

FINAL REVIEW EXAM KEY
Chapters 7-11

BE SURE YOU KNOW ALL OF THE MEDICAL TERMS PRESENTED IN THIS REVIEW. The correct answers are denoted by the asterisks.

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

2. The surgical procedure that involves crushing a calculus (stone):
 - a. lithiasis – condition of stones
 - b. lithotripsy *
 - c. lithotomy – incision of a stone
 - d. both a and b are correct

3. Scanty urine output:
 - a. edema - swelling
 - b. uremia – nitrogenous compounds in the blood
 - c. polyuria – excessive urination
 - d. oliguria *

4. Blood in the urine:
 - a. anuria – total lack of urine output
 - b. micturition – the act of urination
 - c. hematuria *
 - d. azotemia – nitrogenous compounds in the blood

5. An agent that promotes the secretion of urine (a, an):
 - a. antidiuretic – an agent used to decrease urine output
 - b. diaphoretic - adjective meaning excessive sweating
 - c. uricosurics – not a word
 - 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 – lack of urinary control
 - b. nocturia – excessive urination at night
 - c. dysuria – painful or difficult urination
 - d. enuresis *

8. The name of the tubular structure that drains urine from the bladder:
 - a. ureter – one of two tubes that drain urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder
 - b. urethra *
 - c. cystic – pertaining to a cyst or the urinary bladder
 - d. meatus

9. The ureters carry urine from the kidneys to the:
 - a. renal artery
 - b. urethra
 - c. bladder *
 - d. renal pelvis – urine collection and filtering part of the kidney

10. Suturing of a muscle:
 - a. myotomy –incision into a muscle
 - b. myoplasty – surgical repair of a muscle
 - c. myorrhaxis – bursting of a muscle
 - d. myorrhaphy *

11. The gravest form of pregnancy induced hypertension:
 - a. eclampsia *
 - b. pseudocyesis – false pregnancy
 - c. dystocia – excessively painful childbirth
 - d. toxic shock syndrome – sepsis

12. A surgical procedure that prevents the release of sperm:
 - a. orchidopexy – fixation of a testicle
 - b. cryptorchidism – failure of testicles to descend into scrotum
 - c. vasectomy *
 - d. prostatectomy – excision of the prostate gland

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

14. A malignancy of bone or connective tissue:
 - a. carcinoma – soft tissue cancer (organs)
 - b. metastasis – cancer spreading beyond its origin
 - c. sarcoma *
 - d. benign – non cancerous

15. A disease, or diseases, treated by an Endocrinologist:
 - a. diabetes - both mellitus and insipidus
 - b. hyperthyroidism – excessive thyroid hormone
 - c. acromegaly – “enlarged extremities”
 - d. all of the above *

16. A hernia, through the skull, of the membranes that cover the brain:
- encephaloma – “brain tumor”
 - cerebro sclerosis – hardening of the brain
 - meningocele *
 - cerebrocele – brain tissue herniation
17. An inability to speak or communicate:
- aphagia – an inability to swallow or eat
 - dysphasia – difficulty speaking
 - aphasia *
 - dysphagia – difficulty swallowing or eating
18. A condition of pancreatic stones:
- pancreatitis – inflammation of the pancreas
 - pancreatopathy – any disease of the pancreas
 - pancreatolithiasis *
 - pancreatomegaly – enlarged pancreas
19. Which of the following refers to a stroke?
- cerebrovascular accident
 - CVA
 - apoplexy
 - all of the above *
20. Paralysis of all extremities:
- paraplegia – paralysis of the lower extremities
 - quadriplegia *
 - spondylitis – inflammation of the vertebrae
 - hemiplegia – paralysis of one side (right or left) of the body
21. A congenital opening of the urethra on the underside of the penis:
- hypospadias *
 - cryptorchidism
 - phimosis – stenosis of the foreskin
 - epididymitis
22. Colpocervical refers to the:
- uterus and cervix
 - ovary and uterus
 - vagina and cervix *
 - fallopian tubes and cervix
23. A patient has polyuria, polydipsia, and polyphagia. The suspected diagnosis is:
- hypercalcemia – excessive calcium in the blood
 - diabetes mellitus *
 - acromegaly
 - myelomalacia – “softening” of the spinal cord

24. A congenital defect with incomplete closure of the spinal canal:
- sciatica – pain and inflammation of the sciatic nerve
 - shingles – herpes zoster virus
 - spina bifida *
 - spondylosis – condition of the vertebrae
25. The opposite of osteomalacia:
- osteoarthritis – inflammation of bone and joints
 - osteogenesis – bone formation
 - osteosclerosis *
 - osteoporosis – calcium depletion in bone
26. Trauma to a joint and the surrounding ligament:
- tendonitis – inflamed tendon
 - sprain *
 - talipes – congenital deformity of the foot (club foot)
 - strain – muscular
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 Look them up on page 428 of your textbook
 - simple
 - impacted *
29. The ankle bones are the:
- tarsals *
 - carpals – wrist bones
 - metatarsals – bones of the feet
 - phalanges – finger and toe bones
30. This term is a condition of functional uterine lining tissue migrating outside of the uterus:
- metrosis – condition of the lining of the uterus
 - endometriosis *
 - curettage – scraping procedure
 - hysteroptosis – prolapse, or sagging of the uterus
31. Which is the first cervical vertebra?
- sacrum
 - coccyx Look on page 425 of your textbook
 - lamina
 - atlas *

32. Lumbodynia is pain in the:
- knee
 - head
 - back *
 - calcaneum –heel bone
33. The instrument used to view a joint:
- arthroscopy – procedure to view a joint
 - laparoscope – instrument to view the abdominal organs
 - arthroscope *
 - endoscope – instrument use to view
34. A convulsion, which is a characteristic symptom of epilepsy:
- dystrophy - wasting
 - myasthenia gravis
 - seizure *
 - Parkinson’s disease
35. A disease in children which causes bone deformities due to inefficient mineralization of bone forming tissue:
- osteochondroma – bone and cartilage tumor
 - 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 | Look on page 441 in your textbook |
| b. eversion | f. rotation | |
| c. adduction | g. circumduction | |
| d. abduction * | | |
38. A lateral curvature of the spine:
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. lordosis | Look on page 445 of your textbook |
| b. kyphosis | |
| c. scoliosis * | |
| d. spondylosis | |
39. A total lack of sperm in the semen:
- aspermia *
 - oligospermia – scanty amount
 - orchidospermia – not a word
 - balanosis – condition of the glans penis

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 – watch spelling!
42. A congenital deformity of the foot:
- torticollis – “wry neck”
 - club foot
 - talipes
 - both b and c are correct *
43. The “tail” of the vertebral column:
- sacrum
 - coccyx * Look on page 425 of your textbook
 - calcaneum
 - lamina – part of the vertebra
44. A condition of excessive uric acid:
- gout *
 - acidosis – excessive acidity of blood
 - contracture- a drawing up of tissue, prevents mobility
 - hypercalcemia
45. A rupture of the eardrum:
- tympanorrhexis *
 - keratorrhexis – rupture of the cornea
 - myringosis – condition of the eardrum
 - keratorrhaphy – suturing of the cornea
46. An increase in the number of cells in tissue or organ cells:
- hyperplasia *
 - neoplasm – new growth
 - hypertrophy – increase in size
 - hypotrophy – decrease in size or wasting
47. Cessation of menstruation due to the aging process:
- menorrhagia – excessive menstruation
 - menopause *
 - amenorrhea – complete lack of menstruation due to pathological condition
 - 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 – before birth, mother
 - neonatal *
 - conception
52. Fill in the meaning for the following abbreviations
- UTI urinary tract infection
 - IVP intravenous pyelogram
 - IDDM insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
 - PID pelvic inflammatory disease
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 – “double vision” Look on page 472 of your textbook
 - myopia – nearsightedness
 - exotropia - Look on page 481 of your textbook. This is a type of strabismus
 - hyperopia *

64. Excessive intraocular eye pressure:
- a. astigmatism
 - b. esotopia
 - c. amblyopia – reduced vision
 - d. glaucoma *
65. A visual examination of the ear:
- a. audiometry – measuring hearing ability
 - b. otoscopy *
 - c. ophthalmoscopy – visual examination of the eye
 - d. tympanometry – measuring eardrum flexibility