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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Suture of a blood vessel is called:
   a. angiectomy.
   b. angioplasty.
   c. angiorrhaphy.
   d. angiotomy.

   ANS: C REF: p. 29 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

2. Surgical puncture of the thin membrane that surrounds the fetus is called:
   a. adenectomy.
   b. amniocentesis.
   c. angiorrhexis.
   d. glycolysis.

   ANS: B REF: p. 29 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

3. Pain along the course of a nerve is called:
   a. neuralgia.
   b. neurocele.
   c. neuroplasty.
   d. neurosis.

   ANS: A REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

4. Protrusion of all or part of an organ through the wall of a cavity that contains it is called:
   a. a hernia.
   b. dilatation.
   c. edema.
   d. emesis.

   ANS: A REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

5. A term that means stretching of a structure is:
   a. dilatation.
   b. ptosis.
   c. prolapse.
   d. spasm.

   ANS: A REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

6. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues that results in swelling is called:
   a. dilatation.
   b. edema.
   c. emesis.
   d. ptosis.

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ANS: B REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

7. Excessive preoccupation with fire is termed:
   a. hydrophobia.
   b. kleptomania.
   c. paranoia.
   d. pyromania.

   ANS: D REF: p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

8. *Carcinoma* is:
   a. an abnormal fear of something.
   b. another term for cancer.
   c. any disease of a body structure.
   d. excessive preoccupation with illness.

   ANS: B REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

9. *Prolapse* means:
   a. cramping.
   b. discharge.
   c. sagging.
   d. rupture.

   ANS: C REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

10. A word that is also a suffix that means *stopping or controlling* is:
    a. edema.
    b. mania.
    c. ptosis.
    d. stasis.

    ANS: D REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

11. Surgical repair of the eye is:
    a. ophthalmalgia.
    b. ophthalmological.
    c. ophthalmoplasty.
    d. ophthalmorrhagia.

    ANS: C REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

12. A surgical procedure to increase the size of the breasts is:
    a. augmentation mammoplasty.
    b. mammography.
    c. mastitis.
    d. reduction mammoplasty.

    ANS: A REF: p. 32
    TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structure

13. Partial or total excision of a nerve is called:

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a. neurectomy.
b. neurology.
c. neuroplasty.
d. neurosis.

ANS: A REF: p. 32 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

14. A surgical procedure in which the colon is sutured to the abdominal wall is:
a. colonoscopy.
b. colopexy.
c. coloscopy.
d. colostomy.

ANS: B REF: p. 32 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

15. A term that means *vomiting* is:
a. amnion.
b. emesis.
c. endocrine.
d. forensic.

ANS: B REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

16. The branch of medicine concerned with the administration of drugs or agents that produce loss of feeling is:
a. anesthesiologist.
b. anesthesiology.
c. immunologist.
d. immunology.

ANS: B REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

17. The physician who specializes in intestinal and gastric disorders is a:
a. gastroenterologist.
b. gastroenterology.
c. gerontologist.
d. gerontology.

ANS: A REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

18. The medical specialty that is devoted to treating diseases of the female reproductive organs, including the breasts, is:
a. gerontology.
b. gynecology.
c. pathology.
d. urology.

ANS: B REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

19. A term that means *uniting a wound by stitches* is:
a. excision.
b. incision.
c. surgical puncture.

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d. suture.

ANS: D REF: p. 29 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

20. A term that means the *opposite of malignant* is:
a. benign.
b. cancerous.
c. obstetric.
d. ptosis.

ANS: A REF: p. 23 TOP: Medical Terms

21. Inflammation of the eye is called:
a. ophthalmalgia.
b. ophthalmitis.
c. ophthalmopathy.
d. ophthalmorrhexis.

ANS: B REF: p. 39 TOP: Medical Terms

22. Herniation of the brain through an opening in the skull is called:
a. craniectomy.
b. craniotomy.
c. encephalocele.
d. encephalopathy.

ANS: C REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

23. The term *cardiologist* means:
a. a heart specialist.
b. any disease of the heart.
c. inflammation of the heart muscle.
d. study of the heart and its associated diseases.

ANS: A REF: p. 20 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

24. Rupture of the eyeball is termed:
a. ophthalmocentesis.
b. ophthalmorrhexis.
c. otorrhexis.
d. otorrhea.

ANS: B REF: p. 39 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

25. Cramping of the hand is:
a. chirosis.
b. cholestasis.
c. chirospasm.
d. colostomy.

ANS: C REF: p. 31 | p. 40 TOP: Word Parts and Combining Forms

26. Which of the following terms means *dilation of a blood or lymph vessel*?

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a. Angioplasty
b. Casotomy
c. Vascular
d. Angiectasis

ANS: D REF: p. 36 | p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

27. Any skin condition in which inflammation is not generally a symptom is termed:
a. cutaneous.
b. dermatitis.
c. dermatopathy.
d. dermatosis.

ANS: D REF: p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

28. Controlling the flow of blood in a vein by means of compression is called:
a. angiectasia.
b. phlebostasis.
c. vasoplasty.
d. venosis.

ANS: B REF: p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

29. *Calcipenia* means:
a. abnormal fear of taking calcium.
b. deficiency of calcium in the body.
c. excessive preoccupation with taking calcium.
d. loss of calcium owing to excessive vomiting.

ANS: B REF: p. 37 TOP: Medical Terms

30. *Lithiasis* is:
a. a condition in which a stone is present.
b. a membrane or sac enclosing a stone.
c. an unexpected symptom for a particular disease.
d. the presence of disease.

ANS: A REF: p. 40 TOP: Medical Terms

31. The medical specialty that studies the nature and cause of disease is:
a. cardiology.
b. dermatology.
c. pathology.
d. urology.

ANS: C REF: p. 18 | p. 25 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

32. A term that means *pertaining to the ear* is:
a. dermatologic.
b. neural.
c. ophthalmic.
d. otic.

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ANS: D REF: p. 24 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

33. An enzyme that acts on lactose is:
    a. lactase.
    b. lactic.
    c. lactogen.
    d. lactone.

    ANS: A REF: p. 42 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

34. An enzyme that breaks down fat is:
    a. adipose.
    b. amylase.
    c. lipase.
    d. lipid.

    ANS: C REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

35. *Amylolysis* is:
    a. an enzyme that breaks down fat.
    b. an enzyme that breaks down starch.
    c. digestion of starch.
    d. excessive preoccupation with fats in the diet.

    ANS: C REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

36. A drug or agent that is capable of producing a complete or total loss of feeling is called an:
    a. anesthesia.
    b. anesthetic.
    c. anesthetist.
    d. esthetic.

    ANS: B REF: p. 26 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

37. A medical specialty that is particularly concerned with malignant tumors and their treatment is called:
    a. endocrinology.
    b. oncology.
    c. ophthalmologist.
    d. pathology.

    ANS: B REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

38. Which of the following terms refers to an enzyme that breaks down protein?
    a. Protease
    b. Proteinous
    c. Proteogenesis
    d. Proteolysis

    ANS: A REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

39. A term that means *excessive vomiting* is:
    a. edema.

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b. hyperemesis.
c. hypoglycemia.
d. hysteria.

ANS: B REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

40. A method of sorting patients according to their need for care is called:
a. geriatrics.
b. hospitalist.
c. orthopedics.
d. triage.

ANS: D REF: p. 26 TOP: Medical Terms

41. A term that means *pertaining to the eye* is:
a. adenic.
b. ophthalmic.
c. otic.
d. vascular.

ANS: B REF: p. 22 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

42. Formation of a new opening in the colon is called:
a. colitis.
b. colopexy.
c. coloscopy.
d. colostomy.

ANS: D REF: p. 32 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

43. *Mastopexy* means:
a. enlarged breasts.
b. inflammation of the breast.
c. surgical fixation of the breast.
d. surgical removal of a breast.

ANS: C REF: p. 29 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

44. Excision of a small piece of living tissue for microscopic examination is called:
a. biopsy.
b. emesis.
c. ptosis.
d. stasis.

ANS: A REF: p. 32 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

45. Excision of a gland is called:
a. adenectomy.
b. appendectomy.
c. neurectomy.
d. tonsillectomy.

ANS: A REF: p. 32 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

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46. *Neurolysis* is:
    a. loosening of adhesions surrounding a nerve.
    b. plastic surgery to repair a nerve.
    c. surgical puncture of a nerve.
    d. surgical removal of several nerves.

    ANS: A REF: p. 32 TOP: Medical Terms

47. *Cutaneous* means pertaining to:
    a. a gland.
    b. fats.
    c. the heart.
    d. the skin.

    ANS: D REF: p. 31
    TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms for Body Structures

48. Surgical repair of the ear is called:
    a. ophthalmopathy.
    b. ophthalmoplasty.
    c. otopathy.
    d. otoplasty.

    ANS: D REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

49. *Dermatoplasty* is:
    a. any disease of the skin.
    b. pertaining to the skin.
    c. skin grafting.
    d. the science that studies the skin.

    ANS: C REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

50. An instrument for incising brain tissue is a(n):
    a. cerebrotomy.
    b. cerebrectomy.
    c. encephalotome.
    d. encephalocele.

    ANS: C REF: p. 35 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

51. A 28-year-old woman who is pregnant is likely to see which type of physician?
    a. Obstetric
    b. Obstetrician
    c. Gynecology
    d. Gynecologist

    ANS: B REF: p. 18 | p. 21 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

52. A 22-year-old man who was involved in a motor vehicle accident sustained a spinal cord injury. Which type of physician would likely be involved in his care?
    a. Neurologist

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b. Neurology
c. Spinologist
d. Spinology

ANS: A REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

53. A patient is being seen in the emergency department. The physician orders an x-ray of the patient's arm. Which department specializes in x-rays?
a. Ophthalmology
b. Orthopedics
c. Pathology
d. Radiology

ANS: D REF: p. 18 | p. 23 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

54. A physician who specializes in working with only newborns up to 28 days old is called a(n):
a. endocrinologist.
b. neonatologist.
c. pathologist.
d. pediatrician.

ANS: B REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

55. A physician who specializes in working with patients who are hospitalized is called a(n):
a. epidemiologist.
b. hospitalist.
c. intensivist.
d. internist.

ANS: B REF: p. 26 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

56. The American Cancer Society recommends which test, a visual examination of the colon, once every 10 years beginning at age 50?
a. Colonoscopy
b. Colectomy
c. Colopexy
d. Colostomy

ANS: A REF: p. 31 TOP: Medical Terms: Diagnostic Tests

57. A patient presents with complaints of muscle pain. The proper term for this is:
a. myalgia.
b. neuralgia.
c. ophthalmyalgia.
d. otodynia.

ANS: A REF: p. 31
TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

58. A 78-year-old man who had a blood vessel removed during surgery is likely to have which term documented in his chart?
a. Angiectomy
b. Angiogram

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c. Angiotomy
d. Angioscopy

ANS: A REF: p. 29 | p. 31 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

59. During a physical examination, a physician can visualize the eardrum using a tool called an:
a. ophthalmoplasty.
b. ophthalmoscope.
c. otoplasty.
d. otoscope.

ANS: D REF: p. 34 TOP: Medical Terms: Diagnostic Tests

60. A patient who chooses to have an augmentation mammoplasty is having a(n) _____ procedure.
a. elective
b. emergency
c. essential
d. mandatory

ANS: A REF: p. 25 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

61. A 23-year-old woman who undergoes a gynecologic exam has had which system examined?
a. Digestive
b. Muscular
c. Reproductive
d. Respiratory

ANS: C REF: p. 21 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

62. Robotic surgery is sometimes referred to as minimally:
a. elective.
b. extensive.
c. intensive.
d. invasive.

ANS: D REF: p. 25 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

63. A 16-year-old woman confides in you that she has an excessive preoccupation that leads to stealing on impulse. Which term would you document to describe her statement?
a. Hysteria
b. Kleptomania
c. Paranoia
d. Pyromania

ANS: B REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

64. You are working with a 52-year-old man with a brain tumor. Which type of physician is consulted to remove the tumor?
a. Neurologist
b. Neurosurgeon
c. Orthopedic surgeon
d. Plastic surgeon

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ANS: B REF: p. 25 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

65. The history of your patient lists *osteomalacia.* You understand that your patient has:
    a. excessive calcium.
    b. deficiency of calcium.
    c. hardening of bones.
    d. softening of bones.

    ANS: D REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

66. Which type of physician is most likely to perform an augmentation mammoplasty?
    a. Intensivist
    b. Internist
    c. Neurosurgeon
    d. Plastic surgeon

    ANS: D REF: p. 29 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

67. A patient who has a surgical procedure to create a new opening in the windpipe has had a:
    a. colostomy.
    b. colotomy.
    c. tracheostomy.
    d. tracheotomy.

    ANS: C REF: p. 29 | p. 31
    TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

68. A 3-year-old boy complains of pain in his right ear. The proper term to document is:
    a. myalgia.
    b. neuralgia.
    c. otalgia.
    d. ophthalmalgia.

    ANS: C REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

69. While completing a chart review, you note that your patient currently has inflammation of a vein. Which of the following terms best describes this condition?
    a. Appendicitis
    b. Dermatitis
    c. Mastitis
    d. Phlebitis

    ANS: D REF: p. 40
    TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

70. A 27-year-old new mother who is breastfeeding has an infection which has led to inflammation of the breast. This can be referred to as:
    a. mammoplasty.
    b. mastectomy.
    c. mastitis.
    d. mastopexy.

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ANS: C REF: p. 39 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

COMPLETION

1. An enzyme that breaks down starch is _____.

   ANS: amylase

   REF: p. 43 | p. 44 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

2. An examination of the eye is _____.

   ANS: ophthalmoscopy

   REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

3. An incision of the trachea is a(n) _____.

   ANS: tracheotomy

   REF: p. 29 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

4. An inflammation of the appendix is called _____.

   ANS: appendicitis

   REF: p. 37 | p. 39 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

5. Ear inflammation is termed _____.

   ANS: otitis

   REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

6. Pertaining to a nerve is referred to as _____.

   ANS: neural

   REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

7. Removal of the tonsils is a(n) _____.

   ANS: tonsillectomy

   REF: p. 35 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

8. A skin specialist is a(n) _____.

   ANS: dermatologist

   REF: p. 18 | p. 31 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

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9. The surgical crushing of a stone is called _____.

   ANS: lithotripsy

   REF: p. 29 | p. 30 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

10. Surgical removal of a breast is termed _____.

    ANS: mastectomy

    REF: p. 31 | p. 32 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

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