Medical Terminology and Anatomy for Coding 5th edition Shiland Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01-01

Q: Alzheimer's disease is an example of a(n)

A. prefix.
B. word root.
C. eponym. (Correct)
D. translatable term.

Q: Arthr/o is an example of a

A. prefix.
B. word root.
C. suffix.
D. combining form. (Correct)

Q: In the term **hypodermic,** the prefix is

A. hypo-. (Correct)
B. derm-.
C. dermo-.
D. -ic.

Q: In the term **neonatology,** the suffix is

A. neo-.
B. nat-.
C. nato-.
D. -logy. (Correct)

Q: A word root for **bone** is

A. osis.
B. oste. (Correct)
C. ophthalm.
D. opsy.

Q: The word component that refers to the stomach is

A. gastr/o. (Correct)
B. col/o.
C. enter/o.
D. path/o.

Q: The prefix anti- means

A. before.
B. after, behind.
C. near.
D. against. (Correct)

Q: If a patient is being treated for hypothermia, he/she has abnormally

A. high body temperature.
B. low body temperature. (Correct)
C. high blood pressure.
D. low blood pressure.

Q: A patient who has a prenatal visit sees her practitioner

A. after the birth of her child.
B. before the birth of her child. (Correct)
C. the time surrounding the birth of her child.
D. at the time of delivery.

Q: A patient has a surgical procedure described as an **arthrotomy.** You know that a joint

A. was cut. (Correct)
B. was cut out.
C. had a new opening made.
D. was visually examined.

Q: A notation is made about an instrument to be ordered for the hospital. It makes a record of the electrical activity of the heart. The instrument is called an

A. electrocardioscope.
B. electrocardiogram.
C. electrocardiograph. (Correct)
D. electrocardiography.

Q: You are checking a report for errors and find that one of the procedures listed is misspelled. Which one is it?

A. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
B. Colostomy
C. Ileotomy
D. Osteotomy (Correct)

Q: Neurology is a discipline that would most likely treat patients with disorders of the

A. nerves. (Correct)
B. teeth.
C. stomach.
D. joints.

Q: An instrument used to cut bone is an

A. osteotome. (Correct)
B. osteoscope.
C. osteotripter.
D. osteometer.

Q: Surgically forming the external ear may be termed

A. otoplasty. (Correct)
B. oculoplasty.

C. tympanoplasty.
D. trophoplasty.

Q: The study of disease is

A. pathology. (Correct)
B. neonatology.
C. obstetrics.
D. biology.

Q: Enlargement of the heart is

A. cardialgia.
B. cardiopathy.
C. cardiorrhexis.
D. cardiomegaly. (Correct)

Q: Making a new opening of the small intestines is

A. colostomy.
B. colotomy.
C. enterostomy. (Correct)
D. enterotomy.

Q: A **dermatosis** would be a(n) _____ the skin.

A. abnormal condition of (Correct)
B. examination of
C. discharge or flow from
D. instrument for cutting

Q: A patient has a hypertrophied scar. You recognize that this means the scar is

A. inflamed.
B. bleeding.
C. overdeveloped. (Correct)
D. underdeveloped.

Q: As part of the operative procedure, the surgeon performs an **enteroplasty**. You know that she has ____ part of the intestines.

A. enlarged
B. sutured
C. drained
D. surgically formed (Correct)

Q: In the term **periosteum,** you know that the suffix refers to

A. a structure. (Correct)
B. surrounding.
C. bone.
D. through.

Q: A **biopsy** is a(n) _____ of living tissue.

A. disease process
B. inflammation
C. microscopic viewing (Correct)
D. bursting forth

Q: A patient with muscular dystrophy has _____ of the muscles.

A. abnormal development (Correct)
B. an incision
C. a visual examination
D. a new development

Q: Patients with food caught in their interdental spaces have pieces of food _____ their teeth.

A. within
B. between (Correct)
C. under
D. above

Q: Examining the term **epidermis,** you would expect that the word part epi- refers to a structure _____ the dermis.

A. below
B. around
C. within
D. above (Correct)

Q: If you are told that “cutane/o” is a combining form for the skin, then *per*cutaneous would refer to a term that describes something that is _____ the skin.

A. under
B. through (Correct)
C. surrounding
D. before

Q: The rules for combining a word root and a suffix that starts with a vowel dictate that you should

A. add a combining vowel before the suffix.
B. directly connect the word root and suffix. (Correct)
C. reverse the suffix and word root so the suffix comes first.
D. add another word root to join the suffix and initial word root.

Q: The rule for the order of joining word roots at the beginning of a term is

A. put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels, regardless of whether the initial letter is a consonant or a vowel.
B. put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels only if the initial letter is a vowel.
C. put them in order of the directionality of the body system and add combining vowels between each word root, regardless of whether the initial letter starts with a consonant or a vowel. (Correct)
D. put them in order of the directionality of the body system and add combining vowels between the word roots only if the initial letter is a consonant.

Q: Most medical terms are from which two languages?

A. Spanish, English
B. English, Latin
C. English, Greek
D. Greek, Latin (Correct)

Q: Which is spelled correctly?

A. Gastrotomy (Correct)
B. Gastroectomy
C. Gastrscopy
D. Gastroistis

Q: The plural of **vertebra** is

A. vertebri.
B. vertebras.
C. vertebrus.
D. vertebrae. (Correct)

Q: The plural of **diagnosis** is

A. diagnoses. (Correct)
B. diagnosi.
C. diagnosises.
D. diagnosae.

Q: The plural of **phalanx** is

A. phalangi.
B. phalanxae.
C. phalanges. (Correct)
D. phalangus.

Q: What is the singular of **thrombi?**

A. Thromba
B. Thrombus (Correct)
C. Thrombis
D. Thromba

Q: What is the singular of **septa?**

A. Septus
B. Septi
C. Septae
D. Septum (Correct)

Q: What is the singular of **prognoses**?

A. Prognosum

B. Prognosis (Correct)
C. Prognosa
D. Prognose

Q: What is the singular of **larynges?**

A. Larynx (Correct)
B. Larynge
C. Larynis
D. Laryna

Q: What is the plural of **digitus?**

A. Digites
B. Digities
C. Digitusi
D. Digiti (Correct)

Q: Which is a diagnostic sign?

A. Fever (Correct)
B. Pain
C. Dizziness
D. Itching

Q: What type of diagnosis begins abruptly and severely?

A. Sign
B. Symptom
C. Acute (Correct)
D. Chronic

Q: A patient is treated for kidney stones with a machine called a **lithotripter.** Its function is to ____ stones.

A. crush (Correct)
B. incise
C. view
D. record

Q: The study and treatment of the eye is

A. ophthalmology. (Correct)
B. oncology.
C. otology.
D. odontology.

Q: Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?

A. Cardiomegaly
B. Enteritis (Correct)
C. Ophthalmology
D. Gastralgia

Q: An antibacterial agent _____ bacteria.

A. produces
B. is against (Correct)
C. surrounds
D. is without

Q: A patient with an enteropathy has a(n) ____ of the intestines.

A. disease (Correct)
B. surgical repair
C. suture
D. enlargement

Q: The *o* in the term **thermometer** is a

A. prefix.
B. word root.
C. combining form.
D. combining vowel. (Correct)

Q: Which of the following is an acronym?

A. IM
B. C2
C. ng
D. TURP (Correct)

Q: A patient reports, “I can’t sleep, my throat is sore, my muscles ache, and my fever is 102.4° F.” Which is considered a sign?

A. Sleeplessness
B. Sore throat
C. Muscle aches
D. 102.4° F fever (Correct)

Q: The patient reports that her breathing difficulties of the last few years have been getting progressively worse. After testing, her disease is diagnosed as one that she will most likely have for the next several years. Her disease is considered to be

A. acute.
B. chronic. (Correct)
C. therapeutic.
D. CABG.

Q: *Intra-* has a similar meaning to

A. infra-.
B. inter-.
C. peri-.
D. endo-. (Correct)

Q: The opposite of *hyper-* is

A. anti-.
B. hypo-. (Correct)
C. epi-.
D. pre-.

Q: Which of the following means below or under?

A. dys-
B. hypo- (Correct)
C. trans-
D. post-

Q: The plural of pleura is

A. pleurae. (Correct)
B. pleuri.
C. pleurus.
D. pleures.

Q: Which of the following suffixes indicates a procedure?

A. -megaly
B. -rrhea
C. -tripsy (Correct)
D. -itis

Q: The basketball player was back for yet another procedure to view his knee joint. He was there for an

A. arthrotomy.
B. arthroscopy. (Correct)
C. arthrotome.
D. arthroscope.

Q: A patient scheduled for a **gastrectomy** was having part or all of his stomach

A. viewed.
B. cut.
C. cut out. (Correct)
D. enlarged.

Q: A patient scheduled for a procedure for viewing the interior of a body cavity is having a(n)

A. endoscopy. (Correct)
B. biopsy.
C. pathology.
D. CABG.

Q: An **esophagogastroduodenoscopy** is a procedure for _____ organs.

A. removing

B. viewing (Correct)
C. joining
D. incising

Q: Which of the following is misspelled?

A. Hematology
B. Opthalmology (Correct)
C. Otorhinolaryngology
D. Neurology

Q: A patient with **arthritis** has an inflammation of his

A. joints. (Correct)
B. ear.
C. throat.
D. voice box.

Q: A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n)

A. hematologist.
B. geriatrician.
C. anesthesiologist.
D. cardiologist. (Correct)

Q: The singular of bacteria is

A. bacterius.
B. bacterus.
C. bacterium. (Correct)
D. bacteri.

Q: The plural of psychotherapy is

A. pyschotherapies.
B. psychotherapys.
C. psychotherapyes.
D. psychotherapies. (Correct)

Q: A patient whose muscles have atrophied shows _____ muscle development.

A. excessive
B. abnormal
C. a lack of (Correct)
D. painful

Q: An intraaortic balloon pump is placed ____ the aorta.

A. within (Correct)
B. outside
C. surrounding
D. below

Q: A child has **otorrhea**. Knowing that *-rrhea* means a discharge, you know that he has a

A. discharge from his eye.
B. discharge from his nose.
C. discharge from his ear. (Correct)
D. tumor of his eye.

Q: *Epi-*, *endo-*, and *pre-* are examples of

A. prefixes. (Correct)
B. word roots.
C. combining forms.
D. suffixes.

Q: The study of a newborn baby is

A. obstetrics.
B. neonatology. (Correct)
C. fetology.
D. gynecology.

Q: The branch of medicine that deals with treatment of the mind is

A. geriatrics.
B. psychiatry. (Correct)
C. immunology.
D. anesthesiology.

Practice Exam - Chapter 01

Q: How is the ICD-10-CM code set used?

A. To indicate inpatient procedures
B. To indicate physician/provider procedures
C. To indicate diagnoses (Correct)
D. To indicate medical supplies

Q: What word part appears at the end of a term?

A. Suffix (Correct)
B. Prefix
C. Combining form
D. Word root

Q: What term means *a condition that results from an injury or disease*?

A. Diagnosis
B. Sequelae (Correct)
C. Symptom
D. Prognosis

Q: Health care vocabulary is specialized and is derived primarily from _____ word components (word parts).

A. Greek and Latin (Correct)
B. Arabic
C. Germanic
D. English and Spanish

Q: Which term means *pertaining to under the tongue*?

A. Subcutaneous
B. Bilingual
C. Buccal
D. Sublingual (Correct)

Q: Inflammation of the tongue is referred to as:

A. glossary.
B. glossitis. (Correct)
C. myelitis.
D. pharyngitis.

Q: Which term means “waterfall” in Greek and is a progressive loss of transparency of the lens?

A. Cataract (Correct)
B. Sequela
C. Glaucoma
D. Pinkeye

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Q: Which term describes an abrupt, severe onset to a disease?

A. Sign
B. Chronic
C. Acute (Correct)
D. Symptom

Q: A group of signs and symptoms that consistently appear together is a(n):

A. manifestation.
B. disease.
C. epidemic.
D. syndrome. (Correct)

Q: The *study of cause*, used in coding to simply refer to the cause of a disease is:

A. etiology. (Correct)
B. manifestation.
C. diagnosis.
D. prognosis.

Q: What is the meaning of the combining form **arthr/o**?

A. Bone
B. Joint (Correct)
C. Muscle
D. Stomach

Q: What is the meaning of the suffix **-algia**?

A. Condition
B. Pain (Correct)
C. Blood
D. Carrier

Q: Inflammation of the liver is called:

A. hepatitis. (Correct)
B. arthralgia.
C. phrenitis.
D. gastritis.

Q: What is the meaning of the suffix **-ole** in the term *arteriole?*

A. Large, big
B. Small, tiny (Correct)
C. Many, vast
D. Spread, disbursed

Q: What is the meaning of the suffix **-emia** in the term *hyperlipidemia*?

A. Enlargement
B. Softening

C. Herniation
D. Blood condition (Correct)

Q: What is the meaning of the suffix **-sclerosis** in the term *arteriosclerosis*?

A. Abnormal condition of narrowing
B. Sudden, involuntary contractions
C. Abnormal condition of hardening (Correct)
D. Structure, thing

Q: The PCS volume of ICD-10 is a multi-axial, _____ classification system.

A. 10-character
B. 7-character (Correct)
C. 5-character
D. 12-character

Q: According to sections of the ICD-10-PCS, a(n) _____ is the goal of the procedure.

A. Root Operation (Correct)
B. Approach
C. Device
D. Qualifier

Q: What is the meaning of the suffix **-tripsy**?

A. Binding
B. Crushing (Correct)
C. Fixation
D. Incision

Q: What is the meaning of the combining form **amni/o** in the term *amniocentesis*?

A. Lack of
B. Tonsil
C. Inner fetal sac (Correct)
D. Abundance of

Q: What is the meaning of the combining form **cutane/o** in the term *percutaneous*?

A. Lower body
B. Cut
C. Upper body
D. Skin (Correct)

Q: Do not confuse the prefix **inter-** meaning *between*, with the prefix **intra-** meaning:

A. under.
B. surrounding.
C. outside.
D. within. (Correct)

Q: What is the meaning of the prefix **dys-** in the term *dystrophy*?

A. Abnormal, difficult, bad, painful (Correct)
B. Process of nourishment, feeding
C. Against, pull away
D. Reject, discard

Q: The combining form for *bone* is **oste**/**o**. What is the meaning of the suffix **-tome** in the term *osteotome*?

A. Machine to crush
B. Instrument to view
C. Instrument to cut (Correct)
D. Instrument to crush

Q: What is the meaning of the suffix **-rhhexis** in the term *cystorrhexis*?

A. Overflow
B. Rupture (Correct)
C. Hardening
D. Softening

Q: If a suffix starts with a consonant, a _____ is needed to join the word parts.

A. hyphen
B. word root
C. letter ‘o’
D. combining vowel (Correct)