Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

SKU: 9781260017946-TEST-BANK

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) The only combining vowels are “a,” “o,” and “i”. True or False.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

2) Elements of a medical term are the

A) individual parts of the word
B) references to Greek or Roman origins
C) multiple syllables of the word
D) combining vowels of the word
E) indicators that the word is plural

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English wor
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

3) The medical language came mostly from which two origins?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Latin and Spanish
B) Spanish and Italian
C) Latin and Greek
D) Greek and English
E) Spanish and English

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English wor
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

4) The prefix is

A) the core of the word
B) found at the end of the word
C) found at the beginning of some words
D) the combining form of the word
E) rarely used in the medical language

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

5) The core element of any term is its

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) combining form
B) root
C) suffix
D) combining vowel
E) prefix

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

6) Which of the following word elements is the root for the term dermatitis?

A) -itis
B) -matitis
C) der-
D) dermat-
E) derm-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

7) Which of the following are the roots in the medical terms *arthroscopy* and *respiratory*?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) arthr- and respir-
B) -scopy and -atory
C) -roscopy and –piratory
D) arth- and res-
E) thro- and spira-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

8) The word element *cardi-* is an example of a

A) prefix
B) root
C) suffix
D) combining form
E) combining vowel

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

9) The suffix is

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) the core of the word
B) found at the end of some words
C) found at the beginning of some words
D) the combining form of the word
E) rarely used in the medical language

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

10) In the term *endocarditis*, what is the root and what does the root mean?

A) The root is endo-, and it means inside or within.
B) The root is card-, and it means heart.
C) The root is -itis, and it means inflammation.
D) The root is endo-, and it means around.
E) The root is card-, and it means artery.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

11) Which of the following are the roots in the medical terms *hematoma*, *arthroscopy*, and *hypogastric*?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) hem-, -scopy, and –gastric
B) -gastric, hypo-, and scopy
C) hemat-, arthro-, and hypo-
D) hemat-, arthr-, and gastr-
E) gastr-, scopy, and hypo-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

12) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Abdomin
B) Abdomen
C) Abdumin
D) Addumen
E) Adumen

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

13) Which of the following statements is true of a root in a word?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) - *ic* and - *um* are examples of this type of word element.
B) All medical terms have at least one.
C) The root cannot be used to link two elements.
D) The root is usually "a" and "o."
E) The root indicates the location of the anatomical part.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

14) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Respirotory
B) Resperatory
C) Risperatory
D) Respiratory
E) Risspiratory

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

15) Which of the following statements is true about the root of the medical term?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Medical terms have only one root.
B) Adding a prefix at the end of the word modifies the root of the word to give it new meaning.
C) The root is the foundation or core of the medical term.
D) The root is derived from the Chinese language.
E) Medical terms do not have suffixes attached to the root.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

16) Which of the following statements is NOT true of combining vowels?

A) Combining vowels can join one root to another root.
B) Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."
C) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.
D) A combining vowel makes a word easier to pronounce.
E) The suffix precedes the combining form.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

17) An example of a term with two combining forms is

A) gastroenterology
B) cardiology
C) arthroplasty
D) dermatology
E) hypogastric

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard

18) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) In the terms *arthroscopy* and *arthrodesis*, the combining form is the same but the suffix is different.
B) In the term *endocarditis*, the suffix means inflammation.
C) Dermatitis has the root *dermat-* from the Greek word for skin.
D) Respiratory has the root *respir-* from the German word for inhale.
E) Ileum and ilium are two different words that are spelled correctly.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English wor
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

19) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) The ilium is a pelvic bone while the ileum is a segment of the small intestine.
B) The trapezius is a back muscle, and the trapezium is a bone in the wrist.
C) The malleus is a bone in the middle ear, and the malleolus is a bony protuberance in the ankle.
D) The urethra and the ureter are both located in the upper abdomen.
E) Neurology is the study of diseases of the nervous system, and urology is the study of diseases of the kidney and bladder.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

20) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Cardeologist
B) Arthroscopy
C) Gastrointerologist
D) Illium
E) Bronchuscopy

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

21) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Gastrik
B) Pneumothorax
C) Dermatitus
D) Uroligy
E) Resperatory

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

22) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Gastroenterology
B) Perycardium
C) Pulmanology
D) Hemopnumothorax
E) Hemorhhage

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

23) Arthroscopy has the combining form *arthr/o-,* from the Greek word for

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) joint
B) blood
C) stomach
D) heart
E) arteries

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English wor
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

24) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) A combining vowel joins word elements together to create medical terms.
B) In the term gastroenterology, there are two combining vowels.
C) The vowel "o" is a combining vowel in the combining form *pulmon/o*.
D) In a medical term, the suffix is found at the beginning of the word.
E) Adding a different suffix to the same root enables you to build a whole new set of words.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

25) Which of the following suffixes means *surgical removal*?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) -tomy
B) -stomy
C) -ectomy
D) -tripsy
E) -lysis

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

26) For the term *gastroenterology*, which definition is accurate below?

A) gastr- is a root element that refers to the liver.
B) enter/o- is a combining form that refers to the intestines.
C) -logy is a root that refers to the study of.
D) gastr/o is a prefix that refers to the stomach.
E) -entero is a suffix that refers to the intestines.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

27) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.
B) The combining form can be attached to another root or combining form.
C) The combining form cannot precede a suffix.
D) In this text, the root is separated from the combining vowel by a slash "/."
E) Identifying the root or combining form is a part of the medical term analysis process.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

28) *Pneumon/o* is an example of

A) a prefix
B) a combining form from the cardiovascular system vocabulary
C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix
D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel
E) a suffix

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

29) Which of the following terms has more than one root?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Urology
B) Endogastric
C) Hemopneumothorax
D) Pericardium
E) Arthritis

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

30) A root with a combining vowel added to it is called the

A) prefix
B) combining form
C) main word
D) suffix
E) Greek/Latin meaning of the term

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

31) An example of a combining form in a medical term is

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) –logy
B) pre-
C) pneum-
D) cardi/o
E) –tory

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

32) Which statement is NOT true about combining vowels?

A) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own
B) A combining vowel joins a root to another root
C) A combining vowel joins a root to a suffix
D) The combining vowels are “a,” “e,” “i,” “o,” and “u”
E) A combining vowel is usually of Greek or Latin origin

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

33) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Iillium
B) Ilieum
C) Ileum
D) Elium
E) Illeum

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

34) Which of the following medical terms means one who studies the skin?

A) Urologist
B) Dermatologist
C) Neurologist
D) Cardiologist
E) Pulmonologist

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Bloom's : Apply

35) The term element –*scopy* is an example of a

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) prefix
B) root
C) suffix
D) term combining form
E) combining vowel

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

36) The term element *–logy* is an example of a

A) combining vowel
B) root
C) prefix
D) suffix
E) term combining form

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

37) In the medical term *arthroplasty*, what is the suffix and what does the suffix mean?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) The suffix is arthro-, and it means joint
B) The suffix is ar-, and it means without
C) The suffix is –plasty, and it means joint
D) The suffix is –plasty, and it means surgical repair
E) The suffix is arthr-, and it means remove

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

38) Choose the correct suffix that means disease.

A) -osis
B) -pathy
C) -itis
D) -oma
E) –plasty

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

39) Choose the correct suffix to use for terms that refer to *inflammation*.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) -scopy
B) -edema
C) -itis
D) -penia
E) -ectasis

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

40) Choose the correct suffix to use for terms that refer to a *visual examination* of a body part such as a joint.

A) -logy
B) -pathy
C) -desis
D) -scopy
E) -stomy

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

41) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *record*?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Cardiology
B) Cardiograph
C) Hematocrit
D) Cardiogram
E) Hemolysis

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

42) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means the *study of*?

A) Pulmonologist
B) Pediatrician
C) Dermatology
D) Dentist
E) Psychiatry

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

43) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *surgical repair*?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Herniorrhaphy
B) Cardiopathy
C) Dermatology
D) Arthroplasty
E) Lithotripsy

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

44) Which of the following terms uses a suffix to indicate *surgical formation of an opening*?

A) Tracheotomy
B) Hemolysis
C) Arthrodesis
D) Appendectomy
E) Tracheostomy

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

45) Which of the following medical terms has a suffix that means *pertaining to*?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Endocardium
B) Pyrexia
C) Pulmonary
D) Carditis
E) Arteriole

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

46) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *surgical* fixation?

A) Arthroplasty
B) Arthroscopy
C) Arthralgia
D) Arthrotomy
E) Arthrodesis

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

47) Suffixes that are added to roots or combining forms to produce a medical term that describes a symptom or sign of a disease process are labeled

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Pathological Suffixes
B) Adjectival Suffixes
C) Noun Suffixes
D) Surgical Suffixes
E) Diagnostic Suffixes

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

48) If the combining form *rhin/o* means nose, what would a surgical repair of a nose be called?

A) Rhinodesis
B) Rhinotomy
C) Rhinoplasty
D) Rhinopathy
E) Rhinorrhaphy

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Bloom's : Apply

49) A herniorrhaphy would be a surgical _____ of a hernia.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Removal
B) Fixation
C) Suture
D) Incision
E) Dilation

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Bloom's : Apply

50) In the medical term hematoma, the suffix is

A) hemat-
B) hemat/o
C) –oma
D) –toma
E) –ma

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

51) Which term does NOT represent a surgical suffix?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) –ectomy
B) –plasty
C) –tripsy
D) –stomy
E) –pathy

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

52) The suffix that means vomiting is

A) -emesis
B) -edema
C) -genesis
D) -osis
E) -penia

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

53) The suffix that describes a *surgical incision* is

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) -ectomy
B) –tomy
C) –plasty
D) –rrhaphy

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

54) The medical term meaning *to cough up bloody sputum* is

A) Hematuria
B) Hemolysis
C) Hemorrhage
D) Hemoptysis
E) Hematochezia

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Bloom's : Apply

55) All of the following term elements are adjectival suffixes meaning pertaining to EXCEPT

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) -ary
B) –eal
C) –ac
D) –al
E) –osis

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

56) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Dermatologist
B) Dermetologisst
C) Dermetologist
D) Dermatalogist
E) Dimetologist

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

57) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Cardeopathy
B) Cardeeopathy
C) Cardeopathie
D) Cardiopathy
E) Cardiopethy

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

58) Arthropathy would be a disease of

A) Arteries
B) Skin
C) Stomach
D) Joints
E) Blood vessels

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard

59) Which statement is NOT true about suffixes?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) A suffix is a group of letters
B) A suffix can have more than one meaning
C) A suffix can appear anywhere in the medical term
D) An occasional medical term can have two suffixes
E) If a suffix starts with a vowel, no combining vowel is needed

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

60) The term elements *-plasty*, *-stomy*, *-scopy*, and *-itis* are all

A) Prefixes
B) Root terms
C) Combining vowels
D) Combining forms
E) Suffixes

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

61) A medical specialist in children's development and disorders is a(n)

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Psychiatrist
B) Gynecologist
C) Pediatrician
D) Neonatologist
E) Obstetrician

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

62) Choose the correct medical term that means the *structure inside the heart*.

A) Endocardium
B) Pericardium
C) Myocardium
D) Pericarditis
E) Endometrium

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

63) Which of the following medical terms means *pertaining to above the stomach*?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Epigastric
B) Hypergastric
C) Endogastric
D) Supragastric
E) Overgastric

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

64) Which of the following sets of prefixes are opposite in meaning?

A) Epi- and endo-
B) Anti- and bi-
C) Hyper- and hypo-
D) An- and con-
E) Pre- and pro-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

65) Which of the following medical terms has a prefix that means below?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Perigastric
B) Endogastric
C) Anagastric
D) Epigastric
E) Hypogastric

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

66) The term elements *epi-*, *hypo-*, and *endo-*, all have what in common?

A) They are all suffixes
B) They are all roots term
C) They are all combining forms
D) They are all prefixes
E) They all have the same meaning

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

67) Which statement is NOT true about prefixes?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) They are one letter or group of letters
B) They precede a root to give it a different meaning
C) They never require a combining vowel
D) They can have more than one meaning
E) They come at the end of a root term or combining form

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

68) The prefixes *intra-*, *ante-*, *inter-*, and *peri-* belong to which of the following classifications of prefixes?

A) Prefixes of position
B) Prefixes of number and measurement
C) Prefixes of direction
D) Prefixes of nomenclature
E) Prefixes of systems

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

69) The medical term retrovert means

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Tilt sideways
B) Tilt forward
C) Tilt backward
D) Tilt upward
E) Not tilted

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Bloom's : Apply

70) The epidermis would be located

A) Above the skin
B) Below the skin
C) Within the skin
D) Outside the skin
E) Around the skin

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Bloom's : Apply

71) The term with the prefix that means *within* is

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Intradermal
B) Bipolar
C) Suprapubic
D) Intercostal
E) Ultrasound

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

72) The medical term *epigastric* contains a prefix, root, and suffix. Choose the correct answer related to the term.

A) The prefix is gastr
B) The suffix is epi-
C) The prefix is epi-
D) The root term is epi-
E) The root term is gastric

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Bloom's : Apply

73) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Hypogestric
B) Hipogastric
C) Hyypogastric
D) Hypogastrik
E) Hypogastric

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

74) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

A) Pericardium
B) Piricardium
C) Pericarium
D) Piricarddium
E) Pericardeum

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurate1
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

75) In the term *circumcision*, what is the prefix and what does the prefix mean?

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) The prefix is –cision, and it means to cut
B) The prefix is circum-, and it means around
C) The prefix is circum-, and it means to cut
D) The prefix is –cis, and it means the foreskin
E) The prefix is circum-, and it means under

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard

76) In the term *unipolar*, what is the prefix, root term, and suffix?

A) *Pol-* is the prefix, *-ar* is the root term, and *uni-* is the suffix
B) *Uni-* is the prefix, *ar* is the root term, and *pol-* is the suffix
C) *-Ar* is the prefix, *pol-* is the root term, and *uni-* is the suffix
D) *Uni-* is the prefix, *-pol-* is the root term, and *-ar* is the suffix
E) *Pol-* is the prefix, *uni-* is the root term, and - *-ar* is the suffix

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard

77) *Hyper-* and *Supra-* both mean

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Across
B) Around
C) Below
D) Above
E) Inside

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Bloom's : Apply

78) The medical term for *paralysis of all four limbs* is

A) Quadriplegia
B) Polyplegia
C) Triplegia
D) Paraplegia
E) Diplegia

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Bloom's : Apply

79) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Endogastrik
B) Indogastrik
C) Endogastric
D) Endogestric
E) Endagastrik

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

80) All of the following terms are taken directly from Latin or Greek terms or from Old English terms that do not break down EXCEPT

A) Medical
B) Specialist
C) Quadrant
D) Patient
E) Scope

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English wor
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium

81) The prefix which means *all* is

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Multi-
B) Pan-
C) Eu-
D) Brady-
E) Macro-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

82) The prefix which means *across, through* is

A) Circum-
B) Ante-
C) Trans-
D) Exo-
E) Ultra-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

83) The prefix that means *large* is

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Micro-
B) Multi-
C) Mono-
D) Macro-
E) Poly-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

84) The prefix which means *away from* is

A) Ab-
B) Ad-
C) Syn-
D) Post-
E) Ante-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

85) The prefix which means *slow* is

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

A) Tachy-
B) Primi-
C) Brady-
D) Di-
E) Micro-

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

86) The root in the medical term *hypergastric* relates to the _____.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

87) The root *dermat-* means _____.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

88) The combination of a root and a combining vowel is a _____.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

89) The term _____ relates to the process of breathing.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

90) The prefix that means *normal* is _____.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

91) The Greek/Latin word element for joint is _____.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English wor
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

92) In the term hematoma, the root hemat means _____

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

93) The core element of any term is its _____.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

94) A root + a combining vowel makes a _____.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

95) In the term *gastric*, the root gastr- means _____.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.
Bloom's : Analyze
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

96) A _____ is always needed to attach a suffix that begins with a consonant.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

97) A _____ is added onto the end of a term to modify the core of the root/combining form and give it a new meaning.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

98) The medical term for nerve disease is neuro _____.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Bloom's : Apply

99) The medical term for *pain* in a joint is arthr _____.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Bloom's : Apply

100) The medical term for *dilation* of the bronchus is bronchi _____.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Bloom's : Apply

101) The suffix -*stenosis* means _____.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

102) An arthr/o _____ is a surgical puncture of a joint space with a needle.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Bloom's : Apply

103) _____ are a type of term element that are added directly to the root or combining form and do not require combining vowels.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty : 1 Easy
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Est Time : 1-3 minutes

104) The medical term for condition of rapid heart rate is _____ cardia.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Est Time : 0-1 minute
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Bloom's : Apply

105) The prefix to use to make a medical term meaning pertaining to **before** the time of birth is _____ natal.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel
CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Bloom's : Apply

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01
Answer Key

Test name: CH01

1) FALSE
The combining vowels are “a,” “e,” “i,” “o,” “u”.
2) A
The elements of a medical term are its prefixes, roots, and suffixes.
3) C
The technical language of medicine has been developed logically, mainly from Latin and Greek roots.
4) C
The prefix is found at the beginning of some words; not all medical terms have a prefix.
5) B
The core element of any medical term is its root, which bears the meaning of the term.
6) D
The root word in the medical term dermatitis is *dermat-*, from the Greek word for skin.
7) A
The root in the term arthroscopy is *arthr-*, from the Greek, that means joint; the root in the term respiratory is *respir-*, from the Latin, that means to breathe.
8) B
Cardi- is the root word meaning heart.
9) B
A suffix is a word element found at the end of the medical term.
10) B

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

The root in the medical term endocarditis is *card-* meaning heart.

11) D

The roots in the medical terms hematoma, arthroscopy and hypogastric are *hemat-, arthr-,* and *gastr-*. All of these are root words.

12) B

The proper spelling is abdomen; the other terms are spelled incorrectly.

13) B

Although a medical term may have prefixes and suffixes, all will have a root.

14) D

The only correctly spelled term is respiratory.

15) C

Medical terms can have more than one root; a prefix, if found, will be at the beginning of the word; roots are mostly derived from Greek and Latin languages; medical terms can have suffixes attached to the root. The only correct answer is that the root is the foundation or core of the medical term.

16) E

17) A

Gastroenterology has the combining forms *gastr/o-* from the Greek term for stomach and *enter/o-* from the Greek term for intestine.

18) D

Respir- is from the Latin, not German, for to breathe; both inhalation and exhalation are components of respiration.

19) D

The urethra is located in the pelvic region, not the upper abdomen; the ureters, which originate in the lower abdomen, can also be seen in the pelvis.

20) B

Arthroscopy is the only choice listed that is spelled correctly.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

21) B

Pneumothorax is the only correctly spelled medical term listed.

22) A

Gastroenterology is the only correctly spelled medical term listed.

23) A

The combining form *arthr/o-* is derived from the Greek word for joint.

24) D

The suffix is found at the end of the word; the prefix is found at the beginning.

25) C

The suffix which means surgical removal is –ectomy.

26) B

The only correct choice is *enter/o-*, a combining form referring to intestines; *gastr/o-* is a combining form referring to the stomach; *-logy* is a suffix meaning study of.

27) C

A combining form can precede a suffix.

28) D

Pneumon/o is a combination of a root (*pneumon-*) and a combining vowel (*o*).

29) C

Out of all the terms listed, the only term with more than one root is hemopneumothorax: the roots are *hem* and *pneum*.

30) B

A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.

31) D

The proper way of writing a medical term with the combining form is to write the root word with the slash and the combining vowel after cardi/o.

32) E

A root, not a combining vowel, has a Greek or Latin origin.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

33) C
Ileum is the correct spelling of the medical terms listed.
34) B
The correct term that defines one who studies the skin is dermatologist; the other terms are all specialists, however, not the correct answer.
35) C
The term element -*scopy* is a suffix meaning visual examination.
36) D
The term element -*logy* is a suffix meaning the study of.
37) D
In the medical term arthroplasty, the suffix –*plasty* means surgical repair, and the combining form *arthr/o* means joint.
38) B
The suffix -*pathy* comes from the Greek term for disease, *pathos*.
39) C
The suffix that means inflammation is -*itis*.
40) D
The suffix that means visual examination is -*scopy*.
41) D
The suffix -*gram* means record; a cardiogram is a record of the heart's electrical activity.
42) C
The suffix -*logy* in the term *Dermatology* means study of; -*logist* means one who studies; -*iatry* means treatment, medical specialty; -*ician and* –*ist* mean expert, specialist.
43) D
The suffix –*plasty* in the term *arthroplasty* means a surgical repair.
44) E
The suffix -*stomy* means surgical formation of an opening. A tracheostomy is a surgical formation of an opening in the trachea.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

45) C
The suffix *–ary* in the medical term pulmonary means pertaining to; *-um* means structure or tissue; *-ia* means condition; *-itis* means inflammation; *-ole* means small.
46) E
The suffix *-desis* means surgical fixation; arthrodesis is a surgical fixation of a joint
47) A
Suffixes that are added to roots or combining forms to produce a medical term that describes a symptom or sign of a disease are labeled *pathological suffixes*.
48) C
Rhin/o- is the combining form term for nose and *–plasty* is the suffix for surgical repair.
49) C
The suffix *-rrhaphy* means surgical suture.
50) C
In the medical term hematoma, *-oma* is the suffix that means tumor or mass.
51) E
The suffixes *–ectomy, -plasty, -tripsy,* and *–stomy* are all surgical suffixes; *-pathy* is a pathological suffix that means disease.
52) A
The suffix that means vomiting is *–emesis*.
53) B
The suffix that means surgical incision is *–tomy*.
54) D
The medical term that means to cough up bloody sputum is hemoptysis. The suffix *–ptysis* means spit and *hem/o* is a combining form that means blood.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

55) E
All of the term elements are adjectival suffixes meaning pertaining to except –osis, which is a pathologic suffix meaning abnormal condition.
56) A
Dermatologist is the only medical term which is spelled correctly.
57) D
Cardiopathy is the only medical term which is spelled correctly.
58) D
The combining form *arthr/o-* means joints and the suffix *–pathy* means disease.
59) C
Suffixes only come at the end of a medical term.
60) E
The term elements *–plasty*, *-stomy*, *-scopy* and *–itis* are all suffixes.
61) C
A pediatrician is a medical specialist in children's development and disorders. The suffix *–ician* means expert, specialist.
62) A
Endo- is a prefix meaning inside, within; the endocardium is a distinct structure inside the heart.
63) A
Epi- is a prefix that means above; *gastr-* is a root meaning stomach and *–ic* is a suffix meaning pertaining to.
64) C
Hypo- and *hyper-* are prefixes with opposite meaning; *hypo-* means below, below normal while *hyper-* means above, excessive.
65) E
Hypo- is a prefix meaning below, below normal, so hypogastric is the correct term.
66) D

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

The term elements *epi-*, *hypo-* and *endo-* are all prefixes that directly attach to the beginning of a root term or combining form.

67) E

The prefix comes at the beginning of a root term or combining form; a suffix comes at the end of a root or combining form.

68) A

The prefixes *intra-*, *ante-*, *inter-* and *peri-* are all classified as prefixes of position.

69) C

The prefix *retro-* means backward and the root - *vert-* means turn. Retrovert means to tilt backwards, as a uterus can.

70) A

The epidermis refers to the top layer of the skin. The term breaks down into the prefix *epi-*, that means above, over, upon and the root *-dermis* meaning skin.

71) A

The prefix *intra-* means inside, within; the term intradermal means pertaining to (*-al*) within (*intra-*) the skin (*-derm-*). The other prefixes are *bi-* (two); *supra-* above, excessive; *inter-* between; *ultra-* higher, beyond.

72) C

The prefix is *epi-*, the term element that comes before the root term *gastr-* and the suffix *–ic*.

73) E

The correct spelling is hypogastric.

74) A

The correct spelling is pericardium.

75) B

The prefix is *circum-* and it means around; the term means to cut around the penis to remove the foreskin.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

76) D

Uni- is the prefix, *pol-* is the root term, and --*ar* is the suffix. The meaning of the medical term is pertaining to (-*ar*) one (*uni-*) pole (-*pol-*).

77) D

Hyper- and *Supra-* both mean above, excessive.

78) A

The medical term for paralysis of all four limbs is *quadriplegia;* the prefix *quadri-* means four.

79) C

The correct spelling is endogastric.

80) E

Scope is a suffix that means instrument to view.

81) B

The prefix *pan-* means all.

82) C

The prefix *trans-* means across, through.

83) D

The prefix *macro-* means large.

84) A

The prefix *ab-* means away from.

85) C

The prefix *brady-* means slow.

86) stomach

The root word *gastr-* means stomach.

87) skin

The root *dermat-* means skin.

88) combining form

A combining form is a root plus a combining vowel.

89) respiratory

Respiratory relates to the process of breathing

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

90) Eu-

The prefix which means normal is *eu-*.

91) Arthr-

92) blood

The root in the medical term hematoma is *hemat* that means blood.

93) root

The core element of any term is its root.

94) combining form

A root word when added with a combining vowel makes a combining form.

95) stomach

The term gastric deconstructs into the root, *gastr-* meaning stomach and suffix *–ic* meaning pertaining to.

96) combining vowel

A combining vowel is needed to attach a suffix that begins with a consonant.

97) suffix

A suffix is a group of letters positioned at the end of a medical term to provide the term with different meanings.

98) -pathy

Neur/o - is the combining form for nerve and *–pathy* is the suffix for disease.

99) algia

The medical term that means pain in a joint is arthralgia. The suffix *–algia* means pain and *arthr-* is a root term for joint.

100) –ectasis

The medical term for dilation of the bronchus is bronchiectasis. *The suffix -ectasis* a means dilation and *bronchi-* is the root term for bronchus, one of two subdivisions of the trachea that carry air in and out of the lungs.

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

101) narrowing

The suffix *-stenosis* means narrowing.

102) –centesis

The suffix *–centesis* means a surgical puncture; arthrocentesis means to surgically puncture the joint with a needle.

103) Prefixes

Prefixes are added directly to roots or combining forms and do not require a combining vowel.

104) tachy-

The prefix that means rapid is *tachy-*, the root termis *cardi-* meaning heart, and the suffix is *–ia* meaning condition.

105) pre-

Prenatal refers to pertaining to (*-al*) before (*pre-*) the birth (*-nat-*).

Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th edition Basco Test Bank