

Chapter 1: Introduction to Medical Terminology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which combining form means white?

a. <i>cyan/o</i>	c. <i>leuk/o</i>
b. <i>erythr/o</i>	d. <i>melan/o</i>

ANS: C PTS: 1

2. Based on its word parts, the term *cardiorrhexis* means ____.

a. abnormal softening of the heart	c. rupture of the heart
b. bleeding from the heart	d. to suture the wall of the heart

ANS: C PTS: 1

3. In the term *pericardiectomy*, the word part *-ectomy* is a ____.

a. combining form	c. suffix
b. prefix	d. word root

ANS: C PTS: 1

4. Which term describes a torn, ragged wound?

a. fistula	c. inflammation
b. infection	d. laceration

ANS: D PTS: 1

5. Which term means the tissue death of an artery or arteries?

a. arteriomalacia	c. arteriosclerosis
b. arterionecrosis	d. arteriostenosis

ANS: B PTS: 1

6. Which prefix means between or among?

a. <i>inter-</i>	c. <i>sub-</i>
b. <i>intra-</i>	d. <i>supra-</i>

ANS: A PTS: 1

7. Which term means inflammation of a nerve?

a. neurectomy	c. neuroplasty
b. neuritis	d. neurotomy

ANS: B PTS: 1

8. Which suffix means to suture or stitch?

a. <i>-rrhage</i>	c. <i>-rrhea</i>
b. <i>-rrhaphy</i>	d. <i>-rrhexis</i>

ANS: B PTS: 1

9. Which suffix means a surgical creation of an artificial opening?

a. <i>-ectomy</i>	c. <i>-ostomy</i>
b. <i>-otomy</i>	d. <i>-plasty</i>

ANS: C PTS: 1

10. Which of these suffixes requires the use of the combining vowel?

- a. *-algia*
- b. *-ologist*
- c. *-osis*
- d. *-stenosis*

ANS: D PTS: 1

11. Based on its word parts, the term *hepatorrhagia* means ____.

- a. abnormal enlargement of the liver
- b. abnormal softening of the liver
- c. bleeding from the liver
- d. inflammation of the liver

ANS: C PTS: 1

12. Which statement is true about inflammation?

- a. A sign of inflammation is the presence of exudate (pus).
- b. Inflammation is a localized response to an injury or destruction of tissues.
- c. Inflammation is a pathologic change of the tissues due to disease.
- d. Inflammation is the invasion of the body by a disease-producing organism.

ANS: B PTS: 1

13. A fever is referred to as a ____ because it can be measured by the patient or others.

- a. diagnosis
- b. prognosis
- c. sign
- d. symptom

ANS: C PTS: 1

14. Which term describes the time and events surrounding birth?

- a. perinatal
- b. postnatal
- c. prenatal
- d. neonatal

ANS: A PTS: 1

15. In the term *otorhinolaryngology*, which word part means ear?

- a. *laryng/o*
- b. *-ology*
- c. *ot/o*
- d. *rhin/o*

ANS: C PTS: 1

16. The term ____ means any pathologic change or disease in the spinal cord or bone marrow.

- a. myelopathy
- b. myelotomy
- c. myopathy
- d. myotomy

ANS: A PTS: 1

17. Which term means pain in the stomach?

- a. gastralgia
- b. gastritis
- c. gastrosis
- d. gastrotomy

ANS: A PTS: 1

18. Which term means the rupture of a muscle?

- a. myoplasty
- b. myorrhaphy
- c. myorrhexis
- d. myotomy

ANS: C PTS: 1

19. Which combining form means plaque or fatty substance?
a. *angi/o* c. *arthr/o*
b. *arteri/o* d. *ather/o*
ANS: D PTS: 1
20. The examination technique in which the examiner's hands are used to feel the texture, size, consistency, and location of certain body parts is known as _____.
a. palpation c. prostate
b. palpitation d. prostrate
ANS: A PTS: 1
21. Which combining form means fungus?
a. *mucos/o* c. *myel/o*
b. *myc/o* d. *my/o*
ANS: B PTS: 1
22. The _____ is part of the hip bone.
a. iliac c. ileus
b. ileum d. ilium
ANS: D PTS: 1
23. Which combining form means fever?
a. *py/o* c. *pyelor/o*
b. *pyel/o* d. *pyr/o*
ANS: D PTS: 1
24. Which suffix means specialist?
a. *-graphy* c. *-ologist*
b. *-gram* d. *-ology*
ANS: C PTS: 1
25. Which combining form means nerve?
a. *gastr/o* c. *nephr/o*
b. *hepat/o* d. *neur/o*
ANS: D PTS: 1

COMPLETION

1. A pathologic change of muscle tissue is known as _____ (*my/o* means muscle).
ANS: myopathy
PTS: 1
2. A surgical incision into the colon is a/an _____ (*col/o* means colon).
ANS: colotomy

PTS: 1

3. An inflammation of the stomach and small intestine is known as _____ (*gastr/o* means stomach and *enter/o* means small intestine).

ANS: gastroenteritis

PTS: 1

4. The surgical puncture of the abdominal cavity to remove fluid is _____ (*abdomin/o* means abdomen).

ANS: abdominocentesis

PTS: 1

5. The inflammation of a joint is known as _____ (*arthr/o* means joint).

ANS: arthritis

PTS: 1

6. The death of bone tissue is known as _____ (*oste/o* means bone).

ANS: osteonecrosis

PTS: 1

7. The process of a radiographic study of the blood vessels after the injection of a contrast medium is a/an _____ (*angi/o* means blood vessel).

ANS: angiography

PTS: 1

8. The visual examination of the internal structure of a joint is known as _____ (*arthr/o* means joint).

ANS: arthroscopy

PTS: 1

9. Inflammation of the lining of the nose is known as _____ (*rhin/o* means nose).

ANS: rhinitis

PTS: 1

10. The term meaning higher-than-normal blood pressure is _____.

ANS: hypertension

PTS: 1

11. The term _____ means a pounding or racing heart.

ANS: palpitation

PTS: 1

12. The term _____ means wound or injury.

ANS: trauma

PTS: 1

13. When a disease is named for the person who first discovered it, it is known as a/an _____.

ANS: eponym

PTS: 1

14. The term _____ describes swelling caused by excess fluid in the body tissues.

ANS: edema

PTS: 1

15. A strong dependence on a drug or substance is a/an _____.

ANS: addiction

PTS: 1

16. The screening of patients to determine their priority of need and the proper place of medical treatment is called _____.

ANS: triage

PTS: 1

17. The term _____ describes an inflammation of the appendix (*appendic/o* means appendix).

ANS: appendicitis

PTS: 1

18. The term _____ means having the nature, properties, or qualities of an adult male.

ANS: virile

PTS: 1

19. The flow of frequent loose or watery stools is known as _____.

ANS: diarrhea

PTS: 1

20. Abnormal enlargement of the liver is _____ (*hepat/o* means liver).

ANS: hepatomegaly

PTS: 1

21. Abnormal hardening of the walls of an artery or arteries is _____ (*arteri/o* means artery).

ANS: arteriosclerosis

PTS: 1

22. The surgical removal of the tonsils is a/an _____ (*tonsill/o* means tonsil).

ANS: tonsillectomy

PTS: 1

23. The surgical repair of a muscle is known as a/an _____ (*my/o* means muscle).

ANS: myoplasty

PTS: 1

24. A/An _____ is the loss of a large amount of blood in a short time.

ANS: hemorrhage

PTS: 1

25. The term meaning the surgical repair of the nose is a/an _____ (*rhin/o* means nose).

ANS: rhinoplasty

PTS: 1

TRUE/FALSE

1. Mucous is the substance secreted by the mucous membranes.

ANS: F PTS: 1

2. Suppuration is the formation or discharging of pus.

ANS: T PTS: 1

3. A combining vowel is not required when two word roots are joined together.

ANS: F PTS: 1

4. A syndrome can be observed only by the patient and not by others.

ANS: F PTS: 1

5. A prefix usually, but not always, indicates location, time, or number.

ANS: T PTS: 1

6. A combining vowel is used when the suffix begins with a vowel.

ANS: F PTS: 1

7. A sign, such as fever, is evidence of disease that can be observed by the patient and by others.

ANS: T PTS: 1

8. The term *phlegm* begins with an *f* sound.

ANS: T PTS: 1

9. Pain is said to be a symptom because it can be observed only by the patient.

ANS: T PTS: 1

10. A diagnosis is the identification of a disease.

ANS: T PTS: 1

11. An atheroma is a fatty deposit within a joint.

ANS: F PTS: 1

12. Swelling is one sign of inflammation.

ANS: T PTS: 1

13. A lesion is a torn, ragged wound.

ANS: F PTS: 1

14. The combining form *myc/o* means spinal cord or bone marrow.

ANS: F PTS: 1

15. The suffix *-otomy* means cutting into or a surgical incision.

ANS: T PTS: 1

16. Pyrosis is also known as heartburn.

ANS: T PTS: 1

17. Prostate means to collapse.

ANS: F PTS: 1

18. Interstitial means between, but not within, the parts of a tissue.

ANS: T PTS: 1

19. Euthyroid means a hyperactive thyroid gland.

ANS: F PTS: 1

20. *Dysfunctional* describes a body part that is not working properly.

ANS: T PTS: 1

21. The plural of *appendix* is *appendices*.

ANS: T PTS: 1

22. An inflammation is the invasion of the body by a disease-causing organism.

ANS: F PTS: 1

23. Myelitis is any disease caused by a fungus.

ANS: F PTS: 1

24. A colostomy is the surgical creation of an opening between the colon and the body surface.

ANS: T PTS: 1

25. The suffix *-gram* means the process of recording a picture or record.

ANS: F PTS: 1

MATCHING

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| a. abnormal condition | d. excessive |
| b. abnormal enlargement | e. pain |
| c. deficient | |

1. *-algia*
2. *hypo-*
3. *-megaly*
4. *-osis*
5. *hyper-*

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |

5. ANS: D PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. before birth | d. mature red blood cell |
| b. inflammation of the tonsils | e. surgical removal of the appendix |
| c. joint pain | |

- 6. appendectomy
- 7. arthralgia
- 8. erythrocyte
- 9. prenatal
- 10. tonsillitis

6. ANS: E PTS: 1

7. ANS: C PTS: 1

8. ANS: D PTS: 1

9. ANS: A PTS: 1

10. ANS: B PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. abnormal hardening | d. tissue death |
| b. abnormal narrowing | e. visual examination |
| c. above | |

- 11. -necrosis
- 12. -sclerosis
- 13. -scopy
- 14. -stenosis
- 15. supra-

11. ANS: D PTS: 1

12. ANS: A PTS: 1

13. ANS: E PTS: 1

14. ANS: B PTS: 1

15. ANS: C PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| a. abnormal softening | d. process of recording a picture or record |
| b. below | e. a picture or record |
| c. inflammation | |

- 16. -gram
- 17. -graphy
- 18. -itis
- 19. -malacia
- 20. sub-

16. ANS: E PTS: 1

17. ANS: D PTS: 1

18. ANS: C PTS: 1

19. ANS: A PTS: 1

20. ANS: B PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. abnormal stomach condition
- b. above the ribs
- c. pertaining to the heart
- d. signs and symptoms that occur together
- e. temporary disappearance of symptoms

- 21. cardiac
- 22. remission
- 23. gastrosis
- 24. supracostal
- 25. syndrome

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 21. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 22. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 23. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 24. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 25. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |

Chapter 1: Introduction to Medical Terminology

MATCHING

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. abnormal condition | d. pain |
| b. deficient | e. surgical removal |
| c. excessive | |

1. -algia
2. -ectomy
3. hyper-
4. hypo-
5. -osis

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| a. bursting forth of blood | d. surgical repair |
| b. flow or discharge | e. surgical suturing |
| c. rupture | |

6. -plasty
7. -rrhage
8. -rrhaphy
9. -rrhea
10. -rrhexis

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. abnormal hardening | d. creation of an artificial opening |
| b. surgical incision | e. inflammation |
| c. bad, difficult, painful | |

11. dys-
12. -itis
13. -ostomy
14. -otomy
15. -sclerosis

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 11. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |

13. ANS: D PTS: 1
14. ANS: B PTS: 1
15. ANS: A PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. evidence of a disease such as pain | d. sudden onset of a disease |
| b. objective evidence of disease | e. temporary disappearance of symptoms |
| c. signs and symptoms that occur together | |
16. acute
17. remission
18. sign
19. symptom
20. syndrome

16. ANS: D PTS: 1
17. ANS: E PTS: 1
18. ANS: B PTS: 1
19. ANS: A PTS: 1
20. ANS: C PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| a. any disease of the stomach | d. swelling |
| b. frequent watery stools | e. formation of pus |
| c. pertaining to the lining of an artery | |
21. diarrhea
22. edema
23. endarterial
24. gastrositis
25. suppuration

21. ANS: B PTS: 1
22. ANS: D PTS: 1
23. ANS: C PTS: 1
24. ANS: A PTS: 1
25. ANS: E PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. torn and ragged wound | |
| b. higher-than-normal blood pressure | |
| c. localized response to a tissue injury | |
| d. lower-than-normal blood pressure | |
| e. pathologic tissue caused by disease or injury | |
26. hypertension
27. hypotension
28. inflammation
29. laceration
30. lesion

26. ANS: B PTS: 1
27. ANS: D PTS: 1

28. ANS: C PTS: 1
29. ANS: A PTS: 1
30. ANS: E PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| a. abnormal passage between organs | d. prediction of a disease outcome |
| b. cracklike sore of the skin | e. the study of all aspects of diseases |
| c. identification of a disease | |
31. diagnosis
32. fissure
33. fistula
34. pathology
35. prognosis

31. ANS: C PTS: 1
32. ANS: A PTS: 1
33. ANS: B PTS: 1
34. ANS: E PTS: 1
35. ANS: D PTS: 1

COMPLETION

1. A pathologic change of muscle tissue is known as _____.

ANS: myopathy

PTS: 1

2. The term _____ means pain in a joint or joints.

ANS: arthralgia

PTS: 1

3. A/An _____ is a mature red blood cell.

ANS: erythrocyte

PTS: 1

4. A/An _____, such as *laser*, is a word formed from the initial letter or letters of the major parts of a compound term.

ANS: acronym

PTS: 1

5. The term _____ means between, but not within, the parts of a tissue.

ANS: interstitial

PTS: 1

6. The surgical puncture of the abdominal cavity to remove fluid is known as _____.

ANS: abdominocentesis

PTS: 1

7. The medical term _____ is used to describe any acute, inflammatory, pus-forming bacterial skin infection, such as impetigo.

ANS: pyoderma

PTS: 1

8. The blue discoloration of the skin caused by a lack of adequate oxygen in the blood is known as _____.

ANS: cyanosis

PTS: 1

9. The process of producing a radiographic study of blood vessels after the injection of a contrast medium is known as _____.

ANS: angiography

PTS: 1

10. The term _____ means pertaining to a virus.

ANS: viral

PTS: 1

11. A/An _____ is the surgical removal of the appendix.

ANS: appendectomy

PTS: 1

12. The term _____ describes a pounding or racing heart.

ANS: palpitation

PTS: 1

13. The medical term meaning an inflammation of a nerve or nerves is _____.

ANS: neuritis

PTS: 1

14. The term _____ describes a disease named for the person who first discovered it.

ANS: eponym

PTS: 1

15. Greg was injured in an auto accident. The EMS team referred to his injuries as _____.

ANS: trauma

PTS: 1

16. The abnormal hardening of the walls of an artery or arteries is known as _____.

ANS: arteriosclerosis

PTS: 1

17. The _____ is a male gland that lies under the urinary bladder and surrounds the urethra.

ANS: prostate

PTS: 1

18. The _____ are the bones of the fingers and toes.

ANS: phalanges

PTS: 1

19. The term _____ means within the muscle.

ANS: intramuscular

PTS: 1

20. The act of rotating the arm so that the palm of the hand is forward is known as _____.

ANS: supination

PTS: 1

21. A/An _____ is the surgical creation of an artificial opening between the colon and the body surface.

ANS: colostomy

PTS: 1

22. The medical term meaning an inflammation of the stomach is _____.

ANS: gastritis

PTS: 1

23. The term _____ means pertaining to birth.

ANS: natal

PTS: 1

24. The term _____ describes discomfort due to the regurgitation of stomach acid upward into the esophagus.

ANS: pyrosis

PTS: 1

25. A/An _____ is a specialist in diagnosing and treating disorders of the skin.

ANS: dermatologist

PTS: 1

26. The term _____ means the medical screening of patients to determine their relative priority of need.

ANS: triage

PTS: 1

27. The study of disorders of the newborn is known as _____.

ANS: neonatology

PTS: 1

28. The study of the ears, nose, and throat is known as _____.

ANS: otorhinolaryngology

PTS: 1

29. A/An _____ is the loss of a large amount of blood in a short time.

ANS: hemorrhage

PTS: 1

30. The term _____ describes an examination technique using the examiner's hands.

ANS: palpation

PTS: 1

31. The medical term _____ describes any abnormal condition or disease caused by a fungus.

ANS: mycosis

PTS: 1

32. Abnormal enlargement of the liver is known as _____.

ANS: hepatomegaly

PTS: 1

33. The term _____ means above or outside the ribs.

ANS: supracostal

PTS: 1

34. The medical term _____ means pain in the stomach.

ANS: gastralgia

PTS: 1

35. Commonly known as polio, _____ is a viral infection of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

ANS: poliomyelitis

PTS: 1

36. The medical term _____ describes an inflammation of the stomach and small intestine.

ANS: gastroenteritis

PTS: 1

37. The rupture of a muscle is known as _____.

ANS: myorrhexis

PTS: 1

38. The medical term for an inflammation of the tonsils is _____.

ANS: tonsillitis

PTS: 1

39. The medical term _____ describes any pathologic change or disease in the spinal cord.

ANS: myelopathy

PTS: 1

40. A/An _____ is the invasion of the body by a disease-producing organism.

ANS: infection

PTS: 1