

Medical Terminology, 8e (Rice)

Chapter 1 Introduction to Medical Terminology

Multiple Choice Questions

1) A syllable placed at the end of a word is called a:

- A) prefix.
- B) root.
- C) suffix.
- D) combining form.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) A prefix is at the beginning of a word.
- B) A root is the main meaning of a word, followed by a suffix.
- C) Correct.
- D) A combining form joins a root to the suffix in some cases.

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Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

2) The foundation of a word is the:

- A) combining vowel.
- B) combining form.
- C) root.
- D) prefix.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) A combining vowel attaches to a root prior to a suffix.
- B) A combining form is a root with a combining vowel.
- C) Correct.
- D) A prefix comes before and is attached to a root.

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Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

3) The prefix ad- means:

- A) toward.
- B) away from.
- C) beside.
- D) above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) The prefix ab- means away from.
- C) The prefix para- means beside.

D) The prefixes supra- and hyper- mean above.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

4) The prefix dis- means:

A) double.

B) apart.

C) across.

D) two.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) The prefix di- means double or two.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix dia- means across.

D) The prefix di- means double or two.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

5) In the term antipyretic, the root pyret means:

A) against.

B) pus.

C) fever.

D) pertaining to.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) The prefix anti- means against.

B) The root py means pus.

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -ic means pertaining to.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

6) In the term epidemic, the prefix epi- means:

A) around.

B) upon.

C) all.

D) cause.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) The prefix circum- means around.

B) Correct.

- C) The prefix pan- means all.
- D) The root eti means cause.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

7) A milliliter is:

- A) one-hundredth of a liter.
- B) one-tenth of a liter.
- C) one-millionth of a liter.
- D) one-thousandth of a liter.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) One-hundredth of a liter is a centiliter.
- B) One-tenth of a liter is a deciliter.
- C) One-millionth of a liter is a microliter.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

8) In the term necrosis, the root necr means:

- A) death.
- B) new.
- C) tumor.
- D) nerve.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) The root neo means new.
- C) The suffix -oma means tumor.
- D) The root neur means nerve.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

9) A _____ is an instrument used to view small objects.

- A) macroscope
- B) microscopy
- C) microscope
- D) macroscopy

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix macro- means large.

- B) The suffix -scopy indicates a procedure.
- C) Correct.
- D) Macroscopy is a procedure.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

10) The process of being stuck together is:

- A) scar.
- B) dissect.
- C) adhesion.
- D) adhesive.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) A scar is a result, not a process.
- B) To dissect is to cut apart.
- C) This is not a real word. The prefix ab- means to take away.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

11) The combining form eti/o means:

- A) cause.
- B) after.
- C) between.
- D) within.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) The prefix post- means after.
- C) The prefix inter- means between.
- D) The prefix intra- means within.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

12) In the term radiology, the suffix -logy means:

- A) one who specializes.
- B) study of.
- C) condition.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ist means one who specializes.
- B) Correct.
- C) The suffix -osis, among others, means condition.
- D) There are many suffixes that means pertaining to, such as -ac and -ic.

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Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

13) In the term neopathy, the suffix -pathy means:

- A) disease.
- B) death.
- C) condition.
- D) tissue.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) The root necr means death.
- C) The suffix -osis means condition.
- D) The root hist means tissue.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

14) The correct spelling for the suffix that means knowledge is:

- A) -gosis.
- B) -gnosis.
- C) -gnosos.
- D) -gnoses.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

15) The combining form onc/o means:

- A) cyst.
- B) tumor.
- C) ulcer.
- D) shrinking.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The combining form cyst/o means cyst.
- B) Correct.
- C) This combining form does not mean ulcer.

D) The term atrophy means shrinking.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

16) _____ is the use of chemical agents to treat disease.

A) Chemotherapy

B) Chemotherapist

C) Chemistry

D) Chemtherapy

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct.

B) This is a specialist.

C) This is a field of study.

D) This term is misspelled.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

17) The suffix -centesis means:

A) surgical puncture.

B) surgical incision.

C) surgical excision.

D) surgical repair.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct.

B) The suffix -otomy means a surgical incision.

C) The suffix -ectomy means a surgical excision.

D) The suffix -rrhaphy means a surgical repair.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

18) A chemical substance that destroys bacteria is a/an:

A) virustatic.

B) infectant.

C) detergent.

D) disinfectant.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This substance prevents viruses from growing.

B) This substance would introduce bacteria.

- C) A detergent cleans something.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

19) In the term maximal, the root maxim means:

- A) large.
- B) greatest.
- C) big.
- D) small.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The root macr means large.
- B) Correct.
- C) The root macr means big.
- D) The root micr means small.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

20) _____ is the branch of medicine concerned with diseases of the skin.

- A) Dermatologist
- B) Dermalogy
- C) Dermatology
- D) Dermatosiis

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is a skin specialist.
- B) This is misspelled.
- C) Correct.
- D) This is a skin condition.

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Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Analysis

Question Type: Word Building

21) _____ is the branch of medicine concerned with diseases of the stomach and intestines.

- A) Entrogastrology
- B) Gastrenterlogy
- C) Gastroenterologist
- D) Gastroenterology

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This word has the roots in the incorrect position.

- B) This word needs combining vowels.
- C) This is a specialist, not a branch of medicine.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Analysis

Question Type: Word Building

22) _____ is the branch of medicine that studies diseases of the eye.

- A) Ophthalmology
- B) Ophthalmology
- C) Ophthalmologist
- D) Ophthalmologist

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) This term is misspelled.
- C) This is a specialist, not a branch of medicine.
- D) This is a misspelled term for a specialist.

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Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Analysis

Question Type: Word Building

23) The branch of medicine concerned with the aging process is:

- A) geriatrics.
- B) geriatrician.
- C) geratic.
- D) gerontologist.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) This is a specialist, not a branch of medicine.
- C) This term is misspelled.
- D) This is a specialist, not a branch of medicine.

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Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Analysis

Question Type: Word Building

24) A syllable placed at the beginning of a word is called a:

- A) root.
- B) combining form.
- C) prefix.
- D) suffix.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The root is the word foundation.
- B) A combining form is a root plus a combining vowel.
- C) Correct.
- D) A suffix is placed at the end of a word.

Page: 2

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

25) The study of the cause of disease is called:

- A) diagnosis.
- B) etiology.
- C) prognosis.
- D) diagnostician.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Diagnosis means a determination of a disease.
- B) Correct.
- C) A prognosis is a prediction of a course of disease.
- D) This is a specialist.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

26) A relationship of understanding between two individuals, especially between the patient and the physician, is called:

- A) empathy.
- B) afferent.
- C) apathy.
- D) rapport.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is feeling what another feels.
- B) Afferent means carrying impulses to a center.
- C) Apathy is lack of feeling.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Communication

27) _____ is the branch of medicine that studies diseases of the ear, nose, and larynx.

- A) Ophthalmology
- B) Otology
- C) Ophthalmology
- D) Otorhinolaryngology

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This branch studies the eye.
- B) This branch studies the ear.
- C) This term is misspelled.
- D) Correct.

Page: 16

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

28) To move away from the middle is:

- A) abduct.
- B) efferent.
- C) afferent.
- D) adduct.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) Efferent means to send impulses away from the center.
- C) Afferent means to send impulses toward the center.
- D) This means to draw parts to the middle.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

29) The term febrile means:

- A) pertaining to fever.
- B) forming a disease.
- C) condition of heat.
- D) process of becoming ill.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct. Febrile refers to a person having a fever.
- B) Febrile does not mean forming a disease.
- C) Febrile does not mean condition of heat.
- D) Febrile does not mean process of becoming ill.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

30) _____ means sudden, sharp, and severe.

- A) Acute
- B) Triage
- C) Chronic

D) Abate

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct.

B) Triage is a system of prioritizing the severity of patients' injuries.

C) Chronic refers to an illness that changes little over time.

D) Abate means to lessen, decrease, or cease.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

31) A combination of signs and symptoms occurring together that characterizes a specific disease is called:

A) prognosis.

B) etiology.

C) diagnosis.

D) syndrome.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) Prognosis is a prediction of the course of a disease.

B) Etiology is the study of the cause of an illness.

C) Diagnosis is a determination of the nature and cause of a disease.

D) Correct

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

32) The correct spelling for the medical term for profuse sweating is:

A) diphoresis.

B) dyphoresis.

C) diaphoresis.

D) diphoresis.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) This is the correct spelling.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

33) The process of cutting out is called:

A) incision.

B) excision.

C) biopsy.

D) incise.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Incision means to cut into.
- B) Correct.
- C) Biopsy means to take a sample of tissue.
- D) Incise means to cut.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

34) In the term maximal, the suffix -al means:

- A) pertaining to.
- B) condition.
- C) process.
- D) forming.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) The suffix -osis, among others, means condition.
- C) The suffix -ion means process.
- D) The suffix -ant means forming.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

35) In the term prophylactic, the root prophylact means:

- A) process.
- B) cure.
- C) guarding.
- D) medication.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Correct. The other terms do not have roots defined in this chapter.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

36) The prefix is _____ of a word.

- A) at the beginning
- B) the root
- C) at the end
- D) the vowel attached to the root

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) The prefix is attached to the root.

- C) A suffix is at the end.
- D) The vowel makes a combining form.

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Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

37) What is the purpose of a prefix?

- A) to modify or create a new word
- B) to be the foundation of the word
- C) to alter the meaning of the root
- D) both A and C

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is correct, but there is another answer that is correct too.
- B) The root is the foundation of a word.
- C) Yes, this is correct too.
- D) This answer includes both correct responses.

Page: 2

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

38) The foundation of the word is the:

- A) combining form.
- B) root.
- C) suffix.
- D) prefix.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A combining form is a root plus a vowel.
- B) Correct.
- C) This is a modifier that attaches after the foundation.
- D) This is a modifier that comes before the root.

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Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

39) The root format means:

- A) forming.
- B) repairing.
- C) shaping.
- D) processing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ant means forming.

- B) The suffix -plasty means repair.
- C) Correct.
- D) The suffix -ion means process.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

40) In building medical terms, the combining vowel most often used is:

- A) A.
- B) E.
- C) I.
- D) O.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Correct. Occasionally the vowel I is used.

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Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

41) When giving the meaning of the word, you usually begin with the:

- A) prefix.
- B) root.
- C) suffix.
- D) combining form.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Correct.

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Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

42) The suffix -poiesis means:

- A) spitting.
- B) prolapse.
- C) before.
- D) formation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ptysis means spitting.
- B) The suffix -ptosis means prolapsed or drooping.
- C) The prefix pre- means before.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

43) The abbreviation Bx means:

- A) before.
- B) breast.
- C) biopsy.
- D) broken.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix pre- means before.
- B) The root mast means breast.
- C) Correct.
- D) The abbreviation Fx means broken or fractured.

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Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviation

44) The prefix in abnormal means:

- A) condition.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) destruction.
- D) away from.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -osis means condition.
- B) Many suffixes mean pertaining to, such as -al or -ac.
- C) The suffix -tripsy means to crush or destroy.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

45) The medical term antipyretic means an agent that is:

- A) against vomiting.
- B) creating abdominal pain.
- C) against fever.
- D) against sepsis.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) An antiemetic is against vomiting.
- B) There is no term in this chapter for creating abdominal pain.
- C) Correct.
- D) The term antiseptic means against sepsis or infection.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

46) The term cachexia means:

- A) pertaining to the armpit.
- B) surgical removal of tissue.
- C) condition of ill health.
- D) none of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Axillary means pertaining to the armpit.
- B) The suffix -ectomy means the surgical removal of tissue.
- C) Correct.
- D) No. Answer C is correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

47) The suffix -hexia means:

- A) burst forth.
- B) condition.
- C) knowledge.
- D) treatment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -rrhage means to burst forth.
- B) Correct.
- C) The suffix -gnosis means knowledge.
- D) The suffix -therapy means treatment.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

48) The prefix in diagnosis means:

- A) around.
- B) through.
- C) many.
- D) alongside.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The prefix peri- means around.
- B) Correct. Another example is diameter.
- C) The prefixes multi- or poly- mean many.
- D) The prefix para- means alongside.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

49) The prefix in epidemic means:

- A) above.
- B) through.
- C) around.
- D) upon.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefixes hyper- and super- mean above.
- B) The prefix dia- means through.
- C) The prefix peri- means around.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

50) The prefix in heterogeneous means:

- A) different.
- B) formation.
- C) produce.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct.
- B) The root gene means formation.
- C) The root gene also means produce.
- D) Many suffixes mean pertaining to, such as -al or -ar.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

51) A kilogram is equal to:

- A) 10 g.
- B) 100 g.
- C) 1,000 g.
- D) 10,000 g.

Answer: C

Explanation: Only C is correct. Kilo means one thousand.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

52) In the terms milligram and milliliter, the prefix milli- means:

- A) one-tenth.
- B) one-hundredth.
- C) one-thousandth.
- D) one-millionth.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) One-tenth is deci-.
- B) One-hundredth is centi-.
- C) Correct.
- D) One-millionth is micro-.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

53) The definition of pallor is:

- A) pertaining to fever.
- B) a lack of color.
- C) palm of the hand.
- D) none of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Febrile means pertaining to a fever.
- B) Correct.
- C) Palmar means palm of the hand.
- D) No. B is correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

54) The medical term that means pertaining to fever is:

- A) pyrogenic.
- B) thermometer.
- C) antipyretic.
- D) febrile.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Pyrogenic means producing fever.
- B) A thermometer is an instrument to measure temperature.
- C) An antipyretic is a substance used against a fever.
- D) Correct.

Page: 11

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

55) The correct spelling for the term that means against a cough is:

- A) antiseptic.
- B) antitussive.
- C) anesthesia.
- D) antipyretic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Antiseptic means against sepsis or infection.
- B) Correct.
- C) Anesthesia means lack of feeling.
- D) Antipyretic means against fever.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

56) The suffix -ic means:

- A) study of.
- B) one who specializes in.
- C) treatment of.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -logy means study of.
- B) The suffix -ist means one who specializes.
- C) The suffix -therapy means treatment.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

57) The prefix anti- means:

- A) upon.
- B) around.
- C) against.
- D) through.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix epi- means upon.
- B) The prefix peri- means around.
- C) Correct.
- D) The prefix dia- means through.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

58) The combining form hemat/o means:

- A) blood.
- B) blood condition.
- C) red.
- D) red blood cell.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct. Terms for other responses are not included in this chapter.

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

59) The Latin word element for midwife is:

- A) obstetrician.
- B) obstetrix.
- C) obstetrics.
- D) all of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This is a specialist for the pregnant, birthing, or postpartum woman.
- B) Correct.
- C) This is a branch of medicine.
- D) This is not correct.

Page: 16

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Origin

60) The combining forms in the term otorhinolaryngology mean:

- A) eye, ear, and throat.
- B) nose, eye, and ear.
- C) ear, nose, and larynx.
- D) eye, ear, and nose.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The combining form for eye is ophthalm/o.
- B) The combining form for eye is ophthalm/o.
- C) Correct.
- D) This term does not include the eye.

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Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

61) The SOAP note containing the diagnosis is which part of the note record?

- A) the patient's report of symptoms
- B) the health professional's observations
- C) a plan of care
- D) assessment

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is the subjective part of the SOAP notes.
- B) This is the objective section of the SOAP notes.
- C) This is the management and treatment section of the SOAP notes.
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 9

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Medical Records

62) In the acronym SOAP, the S stands for:

- A) suggestion.
- B) subject.
- C) social history.
- D) subjective.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Correct.

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Objective: 9

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Records

63) Objective information is:

- A) the patient's description of his or her symptoms.
- B) symptoms that can be observed or measured.
- C) general family information.
- D) all of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This is the subjective portion.
- B) Correct.
- C) General family information is included in the chart under patient data.
- D) No, only B is correct.

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Objective: 9

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Medical Records

64) A patient's physical medical record officially belongs to the:

- A) patient.
- B) family members.
- C) healthcare provider.

D) insurance company.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The patient may have access to the record, but the patient does not own the record.
- B) Family members have access to a patient's record only with the express permission of the patient.
- C) Correct.
- D) Insurance companies may have access to a record but do not own it.

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Objective: 8

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Records

65) The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act was passed in:

- A) 1985.
- B) 1990.
- C) 1996.
- D) 2002.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Correct.

Page: 17

Objective: 7

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Records

Matching Questions

Match the following terms.

- A) pertaining to the armpit
- B) profuse sweating
- C) a unit of weight
- D) having 100 steps or degrees
- E) an agent that works against coughing
- F) the study of the cause(s) of disease
- G) determination of the cause and nature of a disease

1) antitussive

2) axillary

3) centigrade

4) diagnosis

5) diaphoresis

6) gram

7) etiology

Answers: 1) E 2) A 3) D 4) G 5) B 6) C 7) F

Pages: 9, 10, 11

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

Match the following terms.

- A) sudden, sharp, severe
- B) a new disease
- C) the sorting and classifying of injuries
- D) an instrument used to measure degree of heat
- E) spreading of cancer in the body
- F) a feeling of discomfort
- G) a prediction of the course of a disease

8) neopathy

9) prognosis

10) thermometer

11) triage

12) acute

13) malaise

14) malignant

Answers: 8) B 9) G 10) D 11) C 12) A 13) F 14) E

Pages: 8, 12, 13, 14

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

Match the word part with its meaning.

A) away from

B) self

C) against

D) beside

E) before

F) many, much

G) new

H) bad

I) without, not

J) through

K) small

15) a-

16) ab-

17) anti-

18) auto-

19) dia-

20) mal-

21) micro-

22) multi-

23) neo-

24) para-

25) pro-

Answers: 15) I 16) A 17) C 18) B 19) J 20) H 21) K 22) F 23) G 24) D 25) E

Pages: 8, 9, 10, 12, 13

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

Match the word part with its meaning.

A) recording

B) chemical

C) pertaining to

D) stuck to

E) process

F) heat, fire

G) armpit

H) large

I) one-thousandth

J) together

26) syn-

27) adhes-

28) milli-

29) axill-

30) chem/o

31) macr/o

32) pyr/o

33) -al

34) -graphy

35) -ion

Answers: 26) J 27) D 28) I 29) G 30) B 31) H 32) F 33) C 34) A 35) E

Pages: 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

Short Answer Questions

1) Write the correct abbreviation for milligram:

Answer: mg

Page: 12

Objective:

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

2) Write the correct abbreviation for cardiovascular:

Answer: CV

Page: 17

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

3) Write the correct abbreviation for centigrade:

Answer: C

Page: 10

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

4) Write the correct abbreviation for dermatology:

Answer: Derm

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

5) Write the correct abbreviation for biopsy:

Answer: Bx

Page: 9

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

6) Write the correct abbreviation for diagnosis:

Answer: Dx

Page: 10

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

7) Write the correct abbreviation for family practice:

Answer: FP

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

8) Write the correct meaning for CV:

Answer: cardiovascular

Page: 17

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

9) Write the correct meaning for Bx:

Answer: biopsy

Page: 9

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

10) Write the correct meaning for Dx:

Answer: diagnosis

Page: 10

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

11) Write the correct abbreviation for gram:

Answer: g

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

12) Write the correct meaning for GYN:

Answer: gynecology

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

13) Write the correct abbreviation for liter:

Answer: L

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

14) Write the correct meaning for mL:

Answer: milliliter

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

15) _____ is a combination of a root word and a vowel.

Answer: Combining form

Page: 3

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

16) The term _____ means to fix before or to fix to the beginning of a word.

Answer: prefix

Page: 2

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

17) The foundation of the word is called the _____.

Answer: root

Page: 2

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

18) The term _____ may be a syllable or group of syllables united with, or placed at, the end of a word to alter or modify the meaning of the word or to create a new word.

Answer: suffix

Page: 3

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

19) Treatment of disease by using chemical agents is called _____.

Answer: chemotherapy

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

20) _____ means one-millionth of a gram.

Answer: Microgram

Page: 12

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

21) A person with cancer would go to the _____ department.

Answer: oncology

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Branches of Medicine

22) Carrying impulses toward a center is called _____.

Answer: afferent

Page: 9

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

23) The meaning of mcg is _____.

Answer: microgram

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

24) The meaning of the abbreviation L is _____.

Answer: liter

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

25) The meaning of the abbreviation ENT is _____.

Answer: ear, nose, and throat

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

26) The meaning of the abbreviation Path is _____.

Answer: pathology

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Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

27) The branch of medicine concerned with diseases of the urinary system is _____.

Answer: urology

Page: 16

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Branches of Medicine

28) The branch of medicine concerned with prevention, control, and treatment of obesity is _____.

Answer: bariatrics

Page: 15

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Branches of Medicine

29) _____ is the branch of medicine concerned with rheumatic diseases.

Answer: Rheumatology

Page: 16

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Branches of Medicine

30) Carrying impulses away from a center is called _____.

Answer: efferent

Page: 11

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

31) The prefix meaning between is _____.

Answer: inter-

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

32) The suffix -rrhage or _____ means to burst forth or bursting forth.

Answer: -rrhagia

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

33) The suffix for suture is _____.

Answer: -rrhaphy

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

34) The prefix meaning above, beyond, or excessive is _____.

Answer: hyper-, super-, or supra

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

35) To lead away from the middle is called _____.

Answer: abduct

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

36) Inflammation of a joint is called _____.

Answer: arthritis

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

37) The prefix meaning below, under, or deficient is _____.

Answer: hypo-

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

True/False Questions

1) A combining form is a word root to which a vowel has been added.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The combining form is used when it is followed by another root or combining form or suffix that begins with a consonant.

Page: 3

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

2) French is the origin for many medical terms.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Greek and Latin are the origins for medical terms.

Page: 2

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Origins

3) Adduct means to lead away from the middle.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Abduct means to lead away from the middle.

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

4) Arteritis is an inflammation of an artery.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 5

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

5) The plural of bursa is bursus.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The plural of bursa is bursae.

Page: 6

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

6) The singular of appendices is appendix.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 6

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

7) The term adhesion means being stuck together.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 8

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

8) Centimeter is 100 steps or degrees.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A centimeter is one-hundredth of a meter.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

9) Afferent means to carry impulses away from a center.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Afferent means to carry impulses toward a center.

Page: 9

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

10) Etiology is the study of the cause of disease.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Eti/o means cause, and -logy means study of.

Page: 11

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

Essay Questions

1) Give the three guidelines that help with the building and spelling of medical words. Give an example of each.

Answer:

1. If the suffix begins with a vowel, drop the combining vowel from the combining form and add the suffix. Gastr/o (stomach) -oma (tumor) becomes gastroma when we drop the "o" from gastro.

2. If the suffix begins with a consonant, keep the combining vowel and add the suffix to the combining form. Lip/o (fat) -lysis (destruction) becomes lipolysis and we keep the "o" on the combining form lipo.

3. Keep the combining vowel between two or more roots in a term. Electr/o (electricity) cardi/o (heart) -gram (record) becomes electrocardiogram and we keep the two combining vowels.

Page: 5

Objective: 2

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

2) Medical words can be made up of four different types of word parts. Name each word part and give a description of each.

Answer:

1. **Prefixes** unite with or are placed at the beginning of words to alter or modify their meanings or to create entirely new words.

2. **Roots** are the foundation of medical words. They convey the central meaning of the word and form the base to which prefixes and suffixes are attached for word modification.

3. **Combining forms** are root words to which a vowel has been added.

4. **Suffixes** may be a syllable or group of syllables united with or placed at the end of a word to alter or modify the meaning of the word or to create a new word.

Pages: 2-3

Objective: 1

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

3) Name four medical specialties and give a definition of each one.

Answer: Answers may include but are not limited to those below.

1. **Allergy and Immunology:** The branch of medicine concerned with diseases of an allergic nature.
2. **Anesthesiology:** The branch of medicine concerned with appropriate anesthesia for partial or complete loss of sensation.
3. **Bariatrics:** The branch of medicine concerned with prevention, control, and treatment of obesity.
4. **Cardiology:** The branch of medicine concerned with diseases of the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries.
5. **Dermatology:** The branch of medicine concerned with diseases of the skin.
6. **Endocrinology:** The branch of medicine concerned with diseases of the endocrine system.
7. **Epidemiology:** The branch of medicine concerned with epidemic diseases.
8. **Family Practice:** The branch of medicine concerned with the care of members of the family regardless of age and/or sex.
9. **Gastroenterology:** The branch of medicine concerned with diseases of the stomach and intestines.
10. **Geriatrics:** The branch of medicine concerned with aspects of aging.
11. **Gynecology:** The branch of medicine that studies diseases of the female reproductive system.
12. **Hematology:** The branch of medicine that studies diseases of the blood and blood-forming tissues.

Pages: 15-16

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Branches of Medicine

4) Name four types of surgical specialties and give a description of each.

Answer: Answers may include but are not limited to those listed.

1. **Cardiovascular** is the surgical repair and correction of cardiovascular dysfunctions.
2. **Colon and Rectum** is the surgical repair and correction of colon and rectal dysfunctions.
3. **Cosmetic, Reconstructive, and Plastic** is surgical repair, reconstruction, revision, or change in the texture, configuration, or relationship of contiguous structures of any part of the human body.
4. **General** is surgical repair and correction of various body parts and/or organs.
5. **Maxillofacial** is surgical treatment of disease, injuries, and defects of the human mouth and dental structures.
6. **Neurologic** is surgical repair and correction of neurologic dysfunctions.
7. **Orthopedic** is surgical prevention and repair of musculoskeletal dysfunctions.
8. **Thoracic** is surgical repair and correction of organs within the rib cage.
9. **Trauma** is surgical repair and correction of traumatic injuries.
10. **Vascular** is surgical repair and correction of vascular dysfunctions.

Page: 17

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Branches of Medicine

5) An abbreviation is a process of shortening a word or phrase into appropriate letters. Explain the importance of using correct abbreviations in communication in writing and documenting data.

Answer: When using abbreviations, caution must be exercised. There are many that have more than one meaning. It is essential that you use or translate the correct meaning for the abbreviation being used. If there is any question about which abbreviation to use, it is best to spell out the word or phrase and not use an abbreviation.

Page: 6

Objective: 5

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Abbreviations

6) Explain how the phonetically spelled pronunciation guide aids you to pronounce medical words or phrases correctly.

Answer: It is very important to pronounce medical words with the same or very similar sounds to convey their correct meaning. One mispronounced syllable can change the meaning of a medical word.

Accent marks are used to indicate stress on certain syllables. A single accent mark is called a primary accent and is used with the syllable that has the strongest stress. A double accent is called a secondary accent and is used on syllables that are stressed less than primary syllables. Diacritics are marks placed over or under vowels to indicate the long or short sound of the vowel. The macron (¯) shows the long sound of the vowel, the breve (˘) shows the short sound of the vowel, and the schwa (ə) indicates the uncolored, central vowel sound of most unstressed syllables.

Page: 7

Objective: 4

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Pronunciation

7) Divide and label the medical word antiseptic and give the meaning.

Answer:

anti-/sept/-ic (anti- = against / sept = putrefaction / -ic = pertaining to)

P R S

The meaning of the word antiseptic is: pertaining to an agent that works against sepsis; putrefaction.

Pages: 2, 3, 9

Objectives: 1, 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

8) Divide and label the medical word diaphoresis and give the meaning.

Answer:

dia-/phoresis (dia- = through / -phoresis = to carry)

P S

The meaning of the word diaphoresis is: to carry through sweat glands; profuse sweating.

Page: 10

Objective: 1, 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

9) Divide and label the medical word macroscopic and give the meaning.

Answer:

macr/o/scop/-ic (macr/o = large / scop = to view /-ic = pertaining to)

CF R S

The meaning of the word macroscopic is: pertaining to objects large enough to be examined by the naked eye.

Page: 12

Objective: 1, 4

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

10) In what year was the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) founded? Why was this board created?

Answer: The American Board of Medical Specialties was founded in 1933. This board established standards for, and monitoring of, specialty practice areas. A physician who has met standards beyond those of admission to licensure and has passed an examination in a specialty area becomes board certified.

Page: 14

Objective: 6

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Professions

11) The medical record is a written transcript of information about a patient and his or her health care. Explain the importance of protecting this information.

Answer: This record contains the observations, medical or surgical interventions, and treatment outcomes provided during hospitalization or a visit to a doctor's office. It includes information that the patient provides concerning his or her symptoms and medical history, the results of examinations, reports of x-rays and laboratory tests, diagnoses, and treatment plans. Information from medical records may influence one's credit, admission to educational institutions, and employment. It may also affect the ability to get health insurance or the rates one pays for coverage. More importantly, having others know intimate details about a patient's life may mean a loss of dignity and autonomy.

Page: 14

Objective: 8

Level of Difficulty: Comprehension

Question Type: Medical Records

12) Name the four parts of a SOAP chart note. Describe each part.

Answer:

1. Subjective: symptoms the subject (patient) feels and describes to the healthcare professional. These symptoms arise within the individual and are not perceptible to an observer.

2. Objective: symptoms that can be observed, such as those that are seen, felt, smelled, heard, or measured.
3. Assessment: includes the diagnosis of the patient's condition.
4. Plan: includes the management and treatment regimen for the patient; may include laboratory tests, physical therapy, diet therapy, medications, medical and surgical interventions, patient referrals such as counseling and finding a support group, patient teaching, and follow-up directions.

Page: 20

Objective: 9

Level of Difficulty: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Records