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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What does carcin(o) mean?
   a. Cancer
   b. Disease
   c. Pathology
   d. Tumor

   ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

2. What does idi(o) mean?
   a. Disease
   b. Individual
   c. Physician or treatment
   d. Self

   ANS: B REF: p. 39 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Classification of Disease

3. What does staphyl(o) mean?
   a. Bacteria
   b. Grapelike cluster
   c. Spheric bacteria
   d. Twisted

   ANS: B REF: p. 41 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Classification of Disease

4. What does hist(o) mean?
   a. Head
   b. Living
   c. Tissue
   d. Tumor

   ANS: C REF: p. 46 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

5. What does pyr(o) mean?
   a. Fire
   b. Heat
   c. Pus
   d. Sensation

   ANS: A REF: p. 51 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

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6. What does scler(o) mean?
   a. Condition
   b. Hard
   c. Soft
   d. Split

   ANS: B REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

7. What does -phobia mean?
   a. Abnormal fear
   b. Excessive preoccupation
   c. Prolapse
   d. Surgical fixation

   ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

8. What does -cele mean?
   a. Cancer
   b. Hernia
   c. Stone
   d. Stupor

   ANS: B REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

9. What type of condition is indicated by -emia?
   a. Blood
   b. Hardening
   c. Nutritional deficiency
   d. Poisoning

   ANS: A REF: p. 39 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
   TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

10. What does scop(o) mean?
    a. An instrument
    b. To destroy
    c. To examine
    d. To repair

    ANS: C REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

11. What does troph(o) mean?
    a. A state of well-being
    b. A state of ill health
    c. Movement
    d. Nutrition

    ANS: D REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.

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TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

12. What does -lytic mean?
    a. Capable of destroying
    b. Process of destroying
    c. That which destroys
    d. That which is destroyed

    ANS: A REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

13. Which term means drawing in or out by suction?
    a. Aspiration
    b. Autopsy
    c. Biopsy
    d. Histology

    ANS: A REF: p. 61
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

14. What does -metry mean?
    a. An instrument used to measure
    b. An instrument used for viewing
    c. Process of measuring
    d. Process of visually examining

    ANS: C REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

15. What does -lith mean?
    a. Abnormal condition, sometimes an increase
    b. Calculus or stone
    c. Inflammation
    d. Speech

    ANS: B REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

16. What does -genic mean?
    a. Produced by or in
    b. Producing or forming
    c. Motion
    d. Seizure

    ANS: A REF: p. 39 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Classification of Disease

17. Which combining form means muscle?
    a. Log(o)
    b. My(o)

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c. Onc(o)
d. Rhin(o)

ANS: B REF: p. 46
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

18. Which suffix means a person who shows excessive preoccupation for something?
a. -mania
b. -maniac
c. -phobia
d. -phobic

ANS: B REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

19. What does leps(o) mean?
a. Ingest
b. Movement
c. Seizure
d. Stupor

ANS: C REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

20. What does ptosis mean?
a. Enlarged
b. Herniation
c. Prolapse
d. Surgical repair

ANS: C REF: p. 49
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

21. Which term means a cancerous tumor?
a. Carcinogen
b. Carcinogenesis
c. Carcinoma
d. Oncology

ANS: C REF: p. 48 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

22. What is ophthalmitis?
a. Any disease of the eye
b. Inflammation of the eye
c. Paralysis of the eye
d. Ptosis of the eye

ANS: B REF: p. 49 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

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23. Which term means pertaining to the brain?
    a. Cerebral
    b. Cephalometer
    c. Cephalometry
    d. Encephalocele

    ANS: A REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

24. What does kleptomania mean?
    a. An uncontrollable impulse to steal unneeded objects
    b. Excessive fear of fires
    c. Excessive preoccupation with fires
    d. Excessive preoccupation with one's appearance

    ANS: A REF: p. 50 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

25. Which term means pertaining to the breast?
    a. Mammary
    b. Mammoplasty
    c. Mastoptosis
    d. Mastitis

    ANS: A REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

26. What is the meaning of peritoneum?
    a. A membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities
    b. A muscular structure that surrounds the cerebrum
    c. An enzyme that brings about a chemical change in another substance
    d. The white outer part of the eyeball

    ANS: A REF: p. 51
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

27. What does microscopy mean?
    a. An instrument for viewing very small objects
    b. Any instrument used in a visual examination
    c. The process of viewing very small objects
    d. Visually examining

    ANS: C REF: p. 53
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

28. What does pathogenic mean?
    a. Any agent or microorganism that causes disease
    b. Any disease caused by infectious organisms

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c. Capable of causing disease
d. The study of disease

ANS: C REF: p. 40
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

29. What does lactase mean?
a. A hormone that brings about production of milk
b. An enzyme that acts on the main sugar found in milk
c. The main sugar found in milk
d. The production of milk

ANS: B REF: p. 51
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

30. What is a phagocyte?
a. A red blood cell
b. A white blood cell
c. Any cell that can ingest and destroy particulate substances
d. Any substance that can destroy a cell

ANS: C REF: p. 54
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

31. Which of the following is a group of neurologic disorders characterized by seizures?
a. Epilepsy
b. Kleptomania
c. Pyromania
d. Pyrophobia

ANS: A REF: p. 54 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

32. Which term means measurement of the head?
a. Cephalometer
b. Cephalometry
c. Encephalometry
d. Ophthalmometry

ANS: B REF: p. 54
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

33. Which of the following is a hereditary condition in which there is absence of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes?
a. Albinism
b. Albino
c. Chloropia

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d. Xanthoderma

ANS: A REF: p. 55 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

34. Which term means the study of life and living things?
a. Biology
b. Cytology
c. Pathology
d. Toxicology

ANS: A REF: p. 38
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Function First

35. Which term means a diagnostic procedure whereby tissue is removed from a living person?
a. Autopsy
b. Biology
c. Biopsy
d. Postmortem

ANS: C REF: p. 61
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

36. Which statement is true of organic diseases?
a. They are associated with a demonstrable physical change in the body.
b. They are generally psychological disorders.
c. They are marked by signs or symptoms but no physical changes.
d. They are the same as iatrogenic disorders.

ANS: A REF: p. 38
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

37. Which of the following is true of an iatrogenic disorder?
a. It is a hospital-acquired infection.
b. It develops without an apparent or known cause.
c. It is an unfavorable response to medical treatment.
d. It is capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

ANS: C REF: p. 39
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

38. Which of the following is not a means of transmission of a communicable disease?
a. Indirectly via substances
b. Via carriers called vectors
c. Via congenital anomalies
d. Directly by contact with discharges from an infected person

ANS: C REF: p. 40

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OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

39. Which of the following is not a type of microorganism?
    a. Calculus
    b. Fungi
    c. Protozoa
    d. Virus

    ANS: A REF: p. 40
    OBJ: List or recognize four general types of microorganisms.
    TOP: Classification of Disease

40. Which term means pertaining to the eyelid?
    a. Blepharal
    b. Ophthalmopathy
    c. Peritoneum
    d. Ptosis

    ANS: A REF: p. 52
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

41. Which of the following terms means a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes caused by a deficiency of oxygen in the blood?
    a. Albinism
    b. Cyanosis
    c. Erythroderma
    d. Xanthoderma

    ANS: B REF: p. 55 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

42. Which term means pertaining to the windpipe?
    a. Otic
    b. Pharyngeal
    c. Pneumonic
    d. Tracheal

    ANS: D REF: p. 52
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

43. What is the meaning of the term hernia?
    a. A thin sheet of tissue that lines various body cavities
    b. An abnormal condition that sometimes means an increase
    c. An abnormal condition that sometimes means hardening
    d. Protrusion of all or part of an organ through the wall of the cavity that contains it

    ANS: D REF: p. 47
    OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their

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meanings. TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

44. Which term means a condition that is characterized by a yellow discoloration of the skin?
    a. Chlorosis
    b. Cyanosis
    c. Dermatitis
    d. Jaundice

    ANS: D REF: p. 56 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

45. Which of the following means destruction of red blood cells that results in the liberation of hemoglobin?
    a. Hemolysin
    b. Hemolysis
    c. Hemolytic
    d. Hemolyze

    ANS: B REF: p. 53 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

46. Which of the following means a dark pigment that naturally occurs in the hair, skin, and eyes?
    a. Albinism
    b. Cyanogens
    c. Melanin
    d. Xanthogen

    ANS: C REF: p. 55 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

47. Which of the following replicate only within a cell of a living plant or animal?
    a. Bacteria
    b. Diplococcic
    c. Staphylococci
    d. Viruses

    ANS: D REF: p. 41
    OBJ: List or recognize four general types of microorganisms.
    TOP: Classification of Disease

48. What does pyromaniac mean?
    a. A person who has unfounded fear of fire
    b. A person who is preoccupied with seeing or setting fires
    c. Excessive preoccupation with seeing or setting fires
    d. Excessive preoccupation with one's appearance

    ANS: B REF: p. 51 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

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49. Seth had a surgical procedure and developed an infection with MRSA bacteria. Which statement is true of this type of infection?
    a. MRSA bacteria are a type of streptococci.
    b. MRSA bacteria are resistant to many of the most powerful antibiotics.
    c. MRSA bacteria are smaller than the smallest virus.
    d. Methicillin is used to treat MRSA infections.

    ANS: B REF: p. 43
    OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Chapter Abbreviations

50. Which of the following refers to a substance that inhibits the growth of microorganisms without necessarily killing them?
    a. Aerobe
    b. Anaerobe
    c. Antiseptic
    d. Bactericidal agent

    ANS: C REF: p. 70 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Classification of Disease

51. Which of the following specifically means the use of pathogenic biologic agents to cause terror in a population?
    a. Bioterrorism
    b. Botulism
    c. Dissemination
    d. Weapon of mass destruction

    ANS: A REF: p. 45
    OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

52. What does the suffix -oma mean?
    a. Head
    b. Living
    c. Tissue
    d. Tumor

    ANS: D REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

53. Which of the following is true of an idiopathic disease?
    a. It is a hospital-acquired infection.
    b. It develops without an apparent or known cause.
    c. It is an unfavorable response to medical treatment.
    d. It is capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

    ANS: B REF: p. 39
    OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

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54. What does -osis mean?
    a. Condition
    b. Hard
    c. Soft
    d. Split

    ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

55. Which of the following is true of the suffix -scope?
    a. It describes a condition.
    b. It is a process.
    c. It is a state of nutrition.
    d. It is an instrument.

    ANS: D REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

56. What does kinesi(o) mean?
    a. A state of well-being
    b. A state of ill health
    c. Movement
    d. Nutrition

    ANS: C REF: p. 52
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

57. What does -lysin mean?
    a. Capable of destroying
    b. Process of destroying
    c. That which destroys
    d. That which is destroyed

    ANS: C REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

58. What does tox(o) mean?
    a. Chemical
    b. Paralysis
    c. Poison
    d. Stupor

    ANS: C REF: p. 69 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

59. What does -meter mean?
    a. An instrument used to measure
    b. An instrument used for viewing
    c. Process of measuring
    d. Process of visually examining

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ANS: A REF: p. 52
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

60. What does phas(o) mean?
    a. Abnormal condition, sometimes an increase
    b. Formation or development
    c. Inflammation
    d. Speech

ANS: D REF: p. 52
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

61. What does -genesis mean?
    a. Produced by or in
    b. Producing or forming
    c. Motion
    d. Seizure

ANS: B REF: p. 39 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Classification of Disease

62. What does phag(o) mean?
    a. Ingest
    b. Movement
    c. Seizure
    d. Stupor

ANS: A REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

63. Which combining form means knowledge or words?
    a. Log(o)
    b. My(o)
    c. Onc(o)
    d. Rhin(o)

ANS: A REF: p. 52
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

64. What does pleg(o) mean?
    a. Cancer
    b. Disease
    c. Paralysis
    d. Tumor

ANS: C REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

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65. Which suffix means excessive preoccupation?
    a. -mania
    b. -maniac
    c. -phobia
    d. -phobic

    ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

66. What does -megaly mean?
    a. Enlargement
    b. Herniation
    c. Prolapsed
    d. Surgical repair

    ANS: A REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

67. What does -itis mean?
    a. A hardened condition
    b. A noninflammatory condition
    c. A softened condition
    d. Inflammation

    ANS: D REF: p. 47 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Classification of Disease

68. What does -schisis mean?
    a. Condition
    b. Hard
    c. Soft
    d. Split

    ANS: D REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

69. What does schist(o) mean?
    a. A parasite
    b. A virus
    c. Formation or development
    d. Split

    ANS: D REF: p. 52 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

70. What does carcinogenesis mean?
    a. A cancerous tumor
    b. Anything that causes cancer
    c. The production or origin of cancer
    d. The study of cancer and all its aspects

    ANS: C REF: p. 39 | p. 53 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.

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TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

71. What is ophthalmopathy?
    a. Any disease of the eye
    b. Inflammation of the eye
    c. Paralysis of the eye
    d. Ptosis of the eye

    ANS: A REF: p. 50 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

72. Which term means herniation of part of the brain through an opening in the skull?
    a. Cerebral
    b. Cephalometer
    c. Cephalometry
    d. Encephalocele

    ANS: D REF: p. 48 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

73. What is the term for any disorder caused by defective nutrition or metabolism?
    a. Sclerosis
    b. Cyanosis
    c. Albinism
    d. Dystrophy

    ANS: D REF: p. 54
    OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

74. What does pyromania mean?
    a. A person who is preoccupied with fires
    b. Excessive fear of fires
    c. Excessive preoccupation with seeing or setting fires
    d. Excessive preoccupation with one's appearance

    ANS: C REF: p. 51 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

75. Which term means inflammation of the breast?
    a. Mammary
    b. Mammoplasty
    c. Mastoptosis
    d. Mastitis

    ANS: D REF: p. 49
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

76. Which term means any disease of the ear?
    a. Blepharal

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b. Otopathy
c. Neurosis
d. Ptosis

ANS: B REF: p. 50
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

77. Which term means an individual with congenital absence of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes?
a. Albinism
b. Albino
c. Chloropia
d. Xanthoderma

ANS: B REF: p. 55 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

78. Which term means the study of the structure, composition, and functions of tissue?
a. Biologist
b. Biology
c. Histologist
d. Histology

ANS: D REF: p. 61
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

79. Which term means a yellow coloration of the skin?
a. Albinism
b. Cyanosis
c. Erythroderma
d. Xanthoderma

ANS: D REF: p. 56 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

80. What does the term *pathogen* mean?
a. Any agent or microorganism that causes disease
b. Any disease caused by infectious organisms
c. Capable of causing disease
d. The study of disease

ANS: A REF: p. 40
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Classification of Disease

81. Which term means a specialist in the science or study of poisons?
a. Toxic
b. Toxin
c. Toxicologist

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d. Toxicology

ANS: C REF: p. 70 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

82. Which of the following terms does not mean an examination of the organs and tissues of a body after death?
a. Autopsy
b. Biopsy
c. Postmortem
d. Post mortem

ANS: B REF: p. 61
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

83. Which of the following correctly classifies an infection of a surgical wound?
a. Iatrogenic
b. Idiopathic
c. Contagious
d. Vector borne

ANS: A REF: p. 39
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Classification of Disease

84. Which term means an instrument used to measure the head?
a. Cephalometer
b. Cephalometry
c. Encephalometer
d. Ophthalmometry

ANS: A REF: p. 54
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

85. Which of the following is a type of throat infection?
a. Genital herpes
b. Ringworm
c. Staphylococcal pneumonia
d. Streptococcal pharyngitis

ANS: D REF: p. 43
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Classification of Disease

86. What is a microscope?
a. An instrument for viewing very small objects.
b. Any instrument used in a visual examination.
c. The process of viewing very small objects.
d. Visually examining.

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ANS: A REF: p. 53
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

87. Which of the following indicates an altered immune system that reacts to one's own cells?
a. Autoimmune disease
b. Degenerative disorder
c. Infectious disease
d. Nutritional deficiency

ANS: A REF: p. 38
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

88. Which of the following is caused by pathogenic protozoa?
a. Athlete's foot
b. Genital warts
c. Gonorrhea
d. Malaria

ANS: D REF: p. 45
OBJ: List or recognize four general types of microorganisms.
TOP: Classification of Disease

89. Why are MRSA infections a particular problem?
a. Fungal infections are always more difficult to treat than bacterial infections.
b. MRSA infections are resistant to many of the most powerful antibiotics.
c. There are no antibiotics to treat MRSA infections.
d. There are no specific tests for MRSA organisms.

ANS: B REF: p. 43
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

90. Which statement is true of the combining form staphyl(o)?
a. It describes the virulence of a given organism.
b. It has two meanings.
c. It means pertaining to iatrogenic disorders.
d. It means pertaining to nosocomial infections.

ANS: B REF: pp. 43-33 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Classification of Disease

91. Which of the following characteristics does not describe high-priority agents that pose a risk to national security?
a. They can cause public panic.
b. They cause high mortality.
c. They are not easily disseminated.
d. They can be easily distributed over a general area.

ANS: C REF: p. 45

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OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

92. Which of the following means a substance that causes destruction of red blood cells?
    a. Hemolysin
    b. Hemolysis
    c. Hemolytic
    d. Hemolyze

    ANS: A REF: p. 53 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

93. Which term means inflammation of a gland?
    a. Adenitis
    b. Albinism
    c. Dermatitis
    d. Rhinitis

    ANS: A REF: p. 49
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

94. What does otopathy mean?
    a. Any disease of the ear
    b. Dystrophic ear
    c. Inflammation of the ear
    d. Malignant tumor of the ear

    ANS: A REF: p. 50 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

95. Which of the following describes an agent that may be used to kill cancer cells?
    a. Cytotoxic
    b. Herniated
    c. Narcotic
    d. Ptosis

    ANS: A REF: p. 71
    OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
    TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

96. What does osteitis mean?
    a. Any disease of the bone
    b. Bone dystrophy
    c. Bone tumor
    d. Inflammation of the bone

    ANS: D REF: p. 49 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
    TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

97. Which of the following suffixes means surgical puncture to aspirate or remove fluid?

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a. -ectomy
b. -pexy
c. -centesis
d. -tripsy

ANS: C REF: p. 71 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

98. Which of the following is a verb that means to destroy red blood cells and cause them to release hemoglobin?
a. Hemolysin
b. Hemolysis
c. Hemolytic
d. Hemolyze

ANS: D REF: p. 53 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

99. Which career involves working with MRIs, CTs, and sonography?
a. Embryologist
b. Radiologic technologist
c. Clinical psychologist
d. Protozoon

ANS: B REF: p. 78
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Pharmacology Section

100. What does lactose mean?
a. A hormone that brings about production of milk
b. An enzyme that acts on the main sugar found in milk
c. The main sugar found in milk
d. The production of milk

ANS: C REF: p. 51 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

101. Which of the following is an illuminated optical instrument for the visualization of the interior of a body cavity or organ?
a. Catheter
b. Electrogram
c. Endoscope
d. Stoma

ANS: C REF: p. 63
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

102. What does excision mean?
a. Cutting into
b. Cutting out

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c. Surgical repair
d. Suture

ANS: B REF: p. 71
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

103. Which of the following means the introduction of a hollow flexible tube into a vessel or cavity of the body?
a. Catheterization
b. Endoscopy
c. Palpation
d. Thermotherapy

ANS: A REF: p. 64
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

104. Which of the following is often included when taking the vital signs of a patient but is not strictly a vital sign?
a. Body temperature
b. Blood pressure
c. Pulse rate
d. Respiration rate

ANS: B REF: p. 59
OBJ: Identify the procedures used during a physical examination.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

105. Which of the following is not a surgical suffix?
a. -plasty
b. -malacia
c. -rrhaphy
d. -stomy

ANS: B REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

106. Which of the following is not a combining form for a body structure?
a. Aden(o)
b. Append(o)
c. Nephr(o)
d. Tom(o)

ANS: D REF: p. 65
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

107. Which combining form is not generally associated with radiology?
a. Ech(o)
b. Fluor(o)

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c. Opt(o)
d. Son(o)

ANS: C REF: p. 65
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

108. What is the meaning of thermometer?
a. An instrument that projects an x-ray image on a monitor
b. An instrument used in percussion
c. An instrument used to measure temperature
d. Measurement of the amount of heat in a substance

ANS: C REF: p. 59
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

109. Which of the following is not related to enlargement or stretching of a structure or part?
a. -ectasia
b. -emesis
c. Dilation
d. Dilatation

ANS: B REF: p. 57
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

110. What is the term for the pressure exerted by the circulating blood on the walls of the arteries and veins and on the chambers of the heart?
a. Auscultation
b. Blood pressure
c. Pulse
d. Respiration rate

ANS: B REF: p. 60
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

111. Which of the following is not a name for the process of imaging deep structures of the body by sending and receiving high-frequency sound waves?
a. Sonography
b. Tomography
c. Ultrasonography
d. Ultrasound

ANS: B REF: p. 67
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

112. In which of the following does the examiner tap the body with the fingertips or fist?
a. Auscultation

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b. Inspection
c. Palpation
d. Percussion

ANS: D REF: p. 61
OBJ: Identify the procedures used during a physical examination.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

113. What does aden(o) mean?
a. Gland
b. Hand
c. Intestine
d. Kidney

ANS: A REF: p. 46 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Classification of Disease

114. Which of the following is not true of the suffix -stasis?
a. It has the same meaning as the term stasis.
b. It is used to describe only abnormal conditions.
c. It is used to mean controlling.
d. It is used to mean stopping.

ANS: B REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

115. Which of the following is not true of the suffix -edema?
a. It can also be used as a word that can stand alone.
b. It is often seen in elephantiasis.
c. It means abnormal softening.
d. It means swelling.

ANS: C REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

116. Which of the following suffixes means a record?
a. -gram
b. -graph
c. -graphy
d. -scopy

ANS: A REF: p. 57 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

117. What does -penia mean?
a. Cramp
b. Deficiency
c. Excessive
d. Rupture

ANS: B REF: p. 57 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

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118. What is the term for the rhythmic expansion of an artery that occurs as the heart beats?
a. Amniocentesis
b. Approximate
c. Percussion
d. Pulse

ANS: D REF: p. 59
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

119. Which of the following is a hollow flexible tube that can be inserted into a vessel or cavity of the body to deliver or remove fluids?
a. Cannula
b. Endoscope
c. Radiogram
d. Stoma

ANS: A REF: p. 64
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

120. Which of the following is not a common skin closure?
a. Colectomy
b. Tape
c. Staple
d. Interrupted suture

ANS: A REF: p. 73
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

121. Which term means surgical removal of the appendix?
a. Appendectomy
b. Appendiocentesis
c. Appendorrhaphy
d. Appendotomy

ANS: A REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

122. What does incision mean?
a. Aspiration
b. Cutting into
c. Cutting out
d. Draining

ANS: B REF: p. 71
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

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123. Which term means any of various ways of stitching together cut or torn edges of tissue?
a. Amnion
b. Dilatation
c. Otoplasty
d. Suture

ANS: D REF: p. 73
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

124. Cynthia is pregnant. The obstetrician removes a small amount of amniotic fluid for the purpose of analysis. What is the name of the procedure?
a. Amniocentesis
b. Amniorrhaphy
c. Amniorrhexis
d. Amniotomy

ANS: A REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

125. Which term means partial or total excision of a nerve?
a. Neural
b. Neurectomy
c. Neuron
d. Neurorrhaphy

ANS: B REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

126. What are the fibrous structures that form when two structures abnormally attach to each other?
a. Adhesions
b. Angiomas
c. Neurons
d. Remissions

ANS: A REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

127. What does ophthalmotomy mean?
a. Incision of the eyeball
b. Inflammation of the eye
c. Irrigation of the eye
d. Surgical removal of the eyeball

ANS: A REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with

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their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

128. Which term means surgical repair of the ear?
a. Otalgia
b. Otoplasty
c. Otoscope
d. Otoscopy

ANS: B REF: p. 73
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

129. What does stoma mean?
a. A small opening
b. Destruction of tissue
c. Uniting a wound by stitches
d. Viewing with a special instrument

ANS: A REF: p. 73
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

130. Which term means surgical repair of blood vessels?
a. Angioplasty
b. Angiotomy
c. Vasostomy
d. Vasovasostomy

ANS: A REF: p. 73
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

131. What does osteotomy mean?
a. An instrument used to cut bone
b. An instrument used to examine bone
c. Cutting of a bone
d. Resembling bone

ANS: C REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

132. Which term means the opening into the trachea through which a tube may be inserted?
a. Tracheotome
b. Tracheoplasty
c. Tracheotomy
d. Tracheostomy

ANS: D REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

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133. Which of the following is a type of computerized radiographic technique using radioactive substances to examine the metabolic activity of body structures?
a. Computerized axial tomography
b. Magnetic resonance imaging
c. Positron emission tomography
d. Sonography

ANS: C REF: p. 67
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

134. What of the following is not true of colonoscopy?
a. It is a procedure that uses an instrument called a coloscope.
b. It is the same as coloscopy.
c. It means examination of the lining of the colon.
d. It provides a means of examining the stomach.

ANS: D REF: p. 73
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

135. Which term means removal of a breast?
a. Mammalgia
b. Mammoplasty
c. Mastectomy
d. Mastitis

ANS: C REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

136. Which statement is not true of encephalotomy?
a. It has the same meaning as encephaloplasty.
b. It is a surgical procedure.
c. It means incision of the brain.
d. It means the same as cerebrotomy.

ANS: A REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

137. Which term means the identification of a disease or condition by a scientific evaluation?
a. Diagnosis
b. Dilatation
c. Prognosis
d. Therapy

ANS: A REF: p. 56
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

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138. Which term means an abnormal softening of the eye?
a. Ophthalmodynia
b. Ophthalmomalacia
c. Ophthalmoplasty
d. Ophthalmoscopy

ANS: B REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

139. Which is not true of otalgia?
a. It is the same as otodynia.
b. It means a pain in the ear.
c. It means an earache.
d. It means examination of the ear.

ANS: D REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

140. What does emesis mean?
a. Abnormal softening
b. Flow or discharge
c. The material expelled in vomiting
d. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues

ANS: C REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

141. Ernest has a procedure in which the electrical impulses of the heart are recorded. What is the name of the procedure?
a. Echocardiogram
b. Electrocardiogram
c. Electrocardiograph
d. Electrocardiography

ANS: D REF: p. 61
OBJ: Identify the procedures used during a physical examination.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

142. What is the term for objective evidence of an illness or disordered function?
a. Scope
b. Sign
c. Stasis
d. Symptom

ANS: B REF: p. 56
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

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143. Which of the following is the use of radiopaque materials to make internal organs visible on x-ray images?
a. Contrast imaging
b. Computed tomography
c. Magnetic resonance imaging
d. Sonography

ANS: A REF: p. 66
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

144. Which of the following is a technique for visualizing internal structures based on the magnetic properties of chemical elements within the body?
a. CT
b. Fluoroscopy
c. MRI
d. Nuclear medicine

ANS: C REF: p. 68
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

145. Which of the following involves administering radiopharmaceuticals to a patient orally, into the vein, or by inhalation?
a. Blepharoplasty
b. Colorrhaphy
c. Nuclear medicine
d. Sonography

ANS: C REF: p. 67
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

146. Which of the following is a lighted instrument that is used to examine the eye?
a. Ophthalmalgia
b. Ophthalmoscope
c. Ophthalmoscopy
d. Optical grid

ANS: B REF: p. 62 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

147. What is a coloscope?
a. A recording instrument
b. An instrument used in colonoscopy
c. An instrument used in electrocardiography
d. Examination of the colon

ANS: B REF: p. 73 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

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148. What is the name of the instrument that projects an x-ray image on a screen in order for the radiologist to view the activity of an organ in real time?
a. Fluoroscope
b. Fluoroscopy
c. Radiograph
d. Radiography

ANS: A REF: p. 66
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

149. Keesha wishes to have surgery to enlarge her breasts. Which of the following procedures would be performed?
a. Augmentation mammoplasty
b. Augmentation mastotomy
c. Progressive mammography
d. Progressive mastectomy

ANS: A REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

150. What does malacia mean?
a. A softening
b. Flow or discharge
c. The material expelled in vomiting
d. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues

ANS: A REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

151. In which of the following does the examiner listen for the sounds within the body, often using a stethoscope?
a. Auscultation
b. Inspection
c. Palpation
d. Percussion

ANS: A REF: p. 61
OBJ: Identify the procedures used during a physical examination.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

152. Which of the following is an instrument used to listen to heart sounds, breathing, and intestinal action?
a. Cannula
b. Catheter
c. Fluoroscope
d. Stethoscope

ANS: D REF: p. 60 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.

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TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

153. Which of the following means the introduction of a lighted optical instrument to visualize the interior of a body cavity or organ?
a. Catheterization
b. Electrography
c. Endoscopy
d. Stomy

ANS: C REF: p. 63 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

154. Which of the following means an instrument placed in the mouth and used for measuring body temperature?
a. Axillary thermometer
b. Oral thermometer
c. Rectal thermometer
d. Tympanic thermometer

ANS: B REF: p. 59 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

155. Which of the following measures temperature of the eardrum?
a. Axillary thermometer
b. Oral thermometer
c. Rectal thermometer
d. Tympanic thermometer

ANS: D REF: p. 59 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

156. Which of the following statements is not true of radiation therapy?
a. It destroys cancerous cells but does not affect normal cells.
b. It is also called radiation oncology.
c. It is used in the treatment of cancer.
d. The source of the radiation can be either externally or internally implanted.

ANS: A REF: p. 70
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

157. Which term means treatment with heat?
a. Thermotherapy
b. Cryotherapy
c. Radiation therapy
d. Pharmacotherapy

ANS: A REF: p. 70
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

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158. In which of the following does the examiner feel the texture, size, consistency, and location of certain body parts with the hands?
a. Auscultation
b. Inspection
c. Palpation
d. Percussion

ANS: C REF: p. 61
OBJ: Identify the procedures used during a physical examination.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

159. Which term describes a person who is able to walk?
a. Ambulant
b. Amniotic
c. Analgesic
d. Anesthetic

ANS: A REF: p. 61
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

160. Which term specifically means treatment of disease with drugs?
a. Antineoplastic
b. Pharmaceutic
c. Pharmacotherapy
d. Therapeutic value

ANS: C REF: p. 75
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Pharmacology

161. Which suffix means pain?
a. -algia
b. -penia
c. -oid
d. -rrhage

ANS: A REF: p. 57
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

162. What does anesthesia mean?
a. Characterized by loss of feeling
b. Producing loss of feeling
c. Loss of sensation or the ability to feel pain
d. Pertaining to the sense of beauty or to sensation

ANS: C REF: p. 76
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Pharmacology

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163. Which term specifically means a drug that relieves pain?
a. Analgesic
b. Anesthetic
c. Pharmaceutical
d. Narcotic

ANS: A REF: p. 76
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Pharmacology

164. Which of the following is one definition of approximate?
a. To bring close together by suture or other means
b. To cause a physical injury to body tissue by accidental means
c. To cut out or remove
d. To destroy tissue or loosen adhesions

ANS: A REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

165. Which term means plastic surgery on the nose, either reconstructive or cosmetic?
a. Angioplasty
b. Blepharoplasty
c. Ophthalmoplasty
d. Rhinoplasty

ANS: D REF: p. 73 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

166. Which term means using very cold temperatures to treat disease?
a. Chemotherapy
b. Cryotherapy
c. Radiation therapy
d. Thermotherapy

ANS: B REF: p. 70
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

167. Which of the following statements is true of absorbable sutures?
a. Adhesive sprays are examples of absorbable sutures.
b. They are designed to be digested over time by body enzymes.
c. They are designed to become embedded in scar tissue over time.
d. They are not designed to be left within the body cavity.

ANS: B REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

168. What is the name for abnormal stones formed in body tissues and usually associated with the urinary tract or the gallbladder or its ducts?

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a. Neurons
b. Calculi
c. Hemolytics
d. Carcinogens

ANS: B REF: p. 50
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

169. Which term means loosening of adhesions surrounding a nerve?
a. Neurectomy
b. Neurolysis
c. Neurotomy
d. Neurotripsy

ANS: B REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

170. What is the name of the instrument used in cerebrotomy?
a. Cerebroscope
b. Encephalotome
c. Ophthalmoscope
d. Ophthalmotome

ANS: B REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

171. What does edema mean?
a. A deficiency of needed substances
b. Flow or discharge
c. The material expelled in vomiting
d. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues

ANS: D REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

172. Which term means surgical repair of the eye?
a. Ophthalmalgia
b. Ophthalmoplasty
c. Ophthalmotomy
d. Optometrics

ANS: B REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

173. Which term means surgical fixation of the colon?
a. Colectomy

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b. Colopexy
c. Colorrhaphy
d. Coloscopy

ANS: B REF: p. 73
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

174. Which term means a painful eye?
a. Ophthalmalgia
b. Ophthalmitis
c. Ophthalmomalacia
d. Otodynia

ANS: A REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

175. Which of these terms does not have a suffix that pertains to surgery?
a. Calcipenia
b. Cerebrotomy
c. Chiroplasty
d. Mastectomy

ANS: A REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

176. Which term means surgical crushing of a nerve?
a. Neurectomy
b. Neurolysis
c. Neurotomy
d. Neurotripsy

ANS: D REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

177. Which term means suturing of a vessel?
a. Angioplasty
b. Angiorrhaphy
c. Vasostomy
d. Vasovasostomy

ANS: B REF: p. 73
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

178. What does osteoid mean?
a. An instrument used to cut bone
b. An instrument used to examine bone
c. Cutting of a bone

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d. Resembling bone

ANS: D REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

179. What is the meaning of the term *amnion*?
a. A group of organs acting together as a body system.
b. An artificial opening that is created for the purpose of removing fluids or for irrigation of an organ.
c. An organ with specialized cells that secrete or excrete materials not related to its own metabolism.
d. One of the membranes surrounding an unborn child.

ANS: D REF: p. 72 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

180. Which term means surgical repair of the breast?
a. Mammalgia
b. Mammoplasty
c. Mastitis
d. Mastectomy

ANS: B REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

181. What is the term for subjective evidence of an illness as perceived by the patient?
a. Scope
b. Sign
c. Stasis
d. Symptom

ANS: D REF: p. 56
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

182. Which term means pain of the eye?
a. Ophthalmodynia
b. Ophthalmomalacia
c. Ophthalmoplasty
d. Ophthalmoscopy

ANS: A REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

183. Which is true of otoscopy?
a. It means an earache.
b. It means an instrument used to examine the ear.
c. It means any lighted instrument used for the purpose of examination.
d. It means examination of the ear.

ANS: D REF: p. 62

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OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

184. Which statement is not true of dilatation?
a. It is a synonym for dilation.
b. It means rupture.
c. The suffix -ectasia means dilatation.
d. The suffix -ectasis means dilatation.

ANS: B REF: p. 57
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

185. What does calcipenia mean?
a. A deficiency of calcium
b. A diagnostic procedure that incorporates calcium
c. Discharge of calcium
d. Enlargement of an organ resulting from calcium

ANS: A REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

186. Which term means an enlarged heart?
a. Cardiomegaly
b. Cerebrotomy
c. Chiroplasty
d. Mammoplasty

ANS: A REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

187. Which term is not a surgical term?
a. Adenectomy
b. Blepharoplasty
c. Elephantiasis
d. Osteotomy

ANS: C REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

188. Which term means twitching of the eyelid?
a. Blepharal
b. Blepharectomy
c. Blepharedema
d. Blepharospasm

ANS: D REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

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189. Which term means a painful ear?
a. Ophthalmalgia
b. Ophthalmitis
c. Ophthalmomalacia
d. Otodynia

ANS: D REF: p. 58 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

190. Patty has a procedure in which the electrical impulses of the heart are recorded. What is the name of the instrument used?
a. Echocardiograph
b. Electrocardiogram
c. Electrocardiograph
d. Electrocardiography

ANS: C REF: p. 61 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

191. Which term means incision of the brain?
a. Calcipenia
b. Cerebrotomy
c. Chiroplasty
d. Mammoplasty

ANS: B REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

192. What does chiroplasty mean?
a. Plastic surgery of the eye
b. Plastic surgery of the eyelid
c. Surgical repair of the hand
d. Writer's cramp

ANS: C REF: p. 72 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

193. Which term is not a radiologic procedure?
a. Computed tomography
b. Electrocardiography
c. Echography
d. Fluoroscopy

ANS: B REF: p. 62
OBJ: Recognize several types of diagnostic imaging procedures.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

194. Which term means surgical repair of the eyelid?
a. Adenectomy
b. Angioplasty

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c. Blepharoplasty
d. Blepharospasm

ANS: C REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

195. Which of the following is not true of nosocomial infections?
a. They are hospital-acquired.
b. They are not present or incubating prior to admission to a hospital.
c. They develop without an apparent or known cause.
d. They are acquired 72 hours or longer after admission to a hospital.

ANS: C REF: p. 39
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

196. Which of the following is not a major type of microorganism?
a. Bacteria
b. Viruses
c. Fungi
d. Vectors

ANS: D REF: p. 40
OBJ: List or recognize four general types of microorganisms.
TOP: Classification of Disease

197. Which term means the process of destroying bone?
a. Osteoid
b. Osteolysis
c. Osteomalacia
d. Osteotomy

ANS: B REF: p. 46 | p. 71 OBJ: Match word parts with their meanings.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

198. The pediatrician observes that a baby has a rash. How would you classify the rash?
a. Scope
b. Sign
c. Stasis
d. Symptom

ANS: B REF: p. 56
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

199. Which of the following is not a diagnostic term?
a. Blepharoplasty
b. Colonoscopy
c. Ophthalmoscopy
d. Otoscopy

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ANS: A REF: p. 71
OBJ: Write the meaning of surgical and nonsurgical therapeutic terms or match them with their meanings. TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

200. Which term describes a substance that does not permit the passage of x-rays?
a. Radiopaque
b. Roentgen
c. Roentgenology
d. X-radiation

ANS: A REF: p. 65
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

COMPLETION

1. Cutting of a bone is a(n) _____.

ANS: osteotomy

REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

2. Cramp or twitching is a(n) _____.

ANS: spasm

REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

3. Discharge from the ear is_____.

ANS: otorrhea

REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

4. Examination of the eye is a(n) _____.

ANS: ophthalmoscopy

REF: p. 62
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

5. Excision of a gland is a(n)_____.

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ANS: adenectomy

REF: p. 75
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

6. Incision into the trachea is a(n) _____.

ANS: tracheotomy

REF: p. 74
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

7. Instrument used to examine the ear is the _____.

ANS: otoscope

REF: p. 62
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

8. Predicted outcome of a disease is a(n)_____.

ANS: prognosis

REF: p. 56
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

9. Surgical repair of the eye is known as _____.

ANS: ophthalmoplasty

REF: p. 72
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

10. Swelling of the eyelid is _____.

ANS: blepharedema

REF: p. 58
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

11. Having a short and relatively severe course is _____.

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ANS: acute

REF: p. 38
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

12. Pertaining to injury is termed_____.

ANS: traumatic

REF: p. 38
OBJ: Recognize several terms associated with diseases and disorders or write their meanings. TOP: Classification of Disease

13. The presence of bacteria in the blood is _____.

ANS: bacteremia

REF: p. 41
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Classification of Disease

14. A deviation from what is regarded as normal is a(n)_____.

ANS: anomaly

REF: p. 39 OBJ: List or recognize seven general causes of disease.
TOP: Classification of Disease

15. Defective nutrition or metabolism is _____.

ANS: dystrophy

REF: p. 54
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

16. Inflammation of the tonsils is _____.

ANS: tonsillitis

REF: p. 49
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

17. Pertaining to the head is termed _____.

ANS: cephalic

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REF: p. 49
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

18. A suffix that is also a term meaning prolapse of the eyelids is_____.

ANS: ptosis

REF: p. 49
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

19. Red blood cells are _____.

ANS: erythrocytes

REF: p. 55
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

20. Stones are _____.

ANS: calculi

REF: p. 50
OBJ: Write the meanings of the word parts and use them to build and analyze terms.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

21. If the following word is spelled correctly, write "Correct" as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Dilitation _____.

ANS: Dilatation

REF: p. 57 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

22. If the following word is spelled correctly, write "Correct" as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Eckography _____.

ANS: Echography

REF: p. 65 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

23. If the following word is spelled correctly, write "Correct" as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Electrocardiograf _____.

ANS: Electrocardiograph

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REF: p. 61 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

24. If the following word is spelled correctly, write “Correct” as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Stomak _____.

ANS: Stomach

REF: p. 63 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

25. If the following word is spelled correctly, write “Correct” as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Therapeutic _____

ANS: Correct

REF: p. 69 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

26. If the following word is spelled correctly, write “Correct” as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Adenopathy _____

ANS: Correct

REF: p. 49 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

27. If the following word is spelled correctly, write “Correct” as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Biopsy _____

ANS: Correct

REF: p. 61 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

28. If the following word is spelled correctly, write “Correct” as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Osteitis _____

ANS: Correct

REF: p. 49 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

29. If the following word is spelled correctly, write “Correct” as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Xantoderma _____

ANS: Xanthoderma

REF: p. 56 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.

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TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

30. If the following word is spelled correctly, write "Correct" as the answer. If not, correctly spell the misspelled word. Mamary _____

ANS: Mammary

REF: p. 52 OBJ: Spell medical terms accurately.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

31. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Blepharedema (blef-uh-ri-dē-muh)

ANS: 4

REF: p. 85 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

32. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Cryotherapy (krī-ō-ther-uh-pē)

ANS: 3

REF: p. 85 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Therapeutic Interventions

33. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Malacia (muh-lā-shuh)

ANS: 2

REF: p. 86 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

34. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Sonography (suh-nog-ruh-fē)

ANS: 2

REF: p. 87 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

35. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Ultrasound (ul-truh-sound)

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ANS: 1

REF: p. 87 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

36. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Cephalometry (sef-uh-lom-uh-tre)

ANS: 3

REF: p. 85 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

37. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Dystrophic (dis-tro-fik)

ANS: 2

REF: p. 85 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

38. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Epilepsy (ep-i-lep-se)

ANS: 1

REF: p. 86 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

39. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Streptococcal (strep-to-kok-ul)

ANS: 3

REF: p. 87 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Classification of Disease

40. Syllables are shown for the following term. Indicate the primary accented syllable in the term by typing which numbered syllable receives the primary accent: 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Virulence (vir-u-luns)

ANS: 1

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REF: p. 87 OBJ: Pronounce medical terms correctly.
TOP: Classification of Disease

41. Write the meaning of the abbreviation: ECG _____.

ANS: Electrocardiogram

REF: p. 61 OBJ: Recognize or use abbreviations presented in this chapter.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

42. Write the meaning of the abbreviation: PET _____.

ANS: Positron emission tomography

REF: p. 67 OBJ: Recognize or use abbreviations presented in this chapter.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

43. Write the meaning of the abbreviation: WNL _____.

ANS: Within normal limits

REF: p. 57 OBJ: Recognize or use abbreviations presented in this chapter.
TOP: Diagnosis of Disease

44. Write the meaning of the abbreviation: Rx _____.

ANS: Prescription

REF: p. 75 OBJ: Recognize or use abbreviations presented in this chapter.
TOP: Pharmacology

45. Write the meaning of the abbreviation: WHO _____.

ANS: World Health Organization

REF: p. 78 OBJ: Recognize or use abbreviations presented in this chapter.
TOP: Classification of Disease

MATCHING

Match terms with their appropriate category.

a. Anatomical term
b. Diagnostic test or procedure
c. A disease or disorder (pathology)
d. Surgical term
e. Nonsurgical therapeutic term

1. Thermotherapy
2. Coloscopy

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3. Chiroplasty
4. Thorax
5. Phobia

1. ANS: E REF: p. 70
   OBJ: Categorize terms as anatomy, diagnostic test or procedure, pathology, surgery, or nonsurgical therapy. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions
2. ANS: B REF: p. 73
   OBJ: Categorize terms as anatomy, diagnostic test or procedure, pathology, surgery, or nonsurgical therapy. TOP: Diagnosis of Disease
3. ANS: D REF: p. 72
   OBJ: Categorize terms as anatomy, diagnostic test or procedure, pathology, surgery, or nonsurgical therapy. TOP: Therapeutic Interventions
4. ANS: A REF: p. 46
   OBJ: Categorize terms as anatomy, diagnostic test or procedure, pathology, surgery, or nonsurgical therapy. TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders
5. ANS: C REF: p. 47
   OBJ: Categorize terms as anatomy, diagnostic test or procedure, pathology, surgery, or nonsurgical therapy. TOP: Introduction to Diseases and Disorders

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