

Medical Terminology Chapter 1 Test

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. The term "cesarean section" is an example of an acronym.
- ___ 2. The symbol for female is ♀.
- ___ 3. The plural of vertebra is vertebri.
- ___ 4. Pain and itching are examples of symptoms.
- ___ 5. A prognosis is a prediction of the probable outcome of a disease.
- ___ 6. An acute diagnosis is one which begins slowly and lasts a long time.
- ___ 7. A legal document that memorializes a patient's voluntary agreement to a specific procedure or treatment is a consent form.
- ___ 8. The branch of medicine that deals with the physiologic characteristics of aging along with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the aged is geriatrics.
- ___ 9. The branch of medicine that deals with the study and treatment of the blood and blood-forming tissues is cardiology.
- ___ 10. The prefix "per-" means around, surrounding.

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 11. The term "biopsy" is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.
- ___ 12. The term "geriatrics" is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.
- ___ 13. The term "thermometer" is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.
- ___ 14. The term "gastritis" is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.
- ___ 15. The term "arthroplasty" is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

- c. instrument.
- ___ 16. The term "orthopedics" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 17. The term "psychiatrist" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 18. The term "hepatitis" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 19. The term "gastrectomy" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 20. The term "osteotomy" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 21. The term "cardiology" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 22. The term "appendectomy" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 23. The term "ophthalmodynia" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 24. The term "cardiomegaly" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 25. The term "endoscope" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.
- ___ 26. The term "osteotome" is an example of a(n):
a. diagnosis/condition. d. specialist.
b. procedure. e. discipline.
c. instrument.

Medical Terminology Chapter 2 Test

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. The normal dynamic process of balance needed to maintain a healthy body is hemostasis.
- ___ 2. Epithelial tissue acts as an internal or external covering for organs.
- ___ 3. The thyroid is an organ in the urinary system.
- ___ 4. A directional term for the back of the body is dorsal.
- ___ 5. Prone means lying on one's back.
- ___ 6. Ipsilateral means on the opposite side.
- ___ 7. The mediastinum is in the thoracic cavity.
- ___ 8. The diaphragm is the space between the lungs.
- ___ 9. Inguinal regions are the same as ileac regions.
- ___ 10. McBurney's point is in the RLQ.
- ___ 11. Frontal and coronal planes are the same.
- ___ 12. The areas superior to the lumbar abdominopelvic regions are the hypochondriac regions.
- ___ 13. Phren/o is a combining form for the mediastinum.
- ___ 14. The coronal plane separates the sides.
- ___ 15. An oblique plane divides the body at a slanted angle.

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 16. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the umbilical region?
 - a. hypochondriac
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilical
 - d. lumbar
 - e. iliac
- ___ 17. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the left lumbar region?
 - a. left hypochondriac
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilical
 - d. left lumbar
 - e. iliac
- ___ 18. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right lumbar region?
 - a. right hypochondriac
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilical
 - d. right lumbar
 - e. right iliac
- ___ 19. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the hypogastric region?

- a. hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. lumbar
- e. hypogastric

_____ 20. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right hypochondriac region?

- a. left hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. right lumbar
- e. right iliac

_____ 21. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the epigastric region?

- a. hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. hypogastric
- e. iliac

_____ 22. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the epigastric region?

- a. hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. lumbar
- e. iliac

_____ 23. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the hypogastric region?

- a. hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. lumbar
- e. iliac

_____ 24. Which abdominopelvic region is below the ribs?

- a. hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. lumbar
- e. iliac

_____ 25. Which abdominopelvic region is medial to the iliac region?

- a. hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. lumbar
- e. hypogastric

Medical Terminology Chapter 3 Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. Fibrous bands of tissue that attach bone to bone are:
a. muscles. c. tendons.
b. ligaments. d. fasciae.
- ___ 2. Bones are the site of a continual process of blood formation called:
a. hematopoiesis. c. hemolysis.
b. osteoporosis. d. erythremia.
- ___ 3. The outer covering of bone is the:
a. endosteum. c. matrix.
b. epiphyseal plate. d. periosteum.
- ___ 4. A synonym for a sinus is a(n):
a. matrix. c. crest.
b. antrum. d. fissure.
- ___ 5. Cells that build bone are:
a. osteoblasts. c. osteoclasts.
b. osteocytes. d. osteons.
- ___ 6. The combining form for the tailbone is:
a. coccyg/o. c. lumb/o.
b. cervic/o. d. sacr/o.
- ___ 7. The upper arm bone is the:
a. femur. c. radius.
b. humerus. d. ulna.
- ___ 8. The term for the lateral protrusion of the scapula that forms the highest point of the shoulder is:
a. xiphoid process. c. acromion process.
b. clavicle. d. olecranon.
- ___ 9. A freely moveable articulation is called a synovial joint or a(n):
a. synarthrosis. c. diarthrosis.
b. amphiarthrosis. d. bursa.
- ___ 10. The sternocleidomastoid muscle attaches to the sternum, ____, and the mastoid process.
a. scapula c. humerus
b. breastbone d. clavicle
- ___ 11. Rhabdomy/o is the combining form for:
a. striated muscle. c. heart muscle.
b. smooth muscle. d. ligaments and muscles.
- ___ 12. Another term for clubfoot is:
a. talipes. c. scoliosis.
b. torticollis. d. bunion.
- ___ 13. A traumatic injury to a joint involving the soft tissue (muscles, ligaments, and tendons) is a:
a. dislocation. c. sprain.

- b. subluxation. d. strain.
- ___ 14. A ___ fracture is one in which the bone is broken, but does not rupture the skin.
 a. complicated c. compound
 b. closed d. compression
- ___ 15. A congenital or acquired condition that manifests itself as a contraction of muscles of the neck is:
 a. torticollis. c. spinal stenosis.
 b. talipes. d. ankylosing spondylitis.
- ___ 16. A fracture in which the supporting structure of the bone tissue collapses is called a(n) ___ fracture.
 a. greenstick c. compression
 b. hairline d. impacted
- ___ 17. A fairly common, painful enlargement and inflammation of the first metatarsophalangeal joint is:
 a. clavus. c. contracture.
 b. bunion. d. gnathalgia.
- ___ 18. A compression injury that manifests itself as fluctuating pain, numbness, and paresthesia of the hand caused by compression of the median nerve at the wrist is:
 a. TMJ c. DJD
 b. CTS d. EMG
- ___ 19. An inflammatory joint disease believed to be autoimmune in nature that normally occurs in a population aged 20 to 45 years is:
 a. ankylosing spondylitis. c. osteoarthritis.
 b. rheumatoid arthritis. d. carpal tunnel syndrome.
- ___ 20. A usually severe condition characterized by fatigue and progressive muscle weakness, especially of the face and throat, is:
 a. fibromyalgia. c. achondroplasia.
 b. muscular dystrophy. d. myasthenia gravis.
- ___ 21. A bone that is partially out of its joint is a:
 a. sprain. c. dislocation.
 b. strain. d. subluxation.
- ___ 22. Loss of bone mass resulting in the bones being fragile and at risk for fractures is:
 a. osteomalacia. c. osteoporosis.
 b. osteomyelitis. d. osteoarthritis.
- ___ 23. Surgical puncture of a joint is:
 a. arthrocentesis. c. arthroplasty.
 b. arthrodesis. d. arthrotomy.
- ___ 24. An artificial body part constructed to replace missing limbs, eyes, or other body parts is a(n):
 a. sequestrum. c. amputation.
 b. contracture. d. prosthesis.
- ___ 25. Radiographic imaging procedure of the spinal canal after injection of a contrast medium is:
 a. EMG. c. DEXA.
 b. myelography. d. arthrography.
- ___ 26. T1 is a bone in the:
 a. neck. c. lower back.
 b. upper back. d. tailbone.
- ___ 27. Any raised or projected area of bone is a(n):

- a. patellar
- b. femoral

- c. malleolar
- d. metatarsal

Medical Terminology Chapter 4 Test

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. The sebaceous glands produce sweat.
- ___ 2. Ungu/o is a combining form for the nails.
- ___ 3. Another term for the corium is the hypodermis.
- ___ 4. Onych/o is a combining form for the nails.
- ___ 5. Any visible, localized abnormality of the skin tissue is a lesion.
- ___ 6. A superficial burn is the same as a first-degree burn.
- ___ 7. The scaly or dry crust that results from a burn is termed pyrexia.
- ___ 8. A Tzanck test is used to diagnose herpes zoster and herpes simplex.
- ___ 9. A fungal test may be used to diagnose cystic fibrosis.
- ___ 10. An instrument to remove split-skin grafts is a dermatome.

Completion

Complete each sentence or statement.

- 11. Hidr/o is a combining form for _____.
- 12. The plural of petechia is _____.
- 13. Parasitic infestation caused by mites is termed _____.
- 14. The medical term for a wart is _____.
- 15. Which degree of burn is a partial-thickness burn? _____
- 16. What is the term for destruction of tissue by burning with thermal heat? _____
- 17. What is the term for the first step in wound treatment, involving removal of dirt and debris?

- 18. What is the surgical operation to remove wrinkles? _____
- 19. In this chapter, H is the abbreviation for _____.
- 20. What is the abbreviation for pressure ulcer? _____

Medical Terminology Chapter 5 Test

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. The process of chewing is mastication.
- ___ 2. The first part of the large intestine is the cecum.
- ___ 3. The small circular folds in the small intestines are rugae.
- ___ 4. Bile emulsifies fats.
- ___ 5. Bile is stored in the pancreas.
- ___ 6. Cholesterol is a fatty substance found in plant and animal tissues.
- ___ 7. Pyorrhea is a discharge of pus often seen in gingivitis.
- ___ 8. Leukoplakia is a healthy condition of white teeth.
- ___ 9. A cold sore is termed herpetic stomatitis.
- ___ 10. An inward telescoping of the intestines is intussusception.
- ___ 11. A benign growth that may occur in the intestines is a polyp.
- ___ 12. An inguinal hernia is the same as a femoral hernia.
- ___ 13. A stool culture tests for increased enzymes.
- ___ 14. An endoscope is an instrument to visualize the inside of the body.
- ___ 15. A barium enema is used to detect abnormalities of the esophagus.
- ___ 16. A blood test to detect possible jaundice is a Hemocult test.
- ___ 17. A real time visualization using x-rays of the body is fluoroscopy.
- ___ 18. An anastomosis is a new connection between two hollow structures.
- ___ 19. An anastomosis between parts of the small and large intestines is a duodenoileostomy.
- ___ 20. A new opening for the colon to the abdominal wall is a colostomy.

Completion

Complete each sentence or statement.

- 21. The medical term for swallowing is _____.
- 22. The term for a joining of two hollow structures is _____.
- 23. The medical term for the muscle between the stomach and the duodenum is _____.
- 24. Varicose veins in the lower rectum or the anus are _____.

25. An inflammation of the peritoneum that most commonly occurs when an inflamed appendix bursts is acute _____.

Medical Terminology Chapter 6 Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. An inflammation of the renal pelvis of the kidney is:
 - a. pyelonephritis.
 - b. pyonephritis.
 - c. glomerulonephritis.
 - d. nephrosis.
- ___ 2. What is a condition of sugar in the urine?
 - a. glycosuria
 - b. hematuria
 - c. hyperglycemia
 - d. dysuria
- ___ 3. An individual who is not able to release urine has:
 - a. urinary retention.
 - b. urinary incontinence.
 - c. urgency.
 - d. diuresis.
- ___ 4. The term for bed-wetting is:
 - a. enuresis.
 - b. diuresis.
 - c. nocturia.
 - d. edema.
- ___ 5. Metabolic disease caused by an absolute or relative deficiency of insulin is:
 - a. hyperglycemia.
 - b. hyperinsulinism.
 - c. diabetes insipidus.
 - d. diabetes mellitus.
- ___ 6. An inherited disorder characterized by an enlargement of the kidneys caused by many bilateral renal cysts is:
 - a. cystitis.
 - b. vesiculitis.
 - c. polycystic kidney disease.
 - d. nephrosis.
- ___ 7. A synonym for urolithiasis is urinary:
 - a. colic.
 - b. calyces.
 - c. calculi.
 - d. cortices.
- ___ 8. What is a prolapse or sagging of the kidney?
 - a. nephropathy
 - b. nephroptosis
 - c. nephroptysis
 - d. renal failure
- ___ 9. What is an abnormal group of symptoms in the kidney, characterized by proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, and edema?
 - a. nephroptosis
 - b. nephrosis
 - c. nephritic syndrome
 - d. pyelonephritis
- ___ 10. A dark color present on a urinalysis may indicate:
 - a. dehydration.
 - b. UTI.
 - c. diabetes insipidus.
 - d. diabetes mellitus.
- ___ 11. What is a test of kidney function that compares the rate at which nitrogenous waste is removed from the blood by comparing its concentration in the blood and urine over a 24-hour period?
 - a. BUN
 - b. CAPD
 - c. ESWL
 - d. creatinine clearance test
- ___ 12. Instrument to measure the specific gravity of urine is a:
 - a. UA.
 - c. urinalysis.

- b. urometer. d. catheter.
- ___ 13. Destruction of the adhesions of the urethra is:
a. urethropexy. c. urethroplasty.
b. urethrolysis. d. urethrectomy.
- ___ 14. Calcium oxalate and uric acid are examples of:
a. acidifiers/alkalizers. c. antispasmodics.
b. stone prevention agents. d. diuretics.
- ___ 15. Renal dialysis that uses a machine to cleanse the blood is:
a. HD. c. ESWL.
b. CAPD. d. ESRD.

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 16. The trigone is the area between the hilum of the kidney and the medulla.
- ___ 17. Severe pain associated with stones lodged in the ureter is dysuria.
- ___ 18. An instrument to crush stones in the urinary bladder is a urinometer.
- ___ 19. A hollow flexible tube that can be inserted through the urethra into the bladder to drain urine is a catheter.
- ___ 20. An individual who has kidneys that have abruptly stopped functioning may have ARF on his medical record.

Medical Terminology Chapter 7 Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. A combination of male (or female) parenchymal and stromal reproductive tissue is a:
a. gamete. c. genitalia.
b. gonad. d. coitus.
- ___ 2. A combining form for the male gonad is:
a. spermat/o. c. epididym/o.
b. vas/o. d. orchid/o.
- ___ 3. A sex hormone responsible for the growth and development of male sex characteristics is:
a. T₃. c. gonadotropic hormone.
b. T₄. d. testosterone.
- ___ 4. The combining form for the vessel that carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra is:
a. vesicul/o. c. ven/o.
b. vas/o. d. semin/i.
- ___ 5. The term for sexual intercourse is:
a. ejaculation. c. copulation.
b. conception. d. circumcision.
- ___ 6. A sperm penetrates and unites with an ovum in:
a. conception. c. ejaculation.
b. copulation. d. circumcision.
- ___ 7. A combining form for the penis is:
a. balan/o. c. preputi/o.
b. phall/o. d. test/o.
- ___ 8. The condition of no living sperm in the semen is:
a. anorchism. c. azoospermia.
b. aspermia. d. oligospermia.
- ___ 9. Inflammation of the glans penis is:
a. balanitis. c. epididymitis.
b. orchiditis. d. prostatitis.
- ___ 10. An abnormal dilation of the veins of the spermatic cord that can lead to infertility is:
a. testicular torsion. c. vesiculitis.
b. hypospadias. d. varicocele.
- ___ 11. An inflammation of a seminal vesicle, normally associated with prostatitis, is:
a. epididymitis. c. vesiculitis.
b. prostatitis. d. bulbourethritis.
- ___ 12. What is a synonym for orchitis?
a. testitis c. epididymitis
b. balanitis d. prostatitis
- ___ 13. A painless, red pustule usually appearing in the first stage of syphilis is a:
a. condyloma. c. chancre.

- b. verruca. d. nodule.
- ___ 14. Inflammation of the urethra caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Mycoplasma genitalium*, or *Ureaplasma urealyticum* is:
 a. NGU. c. HSV-2.
 b. HPV. d. Gc.
- ___ 15. A genital wart is referred to as a:
 a. chancre. c. condyloma.
 b. verruca. d. nodule.
- ___ 16. What is a form of the herpes virus transmitted through sexual contact, causing recurring painful vesicular eruptions?
 a. NGU c. HSV-2
 b. HPV d. VDRL
- ___ 17. A blood test for prostatic hypertrophy is:
 a. BPH. c. TURP.
 b. PSA. d. DRE.
- ___ 18. What is removal of both gonads in the male or female?
 a. castration c. exenteration
 b. circumcision d. evacuation
- ___ 19. Removal of the prepuce is:
 a. an orchidectomy. c. castration.
 b. a prostatectomy. d. circumcision.
- ___ 20. Syphilis is treated with:
 a. antivirals. c. antibiotics.
 b. antiimpotence drugs. d. saw palmetto.

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 21. The testes are suspended in a sac called the epididymis.
- ___ 22. The spermatic cord includes the vas deferens along with arteries, veins, and nerves.
- ___ 23. The tissue that produces sex cells is parenchymal.
- ___ 24. Both parenchymal and stromal tissue make up the genitalia.
- ___ 25. An accumulation of fluid in the epididymis is a hydrocele.
- ___ 26. If a disorder is asymptomatic, it means that there are no symptoms.
- ___ 27. A genital wart is called a chancre.
- ___ 28. A test to diagnose syphilis is an FTA-ABS.
- ___ 29. A PSA is done to test for prostatic hypertrophy.
- ___ 30. Castration means removal of the penis in males.