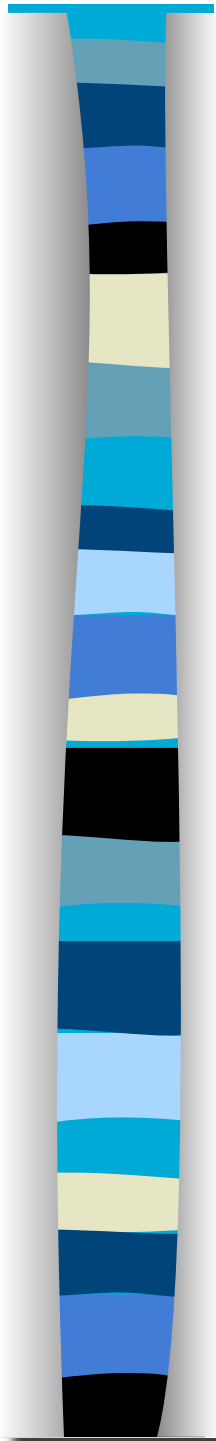


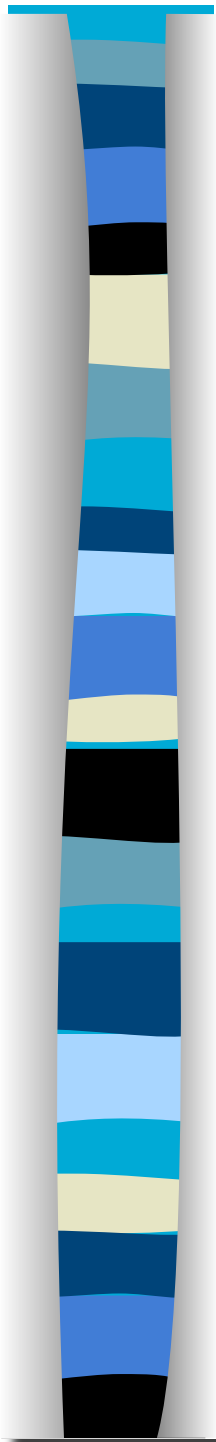
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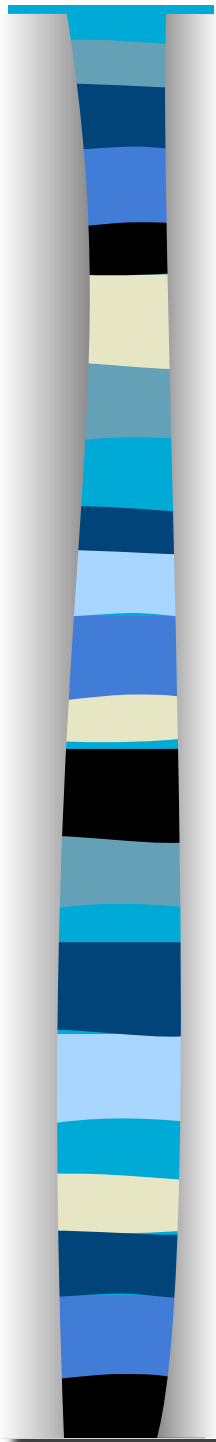
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- B. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers
- C. Thin mucus so that it is easier for the body to clear it from the respiratory system**
- D. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Anticoagulants



Anticoagulants

These drugs, also known as blood thinners, can increase the risk of bruising:

- A. Anticoagulants
- B. Diuretics
- C. Antidepressants
- D. Antiphlemics

Q



Anticoagulants

These drugs, also known as blood thinners, can increase the risk of bruising:

- A. Anticoagulants**
- B. Diuretics
- C. Antidepressants
- D. Antiphlemics

A



Anticoagulants

What is the primary purpose of anticoagulant medications?

- A. Normalize irregular heart rhythm
- B. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- C. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- D. Block histamine to combat allergic reactions

Q



Anticoagulants

What is the primary purpose of anticoagulant medications?

- A. Normalize irregular heart rhythm
- B. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot**
- C. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- D. Block histamine to combat allergic reactions

A



Anticoagulants

If a client is taking an anticoagulant medication:

- A. Foot massage is contraindicated
- B. Massage is contraindicated
- C. Hydrotherapy is contraindicated
- D. Deep massage work is contraindicated

Q



Anticoagulants

If a client is taking an anticoagulant medication:

- A. Foot massage is contraindicated
- B. Massage is contraindicated
- C. Hydrotherapy is contraindicated
- D. Deep massage work is contraindicated**

A



Anticoagulants

This massage technique should be avoided if the client is taking anticoagulant medications:

- A. Passive range of motion techniques
- B. Effleurage
- C. Foot massage
- D. Deep tissue massage



Anticoagulants

This massage technique should be avoided if the client is taking anticoagulant medications:

- A. Passive range of motion techniques
- B. Effleurage
- C. Foot massage
- D. Deep tissue massage**

A



Anticoagulants

Clients who are taking blood thinners should receive less pressure during massage because of the risk of:

- A. Broken bones
- B. Bruising
- C. Hypotension
- D. Hypertension

Q



Anticoagulants

Clients who are taking blood thinners should receive less pressure during massage because of the risk of:

A. Broken bones

B. Bruising

C. Hypotension

D. Hypertension

A



Anticoagulants

What is a common side effect of anticoagulant medications that contraindicate the use of deep massage work, compression techniques, friction, and tapotement strokes?

- A. Easy bruising
- B. Bone density issues
- C. Scar tissue
- D. Muscle wasting

Q

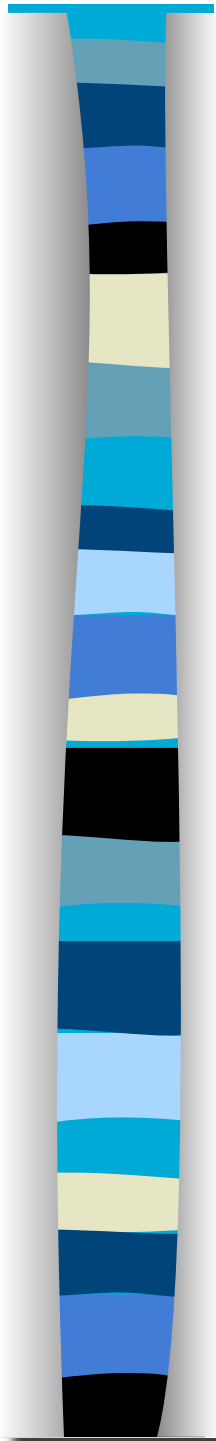


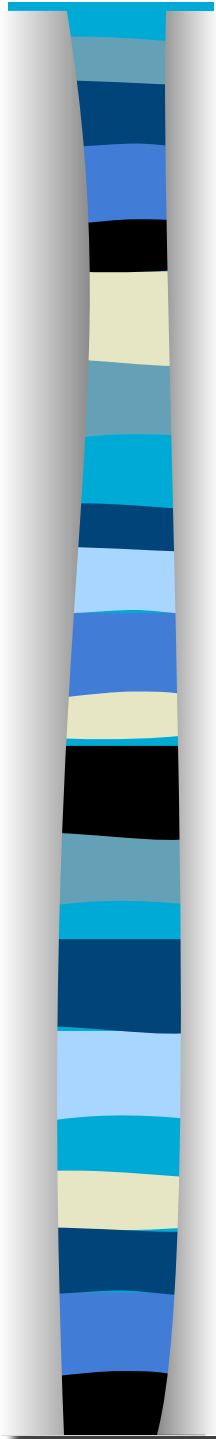
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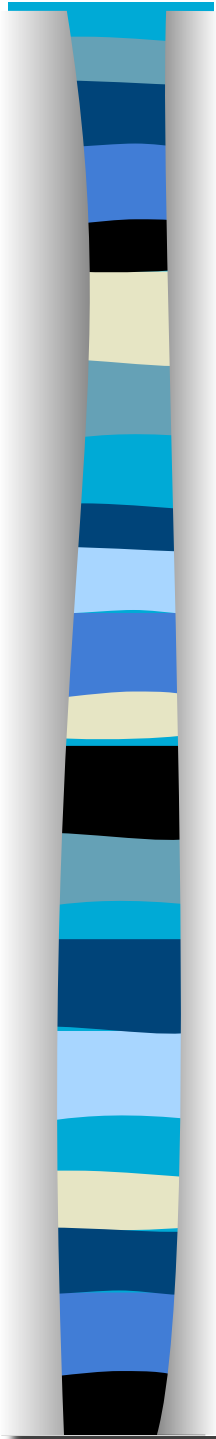
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- C. Scar tissue
- D. Muscle wasting

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

NSAID's



NSAID's

The acronym NSAID stands for:

- A. Nonseptic arthritic-inhibitory drugs
- B. Nonsympathetic angio-isolatory drugs
- C. Nonspastic anti-inhibitory drugs
- D. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

Q



NSAID's

The acronym NSAID stands for:

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A



NSAID's

What is the primary purpose of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications?

- A. Reduce the excretion of electrolytes by the kidneys to eliminate edema
- B. Increase inflammation to reduce pain
- C. Reduce inflammation and pain
- D. Increase the excretion of water by the kidneys to eliminate edema

Q



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- D. Increase the excretion of water by the kidneys to eliminate edema

A



NSAID's

The A in NSAID stands for:

- A. Arterial
- B. Arrhythmia
- C. Adverse
- D. Anti-

Q



NSAID's

The A in NSAID stands for:

- A. Arterial
- B. Arrhythmia
- C. Adverse
- D. Anti-**

A



NSAID's

A serious side effect of steroidal anti-inflammatories is the suppression of this system:

- A. Urinary
- B. Reproductive
- C. Respiratory
- D. Immune

Q



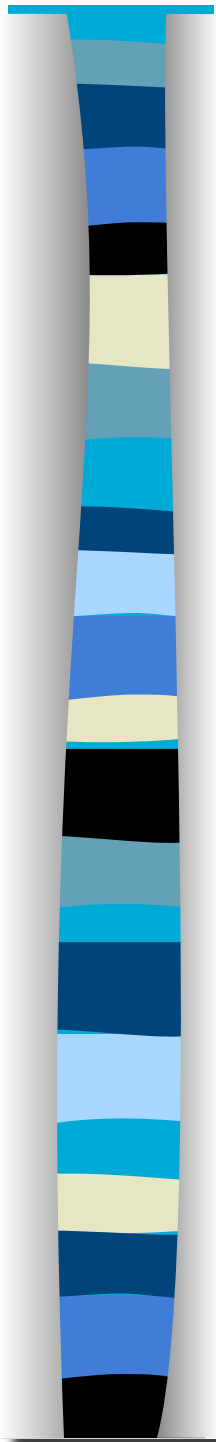
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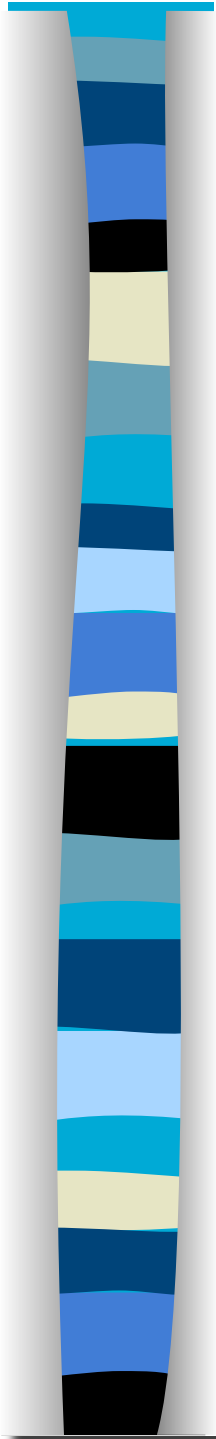
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- B. Reproductive
- C. Respiratory
- D. Immune**

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Analgesics



Analgesics

What is the primary purpose of narcotic analgesics?

- A. Reduce muscle spasm and muscle pain
- B. Reduce severe pain in acute illness, chronic conditions, or terminal illness
- C. Increase the excretion of water and electrolytes by the kidneys
- D. Constrict blood vessels in the nose and sinuses to open blocked air passages

Q



Analgesics

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- D. Constrict blood vessels in the nose and sinuses to open blocked air passages

A



Analgesics

Reduced pain sensitivity is a common effect of:

- A. Antitussive medications
- B. Expectorant medications
- C. Antidiabetic medications
- D. Over-the-counter analgesic medications

Q



Analgesics

Reduced pain sensitivity is a common effect of:

- A. Antitussive medications
- B. Expectorant medications
- C. Antidiabetic medications
- D. Over-the-counter analgesic medications**

A



Analgesics

Narcotic analgesics are generally used to reduce pain from acute injury or in this type of illness?

- A. Temporary
- B. Minor
- C. Terminal
- D. Infant

Q



Analgesics

Narcotic analgesics are generally used to reduce pain from acute injury or in this type of illness?

- A. Temporary
- B. Minor
- C. Terminal**
- D. Infant

A



Analgesics

A side effect of antidepressant, narcotic analgesic, non-narcotic analgesic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, and steroid medications is:

- A. Reduced pain sensitivity
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Hair loss
- D. Insulin shock

Q



Analgesics

A side effect of antidepressant, narcotic analgesic, non-narcotic analgesic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, and steroid medications is:

- A. Reduced pain sensitivity**
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Hair loss
- D. Insulin shock

A



Analgesics

What is the primary purpose of non-narcotic analgesics?

- A. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers
- B. Reduce pain and fever and may also have an anti-inflammatory effect
- C. Constrict blood vessels in the nose and sinuses to open blocked air passages
- D. Increase the excretion of water and electrolytes by the kidneys

Q

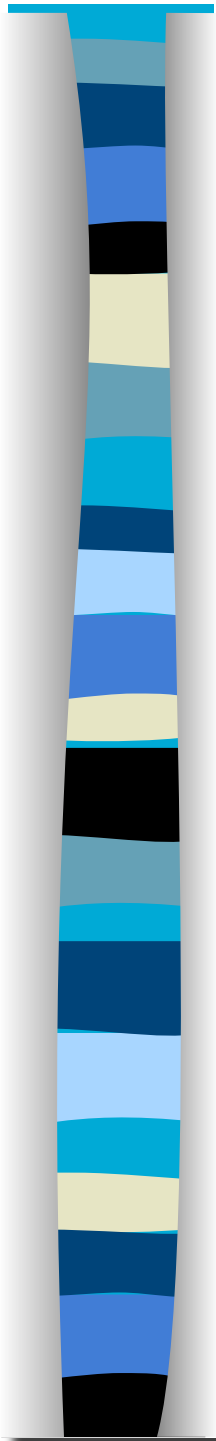


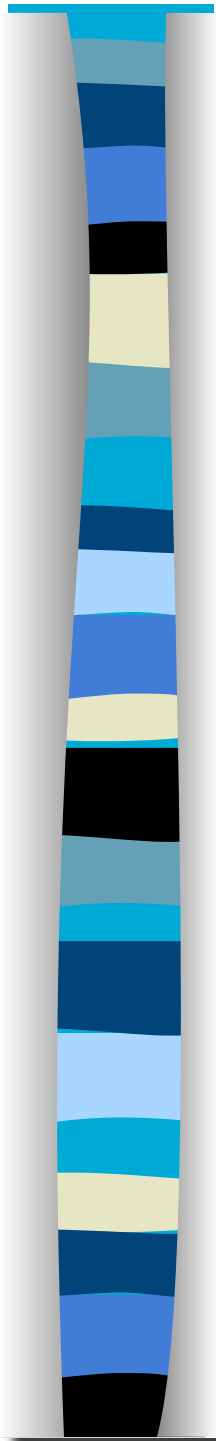
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- D. Increase the excretion of water and electrolytes by the kidneys

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Laxatives



Laxatives

What is the primary purpose of laxative medications:

- A. Constrict blood vessels in the nose and sinuses to open blocked air passages
- B. Promote bowel distention, peristalsis, stool softness, and defecation
- C. Increase the excretion of water and electrolytes by the kidneys
- D. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels

Q

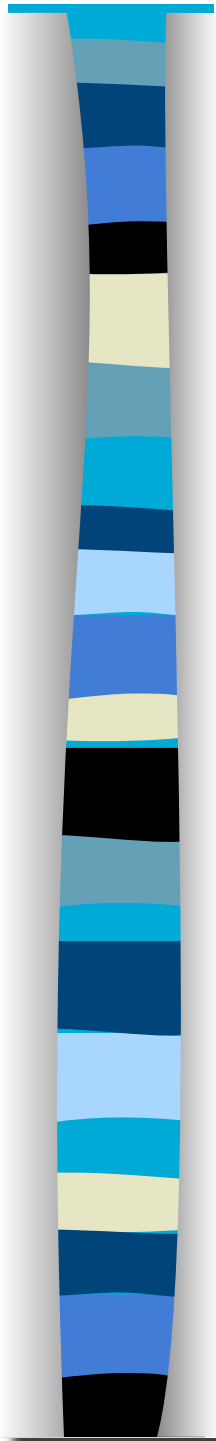


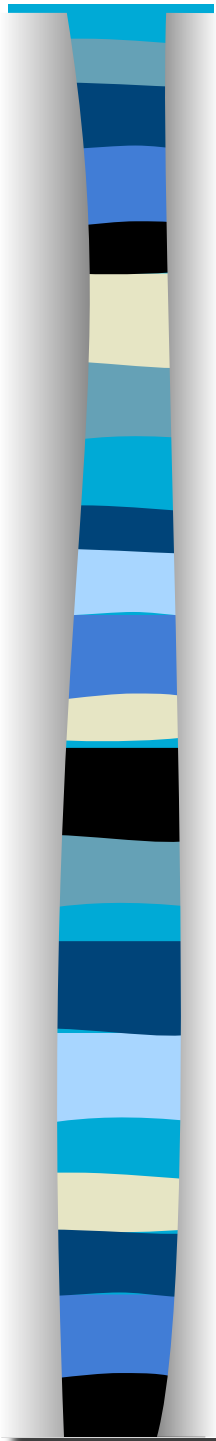
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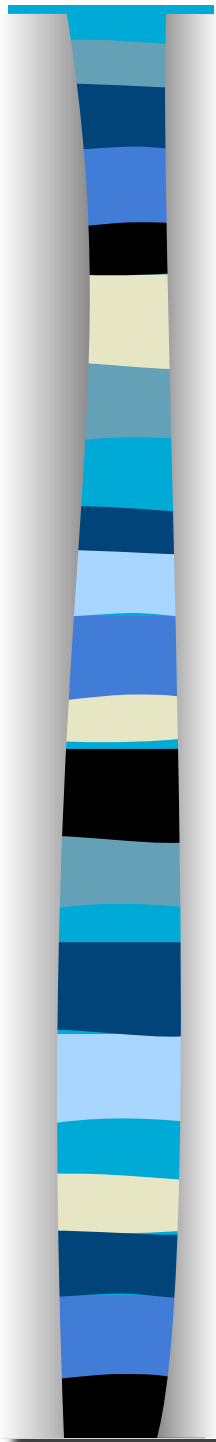
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- D. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Anticonvulsants



Anticonvulsants

What area of the body should be avoided during massage for clients on anticonvulsant medications?

- A. Scalp massage
- B. Foot massage
- C. Medial thigh massage
- D. Hand massage

Q



Anticonvulsants

What area of the body should be avoided during massage for clients on anticonvulsant medications?

- A. Scalp massage**
- B. Foot massage
- C. Medial thigh massage
- D. Hand massage

A



Anticonvulsants

Scalp massage is contraindicated for clients on:

- A. Steroid medications
- B. Antianginal and Antiarrhythmic medications
- C. Thyroid medications
- D. Anticonvulsant and antidepressant medications

Q



Anticonvulsants

Scalp massage is contraindicated for clients on:

- A. Steroid medications
- B. Antianginal and Antiarrhythmic medications
- C. Thyroid medications
- D. Anticonvulsant and antidepressant medications**

A



Anticonvulsants

What is the primary purpose of anticonvulsant medications?

- A. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- B. Control seizures
- C. Lower blood glucose levels
- D. Reduce depression

Q



Anticonvulsants

What is the primary purpose of anticonvulsant medications?

- A. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- B. Control seizures**
- C. Lower blood glucose levels
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A



Anticonvulsants

Anticonvulsant and antidepressant medications may cause:

- A. Hair loss
- B. Insulin shock
- C. Damage to the thyroid gland
- D. Diabetes

Q

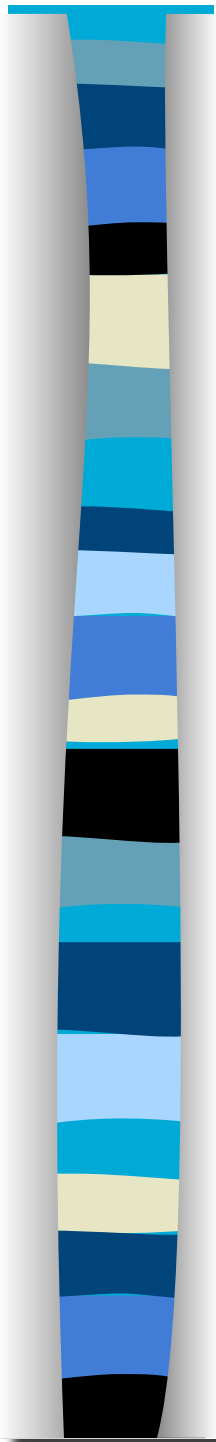


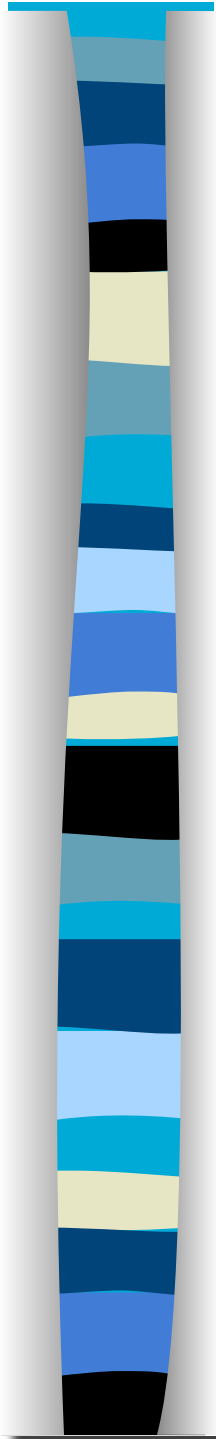
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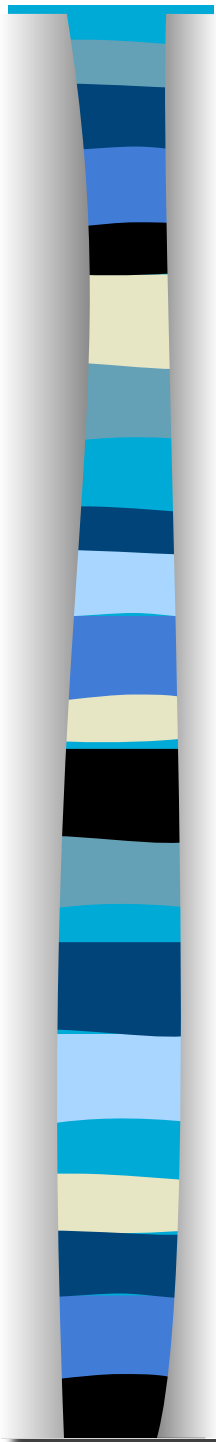
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- B. Insulin shock
- C. Damage to the thyroid gland
- D. Diabetes

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antitussives



Antitussives

What is the primary purpose of antitussive medications?

- A. Suppress coughing
- B. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue
- C. Strengthen the heart contraction or regulate heart rate
- D. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers

Q



Antitussives

What is the primary purpose of antitussive medications?

A. Suppress coughing

- **Medications that suppress coughing. Side effects include constipation, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, and nasal congestion.**

B. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) medications

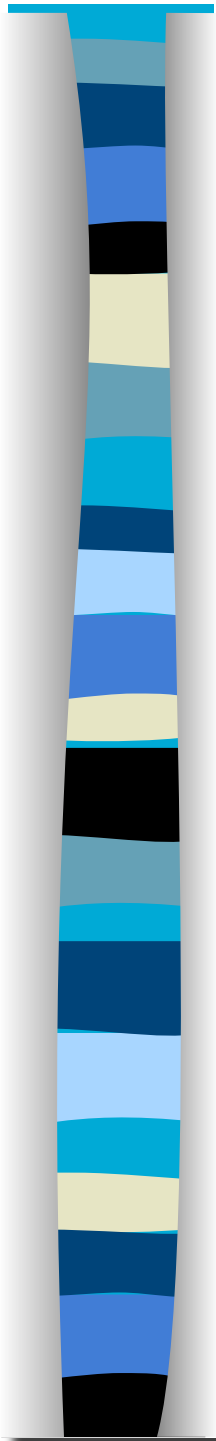
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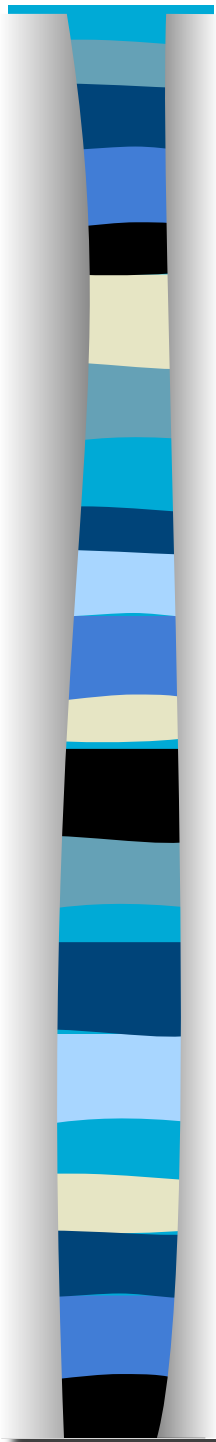
- Cardiac glycosides

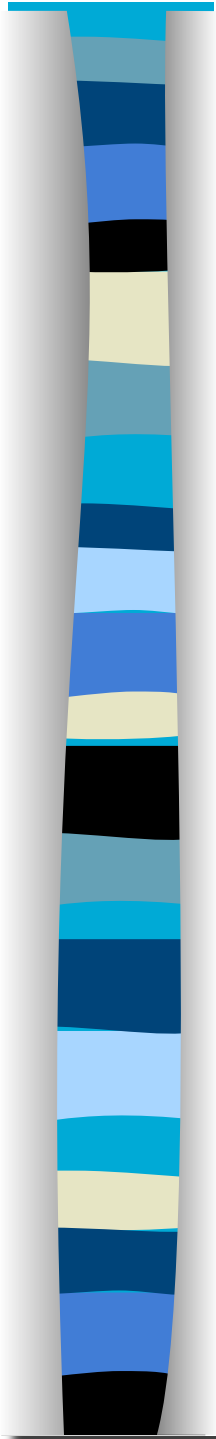
D. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers

- Anti-infective medications

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Diabetes



Diabetes

Massage increases the use of these chemicals related to diabetes:

- A. Serotonin and dopamine
- B. Growth hormone and oxytocin
- C. Glucose and insulin
- D. Endorphins and enkephalins

Q



Diabetes

Massage increases the use of these chemicals related to diabetes:

- A. Serotonin and dopamine
- B. Growth hormone and oxytocin
- C. Glucose and insulin**
- D. Endorphins and enkephalins



Diabetes

This drug is commonly taken by people with diabetes and is administered either by multiple daily injections or through a pump:

- A. Lipitor
- B. Insulin
- C. Coumadin
- D. Synthroid

Q



Diabetes

This drug is commonly taken by people with diabetes and is administered either by multiple daily injections or through a pump:

A. Lipitor

B. Insulin

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D. Synthroid

A



Diabetes

What is the primary purpose of antidiabetic medications?

- A. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- B. Lower blood glucose levels
- C. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- D. Control seizures associated with epilepsy

Q



Diabetes

What is the primary purpose of antidiabetic medications?

- A. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- B. Lower blood glucose levels**
- C. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- D. Control seizures associated with epilepsy

A



Diabetes

Glucose and insulin use are:

- A. Decreased by massage
- B. Contraindicated for massage
- C. Balanced by massage
- D. Increased by massage

Q



Diabetes

Glucose and insulin use are:

- A. Decreased by massage
- B. Contraindicated for massage
- C. Balanced by massage
- D. Increased by massage**

A



Diabetes

Severe hypoglycemia that is associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system and, if left untreated, may result in convulsions and progressive development of coma is called:

- A. Glycemic shock
- B. Progressive hypoglycemia
- C. Convulsive coma
- D. Insulin shock

Q



Diabetes

Severe hypoglycemia that is associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system and, if left untreated, may result in convulsions and progressive development of coma is called:

- A. Glycemic shock
- B. Progressive hypoglycemia
- C. Convulsive coma
- D. Insulin shock**

A



Diabetes

With diabetic clients, massage therapists should be aware that:

- A. Massage could cause bruising due to the anticlotting ingredients in antidiabetic medications
- B. Massage increases the use of glucose and insulin
- C. Medial thigh massage is contraindicated because of varicose veins
- D. Scalp massage is contraindicated because antidiabetic medications weaken the hair shaft

Q



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With diabetic clients, massage therapists should be aware that:

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- D. Scalp massage is contraindicated because antidiabetic medications weaken the hair shaft

A



Diabetes

If the client experiences hypoglycemia during the massage:

- A. Give him/her some insulin
- B. Give him/her some orange juice
- C. Continue to massage but deepen the pressure
- D. Continue to massage but lighten the pressure

Q



Diabetes

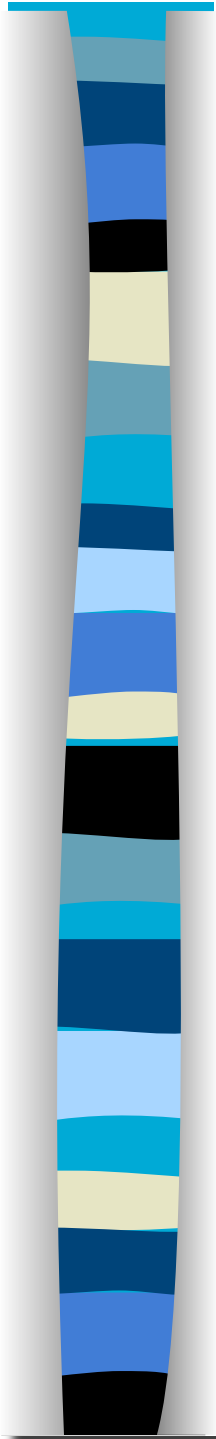
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- D. Continue to massage but lighten the pressure

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Injection Sites



Injection Sites

If a client has received a recent injection, the site is:

- A. Locally contraindicated for massage
- B. Indicated for a heat pack
- C. Indicated for soothing strokes working directly over the site
- D. Indicated for strong compression techniques

Q



Injection Sites

If a client has received a recent injection, the site is:

- A. Locally contraindicated for massage**
- B. Indicated for a heat pack
- C. Indicated for soothing strokes working directly over the site
- D. Indicated for strong compression techniques

A



Injection Sites

The location on the body where a medication has been introduced into the tissue, sometimes causing soreness, bruising, or scar tissue is called a(n):

- A. Trigger point
- B. Injection site
- C. Medication site
- D. Tender point

Q



Injection Sites

The location on the body where a medication has been introduced into the tissue, sometimes causing soreness, bruising, or scar tissue is called a(n):

- A. Trigger point
- B. Injection site**
- C. Medication site
- D. Tender point

A



Injection Sites

Massage is contraindicated for this situation:

- A. When the client is diabetic
- B. When the side effect of a medication is dizziness
- C. When the client is taking antidepressants
- D. At the site where a client has received an injection

Q

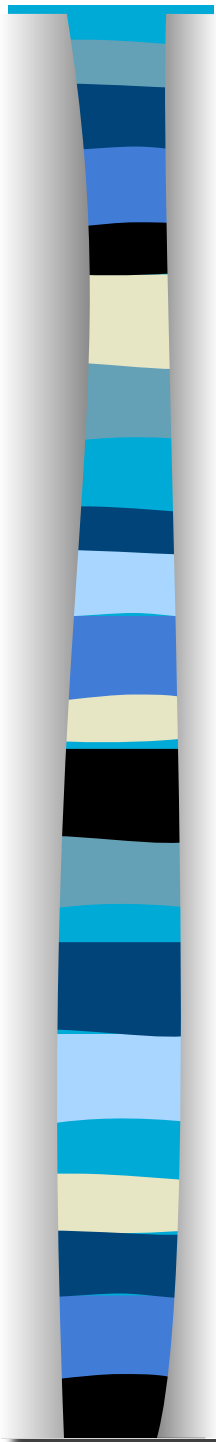


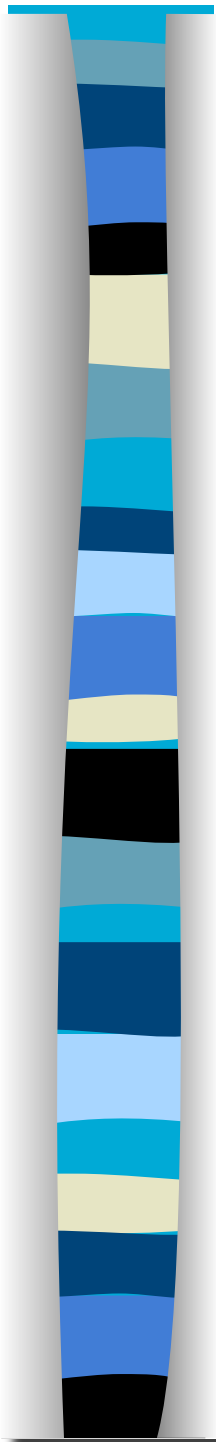
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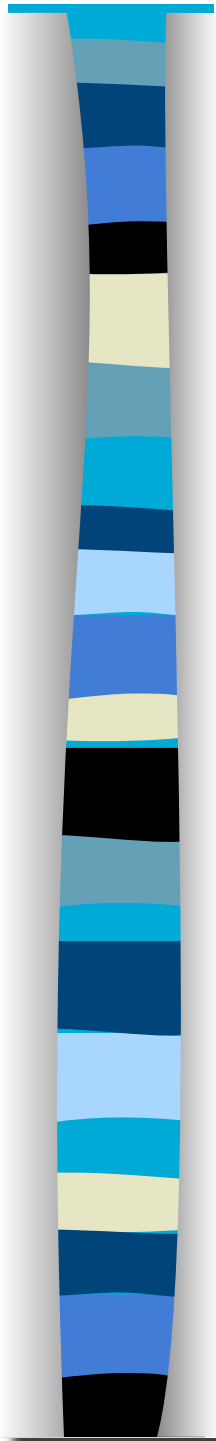
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- C. When the client is taking antidepressants
- D. At the site where a client has received an injection**

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antifungals



Antifungals

What is the primary purpose of antifungal medications?

- A. Decrease the peristaltic movement of the intestines
- B. Lower blood glucose levels
- C. Eliminate certain microorganisms or disrupt microorganism life to treat infections
- D. Control seizures associated with epilepsy

Q



Antifungals

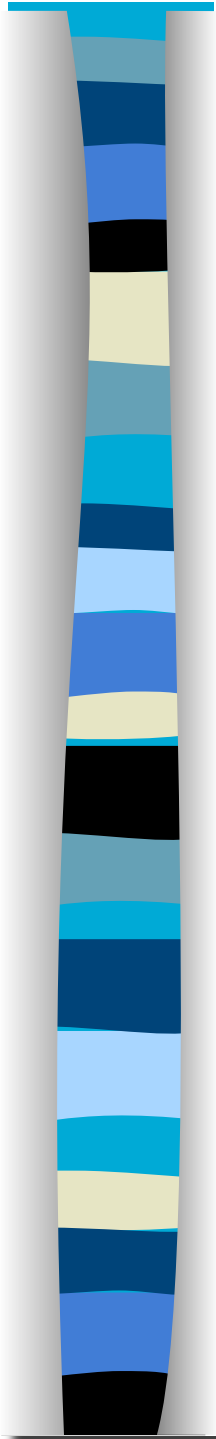
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A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Peripheral Neuropathy



Peripheral Neuropathy

A side effect of some medications that involves numbness, weakness, tingling, or burning pain in the nerves of the extremities is called:

- A. Muscle weakness
- B. Extreme neuropathy
- C. Muscle guarding
- D. Peripheral neuropathy

Q



Peripheral Neuropathy

A side effect of some medications that involves numbness, weakness, tingling, or burning pain in the nerves of the extremities is called:

- A. Muscle weakness
- B. Extreme neuropathy
- C. Muscle guarding
- D. Peripheral neuropathy**

A



Peripheral Neuropathy

If the client experiences peripheral neuropathy as a side effect of a medication:

- A. Any massage work on the extremities is contraindicated
- B. The use of a cold pack is indicated
- C. The use of a heat pack is indicated
- D. Deep massage work is contraindicated

Q



Peripheral Neuropathy

If the client experiences peripheral neuropathy as a side effect of a medication:

- A. Any massage work on the extremities is contraindicated
- B. The use of a cold pack is indicated
- C. The use of a heat pack is indicated
- D. Deep massage work is contraindicated**

A



Peripheral Neuropathy

Because peripheral neuropathy can be a side effect of antiarrhythmic medications, this should be avoided on the extremities without a physician's release:

- A. The use of hot hydrotherapy
- B. The use of gliding strokes
- C. The use of petrissage
- D. The use of passive range of motion techniques

Q



Peripheral Neuropathy

Because peripheral neuropathy can be a side effect of antiarrhythmic medications, this should be avoided on the extremities without a physician's release:

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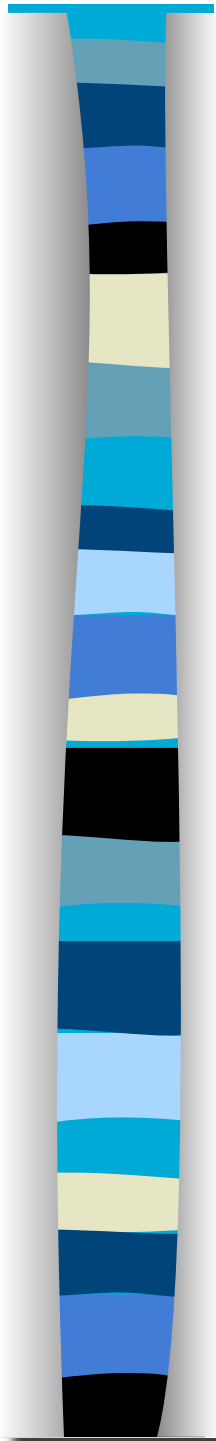
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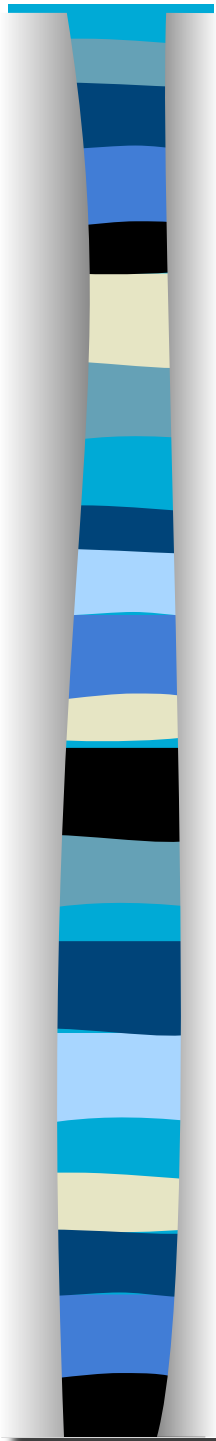
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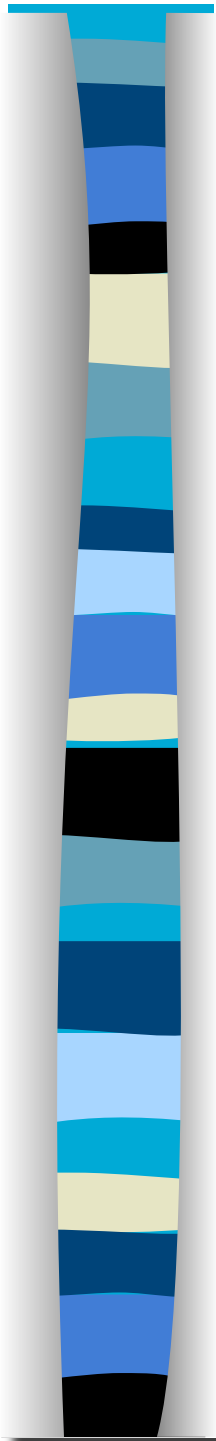
C. The use of petrissage

D. The use of passive range of motion techniques

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antidepressants



Antidepressants

What is the primary purpose of antidepressant medications?

- A. Reduce depression
- B. Block histamine to combat allergic reactions
- C. Decrease the peristaltic movement of the intestines
- D. Lower blood glucose levels

Q



Antidepressants

What is the primary purpose of antidepressant medications?

- A. Reduce depression**
- B. Block histamine to combat allergic reactions
- C. Decrease the peristaltic movement of the intestines
- D. Lower blood glucose levels

A



Antidepressants

The acronym SSRI, which indicates a certain type of antidepressant, stands for:

- A. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
- B. Sympathetic stimulation recurrence instigators
- C. Sympathetic system regulation inhibitors
- D. Selective statin retinol instigators

Q



Antidepressants

The acronym SSRI, which indicates a certain type of antidepressant, stands for:

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A



Antidepressants

The use of lithium for depression contraindicates the use of:

- A. Foot massage
- B. Effleurage
- C. Petrissage
- D. Scalp massage

Q



Antidepressants

The use of lithium for depression contraindicates the use of:

- A. Foot massage
- B. Effleurage
- C. Petrissage
- D. Scalp massage**

A



Antidepressants

Anticonvulsant and antidepressant medications may cause:

- A. Hair loss
- B. Insulin shock
- C. Damage to the thyroid gland
- D. Diabetes

Q



Antidepressants

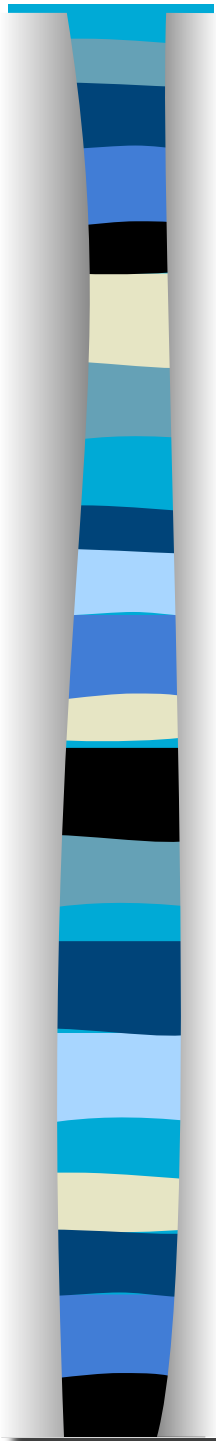
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A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Heart Medications



Heart Medications

The faster-than-normal heart beat that is a side effect of many medications is referred to as:

- A. Arrhythmia
- B. Angina
- C. Tachycardia
- D. Hypertension

Q



Heart Medications

The faster-than-normal heart beat that is a side effect of many medications is referred to as:

- A. Arrhythmia
- B. Angina
- C. Tachycardia**
- D. Hypertension

A



Heart Medications

A decrease in blood pressure that sometimes results in dizziness is called:

- A. Fatigue
- B. Hypertension
- C. Vertigo
- D. Hypotension

Q



Heart Medications

A decrease in blood pressure that sometimes results in dizziness is called:

- A. Fatigue
- B. Hypertension
- C. Vertigo
- D. Hypotension**

A



Heart Medications

What types of massage techniques are often contraindicated for clients on antiarrhythmic medications?

- A. Massage techniques for the feet like reflexology
- B. Stimulating techniques like tapotement
- C. Pain reducing techniques like trigger point work
- D. Soothing techniques like effleurage

Q



Heart Medications

What types of massage techniques are often contraindicated for clients on antiarrhythmic medications?

- A. Massage techniques for the feet like reflexology
- B. Stimulating techniques like tapotement**
- C. Pain reducing techniques like trigger point work
- D. Soothing techniques like effleurage

A



Heart Medications

What is the primary purpose of antianginal medications?

- A. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- B. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- C. Control seizures associated with epilepsy
- D. Normalize irregular heart rhythm

Q



Heart Medications

What is the primary purpose of antianginal medications?

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Heart Medications

Because peripheral neuropathy can be a side effect of antiarrhythmic medications, this should be avoided on the extremities without a physician's release:

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- B. The use of gliding strokes
- C. The use of petrissage
- D. The use of passive range of motion techniques

Q



Heart Medications

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Heart Medications

What is the primary purpose of cardiac glycosides?

- A. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers
- B. Strengthen the heart contraction or regulate heart rate
- C. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels
- D. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue

Q



Heart Medications

What is the primary purpose of cardiac glycosides?

- A. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers
- B. Strengthen the heart contraction or regulate heart rate**
- C. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels
- D. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue

A



Heart Medications

What common side effect do clients on antianginal medications often experience at the end of a massage?

- A. Bruising
- B. Dizziness
- C. Constipation
- D. Nausea

Q

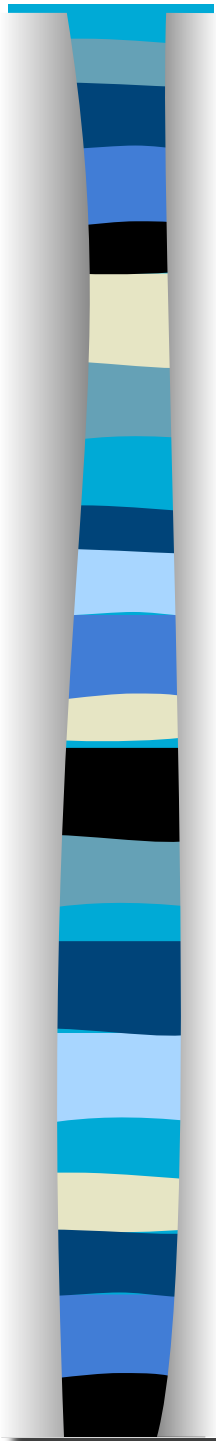


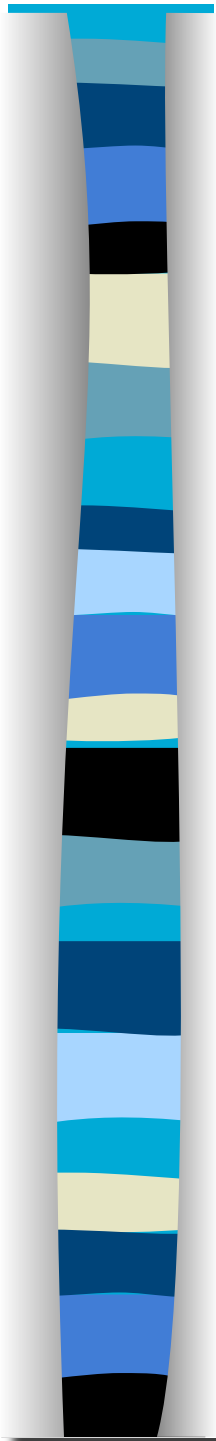
Heart Medications

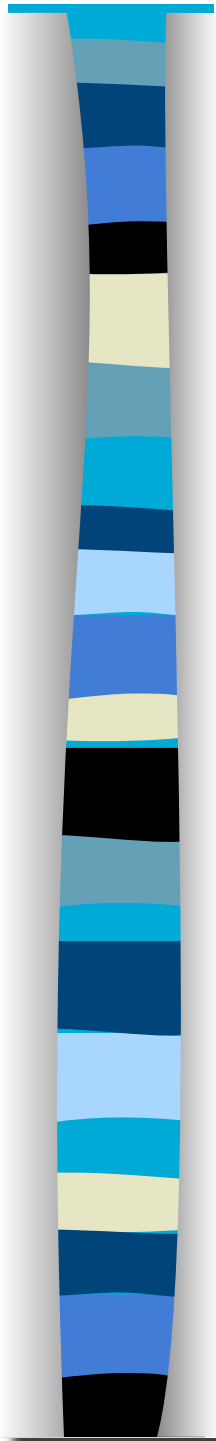
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A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Diuretics



Diuretics

Most diuretics reduce fluid levels in the body by preventing this organ from reabsorbing sodium:

- A. Stomach
- B. Kidney
- C. Pancreas
- D. Liver

Q



Diuretics

Most diuretics reduce fluid levels in the body by preventing this organ from reabsorbing sodium:

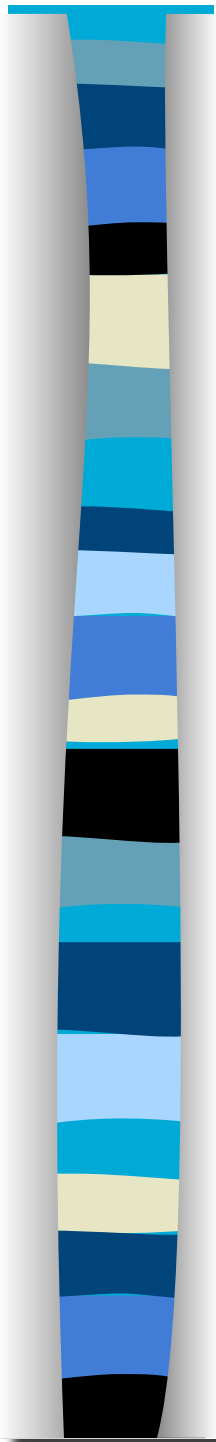
A. Stomach

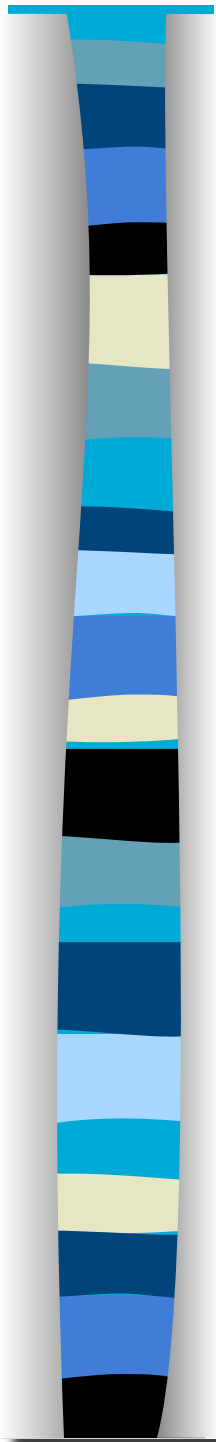
B. Kidney

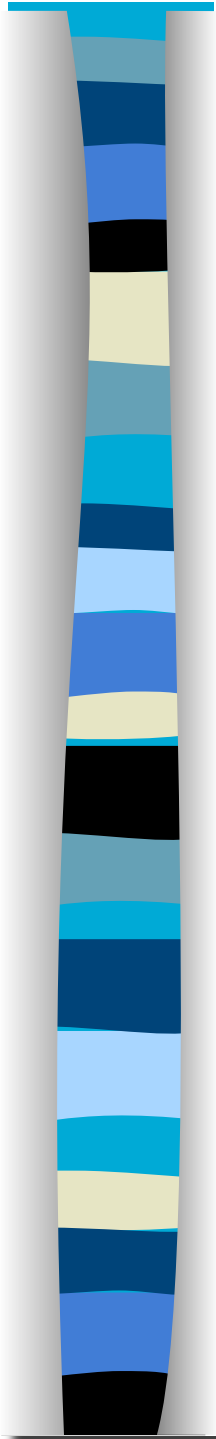
C. Pancreas

D. Liver

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antiulcer



Antiulcer

What is the primary purpose of antiulcer medications?

- A. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers
- B. Reduce or control hallucinations and delusions
- C. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- D. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue

Q



Antiulcer

What is the primary purpose of antiulcer medications?

- A. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers**
- B. Reduce or control hallucinations and delusions
- C. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- D. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue

A



Antiulcer

Abdominal massage:

- A. Is contraindicated for clients on antiulcer medications due to suppressed immunity
- B. Is contraindicated for clients on antiulcer medications due to intense constipation
- C. Is indicated for clients on antiulcer medications to help with constipation
- D. Is indicated for clients on antiulcer medications to reduce inflammation caused by secondary hyperthyroidism

Q



Antiulcer

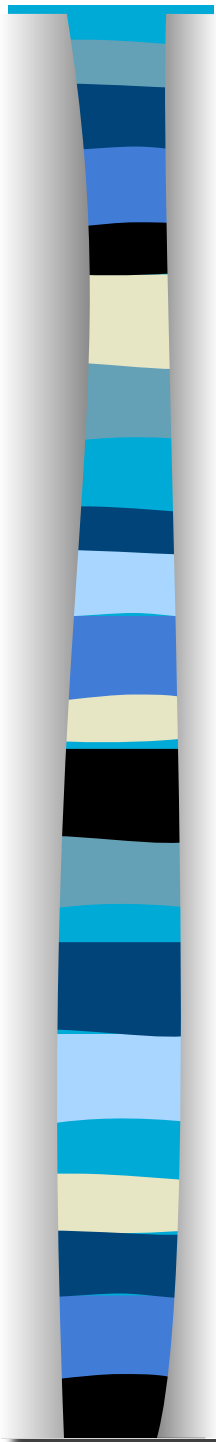
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A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antihypertensives



Antihypertensives

What is the primary purpose of antihypertensive medications (also called vasodilators and diuretics)?

- A. Reduce blood pressure
- B. Prevent or treat infections
- C. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- D. Lower blood glucose levels

Q



Antihypertensives

What is the primary purpose of antihypertensive medications (also called vasodilators and diuretics)?

- A. Reduce blood pressure**
- B. Prevent or treat infections
- C. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- D. Lower blood glucose levels

A



Antihypertensives

Medications that dilate veins, arteries, or both to treat hypertension are called:

- A. Antitussive medications
- B. Antidiarrheal medications
- C. Diuretics
- D. Vasodilators

Q

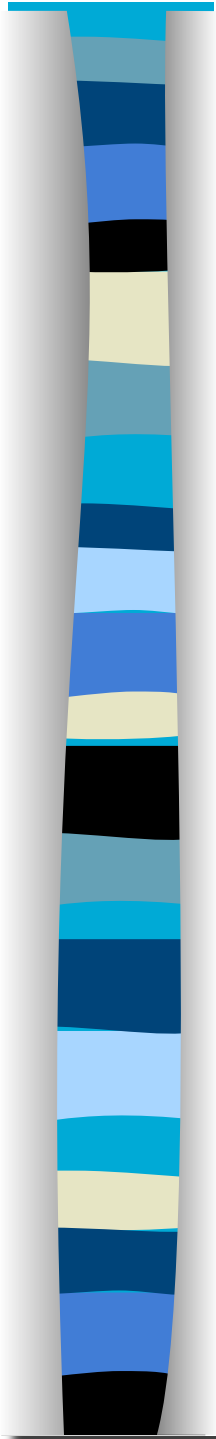


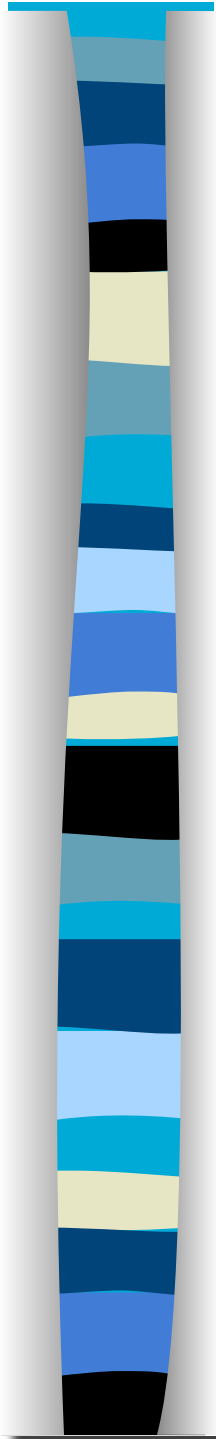
Antihypertensives

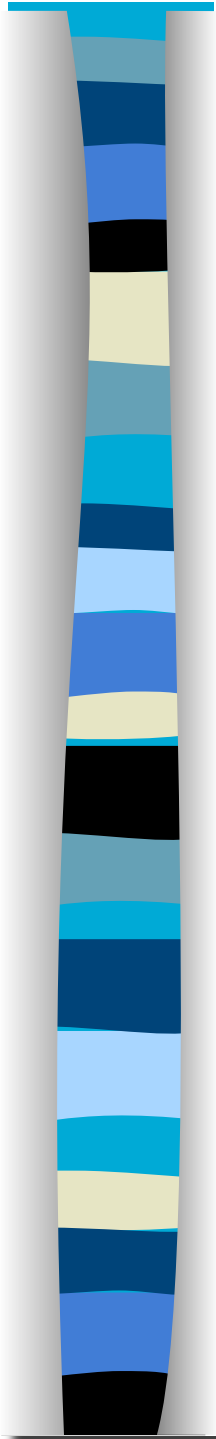
Medications that dilate veins, arteries, or both to treat hypertension are called:

- A. Antitussive medications
- B. Antidiarrheal medications
- C. Diuretics
- D. Vasodilators**

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Decongestants



Decongestants

What is the primary purpose of decongestant medications?

- A. Constrict blood vessels in the nose and sinuses to open blocked air passages
- B. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue
- C. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers
- D. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels

Q

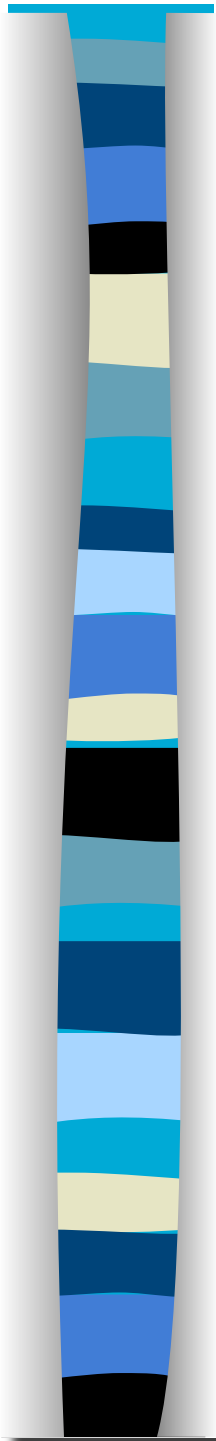


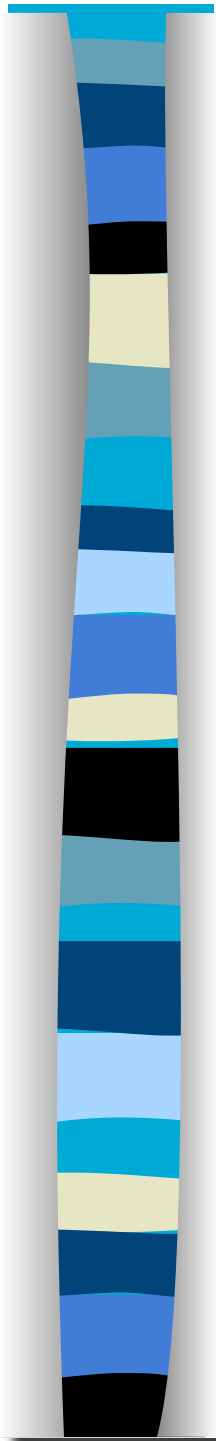
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- C. Eliminate the bacterial agent that causes peptic ulcers
- D. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Anti-anxiety



Anti-anxiety

If a client experiences anxiety as a side effect of a medication, massage is:

- A. Adapted to only work on the client in the prone position
- B. Indicated
- C. Contraindicated
- D. Adapted to make the session shorter

Q



Anti-anxiety

If a client experiences anxiety as a side effect of a medication, massage is:

- A. Adapted to only work on the client in the prone position
- B. Indicated**
- C. Contraindicated
- D. Adapted to make the session shorter

A



Anti-anxiety

What is the primary purpose of anti-anxiety medications?

- A. Reduce anxiety and suppress immune responses to decrease inflammation
- B. Reduce anxiety and decrease muscle spasm and muscle pain
- C. Reduce anxiety and induce sleep in conditions like insomnia
- D. Reduce anxiety and severe pain in acute illness

Q

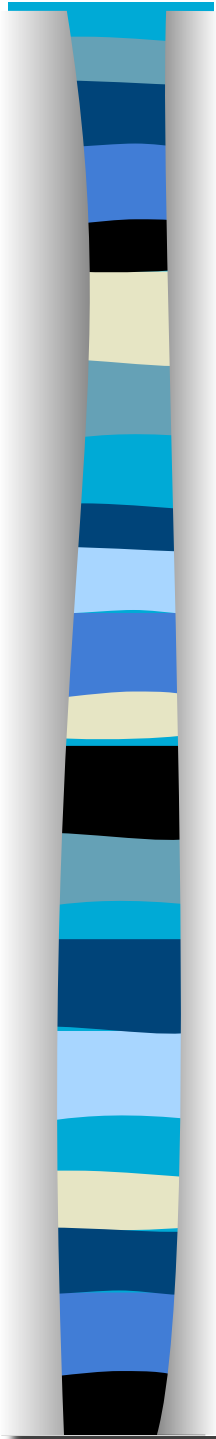


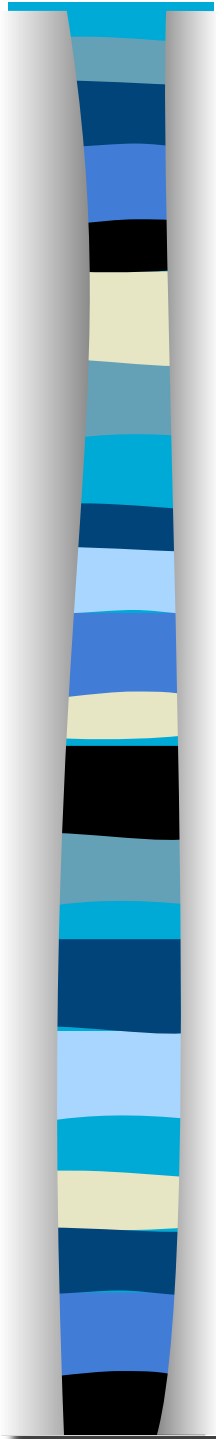
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- D. Reduce anxiety and severe pain in acute illness

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Anti-diarrheals



Anti-diarrheals

What is the primary purpose of antidiarrheal medications?

- A. Decrease the peristaltic movement of the intestines
- B. Block histamine to combat allergic reactions
- C. Prevent or treat infections
- D. Reduce blood pressure

Q

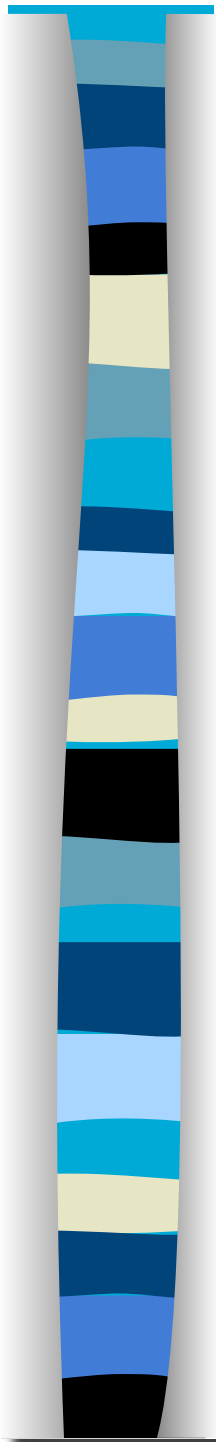


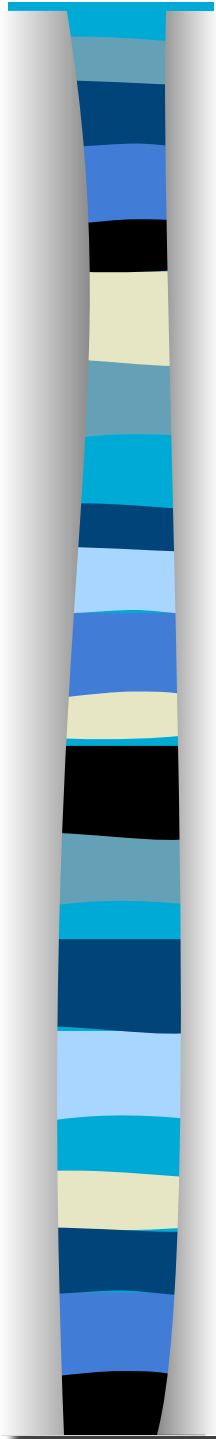
Anti-diarrheals

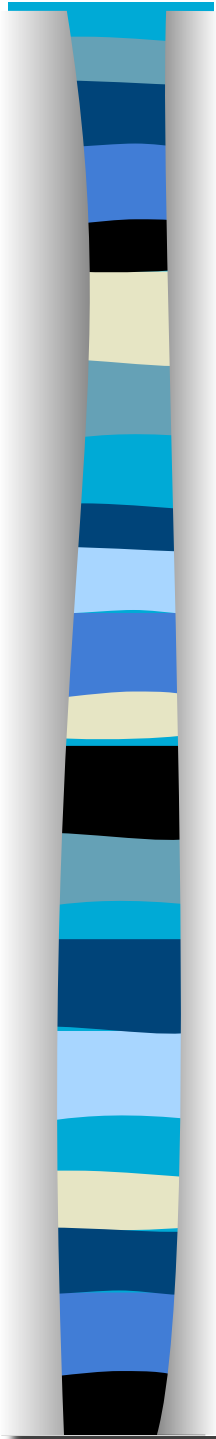
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- C. Prevent or treat infections
- D. Reduce blood pressure

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antihistamines



Antihistamines

Antihistamines are generally prescribed to treat:

- A. Parkinson's disease
- B. High blood pressure
- C. Pulmonary disorders
- D. Allergic reactions

Q



Antihistamines

Antihistamines are generally prescribed to treat:

- A. Parkinson's disease
- B. High blood pressure
- C. Pulmonary disorders
- D. Allergic reactions**

A



Antihistamines

What is the primary purpose of antihistamine medications?

- A. Block histamine to combat allergic reactions
- B. Decrease the peristaltic movement of the intestines
- C. Lower blood glucose levels
- D. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart

Q

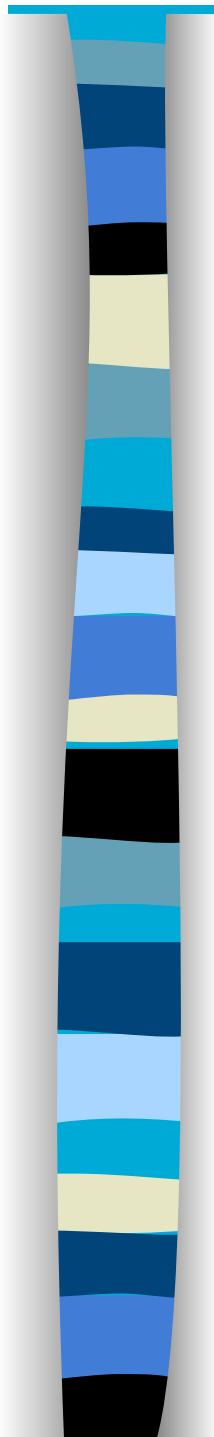


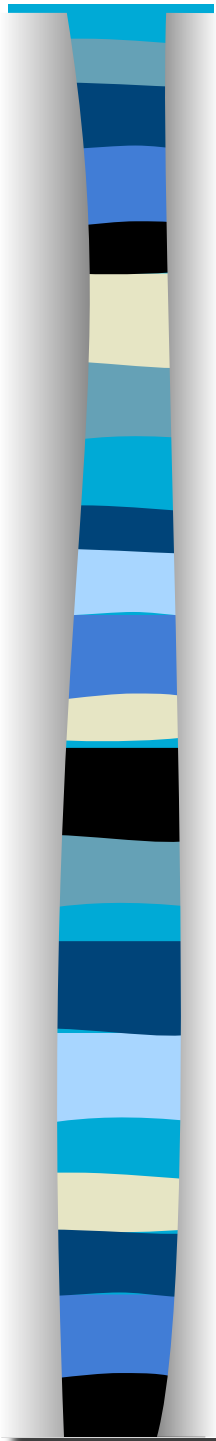
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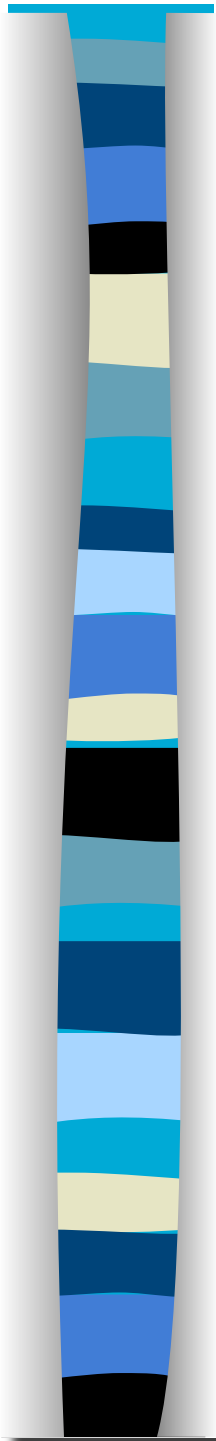
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- C. Lower blood glucose levels
- D. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Chemotherapy



Chemotherapy

What is the primary purpose of chemotherapy medications?

- A. Strengthen the heart contraction or regulate heart rate
- B. Use chemical agents to stop cells from growing
- C. Eliminate certain microorganisms or disrupt microorganism life to treat infections
- D. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue

Q

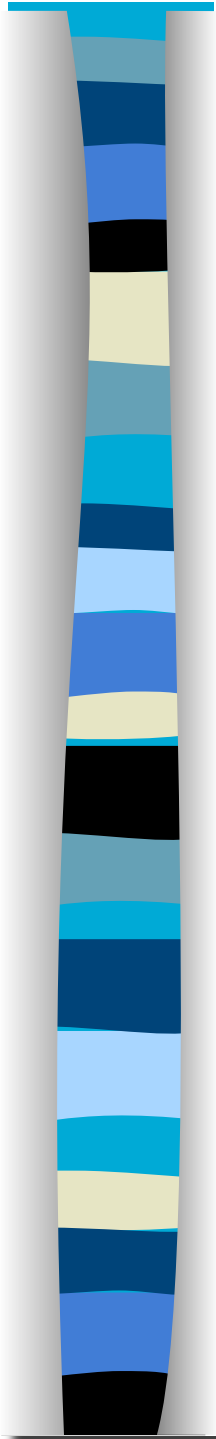


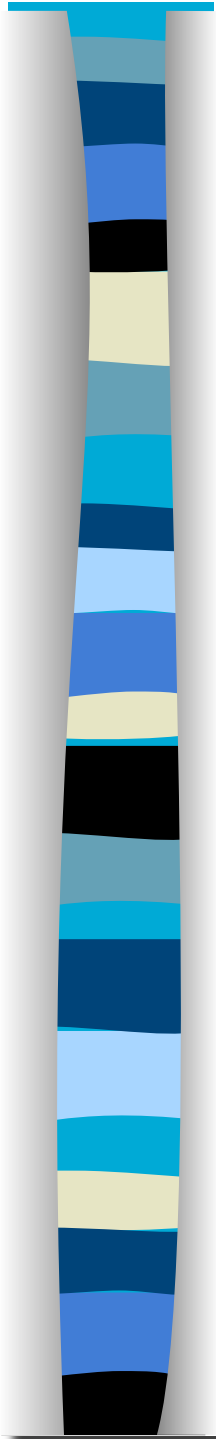
Chemotherapy

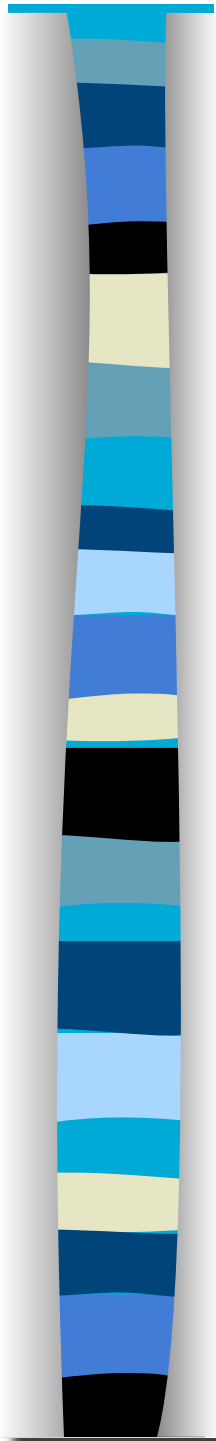
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- D. Reduce bronchial spasm, stimulate respiration, and decrease diaphragm fatigue

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Anti-Parkinson



Anti-Parkinson

What is the primary purpose of anti-Parkinson medications?

- A. Reduce tremors and/or improve motor function
- B. Reduce the ability of the blood to clot
- C. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels
- D. Reduce depression

Q



Anti-Parkinson

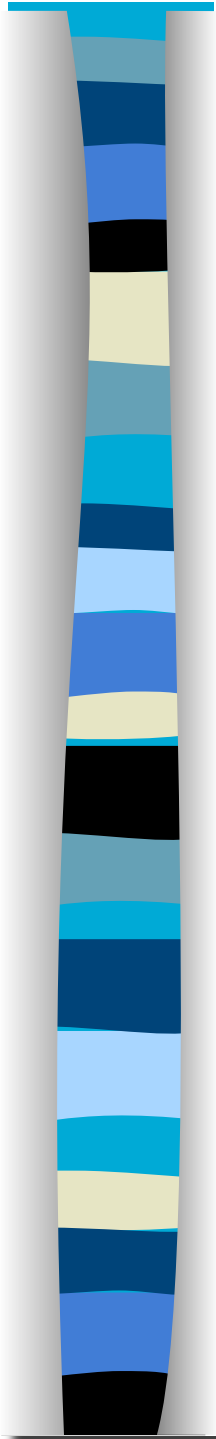
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- C. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels
- D. Reduce depression

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antibacterial



Antibacterial

What is the primary purpose of antibacterial medications?

- A. Eliminate certain microorganisms or disrupt microorganism life to treat infections
- B. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels
- C. Reduce tremors and /or improve motor function
- D. Reduce or control hallucinations and delusions

Q

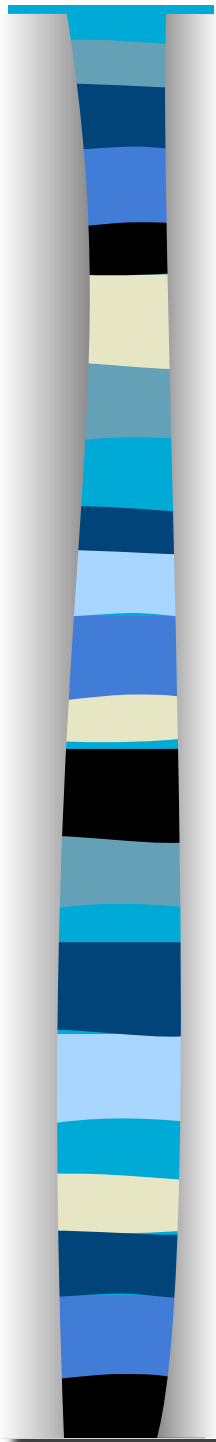


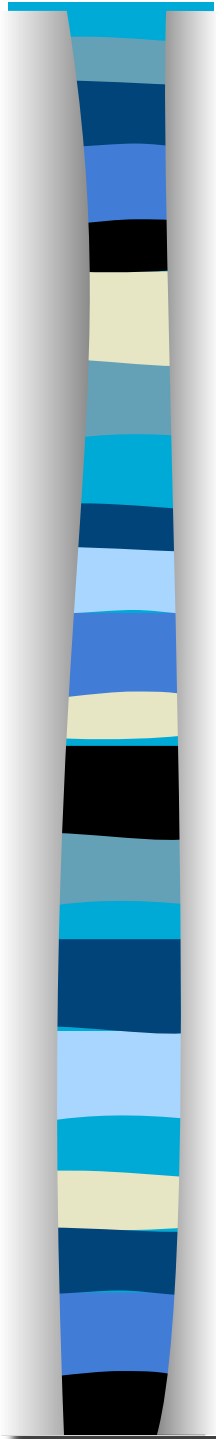
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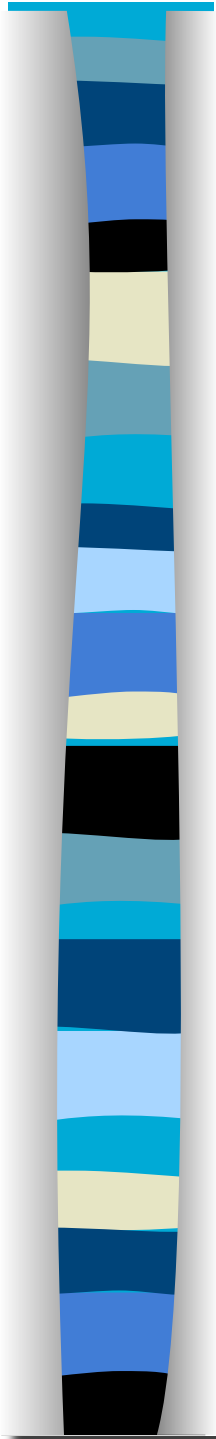
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- C. Reduce tremors and /or improve motor function
- D. Reduce or control hallucinations and delusions

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antilipemics



Antilipemics

What is the primary purpose of antilipemic medications?

- A. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels
- B. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- C. Eliminate certain microorganisms or disrupt microorganism life to treat infections
- D. Reduce or control hallucinations and delusions

Q

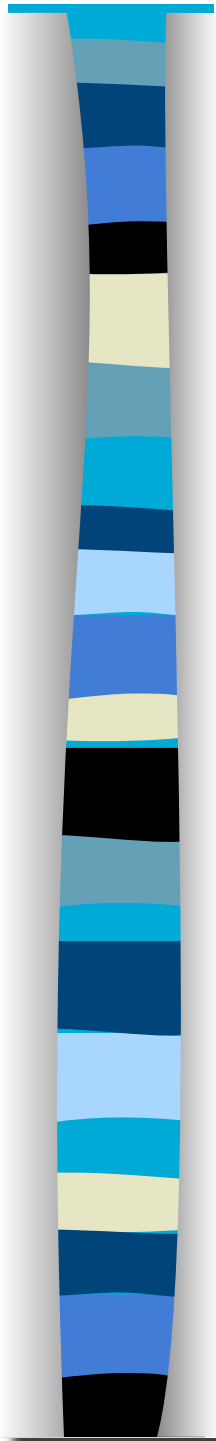


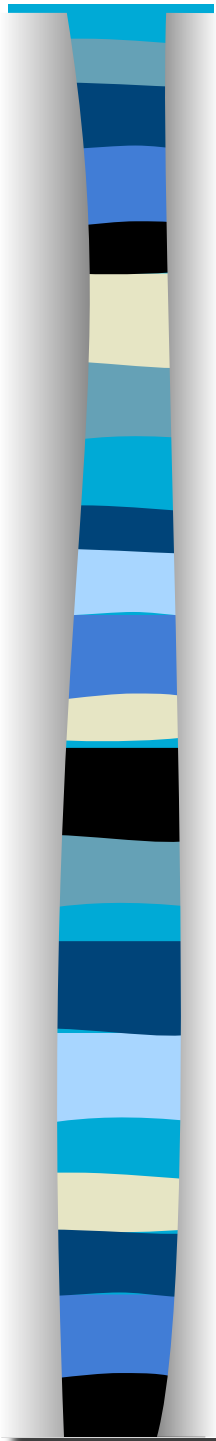
Antilipemics

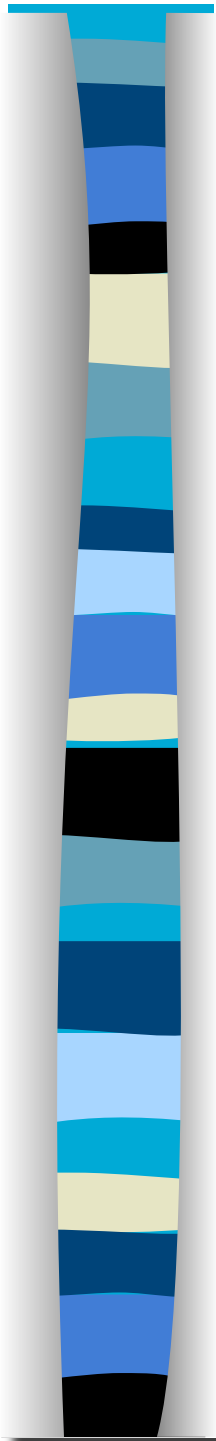
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- A. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels**
- B. Increase the supply of oxygen to the heart
- C. Eliminate certain microorganisms or disrupt microorganism life to treat infections
- D. Reduce or control hallucinations and delusions

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Antipsychotics



Antipsychotics

What is the primary purpose of antipsychotic medications?

- A. Eliminate certain microorganisms or disrupt microorganism life to treat infections
- B. Reduce or control hallucinations and delusions
- C. Decrease the peristaltic movement of the intestines
- D. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels

Q

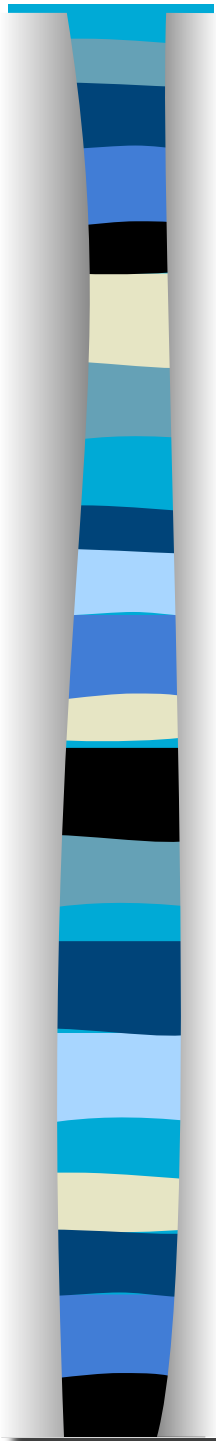


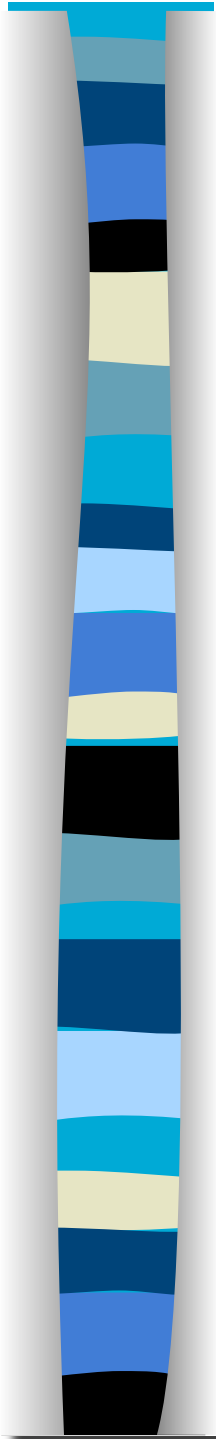
Antipsychotics

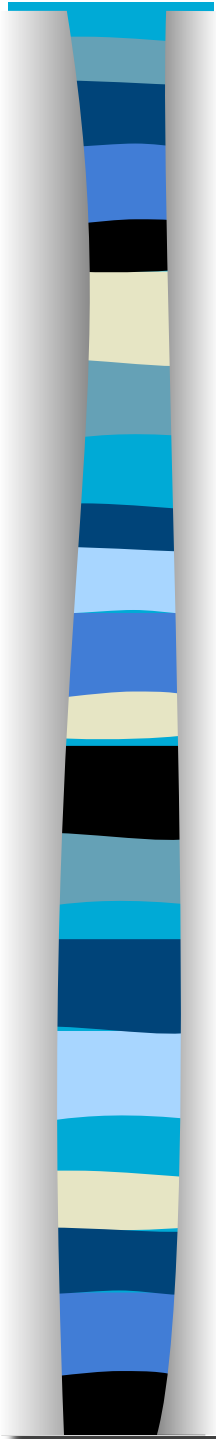
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- C. Decrease the peristaltic movement of the intestines
- D. Lower cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids levels

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Corticosteroids



Corticosteroids

Myofascial techniques and deep work are not used when a client is taking this type of medication because connective tissue is weakened:

- A. Laxative medications
- B. Thyroid medications
- C. Sex hormone medications
- D. Steroids

Q



Corticosteroids

Myofascial techniques and deep work are not used when a client is taking this type of medication because connective tissue is weakened:

A. Laxative medications

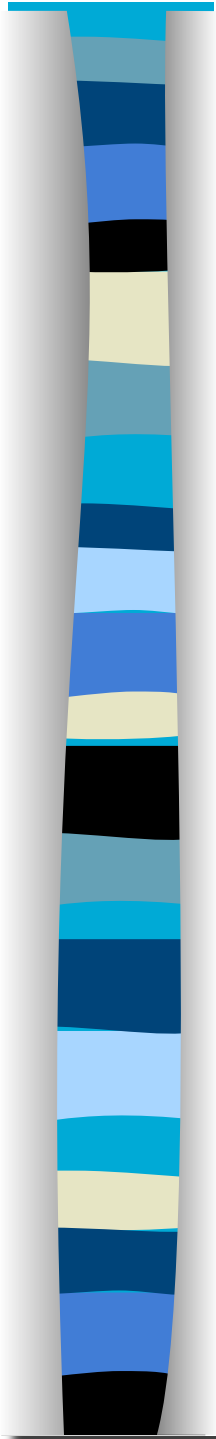
- Medications that draw water into the intestine to promote bowel distention and peristalsis, soften stools, and promote defecation. Side effects include abdominal cramps, diarrhea, fatigue, flatulence, a funny taste in the mouth, irritated rectum, sore throat, and weakness.

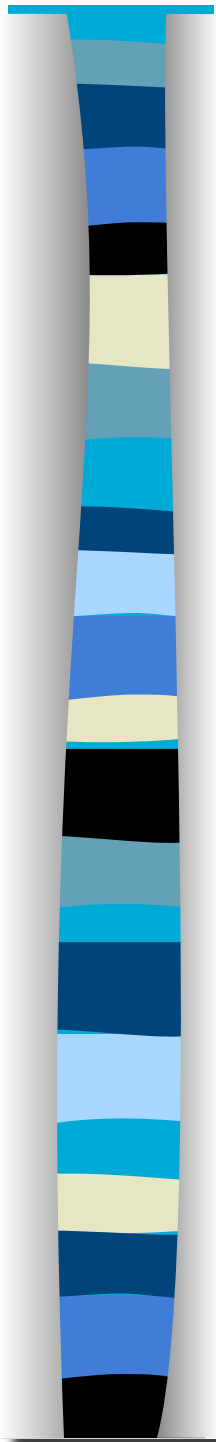
B. Thyroid medications

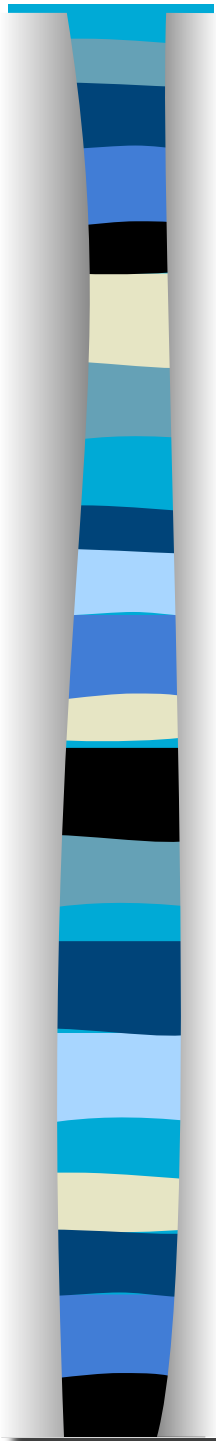
C. Sex hormone medications

D. Steroids

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
Medications

Thyroid Medications



Thyroid Medications

What is the primary purpose of thyroid medications?

- A. Suppress immune responses
- B. Eliminate thyroid hormones
- C. Reduce or increase thyroid hormones
- D. Reduce inflammation caused by hyperthyroidism

Q



Thyroid Medications

What is the primary purpose of thyroid medications?

- A. Suppress immune responses
- B. Eliminate thyroid hormones
- C. Reduce or increase thyroid hormones**
- D. Reduce inflammation caused by hyperthyroidism

A



Thyroid Medications

Radioactive iodine is used for some treatments related to:

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Hypertension
- D. Diabetes

Q

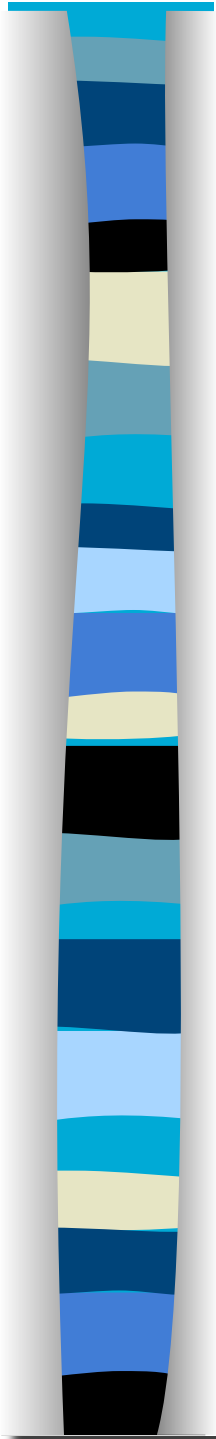


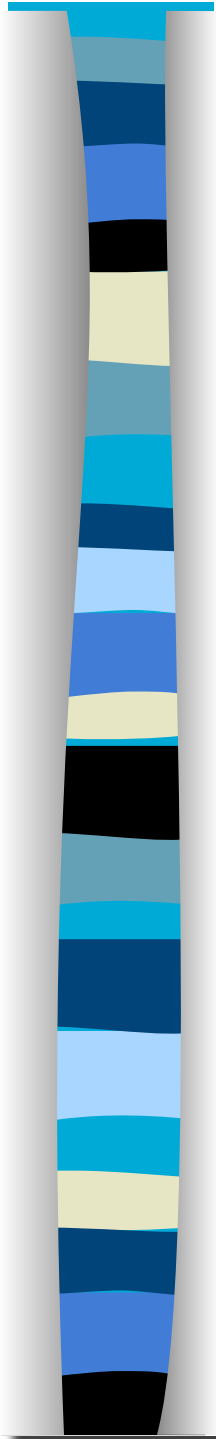
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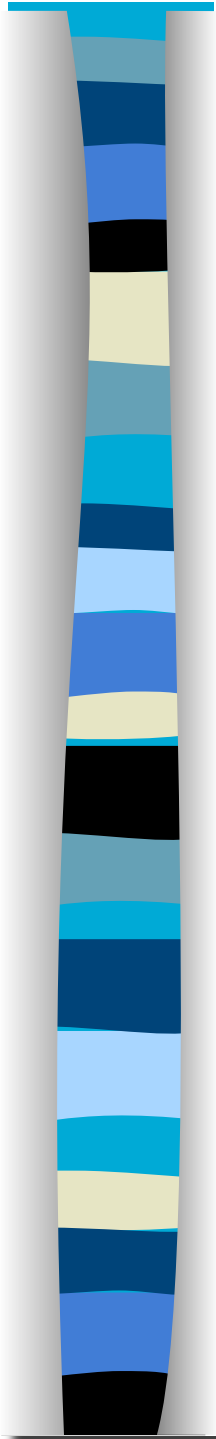
Radioactive iodine is used for some treatments related to:

- A. Hyperthyroidism**
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Hypertension
- D. Diabetes

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology: The Integumentary System

Burns



Burns

A moderate sunburn is an example of a:

- A. First-degree burn
- B. Fourth-degree burn
- C. Second-degree burn
- D. Third-degree burn

Q

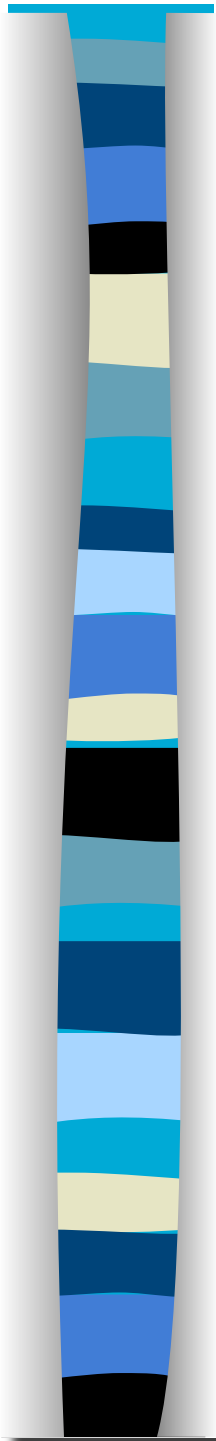


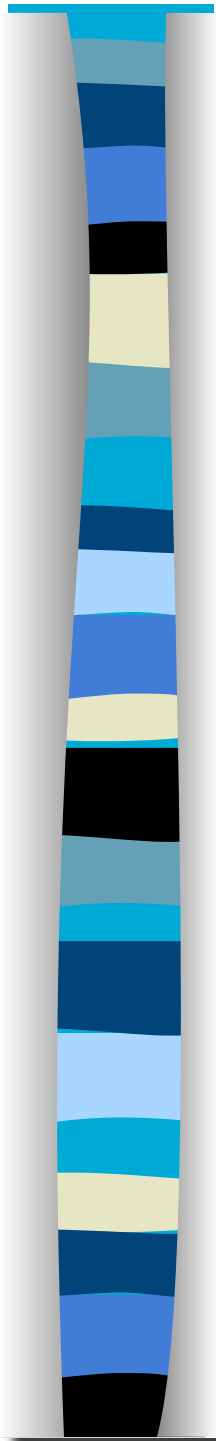
Burns

A moderate sunburn is an example of a:

- A. First-degree burn**
- B. Fourth-degree burn
- C. Second-degree burn
- D. Third-degree burn

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology: The Integumentary System

Benign Tumors



Benign Tumors

A benign, irregularly shaped tumor in the skin made up of distended blood vessels or lymph vessels is a(n):

- A. Angioma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Neurotrophic ulcer
- D. Plantar wart

Q

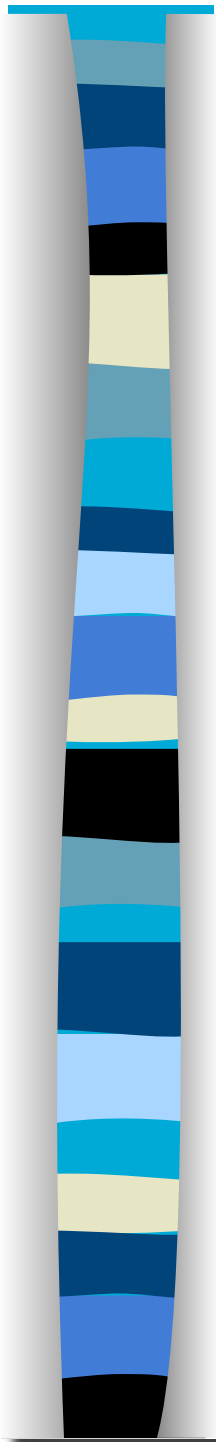


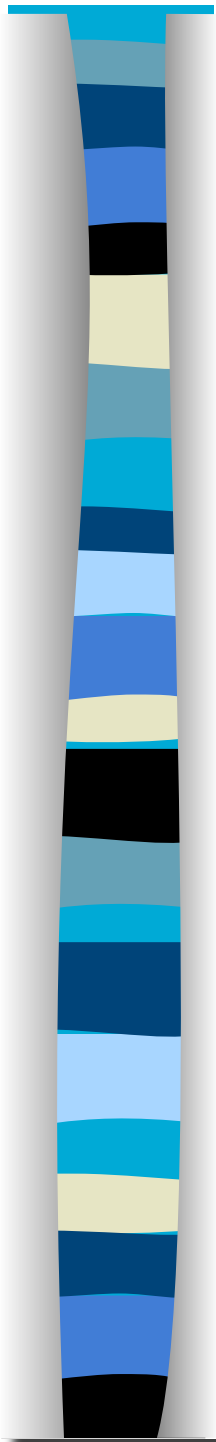
Benign Tumors

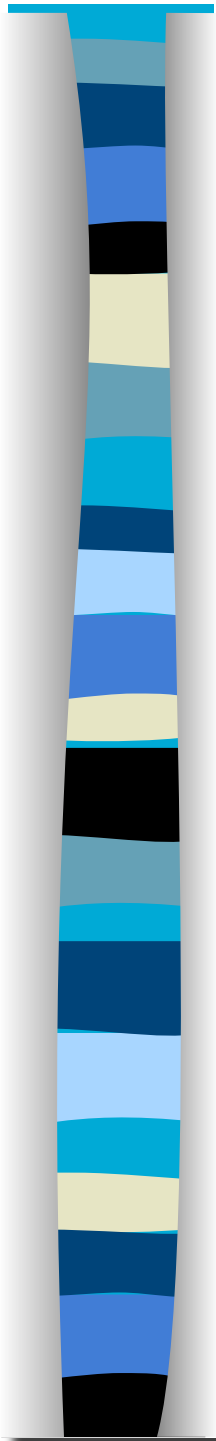
A benign, irregularly shaped tumor in the skin made up of distended blood vessels or lymph vessels is a(n):

- A. Angioma**
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Neurotrophic ulcer
- D. Plantar wart

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
The Integumentary System

Skin Coloration



Skin Coloration

The pale appearance of skin resulting from lack of circulation is called:

- A. Pruritus
- B. Tinea
- C. Hematoma
- D. Blanching

Q



Skin Coloration

The pale appearance of skin resulting from lack of circulation is called:

- A. Pruritus
- B. Tinea
- C. Hematoma
- D. Blanching**

A



Skin Coloration

Pallor or blanching is most often caused by:

- A. Bruising
- B. Lack of nutrition
- C. Addison's disease
- D. Lack of circulation

Q



Skin Coloration

Pallor or blanching is most often caused by:

- A. Bruising
- B. Lack of nutrition
- C. Addison's disease
- D. Lack of circulation**

A



Skin Coloration

Cyanosis causes the skin to turn which color?

- A. Blue
- B. Pale
- C. Red
- D. Yellow

Q



Skin Coloration

Cyanosis causes the skin to turn which color?

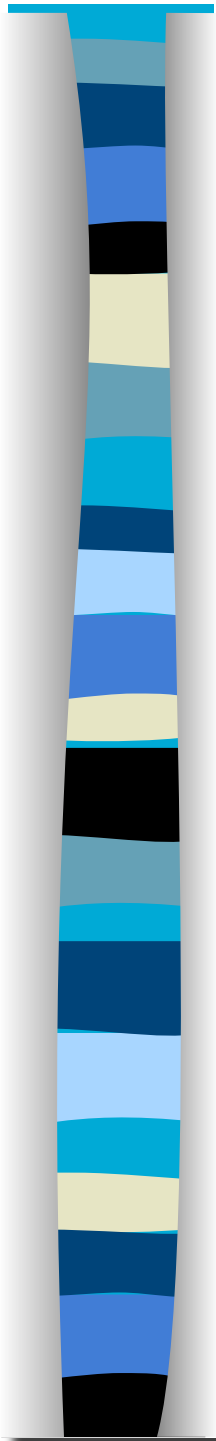
A. Blue

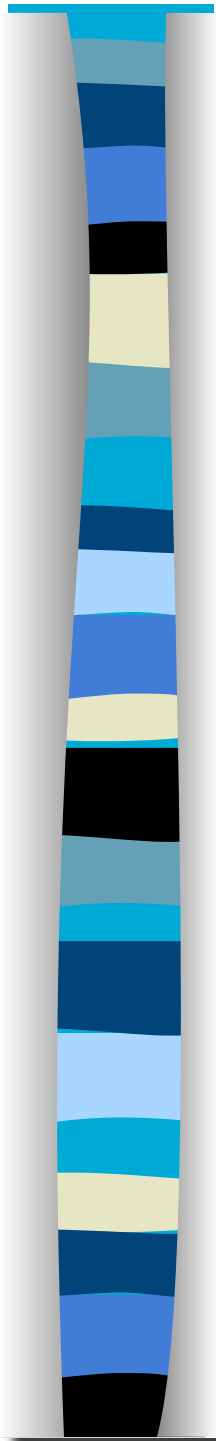
B. Pale

C. Red

D. Yellow

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
The Integumentary System

Keratin & Non-contagious



Keratin & Non-contagious

A callus is the result of thickening in which component of the epidermis?

- A. Adipose tissue
- B. Keratin
- C. Melanocytes
- D. Langerhans cells

Q



Keratin & Non-contagious

A callus is the result of thickening in which component of the epidermis?

- A. Adipose tissue
- B. Keratin**
- C. Melanocytes
- D. Langerhans cells

A



Keratin & Non-contagious

A non-cancerous, benign skin growth that originates in keratinocytes and is usually seen as people age (sometimes referred to as barnacles). This is:

- A. A papule
- B. A skin tag
- C. A mole
- D. Seborrheic keratosis

Q



Keratin & Non-contagious

A non-cancerous, benign skin growth that originates in keratinocytes and is usually seen as people age (sometimes referred to as barnacles). This is:

- A. A papule
- B. A skin tag
- C. A mole
- D. Seborrheic keratosis**

A



Keratin & Non-contagious

Which of the following is NOT a contagious skin condition?

- A. Tinea capitis
- B. Seborrheic keratosis
- C. Pediculosis capitis
- D. Common warts

Q



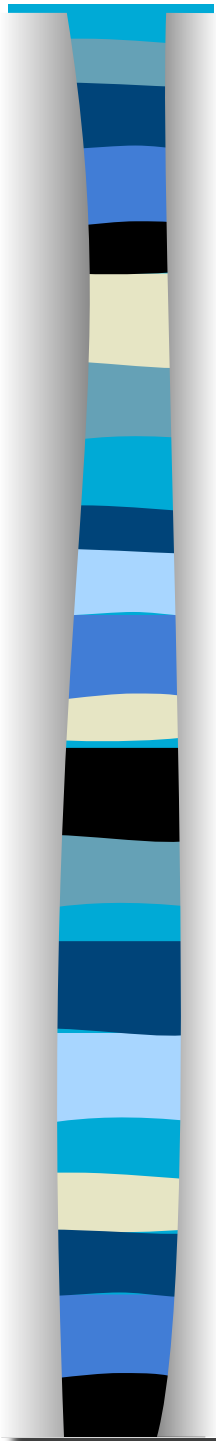
Keratin & Non-contagious

Which of the following is NOT a contagious skin condition?

- A. Tinea capitis
- B. Seborrheic keratosis**
- C. Pediculosis capitis
- D. Common warts









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
The Integumentary System

Skin Lesions



Skin Lesions

What is a unique characteristic of a mole?

- A. Asymmetrical shape
- B. Multicolored
- C. Over 6mm in size
- D. Symmetrical shape

Q



Skin Lesions

What is a unique characteristic of a mole?

- A. Asymmetrical shape
- B. Multicolored
- C. Over 6mm in size
- D. Symmetrical shape**

A



Skin Lesions

Name a unique characteristic of a mole:

- A. Swollen
- B. Multicolored
- C. Red
- D. Unicolored

Q



Skin Lesions

Name a unique characteristic of a mole:

- A. Swollen
- B. Multicolored
- C. Red
- D. Unicolored**

A



Skin Lesions

What do you call the growth of new tissue after injury that is characterized by a lack of pigmentation and hair follicles?

- A. A fissure
- B. Avulsion tissue
- C. Scar tissue
- D. Vitiligo

Q



Skin Lesions

What do you call the growth of new tissue after injury that is characterized by a lack of pigmentation and hair follicles?

- A. A fissure
- B. Avulsion tissue
- C. Scar tissue**
- D. Vitiligo

A



Skin Lesions

A common name for a vesicle which is a small circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing fluid is:

- A. Blister
- B. Pustule
- C. Papule
- D. Macule

Q



Skin Lesions

A common name for a vesicle which is a small circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing fluid is:

- A. Blister**
- B. Pustule
- C. Papule
- D. Macule

A



Skin Lesions

What do you call a sharply elevated, red, and irregularly shaped scar caused by excessive collagen formation in the dermis following trauma or incision is known as a(n):

- A. Vitiligo scar
- B. Abrasion scar
- C. Papule scar
- D. Keloid scar

Q



Skin Lesions

What do you call a sharply elevated, red, and irregularly shaped scar caused by excessive collagen formation in the dermis following trauma or incision is known as a(n):

- A. Vitiligo scar
- B. Abrasion scar
- C. Papule scar
- D. Keloid scar**

A



Skin Lesions

The general term for the sebaceous gland infection including whiteheads, blackheads, papules, and pustules is:

- A. Pruritus
- B. Scleroderma
- C. Acne
- D. Dermatitis

Q



Skin Lesions

The general term for the sebaceous gland infection including whiteheads, blackheads, papules, and pustules is:

- A. Pruritus
- B. Scleroderma
- C. Acne**
- D. Dermatitis

A



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious inflammatory bacterial infection of the sebaceous glands affecting the face, upper back, and chest consisting of blackheads, whiteheads, cysts, papules, and pustules, and occurring primarily during puberty and adolescence is:

- A. Eczema
- B. Vitiligo
- C. Acne vulgaris
- D. Acne rosacea

Q



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious inflammatory bacterial infection of the sebaceous glands affecting the face, upper back, and chest consisting of blackheads, whiteheads, cysts, papules, and pustules, and occurring primarily during puberty and adolescence is:

A. Eczema

B. Vitiligo

C. Acne vulgaris

D. Acne rosacea

A



Skin Lesions

A general term meaning "skin inflammation" and used to describe noninfectious conditions is:

- A. Vitiligo
- B. Hives
- C. Dermatitis
- D. Acne vulgaris

Q



Skin Lesions

A general term meaning "skin inflammation" and used to describe noninfectious conditions is:

A. Vitiligo

B. Hives

C. Dermatitis

D. Acne vulgaris

A



Skin Lesions

An idiopathic non-contagious chronic inflammatory skin disorder characterized by progressive signs and symptoms including flushing of the skin, general inflammation of the face and eyes, the formation of papules and pustules, and permanent thickening and distortion of facial skin is known as:

- A. Acne vulgaris
- B. Acne rosacea
- C. Vitiligo
- D. Impetigo

Q



Skin Lesions

An idiopathic non-contagious chronic inflammatory skin disorder characterized by progressive signs and symptoms including flushing of the skin, general inflammation of the face and eyes, the formation of papules and pustules, and permanent thickening and distortion of facial skin is known as:

A. Acne vulgaris

B. Acne rosacea

C. Vitiligo

D. Impetigo

A



Skin Lesions

The skin disorder characterized by marked redness and acne-like skin eruptions is:

- A. Alopecia
- B. Rosacea
- C. Dermatophytosis
- D. Candidiasis

Q



Skin Lesions

The skin disorder characterized by marked redness and acne-like skin eruptions is:

- A. Alopecia
- B. Rosacea**
- C. Dermatophytosis
- D. Candidiasis

A



Skin Lesions

What are a group of disorders characterized by hypersensitivity reactions expressed in the skin? When new, the condition appears red and elevated with small vesicles containing a clear fluid.

- A. Acne rosacea
- B. Acne vulgaris
- C. Eczema
- D. Cyanosis

Q



Skin Lesions

What are a group of disorders characterized by hypersensitivity reactions expressed in the skin? When new, the condition appears red and elevated with small vesicles containing a clear fluid.

- A. Acne rosacea
- B. Acne vulgaris
- C. Eczema**
- D. Cyanosis

A



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious chronic skin disorder caused by excessive production of new skin cells that form raised, isolated lesions (characterized by pink or reddish patches with silver colored scales) and found most often on the elbows and knees is called:

- A. Eczema
- B. Keratosis
- C. Psoriasis
- D. Vitiligo

Q



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious chronic skin disorder caused by excessive production of new skin cells that form raised, isolated lesions (characterized by pink or reddish patches with silver colored scales) and found most often on the elbows and knees is called:

- A. Eczema
- B. Keratosis
- C. Psoriasis**
- D. Vitiligo

A



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious chronic skin disease involving the excessive production of new skin cells that pile up into isolated lesions is known as:

- A. Athlete's foot
- B. Eczema
- C. Psoriasis
- D. Warts

Q



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious chronic skin disease involving the excessive production of new skin cells that pile up into isolated lesions is known as:

- A. Athlete's foot
- B. Eczema
- C. Psoriasis**
- D. Warts

A



Skin Lesions

Poison ivy, poison oak, metals, detergents, and latex might all lead to:

- A. Seborrheic eczema
- B. Seborrheic keratosis
- C. Contact dermatitis
- D. Psoriasis

Q



Skin Lesions

Poison ivy, poison oak, metals, detergents, and latex might all lead to:

- A. Seborrheic eczema
- B. Seborrheic keratosis
- C. Contact dermatitis**
- D. Psoriasis

A



Skin Lesions

A common type of dermatitis characterized by red, flaky, and dry patches occurring in creases such as the sides of the nose, knees, elbows, ankles, and hands. This is:

- A. Vitiligo dermatitis
- B. Seborrheic dermatitis
- C. Atopic dermatitis
- D. Contact dermatitis

Q



Skin Lesions

A common type of dermatitis characterized by red, flaky, and dry patches occurring in creases such as the sides of the nose, knees, elbows, ankles, and hands. This is:

- A. Vitiligo dermatitis
- B. Seborrheic dermatitis
- C. Atopic dermatitis**
- D. Contact dermatitis

A



Skin Lesions

A type of eczema characterized by vesicles on the hands and feet. This is called:

- A. Acneic eczema
- B. Contact eczema
- C. Dyshidrosis
- D. Seborrheic eczema

Q



Skin Lesions

A type of eczema characterized by vesicles on the hands and feet. This is called:

- A. Acneic eczema
- B. Contact eczema
- C. Dyshidrosis**
- D. Seborrheic eczema

A



Skin Lesions

A type of eczema characterized by yellow, oily patches of skin usually found in the skin folds around the nose and on the scalp. This is called:

- A. Dyshidrosis
- B. Seborrheic eczema
- C. Contact eczema
- D. Vitiligo

Q



Skin Lesions

A type of eczema characterized by yellow, oily patches of skin usually found in the skin folds around the nose and on the scalp. This is called:

- A. Dyshidrosis
- B. Seborrheic eczema**
- C. Contact eczema
- D. Vitiligo

A



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious inflammatory skin reaction to an allergen or emotional stress, characterized by areas of intense heat, swelling, raised reddened weals, red irregular patches, and itchiness, is referred to as:

- A. Hives
- B. Acneic eczema
- C. Dyshidrosis
- D. Seborrheic dermatitis

Q



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious inflammatory skin reaction to an allergen or emotional stress, characterized by areas of intense heat, swelling, raised reddened weals, red irregular patches, and itchiness, is referred to as:

- A. Hives**
- B. Acneic eczema
- C. Dyshidrosis
- D. Seborrheic dermatitis

A



Skin Lesions

A condition in which the skin turns white due to the loss of pigment from destroyed melanocytes is known as:

- A. Vitiligo
- B. Blanching
- C. Cyanosis
- D. Impetigo

Q



Skin Lesions

A condition in which the skin turns white due to the loss of pigment from destroyed melanocytes is known as:

- A. Vitiligo
- B. Blanching**
- C. Cyanosis
- D. Impetigo

A



Skin Lesions

The appearance of irregular white patches of skin is an indication of:

- A. Tinea
- B. Vitiligo
- C. Scleroderma
- D. Melanoma

Q



Skin Lesions

The appearance of irregular white patches of skin is an indication of:

- A. Tinea
- B. Vitiligo**
- C. Scleroderma
- D. Melanoma

A



Skin Lesions

A whitehead can also be referred to as:

- A. Alopecia
- B. Atopic dermatitis
- C. Open comedone
- D. Closed comedone

Q



Skin Lesions

A whitehead can also be referred to as:

- A. Alopecia
- B. Atopic dermatitis
- C. Open comedone
- D. Closed comedone**

A



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious inflammatory bacterial infection of the sebaceous glands affecting the face, upper back, and chest consisting of blackheads, whiteheads, cysts, papules, and pustules, and occurring primarily during puberty and adolescence is:

- A. Eczema
- B. Vitiligo
- C. Acne vulgaris
- D. Acne rosacea

Q



Skin Lesions

A non-contagious inflammatory bacterial infection of the sebaceous glands affecting the face, upper back, and chest consisting of blackheads, whiteheads, cysts, papules, and pustules, and occurring primarily during puberty and adolescence is:

A. Eczema

B. Vitiligo

C. Acne vulgaris

D. Acne rosacea

A



Skin Lesions

A condition resulting from simple irritation due to an allergic reaction, or from prolonged contact with irritating substances, is:

- A. Seborrheic eczema
- B. Contact dermatitis
- C. Seborrheic keratosis
- D. Dyshidrosis

Q



Skin Lesions

A condition resulting from simple irritation due to an allergic reaction, or from prolonged contact with irritating substances, is:

A. Seborrheic eczema

B. Contact dermatitis

C. Seborrheic keratosis

D. Dyshidrosis

A



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage whereby the tissue has been cut is called a(n):

- A. Puncture
- B. Incision
- C. Laceration
- D. Skin ulcer

Q



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage whereby the tissue has been cut is called a(n):

- A. Puncture
- B. Incision**
- C. Laceration
- D. Skin ulcer

A



Skin Lesions

A papule is best defined as:

- A. A flat, discolored area of skin
- B. A sac containing pus
- C. A sac containing fat cells
- D. A rounded bump rising from the skin

Q



Skin Lesions

A papule is best defined as:

- A. A flat, discolored area of skin
- B. A sac containing pus
- C. A sac containing fat cells
- D. A rounded bump rising from the skin**

A



Skin Lesions

A lipoma is a clump of:

- A. Red blood cells
- B. White blood cells
- C. Fat cells
- D. Capillaries

Q



Skin Lesions

A lipoma is a clump of:

- A. Red blood cells
- B. White blood cells
- C. Fat cells**
- D. Capillaries

A



Skin Lesions

A benign clump of fat cells is a:

- A. Skin tag
- B. Lipoma
- C. Callus
- D. Corn

Q



Skin Lesions

A benign clump of fat cells is a:

- A. Skin tag
- B. Lipoma**
- C. Callus
- D. Corn

A



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage characterized by rips and tears in the tissue is called a(n):

- A. Puncture
- B. Incision
- C. Laceration
- D. Fissure

Q



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage characterized by rips and tears in the tissue is called a(n):

- A. Puncture
- B. Incision
- C. Laceration**
- D. Fissure

A



Skin Lesions

What do you call a local accumulation of pus found anywhere in the body?

- A. Angioma
- B. Cyst
- C. Abscess
- D. Closed comedo

Q



Skin Lesions

What do you call a local accumulation of pus found anywhere in the body?

- A. Angioma
- B. Cyst
- C. Abscess**
- D. Closed comedo

A



Skin Lesions

A small, circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing fluid and commonly called a blister is also known as a:

- A. Pustule
- B. Macule
- C. Papule
- D. Vesicle

Q



Skin Lesions

A small, circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing fluid and commonly called a blister is also known as a:

A. Pustule

B. Macule

C. Papule

D. Vesicle

A



Skin Lesions

A closed capsule or sac-like structure filled with liquid, semisolid, or gaseous material that can occur within tissue and affect any area of the body is a:

- A. Closed comedone
- B. Cyst
- C. Open comedone
- D. Angioma

Q



Skin Lesions

A closed capsule or sac-like structure filled with liquid, semisolid, or gaseous material that can occur within tissue and affect any area of the body is a:

- A. Closed comedone
- B. Cyst**
- C. Open comedone
- D. Angioma

A



Skin Lesions

A thickened area of the keratin layer of the epidermis resulting from repeated friction or pressure is designated as a:

- A. Corn
- B. Mole
- C. Callus
- D. Blackhead

Q



Skin Lesions

A thickened area of the keratin layer of the epidermis resulting from repeated friction or pressure is designated as a:

- A. Corn
- B. Mole
- C. Callus
- D. Blackhead

A



Skin Lesions

A common name for a closed comedone consisting of a widened hair follicle filled with skin debris, bacteria, and sebum, with an obstructed opening to the skin that may rupture to cause a low-grade skin inflammatory reaction is called a:

- A. Blackhead
- B. Angioma
- C. Callus
- D. Whitehead

Q



Skin Lesions

A common name for a closed comedone consisting of a widened hair follicle filled with skin debris, bacteria, and sebum, with an obstructed opening to the skin that may rupture to cause a low-grade skin inflammatory reaction is called a:

- A. Blackhead
- B. Angioma
- C. Callus
- D. Whitehead**

A



Skin Lesions

A common name for an open comedone consisting of a widened hair follicle filled with skin debris, bacteria, and sebum is a:

- A. Blackhead
- B. Wart
- C. Whitehead
- D. Lipoma

Q



Skin Lesions

A common name for an open comedone consisting of a widened hair follicle filled with skin debris, bacteria, and sebum is a:

A. Blackhead

B. Wart

C. Whitehead

D. Lipoma

A



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage where the skin dries and cracks is called a(n):

- A. Puncture
- B. Avulsion
- C. Fissure
- D. Excoriation

Q



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage where the skin dries and cracks is called a(n):

- A. Puncture
- B. Avulsion
- C. Fissure**
- D. Excoriation

A



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage characterized by scrapes that penetrate the epidermis is known as a(n):

- A. Laceration
- B. Ulcer
- C. Abrasion
- D. Incision

Q



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage characterized by scrapes that penetrate the epidermis is known as a(n):

- A. Laceration
- B. Ulcer
- C. Abrasion**
- D. Incision

A



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage characterized by scratches to the skin's surface that cause raw, irritated lesions is called a(n):

- A. Fissure
- B. Laceration
- C. Incision
- D. Excoriation

Q



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage characterized by scratches to the skin's surface that cause raw, irritated lesions is called a(n):

- A. Fissure
- B. Laceration
- C. Incision
- D. Excoriation**

A



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage where something has been ripped off (e.g., skin, an ear, a finger, etc.) is known as a(n):

- A. Ulcer
- B. Excoriation
- C. Puncture
- D. Avulsion

Q



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage where something has been ripped off (e.g., skin, an ear, a finger, etc.) is known as a(n):

- A. Ulcer
- B. Excoriation
- C. Puncture
- D. Avulsion**

A



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage characterized by the formation of a hole in the tissue is called a(n):

- A. Avulsion
- B. Ulcer
- C. Excoriation
- D. Puncture

Q



Skin Lesions

A form of skin damage characterized by the formation of a hole in the tissue is called a(n):

- A. Avulsion
- B. Ulcer
- C. Excoriation
- D. Puncture**

A



Skin Lesions

A flat, distinct, discolored area of skin that does not involve any change in the thickness or texture of the skin is called a:

- A. Vesicle
- B. Papule
- C. Macule
- D. Pustule

Q



Skin Lesions

A flat, distinct, discolored area of skin that does not involve any change in the thickness or texture of the skin is called a:

- A. Vesicle
- B. Papule
- C. Macule**
- D. Pustule

A



Skin Lesions

Which of the following is an example of a macule?

- A. Wart
- B. Mole
- C. Blister
- D. Freckle

Q



Skin Lesions

Which of the following is an example of a macule?

- A. Wart
- B. Mole
- C. Blister
- D. Freckle**

A



Skin Lesions

Dandruff is an example of which type of secondary lesion?

- A. Weal
- B. Ulcer
- C. Crust
- D. Scale

Q



Skin Lesions

Dandruff is an example of which type of secondary lesion?

- A. Weal
- B. Ulcer
- C. Crust
- D. Scale**

A



Skin Lesions

A type of skin patch caused by concentrations of melanin in the skin and often appearing on fair-skinned people.

A. Freckles

B. Papule

C. Skin tag

D. Keratosis

Q



Skin Lesions

A type of skin patch caused by concentrations of melanin in the skin and often appearing on fair-skinned people.

A. Freckles

B. Papule

C. Skin tag

D. Keratosis

A



Skin Lesions

A red to purple mark on the skin, often referred to as a birthmark, and caused by capillary malformation in the skin is known as a:

- A. Papulosis
- B. Port-wine stain
- C. Keratosis
- D. Mole stain

Q



Skin Lesions

A red to purple mark on the skin, often referred to as a birthmark, and caused by capillary malformation in the skin is known as a:

- A. Papulosis
- B. Port-wine stain**
- C. Keratosis
- D. Mole stain

A



Skin Lesions

A skin tag is best described as:

- A. A contagious skin irritation caused by common mites
- B. A benign lesion caused by excessive growth of the top layer of skin
- C. The fold of skin surrounding the nail bed
- D. A harmless, outward growth of epidermis and fibrous tissue

Q



Skin Lesions

A skin tag is best described as:

- A. A contagious skin irritation caused by common mites
- B. A benign lesion caused by excessive growth of the top layer of skin
- C. The fold of skin surrounding the nail bed
- D. A harmless, outward growth of epidermis and fibrous tissue**

A



Skin Lesions

A thick, opaque usually yellowish-white fluid produced with infection and formed by exudates containing white blood cells, tissue debris, and microorganisms is called:

A. Interstitial fluid

B. Pus

C. Synovial fluid

D. Cyanosis

Q



Skin Lesions

A thick, opaque usually yellowish-white fluid produced with infection and formed by exudates containing white blood cells, tissue debris, and microorganisms is called:

A. Interstitial fluid

B. Pus

C. Synovial fluid

D. Cyanosis

A



Skin Lesions

A small collection of pus occurring in the epidermis or dermis, often forming in the sweat glands or hair follicles, is called:

- A. A pustule
- B. A macule
- C. A vesicle
- D. A papule



Skin Lesions

A small collection of pus occurring in the epidermis or dermis, often forming in the sweat glands or hair follicles, is called:

- A. A pustule**
- B. A macule
- C. A vesicle
- D. A papule

A



Skin Lesions

Damage caused by impaired circulation to the skin, which appears as an open wound that is vulnerable to infection is called a(n):

- A. Fissure
- B. Papule
- C. Excoriations ulcer
- D. Decubitus ulcer

Q

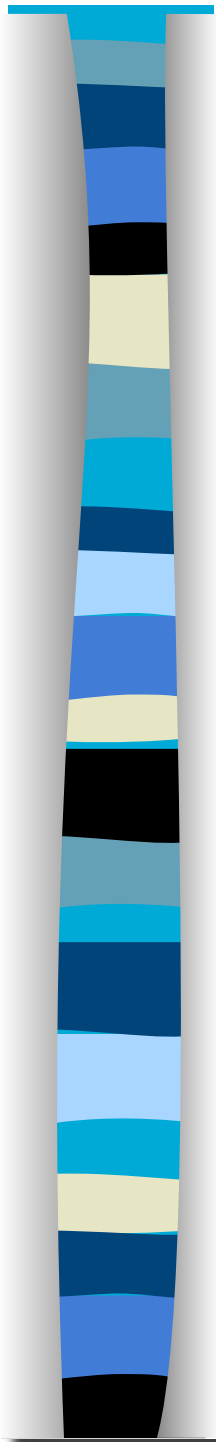


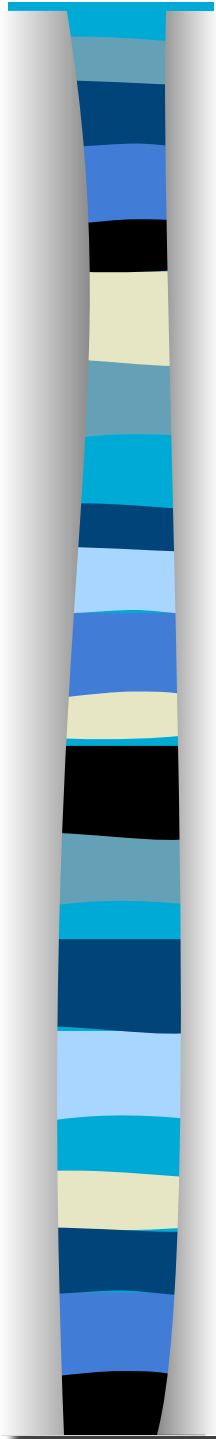
Skin Lesions

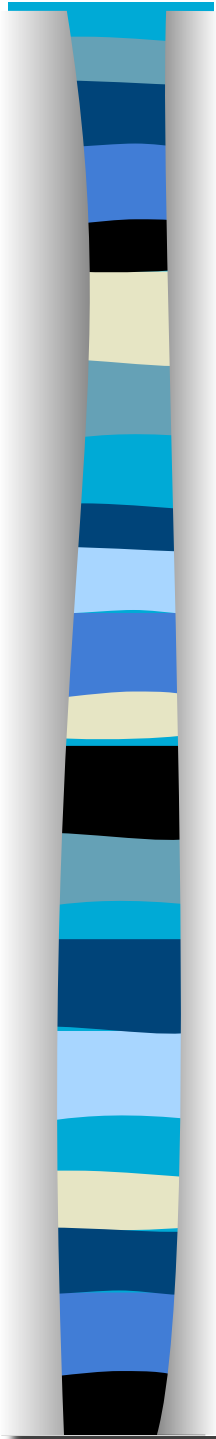
Damage caused by impaired circulation to the skin, which appears as an open wound that is vulnerable to infection is called a(n):

- A. Fissure
- B. Papule
- C. Excoriations ulcer
- D. Decubitus ulcer**

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
The Integumentary System

Parasites & Contagious



Parasites & Contagious

A contagious condition of the skin (also called scabies) caused by tiny animals that live in warm, moist skin areas, drink blood, defecate, urinate, and lay eggs leading to an itchy allergic reaction in most hosts that cause scratching and the potential for secondary infections is called:

- A. Herpes simplex
- B. Lice
- C. Tinea barbae
- D. Mites

Q



Parasites & Contagious

A contagious condition of the skin (also called scabies) caused by tiny animals that live in warm, moist skin areas, drink blood, defecate, urinate, and lay eggs leading to an itchy allergic reaction in most hosts that cause scratching and the potential for secondary infections is called:

A. Herpes simplex

- A contagious viral infection characterized by
 - cold sores or fever blisters on the face or around the mouth (oral herpes)
 - blisters around the genitals, thighs, or buttocks (genital herpes)
 - blisters around the nail beds of the hands (herpes whitlow).

B. Lice

C. Tinea barbae

- A contagious fungal infection of the moustache and beard

D. Mites

A



Parasites & Contagious

A contagious condition of the scalp where tiny insects (*Pediculus humanus capitis*) live in the hair and suck blood from the host causing itchiness, the sensation of movement on the scalp, and the presence of nits (eggs) that resemble tiny grains of rice clinging to hair shafts is:

- A. Scabies
- B. Head lice
- C. *Pediculus humanus*
- D. Herpes simplex

Q



Parasites & Contagious

A contagious condition of the scalp where tiny insects (*Pediculus humanus capitis*) live in the hair and suck blood from the host causing itchiness, the sensation of movement on the scalp, and the presence of nits (eggs) that resemble tiny grains of rice clinging to hair shafts is:

- A. Scabies
- B. Head lice**
- C. *Pediculus humanus*
- D. Herpes simplex

A



Parasites & Contagious

What region of the body does Pediculus pubis live in?

- A. Pubic area and armpits
- B. In the ears
- C. On the scalp
- D. In the subcutaneous fat

Q



Parasites & Contagious

What region of the body does Pediculus pubis live in?

- A. Pubic area and armpits**
- B. In the ears
- C. On the scalp
- D. In the subcutaneous fat

A



Parasites & Contagious

A common name for a lice infestation of the pubic hair, armpit hair, and coarse body hair of humans is:

- A. Scabies
- B. Impetigo
- C. Crabs
- D. Jock itch

Q



Parasites & Contagious

A common name for a lice infestation of the pubic hair, armpit hair, and coarse body hair of humans is:

A. Scabies

B. Impetigo

- A very contagious bacterial skin infection caused by staphylococcus aureus, or more rarely streptococcus pyogenes bacteria. Most often occurring in children and characterized by crusty lesions and blisters that seep fluid usually around the nose, mouth, inside the nostrils, or ear canals.

C. Crabs

D. Jock itch

- AKA: Tinea cruris, fungus.

A



Parasites & Contagious

A contagious condition of the skin (also called a mite infestation) caused by tiny animals that live in warm, moist skin areas, drink blood, defecate, urinate, and lay eggs leading to an itchy allergic reaction in most hosts that cause scratching and the potential for secondary infections is called:

- A. Angioma
- B. Scabies
- C. Tinea capitis
- D. Pediculus humanus

Q



Parasites & Contagious

A contagious condition of the skin (also called a mite infestation) caused by tiny animals that live in warm, moist skin areas, drink blood, defecate, urinate, and lay eggs leading to an itchy allergic reaction in most hosts that cause scratching and the potential for secondary infections is called:

A. Angioma

- A benign tumor derived from cells of the vascular or lymphatic vessel walls (endothelium) or from cells of the tissue surrounding these vessels.

B. Scabies

C. Tinea capitis

- Fungal infection of the scalp.

D. Pediculus humanus

- AKA: Body lice

A



Parasites & Contagious

The infection of the deep subcutaneous tissue characterized by redness and tenderness is:

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Carotenemia
- C. Dermatophytosis
- D. Cellulitis

Q



Parasites & Contagious

The infection of the deep subcutaneous tissue characterized by redness and tenderness is:

A. Psoriasis

- A non-contagious chronic skin condition caused by excessive production of new skin cells that form raised, isolated lesions (characterized by pink or reddish patches with silver colored scales) and found most often on the elbows and knees.

B. Carotenemia

- Clinical condition characterized by yellow pigmentation of the skin (xanthoderma) and increased beta-carotene levels in the blood

C. Dermatophytosis

- A disease caused by fungi or a fungal infection in, or on, a part of the body; also known as fungal infections or mycoses.

A

D. Cellulitis



Parasites & Contagious

Which of the following is a contagious skin condition?

- A. Scabies
- B. Melanoma
- C. Rosacea
- D. Vitiligo

Q



Parasites & Contagious

Which of the following is a contagious skin condition?

A. Scabies

B. Melanoma

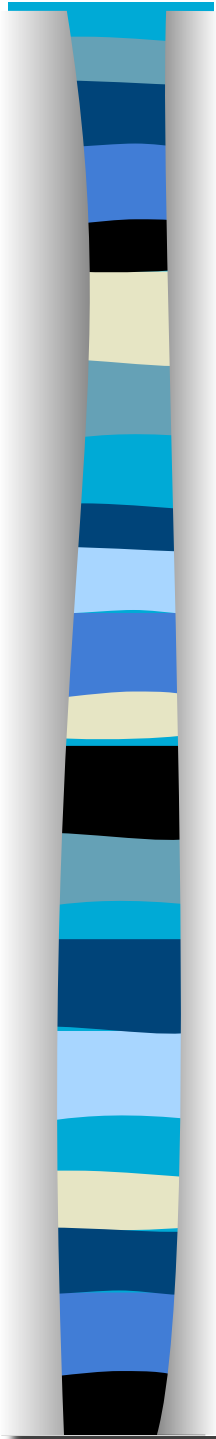
- A form of skin cancer arising from the melanocyte cells of the skin that begin to replicate uncontrollably and invade nearby structures or spread to other organs in the body.

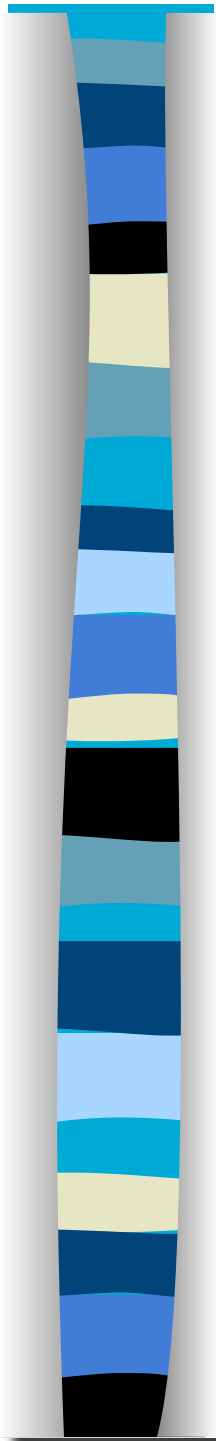
C. Rosacea

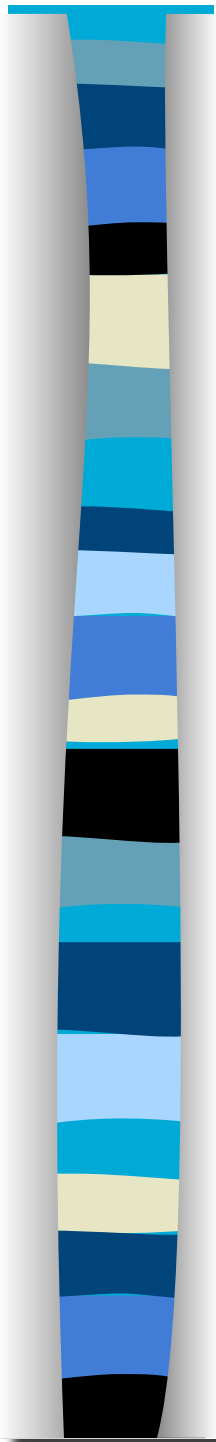
D. Vitiligo

- A condition in which the skin turns white due to the loss of pigment from destroyed melanocytes. The hair that grows in areas affected by vitiligo may also turn white. The skin is otherwise undamaged, but people must protect the areas from exposure to the sun. Also called piebald skin and acquired leukoderma.

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
The Integumentary System

Bacterial & Contagious



Bacterial & Contagious

A streptococcus infection of the deeper layers of the skin, accompanied by fever, headache, and fatigue when it involves the circulatory and lymphatic system, is known as:

- A. Lipomas
- B. Cellulitis
- C. Fungal infections
- D. Carbuncles

Q



Bacterial & Contagious

A streptococcus infection of the deeper layers of the skin, accompanied by fever, headache, and fatigue when it involves the circulatory and lymphatic system, is known as:

A. Lipomas

B. Cellulitis

C. Fungal infections

D. Carbuncles

A



Bacterial & Contagious

Another term for a boil is:

- A. Scleroderma
- B. Lipoma
- C. Furuncle
- D. Weal

Q



Bacterial & Contagious

Another term for a boil is:

A. Scleroderma

B. Lipoma

C. Furuncle

D. Weal

A



Bacterial & Contagious

A contagious bacterial infection of the skin caused by staphylococcus aureus and characterized by red, painful pustules on the skin that occur singly or in clusters are called:

- A. Boils
- B. Scabies
- C. Cellulitis
- D. Ringworm

Q



Bacterial & Contagious

A contagious bacterial infection of the skin caused by staphylococcus aureus and characterized by red, painful pustules on the skin that occur singly or in clusters are called:

A. Boils

B. Scabies

C. Cellulitis

D. Ringworm

A



Bacterial & Contagious

A contagious bacterial infection of the skin caused by staphylococcus aureus and composed of several boils that are filled with fluid, pus, and dead tissue are known as:

- A. Angiomas
- B. Scales
- C. Carbuncles
- D. Lipomas

Q



Bacterial & Contagious

A contagious bacterial infection of the skin caused by staphylococcus aureus and composed of several boils that are filled with fluid, pus, and dead tissue are known as:

- A. Angiomas
- B. Scales
- C. Carbuncles**
- D. Lipomas

A



Bacterial & Contagious

The widespread presence of boils and carbuncles:

- A. Contraindicates massage
- B. Locally contraindicates massage
- C. Indicates massage
- D. Requires immediate medical attention; call emergency services

Q



Bacterial & Contagious

The widespread presence of boils and carbuncles:

- A. Contraindicates massage**
- B. Locally contraindicates massage
- C. Indicates massage
- D. Requires immediate medical attention; call emergency services

A



Bacterial & Contagious

A very contagious bacterial infection of the skin most often occurring in children characterized by crusty lesions and blisters that seep fluid usually around the nose, mouth, inside the nostrils, or ear canals is called:

- A. Lice
- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Tinea pedis
- D. Impetigo

Q



Bacterial & Contagious

A very contagious bacterial infection of the skin most often occurring in children characterized by crusty lesions and blisters that seep fluid usually around the nose, mouth, inside the nostrils, or ear canals is called:

- A. Lice
- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Tinea pedis
- D. Impetigo**

A



Bacterial & Contagious

A contagious condition where tiny insects live in the seams of human clothing and suck blood from the host causing itchiness is called:

- A. Scabies
- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Impetigo
- D. Lice

Q



Bacterial & Contagious

A contagious condition where tiny insects live in the seams of human clothing and suck blood from the host causing itchiness is called:

- A. Scabies
- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Impetigo
- D. Lice**

A



Bacterial & Contagious

A group of tiny insects commonly referred to as lice that infest the scalp, clothing, or the pubic hair, armpit hair, and coarse body hair of a host, and suck blood causing itching are known by the Latin name:

A. Pediculus

B. Angioma

C. Tinea

D. Impetigo

Q



Bacterial & Contagious

A group of tiny insects commonly referred to as lice that infest the scalp, clothing, or the pubic hair, armpit hair, and coarse body hair of a host, and suck blood causing itching are known by the Latin name:

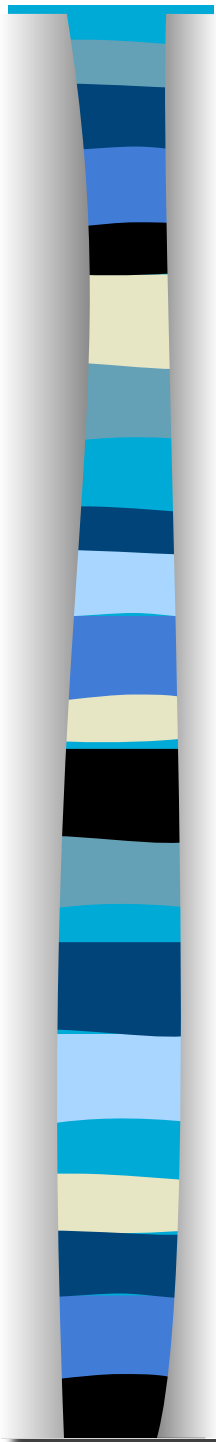
A. Pediculus

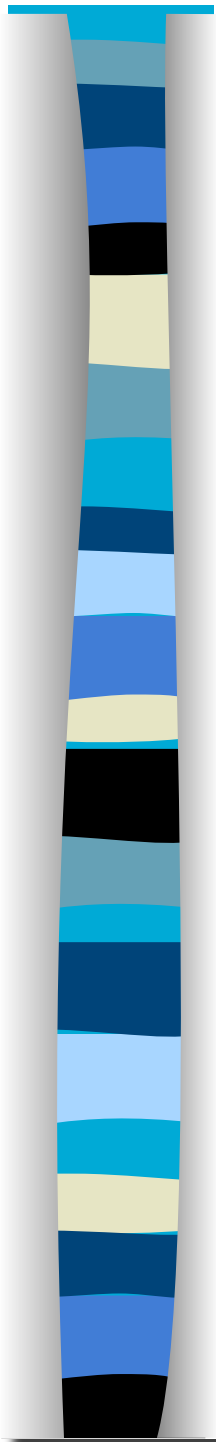
B. Angioma

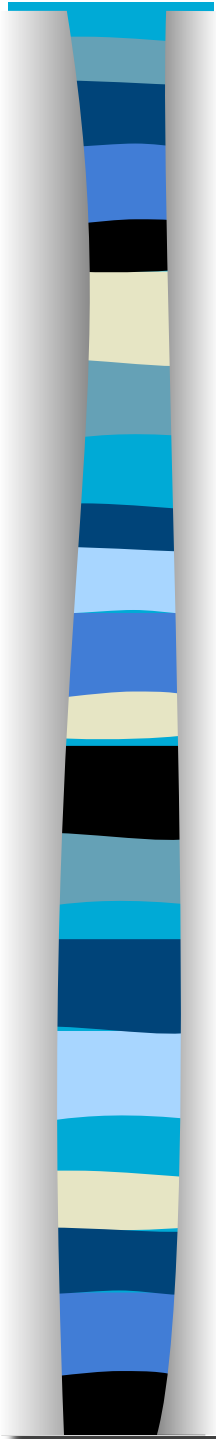
C. Tinea

D. Impetigo

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
The Integumentary System

Fungal & Contagious



Fungal & Contagious

A disease caused by fungi (or a fungal infection in, or on, a part of the body) is referred to as:

- A. Carbuncles
- B. Lipomas
- C. Mycoses
- D. Scleroderma

Q



Fungal & Contagious

A disease caused by fungi (or a fungal infection in, or on, a part of the body) is referred to as:

A. Carbuncles

B. Lipomas

C. Mycoses

D. Scleroderma

A



Fungal & Contagious

A disease caused by fungi or a fungal infection in, or on, a part of the body, and also known as mycoses is called:

- A. Scleroderma
- B. Cyanosis
- C. Dermatophytosis
- D. Atopic dermatitis

Q



Fungal & Contagious

A disease caused by fungi or a fungal infection in, or on, a part of the body, and also known as mycoses is called:

- A. Scleroderma
- B. Cyanosis
- C. Dermatophytosis**
- D. Atopic dermatitis

A



Fungal & Contagious

Tinea corporis, tinea capitis, tinea pedis, and tinea cruris are:

- A. Viral infections of the skin
- B. Fungal infections of the skin
- C. Bacterial infections of the skin
- D. Insect infestations of the skin

Q



Fungal & Contagious

Tinea corporis, tinea capitis, tinea pedis, and tinea cruris are:

- A. Viral infections of the skin
- B. Fungal infections of the skin**
- C. Bacterial infections of the skin
- D. Insect infestations of the skin

A



Fungal & Contagious

Another term for ringworm is:

- A. Tinea
- B. Pruritus
- C. Furuncle
- D. Comedome

Q



Fungal & Contagious

Another term for ringworm is:

- A. Tinea**
- B. Pruritus
- C. Furuncle
- D. Comedome

A



Fungal & Contagious

A very contagious fungal infection of the skin characterized by round, red, scaly, and itchy patches of skin on the trunk is called:

- A. Crabs
- B. Body lice
- C. Body ringworm
- D. Scabies

Q



Fungal & Contagious

A very contagious fungal infection of the skin characterized by round, red, scaly, and itchy patches of skin on the trunk is called:

- A. Crabs
- B. Body lice
- C. Body ringworm**
- D. Scabies

A



Fungal & Contagious

A mildly contagious fungal infection of the groin, upper thighs and buttocks characterized by flaky, scaly, burning, and itchy patches of skin is called:

- A. Tinea capitis
- B. Tinea pedis
- C. Tinea barbae
- D. Tinea cruris

Q



Fungal & Contagious

A mildly contagious fungal infection of the groin, upper thighs and buttocks characterized by flaky, scaly, burning, and itchy patches of skin is called:

A. Tinea capitis

B. Tinea pedis

C. Tinea barbae

D. Tinea cruris

A



Fungal & Contagious

A contagious fungal infection of the feet characterized by cracked, peeling skin, especially between the toes, that burns and itches is called:

- A. Tinea pedis
- B. Tinea capitis
- C. Tinea cruris
- D. Tinea barbae

Q



Fungal & Contagious

A contagious fungal infection of the feet characterized by cracked, peeling skin, especially between the toes, that burns and itches is called:

A. Tinea pedis

B. Tinea capitis

C. Tinea cruris

D. Tinea barbae

A



Fungal & Contagious

Practitioners should avoid the specific site of this condition, but massage in other areas of the body is permitted:

- A. Acute fibromyalgia flare-up
- B. Athlete's foot
- C. Acute rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Hypertension with renal failure

Q



Fungal & Contagious

Practitioners should avoid the specific site of this condition, but massage in other areas of the body is permitted:

- A. Acute fibromyalgia flare-up
- B. Athlete's foot**
- C. Acute rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Hypertension with renal failure

A



Fungal & Contagious

Which term refers to foot fungus?

- A. Tinea cruris
- B. Tinea capitis
- C. Tinea barbae
- D. Tinea pedis

Q



Fungal & Contagious

Which term refers to foot fungus?

- A. Tinea cruris
- B. Tinea capitis
- C. Tinea barbae
- D. Tinea pedis**

A



Fungal & Contagious

A contagious fungal infection of the scalp characterized by flaking of the scalp (like dandruff), and itchiness that leads to scratching and the potential for secondary infection is called:

- A. Tinea capitis
- B. Tinea pedis
- C. Tinea barbae
- D. Tinea cruris

Q



Fungal & Contagious

A contagious fungal infection of the scalp characterized by flaking of the scalp (like dandruff), and itchiness that leads to scratching and the potential for secondary infection is called:

A. Tinea capitis

B. Tinea pedis

C. Tinea barbae

D. Tinea cruris

A



Fungal & Contagious

Fungi that require keratin for growth and cause superficial infections of the skin, hair, and nails are known as:

- A. Papules
- B. Dermatophytes
- C. Comedones
- D. Pustules

Q

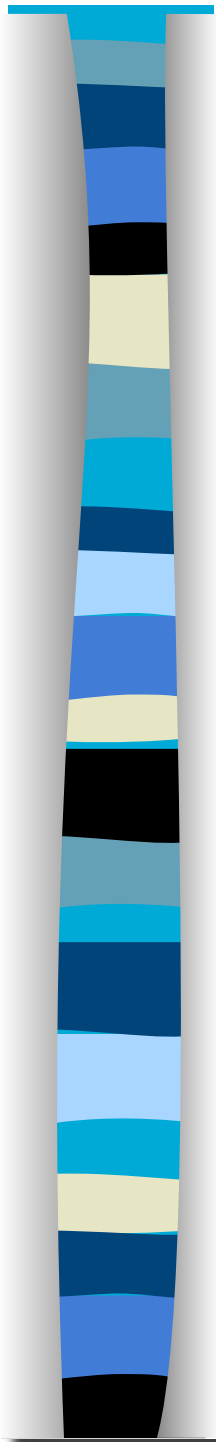


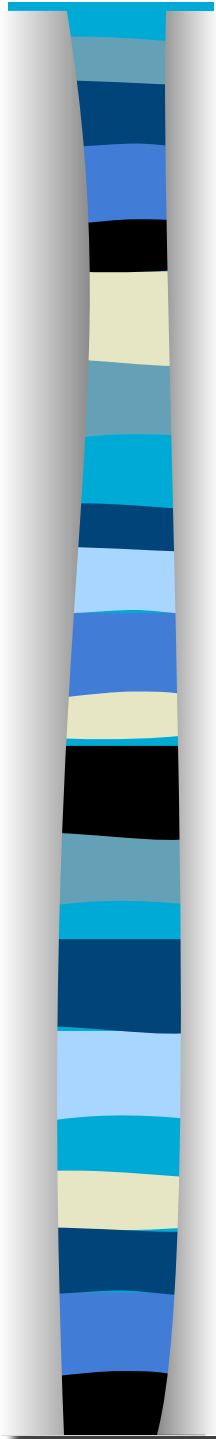
Fungal & Contagious

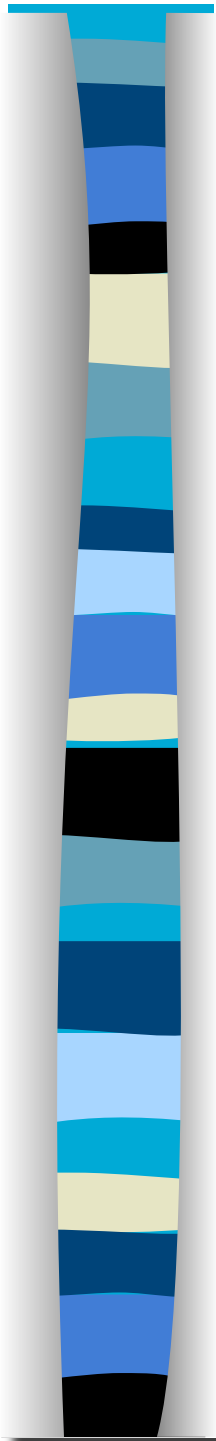
Fungi that require keratin for growth and cause superficial infections of the skin, hair, and nails are known as:

- A. Papules
- B. Dermatophytes**
- C. Comedones
- D. Pustules

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
The Integumentary System

Cancer



Cancer

Skin cancer is:

- A. Normal growth of skin cells
- B. Uncontrollable growth of abnormal skin cells
- C. Uncontrollable growth of the fascia
- D. Only for dermatologists

Q



Cancer

Skin cancer is:

- A. Normal growth of skin cells
- B. Uncontrollable growth of abnormal skin cells**
- C. Uncontrollable growth of the fascia
- D. Only for dermatologists

A

Cancer

A common area where skin cancer develops is the:

- A. Nape of the neck
- B. Hands
- C. Popliteal fold
- D. Knee caps

Q



Cancer

A common area where skin cancer develops is the:

- A. Nape of the neck
- B. Hands**
- C. Popliteal fold
- D. Knee caps

A



Cancer

A common area where skin cancer develops is the:

- A. Nasal septum
- B. Axillary region
- C. Tops of ears
- D. Eyelids

Q

Cancer

A common area where skin cancer develops is the:

- A. Nasal septum
- B. Axillary region
- C. Tops of ears**
- D. Eyelids

A



Cancer

What is one unique characteristic of a melanoma?

- A. That it appears on your 13th birthday
- B. That it appears after puberty
- C. That it appears before puberty
- D. That it is symmetrical in shape

Q



Cancer

What is one unique characteristic of a melanoma?

- A. That it appears on your 13th birthday
- B. That it appears after puberty**
- C. That it appears before puberty
- D. That it is symmetrical in shape

A

Cancer

In contrast to a mole, a melanoma is:

- A. Inconsistently colored
- B. Smaller
- C. Uniform in color
- D. Symmetrical

Q

Cancer

In contrast to a mole, a melanoma is:

- A. Inconsistently colored**
- B. Smaller
- C. Uniform in color
- D. Symmetrical

A



Cancer

One difference between a mole and a melanoma is:

- A. A mole is usually under 6mm
- B. Both are the same size
- C. A melanoma is usually under 6mm
- D. A mole is usually above 6mm

Q



Cancer

One difference between a mole and a melanoma is:

- A. A mole is usually under 6mm**
- B. Both are the same size
- C. A melanoma is usually under 6mm
- D. A mole is usually above 6mm

A



Cancer

A neoplastic skin condition characterized by small, circular or oval brown to black marks on the skin where the pigment cells in the epidermis have produced excess melanin. This is a:

- A. Skin tag
- B. Lengitos
- C. Keratosis
- D. Mole

Q



Cancer

A neoplastic skin condition characterized by small, circular or oval brown to black marks on the skin where the pigment cells in the epidermis have produced excess melanin. This is a:

- A. Skin tag
- B. Lengitos
- C. Keratosis
- D. Mole**

A



Cancer

In contrast to a mole, a melanoma is:

- A. Symmetrical
- B. Uniform in color
- C. Smaller
- D. Asymmetrical

Q



Cancer

In contrast to a mole, a melanoma is:

- A. Symmetrical
- B. Uniform in color
- C. Smaller
- D. Asymmetrical**

A



Cancer

In contrast to a mole, a melanoma is:

- A. Usually more uniform in color
- B. Usually bigger
- C. Usually smaller
- D. Usually more symmetrical

Q



Cancer

In contrast to a mole, a melanoma is:

- A. Usually more uniform in color
- B. Usually bigger**
- C. Usually smaller
- D. Usually more symmetrical

A



Cancer

Which of the following characteristics of a mole could signify potential melanoma?

- A. It is located in the axial region
- B. It has an uneven, scalloped border
- C. It is reddish in color
- D. It is under 6 mm in circumference

Q



Cancer

Which of the following characteristics of a mole could signify potential melanoma?

- A. It is located in the axial region
- B. It has an uneven, scalloped border**
- C. It is reddish in color
- D. It is under 6 mm in circumference

A



Cancer

Which of these is a non-melanoma skin cancer?

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Eczema
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Psoriasis

Q



Cancer

Which of these is a non-melanoma skin cancer?

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma**
- B. Eczema
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Psoriasis

A



Cancer

A form of skin cancer that can metastasize through the lymph system affecting cells of the epidermis. It is characterized by hard, firm lumps that develop sores that crust and begin to ulcerate. This is:

- A. Squamous cell vitiligo
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

Q



Cancer

A form of skin cancer that can metastasize through the lymph system affecting cells of the epidermis. It is characterized by hard, firm lumps that develop sores that crust and begin to ulcerate. This is:

- A. Squamous cell vitiligo
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)**
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

A



Cancer

Massage therapists are in a unique position to provide early detection of skin cancer to their clients because:

- A. We know the difference between non-melanoma and malignant melanoma
- B. We are trained in skin disorders
- C. We can see parts of their bodies that they can't see
- D. Our palpation skills are unsurpassed

Q



Cancer

Massage therapists are in a unique position to provide early detection of skin cancer to their clients because:

- A. We know the difference between non-melanoma and malignant melanoma
- B. We are trained in skin disorders
- C. We can see parts of their bodies that they can't see**
- D. Our palpation skills are unsurpassed

A



Cancer

What is the most dangerous form of skin cancer, arising from the melanocyte cells of the skin, that begins to replicate uncontrollably and invade nearby structures?

- A. Basal cell carcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Barlow syndrome

Q



Cancer

What is the most dangerous form of skin cancer, arising from the melanocyte cells of the skin, that begins to replicate uncontrollably and invade nearby structures?

- A. Basal cell carcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Malignant melanoma**
- D. Barlow syndrome

A



Cancer

A form of skin cancer arising from the melanocyte cells of the skin that begin to replicate uncontrollably and invade nearby structures or spread to other organs in the body. It often starts as a preexisting mole. This is:

- A. Malignant mole syndrome (MMS)
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

Q



Cancer

A form of skin cancer arising from the melanocyte cells of the skin that begin to replicate uncontrollably and invade nearby structures or spread to other organs in the body. It often starts as a preexisting mole. This is:

- A. Malignant mole syndrome (MMS)
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
- C. Malignant melanoma**
- D. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

A



Cancer

Skin cancer is also known as:

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Barlow syndrome
- C. Fibromyalgia
- D. Melanoma

Q



Cancer

Skin cancer is also known as:

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Barlow syndrome
- C. Fibromyalgia
- D. Melanoma**

A



Cancer

A mole-like lesion that is multicolored and asymmetrical is a common sign of:

- A. Malignant melanoma
- B. Rosacea
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Basal cell carcinoma

Q



Cancer

A mole-like lesion that is multicolored and asymmetrical is a common sign of:

- A. Malignant melanoma**
- B. Rosacea
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Basal cell carcinoma

A



Cancer

A skin cancer characterized by a small, hard lump with rounded edges and a sunken middle is called what?

A. Basal cell carcinoma

B. Malignant melanoma

C. Melanoma

D. Rosacea

Q



Cancer

A skin cancer characterized by a small, hard lump with rounded edges and a sunken middle is called what?

A. Basal cell carcinoma

B. Malignant melanoma

C. Melanoma

D. Rosacea

A



Cancer

The most common form of skin cancer characterized by a slow-growing tumor of epithelial cells in the stratum basal of the epidermis that looks like a small, hard lump with rounded edges and a sunken middle is:

- A. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)
- B. Basal vitiligo
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)

Q



Cancer

The most common form of skin cancer characterized by a slow-growing tumor of epithelial cells in the stratum basal of the epidermis that looks like a small, hard lump with rounded edges and a sunken middle is:

- A. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)**
- B. Basal vitiligo
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)

A



Cancer

What is the precancerous condition that can lead to squamous cell carcinoma and characterized by brown or red scaly lesions that form sores that crust and do not heal normally?

- A. Actinic keratosis
- B. Eczema
- C. Psoriasis
- D. Acne

Q



Cancer

What is the precancerous condition that can lead to squamous cell carcinoma and characterized by brown or red scaly lesions that form sores that crust and do not heal normally?

A. Actinic keratosis

B. Eczema

C. Psoriasis

D. Acne

A



Cancer

A therapeutic benefit of massage therapy for someone who has skin cancer would be:

- A. To reduce stress levels
- B. Strengthen skin
- C. Increase dermis circulation
- D. Stretch out skin lesions

Q



Cancer

A therapeutic benefit of massage therapy for someone who has skin cancer would be:

- A. To reduce stress levels**
- B. Strengthen skin
- C. Increase dermis circulation
- D. Stretch out skin lesions

A



Cancer

A common area where skin cancer develops is the:

- A. Plantar surface of the feet
- B. Buttocks
- C. Forehead
- D. Groin

Q



Cancer

A common area where skin cancer develops is the:

- A. Plantar surface of the feet
- B. Buttocks
- C. Forehead**
- D. Groin

A



Cancer

A common area where skin cancer develops is the:

- A. Gluteal fold
- B. Pubic area
- C. Rib cage
- D. Bridge of the nose

Q



Cancer

A common area where skin cancer develops is the:

- A. Gluteal fold
- B. Pubic area
- C. Rib cage
- D. Bridge of the nose**

A



Cancer

Changes to a preexisting mole require inspection from a physician because mole changes could signal:

- A. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)
- B. Malignant melanoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
- D. Actinic keratosis

Q



Cancer

Changes to a preexisting mole require inspection from a physician because mole changes could signal:

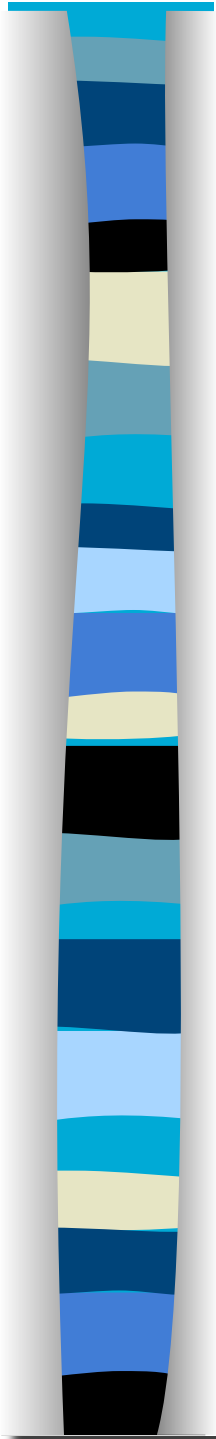
A. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

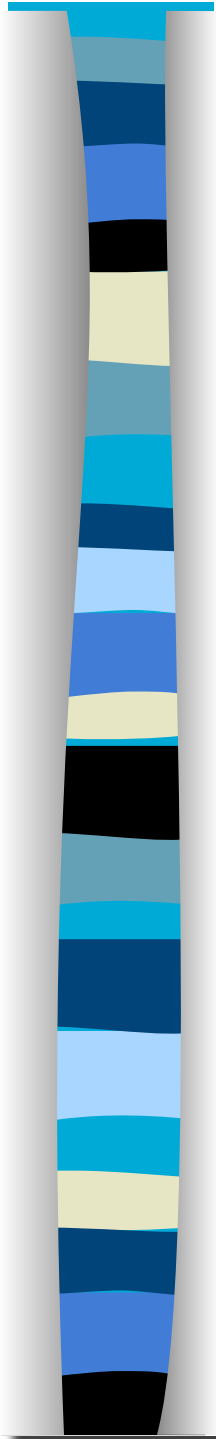
B. Malignant melanoma

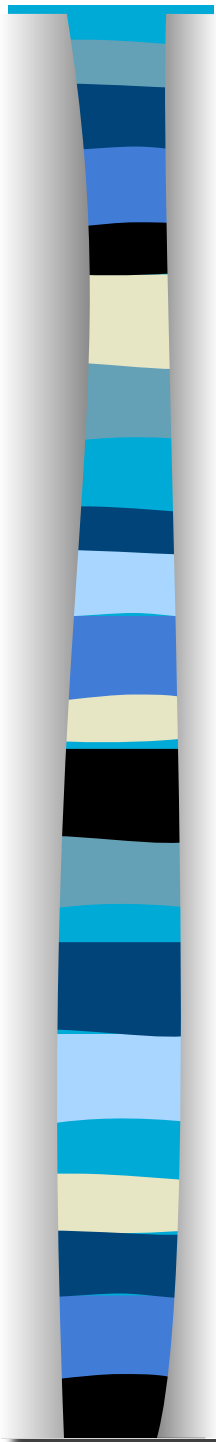
C. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)

D. Actinic keratosis

A









ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology:
The Integumentary System

Viral & Contagious



Viral & Contagious

A contagious viral infection characterized by cold sores or fever blisters on the face or around the mouth, or blisters around the genitals, thighs, or buttocks, or blisters around the nail beds of the hands is called:

- A. Impetigo
- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Tinea capitis
- D. Scabies

Q



Viral & Contagious

A contagious viral infection characterized by cold sores or fever blisters on the face or around the mouth, or blisters around the genitals, thighs, or buttocks, or blisters around the nail beds of the hands is called:

- A. Impetigo
- B. Herpes simplex**
- C. Tinea capitis
- D. Scabies

A



Viral & Contagious

Warts are the result of which virus?

- A. Herpes simplex virus (type 2)
- B. Human papillomavirus
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Herpes simplex virus (type 1)

Q



Viral & Contagious

Warts are the result of which virus?

- A. Herpes simplex virus (type 2)
- B. Human papillomavirus**
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Herpes simplex virus (type 1)

A



Viral & Contagious

A small, hard lump on the skin caused by a viral infection in the epidermis from the human papillomavirus, or HPV, family of viruses is known as a:

- A. Wart
- B. Scale
- C. Lipoma
- D. Skin tag

Q



Viral & Contagious

A small, hard lump on the skin caused by a viral infection in the epidermis from the human papillomavirus, or HPV, family of viruses is known as a:

A. Wart

B. Scale

C. Lipoma

D. Skin tag

A



Viral & Contagious

Which type of warts appear on the soles of the feet?

- A. Common
- B. Filiform
- C. Flat
- D. Plantar

Q



Viral & Contagious

Which type of warts appear on the soles of the feet?

- A. Common
- B. Filiform
- C. Flat
- D. Plantar**

A



Viral & Contagious

Where do flat warts usually appear?

- A. Genital area
- B. Armpits or groin
- C. Feet or hands
- D. Face or hands

Q

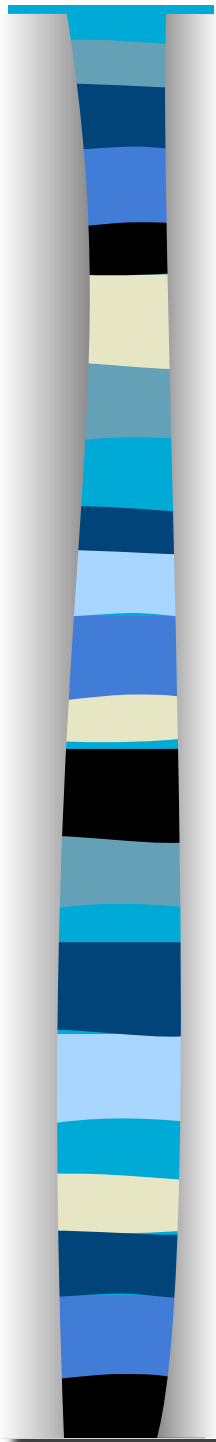


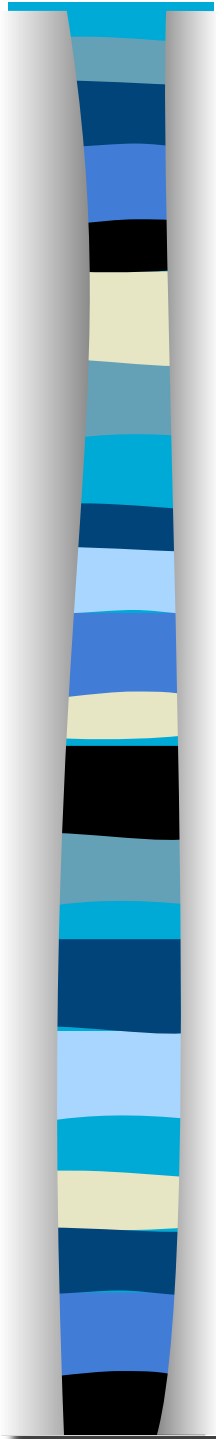
Viral & Contagious

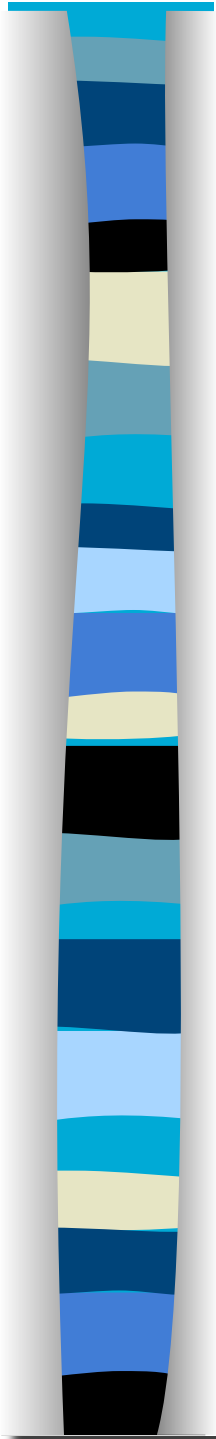
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A









84a MBLE_x Prep

ABMP Exam Coach

Pathology

- Pathology Basics
- Medications
- Integumentary Pathology