Mastering Healthcare Terminology 8th edition Shiland Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01-1

Q1: Alzheimer disease is an example of a(n):

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

Q2: Arthr/o is an example of a:

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

Q3: In the term hypodermic, the prefix is:

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

Q4: In the term neonatology, the suffix is:

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

Q5: A word root for “bone” is:

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

Q6: The word component that refers to the stomach is:

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

Q7: The prefix anti- means:

A. before.

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

Q8: 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.

Q9: 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.

Q10: 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.

Q11: 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.

Q12: 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. Ostetomy (Correct)

Q13: Neurology is a discipline that would most likely treat patients with disorders of the:

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

Q14: An instrument used to cut bone is an:

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

Q15: A surgical repair of the external ear may be termed:

A. otoplasty. (Correct)
B. oculoplasty.
C. tympanoplasty.
D. trophoplasty.

Q16: The study of disease is:

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

Q17: An enlargement of the heart is:

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

Q18: A new opening of the small intestines is a(n):

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

Q19: 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.

Q20: A patient has a hypertrophied scar. You recognize that this means the scar is:

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

D. underdeveloped.

Q21: 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)

Q22: In the term “periosteum,” you know that the suffix refers to:

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

Q23: A biopsy is a(n) ____ of living tissue.

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

Q24: A patient with muscular dystrophy has ____ of the muscles.

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

Q25: Patients with food caught in their interdental spaces have pieces of food:

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

Q26: 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)

Q27: If you are told that “cutaneo” is a combining form for the skin, then percutaneous would refer to a term that describes something that is ____ the skin.

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

Q28: 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

Q29: 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.

Q30: 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.

Q31: 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

Q32: 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.

Q33: 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.

Q34: Most medical terms are from which two languages?

A. Spanish, English

B. English, Latin

C. English, Greek

D. Greek, Latin (Correct)

Q35: Which is spelled correctly?

A. gastrotomy (Correct)

B. gastroectomy

C. gastrescopy

D. gastroistis

Q36: The plural of vertebra is:

A. vertebri.

B. vertebras.

C. vertebrus.

D. vertebrae. (Correct)

Q37: The plural of diagnosis is:

A. diagnoses. (Correct)

B. diagnosi.

C. diagnosises.

D. diagnosae.

Q38: The plural of phalanx is:

A. phalangi.

B. phalanxae.

C. phalanges. (Correct)

D. phalangus.

Q39: What is the singular of thrombi?

A. thromba
B. thrombus (Correct)
C. thrombis
D. thromba

Q40: What is the singular of septa?

A. septus
B. septi
C. septae
D. septum (Correct)

Q41: What is the singular of prognoses?

A. prognosum
B. prognosis (Correct)
C. prognosa
D. prognose

Q42: What is the singular of larynges?

A. larynx (Correct)
B. larynge
C. larynis
D. laryna

Q43: What is the plural of digitus?

A. digites
B. digities
C. digitusi
D. digiti (Correct)

Q44: Which is a diagnostic sign?

A. fever (Correct)
B. pain
C. dizziness
D. itching

Q45: What type of diagnosis begins abruptly and severely?

A. sign
B. symptom
C. acute (Correct)
D. chronic

Q46: 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

Q47: The study and treatment of the eye is:

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

Q48: One of the terms used to describe a patient's healthy condition starts with a "u" sound. You can't find it in the U listings, so you check under which spelling?

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

Q49: Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?

A. cardiomegaly
B. enteritis (Correct)
C. ophthalmology
D. yu

Q50: An antibacterial agent:

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

Q51: A patient with an enteropathy has a(n) ____ of the intestines.

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

Q52: The o in the term thermometer is a:

A. prefix.
B. word root.

C. combining form.
D. combining vowel. (Correct)

Q53: Which of the following is an eponym?

A. ng
B. Alzheimer disease (Correct)
C. cataract
D. +

Q54: Which of the following is an acronym?

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

Q55: 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. “can’t sleep”
B. sore throat
C. muscle aches
D. 102.4° F fever (Correct)

Q56: 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.

Q57: “Intra-” has a similar meaning to:

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

Q58: The opposite of “hyper-” is:

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

Q59: Which of the following means below or deficient?

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

Q60: The plural of pleura is:

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

Q61: Which of the following suffixes indicates a therapeutic intervention?

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

Q62: 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.

Q63: A patient scheduled for a gastrectomy was having a(n) ____ of his stomach.

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

Q64: 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.

Q65: An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure to _____ organs.

A. remove
B. view (Correct)

C. join
D. incise

Q66: Which of the following is misspelled?

A. hematology
B. opthalmology (Correct)
C. otorhinolaryngology
D. neurology

Q67: A patient with rhinitis has an inflammation of his:

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

Q68: The branch of medicine that deals with the study of the heart is:

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

Q69: A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n):

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

Q70: The singular of bacteria is:

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

Q71: The plural of psychotherapy is:

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

Q72: A patient whose muscles have atrophied shows:

A. excessive muscle development.

B. abnormal muscle development.
C. a lack of muscle development. (Correct)
D. painful muscle development.

Q73: An intraaortic balloon pump is placed ____ the aorta.

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

Q74: 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.

Q75: Epi-, endo-, and pre- are examples of:

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

Q76: An incision into the stomach is called a:

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

Q77: The study of a newborn baby is:

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

Q78: The branch of medicine that deals with treatment of the mind is:

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

Q79: The term botox is built from the words botulism and toxin. What type of term is this?

A. Eponym
B. Portmanteau (Correct)
C. Acronym
D. Abbreviation

Practice Exams - Chapter 01

Q1: What is the suffix that means bad?

A. hyper-
B. hypo-
C. dys- (Correct)
D. anti-

Q2: The suffix -tomy means:

A. incision (Correct)
B. excision
C. new opening
D. process of recording

Q3: Pneumonia starts with what sound?

A. e
B. n (Correct)
C. p
D. u

Q4: You are checking for spelling errors. Which is misspelled?

A. hemicolectomy
B. coloitis (Correct)
C. colostomy
D. esophagoscopy

Q5: Xeroderma starts with what sound?

A. e
B. ch
C. t
D. z (Correct)

Q6: The suffix -ectomy means:

A. incision
B. excision (Correct)
C. new opening
D. process of recording

Q7: Path/o means:

A. bone

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B. straight
C. child
D. disease (Correct)

Q8: A sign is what type of term?

A. therapeutic intervention
B. anatomy and physiology
C. pathology (Correct)
D. diagnostic procedure

Q9: Per- means:

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

Q10: Gastroscopy is what type of term?

A. pathology
B. anatomy and physiology
C. therapeutic intervention
D. diagnostic procedure (Correct)

Q11: Spir/ is an example of a:

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

Q12: What is a term that is named after a person who first identified the condition or devised the object?

A. acronym
B. decodable term
C. eponym (Correct)
D. nondecodable term

Q13: The word part -um is an example of a:

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

Q14: The suffix -tripsy means:

A. rupture
B. surgical repair
C. crushing (Correct)
D. discharge

Q15: The suffix -sclerosis means:

A. bursting forth
B. hardening (Correct)
C. suturing
D. softening

Q16: Hepatitis is what type of term?

A. pathology (Correct)
B. diagnostic procedure
C. therapeutic intervention
D. anatomy and physiology

Q17: What is a term that can be analyzed and defined?

A. decodable term (Correct)
B. acronym
C. eponym
D. nondecodable term

Q18: Stomach is what type of term?

A. pathology
B. anatomy and physiology (Correct)
C. diagnostic procedure
D. therapeutic intervention

Q19: The plural of vertebra is:

A. vertebras
B. vertebrae (Correct)
C. vertibri
D. vertebraes

Q20: Cutane/o means:

A. nourishment
B. hand
C. treatment
D. skin (Correct)

Q21: In the term “hypodermic," the word root is:

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

Q22: Enteroscopy is what type of term?

A. anatomy and physiology
B. pathology
C. diagnostic procedure (Correct)
D. therapeutic intervention

Q23: The term “asthma” is what type of term?

A. eponym
B. decodable term
C. nondecodable term (Correct)
D. acronym

Q24: This suffix means an instrument to record.

A. -gram
B. -graph (Correct)
C. -graphy
D. -scope

Q25: In the term “subhepatic,” the prefix means:

A. over
B. liver
C. under (Correct)
D. kidney