Kinn's Medical Assisting Fundamentals 3rd edition Niedzwiecki Test Bank

SKU: 9780443279409-TEST-BANK

Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: Arthr/o is an example of a

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

Rationale: Arthr/o is an example of a combining form when used as part of a medical term.

Q2: In the term hypodermic, the prefix is

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

Rationale: To use a prefix with a term, simply add the prefix directly to the beginning of the term. The prefix of hypodermic would be hypo.

Q3: In the term neonatology, the suffix is

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

Rationale: The suffix for the term neonatology would be logy. A suffix occurs at the end of a word, and when used as a combining form, it can indicate the study of a particular body system.

Q4: A root word for “bone” is

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

Rationale: Oste is the word root for bone and oste/o is the combining form.

Q5: The combining form that refers to the stomach is

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

Rationale: Gastr/o is the combining form that refers to the stomach.

Q6: The prefix anti- means

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

Rationale: The prefix anti- means against.

Q7: A patient has a surgical procedure described as an arthrotomy. You know that the joint

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

Rationale: The therapeutic intervention suffix -tomy is used to describe an "incision or cut into" and arthr/o means "joint"; therefore, arthrotomy would indicate that the joint was incised.

Q8: A notation is made about an instrument to be ordered for the clinic. 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.

Rationale: Electrocardiography is a diagnostic procedure that is done to measure the electrical activity in the heart and is done by using an instrument called an electrocardiograph. The suffix "-graph" means an instrument to record.

Q9: Neurology is a discipline that would most likely treat patients with disorders of the

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

Rationale: Neur/o means "nerve" and logy means "study of"; therefore, neurology means "the study of nerves."

Q10: A surgical repair of the external ear is called

A. otoplasty. (Correct)
B. oculoplasty.

C. tympanoplasty.
D. trophoplasty.

Rationale: The term otoplasty means "surgical repair of the ear." It combines the combining form ot/o, which means "ear," with the suffix -plasty which indicates a "surgical repair."

Q11: An enlargement of the heart is

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

Rationale: The term cardiomegaly describes an enlargement of the heart. It uses the combined form cardi/o, which means "heart," and the suffix of -megaly, which means an "enlargement."

Q12: A dermatosis would be a(n)

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

Rationale: The term dermatosis would refer to an abnormal condition of the skin. The combining form of dermat/o means skin and the suffix -osis means abnormal conditions.

Q13: 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. repaired (Correct)

Rationale: The term enteroplasty means a repair of the intestines. The combining form of enter/o, which means "small intestine," with the suffix of -plasty, which indicates that it is a "surgical repair."

Q14: In the term "periosteum," you know that the suffix refers to

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

Rationale: The suffix -um of the term periosteum refers to a structure or membrane.

Q15: 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)

Rationale: The prefix epi- of the term epidermis indicates that it is above, upon, or on the skin.

Q16: If you are told that “cutane/o” is a combining form for the skin, then percutaneous would refer to a prefix that describes something that is _____ the skin.

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

Rationale: The prefix per- of the term percutaneous would indicate that it is through the skin.

Q17: You have just heard a word that begins with an “n” sound, but you cannot find it in the dictionary under the letter “N.” What other letter combinations could you try?

A. sn
B. tn
C. pn (Correct)
D. an

Rationale: A term that begins with an “n” sound may actually begin with the letters “pn.”

Q18: One of your professors is using a term that sounds like it starts with a “z,” but you have read every Z term in your dictionary, and it’s not there. You should try looking under the letter

A. Y.
B. X. (Correct)
C. W.
D. S.

Rationale: A term that begins with a “z” sound may actually begin with the letter “x.”

Q19: The professor dictated the terms that would be included on the next examination, but you didn’t recognize the one that started with a “t” sound. Later when reviewing your notes, you realize that it could have started with a(n)

A. p. (Correct)
B. s.
C. g.
D. n.

Rationale: A term that begins with a “t” sound may actually begin with the letters “pt.”

Q20: You are sure that you heard an “f” sound at the beginning of the term meaning a bone of the fingers or toes. After exhausting your possibilities in the F section of the dictionary, you realize that you could also try which letter combination?

A. sh
B. ph (Correct)
C. th
D. pt

Rationale: A term that begins with an “f” sound may actually begin with the letters “ph.”

Q21: Most medical terms are from which two languages?

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

Rationale: Medical terminology has its roots in Greek and Latin, like much of the English language.

Q22: Which is spelled correctly?

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

Rationale: The term gastrotomy refers to an incision of the stomach.

Q23: The plural of vertebra is

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

Rationale: If a term ends in -a, you form the plural by dropping the -a and adding -ae, such as vertebrae.

Q24: The plural of diagnosis is

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

Rationale: If a term ends in -is, you form the plural by dropping the -is and adding -es, such as diagnoses.

Q25: The plural of phalanx is

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

Rationale: If a term ends in -nx, you form the plural by dropping the -nx and adding -nges, such as phalanges.

Q26: What is the singular of thrombi?

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

Rationale: The singular form of the term thrombi is thrombus.

Q27: What is the singular of septa?

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

Rationale: The singular form of septa is septum.

Q28: What is the singular of prognoses?

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

Rationale: Prognosis is the singular form of prognoses.

Q29: What is the singular of larynges?

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

Rationale: Larynx is the singular form of larynges.

Kinn's Medical Assisting Fundamentals 3rd edition Niedzwiecki Test Bank

Q30: What is the plural of digitus?

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

Rationale: Digiti is the plural form of digitus.

Q31: 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

Rationale: A lithotripter is a machine used to crush kidney stones. The suffix -tripsy means crushing.

Q32: The study and treatment of the eye are

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

Rationale: Ophthalmology is a term used when referring to "the study and treatment of the eye." It uses the terms ophthalm/o which means "eye," and the term logy which means "the study of."

Q33: One of the terms used to describe a patient's healthy or normal condition starts with a "u" sound. You cannot find it in the U listings, so you check under which spelling?

A. ou
B. au
C. eu (Correct)
D. yu

Rationale: A term that begins with a "u" sound may actually begin with the letters "eu."

Q34: Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?

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

Rationale: The term enteritis uses the suffix -itis which means "inflammation."

Q35: An antibacterial agent

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

Rationale: The term antibacterial uses the prefix anti- which means "against."

Q36: A patient with an enteropathy has a(n) _____ of the intestines.

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

Rationale: The term enteropathy means "disease of the intestines." It uses the combining form of enter/o, which means "intestines" and -pathy which means "disease."

Q37: The o in the term thermometer is a

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

Rationale: A combining vowel is a letter sometimes used to join word parts. Usually an "o" but occasionally an "a," "e," "i," or "u."

Q38: Which of the following is an eponym?

A. ng
B. Cushing disease (Correct)
C. Cataract
D. +

Rationale: Eponyms are terms that are named after a person or a place associated with the term, such as Cushing disease.

Q39: Which of the following is an acronym?

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

Rationale: Acronyms are abbreviations that are also pronounceable, such as RICE (rice, ice, compression, elevation).

Q40: "En-" has a similar meaning to

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

Rationale: The prefix "en-" has a similar meaning to the prefix "endo-." Into, within

Q41: The opposite of "hyper-" is

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

Rationale: The opposite of the prefix "hyper-" is the prefix "hypo-."

Q42: Which of the following means below or under?

A. Dys-
B. Hypo- (Correct)
C. Trans-
D. Post-

Rationale: The prefix "hypo-" means "below or under."

Q43: The plural of pleura is

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

Rationale: If a term ends in -a, you form the plural by dropping the -a and adding -ae, such as pleurae.

Q44: The basketball player was back for yet another visual examination of his knee joint. He was there for an

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

Rationale: The term arthroscopy means a "visual examination of the knee joint." It combines the combining form of arthr/o which means "joint" with the suffix -scopy which means a "process of visual examination."

Q45: A patient scheduled for a gastrectomy was having a(n) _____ of his stomach.

A. visual examination
B. incision
C. excision (Correct)
D. enlargement

Rationale: Gastrectomy means an "excision of the stomach." It combines the term gastr/o which means "stomach" with the suffix of -ectomy means "excision, resection, surgical removal."

Q46: A patient scheduled for a procedure to visualize the interior of a body cavity is having a(n)

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

Rationale: An endoscopy is a procedure utilized to "visualize the interior of a body cavity." It combines the prefix endo- which means "within," with the suffix -scopy which means "process of visual examination."

Q47: An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure to _____ organs.

A. remove
B. view (Correct)
C. join
D. incise

Rationale: An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure to view the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.

Q48: Which of the following is misspelled?

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

Rationale: Ophthalmology is the branch of medicine that is concerned with the treatment of disorders and diseases of the eye.

Q49: A patient with rhinitis has an inflammation of his

A. nose. (Correct)

B. ear.
C. throat.
D. voice box.

Rationale: Rhinitis is an inflammation of the nose.

Q50: The branch of medicine that deals with the study of the heart is

A. oncology.
B. hematology.
C. cardiology. (Correct)
D. pathology.

Rationale: Cardiology is the branch of medicine that focuses on the study of the heart.

Q51: A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n)

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

Rationale: A cardiologist is a doctor with special training to treat conditions and diseases of the heart.

Q52: The singular of bacteria is

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

Rationale: Bacterium is the singular form of bacteria.

Q53: The plural of psychotherapy is

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

Rationale: The plural form of psychotherapy is psychotherapies.

Q54: An intraaortic balloon pump is placed the aorta.

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

D. below

Rationale: The use of the prefix intra- in the term intraaortic balloon pump would indicate that it would be placed within the aorta.

Q55: 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.

Rationale: The term otorrhea means "discharge from the ear." It is a combining form of ot/o, which means "ear" and the suffix of -rrhea which means "discharge."

Q56: Epi-, endo-, and pre- are examples of

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

Rationale: Epi-, endo-, and pre- are examples of prefixes.

Q57: An incision into the stomach is called a

A. gastroscopy.
B. gastrotomy. (Correct)
C. gastrectomy.
D. gastrotome.

Rationale: A gastrotomy is an "incision into the stomach." The combining term gastr/o means "stomach" and the prefix -tomy which means "incision."

Q58: Which of the following is not an abbreviation?

A. Snellen eye chart (Correct)
B. CBC
C. CC
D. PT

Rationale: The Snellen is an eponym.

Q59: Which system is responsible for the breakdown, digestion, and absorption of nutrients?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Integumentary system
C. Endocrine system

D. Digestive system (Correct)

Rationale: The digestive system, also called the gastrointestinal system, breaks down, digests, and absorbs nutrients.

Q60: Which system is responsible maintaining fluid balance?

A. Lymphatic system (Correct)
B. Integumentary system
C. Endocrine system
D. Digestive system

Rationale: The lymphatic system maintains fluid balance.

Q61: Which system produces hormones and includes the ovaries and uterus?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Reproductive system (Correct)
C. Endocrine system
D. Musculoskeletal system

Rationale: The reproductive system produces hormones and is involved with reproduction. The female reproductive system includes the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, vulva, mammary glands, ovum, estrogen, and progesterone.

Q62: Which system delivers oxygen to the cells and removes carbon dioxide from the body?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Reproductive system
C. Endocrine system
D. Respiratory system (Correct)

Rationale: The respiratory system delivers oxygen to the cells and removes carbon dioxide from the body.

Q63: Which system includes the pharynx, trachea, and alveoli?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Reproductive system
C. Endocrine system
D. Respiratory system (Correct)

Rationale: The respiratory system includes the nose, sinuses, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs, bronchioles, and alveoli.

Q64: Which system eliminates nitrogenous waste and maintains the electrolyte, water, and acid-base balances?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Urinary system (Correct)
C. Endocrine system
D. Sensory system

Rationale: The urinary system eliminates nitrogenous waste and maintains the electrolyte, water, and acid-base balances.

Q65: Which system includes the ureters, kidneys, and bladder?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Urinary system (Correct)
C. Endocrine system
D. Sensory system

Rationale: The urinary system includes the nephron unit, kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.

Q66: Which system includes the sweat and sebaceous glands, hair, and nails?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Urinary system
C. Integumentary system (Correct)
D. Sensory system

Rationale: The integumentary system includes the skin, subcutaneous tissue, sweat and sebaceous glands, hair, nails, and sense receptors.

Q67: Which system produces hormones that circulate in the blood and include the ovaries, parathyroid gland, and the thymus gland?

A. Endocrine system (Correct)
B. Urinary system
C. Integumentary system
D. Sensory system

Rationale: The endocrine system produces hormones that circulate in the blood. These hormones go to target tissues, which stimulate a particular action. The endocrine system includes the pituitary gland, pineal gland, hypothalamus, thyroid gland, pancreas, adrenal cortex and medulla, parathyroid gland, thymus gland, ovaries, and testes.

Q68: Which system includes the pharynx, esophagus, appendix, and the gallbladder?

A. Endocrine system
B. Urinary system
C. Integumentary system
D. Digestive system (Correct)

Rationale: The digestive system includes the mouth, tongue, teeth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, and appendix.

Q69: Which system is involved with heat production, support, and protection of the body?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Integumentary system
C. Endocrine system
D. Musculoskeletal system (Correct)

Rationale: The musculoskeletal system is involved with movement, heat product, support, and protection of the body.

Q70: Myel/o is a combining form for the

A. muscles and spinal cord.
B. bone marrow and spinal cord. (Correct)
C. muscle and bone marrow.
D. spinal cord and nerves.

Rationale: Myel/o is the combining form for the bone marrow and spinal cord.

Q71: The role of the _____ system is to transport materials in the blood throughout the body.

A. respiratory
B. endocrine
C. cardiovascular (Correct)
D. integumentary

Rationale: The cardiovascular system transports materials in the blood throughout the body.

Q72: The _____ system produces hormones that circulate in the blood to target tissue that stimulates a particular action.

A. respiratory
B. endocrine (Correct)
C. cardiovascular
D. integumentary

Rationale: The endocrine system produces hormones that circulate in the blood to target tissue that stimulates a particular action. Also, see Table 2.5.

Q73: The _____ system's role includes protection and temperature regulation. It includes the skin, subcutaneous tissue, hair, nails, and sense receptors.

A. respiratory
B. gastrointestinal
C. cardiovascular

D. integumentary (Correct)

Rationale: The role of the integumentary system includes protection and temperature regulation.

Q74: Patients with coronary heart disease have a disorder of their ____ system.

A. respiratory
B. endocrine
C. cardiovascular (Correct)
D. integumentary

Rationale: The cardiovascular system deals with the heart; therefore, patients with coronary heart disease have a disorder of their cardiovascular system.

Q75: The plural of hilum is

A. hilus.
B. hila. (Correct)
C. hili.
D. hilae.

Rationale: The plural of hilum is hila.

Q76: Which system includes the brain, spinal cord, and neurons?

A. Sensory system
B. Reproductive system
C. Endocrine system
D. Nervous system (Correct)

Rationale: The nervous system includes the brain, spinal cord, neurons, neuroglial cells, peripheral nerves, and autonomic nerves.

Q77: Which system includes the eyes, ears, and taste buds?

A. Sensory system (Correct)
B. Reproductive system
C. Endocrine system
D. Nervous system

Rationale: The sensory system consists of the eyes, ears, taste buds, olfactory receptors, and sensory receptors.

Q78: Which system gathers information through the senses of vision, hearing, balance, taste, and smell?

A. Sensory system (Correct)
B. Reproductive system

C. Endocrine system
D. Nervous system

Rationale: The sensory system gathers information through the senses of vision, hearing, balance, taste, and smell.

Q79: Which system maintain homeostasis by receiving and processing information from other body structures?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Reproductive system
C. Endocrine system
D. Nervous system (Correct)

Rationale: The nervous system controls body structures to maintain homeostasis. It receives and processes information from other body structures.

Q80: Which system would use combining forms such as blephar/o, audi/o, and core/o?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Sensory system (Correct)
C. Endocrine system
D. Nervous system

Rationale: Blephar/o means eyelid. Audi/o means hearing and core/o means pupil. These structures are part of the sensory system.

Q81: Which system would use combining forms such as ren/o, ureter/o, and urethr/o?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Sensory system
C. Urinary system (Correct)
D. Nervous system

Rationale: Ren/o means kidney. Ureter/o means ureter and urethr/o means urethra. These structures are part of the urinary system.

Q82: Which system would use combining forms such as bronch/o, epiglott/o, and nas/o?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Sensory system
C. Urinary system
D. Respiratory system (Correct)

Rationale: Bronch/o means bronchial tube. Epiglott/o means epiglottis and nas/o means nose. These structures are part of the respiratory system.

Q83: Which system would use combining forms such as ovari/o, prostat/o, and metr/o?

A. Reproductive system (Correct)
B. Sensory system
C. Urinary system
D. Respiratory system

Rationale: Ovari/o means ovary. Prostat/o means prostate gland and metr/o means uterus. These structures are part of the reproductive system.

Q84: Which system would use combining forms such as encephal/o, neur/o, and myel/o?

A. Reproductive system
B. Sensory system
C. Nervous system (Correct)
D. Respiratory system

Rationale: Encephal/o means brain. Neur/o means nerve and myel/o means spinal cord. These structures are part of the nervous system.

Q85: Which system would use combining forms such as crani/o, carp/o, and femor/o?

A. Musculoskeletal system (Correct)
B. Sensory system
C. Nervous system
D. Respiratory system

Rationale: Crani/o means skull. Carp/o means carpal and femor/o means thigh. These structures are part of the musculoskeletal system.

Q86: Which system would use combining forms such as thym/o, spen/o, and lymph/o?

A. Musculoskeletal system
B. Lymphatic system (Correct)
C. Nervous system
D. Respiratory system

Rationale: Thym/o means thymus gland. Spen/o means spleen and lymph/o means lymph. These are part of the lymphatic system.

Q87: Which system would use combining forms such as derm/o, onych/o, and sebace/o?

A. Musculoskeletal system
B. Sensory system
C. Integumentary system (Correct)
D. Respiratory system

Rationale: Derm/o means skin. Onych/o means nail and sebace/o means sebum. These are part of the integumentary system.

Kinn's Medical Assisting Fundamentals 3rd edition Niedzwiecki Test Bank

Q88: Which system would use combining forms such as adren/o, ovari/o, and thyr/o?

A. Musculoskeletal system
B. Sensory system
C. Reproductive system
D. Endocrine system (Correct)

Rationale: Adren/o means adrenal gland. Ovari/o means ovary and thyr/o means thyroid gland. These are part of the endocrine system.

Q89: Which system would use combining forms such as an/o, col/o, and enter/o?

A. Digestive system (Correct)
B. Sensory system
C. Reproductive system
D. Endocrine system

Rationale: An/o means anus. Col/o means colon and enter/o means small intestine. These are part of the digestive system.

Q90: Which system would use combining forms such as angi/o, coron/o, and plasm/o?

A. Digestive system
B. Cardiovascular system (Correct)
C. Reproductive system
D. Endocrine system

Rationale: Angi/o means blood vessel. Coron/o means heart and plasm/o means plasma. These are part of the cardiovascular system.

Q91: Which system produces hormones and includes the prostate gland and epididymis?

A. Lymphatic system
B. Reproductive system (Correct)
C. Endocrine system
D. Musculoskeletal system

Rationale: The reproductive system produces hormones and is involved with reproduction. The male reproductive system includes the epididymis vas deferens, prostate gland, testes, scrotum, penis, urethra, sperm, and testosterone.

Chapter Review Quizzes - Chapter 01

Q1: _____ terms are those that can be broken into their Greek and Latin word parts and given a working definition based on the meanings of those word parts.

A. decodable (Correct)
B. nondecodable
C. reverse
D. abbreviation

Rationale: Decodable terms are those that can be broken into their Greek and Latin word parts and given a working definition based on the meanings of those word parts.

Q2: What are the four steps involved with the CARD method of using Greek and Latin word components to break down the meanings of medical terms?

A. Check, accept, reverse, and define
B. Check, assign, resolve, and decode
C. Check, assign, reverse, and define (Correct)
D. Check, assume, reverse, and diagram

Rationale: Using Greek and Latin word components to break down the meanings of medical terms requires a simple four-step process—the check, assign, reverse, and define (CARD) method.

Q3: Words used in health care whose definitions must be memorized without the benefit of word parts are called

A. decodable words
B. nondecodable words. (Correct)
C. reverse.
D. abbreviation

Rationale: Nondecodable words are terms used in health care whose definitions must be memorized without the benefit of word parts.

Q4: If the _____ starts with a consonant, a combining vowel is needed to join the two word parts.

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

Rationale: If the suffix starts with a consonant, a combining vowel is needed to join the two word parts.

Kinn's Medical Assisting Fundamentals 3rd edition Niedzwiecki Test Bank

Q5: The term to describe inflammation of the joints is

A. arthralgia.
B. arthroplasty.
C. arthroscopy
D. arthritis. (Correct)

Rationale: The combining form arthr/o which means "joint" and the suffix -itis means "inflammation"; therefore arthritis means "an inflammation of the joints."

Q6: A surgical repair of the nose is

A. rhinoplasty. (Correct)
B. rhinostomy.
C. rhinotomy.
D. rhinophyma.

Rationale: Rhinoplasty is the term used to describe a surgical repair of the nose. Rhino/o means "nose" and the suffix -plasty means "surgical repair."

Q7: The foundation of the medical term is called the

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

Rationale: The word root is the foundation of the medical term.

Q8: What is the nondecodable medical term that is derived from the Greek term meaning "waterfall" and is used to describe the condition in which the lens becomes progressively opaque?

A. Cataract (Correct)
B. Cathartic
C. Sublingual
D. Glaucoma

Rationale: The term cataract is considered a nondecodable term and is from the Greek term meaning "waterfall." In healthcare language, this means the condition in which the lens becomes progressively opaque.

Q9: Which body part is named after a figure in Green mythology whose one weak spot was this area of his anatomy?

A. Hippocampus
B. Adam's apple
C. Achilles tendon (Correct)
D. Atlas bone

Kinn's Medical Assisting Fundamentals 3rd edition Niedzwiecki Test Bank

Rationale: The Achilles tendon is a body part named after a figure in Greek mythology whose 1 weak spot was this area of his anatomy.

Q10: What does the abbreviation IM stand for?

A. Intramedial
B. Intermediate
C. Inmuscular
D. Intramuscular (Correct)

Rationale: IM is the abbreviation for intramuscular (pertaining to within the muscles).

CMA - Pre Test 1 - General

Q1: All of the following are considered physiological needs of a patient except

A. air.
B. water.
C. food.
D. emotional support. (Correct)
E. sleep.

Rationale: Air, water, sleep, and food are all physiological needs of a patient. Emotional support is a psychological need.

Q2: Self-actualization is the need for

A. finding self-fulfillment. (Correct)
B. understanding the environment.
C. increasing your need for education.
D. feeling accepted in employment.
E. belonging to a group.

Rationale: Self-actualization is the need for self-fulfillment.

Q3: A psychosocial emergency may include all of the following except

A. child abuse.
B. spousal abuse.
C. elder abuse.
D. gambling addiction. (Correct)
E. alcohol abuse.

Rationale: A psychosocial emergency will usually include some type of abuse such as child abuse, elder abuse, and drug abuse.

Q4: Positive verbal communication may include all of the following except

A. being friendly.
B. encouraging patients to ask questions.
C. listening carefully.
D. avoiding eye contact. (Correct)
E. using a pleasant tone.

Rationale: Avoiding eye contact is not representative of positive verbal communications.

Q5: Facial expressions, eye contact, voice intonation, and posture are all important types of

Kinn's Medical Assisting Fundamentals 3rd edition Niedzwiecki Test Bank

A. verbal communication tools.
B. negative communication tools.
C. nonverbal communication tools. (Correct)
D. individual communication traits.
E. positive communication traits.

Rationale: Facial expressions, eye contact, and posture are all important aspects of nonverbal communication.

Q6: Passive listening may be expressed as

A. a two-way communication tool.
B. simply hearing what is being said. (Correct)
C. positioning yourself to listen.
D. thinking before responding.
E. not responding to the speaker.

Rationale: Passive listening is simply hearing what is being said and not responding.

Q7: When preventing burn out as a result of stress in the workplace, the medical assistant should do all of the following except

A. set unrealistic goals to increase motivation. (Correct)
B. maintain a healthy balance of life, work, and relaxation.
C. be organized to assist with time management.
D. do not overreact to everyday stressors.
E. take time to relax.

Rationale: The medical assistant should set realistic goals so that he/she has the self-satisfaction of attaining those goals.

Q8: A medical assisting program which is accredited is maintaining certain standards set forth by a

A. regional or national organization. (Correct)
B. facility-specific organization.
C. health insurance organization.
D. national legal organization.
E. state board of education standard.

Rationale: Accreditation is maintained by a regional or national organization such as CAAHEP or ABHES.

Q9: Initiative is the

A. forethought to begin a plan.
B. ability to begin and follow through on a plan. (Correct)
C. ability to stop negative behaviour.

D. standard of behavior required for nurses.
E. ability to know when to quit.

Rationale: Initiative is ability to begin and follow through on a plan.

Q10: When a medical assistant student has competed a CAAHEP program, he/she may take the

A. RMA.
B. CCMA.
C. CMAA.
D. CMA. (Correct)
E. LMA.

Rationale: A student who has completed a CAAHEP program is able to take the certified medical Assistant exam.

Q11: A practicum or clinical experience is used in a medical assisting program to

A. give the student some on the job experience.
B. allow the student to apply skills learned to an on the job experience.
C. allow the practicum site to meet and work with the student.
D. help the student to practice soft skills such as team work and communication skills.
E. All are correct. (Correct)

Rationale: All of the above are positive reasons for a student to complete a clinical experience.

Q12: Employment opportunities for medical assistants are expected to

A. increase. (Correct)
B. decrease.
C. stay the same.
D. change according to state laws.
E. change due to CMS guidelines.

Rationale: Employment opportunities are expected to increase for medical assistants now and in the future.

Q13: The AAMA requires 60 CEU's within a _____ year cycle.

A. 1
B. 3
C. 5 (Correct)
D. 7
E. 9

Rationale: The AAMA required 60 CEU's every 5 years to continue certification.

Q14: A CMA may acquire additional credentials such as

A. CPC.
B. COA.
C. PMAC.
D. CPR.
E. All are correct. (Correct)

Rationale: The CMA may obtain additional credentials such as Certified Professional Coder, Certified Ophthalmic Assistant, Podiatric Medical Assistant, and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.

Q15: Professional behavior is based on

A. legal standards.
B. ethical standards. (Correct)
C. biblical standards.
D. peer judgement.
E. personal liability.

Rationale: Professional behavior is based on ethical standards.

Q16: A rule of conduct that is enforced by a controlling authority is a/an

A. law. (Correct)
B. ethic.
C. moral.
D. judgment.
E. edict.

Rationale: A law is a rule of conduct that is enforced by an authority in control.

Q17: Criminal law involves an offense which is committed against the

A. government.
B. legislature.
C. senate.
D. public.
E. state. (Correct)

Rationale: Criminal law involves an offence which is committed against the state.

Q18: The open threat of bodily harm to someone is known as

A. battery.
B. slander.
C. assault. (Correct)
D. libel.

E. recourse.

Rationale: Assault is the threat of bodily harm to another individual.

Q19: Negligence is when a health care professional

A. intentionally commits a criminal act.
B. intentionally deceives a patient.
C. performs unnecessary procedures.
D. publishes damaging information regarding a provider.
E. fails to exercise ordinary care. (Correct)

Rationale: Negligence is when a health care professional fails to exercise ordinary care.

Q20: The legal elements of a contract must include all of the following except

A. an agreement between two or more people who are legally able to enter into the contract.
B. the demographic information of the people entering into the contract.
C. a time period of consideration.
D. an open period of time that the contract may be utilized. (Correct)
E. the ability for a patient to add elements to the contract.

Rationale: A contract must contain starting dates, ending dates, and the dates the contract was signed.

Q21: When practicing under an implied contract, the provider has an obligation to fulfill all of the following except

A. use due care, skill, and judgment when treating the patient.
B. stay abreast of the best methods of treatment and diagnosis.
C. furnish incomplete information to assure the patient is not overloaded with information. (Correct)
D. perform at his/her best, even when not receiving a fee.
E. perform at current acceptable practice levels.

Rationale: The provider must furnish complete information as accurately as possible regarding diagnosis and treatment of the patient.

Q22: Patients are responsible for all of the following except

A. paying for services rendered within the time constraints of the office policy.
B. giving all relevant information to the provider so that a correct diagnosis may be obtained.
C. following the provider's orders for treatment.
D. only giving the information that he/she feels is pertinent to the current situation. (Correct)
E. notifying the provider of a change in physical status.

Rationale: The patient is responsible for giving all medical information requested by the provider so the provider may make an accurate diagnosis.

Q23: Implied consent may be demonstrated by

A. holding out an arm for the medical assistant to perform a venipuncture. (Correct)
B. signing a consent form.
C. initiating a consent form.
D. verbally acknowledging consent.
E. a parent signing consent for a minor patient

Rationale: Implied consent is shown when a patient complies with a request without signing a consent form or verbally acknowledging consent.

Q24: A provider may terminate the patient–provider relationship due to all of the following except

A. the provider not agreeing with the patient's sexual preference. (Correct)
B. a personality conflict which cannot be resolved.
C. the patient refusing to follow instructions.
D. the patient requesting a service which the provider feels is not medically necessary.
E. the patient failing to keep scheduled appointments.

Rationale: The provider may not terminate the patient–provider relationship due to not agreeing with the patient's sexual preference.

Q25: A provider may terminate the patient–provider relationship by all of the following except

A. Sending a letter informing the patient of the withdrawing of care via email
B. Sending a letter informing the patient of the withdrawing of care via certified postal mail
C. Placing a letter of withdrawing of care in the patient's chart
D. Destroying all previous patient information and documentation. (Correct)

Rationale: If the provider-patient relationship is terminated, the provider must continue to house the medical records according to state guidelines.

Q26: The four Ds of negligence include all of the following except

A. duty.
B. derelict.
C. damages.
D. direct nuisance. (Correct)
E. direct cause.

Rationale: The four Ds of negligence include duty, derelict, direct cause, and damages.

Q27: Risk management includes the development of policies and procedures which decrease the chance of

A. law suits.
B. transference of infection.
C. employee injuries.
D. bloodborne pathogen exposure.
E. All are correct. (Correct)

Rationale: Risk management includes developing policies and procedures which will reduce law suits, reducing the transference of infection, and reducing employee injuries and bloodborne pathogen exposure.

Q28: An incident report should be initiated by the

A. patient.
B. provider.
C. office manager.
D. employee involved in the incident. (Correct)
E. employee who witnessed the incident.

Rationale: An incident report should be initiated immediately after the incident by the employee involved in the incident.

Q29: Professional liability insurance should cover the

A. provider.
B. provider and office staff. (Correct)
C. office manager.
D. office staff and patient.
E. patient.

Rationale: Professional liability should cover all providers and office staff.

Q30: The term tachypnea refers to breathing which is

A. fast. (Correct)
B. slow.
C. labored.
D. noisy.
E. irregular.

Rationale: Tachypnea is fast breathing.

Q31: Antepartum refers to what part of the pregnancy?

A. Before pregnancy
B. Before ovulation
C. Before birth (Correct)
D. After birth

E. During birth

Rationale: Antepartum refers to the period prior to birth.

Q32: Adenitis is inflammation of a/an

A. organ.
B. extremity.
C. cell.
D. gland. (Correct)
E. tissue cluster.

Rationale: Adenitis is inflammation of a gland.

Q33: Arthroscopy is performed to visually inspect a/an

A. bone.
B. joint. (Correct)
C. organ.
D. artery.
E. passage.

Rationale: Arthroscopy is to visually inspect a joint.

Q34: Biology is the study of

A. living things. (Correct)
B. cell reproduction.
C. tissue transfer.
D. mammals.
E. reproduction.

Rationale: Biology is the study of living things.

Q35: An adenocarcinoma is a cancerous tumor of a/an

A. organ.
B. gland. (Correct)
C. cell.
D. extremity.
E. lesion.

Rationale: An adenocarcinoma is a cancerous tumor or a gland.

Q36: Nephrectomy is removal of the

A. common bile duct.

B. liver.
C. kidney. (Correct)
D. bladder.
E. anus.

Rationale: Nephrectomy is removal of a kidney.

Q37: The lungs, heart, and trachea are located in what cavity?

A. Thoracic (Correct)
B. Abdominal
C. Cranial
D. Pelvic
E. Spinal

Rationale: The thoracic cavity contains the heart, lungs, trachea, and bronchial tubes.

Q38: Lateral refers to the

A. loins.
B. front.
C. back.
D. head.
E. side. (Correct)

Rationale: Lateral refer to the side.

Q39: The mediastinum is the space between the

A. breasts.
B. ureters.
C. lungs. (Correct)
D. ovaries.
E. testes.

Rationale: The mediastinum is the space between the lungs.

Q40: The peritoneum surrounds what organs?

A. Abdominal (Correct)
B. Pelvic
C. Thoracic
D. Cranial
E. Spinal

Rationale: The peritoneum surrounds the abdominal organs.

Q41: The word part axill/o refers to the

A. elbow.
B. arm pit. (Correct)
C. inner arm.
D. inner thigh.
E. loins.

Rationale: Axill/o refers to the axilla or arm pit.

Q42: The antecubital space is located

A. inside the stomach.
B. between the ribs.
C. outside of the leg.
D. inside of the thigh.
E. inside of the elbow. (Correct)

Rationale: The antecubital space is on the inside of the elbow.

Q43: Mammary means pertaining to the

A. mucous membranes.
B. mouth.
C. chest.
D. breasts. (Correct)
E. throat.

Rationale: Mammary means pertaining to the breasts.

Q44: Hematuria is blood in the

A. urine. (Correct)
B. stomach.
C. saliva.
D. sputum.
E. liver.

Rationale: Hematuria is blood in the urine.

Q45: Megalomania is a condition of a/an

A. enlarged cerebrocortex.
B. reduced appetite.
C. delusion of grandeur. (Correct)
D. increased circulation.
E. respiratory difficulty.

Rationale: Megalomania is a condition of having delusions of grandeur.

Q46: The word part ortho refers to

A. straight. (Correct)
B. reduced.
C. crooked.
D. enlarged.
E. inflamed.

Rationale: The word part ortho refers to straight such as orthodontics which is straightening the teeth.

Q47: Ger/o refers to

A. generation.
B. gynecology.
C. old age. (Correct)
D. inspection.
E. maturity.

Rationale: The word part ger/o refers to old age as in geriatrics.

Q48: Anesthesia refers to the absence of

A. pain.
B. feeling. (Correct)
C. knowledge.
D. understanding.
E. consciousness.

Rationale: Anesthesia means without feeling.

Q49: Neuralgia is pain in a/an

A. orifice.
B. extremity.
C. organ.
D. joint.
E. nerve. (Correct)

Rationale: Neuralgia is pain in a nerve.

Q50: Surgical puncture into the thorax is known as

A. thoracentesis. (Correct)
B. thoracotomy.

C. thoracic.
D. abdominocentesis.
E. diaphragmatic.

Rationale: Thoracentesis is surgical puncture in the thorax.