



Study sets, textbooks, questions

1: Terms and Definitions - Altered Cellular Function and Mechanism of Disease

Terms in this set (34)

Acute disease	Symptoms/signs of the disease developing quickly, within short period
Adaptation	Body response to physiologic stress
Anaplasia	Undifferentiated cells, with variable nuclear and cellular structures. No structure
Anoxia	Lack of oxygen supply to tissues
Biopsy	Excision of a part of the living tissue (e.g. Piece of a tumor)
Chronic disease	Symptoms/signs of the disease developing gradually, persisting for longer time
Complications	New, secondary, or additional problems that result from a disease process or potential treatment approaches
Example - Complication	Respiratory depression with administration of hydromorphone for pain management

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Example - Complication	Pneumonia from prolonged ventilator-assisted respiration
Dysplasia	Cells vary in size and shape within a tissue with no obvious order or structure
Exacerbation	Periods when symptoms become worse and more severe
Free radicals	Molecules with an unpaired electron in their outer orbit
Homeostasis	Ability or tendency of an organism or cell to maintain a stable internal environment through physiologic processes
Myocardial infarction (MI)	Necrosis of cardiac tissue
Pathogenesis	Pattern of changes associated with the development of diseases. Natural course of the disease from exposure to recovery