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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The internal environment of the body that is compatible with life is
   a. catabolism.
   b. anabolism.
   c. metabolism.
   d. homeostasis.

   ANS: D
   Homeostasis is the internal environment of the body that is compatible with life, a steady state that is created by all the body systems working together to provide a consistent and unvarying internal environment.

   OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Nervous | Terminology: Homeostasis
   MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

2. The substance that holds organelles within a cell is the
   a. cytoplasm.
   b. lysosome.
   c. mitochondrion.
   d. ribosome.

   ANS: A
   Cytoplasm is a jelly-like substance that surrounds the nucleus and fills the cells. Organelles or structures in the cell are suspended in the cytoplasm.

   OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
   MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

3. The structure that is the site of protein formation is the
   a. mitochondrion.
   b. ribosome.
   c. lysosome.
   d. nucleus.

   ANS: B
   Ribosomes are free-floating organelle that makes enzymes and proteins. They contain ribonucleic acid (RNA) and are considered the cell's "protein factories."

   OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
   MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

4. Which structure in a cell is responsible for conversion of nutrients to energy?
   a. Nucleus
   b. Mitochondrion
   c. Ribosome
   d. Cytoplasm

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ANS: B
Mitochondrion is an organelle that produces the energy for the cell. It is called the cell's "power plant."

OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

5. Which type of tissue acts as an internal and external covering of the body?
   a. Epithelial
   b. Connective
   c. Muscular
   d. Nervous

ANS: A
Epithelial tissue acts as an internal or external covering for organs. Examples of epithelial tissue include the outer layer of the skin, glands, or linings of body cavities and organs.

OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

6. Bone, blood, and fat are examples of what type of tissue?
   a. Epithelial
   b. Connective
   c. Muscular
   d. Nervous

ANS: B
Connective tissue supports and binds other body tissues. Examples of connective tissue include bone, blood, fat, fibrous, areolar, and cartilage. Connective tissue is the most frequently occurring tissue in the body.

OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

7. Hist/o is a combining form for
   a. cell.
   b. organ.
   c. tissue.
   d. body system.

ANS: C
Hist/o is a combining form for a tissue.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

8. Positioning a patient to examine the abdomen would be placing the person in a ____ position.
   a. plantar
   b. proximal
   c. supine

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d. prone

ANS: C
Supine means "lying on one's back." A person needs to be lying on his or her back to examine the abdomen.

OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.a

9. If a stroke on one side of the brain affects the opposite side, you would term its effect to be on the ____ side.
a. anterior
b. posterior
c. contralateral
d. ipsilateral

ANS: C
Contralateral means "pertaining to the opposite side." Contra- means "opposite," later/o means "side," and al- means "pertaining to"; therefore, contralateral means "pertaining to the opposite side."

OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.a

10. A patient with burns on her back has lesions on the ____ aspect of her body.
a. anterior
b. ventral
c. posterior
d. proximal

ANS: C
Poster/o means "back" and -ior means "pertaining to"; therefore, posterior means "pertaining to the back."

OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

11. Which direction describes vessels that carry blood toward an organ?
a. Afferent
b. Efferent
c. Medial
d. Lateral

ANS: A
Af- means "toward," fer/o means "to carry," and -ent means "pertaining to"; therefore, afferent means "pertaining to carrying toward a surface."

OBJ: 2

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TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

12. The scrapes on the elbows of the child were described as ____ injuries.
    a. supine
    b. superficial
    c. superior
    d. supinate

    ANS: B
    Superficial refers to the surface of the body.

    OBJ: 2 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
    MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

13. The part of the esophagus that is farthest from its beginning at the throat is the ____ end.
    a. dorsal
    b. distal
    c. dextrad
    d. proximal

    ANS: D
    Dist/o means "far" and -al means "pertaining to"; therefore, distal means "far from the origin."

    OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

14. A patient with bilateral pain hurts on
    a. one side of her body.
    b. both sides of her body.
    c. the front of her body.
    d. the back of her body.

    ANS: B
    Bi- means "two," later/o means "side," and -al means "pertaining to"; therefore, bilateral means "pertaining to two sides."

    OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

15. A patient lying in a prone position is lying on her
    a. belly.
    b. back.
    c. side.
    d. arm.

    ANS: A

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Prone means “lying on one’s belly.”

OBJ: 2 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 3.a

16. When a patient came in with numbness of her left arm and left leg, the physician noted that the leg numbness was on the ____ side.
    a. contralateral
    b. ipsilateral
    c. bilateral
    d. dextrad

    ANS: B
    Ipsi- means “same,” later/o means “side,” and -al means “pertaining to”; therefore, ipsilateral means “pertaining to the same side.”

    OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

17. The abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the _____ region.
    a. hypochondriac
    b. lumbar
    c. epigastric
    d. hypogastric

    ANS: C
    Epi- means “above” and gastr/o means “stomach”; therefore, the abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the epigastric region.

    OBJ: 3
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

18. The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left _____ region.
    a. iliac
    b. hypogastric
    c. hypochondriac
    d. inguinal

    ANS: A
    The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left iliac region (Fig. 2.4).

    OBJ: 3
    TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 3.a

19. The abdominopelvic region that is medial to the lumbar regions is the _____ region.

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a. hypogastric
b. epigastric
c. umbilical
d. hypochondriac

ANS: C
Medial means “middle.” The umbilical region is in the middle of the left and right lumbar regions.

OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 3.a

20. The right lobe of the liver is in the _____ quadrant.
a. right upper
b. left upper
c. right lower
d. left lower

ANS: A
The right upper quadrant (RUQ) includes the right lobe of liver, gallbladder, right kidney, small intestine (duodenum), large intestine (ascending and transverse colon), and the head of pancreas.

OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.c | ABHES: 3.a

21. The stomach and spleen are located in the _____ quadrant.
a. right upper
b. left upper
c. right lower
d. left lower

ANS: B
The left upper quadrant (LUQ) includes the stomach, spleen, left lobe of liver, pancreas, left kidney, and the large intestine (transverse and descending colon).

OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.c | ABHES: 3.a

22. The plane that divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part is the ____ plane.
a. coronal
b. frontal
c. transverse
d. sagittal

ANS: C
The transverse plane or the horizontal plane divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part.

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OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.a | ABHES: 3.a

23. The plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior sections is the ____ plane.
    a. coronal
    b. frontal
    c. transverse
    d. sagittal
    e. Both A and B

    ANS: E
    The coronal plane or the frontal plane divides the body into front and back portions.

    OBJ: 3
    TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.a | ABHES: 3.a

24. The ____ plane separates the body into equal right and left halves.
    a. frontal
    b. transverse
    c. midsagittal
    d. sagittal

    ANS: C
    A midsagittal plane or a median plane separates the body into equal right and left halves.

    OBJ: 3
    TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.a | ABHES: 3.a

25. The combining form for the front is
    a. arthr/o.
    b. antr/o.
    c. anter/o.
    d. atri/o.

    ANS: C
    Anter/o means “front.”

    OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
    MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

26. A dorsal cavity includes the
    a. cranial cavity.
    b. thoracic cavity.
    c. pelvic cavity.
    d. spinal cavity.
    e. A and D only.

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ANS: E
The dorsal cavity includes both the cranial cavity and the spinal cavity.

OBJ: 3 TOP: Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 2.a

27. This cavity contains the heart and lungs.
    a. Cranial cavity
    b. Thoracic cavity
    c. Pelvic cavity
    d. Spinal cavity

ANS: B
The thoracic cavity, which is part of the ventral body cavity, contains the heart, lungs, esophagus, and trachea.

OBJ: 3 TOP: Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 2.a

28. The urinary bladder is located in the ____ cavity.
    a. pelvic
    b. thoracic
    c. abdominal
    d. cranial

ANS: A
The pelvic cavity contains the urinary bladder and the reproductive organs.

OBJ: 3 TOP: Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | CAAHEP: I.C.5 | ABHES: 2.a

29. _____ is a group of similar cells from the same source that together carry out a specific function.
    a. Organism
    b. Organ
    c. Body system
    d. Tissue

ANS: D
Tissue is a group of similar cells from the same source that together carry out a specific function.

OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

30. A(n) _____ is a structure composed of two or more types of tissues and has one or more functions.
    a. organism
    b. organ
    c. body system
    d. cell

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ANS: B
An organ is a structure composed of two or more types of tissue. An organ may have one or more functions.

OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

31. What is the structural organization of the body from simple to complex?
    a. Tissues, cells, body systems, organisms, and organs
    b. Cells, organs, tissues, body systems, and organisms
    c. Cells, tissues, organs, body systems, and organisms
    d. Tissues, cells, organs, body systems, and organisms

ANS: C
The structural organization of the body from simple to complex is cells, tissues, organs, body systems, and organisms.

OBJ: 1 TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

32. A neutral pH is ____.
    a. 1
    b. 5
    c. 7
    d. 10

ANS: C
The pH refers to the acid-base level of a solution on a scale of 1 to 14. A neutral pH is 7.

OBJ: 4 TOP: Terminology: Homeostasis
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 3.a

33. To maintain homeostasis, the body attempts to keep the pH between _____.
    a. 5 and 5.2
    b. 7.25 and 7.45
    c. 7.35 and 7.45
    d. 5.35 and 5.55

ANS: C
To maintain homeostasis, the body attempts to keep the pH between 7.35 and 7.45.

OBJ: 4 TOP: Terminology: Homeostasis
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 3.a

34. What helps to maintain the pH range?
    a. Urinary system
    b. Chemical buffers
    c. Respiratory system
    d. All of the above

ANS: D

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To help maintain the pH range, the urinary system, the respiratory system, and chemical buffers must all work together.

OBJ: 4 TOP: Terminology: Homeostasis
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 3.a

35. A ____ is a group of signs and symptoms that occur together and is associated with it.
    a. disease
    b. syndrome
    c. disorder
    d. prevalence

    ANS: B
    A syndrome is a group of signs and symptoms that occur together and is associated with it.

    OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Health Related Syndromes | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

36. ____ is how often the disease occurs.
    a. Morbidity
    b. Mortality
    c. Prevalence
    d. Incidence

    ANS: C
    Prevalence is how often the disease occurs.

    OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

37. ___ is the cause of the disorder or the disease.
    a. Etiology
    b. Sign
    c. Symptom
    d. Prognosis

    ANS: A
    The etiology is the cause of the disorder or the disease.

    OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

38. A ___ is something that can be measured or observed by others.
    a. etiology
    b. sign
    c. symptom
    d. prognosis

    ANS: B

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A sign is something that is measured or observed by others, called objective data. Examples of signs include redness, swelling or edema, blood pressure, and pulse.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.a | ABHES: 2.b

39. ____ can also be called subjective data.
    a. Etiology
    b. Prevention
    c. Signs
    d. Symptoms

    ANS: D
    Symptoms can only be perceived by the patient and are called subjective data. Examples of this include pain, headache, dizziness, and nausea.

    OBJ: 5 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.b | ABHES: 2.b

40. What is considered the body's first line of defense?
    a. Skin
    b. Tears and saliva
    c. Mucus
    d. Stomach acid
    e. All of the above

    ANS: E
    The body's first line of defense includes chemical and physical barriers such as skin, tears, saliva, mucus, cilia, stomach acid, "good" bacteria found on and in the body, and urine.

    OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 2.b

41. What is considered predisposing factors for disease?
    a. Hereditary factors
    b. Age
    c. Gender
    d. Environmental factors
    e. All of the above

    ANS: E
    Predisposing factors for disease include hereditary factors, age, gender, environmental factors, and lifestyle.

    OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

42. What is a common cause of disease?
    a. Genetics
    b. Inflammatory processes
    c. Immunity
    d. Nutritional imbalance

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e. All of the above

ANS: E
There are several common causes of diseases, including genetics, infectious pathogens, inflammatory processes, immunity, nutritional imbalance, trauma and environmental agents, and neoplasms.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

43. ___ are the basic units of heredity.
a. Chromosomes
b. Cells
c. Nuclei
d. Genes

ANS: D
Genes are the basic units of heredity or the instructions on how our bodies should develop and function.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

44. The _____ starts at the time of exposure to a disease and ends when the signs and symptoms appear.
a. contagious period
b. communicable period
c. isolation period
d. incubation period

ANS: D
The incubation period starts at the time of exposure and ends when the signs and symptoms appear. The incubation period is different for each disease.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.b | ABHES: 2.b

45. When a cell is damaged what chemical is released?
a. Histamine
b. Bradykinin
c. Prostaglandins
d. All of the above

ANS: D
The cells damaged release chemicals called histamine, prostaglandins, and bradykinin.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

46. What is seen with the inflammation process?

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a. Erythema
b. Edema
c. Pain
d. Loss of movement
e. All of the above

ANS: E
With inflammation, the blood vessels at the site dilate causing increased blood flow and erythema. Blood vessel walls allow more white blood cells and plasma to move out of the vessel to the surrounding tissues. This causes edema, pain, and loss of movement.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

47. ___ refers to the extent of the cancer, including the size and if it has spread.
a. Undifferentiated
b. Stage
c. Grade
d. Poorly differentiated

ANS: B
Stage refers to the extent of the cancer, including the size and if it has spread.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | ABHES: 2.b

48. ___ refers to how abnormal the malignant cells look.
a. Undifferentiated
b. Stage
c. Grade
d. Poorly differentiated

ANS: C
Grade refers to how abnormal the malignant cells look. If the malignant cells and tissues closely resemble normal cells and tissues, the tumor is called “well differentiated.” These are more slow-growing tumors. If the malignant cells and tissues do not look like normal cells and tissues, they are called “undifferentiated” or “poorly differentiated.”

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | ABHES: 2.b

49. If a provider wanted an x-ray taken from the back of the patient to the front, which view would be ordered?
a. Anteroposterior
b. Posteroanterior
c. Dorsoproximal
d. Proximodistal

ANS: B

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X-rays may be taken from the front of the body to the back—an anteroposterior (AP) view—or from the back to the front—a posteroanterior (PA) view.

OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.a

50. ____ means death.
a. Morbidity
b. Mortality
c. Prevalence
d. Incidence

ANS: B
Mortality means death.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

51. A(n) ____ is a medical prediction of the outcome of the disease or disorder process
a. incidence
b. prevention
c. disorder
d. prognosis

ANS: D
A prognosis is a medical prediction of the outcome of the disease or disorder process.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

52. ____ reflects the number of newly diagnosed people with the disease.
a. Morbidity
b. Prognosis
c. Prevalence
d. Incidence

ANS: D
Incidence: Reflects the number of newly diagnosed people with the disease.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

53. ____ are protein substances produced in the blood or tissues in response to a specific antigen, that destroy or weaken the antigen.
a. Genes
b. Chromosomes
c. Antibodies
d. Pathogens

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ANS: C
Antibodies are protein substances produced in the blood or tissues in response to a specific antigen, that destroy or weaken the antigen.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

54. ____ are substances that stimulate the production of an antibody when introduced into the body.
a. Antigens
b. Chromosomes
c. Toxins
d. Pathogens

ANS: A
Antigens are substances that stimulate the production of an antibody when introduced into the body.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

55. Antigens include
a. Toxins
b. Bacteria
c. Viruses
d. All of the above

ANS: D
Antigens include toxins, bacteria, viruses, and other foreign substances.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

56. ____ is a scope with a camera attached to a long, thin tube that can be inserted into the body.
a. Endoscope
b. Endoscopy
c. Biopsy
d. Ophthalmoscope

ANS: A
Endoscope is a scope with a camera attached to a long, thin tube that can be inserted into the body.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

57. ____ means to spread from one part of the body (the primary tumor) to another part of the body, forming a secondary tumor.
a. Anaplastic
b. Homeostasis
c. Metastasize
d. Peristalsis

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ANS: C
Metastasize means to spread from one part of the body (the primary tumor) to another part of the body, forming a secondary tumor.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

58. ____ means a rapidly dividing cancer cell that has little to no similarity to normal cells
a. Anaplastic
b. Homeostasis
c. Metastasize
d. Peristalsis

ANS: A
Anaplastic means a rapidly dividing cancer cell that has little to no similarity to normal cells.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

59. What mode of transmission occurs when a susceptible person comes in contact with an infected person?
a. Direct contact
b. Pathogens
c. Vectors
d. Indirect contact

ANS: A
Direct contact occurs when a susceptible person comes in contact with an infected person.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Infection Control: Infection Cycle
MSC: CAAHEP: III.C.2 | ABHES: 8.a

60. Which of the following is a method of direct contact for disease transmission?
a. Person to person
b. Animal to person
c. Mother to unborn baby
d. All of the above

ANS: D
Methods of direct contact include the following:
- Person to person (sneezing, touching, coughs)
- Animal to person (being bitten or scratched or handling animal waste)
- Mother to unborn child

OBJ: 5 TOP: Infection Control: Infection Cycle
MSC: CAAHEP: III.C.2 | ABHES: 8.a

61. Which category of pathogens includes yeast and molds?
a. Viruses

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b. Bacteria
c. Protozoa
d. Fungi

ANS: D
Fungi include yeast and mold; only a few cause fungal disease or mycoses.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Laboratory Procedures: Perform Microbiology
MSC: CAAHEP: I.P.11 | ABHES: 9.d

62. This procedure involves having an endoscope inserted into a small incision to view a joint.
a. Arthroscopy
b. Bronchoscopy
c. Colposcopy
d. Cystoscopy

ANS: A
When a patient has an arthroscopy, an arthroscope is inserted in a small incision to view a joint.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Gastrointestinal
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | ABHES: 2.c

63. This procedure involves having an endoscope inserted into the urinary system.
a. Capsule endoscopy
b. Bronchoscopy
c. Colposcopy
d. Cystoscopy

ANS: D
A cystoscopy involves having an endoscope inserted into the urinary system.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Gastrointestinal
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | ABHES: 2.c

64. This procedure involves swallowing a camera, which provides pictures of the gastrointestinal tract.
a. Capsule endoscopy
b. Bronchoscopy
c. Colposcopy
d. Cystoscopy

ANS: A
With a capsule endoscopy, a camera in a capsule is swallowed and provides pictures of the gastrointestinal tract.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Gastrointestinal
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | ABHES: 2.c

65. This procedure provides direct observation of an x-ray image in motion.
a. Ultrasound
b. Fluoroscopy

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c. Nuclear scan
d. Virtual colonoscopy

ANS: B
With a fluoroscopy, direct observation of an x-ray image in motion is provided.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Gastrointestinal
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | ABHES: 2.c

66. This diagnostic procedure uses antibodies to detect human hemoglobin proteins in stool.
a. Multi-targeted stool DNA test
b. Guaiac fecal occult blood test
c. Fecal immunochemical test
d. Stool parasitic examination

ANS: C
The fecal immunochemical test (FIT), also called immunochemical fecal occult blood test (iFOBT), uses antibodies to detect human hemoglobin proteins.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Laboratory Procedures: Collect/Process Specimens
MSC: CAAHEP: I.P.11.e | ABHES: 9.b.5

67. This laboratory test provides information about blood-clotting time.
a. Liver function panel
b. Prothrombin time
c. Thyroid-stimulating hormone
d. Hemoglobin glycosylated

ANS: B
Partial thromboplastin time (PTT), prothrombin time (PT), and international normalized ratio (INR) measure blood-clotting time.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Cardiac
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | CAAHEP: I.C.10 | ABHES: 2.c | ABHES: 9.b

68. This laboratory test is used to check cholesterol and triglycerides.
a. Liver function panel
b. Prothrombin time
c. Lipid profile
d. Culture and sensitivity

ANS: C
A lipid profile test is used to check cholesterol and triglycerides.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Cardiac
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | CAAHEP: I.C.10 | ABHES: 2.c | ABHES: 9.b

69. This laboratory test is used to detect organisms in body fluids and determines antibiotics that would inhibit the bacteria.
a. Liver function panel
b. Prothrombin time
c. Culture and sensitivity

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d. Hemoglobin glycosylated

ANS: C
Culture detects organism in body fluid (e.g., blood, sputum, urine) or on tissue; sensitivity testing determines antibiotics that would inhibit (kill) the bacteria.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Laboratory Procedures: Perform Microbiology
MSC: CAAHEP: I.P.11.e | ABHES: 9.b.5

70. This laboratory test provides information on a person's average blood glucose over the last 2 to 3 months.
a. Liver function panel
b. Prothrombin time
c. Culture and sensitivity
d. Hemoglobin glycosylated

ANS: D
Glycated hemoglobin test or hemoglobin glycosylated test (HbA_{1C} or A_{1C}) measures the average blood glucose over the last 2 to 3 months.

OBJ: 5 TOP: Laboratory Procedures: Hematology
MSC: CAAHEP: 1.P.11.b | ABHES: 9.b.3

71. This cavity contains the esophagus and trachea.
a. Cranial cavity
b. Thoracic cavity
c. Pelvic cavity
d. Spinal cavity

ANS: B
The thoracic cavity, which is part of the ventral body cavity, contains the heart, lungs, esophagus, and trachea.

OBJ: 3 TOP: Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 2.a

72. This combining form refers to cell.
a. Nucle/o
b. Cyt/o
c. Home/o
d. Hist/o

ANS: B
The combining form, cyt/o, refers to cell.

OBJ: 1
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

73. This combining form means right.
a. Dextr/o
b. Dist/o

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c. Dors/o
d. Fer/o

ANS: A
The combining form, dextr/o, refers to right.

OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

74. This combining form refers to near.
a. Super/o
b. Dist/o
c. Proxim/o
d. Ventr/o

ANS: C
The combining form, proxim/o, refers to near.

OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

75. This combining form refers to belly.
a. Super/o
b. Dist/o
c. Proxim/o
d. Ventr/o

ANS: D
The combining form, ventr/o, refers to belly.

OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

76. This suffix means record.
a. -gram
b. -graphy
c. -scope
d. -scopy

ANS: A
The suffix, -gram, means record or recording.

OBJ: 5
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

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77. This suffix means an instrument to view.
    a. -gram
    b. -graphy
    c. -scope
    d. -scopy

    ANS: C
    The suffix, -scope, means an instrument to view.

    OBJ: 5
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
    MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

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