**Overview of Comprehensive Medical Terminology Review**

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<td>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.</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>Simulated Medical Terminology Final Test</td>
<td>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.</td>
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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.2 | RS.3 | RS.4 | RS.5 | RS.6 | RS.7 | RS.8 | RS.9 | RS.10 | RS.11 | RS.12 | RS.13 | RS.14 | RS.15 | RS.16 | RS.17 | RS.18 | RS.19 | RS.20 | RS.21 | RS.22 | RS.23 | RS.24 | RS.25 |
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|      | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ |
Simulated Medical Terminology Final Test Answer Sheet

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

Name ________________________________

|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
RS.1. An abnormally rapid rate of respiration of more than 20 breaths per minute is known as ________.
   a. bradypnea
   b. eupnea
   c. hyperventilation
   d. tachypnea
RS.2. An abnormally slow heart rate of less than 60 beats per minute is known as ________.
   a. atrial fibrillation
   b. bradycardia
   c. palpitation
   d. tachycardia
RS.3. The suffix ________ means surgical fixation.
   a. -desis
   b. -lysis
   c. -pexy
   d. -ptosis
RS.4. The presence of glucose in the urine is known as ________.
   a. albuminuria
   b. calciuria
   c. glycosuria
   d. hematuria
RS.5. A collection of pus within a body cavity is known as a/an ________.
   a. cyst
   b. empyema
   c. hernia
   d. tumor
RS.6. An ________ is the surgical removal of a joint.
   a. angiectomy
   b. arteriectomy
   c. atherectomy
   d. arthrectomy
RS.7. The abnormal development or growth of cells is known as ________.
   a. anaplasia
   b. dysplasia
   c. hyperplasia
   d. hypertrophy
RS.8. Which form of anemia is a genetic disorder?
   a. aplastic
   b. hemolytic
   c. megaloblastic
   d. sickle cell
RS.9. The medical term for the condition commonly known as brown lung disease is ________.
   a. anthracosis
   b. byssinosis
   c. pneumoconiosis
   d. 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.
   a. Bell’s palsy
   b. Guillain-Barré syndrome
   c. Lou Gehrig’s disease
   d. 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.
   a. adhesion
   b. ankylosis
   c. atrophy
   d. contracture
RS.12. The suffix ______ means blood or blood condition.
   a. -emia
   b. -oma
   c. -pnea
   d. -uria

RS.13. The procedure in which an anastomosis is created between the upper portion of the stomach and the duodenum is a/an _______.
   a. esophagogastrectomy
   b. esophagoplasty
   c. gastroduodenostomy
   d. 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.
   a. bruit
   b. rale
   c. rhonchus
   d. stridor

RS.15. The term ______ means abnormal enlargement of the liver.
   a. hepatitis
   b. hepatomalacia
   c. hepatomegaly
   d. hepatorrhexitis

RS.16. The term describing the prolapse of a kidney is _______.
   a. nephrectasis
   b. nephroptosis
   c. nephropyosis
   d. nephropexy

RS.17. Which of these conditions is commonly known as a bruise?
   a. ecchymosis
   b. epistaxis
   c. hematoma
   d. 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.
   a. asthma
   b. croup
   c. diphtheria
   d. pneumonia

RS.19. _______ is a condition in which the immune system mistakenly attacks and progressively destroys the thyroid gland.
   a. Conn’s disease
   b. Hashimoto’s thyroiditis
   c. Lou Gehrig’s disease
   d. Grave’s disease

RS.20. Which sexually transmitted disease can be detected through the VDRL blood test before the lesions appear?
   a. chlamydia
   b. gonorrhea
   c. syphilis
   d. trichomoniasis

RS.21. A blood clot attached to the interior wall of a vein or artery is known as a/an _______.
   a. embolism
   b. embolus
   c. thrombosis
   d. 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.
   a. ablation
   b. abrasion
   c. cryosurgery
   d. 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.
   a. atresia
   b. cachexia
   c. steatosis
d. trismus

RS.24. A woman who has delivered one child is referred to as a _________.
   a. nulligravida
   b. nullipara
c. primigravida
d. primipara

RS.25. The term ________ means inflammation of the pancreas.
   a. pancreatalgia
   b. pancreatectomy
c. pancreatitis
d. pancreatotomy

RS.26. The condition in which excess cerebrospinal fluid accumulates in the ventricles of the brain is known as _________.
   a. encephalocele
   b. hydrocephalus
c. hydromyelia
d. hydroureter

RS.27. A ________ is the surgical fixation of a prolapsed vagina to a surrounding structure.
   a. colpopexy
   b. colporrhaphy
c. cystopexy
d. cystorrhaphy

RS.28. The combining form metr/o means _________.
   a. breast
   b. cervix
c. menstruation
d. uterus

RS.29. Which statement is accurate regarding cystic fibrosis (CF)?
   a. CF is a congenital disorder in which red blood cells take on a sickle shape.
b. CF is also known as iron overload disease.
c. CF is a genetic disorder that affects the lungs and digestive system.
d. 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.
   a. osteochondroma
   b. osteopenia
c. osteosclerosis
d. rickets

RS.31. A/An ________ is a specialist who provides medical care to women during pregnancy, childbirth, and immediately thereafter.
   a. geriatrician
   b. gynecologist
c. neonatologist
d. obstetrician

RS.32. ________ is characterized by exophthalmos.
   a. Conn’s syndrome
   b. Graves’ disease
c. Hashimoto’s thyroiditis
d. Huntington’s disease

RS.33. The hormone ________ stimulates uterine contractions during childbirth.
   a. estrogen
   b. oxytocin
c. progesterone
d. testosterone

RS.34. A/An ________ is an unfavorable response due to prescribed medical treatment.
   a. idiopathic disorder
   b. nosocomial infection
c. infectious disease
d. iatrogenic illness
RS.35. The procedure of freeing of a kidney from adhesions is known as ________
   a. nephrolithiasis
   b. nephrolysis
   c. nephropyosis
   d. pyelitis

RS.36. ________ is the tissue death of an artery or arteries.
   a. Arterionecrosis
   b. Arteriostenosis
   c. Atherosclerosis
   d. Arthrosclerosis

RS.37. The ________ plane divides the body vertically into unequal left and right portions.
   a. frontal
   b. midsagittal
   c. sagittal
   d. transverse

RS.38. The term ________ means toward or nearer the midline.
   a. distal
   b. dorsal
   c. medial
   d. ventral

RS.39. A ________ was performed as a definitive test to determine if Alice Wilkinson has osteoporosis.
   a. bone marrow biopsy
   b. dual x-ray absorptiometry test
   c. MRI
   d. nuclear bone scan

RS.40. The term ________ means movement away from the midline of the body.
   a. abduction
   b. adduction
   c. extension
   d. flexion

RS.41. When he fell, Manuel tore the posterior femoral muscles in his left leg. This is known as a/an ________ injury.
   a. Achilles tendon
   b. hamstring
   c. myofascial
   d. shin splint

RS.42. Mrs. Valladares has a bacterial infection of the lining of her heart. This condition is known as bacterial ________
   a. endocarditis
   b. myocarditis
   c. pericarditis
   d. valvulitis

RS.43. The condition of ________ is commonly known as tooth decay.
   a. dental caries
   b. dental plaque
   c. gingivitis
   d. periodontal disease

RS.44. Henry was diagnosed as having an inflammation of the bone marrow. Which term describes this condition?
   a. encephalitis
   b. meningitis
   c. myelitis
   d. myelosis

RS.45. The term ________ describes the unnatural and irresistible urge to pull out one’s own hair.
   a. acrophobia
   b. agoraphobia
   c. kleptomania
   d. trichotillomania

RS.46. The term ________ describes drooping of the upper eyelid that is usually due to paralysis.
   a. blepharoptosis
   b. dacryocystitis
   c. scleritis
   d. synchia
RS.47. The combining form ________ means old age.
   a. percuss/o
   b. presby/o
   c. prurit/o
   d. pseud/o

RS.48. Mr. Ramirez had a heart attack. His physician recorded this as ________.
   a. angina
   b. a myocardial infarction
   c. congestive heart failure
   d. 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.
   a. Anemia
   b. Polycythemia
   c. Thrombocytosis
   d. 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.
   a. ichthyosis
   b. lupus erythematosus
   c. psoriasis
   d. rosacea

RS.51. ________ is a group of disorders involving the parts of the brain that control thought, memory, and language.
   a. Alzheimer’s disease
   b. Catatonic behavior
   c. Persistent vegetative state
   d. Reye’s syndrome

RS.52. A/An ________ is a physician who specializes in physical medicine and rehabilitation with the focus on restoring function.
   a. exercise physiologist
   b. orthopedist
   c. physiatrist
   d. rheumatologist

RS.53. The term ________ describes a bone disorder of unknown cause that destroys normal bone structure and replaces it with fibrous tissue.
   a. costochondritis
   b. fibrous dysplasia
   c. osteomyelitis
   d. periostitis

RS.54. Slight paralysis of one side of the body is known as ________.
   a. hemiparesis
   b. hemiplegia
   c. myoparesis
   d. quadriplegia

RS.55. The ________ are the specialized cells that play an important role in blood clotting.
   a. basophils
   b. erythrocytes
   c. leukocytes
   d. thrombocytes

RS.56. The term ________ describes blood in the urine.
   a. hemangioma
   b. hematemesis
   c. hematoma
   d. hematuria

RS.57. The ________ receives the sound vibrations and relays them to the auditory nerve fibers.
   a. cochlea
   b. eustachian tube
   c. organ of Corti
   d. 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.
   a. B cells
   b. dendritic cells
   c. lymphokines
   d. T cells
RS.59. The medical term for the congenital condition commonly known as clubfoot is ________.
   a. hallux valgus
   b. rickets
   c. spasmodic torticollis
   d. talipes

RS.60. A _________ is a normal scar resulting from the healing of a wound.
   a. callus
   b. cicatrix
   c. crepitus
   d. keloid

RS.61. The _________ is commonly known as the collar bone.
   a. clavicle
   b. olecranon
   c. patella
   d. sternum

RS.62. __________ are spiral-shaped bacteria that have flexible walls and are capable of movement.
   a. Bacilli
   b. Spirochetes
   c. Staphylococcus
   d. Streptococcus

RS.63. A/An _________ is a malignant tumor usually involving the upper shaft of long bones, the pelvis, or knee.
   a. adenocarcinoma
   b. Hodgkin’s lymphoma
   c. osteochondroma
   d. osteosarcoma

RS.64. Which of these diseases is transmitted to humans by mosquito or tick bites?
   a. cytomegalovirus
   b. human immunodeficiency virus
   c. rabies
   d. 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.
   a. Chronic fatigue syndrome
   b. Compartment syndrome
   c. Fibromyalgia syndrome
   d. 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.
   a. abscess
   b. carbuncle
   c. furuncle
   d. pustule

RS.67. Which term refers to a class of drugs that relieves pain without affecting consciousness?
   a. analgesic
   b. barbiturate
   c. hypnotic
   d. sedative

RS.68. Fine muscle tremors, a mask-like facial expression, and a shuffling gait are all symptoms of the progressive condition known as ________.
   a. multiple sclerosis
   b. muscular dystrophy
   c. myasthenia gravis
   d. 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.
   a. Septicemia
   b. Botulism
   c. Tetanus
   d. 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 ________.
   a. chloasma
   b. albinism
RS.71.  ___________ is caused by the failure of the bones of the limbs to grow to an appropriate length.
   a. Acromegaly
   b. Gigantism
   c. Hyperpituitarism
   d. Short stature

RS.72. In a ___________ fracture, one of the bones is crushed.
   a. comminuted
   b. compound
   c. compression
   d. spiral

RS.73. The combining form ___________ means vertebra or vertebral column.
   a. synovi/o
   b. spondyl/o
   c. scoli/o
   d. splen/o

RS.74. Which heart chamber receives oxygen-poor blood from all tissues, except the lungs?
   a. left atrium
   b. left ventricle
   c. right atrium
   d. right ventricle

RS.75. Which substance is commonly known as good cholesterol?
   a. high-density lipoprotein cholesterol
   b. homocysteine
   c. low-density lipoprotein cholesterol
   d. triglycerides

RS.76. Which symbol means less than?
   a. >
   b. ≥
   c. <
   d. ≤

RS.77. When medication is placed under the tongue and allowed to dissolve slowly, this is known as ___________ administration.
   a. oral
   b. parenteral
   c. sublingual
   d. topical

RS.78. A sonogram is the image created by ___________.
   a. computerized tomography
   b. fluoroscopy
   c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
   d. ultrasonography

RS.79. Which combining form means red?
   a. melan/o
   b. leuk/o
   c. erythr/o
   d. 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 ___________.
   a. abdominocentesis
   b. arthrocentesis
   c. thoracentesis
   d. tympanocentesis

RS.81. The term ___________ describes inflammation of the gallbladder.
   a. cholecystectomy
   b. cholecystitis
   c. cholecystotomy
   d. cholelithiasis

RS.82. The term ___________ means vomiting.
   a. emesis
   b. epistaxis
   c. reflux
   d. singultus
RS.83. The bluish discoloration of the skin caused by a lack of adequate oxygen is known as _________.
   a. cyanosis
   b. erythema
   c. jaundice
   d. pallor

RS.84. _________ is a disorder of the adrenal glands due to excessive production of aldosterone.
   a. Conn’s syndrome
   b. Crohn’s disease
   c. Cushing’s syndrome
   d. Raynaud’s phenomenon

RS.85. A/An _________ is any substance that the body regards as being foreign.
   a. allergen
   b. antibody
   c. antigen
   d. immunoglobulin

RS.86. Which condition has purple discolorations on the skin due to bleeding underneath the skin?
   a. dermatosis
   b. pruritus
   c. purpura
   d. suppuration

RS.87. _________ is an excessive fear of spiders.
   a. Acrophobia
   b. Agoraphobia
   c. Arachnophobia
   d. Claustrophobia

RS.88. A band of fibrous tissue that holds structures together abnormally is a/an _________.
   a. adhesion
   b. ankylosis
   c. contracture
   d. ligation

RS.89. Which procedure is performed to treat spider veins?
   a. blepharoplasty
   b. Botox
   c. liposuction
   d. sclerotherapy

RS.90. The instrument used to view the interior of the ear canal is known as a/an _________.
   a. anoscope
   b. ophthalmoscope
   c. otoscope
   d. speculum

RS.91. Which condition is breast cancer at its earliest stage before the cancer has broken through the wall of the milk duct?
   a. ductal carcinoma in situ
   b. infiltrating lobular carcinoma
   c. inflammatory breast cancer
   d. invasive lobular carcinoma

RS.92. Enlarged and swollen veins at the lower end of the esophagus are known as _________.
   a. esophageal aneurisms
   b. esophageal varices
   c. hemorrhoids
   d. varicose veins

RS.93. _________ is a progressive autoimmune disorder characterized by scattered patches of demyelination of nerve fibers of the brain and spinal cord.
   a. Lupus erythematosus
   b. Multiple sclerosis
   c. Muscular dystrophy
   d. Spina bifida

RS.94. The abdominal region located below the stomach is known as the _________ region.
   a. epigastric
   b. hypogastric
   c. left hypochondriac
   d. umbilical

RS.95. Which of these sexually transmitted disease is a bacterial infection?
   a. acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
   b. 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. angitis
   b. arteritis
   c. phlebitis
   d. phlebostenosis
## Review Session Answer Key

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<th>D</th>
<th>RS.26</th>
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SIMULATED FINAL TEST

FT.1. The term ______________ describes a torn or ragged wound.
   a. fissure
   b. fistula
   c. laceration
   d. lesion

FT.2. The bone and soft tissues that surround and support the teeth are known as the ____________.
   a. dentition
   b. rugae
   c. gingiva
   d. 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 ____________.
   a. atrial fibrillation
   b. congestive heart failure
   c. tachycardia
   d. ventricular fibrillation

FT.4. Inflammation of the connective tissues that encloses the spinal cord and brain is known as ____________.
   a. encephalitis
   b. encephalopathy
   c. meningitis
   d. 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.
   a. Crohn’s disease
   b. ileus
   c. Intussusception
   d. Intestinal obstruction

FT.6. The term ______________ describes a condition in which the eye does not focus properly because of uneven curvatures of the cornea.
   a. ametropia
   b. astigmatism
   c. ectropion
   d. entropion

FT.7. Which term means abnormal softening of the kidney?
   a. nephromalacia
   b. nephrosclerosis
   c. neuromalacia
   d. neurosclerosis

FT.8. The term ______________ describes persistent severe burning pain that usually follows an injury to a sensory nerve.
   a. causalgia
   b. hyperesthesia
   c. paresthesia
   d. 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.
   a. aneurysmectomy
   b. arteriectomy
   c. carotid endarterectomy
   d. coronary artery bypass graft

FT.10. The term ____________ means bleeding from the ear.
   a. barotrauma
   b. otomycozis
   c. otopyorrhea
   d. otorrhagia

FT.11. The medical term meaning itching is ____________.
   a. perfusion
   b. pruritus
   c. purpura
   d. suppuration

FT.12. ____________ is a condition characterized by episodes of severe chest pain due to inadequate blood flow to the myocardium.
   a. Angina
   b. Claudication
   c. Cyanosis
   d. Myocardial infarction
FT.13. The greenish material that forms the first stools of a newborn is known as _________.
   a. colostrum
   b. lochia
   c. meconium
   d. vernix

FT.14. A/An ________ is the result of medical treatment that yields the exact opposite of normally-expected results.
   a. drug interaction
   b. paradoxical reaction
   c. placebo
   d. potentiation

FT.15. A ________ is a prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disease or disorder.
   a. differential diagnosis
   b. diagnosis
   c. prognosis
   d. syndrome

FT.16. ________ is a yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and the eyes.
   a. Vitiligo
   b. Jaundice
   c. Erythema
   d. 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.
   a. Colles’ fracture
   b. comminuted fracture
   c. osteoporotic hip fracture
   d. spiral fracture

FT.18. The term ________ describes excessive urination during the night.
   a. nocturia
   b. polydipsia
   c. polyuria
   d. urinary retention

FT.19. A closed sac associated with a sebaceous gland that contains yellow, fatty material is known as _________.
   a. comedo
   b. sebaceous cyst
   c. seborrheic dermatitis
   d. seborrheic keratosis

FT.20. The term ________ describes the condition commonly known as swollen glands.
   a. adenoiditis
   b. angitis
   c. lymphadenitis
   d. lymphangioma

FT.21. A/An ________ is a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of one or more muscles.
   a. adhesion
   b. contracture
   c. spasm
   d. sprain

FT.22. ________ is the respiratory disease commonly known as whooping cough.
   a. Coup
   b. Diphtheria
   c. Emphysema
   d. Pertussis

FT.23. The bone disorder of unknown cause that destroys normal bone structure and replaces it with scar-like tissue is known as _________.
   a. ankylosing spondylitis
   b. fibrous dysplasia
   c. Paget’s disease
   d. Wilms tumor

FT.24. ________ is an abnormal lateral curvature of the spine.
   a. Kyphosis
   b. Lordosis
   c. Lumbago
   d. Scoliosis
FT.25. The surgical creation of an artificial excretory opening between the ileum and the outside of the abdominal wall is a/an _________.
   a. colostomy
   b. enteropexy
   c. gastroptosis
   d. ileostomy

FT.26. Which examination technique is the visualization of body parts in motion by projecting x-ray images on a luminous fluorescent screen?
   a. computed tomography
   b. fluoroscopy
   c. magnetic resonance imaging
   d. radiography

FT.27. As the condition known as __________ progresses, the chest sometimes assumes an enlarged barrel shape.
   a. asthma
   b. diphtheria
   c. emphysema
   d. epistaxis

FT.28. The term _________ means to stop or control bleeding.
   a. hemorrhage
   b. hemostasis
   c. homeostasis
   d. thrombocytopenia

FT.29. An accumulation of pus in the fallopian tube is known as _________.
   a. leukorrhea
   b. otopyorrhea
   c. pyosalpinx
   d. salpingitis

FT.30. A __________ is the bruising of brain tissue as a result of a head injury.
   a. cerebral contusion
   b. concussion
   c. hydrocele
   d. meningocele

FT.31. The term ________ means vomiting blood.
   a. epistaxis
   b. hemarthrosis
   c. hematemesis
   d. 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.
   a. Auscultation
   b. Palpation
   c. Percussion
   d. Range of motion

FT.33. Abnormally rapid, deep breathing resulting in decreased levels of carbon dioxide at the cellular level is known as _________.
   a. apnea
   b. dyspnea
   c. hyperventilation
   d. hypoventilation

FT.34. The term __________ describes difficult or painful urination.
   a. dyspepsia
   b. dysphagia
   c. dystrophy
   d. dysuria

FT.35. A __________ is a false personal belief that is maintained despite obvious proof to the contrary.
   a. delusion
   b. dementia
   c. mania
   d. phobia

FT.36. In __________, the normal rhythmic contractions of the atria are replaced by rapid irregular twitching of the muscular wall of the heart.
   a. atrial fibrillation
   b. bradycardia
   c. tachycardia
   d. ventricular fibrillation
FT.37. The eye condition known as _________ is characterized by increased intraocular pressure.
   a. cataracts
   b. glaucoma
   c. macular degeneration
   d. monochromatism

FT.38. _________ is the presence of blood in the seminal fluid.
   a. Azoospermia
   b. Hematuria
   c. Hemospermia
   d. Prostatatorrhea

FT.39. The condition of common changes in the eyes that occur with aging is known as _________.
   a. hyperopia
   b. presbycusis
   c. presbyopia
   d. strabismus

FT.40. Which body cavity protects the brain?
   a. anterior
   b. cranial
   c. caudal
   d. ventral

FT.41. A hernia of the bladder through the vaginal wall is known as a _________.
   a. cystocele
   b. cystopexy
   c. vaginocele
   d. vesicovaginal fistula

FT.42. Which condition of a young child is characterized by the inability to develop normal social relationships?
   a. autism
   b. attention deficit disorder
   c. dyslexia
   d. mental retardation

FT.43. A ringing, buzzing, or roaring sound in one or both ears is known as _________.
   a. labyrinthitis
   b. syncope
   c. tinnitus
   d. vertigo

FT.44. A/an _________ is an outbreak of a disease occurring over a large geographic area that is possibly worldwide.
   a. endemic
   b. epidemic
   c. pandemic
   d. syndrome

FT.45. _________ is an abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
   a. Ascites
   b. Aerophagia
   c. Melena
   d. Steatosis

FT.46. A _________ is a small, flat, discolored lesion such as a freckle.
   a. macule
   b. papule
   c. plaque
   d. vesicle

FT.47. The Western blot test is used to _________.
   a. confirm an HIV infection
   b. detect hepatitis C
   c. diagnose Kaposi’s sarcoma
   d. test for tuberculosis

FT.48. The term _________ describes excessive uterine bleeding at both the usual time of menstrual periods and at other irregular intervals.
   a. dysmenorrhea
   b. hypermenorrhea
   c. menometrorrhagia
   d. oligomenorrhea

FT.49. _________ is a form of sexual dysfunction in which the penis is bent or curved during erection.
   a. Anorchism
   b. Peyronie’s disease
   c. Phimosis
   d. Priapism

FT.50. A/an _________ is an abnormal harsh or musical sound heard during auscultation of an artery.
   a. auscultation
   b. bruit
   c. rhonchus
   d. stridor
FT.51. The condition commonly known as wear-and-tear arthritis is ________.
   a. gouty arthritis
   b. osteoarthritis
   c. rheumatoid arthritis
   d. spondylosis

FT.52. The term ________ means to free a tendon from adhesions.
   a. tenodesis
   b. tenolysis
   c. tenorrhaphy
   d. tenoplasty

FT.53. The malignant condition known as ________ is distinguished by the presence of Reed-Sternberg cells.
   a. Hodgkin’s lymphoma
   b. leukemia
   c. non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma
   d. osteosarcoma

FT.54. The progressive, degenerative disease characterized by disturbance of structure and function of the liver is ________.
   a. cirrhosis
   b. hepatitis
   c. hepatomegaly
   d. jaundice

FT.55. ________ removes waste products directly from the bloodstream of patients whose kidneys no longer function.
   a. Diuresis
   b. Epispadias
   c. Hemodialysis
   d. Peritoneal dialysis

FT.56. The medical term for the condition commonly known as fainting is ________.
   a. comatose
   b. singultus
   c. stupor
   d. syncope

FT.57. ________ is a condition in which the oxygen supply is insufficient to a part of the body because of restricted blood flow.
   a. Angina
   b. Infarction
   c. Ischemia
   d. Perfusion

FT.58. A collection of blood in the pleural cavity is known as a ________.
   a. hemophilia
   b. hemoptysis
   c. hemostasis
   d. hemothorax

FT.59. The return of swallowed food into the mouth is known as ________.
   a. dysphagia
   b. emesis
   c. pyrosis
   d. regurgitation

FT.60. An inflammation of the lacrimal gland that can be a bacterial, viral, or fungal infection is known as ________.
   a. anisocoria
   b. dacryoadenitis
   c. exophthalmos
   d. 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 ________.
   a. albinism
   b. cyanosis
   c. jaundice
   d. melanosis

FT.62. The term ________ means excessive urination.
   a. enuresis
   b. oliguria
   c. overactive bladder
   d. polyuria
FT.63. The surgical removal of the gallbladder is known as a
   a. cholecystectomy
   b. cholecystostomy
   c. cholecystotomy
   d. choledocholithotomy

FT.64. An elevated ________ indicates the presence of inflammation in the body.
   a. complete blood cell count
   b. erythrocyte sedimentation rate
   c. platelet count
   d. total hemoglobin test

FT.65. A/An ________ is a groove or crack-like sore or break in the skin.
   a. abrasion
   b. fissure
   c. laceration
   d. ulcer

FT.66. A/An ________ injection is made into the fatty layer just below the skin.
   a. intradermal
   b. intramuscular
   c. intravenous
   d. subcutaneous

FT.67. The ________ has roles in both the immune and endocrine systems.
   a. pancreas
   b. pituitary
   c. spleen
   d. thymus

FT.68. The medical term ________ describes an inflammation of the brain.
   a. encephalitis
   b. mastitis
   c. meningitis
   d. myelitis

FT.69. The hormone secreted by fat cells is known as ________.
   a. interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
   b. growth hormone
   c. leptin
   d. neurohormone

FT.70. When the body has too much thyroid hormone due to taking too much thyroid hormone medication, the condition known as ________ develops.
   a. factitious hyperthyroidism
   b. goiter
   c. myxedema
   d. thyroid storm

FT.71. A/An ________ is acquired in a hospital or clinic setting.
   a. functional disorder
   b. iatrogenic illness
   c. idiopathic disorder
   d. nosocomial infection

FT.72. ________ is breast cancer at its earliest stage before the cancer has broken through the wall of the milk duct.
   a. Ductal carcinoma in situ
   b. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma
   c. Infiltrating lobular carcinoma
   d. Inflammatory breast cancer

FT.73. The term ________ describes an eye disorder that can develop as a complication of diabetes.
   a. diabetic neuropathy
   b. diabetic retinopathy
   c. papilledema
   d. 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 ________.
   a. cachexia
   b. anorexia nervosa
   c. bulimia nervosa
   d. malnutrition

FT.75. The term ________ means difficulty in swallowing.
   a. aerophagia
   b. dyspepsia
c. dysphagia
d. eructation

FT.76. A/An ______ occurs when a blood vessel in the brain leaks or ruptures.
   a. cerebral hematoma
   b. embolism
   c. hemorrhagic stroke
   d. ischemic stroke

FT.77. The hormonal disorder known as ______ results from the pituitary gland producing too much growth hormone in adults.
   a. acromegaly
   b. cretinism
   c. gigantism
   d. pituitarism

FT.78. The term ______ describes the condition commonly known an ingrown toenail.
   a. cryptorchidism
   b. onychocryptosis
   c. onychomycosis
   d. priapism

FT.79. An ________ is the instrument used to examine the interior of the eye.
   a. ophtalmoscope
   b. ophthalmoscope
   c. opthalmoscope
   d. ophthalmoscope

FT.80. A/An ________ is a protrusion of part of the stomach through the esophageal sphincter in the diaphragm.
   a. esophageal hernia
   b. esophageal varices
   c. hiatal hernia
   d. hiatal varices

FT.81. An ________ is a surgical incision made to enlarge the vaginal orifice to facilitate childbirth.
   a. episiorrhaphy
   b. episiotomy
   c. epispadias
   d. epistaxis

FT.82. Severe itching of the external female genitalia is known as ________ .
   a. colpitis
   b. leukorrhea
   c. oruitus vulvae
   d. vaginal candidiasis

FT.83. ________ is a urinary problem caused by interference with the normal nerve pathways associated with urination.
   a. Neurogenic bladder
   b. Overactive bladder
   c. Polyuria
   d. 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.
   a. endoscope
   b. speculum
   c. sphygmomanometer
   d. stethoscope

FT.85. A ________, also known as scab, is a collection of dried serum and cellular debris.
   a. crust
   b. nodule
   c. plaque
   d. scale

FT.86. A ________ is a type of cancer that occurs in blood-making cells found in the red bone marrow.
   a. carcinoma
   b. myeloma
   c. osteochondroma
   d. sarcoma
FT.87. __________ can occur when a foreign substance, such as vomit, is inhaled into the lungs.
   a. Aspiration pneumonia
   b. Bacterial pneumonia
   c. Mycoplasma pneumonia
   d. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

FT.88. The condition known as __________ , is ankylosis of the bones of the middle ear that causes a conductive hearing loss.
   a. labyrinthitis
   b. mastoiditis
   c. osteosclerosis
   d. otosclerosis

FT.89. The procedure known as __________ , is the surgical fusion of two bones to stiffen a joint.
   a. arthrodesis
   b. arthrolysis
   c. synovecctomy
   d. tenodesis

FT.90. The suffix __________ means rupture.
   a. -rrhage
   b. -rraphy
   c. -rrhea
   d. -rrhexis

FT.91. An abnormal fear of being in narrow or enclosed spaces is known as __________ .
   a. acrophobia
   b. agoraphobia
   c. arachnophobia
   d. claustrophobia

FT.92. __________ is the distortion, or impairment, of voluntary movement such as in a tic or spasm.
   a. Bradykinesia
   b. Dyskinesia
   c. Hyperkinesia
   d. Myoclonus

FT.93. Which structure secretes bile?
   a. gallbladder
   b. liver
   c. pancreas
   d. spleen

FT.94. __________ is the process of recording electrical brain wave activity.
   a. Echoencephalograph
   b. Electroencephalography
   c. Electromyography
   d. Electroneuromyography

FT.95. The suffix __________ means surgical fixation.
   a. -rrhagia
   b. -rraphy
   c. -rrhea
   d. -rrhexis

FT.96. The eye condition that causes the loss of central vision, but not total blindness, is known as __________ .
   a. cataracts
   b. glaucoma
   c. macular degeneration
   d. presbyopia

FT.97. A/An __________ is performed to remove excess skin for the elimination of wrinkles.
   a. ablation
   b. blepharoplasty
   c. rhytidectomy
   d. sclerotherapy

FT.98. The condition known as __________ describes total paralysis affecting only one side of the body.
   a. hemiparesis
   b. hemiplegia
   c. paraplegia
   d. 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. adrenocorticotropic hormone
   b. calcitonin
   c. cortisol
   d. epinephrine
| FT.1. | C |
| FT.2. | D |
| FT.3. | B |
| FT.4. | C |
| FT.5. | B |
| FT.6. | B |
| FT.7. | A |
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| FT.9. | C |
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| FT.12. | A |
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| FT.14. | B |
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| FT.32. | C |
| FT.33. | C |
| FT.34. | D |
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| FT.36. | A |
| FT.37. | B |
| FT.38. | C |
| FT.39. | C |
| FT.40. | B |
| FT.41. | A |
| FT.42. | A |
| FT.43. | C |
| FT.44. | C |
| FT.45. | A |
| FT.46. | A |
| FT.47. | A |
| FT.48. | C |
| FT.49. | B |
| FT.50. | B |
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| FT.54. | A |
| FT.55. | C |
| FT.56. | D |
| FT.57. | C |
| FT.58. | D |
| FT.59. | D |
| FT.60. | B |
| FT.61. | C |
| FT.62. | C |
| FT.63. | A |
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| FT.65. | B |
| FT.66. | D |
| FT.67. | D |
| FT.68. | A |
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| FT.70. | A |
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| FT.96. | C |
| FT.97. | C |
| FT.98. | B |
| FT.99. | C |
| FT.100. | A |
Comprehensive Medical Terminology Review. This section, which follows Chapter 15, is designed to help you prepare for your final examination. It includes study tips, practice exercises, and a simulated final test; however, be aware that none of these questions are from the actual final test. Medical Terminology CourseMate includes: n An interactive eBook, with highlighting, note taking, and search capabilities n Interactive learning tools including: n Quizzes n Flashcards n Animations n Mobile downloads n and more! Go to login.cengagebrain.com to access these resources, and look for this icon to find resources related to your text in Medical Terminology CourseMate. 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. Students learn medical terminology and achieve a high level of competence. It combines the format Medical Terminology for Dummies. 388 Pages·2009·3.32 MB·7,633 Downloads. terms. Timed self-quizzes: When you feel you’ve Medical Terminology for Dummies. 388 Pages·2015·3.59 MB·7,275 Downloads·New! Grasp and retain the fundamentals of medical terminology quickly and easily Don’t know a carcinoma Medical Terminology. 744 Pages·2003·17.26 MB·5,654 Downloads.Â Bring medical terminology to life with Davi-Ellen Chabners bestselling The Language of Medicine Medical Terminology An Illustrated Guide. 745 Pages·2003·16.63 MB·1,185 Downloads. 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.