

FINAL REVIEW EXAM
Chapters 7-11

BE SURE YOU KNOW ALL OF THE MEDICAL TERMS PRESENTED IN THIS REVIEW

1. The surgical procedure to correct a prolapsed kidney:
 - a. nephroptosis
 - b. nephrectomy
 - c. nephropexy
 - d. both a and c are correct

2. The surgical procedure that involves crushing a calculus:
 - a. lithiasis
 - b. lithotripsy
 - c. lithotomy
 - d. both a and b are correct

3. Scanty urine output:
 - a. edema
 - b. uremia
 - c. polyuria
 - d. oliguria

4. Blood in the urine:
 - a. anuria
 - b. micturition
 - c. hematuria
 - d. azotemia

5. An agent that promotes the secretion of urine (a, an):
 - a. antidiuretic
 - b. diaphoretic
 - c. uricosuric
 - d. diuretic

6. Where is a suprarenal tumor located?
 - a. in the bladder
 - b. upon the kidney
 - c. under the kidney
 - d. above the bladder

7. The term for “bedwetting”:
 - a. incontinence
 - b. nocturia
 - c. dysuria
 - d. enuresis

8. The name of the tubular structure that drains urine from the bladder:
 - a. ureter
 - b. urethra
 - c. cystic
 - d. meatus

9. The ureters carry urine from the kidneys to the:
 - a. renal artery
 - b. urethra
 - c. bladder
 - d. renal pelvis

10. Suturing of a muscle:
 - a. myotomy
 - b. myoplasty
 - c. myorrhagia
 - d. myorrhaphy

11. The gravest form of pregnancy induced hypertension:
 - a. eclampsia
 - b. pseudocyesis
 - c. dystocia
 - d. toxic shock syndrome

12. A surgical procedure that prevents the release of sperm:
 - a. orchidopexy
 - b. cryptorchidism
 - c. vasectomy
 - d. prostatectomy

13. Improper functioning of hormones from the _____ is the cause both giantism and dwarfism:
 - a. pancreatic gland
 - b. thyroid gland
 - c. adrenal glands
 - d. pituitary gland

14. A malignancy of bone or connective tissue:
 - a. carcinoma
 - b. metastasis
 - c. sarcoma
 - d. benign

15. A disease, or diseases, treated by an Endocrinologist:
 - a. diabetes
 - b. hyperthyroidism
 - c. acromegaly
 - d. all of the above

16. A hernia, through the skull, of the membranes that cover the brain:
 - a. encephaloma
 - b. cerebro sclerosis
 - c. meningocele
 - d. cerebrocele

17. An inability to speak or communicate:
 - a. aphagia
 - b. dysphasia
 - c. aphasia
 - d. dysphagia

18. A condition of pancreatic stones:
 - a. pancreatitis
 - b. pancreatopathy
 - c. pancreatolithiasis
 - d. pancreatomegaly

19. Which of the following refers to a stroke?
 - a. cerebrovascular accident
 - b. CVA
 - c. apoplexy
 - d. all of the above

20. Paralysis of all extremities:
 - a. paraplegia
 - b. quadriplegia
 - c. spondylitis
 - d. hemiplegia

21. A congenital opening of the urethra on the underside of the penis:
 - a. hypospadias
 - b. cryptorchidism
 - c. phimosis
 - d. epididymitis

22. Colpocervical refers to the:
 - a. uterus and cervix
 - b. ovary and uterus
 - c. vagina and cervix
 - d. fallopian tubes and cervix

23. A patient has polyuria, polydipsia, and polyphagia. The suspected diagnosis is:
 - a. hypercalcemia
 - b. diabetes mellitus
 - c. acromegaly
 - d. myelomalacia

24. A congenital defect with incomplete closure of the spinal canal:
- sciatica
 - shingles
 - spina bifida
 - spondylosis
25. The opposite of osteomalacia:
- osteoarthritis
 - osteogenesis
 - osteosclerosis
 - osteoporosis
26. Trauma to a joint and the surrounding ligament:
- tendonitis
 - sprain
 - talipes
 - strain
27. Intercostal muscles are located:
- between the vertebrae
 - around the ribs
 - between the ribs
 - around joints
28. This type of fracture (Fx) happens when the ends of bones are forced together:
- compound
 - greenstick
 - simple
 - impacted
29. The ankle bones are the:
- tarsals
 - carpals
 - metatarsals
 - phalanges
30. This term is a condition of functional uterine lining tissue migrating outside of the uterus:
- metrosis
 - endometriosis
 - curettage
 - hysteroptosis
31. Which is the first cervical vertebra?
- sacrum
 - coccyx
 - lamina
 - atlas

32. Lumbodynia is pain in the:
- knee
 - head
 - back
 - calcaneum
33. The instrument used to view a joint:
- arthroscopy
 - laparoscope
 - arthroscope
 - endoscope
34. A convulsion, which is a characteristic symptom of epilepsy:
- dystrophy
 - myasthenia gravis
 - seizure
 - Parkinson's disease
35. A disease in children which causes bone deformities due to inefficient mineralization of bone-forming tissue:
- osteochondroma
 - rickets
 - myelomalacia
 - meningocele
36. A directional term meaning near the point of attachment to the trunk:
- distal
 - inferior
 - posterior
 - proximal
37. Movement away from the midline of the body:
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a. pronation | e. supination |
| b. eversion | f. rotation |
| c. adduction | g. circumduction |
| d. abduction | |
38. A lateral curvature of the spine:
- lordosis
 - kyphosis
 - scoliosis
 - spondylosis
39. A total lack of sperm in the semen:
- aspermia
 - oligospermia
 - orchidospermia
 - balanosia

40. Tendons attach:
- bone to bone
 - muscle to bone
 - muscle to muscle
 - cartilage to bone
41. What is the term for an inability to achieve an erection?
- impotence
 - aspermia
 - oligospermia
 - importance
42. A congenital deformity of the foot:
- torticollis
 - club foot
 - talipes
 - both b and c are correct
43. The “tail” of the vertebral column:
- sacrum
 - coccyx
 - calcaneum
 - lamina
44. A condition of excessive uric acid:
- gout
 - acidosis
 - contracture
 - hypercalcemia
45. A rupture of the eardrum:
- tympanorrhhexis
 - keratorrhhexis
 - myringosis
 - keratorrhaphy
46. An increase in the number of cells in tissue or organ cells:
- hyperplasia
 - neoplasm
 - hypertrophy
 - hypotrophy
47. Cessation of menstruation due to the aging process:
- menorrhagia
 - menopause
 - amenorrhea
 - amenorrhagia

48. Which set of synonyms is not correct?
- testes - testicles
 - menses - menstruation
 - mammary gland - breast
 - colpodynia - vasalgia
49. An enlargement of the prostate gland:
- prostatomegaly
 - prostatitis
 - prostratomegaly
 - prostatoma
50. Gravida 3, para 2 means:
- 3 pregnancies, 2 births and 1 stillbirth
 - 2 pregnancies and 3 births
 - 3 pregnancies and 2 births
 - 3 pregnancies and 1 abortion
51. An adjective meaning new birth:
- postnatal
 - prepartum
 - neonatal
 - conception
52. Fill in the meaning for the following abbreviations
- UTI
 - IVP
 - IDDM
 - PID
53. Swelling of the eyelid:
- blepharospasm
 - blepharedema
 - blepharoplasty
 - blepharitis
54. A physician who specializes in the treatment of eye disorders:
- optometrist
 - otologist
 - ophthalmologist
 - both a and b are correct
55. The medical term for far-sightedness:
- diplopia
 - myopia
 - exotropia
 - hyperopia

56. The part of the eye responsible for the reception and transmission of light impulses:
- retina
 - iris
 - pupil
 - sclera
57. An enlargement of the thyroid gland:
- hypergonadism
 - euthyroid
 - goiter
 - tetany
58. Dacryadenalgia means pain in:
- the middle ear
 - a tear gland
 - the eardrum
 - an eyelid
59. Grave's disease may also be called:
- hirsutism
 - myxedema
 - thyrotoxicosis
 - cretinism
60. Which combining form refers to hearing?
- audi/o
 - ot/o
 - acous/o
 - both a and c are correct
61. An unusual sensitivity to light:
- chromatophilia
 - achromatopsia
 - ophthalmalgia
 - photophobia
62. Impaired hearing caused by the aging process:
- vertigo
 - tinnitus
 - presbycusis
 - myringopathy
63. Inflammation of the middle ear:
- conjunctivitis
 - otitis media
 - tympanitis
 - mastoiditis

64. Excessive intraocular eye pressure:
- a. astigmatism
 - b. esotopia
 - c. amblyopia
 - d. glaucoma
65. A visual examination of the ear:
- a. audiometry
 - b. otoscopy
 - c. ophthalmoscopy
 - d. tympanometry