



COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY REVIEW



OVERVIEW OF COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY REVIEW

Study Tips

Hints to help you review more effectively.

Answer Sheets

Write the *letter* of the correct answer for the questions in the review tests. Although only one set of answer sheets are included, you can take these tests as often as you want.

Review Session

A 100-multiple-choice question Review Session to help you determine where you need more study emphasis. However, be aware that none of these questions is from the actual final test.

Simulated Medical Terminology Final Test

A 100-multiple-choice question “mock” final test to help you evaluate your progress. The “Simulated Medical Terminology Final Test.” However, be aware that none of these questions is from the actual final test.

Answer Keys

The answer keys for self-grading of these practice tests are at the end of respective Review Sections.

STUDY TIPS

Use Your Vocabulary Lists

- Photocopy the vocabulary list for each chapter in your textbook and add any terms suggested by your instructor. This creates a study aid that is easy to carry with you for additional review whenever you have a free minute.
- Review the terms on each list. When you have mastered a term, put a check in the box next to it. If you cannot spell and define a term, highlight it for further study.
- Look up the meanings of the highlighted terms in the textbook and work on mastering them.
- When using a list isn't convenient, consider listening to the **Audio CDs** that accompany this text.
- **Caution:** Do not limit your studying to these lists. Although they contain important terms, there are many additional important words in each chapter that you need to know.

Use Your Flash Cards

- Use the flash cards from the back of this book.
- As you go through them, remove from the stack all those word parts you can define.

- Keep working until you have mastered all of these word parts.

Make Your Own Study List

- By now you should have greatly reduced the number of terms still to be mastered. Make a list of these terms and word parts, and concentrate on them.

Review Your Learning Exercises

As your corrected Learning Exercises are returned, save them. As review time go through these sheets and note where you made mistakes. Ask yourself, *“Do I know the correct answer now?”* If it is not correct, add the term or word part to your study list.

Help Someone Else

One of the greatest ways to really learn something is to teach it! If a classmate is having trouble, tutoring that person will help both of you learn the material.

Use the Practice Sessions

The next two pages are answer sheets to be used with the “Review Session” and “Simulated Medical Terminology Final Test” that follow. The answer keys for self-grading of these tests are at the end of respective Sections.

■ Review Session Answer Sheet

Write the **letter** of the correct answer on the line next to the question number.

Name _____

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| RS.1. _____ | RS.26. _____ | RS.51. _____ | RS.76. _____ |
| RS.2. _____ | RS.27. _____ | RS.52. _____ | RS.77. _____ |
| RS.3. _____ | RS.28. _____ | RS.53. _____ | RS.78. _____ |
| RS.4. _____ | RS.29. _____ | RS.54. _____ | RS.79. _____ |
| RS.5. _____ | RS.30. _____ | RS.55. _____ | RS.80. _____ |
| RS.6. _____ | RS.31. _____ | RS.56. _____ | RS.81. _____ |
| RS.7. _____ | RS.32. _____ | RS.57. _____ | RS.82. _____ |
| RS.8. _____ | RS.33. _____ | RS.58. _____ | RS.83. _____ |
| RS.9. _____ | RS.34. _____ | RS.59. _____ | RS.84. _____ |
| RS.10. _____ | RS.35. _____ | RS.60. _____ | RS.85. _____ |
| RS.11. _____ | RS.36. _____ | RS.61. _____ | RS.86. _____ |
| RS.12. _____ | RS.37. _____ | RS.62. _____ | RS.87. _____ |
| RS.13. _____ | RS.38. _____ | RS.63. _____ | RS.88. _____ |
| RS.14. _____ | RS.39. _____ | RS.64. _____ | RS.89. _____ |
| RS.15. _____ | RS.40. _____ | RS.65. _____ | RS.90. _____ |
| RS.16. _____ | RS.41. _____ | RS.66. _____ | RS.91. _____ |
| RS.17. _____ | RS.42. _____ | RS.67. _____ | RS.92. _____ |
| RS.18. _____ | RS.43. _____ | RS.68. _____ | RS.93. _____ |
| RS.19. _____ | RS.44. _____ | RS.69. _____ | RS.94. _____ |
| RS.20. _____ | RS.45. _____ | RS.70. _____ | RS.95. _____ |
| RS.21. _____ | RS.46. _____ | RS.71. _____ | RS.96. _____ |
| RS.22. _____ | RS.47. _____ | RS.72. _____ | RS.97. _____ |
| RS.23. _____ | RS.48. _____ | RS.73. _____ | RS.98. _____ |
| RS.24. _____ | RS.49. _____ | RS.74. _____ | RS.99. _____ |
| RS.25. _____ | RS.50. _____ | RS.75. _____ | RS.100. _____ |

■ Simulated Medical Terminology Final Test Answer Sheet

Write the **letter** of the correct answer on the line next to the question number.

Name _____

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| FT.1. _____ | FT.26. _____ | FT.51. _____ | FT.76. _____ |
| FT.2. _____ | FT.27. _____ | FT.52. _____ | FT.77. _____ |
| FT.3. _____ | FT.28. _____ | FT.53. _____ | FT.78. _____ |
| FT.4. _____ | FT.29. _____ | FT.54. _____ | FT.79. _____ |
| FT.5. _____ | FT.30. _____ | FT.55. _____ | FT.80. _____ |
| FT.6. _____ | FT.31. _____ | FT.56. _____ | FT.81. _____ |
| FT.7. _____ | FT.32. _____ | FT.57. _____ | FT.82. _____ |
| FT.8. _____ | FT.33. _____ | FT.58. _____ | FT.83. _____ |
| FT.9. _____ | FT.34. _____ | FT.59. _____ | FT.84. _____ |
| FT.10. _____ | FT.35. _____ | FT.60. _____ | FT.85. _____ |
| FT.11. _____ | FT.36. _____ | FT.61. _____ | FT.86. _____ |
| FT.12. _____ | FT.37. _____ | FT.62. _____ | FT.87. _____ |
| FT.13. _____ | FT.38. _____ | FT.63. _____ | FT.88. _____ |
| FT.14. _____ | FT.39. _____ | FT.64. _____ | FT.89. _____ |
| FT.15. _____ | FT.40. _____ | FT.65. _____ | FT.90. _____ |
| FT.16. _____ | FT.41. _____ | FT.66. _____ | FT.91. _____ |
| FT.17. _____ | FT.42. _____ | FT.67. _____ | FT.92. _____ |
| FT.18. _____ | FT.43. _____ | FT.68. _____ | FT.93. _____ |
| FT.19. _____ | FT.44. _____ | FT.69. _____ | FT.94. _____ |
| FT.20. _____ | FT.45. _____ | FT.70. _____ | FT.95. _____ |
| FT.21. _____ | FT.46. _____ | FT.71. _____ | FT.96. _____ |
| FT.22. _____ | FT.47. _____ | FT.72. _____ | FT.97. _____ |
| FT.23. _____ | FT.48. _____ | FT.73. _____ | FT.98. _____ |
| FT.24. _____ | FT.49. _____ | FT.74. _____ | FT.99. _____ |
| FT.25. _____ | FT.50. _____ | FT.75. _____ | FT.100. _____ |

REVIEW SESSION

- RS.1. An abnormally rapid rate of respiration of more than 20 breaths per minute is known as _____ .
- bradypnea
 - eupnea
 - hyperventilation
 - tachypnea
- RS.2. An abnormally slow heart rate of less than 60 beats per minute is known as _____ .
- atrial fibrillation
 - bradycardia
 - palpitation
 - tachycardia
- RS.3. The suffix _____ means surgical fixation.
- desis**
 - lysis**
 - pexy**
 - ptosis**
- RS.4. The presence of glucose in the urine is known as _____ .
- albuminuria
 - calciuria
 - glycosuria
 - hematuria
- RS.5. A collection of pus within a body cavity is known as a/an _____ .
- cyst
 - empyema
 - hernia
 - tumor
- RS.6. An _____ is the surgical removal of a joint.
- angiectomy
 - arteriectomy
 - athrectomy
 - arthrectomy
- RS.7. The abnormal development or growth of cells is known as _____ .
- anaplasia
 - dysplasia
 - hyperplasia
 - hypertrophy
- RS.8. Which form of anemia is a genetic disorder?
- aplastic
 - hemolytic
 - megaloblastic
 - sickle cell
- RS.9. The medical term for the condition commonly known as brown lung disease is _____ .
- anthracosis
 - byssinosis
 - pneumoconiosis
 - silicosis
- RS.10. _____ is an inflammation of the myelin sheath of peripheral nerves, characterized by rapidly worsening muscle weakness that can lead to temporary paralysis.
- Bell's palsy
 - Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - Lou Gehrig's disease
 - Raynaud's phenomenon
- RS.11. The term _____ describes weakness or wearing away of body tissues and structures caused by pathology or by disuse of the muscle over a long period of time.
- adhesion
 - ankylosis
 - atrophy
 - contracture

- RS.12. The suffix _____ means blood or blood condition.
- emia
 - oma
 - pnea
 - uria
- RS.13. The procedure in which an anastomosis is created between the upper portion of the stomach and the duodenum is a/an _____ .
- esophagogastrectomy
 - esophagoplasty
 - gastroduodenostomy
 - gastrostomy
- RS.14. The term _____ , which is also known as wheezing, is the sound heard during breathing out as air passes out through a partially obstructed airway.
- bruit
 - rale
 - rhonchus
 - stridor
- RS.15. The term _____ means abnormal enlargement of the liver.
- hepatitis
 - hepatomalacia
 - hepatomegaly
 - hepatorrhexis
- RS.16. The term describing the prolapse of a kidney is _____ .
- nephrectasis
 - nephroptosis
 - nephropyosis
 - nephropexy
- RS.17. Which of these conditions is commonly known as a bruise?
- ecchymosis
 - epistaxis
 - hematoma
 - lesion
- RS.18. The acute respiratory syndrome known as _____ , is characterized in children and infants by obstruction of the larynx, hoarseness, and a barking cough.
- asthma
 - croup
 - diphtheria
 - pneumonia
- RS.19. _____ is a condition in which the immune system mistakenly attacks and progressively destroys the thyroid gland.
- Conn's disease
 - Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - Lou Gehrig's disease
 - Grave's disease
- RS.20. Which sexually transmitted disease can be detected through the VDRL blood test before the lesions appear?
- chlamydia
 - gonorrhoea
 - syphilis
 - trichomoniasis
- RS.21. A blood clot attached to the interior wall of a vein or artery is known as a/an _____ .
- embolism
 - embolus
 - thrombosis
 - thrombus
- RS.22. The term _____ describes the removal of a body part or the destruction of its function by surgery, hormones, drugs, heat, chemical destruction, electrocautery, or other methods.
- ablation
 - abrasion
 - cryosurgery
 - exfoliative cytology

- RS.23. The term _____ describes any restriction to the opening of the mouth caused by trauma, surgery, or radiation associated with the treatment of oral cancer.
- atresia
 - cachexia
 - steatosis
 - trismus
- RS.24. A woman who has delivered one child is referred to as a _____ .
- nulligravida
 - nullipara
 - primigravida
 - primipara
- RS.25. The term _____ means inflammation of the pancreas.
- pancreatalgia
 - pancreatectomy
 - pancreatitis
 - pancreatotomy
- RS.26. The condition in which excess cerebrospinal fluid accumulates in the ventricles of the brain is known as _____ .
- encephalocele
 - hydrocephalus
 - hydronephrosis
 - hydroureter
- RS.27. A _____ is the surgical fixation of a prolapsed vagina to a surrounding structure.
- colpopexy
 - colporrhaphy
 - cystopexy
 - cystorrhaphy
- RS.28. The combining form **metr/o** means _____ .
- breast
 - cervix
 - menstruation
 - uterus
- RS.29. Which statement is accurate regarding cystic fibrosis (CF)?
- CF is a congenital disorder in which red blood cells take on a sickle shape.
 - CF is also known as iron overload disease.
 - CF is a genetic disorder that affects the lungs and digestive system.
 - CF is characterized by short-lived red blood cells.
- RS.30. The condition _____ , which is thinner than average bone density, causes the patient to be at an increased risk of developing osteoporosis.
- osteochondroma
 - osteopenia
 - osteosclerosis
 - rickets
- RS.31. A/An _____ is a specialist who provides medical care to women during pregnancy, childbirth, and immediately thereafter.
- geriatrician
 - gynecologist
 - neonatologist
 - obstetrician
- RS.32. _____ is characterized by exophthalmos.
- Conn's syndrome
 - Graves' disease
 - Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - Huntington's disease
- RS.33. The hormone _____ stimulates uterine contractions during childbirth.
- estrogen
 - oxytocin
 - progesterone
 - testosterone
- RS.34. A/An _____ is an unfavorable response due to prescribed medical treatment.
- idiopathic disorder
 - nosocomial infection
 - infectious disease
 - iatrogenic illness

- RS.35. The procedure of freeing of a kidney from adhesions is known as _____ .
- nephrolithiasis
 - nephrolysis
 - nephropoysis
 - pyelitis
- RS.36. _____ is the tissue death of an artery or arteries.
- Arterionecrosis
 - Arteriostenosis
 - Atherosclerosis
 - Arthrosclerosis
- RS.37. The _____ plane divides the body vertically into unequal left and right portions.
- frontal
 - midsagittal
 - sagittal
 - transverse
- RS.38. The term _____ means toward or nearer the midline.
- distal
 - dorsal
 - medial
 - ventral
- RS.39. A _____ was performed as a definitive test to determine if Alice Wilkinson has osteoporosis.
- bone marrow biopsy
 - dual x-ray absorptiometry test
 - MRI
 - nuclear bone scan
- RS.40. The term _____ means movement away from the midline of the body.
- abduction
 - adduction
 - extension
 - flexion
- RS.41. When he fell, Manuel tore the posterior femoral muscles in his left leg. This is known as a/an _____ injury.
- Achilles tendon
 - hamstring
 - myofascial
 - shin splint
- RS.42. Mrs. Valladares has a bacterial infection of the lining of her heart. This condition is known as bacterial _____ .
- endocarditis
 - myocarditis
 - pericarditis
 - valvulitis
- RS.43. The condition of _____ is commonly known as tooth decay.
- dental caries
 - dental plaque
 - gingivitis
 - periodontal disease
- RS.44. Henry was diagnosed as having an inflammation of the bone marrow. Which term describes this condition?
- encephalitis
 - meningitis
 - myelitis
 - myelosis
- RS.45. The term _____ describes the unnatural and irresistible urge to pull out one's own hair.
- acrophobia
 - agoraphobia
 - kleptomania
 - trichotillomania
- RS.46. The term _____ describes drooping of the upper eyelid that is usually due to paralysis.
- blepharoptosis
 - dacryocystitis
 - scleritis
 - synechia

- RS.47. The combining form _____ means old age.
- percuss/o**
 - presby/o**
 - prurit/o**
 - pseud/o**
- RS.48. Mr. Ramirez had a heart attack. His physician recorded this as _____.
- angina
 - a myocardial infarction
 - congestive heart failure
 - ischemic heart disease
- RS.49. _____ is an abnormal increase in the number of red cells in the blood due to excess production of these cells by the bone marrow.
- Anemia
 - Polycythemia
 - Thrombocytosis
 - Thrombocytopenia
- RS.50. The common skin disorder _____ is characterized by flare-ups in which red papules covered with silvery scales occur on the elbows, knees, scalp, back, or buttocks.
- ichthyosis
 - lupus erythematosus
 - psoriasis
 - rosacea
- RS.51. _____ is a group of disorders involving the parts of the brain that control thought, memory, and language.
- Alzheimer's disease
 - Catatonic behavior
 - Persistent vegetative state
 - Reye's syndrome
- RS.52. A/An _____ is a physician who specializes in physical medicine and rehabilitation with the focus on restoring function.
- exercise physiologist
 - orthopedist
 - physiatrist
 - rheumatologist
- RS.53. The term _____ describes a bone disorder of unknown cause that destroys normal bone structure and replaces it with fibrous tissue.
- costochondritis
 - fibrous dysplasia
 - osteomyelitis
 - periostitis
- RS.54. Slight paralysis of one side of the body is known as _____.
- hemiparesis
 - hemiplegia
 - myoparesis
 - quadriplegia
- RS.55. The _____ are the specialized cells that play an important role in blood clotting.
- basophils
 - erythrocytes
 - leukocytes
 - thrombocytes
- RS.56. The term _____ describes blood in the urine.
- hemangioma
 - hematemesis
 - hematoma
 - hematuria
- RS.57. The _____ receives the sound vibrations and relays them to the auditory nerve fibers.
- cochlea
 - eustachian tube
 - organ of Corti
 - semicircular canal
- RS.58. The _____ patrol the body, searching for antigens that produce infections. When such a cell is found, these cells grab, swallow, and internally break apart the captured antigen.
- B cells
 - dendritic cells
 - lymphokines
 - T cells

- RS.59. The medical term for the congenital condition commonly known as clubfoot is _____ .
- hallux valgus
 - rickets
 - spasmodic torticollis
 - talipes
- RS.60. A _____ is a normal scar resulting from the healing of a wound.
- callus
 - cicatrix
 - crepitus
 - keloid
- RS.61. The _____ is commonly known as the collar bone.
- clavicle
 - olecranon
 - patella
 - sternum
- RS.62. _____ are spiral-shaped bacteria that have flexible walls and are capable of movement.
- Bacilli
 - Spirochetes
 - Staphylococcus
 - Streptococcus
- RS.63. A/An _____ is a malignant tumor usually involving the upper shaft of long bones, the pelvis, or knee.
- adenocarcinoma
 - Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - osteochondroma
 - osteosarcoma
- RS.64. Which of these diseases is transmitted to humans by mosquito or tick bites?
- cytomegalovirus
 - human immunodeficiency virus
 - rabies
 - West Nile virus
- RS.65. _____ involves compression of nerves and blood vessels due to swelling within the enclosed space created by the fascia that separates groups of muscles.
- Chronic fatigue syndrome
 - Compartment syndrome
 - Fibromyalgia syndrome
 - Myofascial pain syndrome
- RS.66. A/An _____ , also known as a *boil*, is a large, tender, swollen area caused by a staphylococcal infection around a hair follicle or sebaceous gland.
- abscess
 - carbuncle
 - furuncle
 - pustule
- RS.67. Which term refers to a class of drugs that relieves pain without affecting consciousness?
- analgesic
 - barbiturate
 - hypnotic
 - sedative
- RS.68. Fine muscle tremors, a mask-like facial expression, and a shuffling gait are all symptoms of the progressive condition known as _____ .
- multiple sclerosis
 - muscular dystrophy
 - myasthenia gravis
 - Parkinson's disease
- RS.69. _____ , formerly known as *blood poisoning*, is a systemic condition caused by the spread of microorganisms and their toxins via the circulating blood.
- Septicemia
 - Botulism
 - Tetanus
 - Toxoplasmosis
- RS.70. During her pregnancy, Ruth had a skin condition commonly known as the mask of pregnancy. The medical term for this condition is _____ .
- chloasma
 - albinism

- c. melanosis
d. vitiligo
- RS.71. _____ is caused by the failure of the bones of the limbs to grow to an appropriate length.
- Acromegaly
 - Gigantism
 - Hyperpituitarism
 - Short stature
- RS.72. In a _____ fracture, one of the bones is crushed.
- comminuted
 - compound
 - compression
 - spiral
- RS.73. The combining form _____ means vertebra or vertebral column.
- synovi/o**
 - spondyl/o**
 - scoli/o**
 - splen/o**
- RS.74. Which heart chamber receives oxygen-poor blood from all tissues, except the lungs?
- left atrium
 - left ventricle
 - right atrium
 - right ventricle
- RS.75. Which substance is commonly known as good cholesterol?
- high-density lipoprotein cholesterol
 - homocysteine
 - low-density lipoprotein cholesterol
 - triglycerides
- RS.76. Which symbol means less than?
- >
 - ≥
 - <
 - ≤
- RS.77. When medication is placed under the tongue and allowed to dissolve slowly, this is known as _____ administration.
- oral
 - parenteral
 - sublingual
 - topical
- RS.78. A sonogram is the image created by _____.
- computerized tomography
 - fluoroscopy
 - magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - ultrasonography
- RS.79. Which combining form means red?
- melan/o**
 - leuk/o**
 - erythr/o**
 - cyan/o**
- RS.80. The surgical puncture of the eardrum with a needle to remove fluid or pus from an infected middle ear is known as _____.
- abdominocentesis
 - arthrocentesis
 - thoracentesis
 - tympanocentesis
- RS.81. The term _____ describes inflammation of the gallbladder.
- cholecystectomy
 - cholecystitis
 - cholecystotomy
 - cholelithiasis
- RS.82. The term _____ means vomiting.
- emesis
 - epistaxis
 - reflux
 - singultus

- RS.83. The bluish discoloration of the skin caused by a lack of adequate oxygen is known as _____ .
- cyanosis
 - erythema
 - jaundice
 - pallor
- RS.84. _____ is a disorder of the adrenal glands due to excessive production of aldosterone.
- Conn's syndrome
 - Crohn's disease
 - Cushing's syndrome
 - Raynaud's phenomenon
- RS.85. A/An _____ is any substance that the body regards as being foreign.
- allergen
 - antibody
 - antigen
 - immunoglobulin
- RS.86. Which condition has purple discolorations on the skin due to bleeding underneath the skin?
- dermatosis
 - pruritus
 - purpura
 - suppuration
- RS.87. _____ is an excessive fear of spiders.
- Acrophobia
 - Agoraphobia
 - Arachnophobia
 - Claustrophobia
- RS.88. A band of fibrous tissue that holds structures together abnormally is a/an _____ .
- adhesion
 - ankylosis
 - contracture
 - ligation
- RS.89. Which procedure is performed to treat spider veins?
- blepharoplasty
 - Botox
 - liposuction
 - sclerotherapy
- RS.90. The instrument used to view the interior of the ear canal is known as a/an _____ .
- anoscope
 - ophthalmoscope
 - otoscope
 - speculum
- RS.91. Which condition is breast cancer at its earliest stage before the cancer has broken through the wall of the milk duct?
- ductal carcinoma in situ
 - infiltrating lobular carcinoma
 - inflammatory breast cancer
 - invasive lobular carcinoma
- RS.92. Enlarged and swollen veins at the lower end of the esophagus are known as _____ .
- esophageal aneurisms
 - esophageal varices
 - hemorrhoids
 - varicose veins
- RS.93. _____ is a progressive autoimmune disorder characterized by scattered patches of demyelination of nerve fibers of the brain and spinal cord.
- Lupus erythematosus
 - Multiple sclerosis
 - Muscular dystrophy
 - Spina bifida
- RS.94. The abdominal region located below the stomach is known as the _____ region.
- epigastric
 - hypogastric
 - left hypochondriac
 - umbilical
- RS.95. Which of these sexually transmitted disease is a bacterial infection?
- acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
 - gonorrhea

- c. genital herpes
 - d. trichomoniasis
- RS.96. Narrowing of the opening of the foreskin so that it cannot be retracted to expose the glans penis is known as _____ .
- a. balanitis
 - b. Peyronie's disease
 - c. phimosis
 - d. priapism
- RS.97. A/An _____ is an exfoliative screening biopsy for the detection and diagnosis of conditions of the cervix and surrounding tissues.
- a. endometrial biopsy
 - b. lymph node dissection
 - c. Papanicolaou test
 - d. sentinel node biopsy
- RS.98. In the field of assisted fertilization, the abbreviation AMA stands for _____ .
- a. advanced maternal age
 - b. against medical advice
 - c. American Medical Association
 - d. American Mother's Association
- RS.99. The term _____ describes turning the palm upward or forward.
- a. circumduction
 - b. pronation
 - c. rotation
 - d. supination
- RS.100. The term _____ describes the inflammation of a vein.
- a. angiitis
 - b. arteritis
 - c. phlebitis
 - d. phlebostenosis

■ Review Session Answer Key

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| RS.1. D | RS.26. B | RS.51. A | RS.76. C |
| RS.2. B | RS.27. A | RS.52. C | RS.77. C |
| RS.3. C | RS.28. D | RS.53. B | RS.78. D |
| RS.4. C | RS.29. C | RS.54. A | RS.79. C |
| RS.5. B | RS.30. B | RS.55. D | RS.80. D |
| RS.6. D | RS.31. D | RS.56. D | RS.81. B |
| RS.7. B | RS.32. B | RS.57. C | RS.82. A |
| RS.8. D | RS.33. B | RS.58. B | RS.83. A |
| RS.9. B | RS.34. D | RS.59. D | RS.84. A |
| RS.10. B | RS.35. B | RS.60. B | RS.85. C |
| RS.11. C | RS.36. A | RS.61. A | RS.86. C |
| RS.12. A | RS.37. C | RS.62. B | RS.87. C |
| RS.13. C | RS.38. C | RS.63. D | RS.88. A |
| RS.14. C | RS.39. B | RS.64. D | RS.89. D |
| RS.15. C | RS.40. A | RS.65. B | RS.90. C |
| RS.16. B | RS.41. B | RS.66. D | RS.91. A |
| RS.17. A | RS.42. A | RS.67. A | RS.92. B |
| RS.18. B | RS.43. A | RS.68. D | RS.93. B |
| RS.19. B | RS.44. C | RS.69. A | RS.94. B |
| RS.20. C | RS.45. D | RS.70. A | RS.95. B |
| RS.21. D | RS.46. A | RS.71. D | RS.96. C |
| RS.22. A | RS.47. B | RS.72. A | RS.97. C |
| RS.23. D | RS.48. B | RS.73. B | RS.98. A |
| RS.24. D | RS.49. B | RS.74. C | RS.99. D |
| RS.25. C | RS.50. C | RS.75. A | RS.100. C |

SIMULATED FINAL TEST

- FT.1. The term _____ describes a torn or ragged wound.
- fissure
 - fistula
 - laceration
 - lesion
- FT.2. The bone and soft tissues that surround and support the teeth are known as the _____ .
- dentition
 - rugae
 - gingiva
 - periodontium
- FT.3. A chronic condition in which the heart is unable to pump out all of the blood that it receives is known as _____ .
- atrial fibrillation
 - congestive heart failure
 - tachycardia
 - ventricular fibrillation
- FT.4. Inflammation of the connective tissues that encloses the spinal cord and brain is known as _____ .
- encephalitis
 - encephalopathy
 - meningitis
 - myelopathy
- FT.5. _____ is the partial or complete blockage of the small and/or large intestine that is caused by the cessation of intestinal peristalsis.
- Crohn's disease
 - Ileus
 - Intussusception
 - Intestinal obstruction
- FT.6. The term _____ describes a condition in which the eye does not focus properly because of uneven curvatures of the cornea.
- ametropia
 - astigmatism
 - ectropion
 - entropion
- FT.7. Which term means abnormal softening of the kidney?
- nephromalacia
 - nephrosclerosis
 - neuromalacia
 - neurosclerosis
- FT.8. The term _____ describes persistent severe burning pain that usually follows an injury to a sensory nerve.
- causalgia
 - hyperesthesia
 - paresthesia
 - peripheral neuropathy
- FT.9. A/An _____ is performed to reduce the risk of a stroke caused by a disruption of the blood flow to the brain.
- aneurysmectomy
 - arteriectomy
 - carotid endarterectomy
 - coronary artery bypass graft
- FT.10. The term _____ means bleeding from the ear.
- barotrauma
 - otomycosis
 - otopyorrhea
 - otorrhagia
- FT.11. The medical term meaning itching is _____ .
- perfusion
 - pruritus
 - purpura
 - suppuration
- FT.12. _____ is a condition characterized by episodes of severe chest pain due to inadequate blood flow to the myocardium.
- Angina
 - Claudication
 - Cyanosis
 - Myocardial infarction

- FT.13. The greenish material that forms the first stools of a newborn is known as _____ .
- colostrum
 - lochia
 - meconium
 - vernix
- FT.14. A/An _____ is the result of medical treatment that yields the exact opposite of normally-expected results.
- drug interaction
 - paradoxical reaction
 - placebo
 - potentiation
- FT.15. A _____ is a prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disease or disorder.
- differential diagnosis
 - diagnosis
 - prognosis
 - syndrome
- FT.16. _____ is a yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and the eyes.
- Vitiligo
 - Jaundice
 - Erythema
 - Albinism
- FT.17. A/An _____ occurs at the lower end of the radius when a person tries to break a fall by landing on his or her hands.
- Colles' fracture
 - comminuted fracture
 - osteoporotic hip fracture
 - spiral fracture
- FT.18. The term _____ describes excessive urination during the night.
- nocturia
 - polydipsia
 - polyuria
 - urinary retention
- FT.19. A closed sac associated with a sebaceous gland that contains yellow, fatty material is known as a _____ .
- comedo
 - sebaceous cyst
 - seborrheic dermatitis
 - seborrheic keratosis
- FT.20. The term _____ describes the condition commonly known as swollen glands.
- adenoiditis
 - angiitis
 - lymphadenitis
 - lymphangioma
- FT.21. A/An _____ is a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of one or more muscles.
- adhesion
 - contracture
 - spasm
 - sprain
- FT.22. _____ is the respiratory disease commonly known as whooping cough.
- Coup
 - Diphtheria
 - Emphysema
 - Pertussis
- FT.23. The bone disorder of unknown cause that destroys normal bone structure and replaces it with scar-like tissue is known as _____ .
- ankylosing spondylitis
 - fibrous dysplasia
 - Paget's disease
 - Wilms tumor
- FT.24. _____ is an abnormal lateral curvature of the spine.
- Kyphosis
 - Lordosis
 - Lumbago
 - Scoliosis

- FT.25. The surgical creation of an artificial excretory opening between the ileum and the outside of the abdominal wall is a/an _____ .
- colostomy
 - enteropexy
 - gastroptosis
 - ileostomy
- FT.26. Which examination technique is the visualization of body parts in motion by projecting x-ray images on a luminous fluorescent screen?
- computed tomography
 - fluoroscopy
 - magnetic resonance imaging
 - radiography
- FT.27. As the condition known as _____ progresses, the chest sometimes assumes an enlarged barrel shape.
- asthma
 - diphtheria
 - emphysema
 - epistaxis
- FT.28. The term _____ means to stop or control bleeding.
- hemorrhage
 - hemostasis
 - homeostasis
 - thrombocytopenia
- FT.29. An accumulation of pus in the fallopian tube is known as _____ .
- leukorrhea
 - otopyorrhea
 - pyosalpinx
 - salpingitis
- FT.30. A _____ is the bruising of brain tissue as a result of a head injury.
- cerebral contusion
 - concussion
 - hydrocele
 - meningocele
- FT.31. The term _____ means vomiting blood.
- epistaxis
 - hemarthrosis
 - hematemesis
 - hyperemesis
- FT.32. _____ is a diagnostic procedure designed to determine the density of a body part by the sound produced by tapping the surface with the fingers.
- Auscultation
 - Palpation
 - Percussion
 - Range of motion
- FT.33. Abnormally rapid, deep breathing resulting in decreased levels of carbon dioxide at the cellular level is known as _____ .
- apnea
 - dyspnea
 - hyperventilation
 - hypoventilation
- FT.34. The term _____ describes difficult or painful urination.
- dyspepsia
 - dysphagia
 - dystrophy
 - dysuria
- FT.35. A _____ is a false personal belief that is maintained despite obvious proof to the contrary.
- delusion
 - dementia
 - mania
 - phobia
- FT.36. In _____ , the normal rhythmic contractions of the atria are replaced by rapid irregular twitching of the muscular wall of the heart.
- atrial fibrillation
 - bradycardia
 - tachycardia
 - ventricular fibrillation

- FT.37. The eye condition known as _____ is characterized by increased intraocular pressure.
- cataracts
 - glaucoma
 - macular degeneration
 - monochromatism
- FT.38. _____ is the presence of blood in the seminal fluid.
- Azoospermia
 - Hematuria
 - Hemospermia
 - Prostatorrhea
- FT.39. The condition of common changes in the eyes that occur with aging is known as _____ .
- hyperopia
 - presbycusis
 - presbyopia
 - strabismus
- FT.40. Which body cavity protects the brain?
- anterior
 - cranial
 - caudal
 - ventral
- FT.41. A hernia of the bladder through the vaginal wall is known as a _____ .
- cystocele
 - cystopexy
 - vaginocele
 - vesicovaginal fistula
- FT.42. Which condition of a young child is characterized by the inability to develop normal social relationships?
- autism
 - attention deficit disorder
 - dyslexia
 - mental retardation
- FT.43. A ringing, buzzing, or roaring sound in one or both ears is known as _____ .
- labyrinthitis
 - syncope
 - tinnitus
 - vertigo
- FT.44. A/An _____ is an outbreak of a disease occurring over a large geographic area that is possibly worldwide.
- endemic
 - epidemic
 - pandemic
 - syndrome
- FT.45. _____ is an abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
- Ascites
 - Aerophagia
 - Melena
 - Steatosis
- FT.46. A _____ is a small, flat, discolored lesion such as a freckle.
- macule
 - papule
 - plaque
 - vesicle
- FT.47. The Western blot test is used to _____ .
- confirm an HIV infection
 - detect hepatitis C
 - diagnose Kaposi's sarcoma
 - test for tuberculosis
- FT.48. The term _____ describes excessive uterine bleeding at both the usual time of menstrual periods and at other irregular intervals.
- dysmenorrhea
 - hypermenorrhea
 - menometrorrhagia
 - oligomenorrhea
- FT.49. _____ is a form of sexual dysfunction in which the penis is bent or curved during erection.
- Anorchism
 - Peyronie's disease
 - Phimosis
 - Priapism
- FT.50. A/An _____ is an abnormal harsh or musical sound heard during of auscultation of an artery.
- auscultation
 - bruit
 - rhonchus
 - stridor

- FT.51. The condition commonly known as wear-and-tear arthritis is _____ .
- gouty arthritis
 - osteoarthritis
 - rheumatoid arthritis
 - spondylosis
- FT.52. The term _____ means to free a tendon from adhesions.
- tenodesis
 - tenolysis
 - tenorrhaphy
 - tenoplasty
- FT.53. The malignant condition known as _____ is distinguished by the presence of Reed-Sternberg cells.
- Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - leukemia
 - non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - osteosarcoma
- FT.54. The progressive, degenerative disease characterized by disturbance of structure and function of the liver is _____ .
- cirrhosis
 - hepatitis
 - hepatomegaly
 - jaundice
- FT.55. _____ removes waste products directly from the bloodstream of patients whose kidneys no longer function.
- Diuresis
 - Epispadias
 - Hemodialysis
 - Peritoneal dialysis
- FT.56. The medical term for the condition commonly known as fainting is _____ .
- comatose
 - singultus
 - stupor
 - syncope
- FT.57. _____ is a condition in which the oxygen supply is insufficient to a part of the body because of restricted blood flow.
- Angina
 - Infarction
 - Ischemia
 - Perfusion
- FT.58. A collection of blood in the pleural cavity is known as a _____ .
- hemophilia
 - hemoptysis
 - hemostasis
 - hemothorax
- FT.59. The return of swallowed food into the mouth is known as _____ .
- dysphagia
 - emesis
 - pyrosis
 - regurgitation
- FT.60. An inflammation of the lacrimal gland that can be a bacterial, viral, or fungal infection is known as _____ .
- anisocoria
 - dacryoadenitis
 - exophthalmos
 - hordeolum
- FT.61. The yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and white of the eyes caused by excessive amounts of bilirubin in the blood, is known as _____ .
- albinism
 - cyanosis
 - jaundice
 - melanosis
- FT.62. The term _____ means excessive urination.
- enuresis
 - oliguria
 - overactive bladder
 - polyuria

- FT.63. The surgical removal of the gallbladder is known as a _____ .
- cholecystectomy
 - cholecystostomy
 - cholecystotomy
 - choledocholithotomy
- FT.64. An elevated _____ indicates the presence of inflammation in the body.
- complete blood cell count
 - erythrocyte sedimentation rate
 - platelet count
 - total hemoglobin test
- FT.65. A/An _____ is a groove or crack-like sore or break in the skin.
- abrasion
 - fissure
 - laceration
 - ulcer
- FT.66. A/An _____ injection is made into the fatty layer just below the skin.
- intra dermal
 - intramuscular
 - intravenous
 - subcutaneous
- FT.67. The _____ has roles in both the immune and endocrine systems.
- pancreas
 - pituitary
 - spleen
 - thymus
- FT.68. The medical term _____ describes an inflammation of the brain.
- encephalitis
 - mastitis
 - meningitis
 - myelitis
- FT.69. The hormone secreted by fat cells is known as _____ .
- interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
 - growth hormone
 - leptin
 - neurohormone
- FT.70. When the body has too much thyroid hormone due to taking too much thyroid hormone medication, the condition known as _____ develops.
- factitious hyperthyroidism
 - goiter
 - myxedema
 - thyroid storm
- FT.71. A/An _____ is acquired in a hospital or clinic setting.
- functional disorder
 - iatrogenic illness
 - idiopathic disorder
 - nosocomial infection
- FT.72. _____ is breast cancer at its earliest stage before the cancer has broken through the wall of the milk duct.
- Ductal carcinoma in situ
 - Infiltrating ductal carcinoma
 - Infiltrating lobular carcinoma
 - Inflammatory breast cancer
- FT.73. The term _____ describes an eye disorder that can develop as a complication of diabetes.
- diabetic neuropathy
 - diabetic retinopathy
 - papilledema
 - retinal detachment
- FT.74. The physical wasting with the loss of weight and muscle mass due to diseases such as advanced cancer is known as _____ .
- cachexia
 - anorexia nervosa
 - bulimia nervosa
 - malnutrition
- FT.75. The term _____ means difficulty in swallowing.
- aerophagia
 - dyspepsia

- c. dysphagia
d. eructation
- FT.76. A/An _____ occurs when a blood vessel in the brain leaks or ruptures.
- cerebral hematoma
 - embolism
 - hemorrhagic stroke
 - ischemic stroke
- FT.77. The hormonal disorder known as _____ results from the pituitary gland producing too much growth hormone in adults.
- acromegaly
 - cretinism
 - gigantism
 - pituitarism
- FT.78. The term _____ describes the condition commonly known as an ingrown toenail.
- cryptorchidism
 - onychocryptosis
 - onychomycosis
 - priapism
- FT.79. An _____ is the instrument used to examine the interior of the eye.
- ophthalmoscope
 - ophthalmoscope
 - ophthalmoscope
 - ophthalmoscope
- FT.80. A/An _____ is a protrusion of part of the stomach through the esophageal sphincter in the diaphragm.
- esophageal hernia
 - esophageal varices
 - hiatal hernia
 - hiatal varices
- FT.81. An _____ is a surgical incision made to enlarge the vaginal orifice to facilitate childbirth.
- episiorrhaphy
 - episiotomy
 - epispadias
 - epistaxis
- FT.82. Severe itching of the external female genitalia is known as _____.
- colpitis
 - leukorrhea
 - oruritus vulvae
 - vaginal candidiasis
- FT.83. _____ is a urinary problem caused by interference with the normal nerve pathways associated with urination.
- Neurogenic bladder
 - Overactive bladder
 - Polyuria
 - Trigonitis
- FT.84. A/An _____ is used to enlarge the opening of a canal or body cavity to make it possible to inspect its interior.
- endoscope
 - speculum
 - sphygmomanometer
 - stethoscope
- FT.85. A _____, also known as *scab*, is a collection of dried serum and cellular debris.
- crust
 - nodule
 - plaque
 - scale
- FT.86. A _____ is a type of cancer that occurs in blood-making cells found in the red bone marrow.
- carcinoma
 - myeloma
 - osteochondroma
 - sarcoma

- FT.87. _____ can occur when a foreign substance, such as vomit, is inhaled into the lungs.
- Aspiration pneumonia
 - Bacterial pneumonia
 - Mycoplasma pneumonia
 - Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
- FT.88. The condition known as _____, is ankylosis of the bones of the middle ear that causes a conductive hearing loss.
- labyrinthitis
 - mastoiditis
 - osteosclerosis
 - otosclerosis
- FT.89. The procedure known as _____, is the surgical fusion of two bones to stiffen a joint.
- arthrodesis
 - arthrolysis
 - synovectomy
 - tenodesis
- FT.90. The suffix _____ means rupture.
- rrhage**
 - rrhaphy**
 - rrhea**
 - rrhexis**
- FT.91. An abnormal fear of being in narrow or enclosed spaces is known as _____.
- acrophobia
 - agoraphobia
 - arachnophobia
 - claustrophobia
- FT.92. _____ is the distortion, or impairment, of voluntary movement such as in a tic or spasm.
- Bradykinesia
 - Dyskinesia
 - Hyperkinesia
 - Myoclonus
- FT.93. Which structure secretes bile?
- gallbladder
 - liver
 - pancreas
 - spleen
- FT.94. _____ is the process of recording electrical brain wave activity.
- Echoencephalograph
 - Electroencephalography
 - Electromyography
 - Electroneuromyography
- FT.95. The suffix _____ means surgical fixation.
- rrhagia**
 - rrhaphy**
 - rrhea**
 - rrhexis**
- FT.96. The eye condition that causes the loss of central vision, but not total blindness, is known as _____.
- cataracts
 - glaucoma
 - macular degeneration
 - presbyopia
- FT.97. A/An _____ is performed to remove excess skin for the elimination of wrinkles.
- ablation
 - blepharoplasty
 - rhytidectomy
 - sclerotherapy
- FT.98. The condition known as _____ describes total paralysis affecting only one side of the body.
- hemiparesis
 - hemiplegia
 - paraplegia
 - quadriplegia

- FT.99. _____ is a new cancer site that results from the spreading process.
- a. In situ
 - b. Metabolism
 - c. Metastasis
 - d. Metastasize
- FT.100. Which of these hormone is produced by the pituitary gland?
- a. adrenocorticotrophic hormone
 - b. calcitonin
 - c. cortisol
 - d. epinephrine

■ Simulated Medical Terminology Final Test Answer Key

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| FT.1. C | FT.26. B | FT.51. B | FT.76. C |
| FT.2. D | FT.27. C | FT.52. B | FT.77. A |
| FT.3. B | FT.28. B | FT.53. A | FT.78. B |
| FT.4. C | FT.29. C | FT.54. A | FT.79. B |
| FT.5. B | FT.30. A | FT.55. C | FT.80. C |
| FT.6. B | FT.31. C | FT.56. D | FT.81. B |
| FT.7. A | FT.32. C | FT.57. C | FT.82. C |
| FT.8. A | FT.33. C | FT.58. D | FT.83. A |
| FT.9. C | FT.34. D | FT.59. D | FT.84. B |
| FT.10. D | FT.35. A | FT.60. B | FT.85. A |
| FT.11. B | FT.36. A | FT.61. C | FT.86. B |
| FT.12. A | FT.37. B | FT.62. C | FT.87. A |
| FT.13. C | FT.38. C | FT.63. A | FT.88. D |
| FT.14. B | FT.39. C | FT.64. B | FT.89. A |
| FT.15. C | FT.40. B | FT.65. B | FT.90. D |
| FT.16. B | FT.41. A | FT.66. D | FT.91. D |
| FT.17. A | FT.42. A | FT.67. D | FT.92. B |
| FT.18. A | FT.43. C | FT.68. A | FT.93. B |
| FT.19. B | FT.44. C | FT.69. C | FT.94. B |
| FT.20. C | FT.45. A | FT.70. A | FT.95. D |
| FT.21. C | FT.46. A | FT.71. D | FT.96. C |
| FT.22. D | FT.47. A | FT.72. A | FT.97. C |
| FT.23. B | FT.48. C | FT.73. B | FT.98. B |
| FT.24. D | FT.49. B | FT.74. A | FT.99. C |
| FT.25. D | FT.50. B | FT.75. C | FT.100. A |

Medical terminology is language used to precisely describe the human body including its components, processes, conditions affecting it, and procedures performed upon it. Medical terminology is used in the field of medicine. Medical terminology has quite regular morphology, the same prefixes and suffixes are used to add meanings to different roots. The root of a term often refers to an organ, tissue, or condition. For example, in the disorder hypertension, the prefix "hyper-" means "high" or "over".

Workbook for Jones' Comprehensive Medical Terminology. Betty Davis Jones. 4.5 out of 5 stars 17. Editorial Reviews. About the Author. Betty Davis Jones RN, MA, CMA (AAMA), is chair of the Department of Medical Assisting, Phlebotomy, and Health Promotions at Gaston College in Dallas, North Carolina. She is a member of several professional organizations, including the American Association of Medical Assistants, the North Carolina Society of Medical Assistants, the Gaston County Chapter of Medical Assistants, and the North Carolina Association of Medical Assisting Educators. Mrs. Jones is a registered nurse and a certified medical assistant (AAMA), and she holds a master of arts degree.

Prod Most medical terms consist of three basic components: the root word (the base of the term), prefixes (in front of the root word), and suffixes (at the end of the root word). When combined, you can define a specific medical term. For example, the word "neuroblastoma" can be broken down this way: "Neuro" - nerves. + "Blast" - immature cell development. + "Oma" - a cyst or tumor.

How to Study Medical Terminology: Start at the Root. Almost every medical term consists of root words and likely uses prefixes (at the beginning) and/or suffixes (at the end) to modify the end result. Looking for a new medical terminology textbook for teaching health science classes? Check out seven of the most popular options out there! That doesn't mean the whole book is irrelevant. But if you purchase Medical Terminology Complete!, it's smart to review everything prior to starting your lessons!

5. Medical Terminology: Get Connected! Author: Suzanne S. Frucht.