Exam

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The cavities housing the eyes are called _____ cavities. 1) _____
A) orbital B) frontal C) cranial D) nasal

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

2) An oblique cut is one that is cut _____. 2) _____
A) vertical right and left
B) perpendicular to vertical and horizontal
C) diagonally between the vertical and horizontal
D) horizontal right and left

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

3) Homeostasis is the condition in which the body maintains _____. 3) _____
A) the lowest possible energy usage
B) a relatively stable internal environment, within limits
C) a dynamic state within an unlimited range
D) a static state with no deviation from preset points

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

4) The dorsal body cavity is the site of which of the following? 4) _____
A) brain B) liver C) intestines D) lungs

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

5) Subdivisions of anatomy include which of the following? 5) _____

A) gross, regional, dissection, and surface
B) gross, macroscopic, visual, and microscopic
C) gross, regional, systemic, and surface
D) regional, surface, visual, and microscopic

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

6) Which of the following would *not* be a functional characteristic of life? 6) _____

A) maintenance of boundaries
B) decay
C) responsiveness to external stimuli
D) movement

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

7) The term *pollex* refers to the _____. 7) _____

A) calf B) thumb C) great toe D) fingers

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

8) The parietal pleura would represent a serous membrane _____. 8) _____

A) lining the thoracic cavity
B) covering individual lungs
C) covering the heart
D) lining the abdominal cavity

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

9) Choose the following statement that is *not* completely correct regarding serous membranes. 9) _____

A) Serous membranes are divided into parietal and visceral membranes with a potential space between the two.

B) Visceral pericardium covers the surface of the heart, and parietal pericardium lines the walls of the heart.

C) Serous membranes secrete a watery lubricating fluid.

D) Serosa are very thin, double-layered structures.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

10) If you consider your home air conditioner in terms of homeostasis, then the wall thermostat would be the _____. 10) _____

A) control center B) effector C) receptor D) variable

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

11) Which of the following are survival needs of the body? 11) _____

A) nutrients, water, growth, and reproduction

B) water, atmospheric pressure, growth, and movement

C) nutrients, water, movement, and reproduction

D) nutrients, water, atmospheric pressure, and oxygen

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

12) Which of the following organs or structures would be found in the left iliac region? 12) _____

A) liver B) intestines C) stomach D) appendix

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

13) Which of the following describes a parasagittal plane? 13) _____

A) two cuts dividing the body into left and right halves
B) any sagittal plane except the median
C) a transverse cut just above the knees
D) any cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

14) One of the functional characteristics of life is irritability. This refers to _____. 14) _____

A) the nervous system causing all living things to sometimes experience anger
B) the necessity for all organisms to reproduce
C) indigestible food residues stimulating the excretory system
D) sensing changes in the environment and then reacting or responding to them

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

15) Which body cavity protects the nervous system? 15) _____

A) dorsal B) thoracic C) vertebral D) cranial

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

16) A good example of a positive feedback mechanism would be _____. 16) _____

A) blood calcium level regulation B) body temperature regulation
C) regulating glucose levels in the blood D) enhancement of labor contractions

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

17) What is a vertical section through the body, dividing it into left and right, called? 17) _____

A) sagittal B) regional C) transverse D) frontal

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

18) A structure that is composed of two or more tissues would be a(n) _____. 18) _____

A) complex tissue B) organ C) complex cell D) organ system

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

19) The anatomical position is used _____. 19) _____

A) as a standard reference point for directional terms regardless of the actual position of the body

B) as the most comfortable way to stand when dissecting a specimen

C) rarely, because people don't usually assume this position

D) only when a body is lying down

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

20) _____ cavities are spaces within joints. 20) _____

A) Orbital B) Nasal C) Oral D) Synovial

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

21) What is the specific name for the hip region? 21) _____

A) pedal B) manus C) coxal D) inguinal

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

22) What is a vertical section through the body, dividing it into anterior and posterior regions called? 22) _____

A) median B) frontal C) sagittal D) transverse

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

23) What is the main, general purpose of negative feedback? 23) _____

A) to control all body system tissues B) to keep the body's sugar high

C) to maintain homeostasis D) to regulate excretion

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

24) What is the posterior side of the patella called? 24) _____

A) popliteal B) antecubital C) crural D) sural

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

25) The study of the heart may incorporate many aspects of anatomy but as a whole you would say it is _____ anatomy. 25) _____

A) gross B) developmental C) systemic D) microscopic

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

26) Select the most correct statement. 26) _____

A) Organ systems can be composed of cells or tissues, but not both.

B) The immune system is closely associated with the lymphatic system.

C) The endocrine system is not a true structural organ system.

D) Organ systems operate independently of each other to maintain life.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

27) Which one of the following systems responds to environmental stimuli? 27) _____

A) muscular B) nervous C) lymphatic D) immune

Answer: B

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

28) In which abdominopelvic cavity is the stomach located? 28) _____

A) right lower B) left upper C) right upper D) left lower

Answer: B

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

29) Which of the following describes the operation of the heart and blood vessels? 29) _____

A) cardiovascular anatomy B) systemic anatomy

C) cardiovascular physiology D) systemic physiology

Answer: A

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

30) Which of the following statements is true concerning feedback mechanisms? 30) _____

A) Negative feedback mechanisms work to prevent sudden severe changes within the body.
B) Blood glucose levels are regulated by positive feedback mechanisms.
C) Negative feedback mechanisms tend to increase the original stimulus.
D) Positive feedback mechanisms always result in excessive damage to the host.

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

31) Place the following in correct sequence from simplest to most complex: 31) _____

1. molecules
2. atoms
3. tissues
4. cells
5. organ

A) 2-1-4-3-5 B) 2-1-3-4-5 C) 1-2-4-3-5 D) 1-2-3-4-5

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

32) The heart lies in the _____ cavity. 32) _____

A) dorsal B) superior mediastinal
C) pericardial D) pleural

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

33) In which cavities are the lungs located? 33) _____

A) mediastinum, thoracic, and ventral B) pericardial, ventral, and thoracic
C) pleural, dorsal, and abdominal D) pleural, ventral, and thoracic

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

34) Which of these is *not* part of the dorsal cavity? 34) _____

A) thoracic cavity B) vertebral cavity

C) cranial cavity D) spinal cord

Answer: A

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

35) Histology would be best defined as a study of _____. 35) _____

A) the gross structures of the body B) cell chemistry

C) tissues D) cells

Answer: C

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

36) Choose the anatomical topic and definition that is *not* correctly matched. 36) _____

A) Embryology: study of the changes in an individual from conception to birth.

B) Microscopic anatomy: study of structures too small to be seen by the naked eye.

C) Gross anatomy: study of structures visible to the eye.

D) Cytology: study of the structures in a particular region.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

37) The single most abundant chemical substance of the body, accounting for 60% to 80% of body weight, is _____. 37) _____

A) hydrogen B) protein C) water D) oxygen

Answer: C

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

38) An increased rate of breathing as a result of an increased buildup of carbon dioxide in the bloodstream would be best described as an example of _____. 38) _____

A) responsiveness
B) maintaining boundaries
C) excretion of metabolic waste
D) metabolism

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

39) Which of the following statements is the most correct regarding homeostatic imbalance? 39) _____

A) Positive feedback mechanisms are overwhelmed.
B) It is considered the cause of most diseases.
C) Negative feedback mechanisms are functioning normally.
D) The internal environment is becoming more stable.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

40) Average body temperature is _____ degrees centigrade. 40) _____

A) 37 B) 47 C) 98 D) 68

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

41) The anatomical position is characterized by all of the following *except* _____. 41) _____

A) body erect
B) palms turned posteriorly
C) thumbs pointed laterally
D) arms at sides

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

42) Which term means toward or at the back of the body, behind? 42) _____

A) anterior B) distal C) dorsal D) lateral

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

43) The ability to sense changes in the environment and respond to them is called _____. 43) _____

Answer: responsiveness or irritability

Explanation:

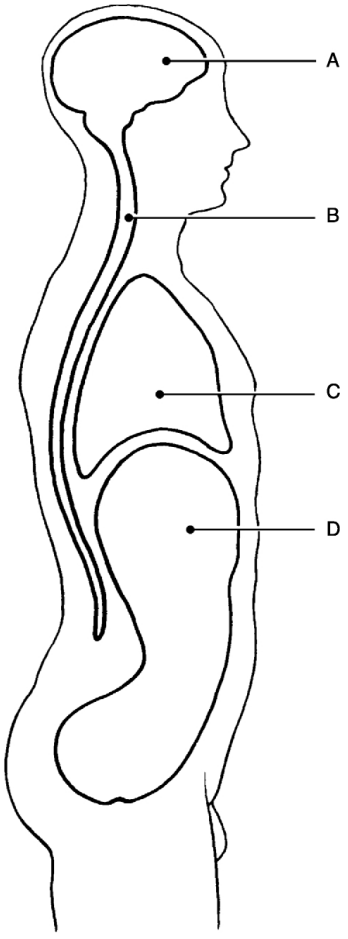

Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

44) Thoracic cavity. 44) _____

Answer: C

Explanation:

45) Why must a normal body temperature be maintained in order for chemical reactions to be continued at life-sustaining rates? 45) _____

Answer: If body temperature is too low, chemical reactions slow and eventually stop. If body temperature is too high, chemical reactions speed up and body proteins lose their normal shape, resulting in loss of function.

Explanation:

46) _____ is explained by chemical and physical principles and is concerned with the function of specific organs or organic systems. 46) _____

Answer: Physiology

Explanation:

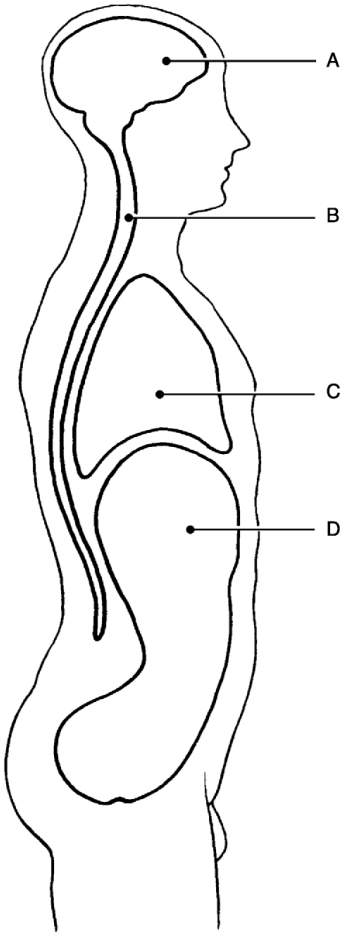

Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

47) Vertebral cavity. 47) _____

Answer: B

Explanation:

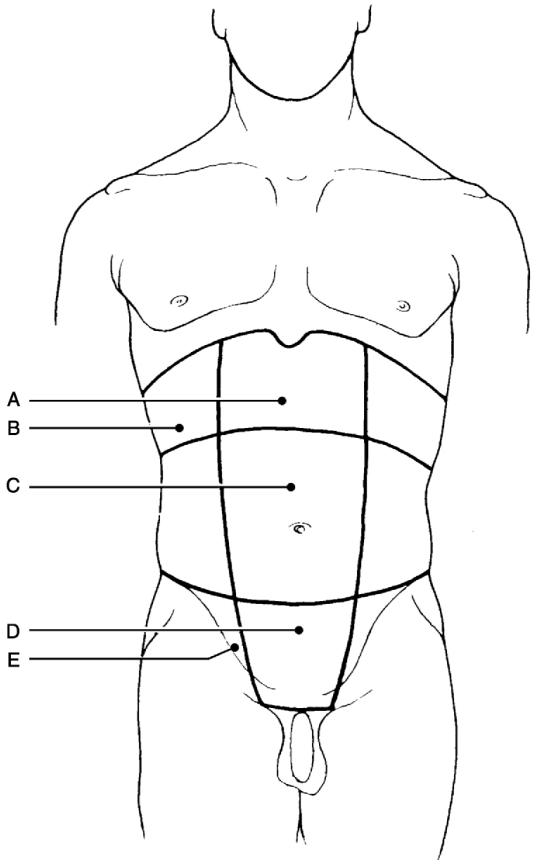

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

48) Hypogastric (pubic) region. 48) _____

Answer: D

Explanation:

49) Why are the abdominopelvic cavity organs the most vulnerable in an automobile accident? 49) _____

Answer: The walls of the abdominal cavity are formed only by trunk muscles and are not reinforced by bone. The pelvic organs receive a somewhat greater degree of protection from the bony pelvis.

Explanation:

50) The elbow is _____ to the wrist. 50) _____

Answer: proximal

Explanation:

51) What is the single most abundant chemical substance in the body? 51) _____

Answer: water

Explanation:

52) What can happen when the usual negative feedback mechanisms are overwhelmed and destructive positive feedback mechanisms take over? 52) _____

Answer: Homeostatic imbalances increase our risk for illness and produce the changes we associate with aging.

Explanation:

53) The term that describes the back of the elbow is _____. 53) _____

Answer: olecranal

Explanation:

54) What broad term covers all chemical reactions that occur within the body cells? 54) _____

Answer: metabolism

Explanation:

55) Similar cells that have a common function are called _____. 55) _____

Answer: tissues

Explanation:

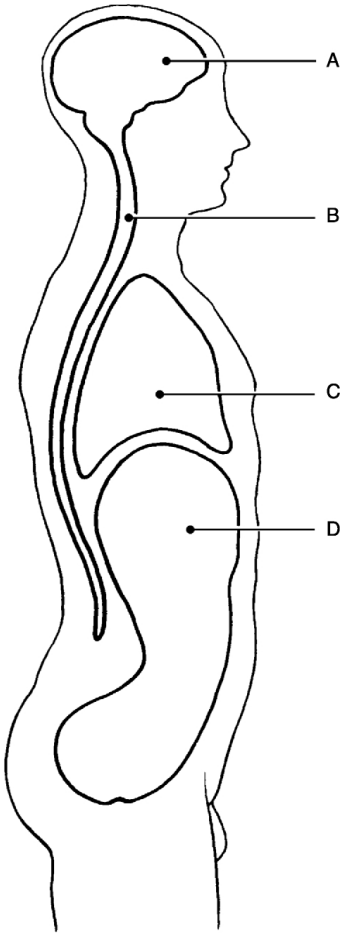

Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

56) Abdominal cavity. 56) _____

Answer: D

Explanation:

57) The term that describes the heel region is _____. 57) _____

Answer: calcaneal

Explanation:

58) Why is anatomical terminology necessary? 58) _____

Answer: Anatomical terms are precise words that have limited usage, which prevents confusion when describing the location of body parts.

Explanation:

59) The _____ cavity contains tiny bones that transmit sound vibrations to the organ of hearing in the inner ear. 59) _____

Answer: middle ear

Explanation:

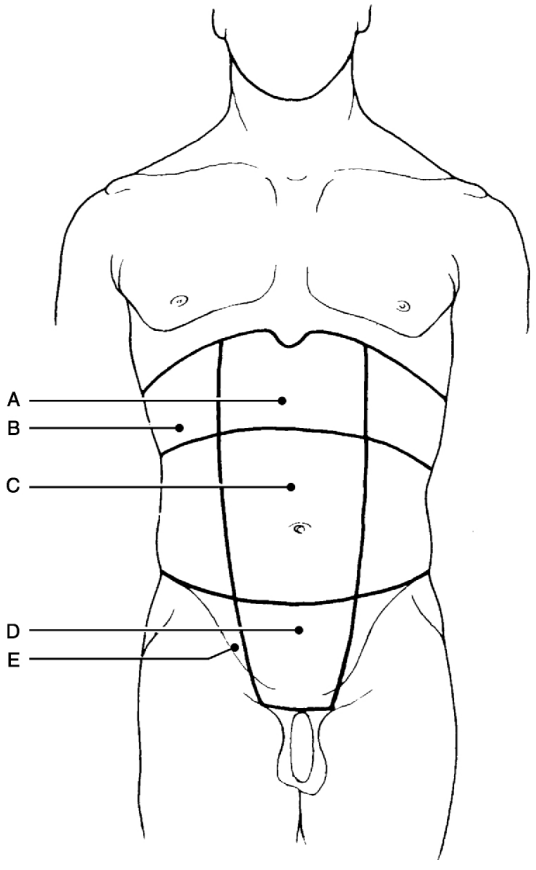

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

60) Right hypochondriac. 60) _____

Answer: B

Explanation:

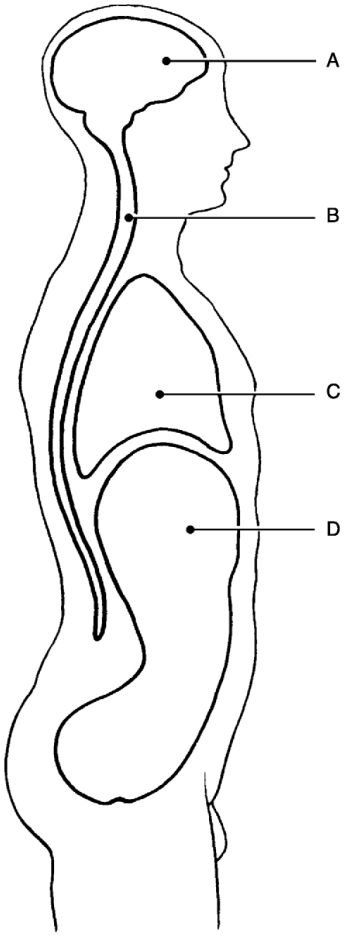

Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

61) Cranial cavity. 61) _____

Answer: A

Explanation:

62) What is a dynamic equilibrium of your internal environment termed? 62) _____

Answer: homeostasis

Explanation:

63) The five cavities of the head are cranial, oral, nasal, middle ear, and _____. 63) _____

Answer: orbital

Explanation:

64) Which feedback mechanism causes the variable to deviate further and further from its original value or range? 64) _____

Answer: positive feedback
Explanation:

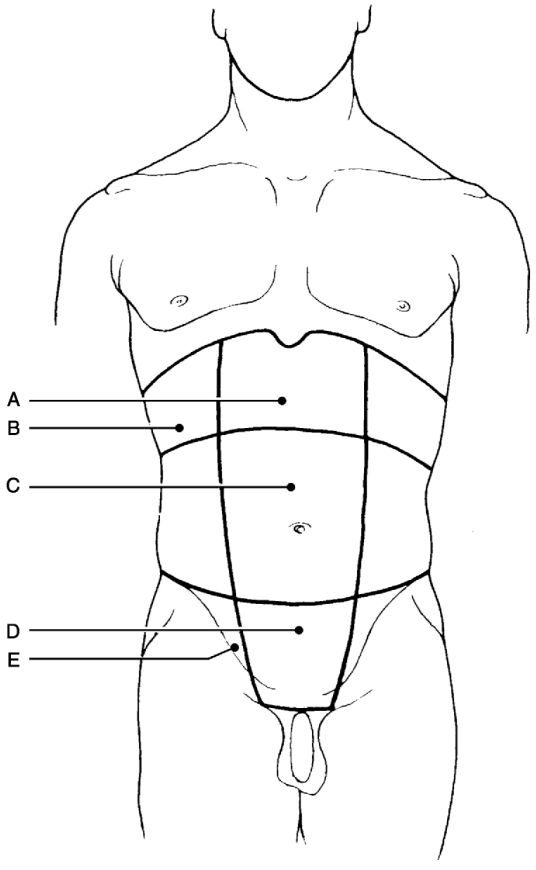

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

65) Right iliac (inguinal) region. 65) _____

Answer: E
Explanation:

66) What is the serous membrane that covers the intestines called? 66) _____

Answer: visceral
Explanation:

67) What does gross anatomy study? 67) _____

Answer: Larger structures of the body that can be seen with the naked eye.
Explanation:

68) What type of homeostatic feedback reflex is the withdrawal reflex? 68) _____

Answer: negative

Explanation:

69) What is the function of the serous membranes? 69) _____

Answer: They act to reduce friction and allow the organs to slide across cavity walls.

Explanation:

70) Fully describe the anatomical position for the human body. 70) _____

Answer: The body is erect, arms hanging at the sides, palms forward, and thumbs pointed away from the midline.

Explanation:

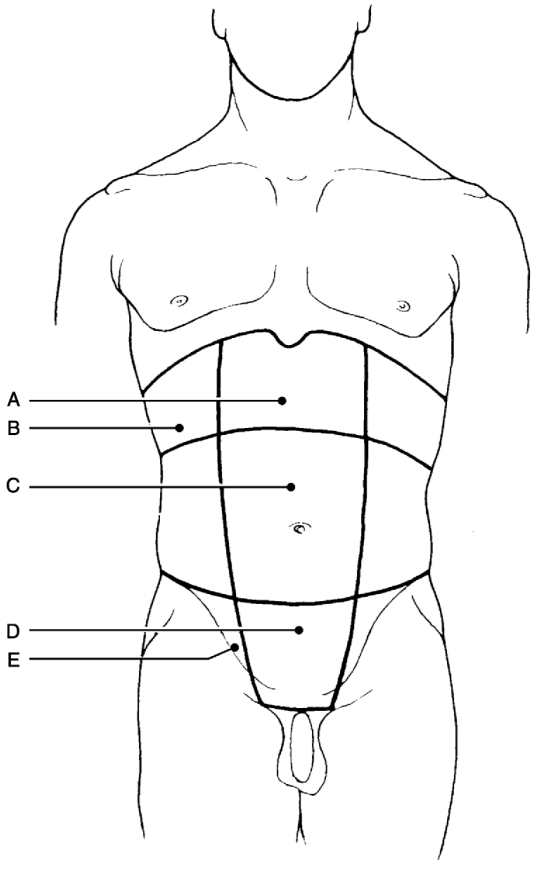

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

71) Umbilical region. 71) _____

Answer: C

Explanation:

72) What is the pathway between the receptor and the control center in the reflex pathway called? 72) _____

Answer: afferent pathway
Explanation:

73) The higher we go in the mountains, the greater the atmospheric pressure, which causes a loss of oxygen. Comment on this statement. 73) _____

Answer: The statement is backwards—the higher we go, the less atmospheric pressure, therefore less oxygen.
Explanation:

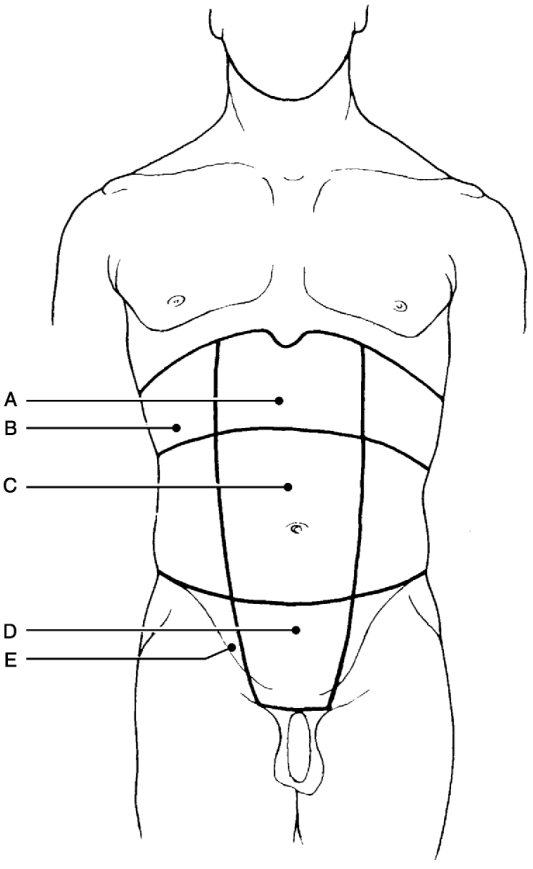

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

74) Epigastric region. 74) _____

Answer: A
Explanation:

75) What is the goal of all of the negative feedback mechanisms of the body? 75) _____

Answer: The goal is to prevent sudden severe changes within the body.
Explanation:

76) What does the “principle of complementarity of structures and function” mean? 76) _____

Answer: What a structure can do depends on its specific form, or "structure determines function."

Explanation:

77) Can lungs carry out excretory functions? Explain your answer. 77) _____

Answer: Yes, carbon dioxide is a metabolic waste the lungs excrete.

Explanation:

78) _____ physiology concerns urine production and kidney function. 78) _____

Answer: Renal

Explanation:

79) Which cavity contains the bladder, some reproductive organs, and the rectum? 79) _____

Answer: pelvic

Explanation:

80) Which body system would be most affected by a lower than normal atmospheric pressure? 80) _____

Answer: respiratory system

Explanation:

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

81) Positive feedback mechanisms tend to increase the original stimulus. 81) _____

Answer: ● True False

Explanation:

82) The serous membrane that lines the peritoneal cavity wall is called visceral peritoneum. 82) _____

Answer: True ● False

Explanation:

83) It is important for any organism to maintain its boundaries, so that its internal environment remains distinct from the external environment surrounding it. 83) _____

Answer: ● True False

Explanation:

84) The epigastric region is located superior to the umbilical region. 84) _____

Answer: ● True False

Explanation:

85) Lungs carry out an excretory function. 85) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

86) Regardless of the variable being regulated, all homeostatic control mechanisms have at least three interdependent components. 86) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

87) The anatomical position means the body is standing at attention with the palms facing forward and the thumbs pointing away from the body. 87) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

88) The right hypochondriac region contains the majority of the stomach. 88) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

89) Without some sort of negative feedback mechanism, it would be impossible to keep our body chemistry in balance. 89) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

90) A tissue consists of groups of similar cells that have a common function. 90) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

91) A major function of serous membranes is to decrease friction. 91) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

92) The elbow is proximal to the shoulder. 92) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

93) Embryology concerns the structural changes that occur in an individual from conception through old age. 93) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following cavities and organs:

94) Lungs. A) Thoracic 94) _____
Answer: A

Match the following systems and organs:

95) Adrenal glands, pancreas, pituitary. A) Endocrine 95) _____
Answer: A

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

96) Arm. A) Brachial 96) _____
Answer: A

Match the following cavities and organs:

97) Brain. A) Cranial 97) _____
Answer: A

Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:

98) Delivering a baby A) Positive feedback 98) _____
Answer: A

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

99) The fingers are _____ to the wrist. A) Distal 99) _____
Answer: A

Match the following systems and organs:

100) Esophagus, large intestine, rectum. A) Cardiovascular 100) _____
Answer: B

B) Digestive

101) Arteries, veins, heart. 101) _____
Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

102) Responds to environmental changes by transmitting electrical impulses. A) Nervous 102) _____
Answer: A

Match the following cavities and organs:

103) Uterus.
Answer: A

A) Abdominopelvic

103) ____

Match the following systems and organs:

104) Trachea, bronchi, alveoli.
Answer: A

A) Respiratory

104) ____

Match the following systems to their functions:

105) Provides support and levers for muscles to work on.
Answer: A

A) Skeletal

105) ____

Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:

106) Blood clotting
Answer: A

A) Positive feedback

106) ____

Match the following systems to their functions:

107) Protects underlying organs from mechanical damage and synthesizes vitamin D.
Answer: A

A) Integumentary

107) ____

Match the following systems to their functions:

108) Produces antibodies that neutralize foreign substances.
Answer: A

A) Immune

108) ____

Match the following systems and organs:

109) Kidneys, bladder, ureters.
Answer: A

A) Urinary

109) ____

Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:

110) Blood pressure
Answer: A

A) Negative feedback

110) ____

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

111) The stomach is _____ to the spine.
Answer: A

A) Anterior

111) ____

Match the following systems to their functions:

112) Controls the body with chemical molecules called hormones.
Answer: A

A) Endocrine

112) ____

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

113) Chest.
Answer: A

A) Thoracic

113) ____

B) Gluteal

114) Buttock.
Answer: B

114) ____

Match the following systems to their functions:

115) Delivers oxygen and nutrients to the tissues.
Answer: A

A) Cardiovascular

115) ____

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

116) The bridge of the nose is _____ to the left eye.
Answer: A

A) Medial

116) ____

B) Superior

117) The heart is _____ to the stomach.
Answer: B

117) ____

Match the following cavities and organs:

118) Stomach.
Answer: A

A) Abdominopelvic

118) ____

Match the following systems to their functions:

119) Removes and filters excess fluid from tissues.
Answer: A

A) Lymphatic

119) ____

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

120) Head. A) Cephalic 120) ____
Answer: A

Match the following cavities and organs:

121) Heart. A) Thoracic 121) ____
Answer: A

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

122) Knee (anterior aspect). A) Patellar 122) ____
Answer: A

Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:

123) Blood glucose levels A) Negative feedback 123) ____
Answer: A

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

124) The upper arm is _____ to the forearm. A) Proximal 124) ____
Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

125) Directly causes mechanical motion. A) Muscular 125) ____
Answer: A

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

126) A surgeon removed a section of tissue along a transverse plane for microscopic examination. What two names would the section be called?
Answer: A cross section or a transverse section.

127) The nurse charted: "Patient has an open wound located on lateral aspect of leg." Describe where the wound is located.
Answer: The wound is located on the outer side of the leg.

128) A small family was traveling in its van and had a minor accident. The children in the back seats were wearing lap belts, but still sustained numerous bruises about the abdomen, and had some internal organ injuries. Why is this area more vulnerable to damage than others?
Answer: The abdominal organs are the least protected in the body because they are not surrounded by a bony covering such as the ribs, pelvis, or cranium.

129) Judy is 16 years old and collapses on the gym floor with severe pain in her chest wall. She is rushed by ambulance to the emergency room. Judy is diagnosed with pleurisy and is given an anti-inflammatory through the intravenous route. Explain why an anti-inflammatory would be prescribed for someone with pleurisy.

Answer: The pleural space contains a small amount of fluid that acts as a lubricant, allowing the pleurae to slide smoothly over each other as the lungs expand and contract. Pleurisy is an inflammation of the parietal pleura of the lungs. When inflammation occurs in the pleural space, the pleurae do not slide smoothly and this causes severe pain.

130) The patient was admitted to the hospital with hypertension. The development of arteriosclerosis has increased peripheral resistance to blood flow, worsening his hypertension. This is an example of what type of feedback loop and why?

Answer: Positive feedback loops are common in pathophysiological perpetuation of disease. For example, arteriosclerotic hypertension results in positive feedback mechanisms that enhance and propagate the initial step in the chain of events, which is hypertension.

131) Explain why an 80-year-old woman requires a much longer time to recover from the flu than does a woman who is age 30.

Answer: As we age, our body's control systems become less efficient. As a result, our internal environment becomes less and less stable.

Answer Key
Testname: C1

1) A
2) C
3) B
4) A
5) C
6) B
7) B
8) A
9) B
10) A
11) D
12) B
13) B
14) D
15) A
16) D
17) A
18) B
19) A
20) D
21) C
22) B
23) C
24) A
25) A
26) B
27) B
28) B
29) A
30) A
31) A
32) C
33) D
34) A
35) C
36) D
37) C
38) C
39) B
40) A
41) B
42) C

43) responsiveness or irritability
44) C
45) If body temperature is too low, chemical reactions slow and eventually stop. If body temperature is too high, chemical reactions speed up and body proteins lose their normal shape, resulting in loss of function.
46) Physiology
47) B
48) D
49) The walls of the abdominal cavity are formed only by trunk muscles and are not reinforced by bone. The pelvic organs receive a somewhat greater degree of protection from the bony pelvis.
50) proximal
51) water
52) Homeostatic imbalances increase our risk for illness and produce the changes we associate with aging.
53) olecranal
54) metabolism
55) tissues
56) D
57) calcaneal
58) Anatomical terms are precise words that have limited usage, which prevents confusion when describing the location of body parts.
59) middle ear
60) B
61) A
62) homeostasis
63) orbital
64) positive feedback
65) E
66) visceral
67) Larger structures of the body that can be seen with the naked eye.
68) negative
69) They act to reduce friction and allow the organs to slide across cavity walls.
70) The body is erect, arms hanging at the sides, palms forward, and thumbs pointed away from the midline.
71) C
72) afferent pathway
73) The statement is backwards—the higher we go, the less atmospheric pressure, therefore less oxygen.
74) A
75) The goal is to prevent sudden severe changes within the body.
76) What a structure can do depends on its specific form, or "structure determines function."
77) Yes, carbon dioxide is a metabolic waste the lungs excrete.
78) Renal
79) pelvic
80) respiratory system
81) TRUE
82) FALSE
83) TRUE
84) TRUE
85) TRUE
86) TRUE
87) TRUE

88) FALSE
89) TRUE
90) TRUE
91) TRUE
92) FALSE
93) FALSE
94) A
95) A
96) A
97) A
98) A
99) A
100) B
101) A
102) A
103) A
104) A
105) A
106) A
107) A
108) A
109) A
110) A
111) A
112) A
113) A
114) B
115) A
116) A
117) B
118) A
119) A
120) A
121) A
122) A
123) A
124) A
125) A
126) A cross section or a transverse section.
127) The wound is located on the outer side of the leg.
128) The abdominal organs are the least protected in the body because they are not surrounded by a bony covering such as the ribs, pelvis, or cranium.
129) The pleural space contains a small amount of fluid that acts as a lubricant, allowing the pleurae to slide smoothly over each other as the lungs expand and contract. Pleurisy is an inflammation of the parietal pleura of the lungs. When inflammation occurs in the pleural space, the pleurae do not slide smoothly and this causes severe pain.
130) Positive feedback loops are common in pathophysiological perpetuation of disease. For example, arteriosclerotic hypertension results in positive feedback mechanisms that enhance and propagate the initial step in the chain of events, which is hypertension.
131) As we age, our body's control systems become less efficient. As a result, our internal environment becomes less and less stable.