

MIDTERM REVIEW KEY
Chapters 1-6

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

THERE IS ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER - Asterisks denote the correct answers

1. A word root usually indicates:
 - a. position - prefix
 - b. procedure – word ends in a y
 - c. an anatomical structure *
 - d. condition – o/sis

2. A combining form is:
 - a. a prefix and a vowel
 - b. a suffix and a vowel
 - c. a word root and a vowel *
 - d. also known as a compound word

3. Prefixes are found at the _____ of a word:
 - a. end
 - b. beginning *
 - c. middle
 - d. this does not apply to medical terminology

4. A suffix:
 - a. changes the meaning of a word
 - b. is found at the end of a word
 - c. is found at the beginning of a word
 - d. both a and b are correct *

5. The plane that divides the body into right and left sides:
 - a. horizontal or transverse
 - b. median or mid sagittal * Look on page 30 in your text book
 - c. frontal or coronal
 - d. ventral

6. Which of the following words are synonymous?
 - a. necropsy-biopsy – autopsy/tissue specimen
 - b. pharynx-voice box – throat/larynx
 - c. trachea-throat – windpipe/pharynx
 - d. nares-nostrils *

7. What is the name of the disease, caused by streptococcal infection, which can cause damage to the heart valves and muscle?
- ischemia – lack of oxygen
 - rheumatic heart disease *
 - atherosclerosis – coronary artery disease
 - arteriostenosis – narrowing of an artery
8. Linguoingival refers to the:
- tongue and teeth
 - teeth and gums
 - tongue and gums *
 - teeth and salivary glands
9. A visual procedure using a fiber optic tube:
- gastroscope – instrument used to view the stomach
 - gastroplasty – surgical repair of the stomach
 - colonorrhaphy – suturing of the colon
 - endoscopy *
10. Which of the following are directional terms?
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. lateral | e. posterior | |
| b. anterior | f. inferior | Look on page 30 in your textbook |
| c. cephalic | g. superior | |
| d. caudal | h. all of the above * | |
11. The word part that means farthest from the point of attachment:
- proximal – closest to the point of attachment
 - distal *
 - supine – lying flat
 - ventral
12. When cells clump together, it is called:
- anticoagulation – therapy to “thin” the blood
 - agglutination *
 - fistula – abnormal passage from one organ to another
 - IBS – irritable bowel syndrome
13. Which prefix means under or below?
- epi
 - sub
 - hypo
 - both b and c *
14. Which suffix means record or picture?
- gram *
 - graph - machine
 - gramy
 - graphy - procedure

15. An examination of the rectum and anus:
- colonoscopy – procedure of viewing the colon
 - proctoscope – instrument
 - proctoscopy *
 - rectogram
16. A protrusion of an organ through a wall:
- volvulus – twisting of the bowel upon itself, causing obstruction
 - diverticulosis
 - hernia *
 - fissure – Look on page 85 of your textbook
17. Ascites is:
- a collection of fluids in the abdomen *
 - the same as hepatitis
 - a yellowing of the skin
 - dryness of the skin
18. Tinea is:
- a fungal disease
 - a bacterial infection
 - commonly called ringworm
 - a and c are correct *
19. This is the term for scar tissue that forms during the healing process:
- infarction – death of tissue
 - ablation – removal of tissue
 - adhesion *
 - occlusion - blockage
20. Which term best describes cardiac arrhythmia?
- hypertension
 - fibrillation *
 - hypotension
 - infarction
21. A stricture or narrowing:
- polyp – small tumor-like benign growth
 - centesis – surgical puncture
 - stenosis *
 - ectasia – expansion or dilation
22. The word for “nose bleed”
- epistaxis *
 - coryza – head cold
 - empyema – pus in the thoracic cavity
 - aneurysm – bulging abnormality of an artery

23. Localized loss of skin pigmentation:
- scabies – itch mite
 - neoplasm – new, abnormal tissue growth
 - leukoderma – abnormally white skin
 - vitiligo *
24. The medical term for any hair disease:
- aerophagia – swallowing air
 - onychopathy – any nail disease
 - trichopathy *
 - xeroderma – dry skin
25. Which set of terms have the same meaning?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cholelith – gallstone craniotomy – incision of the skull leukocytopenia – leukemia (lack of WBCs/
increased WBCs) aneurysm – distension of a blood vessel wall | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> test for old blood in the stool - guaiac hematochezia – vomiting blood anastomosis – aortic rupture a, b, d, e are correct |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
26. Which word means above or upon?
- hyper
 - supra
 - epi
 - all of the above *
27. Which of the following specialists is correctly matched with the procedures they perform?
- enterologist – treats diseases of the intestinal tract *
 - orthodontist – treats tooth pain
 - periodontist – straightens teeth
 - gastrologist – treats gingivitis
28. Which of the following sets is incorrectly matched?
- melanoma – a dark or black malignant tumor
 - erythema – a redness of the skin
 - embolus – undissolved matter in a blood vessel
 - adenoma – tumor of the nail bed *
29. A bluish discoloration of the skin:
- cyanosis *
 - erythroderma – redness of the skin
 - scleroderma – hardening of the skin
 - jaundice – yellowish discoloration of the skin
30. The term for difficult or labored breathing:
- apnea – absence of breathing
 - bradypnea – slow breathing
 - eupnea – normal breathing
 - dyspnea *

31. The surgical term for the suturing of a vein:
- phleborrhexis – rupture of a vein
 - phleboscclerosis – hardening of a vein
 - phleborrhaphy *
 - venotomy – incision into a vein
32. The presence of fluid in the pleural cavity:
- pleuroplegia – frozen or paralyzed pleura
 - pleuralgia – pain
 - pneumonia – bacterial or viral lung infection
 - pleural effusion *
33. A tumor composed of lymph vessels:
- angioma – vessel tumor
 - lymphangioma *
 - adenoma – gland
 - lymphoma – lymph gland tumor
34. In the anatomical position:
- the body is lying down with face upward
 - the toes point inward
 - the body is erect and the eyes are looking forward *
 - the arms are folded across the chest
35. Which word is paired with the correct definition?
- hepatitis-cirrhosis – inflammation of the liver / hardening or destruction of liver tissue
 - onychoma-hernia of the nail bed / nail bed tumor
 - vulgaris-rare - common
 - syncope-fainting *
36. Sudoriferous glands produce:
- bile – liver
 - sweat *
 - oil –sebaceous
 - fat – lip/o, adip/o, steat/o
37. The process of drawing air into the lungs:
- inspiration *
 - orthopnea – difficulty breathing in a supine position
 - expiration – breathing out
 - aspiration – drawing fluid out
38. What do the following abbreviations stand for?
- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| a. CVA | cerebrovascular accident | e. SA | sinoatrial node |
| b. CHF | congestive heart failure | | |
| c. LV | left ventricle | | |
| d. MI | myocardial infarction | | |

39. What is the relaxation phase of the heart called?
- systole – pumping out phase
 - diastole *
 - tachycardia – rapid heartbeat
 - bradycardia – slow heartbeat
40. A chronic skin disease marked by itchy, scaly, red patches covered by silvery gray scales:
- psoriasis *
 - impetigo – inflammatory skin disease
 - eczema – itchy red rash
 - scabies – itch mite
41. Warts, moles and pimples are called:
- macules
 - papules * Look on page 85 of your textbook
 - wheals
 - pustules
42. What does the suffix –ism mean?
- small – micr/o
 - large – macr/o
 - treatment – therapy
 - condition *
43. Xanthomas are:
- yellow fatty tumors
 - caused by elevated levels of cholesterol
 - found under the skin
 - all are correct *
44. An enlargement of the heart:
- cardiomegaly *
 - heart failure
 - cardiopathy – any heart disease
 - arteriostenosis
45. What is the name for an occupational disease caused by inhalation of black dust?
- pneumonosis
 - melanosis
 - pneumonmelanosis *
 - silicosis
46. Histogenesis is the formation of:
- an organism
 - a system
 - a cell – cyto/o
 - tissue *

47. What is a dermatome?
- an instrument used to remove fat
 - an instrument used to cut the skin *
 - an incision made into the skin
 - b and c are correct
48. Dysphagia:
- results from a problem with the esophagus *
 - means the same as dyspepsia – digestion problem
 - results from a problem with the colon
 - is a spasm of the small intestine
49. A combining form is used before a suffix that begins with:
- a vowel
 - a consonant *
 - the letter “o”
 - a prefix
50. Which condition can be detected on an electrocardiogram?
- bradyphagia
 - tachycardia *
 - hemangioma
 - aneurysm
51. Bile is produced in the:
- gallbladder
 - pancreas
 - stomach
 - liver *
52. Which radiographic procedure produces a detailed cross-section of an organ?
- computed tomography *
 - nuclear scan – radioactive isotope
 - doppler –ultra sound
 - sonography sonic ultra sound
53. The word root for cell:
- cyte *
 - cyst - bladder
 - chole - bile
 - histo - tissue
54. The surgical procedure that joins two ducts or blood vessels:
- ablation
 - suture
 - anastomosis *
 - fusion

55. A diminutive (meaning small or little) word can end in:
- ole
 - ule
 - icle
 - all of the above *
56. Which word or words relate to sweating?
- diaphoresis
 - hyperhidrosis
 - hidrosis
 - all of the above *
57. Which of the noun-adjective sets is paired incorrectly?
- cardium - cardiac
 - artery – arteries *
 - cerebrum - cerebral
 - vein - venous
58. What is the term that refers to a loss of feeling or sensation?
- esthesia
 - anesthesia *
 - algia
 - dynia
59. The following are all part of the immune system except:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. tonsils | e. phagocytes |
| b. thrombocytes | f. thymus |
| c. lymphocytes | |
| d. stomach * | |
60. This is the word for an extreme allergic reaction:
- apepsia – lack of digestion
 - anaphylaxis *
 - dyspepsia – bad or poor digestion
 - bronchitis – inflammation of the bronchial tubes
61. Gastroduodenostomy is:
- an incision into the stomach and duodenum
 - a new opening between the stomach and duodenum *
 - a procedure involving the stomach and small intestines
 - an x-ray procedure
62. Intestinal disorder characterized by diarrhea and abdominal cramps:
- enteropathy – small intestine disease
 - gastrosis – stomach condition
 - hematochezia – bright red blood in the stool (new blood)
 - dysentery *

63. Which technique uses high frequency sound waves to produce images?
- radiology
 - nuclear scan
 - ultrasonography *
 - CT scan
64. A condition characterized by attacks of difficult breathing with wheezing, caused by spasms of the bronchial tubes:
- asthma *
 - bronchiectasis – expansion of the bronchial tubes
 - pleuralgia
 - pneumonocystosis – fungal condition of the lungs
65. What structure separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity?
- umbilicus – navel
 - peritoneum – lining of the abdomen
 - diaphragm *
 - stomach
66. The test that measures the breathing capacity of the lungs:
- chest x-ray
 - postural positions
 - arterial blood gases
 - spirometry *
67. What is the term used to describe a skin ulceration caused by prolonged pressure?
- carbuncle – boil
 - bed sore
 - decubitus ulcer
 - both b and c are correct *
68. Which of the following sets is incorrectly matched?
- cholera – pronounced with a “hard K” sound
 - pubis – pubes
 - thorax – thoraces
 - pleura – pleurex * pleurea
69. A surgical puncture of a lung to remove fluid:
- pneumonocentesis *
 - pneumonectomy – removal of a lung
 - thoracocentesis – puncture of the thoracic cavity
 - pneumonosis – condition of the lungs
70. All are conditions of the bowels, except:
- Crohn’s disease – chronic inflammatory bowel disease
 - diverticular disease – bulging pouches in the intestines
 - pancreatitis *
 - colonic polyposis – small growths in the colon