1. A myocardial infarction is commonly referred to as a ________________.
   A. Heart Attack
   B. Heart Block
   C. Heart Shutdown
   D. Heart Rupture

2. Which of the following terms refers to decreased blood flow to heart muscle that is temporary?
   A. Tamponade
   B. Syncope
   C. Dyspnea
   D. Ischemia

3. What is the gradual narrowing of arteries due to plaque referred to as?
   A. Congestive Heart Failure
   B. Atherosclerosis
   C. Atrial Fibrillation
   D. Tachycardia

4. A buildup of which biological macromolecule can cause the disease in the previous question?
   A. Carbohydrates
   B. Protein
   C. Lipids
   D. Nucleic Acids

5. A lack of noticeable P waves in an EKG is characteristic of which disease?
   A. Congestive Heart Failure
   B. Atherosclerosis
   C. Atrial Fibrillation
   D. Myocardial Infarction

6. True/False: The answer to question 2 can precede the disease in question 1.
   A. True
   B. False
7. What is another name for a cerebrovascular accident?
   A. Fainting
   B. Stroke
   C. Heart Attack
   D. Hemorrhage

8. What is the name for a temporary version of a cerebrovascular accident that does not cause permanent damage?
   A. Dyspnea
   B. Tamponade
   C. Transient Ischemic Attack
   D. None of the above

9. High blood pressure is referred to as ______________.
   A. Hypotension
   B. Inoculation
   C. Hypernemia
   D. None of the above

10. Failure of the heart to properly pump blood throughout the body is referred to as?
    A. Congestive Heart Failure
    B. Atherosclerosis
    C. Atrial Fibrillation
    D. Myocardial Infarction

11. A heart rate above _____ beats per minute is referred to as ____________.
    A. 60, Bradycardia
    B. 100, Bradycardia
    C. 60, Tachycardia
    D. 100, Tachycardia

12. A heart rate below _____ beats per minute is referred to as ____________.
    A. 60, Bradycardia
    B. 100, Bradycardia
    C. 60, Tachycardia
    D. 100, Tachycardia
13. Chest pain after exertion is referred to as _____________.
   A. Occlusion
   B. Angina
   C. Ischemia
   D. Infarction

14. The answer to the previous question is often the direct result of what?
   A. Answer to question 1
   B. Answer to question 2
   C. Answer to question 7
   D. Answer to question 8

15. Which body system did the previous fourteen questions pertain to?
   A. Lymphatic
   B. Excretory
   C. Cardiovascular

16. Lymphedema is due to an accumulation of ___________.
   A. Lymph
   B. Interstitial Fluid
   C. Blood
   D. A & B

17. Elephantitis is a severe form of lymphedema caused by a ___________.
   A. Virus
   B. Bacterium
   C. Prion
   D. Parasitic Worm

18. Which organism spreads this pathogen?
   A. Bird
   B. Tick
   C. Frog
   D. Mosquito
19. Lymphedema can be caused by an obstruction of a _____________.  
   A. Lymph vessel  
   B. Lymph node  
   C. Bone marrow  
   D. A & B  

20. The spreading of cancer cells from the original site is referred to as what?  
   A. Inoculation  
   B. Metastasis  
   C. Angiogenesis  
   D. B & C  

21. True/False: Cancer cells can spread through lymph nodes.  
   A. True  
   B. False  

22. True/False: Lymphatic capillaries are impermeable to cancer cells.  
   A. True  
   B. False  

23. Which lymphoma has a higher mortality rate?  
   A. Hodgkin  
   B. Non-Hodgkin  

24. Which lymphoma is more widespread throughout the body?  
   A. Hodgkin  
   B. Non-Hodgkin  

25. True/False: The type of lymphoma you chose in the previous question exhibits the formation of Reed-Sternberg cells.  
   A. True  
   B. False  

26. True/False: Reed-Sternberg cells are derived from B cells.  
   A. True  
   B. False
27. True/False: Reed-Sternberg cells have more than one nucleus.
   A. True
   B. False

28. True/False: A ruptured spleen can be a deadly occurrence primarily due to ensuing infection.
   A. True
   B. False

29. True/False: Surgical removal of the spleen means that the patient requires an eventual transplant of a donor spleen.
   A. True
   B. False

30. Which body system did the previous fourteen questions pertain to?
   A. Lymphatic
   B. Excretory
   C. Cardiovascular

31. An obstructive disorder of the urinary tract involves the _________ of urine flow.
   A. Slowing
   B. Quickening
   C. Blocking
   D. A & C

32. Hematuria is a build up of ________ in the urine.
   A. Pus
   B. Blood
   C. Urea
   D. B & C

33. True/False: Kidney stones are a common cause of blood in the urine.
   A. True
   B. False
34. Glomerulonephritis involves an inflammation of which aspect of the nephron?  
   A. Glomerulus  
   B. Proximal Convoluted Tubule  
   C. Loop of Henle  
   D. Distal Convoluted Tubule

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

36. True/False: Glomerulonephritis can be either acute or chronic.  
   A. True  
   B. False

37. Which type of pathogen is the most common cause of a urinary tract infection?  
   A. Fungus  
   B. Virus  
   C. Prion  
   D. Bacteria

38. Excessive protein in the urine is called _______________.  
   A. Proteinoma  
   B. Peptideria  
   C. Proteinuria  
   D. Hyperproteinism

39. Glomerulosclerosis involves the scarring of which aspect of the nephron?  
   A. Glomerulus  
   B. Proximal Convoluted Tubule  
   C. Loop of Henle  
   D. Distal Convoluted Tubule

40. True/False: Glomerulosclerosis can be reversed.  
   A. True  
   B. False
41. True/False: Renal failure can technically only involve partial failure of kidney function.
   A. True
   B. False

42. Incontinence is a loss of the body's control of ____________.
   A. Nephrons
   B. Ureters
   C. The bladder
   D. The urethra

43. Prostatitis is an inflammation of the ____________.
   A. Bladder
   B. Ureter
   C. Urethra
   D. None of the above

44. Which of the following is a correct description of the manifestation of benign prostatic hyperplasia?
   A. A non malignant form of cancer that affects the bladder.
   B. A non malignant enlargement of the bladder.
   C. A non malignant shrinking of the bladder
   D. A & B

45. Which body system did the previous fourteen questions pertain to?
   A. Lymphatic
   B. Excretory
   C. Cardiovascular