

## Pathophysiology Flashcards PDF

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What is the definition of pathophysiology?

Pathophysiology is the study of the disordered physiological processes associated with disease or injury.

What are the main components of pathophysiology?

The main components of pathophysiology include the mechanisms of disease, the effects of disease on the body, and the body's response to disease.

How does inflammation contribute to pathophysiology?

Inflammation is a key component of the body's response to injury and infection, leading to changes in blood flow, immune response, and tissue repair.

What role do genetics play in pathophysiology?

Genetics can influence the susceptibility to diseases, the severity of disease, and the response to treatment.

What is the significance of cellular adaptation in pathophysiology?

Cellular adaptation allows cells to adjust to changes in their environment, which can help prevent cell injury and maintain homeostasis.

What are the common types of cellular injury?

Common types of cellular injury include hypoxic injury, chemical injury, infectious injury, and immunological injury.

What is the difference between acute and chronic disease?

Acute diseases have a rapid onset and a short duration, while chronic diseases develop slowly and persist over a long period.

How do compensatory mechanisms work in pathophysiology?

Compensatory mechanisms are physiological responses that help maintain homeostasis in the face of disease or injury.

What is the role of apoptosis in pathophysiology?

Apoptosis is a programmed cell death process that helps eliminate damaged or unwanted cells, playing a crucial role in maintaining tissue homeostasis.

What are the effects of stress on the body in terms of pathophysiology?

Stress can lead to a variety of physiological changes, including increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, and altered immune function.