

TEST BANK

Chapter 1

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

- The combining form that means *gland* is _____.
- The combining form that means *cancer* is _____.
- The combining form that means *heart* is _____.
- The combining form that means *chemical* is _____.
- The combining form that means *to cut* is _____.
- The combining form that means *skin* is _____.
- The combining form that means *small intestine* is _____.
- The combining form that means *stomach* is _____.
- The combining form that means *female* is _____.
- The combining form that means *blood* is _____.
- The combining form that means *water* is _____.
- The combining form that means *immune* is _____.
- The combining form that means *voice box* is _____.
- The combining form that means *shape* is _____.
- The combining form that means *kidney* is _____.
- The combining form that means *nerve* is _____.
- The combining form that means *eye* is _____.
- The combining form that means *ear* is _____.
- The combining form that means *disease* is _____.
- The combining form that means *lung* is _____.
- The combining form that means *nose* is _____.
- The combining form that means *urine* is _____.
- A prefix that means *fast* is _____.
- A prefix that means *against* is _____.
- A prefix that means *self* is _____.
- A prefix that means *slow* is _____.
- A prefix that means *painful or difficult* is _____.
- A prefix that means *upon or over* is _____.
- A prefix that means *normal or good* is _____.
- A prefix that means *different* is _____.
- A prefix that means *same* is _____.
- A prefix that means *among or between* is _____.
- A prefix that means *within or inside* is _____.
- A prefix that means *large* is _____.
- A prefix that means *new* is _____.
- A prefix that means *after* is _____.
- A prefix that means *false* is _____.
- A prefix that means *through or across* is _____.
- A prefix that means *two* is _____.
- A prefix that means *four* is _____.

41. A prefix that means *three* is _____.
42. A prefix that means *none* is _____.
43. A prefix that means *small* is _____.
44. A prefix that means *all* is _____.
45. A suffix that means *large* is _____.
46. A suffix that means *hernia or protrusion* is _____.
47. A suffix that means *cut* is _____.
48. A suffix that means *cell* is _____.
49. A suffix that means *dilatation* is _____.
50. A suffix that means *inflammation* is _____.
51. A suffix that means *one who studies* is _____.
52. A suffix that means *study of* is _____.
53. A suffix that means *destruction* is _____.
54. A suffix that means *abnormal softening* is _____.
55. A suffix that means *tumor or mass* is _____.
56. A suffix that means *disease* is _____.
57. A suffix that means *drooping* is _____.
58. A suffix that means *rupture* is _____.
59. A suffix that means *hardening* is _____.
60. A suffix that means *narrowing* is _____.
61. A suffix that means *treatment* is _____.
62. A suffix that means *puncture to withdraw fluid* is _____.
63. A suffix that means *surgical removal* is _____.
64. A suffix that means *surgically create an opening* is _____.
65. A suffix that means *cutting into* is _____.
66. A suffix that means *surgical fixation* is _____.
67. A suffix that means *surgical repair* is _____.
68. A suffix that means *suture* is _____.
69. A suffix that means *record or picture* is _____.
70. A suffix that means *process of recording* is _____.
71. A suffix that means *instrument for measuring* is _____.
72. A suffix that means *process of measuring* is _____.
73. A suffix that means *instrument for viewing* is _____.
74. A suffix that means *process of visually examining* is _____.
75. A suffix that means *instrument for recording* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ A combining form consists of a word root and combining vowel.
2. _____ The prefix often indicates the body system or organ being discussed.
3. _____ Combining vowels make medical terms easier to pronounce.
4. _____ Prefixes are placed before a word root.
5. _____ All medical terms must have a prefix.
6. _____ Adjective suffixes convert a word root into an adjective.
7. _____ Different pronunciations of medical terms are acceptable.
8. _____ Different spellings of medical terms are acceptable.
9. _____ Terms ending in -a are pluralized by simply adding an e to the end of the term.
10. _____ Terms ending in -um are pluralized by simply adding an s to the end of the term.
11. _____ Abbreviations are an important part of learning medical terminology.
12. _____ A History and Physical is written each time a specialist evaluates a patient.
13. _____ Ancillary Reports are written by the anesthesiologist and surgeon.
14. _____ A Pathologist's Report gives the results of the examination of tissue removed from a patient.
15. _____ The results from lab and X-rays are given in a Diagnostic Report.

16. _____ The Informed Consent must be signed by a patient voluntarily.
17. _____ A psychiatric hospital is an example of an Ambulatory Care Hospital.
18. _____ Rehabilitation Centers provide supportive care for terminal patients.
19. _____ Home Health Care provides nursing, therapy, and personal care in the patient's home.
20. _____ Ambulatory Care and Outpatient Clinics both provide services that do not require overnight hospitalization.
21. _____ The suffix -gram means a record or picture.
22. _____ The suffix -scope means instrument for recording.
23. _____ The suffix -meter means instrument for measuring.
24. _____ The suffix -ectomy means to surgically repair.
25. _____ The suffix -pexy means surgical fixation.
26. _____ The suffix -otomy means surgically remove.
27. _____ The suffix -plasia means development of growth.
28. _____ The suffix -trophy means treatment.
29. _____ The suffix -genesis means produces or generates.
30. _____ The suffix -megaly means abnormal softening.
31. _____ The prefix mono- means one.
32. _____ The prefix multi- means none.
33. _____ The prefixes hemi- and semi- have the same meaning.
34. _____ The prefix per- means beside or near.
35. _____ The prefix supra- means above.
36. _____ The prefixes hypo- and infra- have the same meaning.
37. _____ The prefixes supra- and infra- have the same meaning.
38. _____ The prefix eu- means painful or difficult.
39. _____ The prefixes a- and an- have the same meaning.
40. _____ The prefix brady- means fast.
41. _____ The combining form aden/o means gland.
42. _____ The combining form gynec/o means beginning.
43. _____ The combining form hemat/o means blood.
44. _____ The combining forms ur/o and nephr/o have the same meaning.
45. _____ The combining form cardi/o means heart.
46. _____ The combining form carcin/o means disease.
47. _____ The combining form ot/o means eye.
48. _____ The combining form dermat/o means skin.
49. _____ The combining form enter/o means inside.
50. _____ The combining form hydr/o means water.

Multiple Choice

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

1. Which is NOT one of the word parts in a medical term?
 - a. combining vowel
 - b. word root
 - c. combining form
 - d. suffix
2. Which medical terminology word part provides the general meaning of the word?
 - a. combining vowel
 - b. word root
 - c. suffix
 - d. prefix
3. In which situation is a combining vowel never used?
 - a. between two word roots
 - b. between a word root and suffix when suffix begins with a consonant
 - c. between a prefix and word root
 - d. a combining vowel is needed in all of the above situations
4. Which of the following is NOT the type of information provided by a prefix?
 - a. procedure
 - b. location of an organ
 - c. number of parts
 - d. time
5. Which of the following is the type of information provided by a suffix?
 - a. procedure
 - b. location of an organ
 - c. number of parts
 - d. time
6. Which of the following statements regarding abbreviations is NOT correct?
 - a. abbreviations are commonly used
 - b. using your personal abbreviations is acceptable if approved by your supervisor
 - c. use of abbreviations can be confusing
 - d. spell out abbreviations if confusion is a possibility

7. Which of the following healthcare specialists does NOT report information regarding a patient in an Ancillary Report?
 - a. Rehabilitation
 - b. Social Services
 - c. Respiratory Therapy
 - d. Nurses
8. Which of the following records the patient's care throughout the day?
 - a. Physician's Orders
 - b. Discharge Note
 - c. Nurse's Notes
 - d. History and Physical
9. A surgeon reports the details of a surgery in a(n):
 - a. Operative Report
 - b. Anesthesiologist's Report
 - c. Informed Consent
 - d. Physician's Orders
10. The _____ is a comprehensive outline of the patient's entire hospital stay.
 - a. Nurse's Notes
 - b. Discharge Summary
 - c. Consultation Report
 - d. History and Physical
11. Which healthcare setting provides treatment in a private office setting?
 - a. Ambulatory Care
 - b. Specialty Care
 - c. Hospice
 - d. Physician's Office
12. Which healthcare setting provides supportive treatment for terminally ill patients?
 - a. Hospice
 - b. Rehabilitation Center
 - c. Health Maintenance Organization
 - d. Specialty Care Hospital
13. Which healthcare setting provides care for patients who need extra time to recover from an illness or who can no longer care for themselves?
 - a. Specialty Care Hospital
 - b. Health Maintenance Organization
 - c. Nursing Home
 - d. General Hospital
14. Which healthcare setting provides services in a pre-paid system?
 - a. Physician's Office
 - b. Health Maintenance Organization
 - c. Specialty Care Hospital
 - d. Home Health Care
15. Which combining form means *heart*?
 - a. cardi/o
 - b. carcin/o
 - c. gastr/o
 - d. cis/o
16. Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?
 - a. gastr/o
 - b. carcen/o
 - c. immun/o
 - d. nephrr/o
17. Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?
 - a. nuer/o
 - b. aden/o
 - c. rhin/o
 - d. path/o
18. Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?
 - a. dermat/o
 - b. hemat/o
 - c. morph/o
 - d. ophthalm/o
19. Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?
 - a. gynec/o
 - b. carcen/o
 - c. laryng/o
 - d. nephrr/o
20. Which combining form means *female*?
 - a. gastr/o
 - b. nephrr/o
 - c. neur/o
 - d. gynec/o
21. Which combining form means *shape*?
 - a. morph/o
 - b. gynec/o
 - c. immun/o
 - d. rhin/o
22. Which combining form means *nose*?
 - a. pulmon/o
 - b. ot/o
 - c. rhin/o
 - d. laryng/o
23. Which combining form means *to cut*?
 - a. enter/o
 - b. morph/o
 - c. hydr/o
 - d. cis/o
24. Which combining form means *stomach*?
 - a. cardi/o
 - b. gastr/o
 - c. enter/o
 - d. nephrr/o
25. Which prefix does NOT mean *under* or *below*?
 - a. sub-
 - b. infra-
 - c. hypo-
 - d. retro-
26. Which prefix does NOT mean *above*?
 - a. hyper-
 - b. super-
 - c. para-
 - d. supra-

27. Which prefix does not stand for a number?
 a. bi-
 b. per-
 c. quad-
 d. tri-
28. Which prefix means *half*?
 a. mono-
 b. poly-
 c. peri-
 d. hemi-
29. Which prefix means *within or inside*?
 a. intra-
 b. infra-
 c. inter-
 d. retro-
30. Which prefix means *normal or good*?
 a. eu-
 b. neo-
 c. an-
 d. dys-
31. Which prefix means *many*?
 a. nulli-
 b. uni-
 c. poly-
 d. supra-
32. Which prefix means *fast*?
 a. pseudo-
 b. brady-
 c. endo-
 d. tachy-
33. Which prefix means *small*?
 a. pan-
 b. micro-
 c. ultra-
 d. macro-
34. Which prefix means *none*?
 a. nulli-
 b. neo-
 c. mono-
 d. sub-
35. Which suffix means *pain*?
 a. -cele
 b. -algia
 c. -ectasis
 d. -oma
36. Which suffix does NOT mean *development*?
 a. -trophy
 b. -plasia
 c. -plasm
 d. -ptosis
37. Which suffix means *tumor or mass*?
 a. -itis
 b. -iasis
 c. -oma
 d. -osis
38. Which suffix means *excessive, abnormal flow*?
 a. -rrhea
 b. -rrhage
 c. -rrhexis
 d. -rrhaphy
39. Which of the following suffixes is NOT an adjective suffix?
 a. -iac
 b. -ia
 c. -ory
 d. -tic
40. Which of the following suffixes is NOT an adjective suffix?
 a. -ac
 b. -eal
 c. -iac
 d. -ism
41. Which of the following suffixes does NOT refer to an instrument?
 a. -gram
 b. -meter
 c. -graph
 d. -scope
42. Which suffix means the *process of measuring*?
 a. -graphy
 b. -scopy
 c. -metry
 d. -otomy
43. Which of the following suffixes does NOT refer to a surgical procedure?
 a. -megaly
 b. -ectomy
 c. -plasty
 d. -ostomy
44. Which suffix means *large*?
 a. -malacia
 b. -ectasis
 c. -megaly
 d. -algia
45. Which suffix means *puncture to withdraw fluid*?
 a. -centesis
 b. -ostomy
 c. -otomy
 d. -plasty
46. Which suffix means a *hernia or protrusion*?
 a. -cise
 b. -cele
 c. -cyte
 d. -gen
47. Which suffix means *inflammation*?
 a. -ia
 b. -iasis
 c. -ism
 d. -itis

48. Which suffix means *narrowing*?
- sclerosis
 - rrhexis
 - stenosis
 - ptosis
49. Which suffix means *drooping*?
- ptosis
 - plasm
 - pathy
 - plasia

50. Which suffix means *destruction*?
- rrhea
 - lysis
 - cyte
 - megaly

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|----|--|
| 1. _____ | combining vowel | a. | report of treatments and therapies |
| 2. _____ | word root | b. | connects two word roots |
| 3. _____ | suffix | c. | provides supportive treatment for terminally ill |
| 4. _____ | prefix | d. | word root + combining vowel |
| 5. _____ | combining form | e. | foundation of a medical term |
| 6. _____ | Nurse's Notes | f. | kidney |
| 7. _____ | Ancillary Report | g. | used to indicate a procedure |
| 8. _____ | History and Physical | h. | destruction |
| 9. _____ | Operative Report | i. | after |
| 10. _____ | Acute Care Hospital | j. | record of a patient's care throughout the day |
| 11. _____ | Ambulatory Care | k. | slow |
| 12. _____ | Rehabilitation Center | l. | false |
| 13. _____ | Hospice | m. | heart |
| 14. _____ | cardi/o | n. | lung |
| 15. _____ | gastr/o | o. | also called a General Hospital |
| 16. _____ | nephr/o | p. | provides physical and occupational therapy |
| 17. _____ | pulmon/o | q. | stomach |
| 18. _____ | brady- | r. | written by the admitting physician |
| 19. _____ | pseudo- | s. | does not require overnight hospitalization |
| 20. _____ | retro- | t. | written by a surgeon |
| 21. _____ | post- | u. | backward |
| 22. _____ | -cyte | v. | surgical removal |
| 23. _____ | -sclerosis | w. | used to indicate time |
| 24. _____ | -lysis | x. | hardening |
| 25. _____ | -ectomy | y. | cell |

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

- List and describe the four word parts used to build medical terms.
- Describe the parts of the Medical Record

Chapter 2

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

- The combining form that means *abdomen* is _____.
- The combining form that means *fat* is _____.
- The combining form that means *head* is _____.
- The combining form that means *skull* is _____.
- The combining form that means *tail* is _____.
- The combining form that means *leg* is _____.
- The combining form that means *buttock* is _____.
- The combining form that means *arm* is _____.
- A combining form that means *tissue* is _____.
- The combining form that means *side* is _____.
- The combining form that means *middle* is _____.
- The combining form that means *internal organ* is _____.
- A combining form that means *chest* is _____.
- The combining form that means *system* is _____.
- The combining form that means *spine* is _____.
- The combining form that means *pelvis* is _____.
- The combining form that means *bone* is _____.
- The combining form that means *muscle* is _____.
- The combining form that means *peritoneum* is _____.
- The combining form that means *genital region* is _____.
- The combining form that means *body* is _____.
- The combining form that means *neck* is _____.
- The combining form that means *cartilage* is _____.
- The combining form that means *pleura* is _____.
- The combining form that means *vertebra* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the abdomen* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the front* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the arm* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the head* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the neck* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the skull* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the leg* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the buttocks* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the side* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the middle* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to muscles* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to nerves* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to organs* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the pelvis* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the peritoneum* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the pleura* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the genital region* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the body* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the spine* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to systems* is _____.

46. A medical term that means *pertaining to the chest* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *pertaining to the vertebrae* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *pertaining to internal organs* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *pertaining to the epithelium* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *pertaining to the belly side of the body* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ The correct order for the organization of the body is cell to tissue to organ to system to whole body.
2. _____ All cells have a cell membrane.
3. _____ Adipose is a type of connective tissue.
4. _____ Nervous tissue is designed to produce body movement.
5. _____ Bone and cartilage are types of nervous tissue.
6. _____ The brain is found in the integumentary system.
7. _____ The kidneys are part of the hematic system.
8. _____ The pancreas is part of both the digestive and endocrine systems.
9. _____ The special senses include the eye and ear.
10. _____ Gynecology is the branch of medicine that treats the male reproductive tract.
11. _____ The study of tissues is called cytology.
12. _____ Pulmonology is the branch of medicine that treats the respiratory system.
13. _____ When describing body position, the assumption is always that the person is in the anatomical position.
14. _____ In the anatomical position the body is lying on its back.
15. _____ The sagittal plane is also called the coronal plane.
16. _____ The transverse plane is a horizontal plane.
17. _____ The sagittal plane divides the body into left and right portions.
18. _____ The coronal plane divides the body into upper and lower portions.
19. _____ A longitudinal section of the body is produced by a lengthwise slice along the long axis of a structure.
20. _____ The dorsum is found on the posterior side of the trunk.
21. _____ The lower extremities are the brachial region of the body.
22. _____ The pubic region is the genital area of the body.
23. _____ The buttocks are the crural region of the body.
24. _____ The diaphragm divides the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity.
25. _____ The mediastinum is located in the center of the abdominal cavity.
26. _____ The pleural cavity contains the heart.
27. _____ The hypochondriac region is located beneath the lower ribs.
28. _____ The umbilical region centers over the navel.
29. _____ The lumbar region is in the groin.
30. _____ The right upper quadrant contains the gallbladder.
31. _____ The left lower quadrant contains the appendix.
32. _____ The respiratory system obtains oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from the body.
33. _____ The female reproductive system produces sperm for reproduction.
34. _____ The urinary system filters waste products from the blood.
35. _____ The cardiovascular system protects the body from disease and invasion from pathogens.
36. _____ The term superior is interchangeable with cephalic.
37. _____ The term inferior is interchangeable with dorsal.
38. _____ The term deep means farther away from the surface of the body.
39. _____ The term apex refers to the bottom or lower part of an organ.
40. _____ The term prone means lying face downward.
41. _____ The term medial refers to the side.
42. _____ The direction term anterior means pertaining to the front.
43. _____ The term cranial means pertaining to the head.
44. _____ The term gluteal means pertaining to the pubic region.

45. _____ The term brachial means pertaining to the arm.
 46. _____ The term neural means pertaining to nerves.
 47. _____ The term visceral means pertaining to the belly-side of the body.
 48. _____ The term thoracic means pertaining to the chest.
 49. _____ The abbreviation GI stands for the urinary system.
 50. _____ The abbreviation LE stands for the leg.
7. Which type of tissue is designed to produce body movement?
 - a. muscular
 - b. connective
 - c. epithelial
 - d. nervous
 8. Which type of muscle tissue is found attached to bone?
 - a. smooth
 - b. visceral
 - c. skeletal
 - d. cardiac
 9. Which is NOT an organ found in the digestive system?
 - a. spleen
 - b. stomach
 - c. liver
 - d. colon

Multiple Choice

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

1. Which of the following is the correct order for the organization of the body?
 - a. cells to tissue to system to organ to whole body
 - b. cells to organ to system to tissue to whole body
 - c. cells to tissue to organ to system to whole body
 - d. tissue to cells to organ to system to whole body
2. Organs come together to form _____.
 - a. systems
 - b. cells
 - c. tissue
 - d. whole body
3. Which of the following is NOT a structure that is found in all cells?
 - a. cell membrane
 - b. epithelium
 - c. cytoplasm
 - d. nucleus
4. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic types of tissue found in the body?
 - a. muscular
 - b. connective
 - c. histogenic
 - d. epithelial
5. Which is NOT a function of epithelial tissue?
 - a. support body structures
 - b. protective barrier
 - c. absorb substances
 - d. secrete substances
6. Which type of tissue is designed to conduct electrical impulses?
 - a. muscular
 - b. connective
 - c. epithelial
 - d. nervous
10. The hematic system is commonly called:
 - a. urinary
 - b. blood
 - c. immune
 - d. cardiovascular
11. The thyroid, thymus, and adrenal glands are found in the:
 - a. muscular system
 - b. nervous system
 - c. endocrine system
 - d. male reproductive system
12. Which branch of medicine treats conditions of the eye?
 - a. obstetrics
 - b. endocrinology
 - c. otorhinolaryngology
 - d. ophthalmology
13. A gastroenterologist would treat diseases of which of the following organs?
 - a. brain
 - b. stomach
 - c. tonsils
 - d. heart
14. Which of the following is NOT part of the anatomical position?
 - a. standing erect
 - b. palms facing backwards
 - c. feet together
 - d. fingers extended
15. Which plane divides the body into left and right portions?
 - a. sagittal
 - b. frontal
 - c. coronal
 - d. transverse

16. Which plane divides the body into front and back portions?
 - a. sagittal
 - b. frontal
 - c. transverse
 - d. median
17. Which plane is the only horizontal plane?
 - a. sagittal
 - b. frontal
 - c. transverse
 - d. median
18. Which sectional view of the body is produced by a slice perpendicular to the long axis?
 - a. cross-section
 - b. transverse section
 - c. longitudinal section
 - d. sagittal section
19. The neck is the _____ region of the body.
 - a. dorsal
 - b. cervical
 - c. cephalic
 - d. pubic
20. The cephalic region of the body is the:
 - a. neck
 - b. back
 - c. head
 - d. buttocks
21. The crural region of the body is the:
 - a. buttocks
 - b. arms
 - c. abdomen
 - d. legs
22. The arms are the _____ region of the body.
 - a. brachial
 - b. crural
 - c. trunk
 - d. pelvic
23. Which of the following is NOT one of the anterior regions of the trunk?
 - a. abdominal
 - b. dorsum
 - c. pelvic
 - d. pubic
24. Which of the following body cavities is a dorsal cavity?
 - a. abdominal
 - b. pelvic
 - c. thoracic
 - d. spinal
25. The cranial cavity contains the:
 - a. spinal cord
 - b. heart
 - c. brain
 - d. stomach
26. Which structure is NOT located in the mediastinum?
 - a. heart
 - b. thymus gland
 - c. lungs
 - d. aorta
27. What organ is located inside the pleural cavity?
 - a. heart
 - b. stomach
 - c. urinary bladder
 - d. lungs
28. The organs of which system are NOT found in the abdominopelvic cavity?
 - a. respiratory
 - b. digestive
 - c. excretory
 - d. reproductive
29. Which of the following cavities is NOT a ventral cavity?
 - a. abdominal
 - b. spinal
 - c. thoracic
 - d. pelvic
30. Which cavity contains the heart?
 - a. cranial
 - b. pleural
 - c. pericardial
 - d. pelvic
31. In the anatomical divisions of the abdomen the upper row contains which of the following regions?
 - a. umbilical
 - b. epigastric
 - c. iliac
 - d. lumbar
32. In the anatomical divisions of the abdomen the center square of the middle row is the _____ region.
 - a. umbilical
 - b. lumbar
 - c. hypogastric
 - d. iliac
33. The spleen and stomach are located in the _____ quadrant.
 - a. right upper
 - b. left upper
 - c. right lower
 - d. left lower
34. The gallbladder and majority of the liver are located in the _____ quadrant.
 - a. right upper
 - b. left upper
 - c. right lower
 - d. left lower

35. In the abdominopelvic cavity, which organ is NOT a midline organ?
 - a. urinary bladder
 - b. prostate gland
 - c. uterus
 - d. stomach
36. Which body system forms a protective two-way barrier for the body?
 - a. musculoskeletal
 - b. endocrine
 - c. integumentary
 - d. digestive
37. Which is not a function of the blood?
 - a. transports oxygen
 - b. absorbs nutrients
 - c. controls bleeding
 - d. protects against pathogens
38. Which system is responsible for regulating metabolic activities of the body?
 - a. endocrine
 - b. nervous
 - c. reproductive
 - d. urinary
39. Which body system receives sensory information and coordinates the body's response?
 - a. respiratory
 - b. nervous
 - c. special senses
 - d. musculoskeletal
40. Which directional term means more toward the head or above another structure?
 - a. superior
 - b. medial
 - c. ventral
 - d. caudal
41. Which directional term is interchangeable with inferior?
 - a. cephalic
 - b. caudal
 - c. posterior
 - d. dorsal
42. Which direction term refers to the tip or summit of an organ?
 - a. medial
 - b. lateral
 - c. base
 - d. apex
43. Which direction term is the opposite of medial?
 - a. superior
 - b. caudal
 - c. lateral
 - d. distal
44. Which direction term means more to the back side of the body?
 - a. posterior
 - b. ventral
 - c. distal
 - d. deep
45. Which direction term means farther away from the point of attachment to the body?
 - a. superficial
 - b. distal
 - c. supine
 - d. proximal
46. Which direction term is the opposite of distal?
 - a. dorsal
 - b. apex
 - c. superficial
 - d. proximal
47. Which direction term means lying face down?
 - a. prone
 - b. proximal
 - c. supine
 - d. ventral
48. Which direction term is the opposite of anterior?
 - a. dorsal
 - b. ventral
 - c. caudal
 - d. cephalic
49. Which direction term means toward the surface of the body?
 - a. superior
 - b. distal
 - c. superficial
 - d. deep
50. Which direction term specifically refers to the belly-side of the body?
 - a. dorsal
 - b. caudal
 - c. cephalic
 - d. ventral
51. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. bracheal
 - b. cranial
 - c. gluteal
 - d. inferior
52. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. caudal
 - b. crainial
 - c. epithelial
 - d. organic
53. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. vertebral
 - b. proximal
 - c. medial
 - d. thorasic

54. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. muscular
 - b. proximal
 - c. viseral
 - d. cephalic
55. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. somatik
 - b. lateral
 - c. posterior
 - d. superior
56. Which abbreviation stands for the body system containing the heart?
 - a. GU
 - b. CV
 - c. AP
 - d. ENT
57. Which abbreviation stands for the body system containing the stomach?
 - a. MS
 - b. GI
 - c. UE
 - d. PA
58. Which abbreviation stands for the arm?
 - a. OB
 - b. MS
 - c. UE
 - d. GYN
59. Which abbreviation stands for the medical specialty that treats the condition of the female reproductive system?
 - a. GI
 - b. CV
 - c. ENT
 - d. GYN
60. Which abbreviation stands for the digestive system?
 - a. GI
 - b. AP
 - c. GU
 - d. ENT
61. Which term means pertaining to the skull?
 - a. crural
 - b. cranial
 - c. cervical
 - d. cephalic
62. Which term means pertaining to internal organs?
 - a. organic
 - b. systemic
 - c. visceral
 - d. caudal
63. Which term means pertaining to the spinal cord-side of the body?
 - a. cephalic
 - b. superior
 - c. distal
 - d. dorsal
64. The knee is _____ to the hip.
 - a. ventral
 - b. distal
 - c. superior
 - d. proximal
65. Which term means lying face up?
 - a. prone
 - b. ventral
 - c. supine
 - d. dorsal
66. The fundamental unit of all living things is:
 - a. tissues
 - b. cells
 - c. systems
 - d. organs
67. Which type of tissue plays a role in absorbing nutrients?
 - a. muscular
 - b. nervous
 - c. epithelial
 - d. connective
68. Which organ is found in the urinary system?
 - a. testes
 - b. brain
 - c. stomach
 - d. kidneys
69. Which sectional view of the body is produced by a slice along the median plane?
 - a. sagittal
 - b. cross
 - c. longitudinal
 - d. transverse
70. Another name for the torso is the _____ region of the body.
 - a. vertebral
 - b. dorsum
 - c. trunk
 - d. crural
71. In considering the two layer sac that encases internal organs, the outer layer of this membrane in the thoracic cavity is called the:
 - a. parietal pleura
 - b. visceral pleura
 - c. parietal peritoneum
 - d. visceral peritoneum
72. A term meaning pertaining to the body is:
 - a. visceral
 - b. crural
 - c. organic
 - d. somatic
73. In which quadrant would you find the colon?
 - a. left lower quadrant
 - b. right lower quadrant

- c. it is a midline structure
 - d. all quadrants
74. A person having repeated bladder infections would see a specialist in:
- a. gastroenterology
 - b. urology
 - c. otorhinolaryngology
 - d. gynecology

75. A term interchangeable with anterior is:
- a. dorsal
 - b. posterior
 - c. ventral
 - d. cephalic

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.
Match the following terms.

1. _____ histology
2. _____ cell membrane
3. _____ muscular
4. _____ nervous
5. _____ stomach
6. _____ lungs
7. _____ prostate gland
8. _____ coronal plane
9. _____ sagittal plane
10. _____ brachial region
11. _____ crural region
12. _____ dorsum
13. _____ gluteal region
14. _____ thoracic cavity
15. _____ abdominal cavity
16. _____ cardiovascular system
17. _____ integumentary system
18. _____ dermatology
19. _____ ophthalmology
20. _____ apex
21. _____ supine
22. _____ anterior
23. _____ superior
24. _____ lateral
25. _____ superficial

- a. contains digestive organs
- b. study of tissue
- c. tissue that conducts electrical impulses
- d. more toward the surface of the body
- e. organ in the respiratory system
- f. study of the skin
- g. interchangeable with cephalic
- h. the back region
- i. upper extremity
- j. outermost boundary of a cell
- k. divides body into front and back portions
- l. tip or summit of an organ
- m. pertaining to the side
- n. tissue that produces movement
- o. contains heart and lungs
- p. organ in the digestive system
- q. divides body into left and right portions
- r. organ in the male reproductive system
- s. lower extremity
- t. interchangeable with ventral
- u. the buttocks
- v. pumps blood throughout the body
- w. aids in temperature regulation
- x. lying face up
- y. study of the eye

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Describe the Anatomical Position and why it is important.
2. Describe the structure and function of four basic types of tissues

Chapter 3

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

- The combining form that means *life* is _____.
- The combining form that means *cold* is _____.
- The combining form that means *blue* is _____.
- The combining form that means *profuse sweating* is _____.
- The combining form that means *electricity* is _____.
- The combining form that means *red* is _____.
- The combining form that means *sweat* is _____.
- The combining form that means *scaly* is _____.
- The combining form that means *horny* is _____.
- The combining form that means *black* is _____.
- The combining form that means *fungus* is _____.
- The combining form that means *light* is _____.
- The combining form that means *pus* is _____.
- The combining form that means *wrinkle* is _____.
- The combining form that means *oil* is _____.
- The combining form that means *dry* is _____.
- The combining form that means *bladder* is _____.
- The combining form that means *hair* is _____.
- The combining form that means *nail* is _____.
- The combining form that means *skin* is _____.
- A suffix that means *skin* is _____.
- A suffix that means *view of* is _____.
- A suffix that means *instrument used to cut* is _____.
- A prefix that means *other or different from usual* is _____.
- A prefix that means *strange or foreign* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to upon the skin* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to within the skin* is _____.
- A medical term that means *inflammation of the skin* is _____.
- A medical term that means *specialist in the skin* is _____.
- A medical term that means *surgical repair of the skin* is _____.
- A medical term that means *abnormal condition of no sweat* is _____.
- A medical term that means *black tumor* is _____.
- A medical term that means *black cell* is _____.
- A medical term that means *abnormal condition of death* is _____.
- A medical term that means *red skin* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pus skin* is _____.
- A medical term that means *surgical removal of nail* is _____.
- A medical term that means *softening of nails* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pus forming* is _____.
- A medical term that means *surgical removal of wrinkles* is _____.
- A medical term that means *oily discharge* is _____.
- A medical term that means *abnormal condition of hair fungus* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to the nails* is _____.
- A medical term that means *surgical repair of wrinkles* is _____.

45. A medical term that means *pertaining to under the skin* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *scaly skin* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *white skin* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *dry skin* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *hard skin* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *abnormal condition of nail fungus* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ The skin is also called the cutaneous membrane.
2. _____ Sebum is a watery secretion that cools the skin.
3. _____ The skin contains sensory receptors for pain, temperature, and touch.
4. _____ The subcutaneous layer of skin is fibrous connective tissue.
5. _____ Melanocytes are found in the basal layer of the epidermis.
6. _____ The epidermis is also called the corium.
7. _____ Hair and nails are composed of keratin.
8. _____ Apocrine sweat glands are the most numerous.
9. _____ The arrector pili are muscles that cause the hair shaft to stand up.
10. _____ The light-colored half-moon area at the base of a nail is called the cuticle.
11. _____ A cicatrix is a scar.
12. _____ In cyanosis the skin turns black.
13. _____ A comedo is commonly called a blackhead.
14. _____ Diaphoresis is a whitening of the skin.
15. _____ Hyperemia is a reddening of the skin.
16. _____ An ecchymosis is a pinpoint hemorrhage.
17. _____ Lesion is a general term for a wound, injury, or abnormality.
18. _____ Pruritus are skin hemorrhages due to fragile blood vessels.
19. _____ A keloid is a hypertrophic scar.
20. _____ Suppurative indicates the presence of a viral infection.
21. _____ Eschar is a layer of dead tissue that develops over a deep burn.
22. _____ A fissure is a jagged wound.
23. _____ A strawberry hemangioma is present at birth.
24. _____ A cyst is a solid skin lesion.
25. _____ A verruca is commonly called a wart.
26. _____ A macule is a raised lesion.
27. _____ A pustule is a raised spot containing pus.
28. _____ An ulcer is a flat discolored lesion on the skin.
29. _____ A vesicle is commonly called a blister.
30. _____ An abscess is a collection of clear fluid under the skin.
31. _____ Urticaria is commonly called hives.
32. _____ Acne rosacea is the common form of acne seen in teenagers.
33. _____ Albinism is a genetic disorder with the lack of melanin.
34. _____ Fourth degree burns are the deepest burns.
35. _____ Second degree burns are characterized with blisters.
36. _____ Eczema is caused by caustic chemicals.
37. _____ Decubitus ulcers are commonly called bedsores.
38. _____ Impetigo is the result of severe skin trauma.
39. _____ Gangrene is characterized by tissue necrosis.
40. _____ Pediculosis is a mite infestation.
41. _____ Malignant melanoma is a dangerous type of skin cancer.
42. _____ Vitiligo is a reddening of the skin.
43. _____ Tinea is a fungal infection.
44. _____ A furuncle is a bacterial infection of several hair follicles.
45. _____ Alopecia is the medical term for complete baldness.
46. _____ An allograft comes from the person's own body.
47. _____ C&S identifies the type of bacteria causing an infection and which antibiotic will best fight it.
48. _____ A dermatome is an instrument for cutting thin skin transplants.
49. _____ An antiparasitic treats fungal infections.
50. _____ HSV is a type of verruca.

Multiple Choice

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

- Which is NOT an accessory organ to the skin?
 - sensory receptor
 - hair
 - nail
 - sweat gland
- Which is the most superficial layer of skin?
 - subcutaneous layer
 - epidermis
 - dermis
 - corium
- Which is NOT a function of the skin?
 - temperature regulation
 - protection against pathogens
 - absorb nutrients
 - housing sensory receptors
- Which of the following statements regarding the epidermis is NOT true?
 - It is composed of stratified squamous epithelium.
 - The deepest layer is the basal layer.
 - As skin cells die they become filled with a hard protein called keratin.
 - Melanocytes give skin its pink color.
- Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?
 - epidermis—thin outer membrane layer
 - melanin—gives skin its color
 - keratin—innermost layer, containing fatty tissue
 - dermis—fibrous connective tissue layer
- Which of the following statements regarding melanin is NOT true?
 - causes the formation of wrinkles
 - gives skin its color
 - protects against ultraviolet rays
 - protects against skin cancer
- Which of the following statements regarding the dermis is NOT true?
 - The dermis is also called the corium.
 - The dermis is composed of fibrous connective tissue.
 - The dermis contains a large amount of adipose tissue.
 - The dermis houses sensory receptors.
- Which of the following statements regarding the dermis is NOT true?
 - The dermis has a good blood supply.
 - The dermis is between the hypodermis and subcutaneous layer.
 - The term dermis means true skin.
 - The dermis houses sweat glands.
- Which of the following structures is NOT housed in the dermis?
 - nails
 - hair follicles
 - sebaceous glands
 - nerve fibers
- Which of the following statements regarding the subcutaneous layer is NOT true?
 - This layer is also called the hypodermis.
 - This layer is composed primarily of lipocytes.
 - This layer acts as an insulation against cold.
 - This layer houses sensory receptors.
- Hair fibers are composed of:
 - melanin
 - keratin
 - collagen
 - lipocytes
- You would find collagen fibers in which layer of skin?
 - epidermis
 - dermis
 - subcutaneous layer
 - all layers
- Hair grows towards the surface within the:
 - hair shaft
 - hair root
 - hair follicle
 - hair cuticle
- Which glands are associated with hair follicles?
 - sebaceous glands
 - fat glands
 - sweat glands
 - apocrine glands
- Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly?
 - hair—composed of keratin
 - nails—grow longer from the root
 - sweat glands—secrete sebum to cool the skin
 - sebaceous glands—secrete into hair follicle
- Nails are connected to the tissue underneath by the:
 - nail body
 - nail bed
 - nail root
 - cuticle
- The _____ is the portion of the nail that is clipped when it grows too long.
 - nail root
 - cuticle
 - free edge
 - nail bed

18. Which of the following statements regarding sebaceous glands is NOT true?
 - a. These glands are found in the dermis.
 - b. These glands secrete oil into a duct.
 - c. These glands secrete less oil as we age.
 - d. These glands play a role in adolescent acne.
19. Which of the following statements regarding sweat glands is NOT true?
 - a. These glands secrete sweat into a duct.
 - b. Sweat contains a small amount of waste products.
 - c. Perspiration cools the body.
 - d. These glands play a role in adolescent acne.
20. Where are apocrine sweat glands located?
 - a. underarm area
 - b. palms and soles
 - c. around the lips
 - d. arms and legs
21. Which term means *pertaining to within the skin*?
 - a. epidermal
 - b. hypodermal
 - c. intradermal
 - d. interdermal
22. Which term specifically means *abnormal condition of the skin*?
 - a. dermatopathy
 - b. dermatosis
 - c. dermatoplasty
 - d. dermatitis
23. Which term means *abnormal condition of excessive sweat*?
 - a. hyperhidrosis
 - b. ahidrosis
 - c. anhidrosis
 - d. hypohidrosis
24. Which term means fatty growth?
 - a. lipectomy
 - b. adiposis
 - c. adipopathy
 - d. lipoma
25. Which term means *softening of the nails*?
 - a. onychomycosis
 - b. onychomalacia
 - c. onychosclerosis
 - d. onychostenosis
26. Which term means *surgical removal of wrinkles*?
 - a. rhytidotomy
 - b. rhytidoplasty
 - c. rhytidectomy
 - d. rhytidostomy
27. Which term is misspelled?
 - a. onychomycosis
 - b. rhytidoplasty
 - c. hyperhidrosis
 - d. subcutaneous
28. Which term is misspelled?
 - a. dermatologist
 - b. melenocyte
 - c. lipectomy
 - d. unguial
29. Which term is misspelled?
 - a. luekoderma
 - b. erythroderma
 - c. scleroderma
 - d. xeroderma
30. Which term means *hard skin*?
 - a. erythroderma
 - b. xeroderma
 - c. ichthyoderma
 - d. scleroderma
31. Which term means *red skin*?
 - a. cyanoderma
 - b. erythroderma
 - c. melanoderma
 - d. leukoderma
32. Which term means a scraping away of the skin surface by friction?
 - a. cicatrix
 - b. contusion
 - c. abrasion
 - d. keratosis
33. The term for a regular scar (not hypertrophic) is:
 - a. cicatrix
 - b. eschar
 - c. comedo
 - d. keloid
34. The term for profuse sweating is:
 - a. anhidrosis
 - b. contusion
 - c. diaphoresis
 - d. keratosis
35. The term for excessive hair growth over the body is:
 - a. hyperemia
 - b. nevus
 - c. hyperhidrosis
 - d. hirsutism
36. Which term does NOT refer to an abnormal skin color?
 - a. cyanosis
 - b. erythema
 - c. pallor
 - d. keratosis

37. Which term refers to the bruise caused by blunt trauma to the skin?
 - a. ecchymosis
 - b. petechiae
 - c. vitiligo
 - d. purpura
38. A pigmented skin blemish, birthmark, or mole is called a:
 - a. keloid
 - b. nevus
 - c. ecchymosis
 - d. eschar
39. Which condition is also called hives?
 - a. purulent
 - b. pruritus
 - c. urticaria
 - d. verruca
40. Which condition is commonly called warts?
 - a. nevus
 - b. keratosis
 - c. purpura
 - d. verruca
41. Which surface lesion is a torn or jagged wound?
 - a. laceration
 - b. macule
 - c. fissure
 - d. ulcer
42. Which surface lesion is a flat, discolored area that is flush with the skin surface?
 - a. papule
 - b. wheal
 - c. macule
 - d. vesicle
43. Which surface lesion is a small, round, swollen area, typically an allergic reaction?
 - a. vesicle
 - b. wheal
 - c. pustule
 - d. papule
44. Which surface lesion is a small, solid, circular, raised spot?
 - a. papule
 - b. pustule
 - c. cyst
 - d. macule
45. Which surface lesion is a blister?
 - a. pustule
 - b. vesicle
 - c. papule
 - d. wheal
46. Which of the following lesions does NOT have pus?
 - a. pustule
 - b. abscess
 - c. furuncle
 - d. papule
47. Acne _____ is the common form of acne seen in teenagers.
 - a. rosacea
 - b. verruca
 - c. vulgaris
 - d. impetigo
48. This condition is frequently called a bedsore or pressure sore.
 - a. decubitus ulcer
 - b. cellulitis
 - c. ichthyosis
 - d. gangrene
49. Which of the following is a genetic condition in which the body is unable to make melanin?
 - a. carbuncle
 - b. vitiligo
 - c. eczema
 - d. albinism
50. Which cancerous lesion is frequently seen in immunodeficient patients?
 - a. malignant melanoma
 - b. Kaposi's sarcoma
 - c. basal cell carcinoma
 - d. squamous cell carcinoma
51. Which of the following conditions is a lice infestation?
 - a. scabies
 - b. ichthyosis
 - c. pediculosis
 - d. varicella
52. This infection is commonly called chickenpox.
 - a. varicella
 - b. rubella
 - c. vitiligo
 - d. tinea
53. This ischemic condition has developed a secondary pus-producing infection.
 - a. psoriasis
 - b. wet gangrene
 - c. furuncle
 - d. dry gangrene
54. This condition is commonly called athlete's foot.
 - a. rubella
 - b. tinea capitis
 - c. scabies
 - d. tinea pedis
55. Which term means baldness?
 - a. onychia
 - b. impetigo
 - c. alopecia
 - d. vitiligo

56. Which of the following conditions is caused by a mite infestation?
 - a. pediculosis
 - b. wheal
 - c. impetigo
 - d. scabies
57. An infection of the skin fold around the nail is called:
 - a. paronychia
 - b. onychia
 - c. onychophagia
 - d. perionychitis
58. Which diagnostic procedure examines a piece of tissue under a microscope?
 - a. cytology
 - b. curettage
 - c. biopsy
 - d. debridement
59. A culture and sensitivity will detect:
 - a. cancer
 - b. a bacterial infection
 - c. a viral infection
 - d. a lice infection
60. In exfoliative cytology the cells for examination are obtained by:
 - a. incision
 - b. syringe
 - c. needle
 - d. scraping
61. Which of the following diagnostic procedures gives a rapid examination of a tissue sample?
 - a. frozen section
 - b. cryosurgery
 - c. fungal scraping
 - d. exfoliative cytology
62. Which skin graft procedure uses skin from another species?
 - a. allograft
 - b. heterograft
 - c. xenograft
 - d. autograft
63. Which surgical procedure is the removal of dead or damaged tissue from a wound?
 - a. debridement
 - b. electrocautery
 - c. cauterization
 - d. cryosurgery
64. Which surgical procedure is used to remove acne scars and tattoos?
 - a. cauterization
 - b. dermabrasion
 - c. electrolysis
 - d. dermatoplasty
65. Which procedure is commonly referred to as a chemical peel?
 - a. curettage
 - b. liposuction
 - c. dermabrasion
 - d. chemabrasion
66. Which surgical procedure removes superficial skin lesions with scraping?
 - a. curettage
 - b. cryosurgery
 - c. debridement
 - d. plication
67. Which procedure removes fat from under the skin?
 - a. dermabrasion
 - b. laser therapy
 - c. electrolysis
 - d. liposuction
68. Which medication is used to deaden pain?
 - a. anesthetic
 - b. antipruritic
 - c. corticosteroid
 - d. antiseptic
69. Which medication is used to reduce inflammation?
 - a. antipruritic
 - b. antibiotic
 - c. antiseptic
 - d. corticosteroid
70. Which medication is used to kill mites or lice?
 - a. antibiotic
 - b. antifungal
 - c. antiparasitic
 - d. antipruritic
71. Which abbreviation is a surgical procedure?
 - a. I&D
 - b. ID
 - c. MM
 - d. ung
72. Which abbreviation stands for a cancerous tumor?
 - a. UV
 - b. MM
 - c. ID
 - d. SLE
73. Which abbreviation is NOT a diagnostic test?
 - a. Bx
 - b. FS
 - c. C&S
 - d. SG
74. Which surgical procedure uses cold?
 - a. cryosurgery
 - b. curettage
 - c. debridement
 - d. plication

75. Which lesion is a fluid-filled sac under the skin?
- nodule
 - wheel
 - cyst
 - papule

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---|
| 1. _____ | dermis | a. middle layer of skin |
| 2. _____ | basal layer | b. nail biting |
| 3. _____ | keratin | c. hypertrophic scar |
| 4. _____ | subcutaneous layer | d. pigmented skin blemish |
| 5. _____ | sebum | e. pressure sore |
| 6. _____ | ichthyoderma | f. flat discolored area |
| 7. _____ | onychophagia | g. uses a scraper |
| 8. _____ | keloid | h. skin hemorrhages due to fragile skin |
| 9. _____ | pallor | i. containing pus |
| 10. _____ | nevus | j. deepest layer of the epidermis |
| 11. _____ | diaphoresis | k. ringworm |
| 12. _____ | purpura | l. primarily composed of adipose tissue |
| 13. _____ | urticaria | m. scaly skin |
| 14. _____ | macule | n. baldness |
| 15. _____ | purulent | o. infected nail bed |
| 16. _____ | fissure | p. lice infestation |
| 17. _____ | vesicle | q. German measles |
| 18. _____ | decubitus ulcer | r. oil that lubricates the skin |
| 19. _____ | scabies | s. abnormal paleness of the skin |
| 20. _____ | pediculosis | t. cracklike lesion |
| 21. _____ | rubella | u. hives |
| 22. _____ | tinea capitis | v. a blister |
| 23. _____ | alopecia | w. profuse sweating |
| 24. _____ | onychchia | x. hard protein found in hair and nails |
| 25. _____ | curettage | y. mite infestation |

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

- Describe the three depths of burn.
- Describe the different types of skin grafts.

Chapter 4

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For ex-

ample, the combining form meaning heart is cardi/o. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is -cyte. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is bi-.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The com-

puter will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *movement* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *tendon* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *muscle* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *joint* is _____.
5. The combining form that means *cartilage* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *stiff joint* is _____.
7. The combining form that means *hump* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *swayback or curve* is _____.
9. The combining form that means *bone marrow* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *straight* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *bone* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *child or foot* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *crooked or bent* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *vertebra* is _____.
15. The combining form that means *synovial membrane* is _____.
16. The combining form that means *fibers* is _____.
17. The combining form that means *heart muscle* is _____.
18. A suffix that means *movement* is _____.
19. A suffix that means *tone* is _____.
20. A suffix that means *weakness* is _____.
21. A suffix that means *to surgically break* is _____.
22. A suffix that means *to fuse or stabilize* is _____.
23. A suffix that means *slipping* is _____.
24. A suffix that means *porous* is _____.
25. A prefix that means *towards* is _____.
26. A medical term that means *study of movement* is _____.
27. A medical term that means *muscle weakness* is _____.
28. A medical term that means *record of muscle electricity* is _____.
29. A medical term that means *surgical repair of a tendon* is _____.
30. A medical term that means *slow movement* is _____.
31. A medical term that means *abnormal tone* is _____.
32. A medical term that means *joint pain* is _____.
33. A medical term that means *lack of tone* is _____.
34. A medical term that means *excessive movement* is _____.
35. A medical term that means *surgically break a joint* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *fusion of a joint* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *instrument to view inside a joint* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *cartilage softening* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *pertaining to inside the skull* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *process of viewing inside a joint* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *incision into a bone* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *inflammation of bone and bone marrow* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *excision of synovial membrane* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *pertaining to between vertebrae* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *surgically break bone* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *bone and cartilage tumor* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *incision into a joint* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *puncture to withdraw fluid from a joint* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *suture a muscle* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *inflammation of many muscles* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ The point at which a motor neuron contacts a skeletal muscle is called the myoneural junction.
2. _____ Cardiac muscle is an example of a voluntary muscle.
3. _____ The bone from which a skeletal muscle begins is called its origin.
4. _____ The opposite action from depression is eversion.
5. _____ Bending a joint is flexion.
6. _____ The femur is an example of a flat bone.
7. _____ Another name for bone is osseous tissue.
8. _____ The end of a long bone is called the diaphysis.
9. _____ Yellow bone marrow manufactures most of the blood cells.
10. _____ Cancellous bone is also called compact bone.
11. _____ An exostosis is a bone spur.
12. _____ Any artificial body part is called a prosthesis.
13. _____ A Colles' fracture is a fracture of the ankle.
14. _____ Stress fractures are caused by repetitive low-impact forces.
15. _____ Lordosis is commonly called hump-back.
16. _____ A callus is a sign of a bone healing.
17. _____ Osteoarthritis is considered an autoimmune disease affecting the joints.
18. _____ Talipes is commonly called clubfoot.
19. _____ A sprain is a dislocation of a joint.
20. _____ Systemic lupus erythematosus causes joint pain and arthritis.
21. _____ Lordosis is an excessive curvature of the thoracic spine.
22. _____ A bunion is the inflammation of the bursa at the base of the big toe.
23. _____ Myelography is the process of recording the bone marrow.
24. _____ Spinal stenosis means the narrowing of the spinal canal.
25. _____ The complete or partial removal of a limb is called amputation.
26. _____ The abbreviation UE stands for the leg.
27. _____ NSAIDs are not steroid medications.
28. _____ THA stands for knee replacement surgery.
29. _____ The abnormal shortening of muscle fibers, tendons, or fascia is called a contracture.
30. _____ A sudden, involuntary, strong muscle contraction is called an adhesion.
31. _____ Torticollis is commonly called a crick in the neck.
32. _____ Carpal tunnel syndrome is an example of muscular dystrophy.
33. _____ Lateral epicondylitis is commonly referred to as tennis elbow.
34. _____ There are 12 lumbar vertebrae.
35. _____ Muscular dystrophy is an inherited disease.
36. _____ The patella is the lower jaw.
37. _____ Plantar flexion is pointing the toes.
38. _____ The upper jaw bone is the maxilla.
39. _____ The adjective form for the wrist is carpal.
40. _____ The adjective form for the upper arm bone is humerus.
41. _____ Chiropractors diagnose and treat malalignment conditions, especially of the spine.
42. _____ Podiatrists specialize in treating conditions of the hands.
43. _____ A cast may be used to stabilize a dislocation.
44. _____ In a compound fracture the bone is shattered into fragments.
45. _____ Simple fracture is the same thing as a closed fracture.
46. _____ In chondromalacia the bone has become softened.
47. _____ Synovial fluid is secreted by the synovial membrane.
48. _____ The carpus is the ankle.
49. _____ The function of a bursa is to reduce friction.
50. _____ The tailbone is the os coxae.

Multiple Choice

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

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three types of muscles found in the body?
 - a. skeletal
 - b. motor
 - c. smooth
 - d. cardiac

2. Which of the following is a voluntary muscle?
 - a. skeletal
 - b. cardiac
 - c. smooth
 - d. all are voluntary
3. The fibrous connective tissue that wraps muscle is called:
 - a. ligaments
 - b. adipose
 - c. fascia
 - d. tendons
4. Skeletal muscles are attached to bones by:
 - a. tendons
 - b. ligaments
 - c. bursa
 - d. both a and b
5. Which type of muscle is also called visceral muscle?
 - a. cardiac
 - b. skeletal
 - c. smooth
 - d. none
6. Where would you NOT find smooth muscle?
 - a. respiratory airways
 - b. blood vessels
 - c. stomach
 - d. heart
7. Skeletal muscles may be named for all the following except:
 - a. location
 - b. size
 - c. depth
 - d. action
8. The external oblique muscle is named due to its:
 - a. number of attachment points
 - b. fiber direction
 - c. action
 - d. location
9. When a skeletal muscle is attached to two bones, the more movable of the bones is considered to be where the muscle ends and is called its:
 - a. insertion
 - b. action
 - c. origin
 - d. tendon
10. The type of movement a skeletal muscle produces is called its:
 - a. myoneural junction
 - b. tendon
 - c. origin
 - d. action
11. Movement away from the midline of the body is called:
 - a. adduction
 - b. flexion
 - c. abduction
 - d. circumduction
12. The opposite action from flexion is:
 - a. plantar flexion
 - b. extension
 - c. inversion
 - d. elevation
13. Pointing the toes downward is called:
 - a. plantar flexion
 - b. extension
 - c. depression
 - d. dorsiflexion
14. Which motion occurs at the thumb?
 - a. opposition
 - b. circumduction
 - c. eversion
 - d. rotation
15. Turning the palm upward is called:
 - a. pronation
 - b. supination
 - c. rotation
 - d. circumduction
16. Two bones are held together in a joint by:
 - a. cartilage
 - b. tendons
 - c. ligaments
 - d. muscles
17. Which type of bones is roughly as long as they are wide?
 - a. long
 - b. short
 - c. irregular
 - d. flat
18. Vertebrae are an example of what type of bone?
 - a. long
 - b. short
 - c. irregular
 - d. flat
19. The shaft of a long bone is called the:
 - a. periosteum
 - b. epiphysis
 - c. epiphyseal plate
 - d. diaphysis
20. The end of a long bone is covered by:
 - a. articular cartilage
 - b. spongy bone
 - c. periosteum
 - d. red bone marrow

21. The dense and hard exterior surface bone is called _____ bone.
 - a. compact
 - b. articular
 - c. cancellous
 - d. spongy
22. Which of the following bony projections is smooth in order to articulate with another bone?
 - a. tubercle
 - b. tuberosity
 - c. condyle
 - d. trochanter
23. A hollow cavity within a bone is called a:
 - a. fissure
 - b. fossa
 - c. foramen
 - d. sinus
24. Which of the following bones is NOT part of the axial skeleton?
 - a. ribs
 - b. femur
 - c. sternum
 - d. skull
25. Which of the following bones is part of the axial skeleton?
 - a. patella
 - b. ischium
 - c. clavicle
 - d. vertebrae
26. Which of the following bones is NOT part of the skull?
 - a. temporal
 - b. sphenoid
 - c. hyoid
 - d. nasal
27. The tibia is commonly referred to as the:
 - a. shin bone
 - b. ankle bones
 - c. hip bone
 - d. knee cap
28. The ilium is part of the:
 - a. pectoral girdle
 - b. lower extremity
 - c. upper extremity
 - d. pelvic girdle
29. Which of the following bones is NOT part of the appendicular skeleton?
 - a. femur
 - b. humerus
 - c. clavicle
 - d. sternum
30. The clavicle is commonly referred to as the:
 - a. shoulder blade
 - b. breast bone
 - c. collar bone
 - d. wrist
31. The anatomical name of the knee cap is the:
 - a. fibula
 - b. patella
 - c. phalanges
 - d. tarsals
32. Which bone is NOT part of the os coxae?
 - a. coccyx
 - b. ischium
 - c. ilium
 - d. pubis
33. Which of the following is the name for freely moving joints?
 - a. osseous
 - b. cartilaginous
 - c. synovial
 - d. fibrous
34. An example of a fibrous joint is the:
 - a. pubic symphysis
 - b. skull sutures
 - c. shoulder joint
 - d. jaw joint
35. Synovial joints are enclosed by an elastic:
 - a. synovial membrane
 - b. ligament
 - c. cartilage
 - d. joint capsule
36. The noise produced by bones or cartilage rubbing together is called:
 - a. crepitation
 - b. callus
 - c. orthotic
 - d. fracture
37. Braces or splints used to prevent or correct deformities are called:
 - a. prosthetics
 - b. orthotics
 - c. orthopedics
 - d. podiatrics
38. The medical term for humpback is:
 - a. exostosis
 - b. scoliosis
 - c. kyphosis
 - d. lordosis
39. Which term means that the fracture is protruding through an open skin wound?
 - a. simple fracture
 - b. compression fracture
 - c. pathologic fracture
 - d. compound fracture
40. Which type of fracture is commonly seen in children?
 - a. greenstick fracture
 - b. comminuted fracture

- c. simple fracture
 - d. stress fracture
41. Which type of fracture occurs because the bone is diseased or weakened?
 - a. stress fracture
 - b. pathologic fracture
 - c. spiral fracture
 - d. oblique fracture
 42. In which type of fracture is the bone shattered?
 - a. greenstick fracture
 - b. Colles' fracture
 - c. comminuted fracture
 - d. pathologic fracture
 43. Which disease is caused by a vitamin D deficiency?
 - a. osteoporosis
 - b. greenstick fracture
 - c. Paget's disease
 - d. rickets
 44. _____ is a decrease in bone mass that results in a thinning and weakening of the bone.
 - a. osteomalacia
 - b. exostosis
 - c. osteoporosis
 - d. Paget's disease
 45. This condition is commonly called a ruptured disk.
 - a. herniated nucleus pulposus
 - b. ankylosing spondylitis
 - c. spina bifida
 - d. spondylolisthesis
 46. An abnormal lateral curvature of the spine is called:
 - a. lordosis
 - b. exostosis
 - c. scoliosis
 - d. kyphosis
 47. Spina bifida is a congenital anomaly that affects which bone?
 - a. femur
 - b. hip
 - c. skull
 - d. vertebrae
 48. _____ is the forward sliding of a lumbar vertebra over the vertebra below it.
 - a. spina bifida
 - b. spondylolisthesis
 - c. spondylosis
 - d. talipes
 49. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is used to detect osteoporosis?
 - a. dual-energy absorptiometry
 - b. myelography
 - c. bone scan
 - d. arthrography
 50. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is useful in identifying a herniated nucleus pulposus?
 - a. dual-energy absorptiometry
 - b. myelography
 - c. bone scan
 - d. arthrography
 51. Which surgical procedure relieves pressure on a compressed spinal nerve?
 - a. bunionectomy
 - b. arthroplasty
 - c. laminectomy
 - d. osteotomy
 52. Which procedure examines the inside of a joint?
 - a. arthroplasty
 - b. arthrotomy
 - c. arthrocentesis
 - d. arthroscopy
 53. Surgery performed to realign bone fragments is called a(n):
 - a. open reduction
 - b. external fixation
 - c. traction
 - d. internal fixation
 54. Which of the following is a reason for performing an amputation?
 - a. uncontrollable infection
 - b. crushing injury
 - c. tumor
 - d. all the above
 55. Which of the following conditions is commonly treated by bone reabsorption inhibitors?
 - a. Paget's disease
 - b. osteoporosis
 - c. osteoarthritis
 - d. a and b
 56. Strong anti-inflammatory drugs like corticosteroids are used to treat which condition?
 - a. osteoarthritis
 - b. fractures
 - c. rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. osteoporosis
 57. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a surgical procedure?
 - a. TKA
 - b. LE
 - c. RA
 - d. FX
 58. Muscle wasting is the common term for:
 - a. adhesion
 - b. atrophy
 - c. spasm
 - d. dystonia

59. Which of the following is a sudden, involuntary, strong muscle contraction?
- hyperkinesia
 - myopathy
 - dyskinesia
 - spasm
60. Intermittent claudication is:
- severe neck spasms
 - wasting muscles
 - severe leg pain when walking very short distances
 - a type of muscular dystrophy
61. Which of the following conditions is caused by overuse or overstretching?
- strain
 - muscular dystrophy
 - ganglion cyst
 - fibromyalgia
62. Which of the following abbreviations is a pathological condition?
- IM
 - MD
 - CPK
 - ROM
63. Which of the following abbreviations is a diagnostic test?
- IM
 - MD
 - CPK
 - ROM
64. Which of the following bones are the fingers?
- tarsals
 - scapulae
 - metacarpals
 - phalanges
65. Which of the following bones is the shoulder blade?
- scapula
 - carpal
 - clavicle
 - fibula
66. Which of the following terms is misspelled?
- mandibuler
 - humeral
 - femoral
 - clavicular
67. Which of the following terms is misspelled?
- maxillary
 - coccygeal
 - metacarpel
 - thoracic
68. Which of the following involves obtaining fluid from a joint in order to examine it to make a diagnosis?
- arthroscopy
 - arthroclasia
 - arthrotomy
 - arthrocentesis
69. Which term means abnormal tone?
- atonia
 - dystonia
 - hypotonia
 - myotonia
70. Which term means an increase in muscle bulk?
- hypertrophy
 - atrophy
 - hyperkinesia
 - myomegaly
71. Widespread aching and pain in the muscles and soft tissue is called:
- carpal tunnel syndrome
 - fibromyalgia
 - repetitive motion disorder
 - polymyositis
72. Which of the following abbreviations is a record of the strength and quality of muscle contractions?
- ROM
 - DTR
 - EEG
 - EMG
73. Which of the following type of muscle is found in the walls of hollow organs?
- skeletal
 - voluntary
 - visceral
 - cardiac
74. Applying a pulling force on a fracture in order to restore normal alignment is called:
- traction
 - fixation
 - fusion
 - arthroplasty
75. Which diagnostic image uses a radioactive dye to produce an image?
- myelography
 - bone scan
 - arthroscopy
 - absorptiometry

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ osteoblasts | a. immature bone cells |
| 2. _____ cancellous bone | b. lower jaw |
| 3. _____ periosteum | c. the movement a muscle produces |
| 4. _____ trochanter | d. surgical procedure to stabilize a joint |
| 5. _____ fissure | e. gradual fusion of the vertebrae |
| 6. _____ mandible | f. another name is spongy |
| 7. _____ femur | g. clubfoot |
| 8. _____ arthroscope | h. membrane that covers bones |
| 9. _____ exostosis | i. thigh bone |
| 10. _____ comminuted fracture | j. damaged muscle, tendon, or ligament |
| 11. _____ osteogenic sarcoma | k. slit-like crack in a bone |
| 12. _____ ankylosing spondylitis | l. realigning of bone fragments |
| 13. _____ talipes | m. fibrous connective tissue |
| 14. _____ rheumatoid arthritis | n. a type of muscular dystrophy |
| 15. _____ bone graft | o. a bony projection |
| 16. _____ reduction | p. instrument to view a joint |
| 17. _____ corticosteroids | q. test of muscle response to a stretch |
| 18. _____ skeletal muscle | r. muscle enzyme |
| 19. _____ fascia | s. bone spur |
| 20. _____ action | t. bone transplanted to correct a defect |
| 21. _____ Duchenne's | u. autoimmune disease attacking the joints |
| 22. _____ strain | v. strong anti-inflammatory drugs |
| 23. _____ deep tendon reflexes | w. voluntary and striated tissue |
| 24. _____ creatinine phosphokinase | x. bone is shattered |
| 25. _____ tenodesis | y. bone cancer |

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

Chapter 5

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. Describe the axial and appendicular skeletons.
2. Differentiate between the three types of muscles.
1. The combining form that means *vein* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *ventricle* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *vessel* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *aorta* is _____.
5. The combining form that means *artery* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *fatty substance* is _____.
7. The combining form that means *atrium* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *heart* is _____.
9. The combining form that means *blood vessel* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *pulse* is _____.

11. The combining form that means *valve* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *clot* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *vessel or duct* is _____.
14. A suffix that means *instrument to measure pressure* is _____.
15. A suffix that means *small* is _____.
16. A suffix that means *pressure* is _____.
17. A medical term that means *record of a vessel* is _____.
18. A medical term that means *inflammation of a vessel* is _____.
19. A medical term that means *narrowing of a vessel* is _____.
20. A medical term that means *involuntary muscle contraction of a vessel* is _____.
21. A medical term that means *pertaining to an artery* is _____.
22. A medical term that means *small artery* is _____.
23. A medical term that means *ruptured artery* is _____.
24. A medical term that means *surgical removal of fatty substance* is _____.
25. A medical term that means *pertaining to an atrium* is _____.
26. A medical term that means *pertaining to between the atria* is _____.
27. A medical term that means *state of slow heart* is _____.
28. A medical term that means *enlarged heart* is _____.
29. A medical term that means *specialist in the heart* is _____.
30. A medical term that means *state of fast heart* is _____.
31. A medical term that means *inflammation of a vein* is _____.
32. A medical term that means *pertaining to the heart* is _____.
33. A medical term that means *surgical repair of a valve* is _____.
34. A medical term that means *inflammation of a valve* is _____.
35. A medical term that means *pertaining to atrium and ventricle* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *fatty substance tumor/growth* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *pertaining to heart muscle* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *record of heart electricity* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *pertaining to a valve* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *pertaining to a vein* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *small vein* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *record of a vein* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *pertaining to a ventricle* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *pertaining to between ventricles* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *study of the heart* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *instrument to measure pressure of the pulse* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *heart muscle disease* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *inflammation of inner heart* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *hardening of an artery* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *pertaining to inside the heart* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ The tip of the heart is called the apex.
2. _____ The endocardium is the outer layer of the heart.
3. _____ Heart valves control the direction of blood flow.
4. _____ The ventricles are the upper pumping chambers.
5. _____ The leaflets that compose the flaps of valves are called cusps.
6. _____ The pulmonary valve is an atrioventricular valve.
7. _____ The pulmonary veins carry oxygenated blood.
8. _____ The vena cavae carry blood away from the heart.
9. _____ Diastole is the contraction phase of the heart.
10. _____ Blood flows through the lumen of a blood vessel.

11. _____ An infarct is a fatty deposit of lipids in an artery.
12. _____ A sphygmomanometer is commonly called a blood pressure cuff.
13. _____ Orthostatic hypotension is the sudden rise in blood pressure when a person stands up.
14. _____ A stethoscope is used for auscultation.
15. _____ An infarct is an abnormal heart sound.
16. _____ In an infarct an area of tissue in an organ undergoes necrosis.
17. _____ The temporary deficiency of blood supply is called infarct.
18. _____ A bruit is a term used interchangeably with the word murmur.
19. _____ A sphygmomanometer is used for auscultation.
20. _____ Regurgitation means to flow backwards.
21. _____ Bradycardia means fast heart beat.
22. _____ Ligation and stripping is a surgical treatment for varicose veins.
23. _____ An aneurysm is a ballooning of a vein.
24. _____ Antilipidemic medication lowers cholesterol levels in the bloodstream.
25. _____ An embolus is a stationary clot forming inside a blood vessel.
26. _____ A bundle branch block is a pathology occurring in the conduction system of the heart.
27. _____ Intraventricular means between the ventricles.
28. _____ A catheter is a flexible tube inserted into the body.
29. _____ The highest blood pressure reading occurs during diastole.
30. _____ Angina pectoris may be a symptom of a heart attack.
31. _____ In congenital septal defect the electrical impulse is blocked from traveling down the septum.
32. _____ Cardiomyopathy may be caused by alcohol abuse, parasites, or viral infection.
33. _____ Congenital septal defects always affect the atria.
34. _____ Myocardial infarction is a heart attack.
35. _____ Tetralogy of Fallot is a combination of three congenital anomalies.
36. _____ A thrombus is a blood clot forming within a blood vessel.
37. _____ Myocarditis is inflammation of the sac around the heart.
38. _____ Hemorrhoids occur in the anal veins.
39. _____ Hypertension means low blood pressure.
40. _____ An increase in the blood levels of cardiac enzymes indicates damage to the heart muscle.
41. _____ Cardiac catheterization is used to record the electrical activity of the heart muscle.
42. _____ Doppler ultrasonography is used to measure blood pressure.
43. _____ CPR is a combination of chest compressions and artificial respiration.
44. _____ Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty uses a balloon to enlarge the lumen of a blocked artery.
45. _____ An embolectomy is a surgical procedure used to remove an aneurysm.
46. _____ A pacemaker substitutes for the natural pacemaker of the heart.
47. _____ An antilipidemic medication would prevent cardiac arrhythmias.
48. _____ A thrombolytic medication dissolves clots.
49. _____ An EMG is the record of the electrical activity of the heart.
50. _____ The abbreviation PDA stands for a congenital anomaly in which there is a connection between the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Multiple Choice

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

1. Which of the following organs is NOT part of the cardiovascular system?
 - a. artery
 - b. spleen
 - c. vein
 - d. capillary
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding the pulmonary circulation?
 - a. It carries oxygenated blood away from the heart.
 - b. It carries deoxygenated blood to the body.
 - c. It carries oxygenated blood away from the lungs.
 - d. It carries deoxygenated blood towards the heart.

3. The aorta carries:
 - a. oxygenated blood to the body
 - b. oxygenated blood to the lungs
 - c. deoxygenated blood to the heart
 - d. deoxygenated blood to the lungs
4. The circulatory system transports wastes to all the following organs except:
 - a. kidney
 - b. lung
 - c. liver
 - d. rectum
5. Which of the following statements regarding the heart is NOT true?
 - a. The heart has four chambers.
 - b. The heart is located in the mediastinum of the chest.
 - c. The heart is composed of smooth muscle fibers.
 - d. The heart is a muscular pump.
6. The lining of the heart is called the:
 - a. endocardium
 - b. epicardium
 - c. pericardium
 - d. myocardium
7. Which layer of the heart is responsible for contracting in order to pump blood?
 - a. endocardium
 - b. epicardium
 - c. pericardium
 - d. myocardium
8. Which of the following statements regarding the atria is NOT true?
 - a. Atria are the upper chambers.
 - b. The two atria are separated by a septum.
 - c. Atria pump blood out of the heart.
 - d. Atria receive blood into the heart.
9. Which of the following statements regarding the ventricles is NOT true?
 - a. Ventricles are the pumping chambers.
 - b. Ventricles receive blood directly from the veins returning blood to the heart.
 - c. Ventricles have a thick muscular wall.
 - d. Ventricles pump blood into the great arteries.
10. The mitral valve is also called the _____ valve.
 - a. bicuspid
 - b. aortic
 - c. pulmonary
 - d. tricuspid
11. Which of the following statements regarding heart valves is NOT true?
 - a. Atrioventricular valves are between an atrium and ventricle.
 - b. The tricuspid valve is an atrioventricular valve.
 - c. Semilunar valves are between a ventricle and an artery.
 - d. The mitral valve is a semilunar valve.
12. Which heart valve has two cusps?
 - a. mitral
 - b. aortic
 - c. tricuspid
 - d. pulmonary
13. Blood is returned to the right side of the heart by the:
 - a. aorta
 - b. vena cavae
 - c. pulmonary vein
 - d. pulmonary artery
14. Blood exits the left side of the heart into the:
 - a. aorta
 - b. vena cavae
 - c. pulmonary vein
 - d. pulmonary artery
15. The pulmonary artery:
 - a. carries blood away from the heart
 - b. carries blood away from the lungs
 - c. carries blood to the body
 - d. carries blood to the ventricles
16. The largest artery in the body is the:
 - a. vena cava
 - b. pulmonary artery
 - c. aorta
 - d. none of the above
17. Which of the following statements regarding blood flow through the heart is NOT true?
 - a. The relaxation phase is called diastole.
 - b. The left atrium receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
 - c. The right ventricle receives blood from the right atrium.
 - d. The left ventricle pumps blood to the lungs.
18. Which of the following is also known as the pacemaker of the heart?
 - a. atrioventricular node
 - b. Purkinje fibers
 - c. atrioventricular bundle
 - d. sinoatrial node
19. Which of the following statements regarding the conduction system of the heart is NOT true?
 - a. The AV node stimulates the SA node.
 - b. The conduction system stimulates the different chambers of the heart in the correct order.
 - c. Purkinje fibers stimulate the ventricular myocardium.
 - d. The heart rate is regulated by the autonomic nervous system.

20. Which structure of the conduction system was formerly called the bundle of His?
 - a. bundle branches
 - b. atrioventricular bundle
 - c. atrioventricular node
 - d. atrioventricular septum
21. The narrowest blood vessels are called:
 - a. arteries
 - b. veins
 - c. capillaries
 - d. venules
22. The smallest arteries are called:
 - a. arteriules
 - b. capillaries
 - c. arteriums
 - d. arterioles
23. The heart receives its blood supply from the:
 - a. coronary arteries
 - b. coronary sinus
 - c. aorta
 - d. ventricles
24. Which blood vessels have the thickest smooth muscle wall?
 - a. capillaries
 - b. arteries
 - c. veins
 - d. venules
25. Which artery carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs?
 - a. systemic
 - b. aortic
 - c. pulmonary
 - d. vena cava
26. The diffusion of oxygen and nutrients from the blood into the body tissues occurs in the:
 - a. heart
 - b. aorta
 - c. lungs
 - d. capillary bed
27. Which of the following statements regarding blood pressure is NOT true?
 - a. Blood pressure is highest when the heart is relaxed.
 - b. It is the measurement of the force exerted by blood against the wall of a blood vessel.
 - c. The diastolic pressure is the lowest point.
 - d. Blood pressure is affected by the diameter of the blood vessels.
28. Which combining form means *chest*?
 - a. angi/o
 - b. steth/o
 - c. phleb/o
 - d. sphygm/o
29. Which term means *pertaining to between the atria*?
 - a. intratrial
 - b. interarterial
 - c. interatrial
 - d. transatrial
30. Which term means *hardened artery*?
 - a. arteriosclerosis
 - b. arteriostenosis
 - c. angiosclerosis
 - d. atherosclerosis
31. Which term means *enlarged heart*?
 - a. cardiorrhexis
 - b. cardiostenosis
 - c. cardiosclerosis
 - d. cardiomegaly
32. Which combining form is for a structure NOT found inside the heart?
 - a. atri/o
 - b. phleb/o
 - c. valvul/o
 - d. ventricul/o
33. A heart specialist would be called a:
 - a. cardiologist
 - b. phlebotomist
 - c. coronologist
 - d. hemangiologist
34. Which term means *high pressure*?
 - a. hypermanometer
 - b. hypotension
 - c. hypertension
 - d. supratension
35. Which term means *process of recording a vessel*?
 - a. angiogram
 - b. arteriography
 - c. hemangiography
 - d. angiography
36. Which term means listening to the sounds within the body?
 - a. stethoscope
 - b. auscultation
 - c. bruit
 - d. murmur
37. Which of the following terms means pounding, racing heartbeats?
 - a. palpitations
 - b. bruit
 - c. murmur
 - d. plaque

38. Which term means a yellow fatty deposit of lipids in an artery?
- perfusion
 - bruit
 - plaque
 - stent
39. Which of the following terms means to flow backwards?
- infarct
 - regurgitation
 - stent
 - palpitation
40. Which term is misspelled?
- angioplasty
 - arteriorrhexis
 - bradycardia
 - valvulitis
41. Which term is misspelled?
- atherosclerosis
 - myocardial
 - phleboitis
 - interventricular
42. Which term is misspelled?
- plaque
 - palpitation
 - stethoscope
 - murmer
43. Which term is misspelled?
- infarction
 - fibrillation
 - coarctation
 - hemorrhoid
44. Which abbreviation is an arrhythmia?
- MR
 - ECC
 - Vfib
 - MI
45. Which abbreviation stands for high blood pressure?
- CSD
 - HDL
 - BP
 - HTN
46. Which term means fast heart beat?
- fibrillation
 - tachycardia
 - hypercardia
 - bradycardia
47. Streptokinase and tissue-type plasminogen activator are used for:
- hypertension
 - defibrillation
 - open heart surgery
 - thrombolytic therapy
48. What is the name of the steel tube placed within a blood vessel?
- bruit
 - stent
 - plaque
 - cardioverter
49. The complete stopping of heart activity is called:
- cardiac arrest
 - fibrillation
 - bundle branch block
 - angina pectoris
50. Which condition is the severe chest pain associated with myocardial ischemia?
- congestive heart failure
 - myocardial infarction
 - angina pectoris
 - coronary artery disease
51. In which condition is the heart muscle too weak to pump efficiently?
- heart valve prolapse
 - congestive heart failure
 - myocarditis
 - endocarditis
52. In bacterial endocarditis, the mass of bacteria that forms is referred to as:
- hemangioma
 - bruit
 - pyoma
 - vegetation
53. Fibrillation means that:
- the heart beat is dangerously irregular
 - the heart is beating too fast
 - the heart has stopped beating
 - the heart has suffered a heart attack
54. In which of the following conditions is a heart valve too loose?
- valvorrhexis
 - valve prolapse
 - valvulitis
 - valve stenosis
55. Valve stenosis means the valve is:
- too large
 - too loose
 - too small
 - too stiff
56. The most common form of arteriosclerosis is:
- polyarteritis
 - pericarditis
 - atherosclerosis
 - atheroma

57. Which of the following is a floating clot that has broken off a clot somewhere else in the body?
- embolus
 - thrombophlebitis
 - hemangioma
 - thrombus
58. Which of the following conditions is NOT a congenital anomaly?
- coarctation of the aorta
 - patent ductus arteriosus
 - aneurysm
 - tetralogy of Fallot
59. A weakened and ballooned artery is called a(n):
- arteriosclerosis
 - aneurysm
 - varicosity
 - atherosclerosis
60. Varicose veins in the anal region are called:
- hemorrhoids
 - varicosities
 - hemangioma
 - aneurysm
61. Which of the following conditions is caused by inflamed veins causing the formation of blood clots within the vein?
- hemangioma
 - varicose veins
 - polyarteritis
 - thrombophlebitis
62. Which of the following conditions is periodic ischemic attacks affecting the extremities of the body?
- Raynaud's phenomenon
 - patent ductus arteriosus
 - thrombos
 - varicose veins
63. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is a blood test?
- Holter monitor
 - cardiac enzymes
 - cardiac scan
 - venography
64. Which of the following diagnostic procedures measures cardiac fitness?
- cardiac enzymes
 - serum lipoprotein test
 - stress test
 - coronary angiography
65. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is able to visualize internal cardiac structures?
- cardiac scan
 - coronary angiography
 - electrocardiography
 - echocardiography
66. Which surgical procedure uses a blood vessel obtained from another part of the body?
- coronary artery bypass graft
 - arterial anastomosis
 - aneurysmectomy
 - intracoronary artery stent
67. Which procedure uses a heart-lung machine?
- cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 - Holter monitor
 - extracorporeal circulation
 - stress testing
68. Which therapeutic device is used to treat ventricular fibrillation?
- pericardiocentesis
 - implantable cardioverter
 - extracorporeal circulation
 - pacemaker
69. Which surgical procedure removes the damaged inner lining of an artery?
- endarterectomy
 - arterial anastomosis
 - ligation and stripping
 - embolectomy
70. Which surgical procedure is used to treat varicose veins?
- stent placement
 - embolectomy
 - ligation and stripping
 - aneurysmectomy
71. Which surgical procedure would be used to join together two arteries?
- bypass graft
 - anastomosis
 - endarterectomy
 - arterial stent
72. Which medication increases the force of cardiac muscle contractions?
- diuretics
 - antiarrhythmics
 - beta-blockers
 - cardiotonic
73. Which of the following medications does NOT treat hypertension?
- ACE inhibitors
 - calcium channel blockers
 - vasoconstrictors
 - beta-blockers
74. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a heart attack?
- HTN
 - MI
 - CAD
 - PVD

75. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a surgical procedure?
- CABG
 - MI
 - CHF
 - HTN

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ atrium | a. assesses cardiac fitness |
| 2. _____ ventricle | b. receiving heart chamber |
| 3. _____ myocardium | c. also called mitral |
| 4. _____ SA node | d. a type of varicose vein |
| 5. _____ tricuspid valve | e. thin flexible tube placed in the body |
| 6. _____ pulmonary veins | f. a floating blood clot |
| 7. _____ aorta | g. increases force of heart contraction |
| 8. _____ pulmonary artery | h. stopping of heart activity |
| 9. _____ infarct | i. pumping heart chamber |
| 10. _____ ischemia | j. carries blood away from the left ventricle |
| 11. _____ catheter | k. heart muscle |
| 12. _____ angina pectoris | l. carry blood towards the left atrium |
| 13. _____ cardiac arrest | m. uses ultrasound |
| 14. _____ myocardial infarction | n. prevents blood clot formation |
| 15. _____ hypertension | o. pacemaker of the heart |
| 16. _____ hemorrhoid | p. carries blood away from the right ventricle |
| 17. _____ polyarteritis | q. area of dead tissue |
| 18. _____ thrombus | r. chest pain |
| 19. _____ embolus | s. loss of blood supply |
| 20. _____ cardiac scan | t. heart attack |
| 21. _____ echocardiography | u. restores normal heart beat |
| 22. _____ stress test | v. uses radioactive thallium |
| 23. _____ defibrillation | w. high blood pressure |
| 24. _____ anticoagulant | x. a stationary blood clot |
| 25. _____ cardiotoxic | y. inflammation of several arteries |

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

- Describe the path of blood flow through the heart.
- Describe the three layers of the heart wall.

Chapter 6

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form

style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is cardi/o. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is -cyte. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is bi-.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *clumping* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *base* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *color* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *clotting* is _____.
5. The combining form that means *rosy red* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *red* is _____.
7. The combining form that means *fibers or fibrous* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *granules* is _____.
9. The combining form that means *blood* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *white* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *shape* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *neutral* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *eat or swallow* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *clot* is _____.
15. The combining form that means *adenoids* is _____.
16. The combining form that means *protection* is _____.
17. The combining form that means *lymph* is _____.
18. The combining form that means *lymph node* is _____.
19. The combining form that means *lymph vessel* is _____.
20. The combining form that means *spleen* is _____.
21. The combining form that means *thymus* is _____.
22. The combining form that means *tonsils* is _____.
23. The combining form that means *poison* is _____.
24. A suffix that means *protein* is _____.
25. A suffix that means *removal or carry away* is _____.
26. A suffix that means *more than the normal number of cells* is _____.
27. A suffix that means *blood condition* is _____.
28. A suffix that means *abnormal decrease or too few* is _____.
29. A suffix that means *attracted to* is _____.
30. A suffix that means *formation* is _____.
31. A suffix that means *standing still* is _____.
32. A medical term that means *pertaining to fibrin* is _____.
33. A medical term that means *rapid flow of blood* is _____.
34. A medical term that means *specialist in blood* is _____.
35. A medical term that means *destruction of fibers* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *white cell* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *red cell* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *too many clotting cells* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *too few of all cells* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *blood producing* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *pertaining to tonsils* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *surgical removal of thymus* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *immunity specialist* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *lymph gland disease* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *lymph vessel tumor* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *enlarged spleen* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *pertaining to the tonsils* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *nongranular cell* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *pertaining to lymph* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *clotting cell* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ Enucleated means having no nucleus.
2. _____ Platelets are the watery part of blood.
3. _____ Hemoglobin is the protein inside erythrocytes that picks up and transports oxygen.
4. _____ Leukocytes are also called platelets.
5. _____ Platelets are actually fragments broken off from a larger cell.
6. _____ Platelets agglutinate or clump together whenever blood is damaged.
7. _____ The blood clotting process is called hemostasis.
8. _____ Blood typing is a test to determine how many of each type of leukocyte a person has.
9. _____ A person with Rh+ blood has the Rh factor on his or her red blood cells.
10. _____ The lymphatic system absorbs glucose that is absorbed by small intestines for transport.
11. _____ The fluid inside a lymphatic vessel is called lymph.
12. _____ Lymph nodes and lymph glands are not the same thing.
13. _____ The immune system will destroy the body's own cells if they have become diseased.
14. _____ The lingual tonsils are also called the adenoids.
15. _____ The macrophages in the spleen are phagocytic.
16. _____ Immunizations cause the person to have a mild case of the disease so that they won't have a severe case later in life.
17. _____ Natural immunity is also called innate immunity.
18. _____ Cytotoxic cells stimulate the production of antibodies.
19. _____ A hematoma is commonly called a bruise.
20. _____ Whole blood is commonly called serum.
21. _____ Hemostasis means to stop bleeding.
22. _____ Leukemia is an inherited condition in which blood fails to clot.
23. _____ Excessive cholesterol in the blood stream is called hyperlipidemia.
24. _____ Hemolytic anemia occurs when there is insufficient hemoglobin in the erythrocytes.
25. _____ Hemolytic reaction occurs when a blood transfusion reacts with the patient's own blood.
26. _____ Iron-deficiency anemia occurs when there is a loss of functioning red bone marrow.
27. _____ Sickle cell anemia is named for the abnormal shape of the red blood cells.
28. _____ Leukemia causes an excessive number of immature red blood cells circulating in the blood stream.
29. _____ An erythrocyte sedimentation rate is a blood test that determines if there is an inflammatory process occurring in the body.
30. _____ A pro-time indicates how many days circulating red blood cells survive before they are removed by the spleen.
31. _____ A SMAC is a machine that performs blood chemistry tests automatically.
32. _____ A red cell count is the same as a hematocrit.
33. _____ A culture and sensitivity will determine the best antibiotic to use for an infection.
34. _____ Antiplatelet medications are commonly called blood thinners.
35. _____ Bone marrow aspiration can be used to look for leukemia or aplastic anemia.
36. _____ Hives includes the appearance of skin ulcers as part of an allergic reaction.
37. _____ Prior to a bone marrow transplant the patient's own bone marrow is destroyed using radiation or chemicals.
38. _____ Immunoglobulins are antibodies secreted by platelets.
39. _____ An allergy is a hypersensitivity to a common substance in the environment.
40. _____ Opportunistic infections affect patients with anemia.
41. _____ Inflamed tissue feels hot to the touch.
42. _____ Mononucleosis is also called a quinsy sore throat.
43. _____ Hodgkin's disease is a type of lymphoma.
44. _____ Host vs. graft disease is a complication of a bone marrow transplant.
45. _____ *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia is commonly seen in patients with AIDS.

46. _____ A phlebotomy removes blood from an artery and is also called venipuncture.
47. _____ Both the ELISA and the Western blot tests are used to detect the presence of antibodies against the AIDS virus.
48. _____ A white blood cell differential measures the difference between the number of red blood cells and white blood cells.
49. _____ A hematinic medication increases the number of erythrocytes in the blood.
50. _____ Reverse transcriptase drugs inhibit bacteria from successfully reproducing.
8. Which term means *too few red (cells)*?
- leukocytosis
 - erythrocytosis
 - hematocytosis
 - erythropenia
9. Which term means *lymph gland inflammation*?
- lymphangiitis
 - lymphadenopathy
 - lymphadenitis
 - lymphangiogram
10. Which term means *to cut into the spleen*?
- splenotomy
 - splenectomy
 - splenoplasty
 - splenopexy

Multiple Choice

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

- Which term means *disease producing*?
 - pathological
 - diseasopathy
 - pathogenic
 - pathology
- Which term means *red (cell) production*?
 - erythropoiesis
 - hematopoiesis
 - leukopoiesis
 - thrombopoiesis
- Which term means *blood destruction*?
 - hemolytic
 - hematolytic
 - hemolysis
 - both a and c
- Which term means *pertaining to blood*?
 - sanguinous
 - hematic
 - hematologic
 - both a and b
- Which term means *fiber producing*?
 - fibrogenic
 - fibrinogen
 - fibrinolysis
 - fibrotic
- Which term means *clotting cell*?
 - erythrocyte
 - leukocyte
 - granulocyte
 - thrombocyte
- Which term means *too many white cells*?
 - pancytopenia
 - leukocytosis
 - hematocytosis
 - leukocytopenia
- Which term means *too few red (cells)*?
 - leukocytosis
 - erythrocytosis
 - hematocytosis
 - erythropenia
- Which term means *lymph gland inflammation*?
 - lymphangiitis
 - lymphadenopathy
 - lymphadenitis
 - lymphangiogram
- Which term means *to cut into the spleen*?
 - splenotomy
 - splenectomy
 - splenoplasty
 - splenopexy
- Which is NOT one of the formed elements of the blood?
 - red cells
 - platelets
 - white cells
 - plasma
- The watery part of blood is called:
 - red cells
 - plasma
 - white cells
 - platelets
- Blood cells are produced in the:
 - spleen
 - thymus gland
 - red bone marrow
 - liver
- Which of the following is not correctly matched?
 - red cells—transporting substances
 - leukocytes—protect the body from invasion
 - plasma—tissue repair
 - platelets—control bleeding
- Which of the following substances is NOT transported by plasma?
 - oxygen
 - glucose
 - calcium
 - amino acids
- Which of the following is NOT a plasma protein?
 - albumin
 - sodium
 - globulins
 - fibrinogen

17. Red blood cells appear red because:
 - a. of the size of their nucleus
 - b. they contain hemoglobin
 - c. they contain bilirubin
 - d. they transport oxygen
18. Which of the following statements regarding erythrocytes is NOT true?
 - a. Hemoglobin is an iron-containing molecule inside red blood cells.
 - b. Erythrocytes live an average of 120 days.
 - c. Bilirubin from worn out red blood cells is recycled by the liver.
 - d. Worn out erythrocytes are removed by the spleen.
19. Which of the following is a pathogen?
 - a. foreign material
 - b. bacteria
 - c. viruses
 - d. all are pathogens
20. Which of the following statements regarding the different types of leukocytes is NOT true?
 - a. Monocytes release histamine.
 - b. Eosinophils destroy parasites.
 - c. Neutrophils are phagocytic.
 - d. Lymphocytes protect through immunity activity.
21. Which of the following statements regarding leukocytes is NOT true?
 - a. A leukocyte has a large nucleus.
 - b. Agranulocytes have granules in their cytoplasm.
 - c. Leukocytes protect the body against pathogens.
 - d. There are five different types of leukocytes.
22. Which of the following statements regarding hemostasis is NOT true?
 - a. Platelets release thromboplastin.
 - b. Thromboplastin reacts with prothrombin to form thrombin.
 - c. Thrombin works to convert fibrinogen to fibrin.
 - d. Fibrin then converts platelets into a clot.
23. Which of the following statements regarding blood types is NOT true?
 - a. Type A blood makes antibodies against Type B blood.
 - b. Type O blood makes antibodies against Type AB blood.
 - c. Type B blood makes antibodies against Type A blood.
 - d. Type AB blood does not make antibodies.
24. Which blood type is called the Universal Donor?
 - a. Type A
 - b. Type B
 - c. Type O
 - d. Type AB
25. Which blood type is called the Universal Recipient?
 - a. Type A
 - b. Type B
 - c. Type O
 - d. Type AB
26. Which of the following is NOT part of the lymphatic system?
 - a. liver
 - b. spleen
 - c. lymph nodes
 - d. lymphatic vessels
27. Which is NOT a function of the lymphatic and immune systems?
 - a. Transport fats absorbed by the small intestines.
 - b. Primary defense against the invasion of pathogens.
 - c. Assist in the blood clotting process.
 - d. Collect excess tissue fluid and return it to the circulatory system.
28. Which of the following statements regarding lymphatic vessels is NOT true?
 - a. The smallest lymphatic vessels are called lymphatic capillaries.
 - b. The thoracic duct drains the right arm and right side of the neck and chest.
 - c. Lymphatic vessels have valves to insure forward movement of lymph.
 - d. There are only two large lymphatic ducts, the right lymphatic duct and the thoracic duct.
29. Which lymph glands are found in the groin region?
 - a. axillary
 - b. mediastinal
 - c. cervical
 - d. inguinal
30. Which of the following statements regarding lymph nodes is NOT true?
 - a. They house lymphocytes and antibodies.
 - b. They remove pathogens and cell debris from lymph.
 - c. Lymph nodes are found only in a certain few areas of the body, like the neck.
 - d. They trap and destroy cancerous cells.
31. Which of the following statements regarding the tonsils is NOT true?
 - a. The palatine tonsils are located in the nasal cavity.
 - b. The tonsils are composed of lymphatic tissue.

- c. The tonsils remove pathogens for the digestive and respiratory systems.
d. Sometimes the tonsils have to be removed if they become chronically infected.
32. Which of the following is NOT a function of the spleen?
a. The spleen contains a large population of macrophages.
b. The spleen produces new erythrocytes.
c. The spleen is not a vital organ; a person can live without a spleen.
d. The spleen consists of slow moving blood sinuses.
33. Which of the following statements regarding the thymus gland is NOT true?
a. The thymus is located in the mediastinum of the chest.
b. The thymus secretes thymosin.
c. The thymus is important for the proper development of the immune system.
d. The thymus increases in size throughout life.
34. Which of the following statements regarding natural immunity is NOT true?
a. Natural immunity includes receiving antibodies from the mother through the placenta.
b. It does not require prior exposure to the pathogen.
c. A good example of natural immunity is the macrophage.
d. Natural immunity mechanisms are not specific to any particular pathogen.
35. Which of the following is NOT an example of acquired immunity?
a. antibodies crossing the placenta from the baby to the mother
b. antibodies formed during direct exposure to a pathogen
c. immunizations
d. an antitoxin injection
36. Which of the following is NOT part of the immune response?
a. exposure to a pathogen
b. production of antibodies by A lymphocytes
c. phagocytosis of infectious agents
d. stimulation of natural killer cells to destroy pathogens
37. Which of the following statements regarding antigens is NOT true?
a. Antigens are foreign proteins.
b. Antigens are marked for phagocytosis by an antibody.
c. Antigens stimulate the immune response.
d. Antigens hide a pathogen from lymphocytes.
38. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
a. nosocomial infection—acquired outside the hospital
b. reinfection—repeat infection by the same pathogen
c. cross infection—infection acquired directly from another person
d. self-inoculation—infection spreads from one part of a person's body to a different area
39. Which of the following statements is the most important standard precaution?
a. Wash your hands.
b. Wear gloves.
c. Wear a nonpermeable gown or apron.
d. Wear a mask and protective eyewear.
40. Which of the following terms means to convert a liquid to a gel or solid?
a. coagulate
b. clot
c. hemostasis
d. hematopoiesis
41. Which condition results in thick blood as a result of having too many red blood cells?
a. hemophilia
b. polycythemia vera
c. hyperlipidemia
d. thalassemia
42. Which type of anemia results from the excessive loss of erythrocytes?
a. pernicious anemia
b. iron-deficiency anemia
c. hemolytic anemia
d. thalassemia
43. Which anemia results from the loss of functioning bone marrow?
a. aplastic anemia
b. hemolytic anemia
c. hypochromic anemia
d. sickle cell anemia
44. Which type of anemia is caused by a vitamin B₁₂ deficiency?
a. aplastic anemia
b. hemolytic anemia
c. hypochromic anemia
d. pernicious anemia
45. Which of the following conditions is a blood infection?
a. thalassemia
b. septicemia
c. leukemia
d. hemophilia

46. Which of the following conditions is a cancer?
 - a. polycythemia vera
 - b. septicemia
 - c. leukemia
 - d. pernicious anemia
47. Which of the following is NOT an inherited condition?
 - a. leukemia
 - b. sickle cell anemia
 - c. thalassemia
 - d. hemophilia
48. The mixture of plasma and blood cells is called:
 - a. packed blood
 - b. serum
 - c. transfusion
 - d. whole blood
49. Which of the following is a general term meaning a blood disease?
 - a. hematopathy
 - b. hematology
 - c. dyscrasia
 - d. hemostasis
50. Which of the following is a term meaning a substance that causes an allergic reaction?
 - a. atypical protein
 - b. allergen
 - c. allergy
 - d. allergist
51. Which of the following conditions is swelling caused by a blockage of lymph flow?
 - a. lymphedema
 - b. lymphangioma
 - c. lymphadenitis
 - d. lymphangiography
52. Which is the severe itching associated with hives?
 - a. anaphylactic
 - b. dyscrasia
 - c. lymphedema
 - d. urticaria
53. Which of the following is a life-threatening allergic reaction?
 - a. elephantiasis
 - b. sarcoidosis
 - c. anaphylactic shock
 - d. AIDs —related complex
54. Which of the following conditions is an autoimmune disease?
 - a. Kaposi's sarcoma
 - b. sarcoidosis
 - c. elephantiasis
 - d. mononucleosis
55. Which of the following conditions is cancerous?
 - a. Hodgkin's disease
 - b. lymphadenitis
 - c. AIDs-related complex
 - d. sarcoidosis
56. Which of the following blood tests is NOT part of a complete blood count?
 - a. red cell count
 - b. hemoglobin
 - c. clotting time
 - d. hematocrit
57. Which blood test examines the shape of red blood cells?
 - a. red cell morphology
 - b. red blood cell count
 - c. hemoglobin
 - d. complete blood count
58. Which of the following blood tests measures how long it takes for a clot to form?
 - a. erythrocyte sedimentation rate
 - b. culture and sensitivity
 - c. hematocrit
 - d. pro-time
59. Which of the following blood tests measures the volume of red blood cells within the total volume of blood?
 - a. erythrocyte sedimentation rate
 - b. culture and sensitivity
 - c. hematocrit
 - d. pro-time
60. Which of the following blood tests is an indicator of the presence of an inflammatory disease?
 - a. erythrocyte sedimentation rate
 - b. culture and sensitivity
 - c. hematocrit
 - d. pro-time
61. Which of the following blood tests checks for bacterial growth?
 - a. erythrocyte sedimentation rate
 - b. culture and sensitivity
 - c. hematocrit
 - d. pro-time
62. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. Monospot—test for Hodgkin's disease
 - b. scratch test—allergy test
 - c. lymphangiography—X-ray showing the lymph vessels
 - d. Western blot—tests for the presence of antibodies against the HIV virus

63. Which of the following therapeutic procedures consists of removing plasma from the body and replacing it with donor plasma?
 - a. plasma transfusion
 - b. phlebotomy
 - c. plasmapheresis
 - d. plasma aspiration
64. A(n) _____ transfusion consists of blood stored from the patient's own body.
 - a. analogous
 - b. autologous
 - c. self
 - d. homologous
65. Which of the following therapeutic procedures gives a patient an injection of antibodies in order to treat a disease?
 - a. immunization
 - b. Monospot
 - c. vaccination
 - d. immunotherapy
66. Which of the following abbreviations is a test for HIV-AIDS?
 - a. GVHD
 - b. KS
 - c. ELISA
 - d. PCP
67. Which of the following abbreviations is a machine for performing blood tests?
 - a. RBC
 - b. SMAC
 - c. PA
 - d. HGB
68. Which of the following abbreviations is NOT a blood test?
 - a. BMT
 - b. HCT
 - c. PT
 - d. CBC
69. Which of the following medications dissolves an existing clot?
 - a. hematinic
 - b. anticoagulant
 - c. antiplatelet
 - d. thrombolytic agent
70. Which of the following medications does NOT prolong bleeding time?
 - a. hematinic
 - b. anticoagulant
 - c. antiplatelet
 - d. thrombolytic agent
71. Which of the following medications prevents blood clot formation?
 - a. hematinic
 - b. anticoagulant
 - c. antihemorrhagic
 - d. thrombolytic agent
72. Which of the following medications keeps a virus from successfully reproducing?
 - a. antihistamine
 - b. corticosteroid
 - c. protease inhibitor
 - d. immunosuppressant
73. Which of the following medications is required to prevent rejection of a transplanted organ?
 - a. antihistamine
 - b. corticosteroid
 - c. protease inhibitor
 - d. immunosuppressant
74. Which of the following medications is useful for treating autoimmune diseases?
 - a. antihistamine
 - b. corticosteroid
 - c. protease inhibitor
 - d. immunosuppressant
75. Which of the following medications helps to block an allergic reaction?
 - a. antihistamine
 - b. corticosteroid
 - c. protease inhibitor
 - d. immunosuppressant

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ erythrocytes | a. cancer of the bone marrow |
| 2. _____ plasma | b. measures volume of erythrocytes in whole blood |
| 3. _____ leukocytes | c. removes infected plasma from the body |
| 4. _____ platelets | d. results from actual exposure to a pathogen |
| 5. _____ spleen | e. unable to respond properly to pathogens |
| 6. _____ lymph node | f. intense itching |
| 7. _____ dyscrasia | g. caused by Epstein-Barr virus |
| 8. _____ hyperlipidemia | |

9. _____ polycythemia vera
 10. _____ leukemia
 11. _____ hemophilia
 12. _____ culture and sensitivity
 13. _____ hematocrit
 14. _____ phlebotomy
 15. _____ plasmapheresis
 16. _____ Rh
 17. _____ active acquired immunity
 18. _____ macrophage
 19. _____ immunocompromised
 20. _____ hives
 21. _____ urticaria
 22. _____ anaphylactic shock
 23. _____ mononucleosis
 24. _____ SCIDS
 25. _____ reverse transcriptase drug
- h. prevents virus from successfully multiplying
 - i. transport oxygen
 - j. ability to fight pathogens
 - k. removes damaged erythrocytes
 - l. watery part of blood
 - m. inherited condition of nonfunctioning immune system
 - n. removes pathogens and cell debris from lymph
 - o. phagocytic cell
 - p. wheals
 - q. blood fails to clot
 - r. venipuncture
 - s. determines bacterial infection
 - t. play a role in hemostasis
 - u. general term for blood disorder
 - v. part of determining blood type
 - w. high cholesterol in the blood
 - x. life threatening allergic reaction
 - y. condition of too many red blood cells

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Describe the components of blood.
2. Describe the difference between natural and acquired immunity.

Chapter 7

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *air sac* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *coal* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *incomplete* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *bronchus* is _____.
5. The combining form that means *bronchiole* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *dust* is _____.
7. The combining form that means *epiglottis* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *larynx* is _____.
9. The combining form that means *lobe* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *nose* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *straight or upright* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *oxygen* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *pharynx* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *pleura* is _____.
15. The combining form that means *lung or air* is _____.
16. The combining form that means only *lung* is _____.
17. The combining form that means *sinus cavity* is _____.
18. The combining form that means *breathing* is _____.

19. The combining form that means *trachea* is _____.
20. The suffix that means *carbon dioxide* is _____.
21. The suffix that means *dilated or expansion* is _____.
22. The suffix that means *smell* is _____.
23. The suffix that means *voice* is _____.
24. The suffix that means *breathing* is _____.
25. The suffix that means *spitting* is _____.
26. The suffix that means *chest* is _____.
27. A medical term that means *instrument to view inside the bronchus* is _____.
28. A medical term that means *surgical repair of the voice box* is _____.
29. A medical term that means *instrument to measure oxygen* is _____.
30. A medical term that means *insufficient oxygen* is _____.
31. A medical term that means *puncture pleura to withdraw fluid* is _____.
32. A medical term that means *throat inflammation* is _____.
33. A medical term that means *pertaining to the lung* is _____.
34. A medical term that means *pertaining to the pharynx* is _____.
35. A medical term that means *pertaining to the larynx* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *pertaining to the bronchus* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *abnormal condition nose fungus* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *inflammation of all the sinuses* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *pertaining to the chest* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *pertaining to inside the trachea* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *no voice* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *excessive carbon dioxide* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *lack of (sense of) smell* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *slow breathing* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *difficult breathing* is _____.

46. A medical term that means *pus in the chest* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *chest pain* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *normal breathing* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *surgical repair of bronchus* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *not breathing* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ Ventilation is the flow of air between the outside environment and the lungs.
2. _____ Air flows into the lungs during exhalation.
3. _____ Internal respiration supplies oxygen to the cells of the body.
4. _____ The larynx is commonly called the throat.
5. _____ Many of the structures of the respiratory system are covered by mucous membrane.
6. _____ The eustachian tube connects the pharynx to the inner ear.
7. _____ The epiglottis closes to prevent food from entering the lungs.
8. _____ The lungs are surrounded by the peritoneal cavity.
9. _____ The vocal cords are folds of membranous tissue that vibrate to produce sound.
10. _____ The epiglottis forms what is known as the Adam's apple.
11. _____ Pulmonary function tests are conducted by respiratory therapists.
12. _____ Aspiration is commonly called suffocation.
13. _____ Cheyne-Stokes respirations alternate between long periods of apnea followed by deep, rapid breathing.
14. _____ Hemoptysis is commonly called a nosebleed.
15. _____ Breathing too fast and too deep is hyperventilation.
16. _____ Phlegm is coughed up sputum.
17. _____ A nasal canula is a two-pronged plastic device for delivering oxygen into the nose.
18. _____ Orthopnea is breathing made worse by sitting upright.

19. _____ An ENT is an ear, nose, and throat doctor.
20. _____ Rhonchi are an abnormal crackling sound made during inhalation.
21. _____ Patent is a term that means open.
22. _____ Pleural effusion is the grating sound made when the two layers of the pleura rub together.
23. _____ Clubbing is the abnormal widening and thickening of the ends of the fingers and toes associated with chronic oxygen deficiency.
24. _____ Diphtheria is also called whooping cough.
25. _____ Croup is an acute condition found in children that is characterized by a barking type of cough.
26. _____ Silicosis is commonly called black lung disease.
27. _____ Bronchiectasis is the abnormal enlargement of bronchi.
28. _____ Cystic fibrosis occurs when fibrous scar tissue forms in the lungs.
29. _____ Atelectasis is a condition in which the air sacs of a portion of the lung collapse.
30. _____ Pneumoconiosis is commonly called walking pneumonia.
31. _____ Histoplasmosis is a fungal infection.
32. _____ In pneumoconiosis, the air sacs fill up with fluid.
33. _____ A pulmonary embolism may be caused by an air bubble in the pulmonary artery.
34. _____ C&S is a blood test that determines oxygen content in the blood.
35. _____ Empyema is also called pyothorax.
36. _____ Bronchoscopy is a procedure to examine inside the voice box with a scope.
37. _____ Pulmonary angiography injects dye into a blood vessel to view them on an X-ray.
38. _____ The sweat test determines if the patient has tuberculosis.
39. _____ Spirometry measures lung capacity.
40. _____ Thoracostomy is the surgical puncture of the chest wall to remove fluid.
41. _____ Aerosol therapy delivers medication in a mist that can be inhaled.
42. _____ CPR is a technique for removing a foreign body from the trachea or pharynx.
43. _____ Tracheotomy is a procedure that makes it easier for the patient to breathe.
44. _____ Antihistamines can be used to treat coughs.
45. _____ A mucolytic medication liquefies mucus.
46. _____ The abbreviation RUL stands for right upper lung.
47. _____ CXR is the abbreviation for chest X-ray.
48. _____ A polysomnography test evaluates a person while he or she is working out.
49. _____ An endotracheal tube passes through the mouth, glottis, and into the trachea.
50. _____ Sputum cytology is a diagnostic test for pneumonia.

Multiple Choice

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

1. The respiratory system, in conjunction with the cardiovascular system, delivers _____ to the cells of the body.
 - a. oxygen
 - b. nutrients
 - c. carbon dioxide
 - d. sodium
2. Which of the following is NOT a part of the process of respiration?
 - a. external respiration
 - b. thoracic respiration
 - c. ventilation
 - d. internal respiration
3. External respiration refers to the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between:
 - a. alveoli and bloodstream
 - b. outside air and cells of the body
 - c. bloodstream and cells
 - d. lungs and heart
4. Which of the following statements regarding respiration is NOT true?
 - a. Oxygen is needed for the body cells' metabolism.
 - b. Carbon dioxide moves from the blood into the cells.
 - c. Oxygen moves from the alveoli into the bloodstream.
 - d. Carbon dioxide is the byproduct of metabolism.
5. The nasal cavity is divided down the middle by the:
 - a. palate
 - b. sinuses

- c. nasal septum
 - d. nares
6. Which of the following is NOT a function of the nasal cavity?
 - a. warms inhaled air
 - b. humidifies inhaled air
 - c. removes dirt and dust from inhaled air
 - d. removes oxygen from inhaled air
 7. The upper section of the pharynx is called:
 - a. oropharynx
 - b. nasopharynx
 - c. laryngopharynx
 - d. hypopharynx
 8. The tonsils in the throat are considered to be part of the:
 - a. digestive system
 - b. respiratory system
 - c. endocrine system
 - d. lymphatic system
 9. The opening through the vocal cords is called the:
 - a. glottis
 - b. adenoids
 - c. epiglottis
 - d. thyroid cartilage
 10. Which of the following pairs of terms is mismatched?
 - a. trachea—windpipe
 - b. larynx—voice box
 - c. pharynx—throat
 - d. bronchioles—air sacs
 11. The respiratory membrane consists of:
 - a. walls of alveoli and mucous membrane
 - b. walls of alveoli and capillaries
 - c. pulmonary capillary bed
 - d. walls of bronchioles and alveoli
 12. Which of the following statements regarding bronchial tubes is NOT true?
 - a. Each bronchus is surrounded by pulmonary capillaries.
 - b. Gas exchange occurs across the respiratory membrane.
 - c. The trachea splits into a left and right main bronchus.
 - d. Alveoli are located at the tip ends of bronchioles.
 13. Which of the following does not make up part of the lungs?
 - a. alveoli
 - b. bronchioles
 - c. trachea
 - d. bronchi
 14. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. apex—tip top of lung
 - b. base—bottom section of lung
 - c. hilum—area where trachea enters the lungs
 - d. pleura—sac around lungs
 15. Which of the following lung volumes is the amount of air that enters and exits the lungs during a single quiet breath?
 - a. tidal volume
 - b. inspiratory reserve volume
 - c. residual volume
 - d. expiratory reserve volume
 16. Which of the following lung capacities is the volume of air that can be maximally exhaled after a maximum inhalation?
 - a. inspiratory capacity
 - b. functional residual capacity
 - c. vital capacity
 - d. total lung capacity
 17. Which of the following is NOT one of the vital signs?
 - a. heart rate
 - b. respirations
 - c. urine volume
 - d. temperature
 18. Which of the following is NOT an organ of the respiratory system?
 - a. lungs
 - b. esophagus
 - c. trachea
 - d. nasal cavity
 19. Which organ of the respiratory system is used by both the respiratory and digestive systems?
 - a. pharynx
 - b. stomach
 - c. trachea
 - d. nasal cavity
 20. The respiratory system works in conjunction with the _____ system to deliver oxygen to the cells of the body.
 - a. digestive
 - b. endocrine
 - c. nervous
 - d. cardiovascular
 21. Inhalation brings in fresh _____ and exhalation removes _____.
 - a. carbon dioxide, oxygen
 - b. oxygen, nitrogen
 - c. oxygen, carbon dioxide
 - d. nitrogen, carbon dioxide
 22. The paranasal sinuses are located within the _____.
 - a. nasal cavity
 - b. facial bones
 - c. nasopharynx
 - d. inner ear

23. The _____ is the roof of the mouth and the floor of the nasal cavity.
 - a. septum
 - b. nares
 - c. palate
 - d. sinuses
24. The two external openings into the nasal cavity are called the:
 - a. nares
 - b. cilia
 - c. sinuses
 - d. nasal septum
25. The small hairs that line the opening to the nose and the airways are called:
 - a. sinuses
 - b. nares
 - c. septa
 - d. cilia
26. The section of pharynx that is associated with the mouth is the:
 - a. nasopharynx
 - b. laryngopharynx
 - c. oropharynx
 - d. hypopharynx
27. The palatine and lingual tonsils are located in the:
 - a. oropharynx
 - b. laryngopharynx
 - c. nasopharynx
 - d. hypopharynx
28. Air is carried between the pharynx and bronchial tubes in the:
 - a. epiglottis
 - b. trachea
 - c. nasal cavity
 - d. esophagus
29. Which of the following choices presents the airways in anatomical order?
 - a. larynx, trachea, pharynx, bronchial tubes
 - b. bronchial tubes, trachea, pharynx, larynx
 - c. pharynx, trachea, larynx, bronchial tubes
 - d. pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes
30. The pulmonary capillaries tightly encase the:
 - a. bronchioles
 - b. main bronchi
 - c. apex
 - d. alveoli
31. Which of the following statements regarding the lungs is NOT true?
 - a. The lungs are divided into lobes.
 - b. Serous fluid is located between the two layers of the pleura.
 - c. Lungs are located within the pleural cavity.
 - d. The mediastinum of the thoracic cavity is located between the lungs and diaphragm.
32. Which of following statements regarding the action of the diaphragm is NOT true?
 - a. When the diaphragm contracts it moves downward.
 - b. The intercostal muscles assist inhalation by raising the rib cage.
 - c. Air flows into the lungs with exhalation.
 - d. A quiet, unforced exhalation is a passive process because it does not require any muscle contraction.
33. Which of the following statements regarding respiratory rate is NOT true?
 - a. When carbon dioxide levels rise, we breathe more rapidly to expel the excess.
 - b. Respiratory rate is regulated by the level of carbon dioxide in the blood.
 - c. When carbon dioxide levels fall, we breathe more rapidly to bring in more.
 - d. Medical conditions like pneumonia or brain injury will affect respiratory rate.
34. Which of the following terms is also called suffocation?
 - a. asphyxia
 - b. Cheyne-Stokes respiration
 - c. aspiration
 - d. hypoventilation
35. Which of the following terms means a nosebleed?
 - a. stridor
 - b. epistaxis
 - c. orthopnea
 - d. hemoptysis
36. Which of the following terms means a high-pitched breathing sound?
 - a. rhonchi
 - b. epistaxis
 - c. stridor
 - d. rales
37. Mucus coughed up from the respiratory tract is called:
 - a. phlegm
 - b. stridor
 - c. hemoptysis
 - d. sputum
38. Which term means open or unblocked?
 - a. patent
 - b. percussion
 - c. asphyxia
 - d. stridor
39. Which condition is commonly called walking pneumonia?
 - a. histoplasmosis pneumonia
 - b. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
 - c. pulmonary edema pneumonia
 - d. *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia

40. Which condition is a bacterial upper respiratory infection characterized by the formation of a thick membranous film across the throat?
 - a. diphtheria
 - b. pertussis
 - c. croup
 - d. asthma
41. Which of the following conditions causes constriction of the bronchial airways by bronchospasms?
 - a. bronchiectasis
 - b. asthma
 - c. anthracosis
 - d. adult respiratory distress syndrome
42. Which of the following conditions is not a type of pneumoconiosis?
 - a. anthracosis
 - b. silicosis
 - c. cyanosis
 - d. asbestosis
43. Which of the following is an inherited condition?
 - a. emphysema
 - b. atelectasis
 - c. histoplasmosis
 - d. cystic fibrosis
44. Which of the following conditions is a fungal infection?
 - a. histoplasmosis
 - b. adult respiratory distress syndrome
 - c. diphtheria
 - d. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
45. Which of the following conditions may cause an infarct in the lungs?
 - a. pulmonary fibrosis
 - b. pulmonary emboli
 - c. pulmonary edema
 - d. pneumonia
46. Which serious lung infection causes the alveoli to fill up with fluid?
 - a. tuberculosis
 - b. pneumoconiosis
 - c. pneumonia
 - d. pulmonary fibrosis
47. Which of the following conditions may result in a collapsed lung?
 - a. pulmonary embolism
 - b. tuberculosis
 - c. pleural effusion
 - d. pneumothorax
48. Which condition is characterized by the destruction of the walls of the alveoli resulting in overexpanded air sacs?
 - a. emphysema
 - b. histoplasmosis
 - c. pneumoconiosis
 - d. empyema
49. Which of the following diagnostic tests is used to diagnose cystic fibrosis?
 - a. sweat test
 - b. spirometry
 - c. pulmonary angiography
 - d. sputum cytology
50. Which of the following diagnostic tests is a nuclear medicine procedure especially useful in identifying pulmonary emboli?
 - a. spirometry
 - b. polysomnography
 - c. pulmonary function test
 - d. ventilation-perfusion scan
51. Which diagnostic procedure monitors a patient while sleeping to identify sleep apnea?
 - a. pulmonary function test
 - b. ventilation-perfusion scan
 - c. polysomnography
 - d. bronchoscopy
52. Which diagnostic procedure measures the oxygen level in the blood?
 - a. ventilation-perfusion scan
 - b. oximetry
 - c. bronchography
 - d. polysomnography
53. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is a test for malignant cells?
 - a. sputum cytology
 - b. sputum culture & sensitivity
 - c. pulmonary function test
 - d. arterial blood gas
54. Which of the following is a machine that breathes for a patient who is unable to breathe on his or her own?
 - a. postural drainage
 - b. endotracheal intubation
 - c. aerosol therapy
 - d. ventilator
55. Which of the following is an emergency treatment given to patients when their breathing and heart stops?
 - a. Heimlich maneuver
 - b. thoracentesis
 - c. cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 - d. intermittent positive pressure breathing
56. Which therapeutic procedure uses gravity to encourage the removal of secretions from the bronchi?
 - a. postural drainage
 - b. intermittent positive pressure breathing
 - c. thoracentesis
 - d. Heimlich maneuver

57. Which kind of medication is suspended in a mist in order to be inhaled?
- endotracheal medications
 - aerosol therapy
 - pulmonary medications
 - postural drainage
58. Which of the following medications treats an allergy attack?
- expectorant
 - bronchodilator
 - antitussive
 - antihistamine
59. Which of the following medications relieves the urge to cough?
- expectorant
 - bronchodilator
 - antitussive
 - antihistamine
60. Which of the following medications relaxes muscle spasms in the bronchial tube?
- expectorant
 - bronchodilator
 - antitussive
 - antihistamine
61. Which of the following medications improves the ability to cough up mucus?
- expectorant
 - bronchodilator
 - antitussive
 - antihistamine
62. Which abbreviation stands for a diagnostic laboratory test?
- CPR
 - ENT
 - ARDS
 - ABGs
63. Which abbreviation stands for a life-threatening condition in babies?
- TB
 - SARS
 - SIDS
 - COPD
64. Which abbreviation stands for a diagnostic test?
- TB
 - PFT
 - SOB
 - URI
65. Which abbreviation stands for a pathological condition?
- SARS
 - PFT
 - C&S
 - ENT
66. Which term means *pleural pain*?
- pleurodynia
 - thoracalgia
 - pleuritis
 - pleurectomy
67. Which term means *abnormal condition of blue*?
- cyanotic
 - cyanitis
 - cyaniosis
 - cyanosis
68. Which term means *study of the ear, nose, and voice box*?
- otonasalaryngology
 - otorhinology
 - otonasopharyngology
 - otorhinology
69. Which term means *abnormal condition of lung dust*?
- pneumoconiosis
 - pulmoconiosis
 - pneumoanthracosis
 - anthracosis
70. Which term means inflammation of the nose and throat?
- rhinology
 - nasology
 - nasopharyngitis
 - rhinopharyngitis
71. Which term means *nose discharge*?
- rhinorrhea
 - rhinoplasty
 - rhinorrhagia
 - rhinitis
72. Which term means *narrowing of the trachea*?
- tracheostomy
 - tracheoectasis
 - tracheosclerosis
 - tracheostenosis
73. Which of the following terms means *excessive (deep) breathing*?
- hypopnea
 - tachypnea
 - hyperpnea
 - orthopnea
74. Which of the following terms means *normal breathing*?
- apnea
 - eupnea
 - orthopnea
 - dyspnea
75. Which of the following terms means *air in the chest*?
- pneumothorax
 - hemothorax
 - pyothorax
 - pulmothorax

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ | external respiration | a. exchange of gases between alveoli and blood |
| 2. _____ | internal respiration | b. muscle for inhalation |
| 3. _____ | inhalation | c. whooping cough |
| 4. _____ | exhalation | d. condition in which patient produces thick mucus |
| 5. _____ | pharynx | e. associated with exposure to quarrying and glassworks |
| 6. _____ | larynx | f. exchange of gases between blood and tissues |
| 7. _____ | mediastinum | g. lung X-ray after inhaling radiopaque dye |
| 8. _____ | diaphragm | h. black lung |
| 9. _____ | cyanosis | i. one of the lung capacities |
| 10. _____ | hypoventilation | j. blue tint to the skin |
| 11. _____ | percussion | k. a TB test |
| 12. _____ | rhonchi | l. air moves into the lungs |
| 13. _____ | pertussis | m. voice box |
| 14. _____ | anthracosis | n. medication to reduce stuffiness |
| 15. _____ | emphysema | o. condition that destroys walls of the alveoli |
| 16. _____ | CF | p. anti-inflammatory medication |
| 17. _____ | pulmonary edema | q. also called pyothorax |
| 18. _____ | silicosis | r. tapping on the surface of the body |
| 19. _____ | empyema | s. visual exam of the bronchi |
| 20. _____ | bronchoscopy | t. air moves out of the lungs |
| 21. _____ | bronchography | u. bradypnea and hypopnea |
| 22. _____ | tine test | v. throat |
| 23. _____ | corticosteroid | w. musical breath sound during exhalation |
| 24. _____ | decongestant | x. excessive fluid is retained in the lung tissue |
| 25. _____ | VC | y. center region of the thoracic cavity |

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Describe the three distinct parts of the respiration process.
2. Describe what pneumoconiosis is and the three types presented in the pathology table.

Chapter 8

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is cardi/o. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is -cyte. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is bi-.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *anus* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *appendix* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *cheek* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *cecum* is _____.
5. The combining form that means *gallbladder* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *common bile duct* is _____.

7. The combining form that means *colon* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *tooth* is _____.
9. The combining form that means *duodenum* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *small intestine* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *esophagus* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *stomach* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *gums* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *tongue* is _____.
15. The combining form that means *liver* is _____.
16. The combining form that means *lip* is _____.
17. The combining form that means *abdomen* is _____.
18. The combining form that means *mouth* is _____.
19. The combining form that means *pancreas* is _____.
20. The combining form that means *anus and rectum* is _____.
21. The combining form that means *pylorus* is _____.
22. The combining form that means *rectum* is _____.
23. The combining form that means *salivary gland* is _____.
24. The combining form that means *sigmoid colon* is _____.
25. The suffix that means *vomit* is _____.
26. The suffix that means *condition of stones* is _____.
27. The suffix that means *appetite* is _____.
28. The suffix that means *digestion* is _____.
29. The suffix that means *pertaining to a meal* is _____.
30. The suffix that means *surgical crushing* is _____.
31. A medical term that means *pertaining to the anus* is _____.
32. A medical term that means *pertaining to cheeks* is _____.
33. A medical term that means *pertaining to the colon and rectum* is _____.
34. A medical term that means *pertaining to teeth* is _____.
35. A medical term that means *pertaining to the duodenum* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *pertaining to the small intestine* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *pertaining to the esophagus* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *pertaining to the stomach* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *pertaining to under the tongue* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *pertaining to the liver* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *pertaining to the mouth* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *pertaining to the pancreas* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *pertaining to the throat* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *pertaining to the pylorus* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *pertaining to the sigmoid colon* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *vomiting blood* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *absence of an appetite* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *difficult digestion* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *unable to swallow (eat)* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *after a meal* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ The gallbladder is an accessory organ of the digestive system.
2. _____ Digested food is absorbed by the stomach.
3. _____ Accessory organs of the digestive system are connected to the gut tube by a duct.
4. _____ The palate forms the floor of the oral cavity.
5. _____ Cementum helps to anchor teeth in their sockets.
6. _____ Dentin in the teeth is the hardest substance in the body.
7. _____ Air and food share sections of the pharynx.
8. _____ The pyloric sphincter is also called the cardiac sphincter.

9. _____ Peristalsis is the wave-like muscular contractions that propel food through the digestive system.
10. _____ The jejunum receives food from the stomach.
11. _____ The evacuation of feces from the rectum is called defecation.
12. _____ Saliva mixes with food in the mouth to form chyme which is swallowed.
13. _____ The liver is located primarily in the right upper quadrant.
14. _____ Ascites is the collection of fluid in the stomach.
15. _____ Pyrosis is another term for heart burn.
16. _____ Incontinence is the inability to control grinding your teeth.
17. _____ Emesis means to vomit.
18. _____ The crown of a tooth is below the gum line.
19. _____ Periodontics is a branch of dentistry that treats gum disease.
20. _____ Hematochezia means the passage of dark and tarry stools.
21. _____ An implant is a device for anchoring a false tooth or dentures.
22. _____ A diverticulum is a small growth attached to a mucus membrane by a stem.
23. _____ The third molar is the wisdom tooth.
24. _____ In GERD, acid splashes from the stomach into the trachea.
25. _____ *Herpes labialis* causes fever blisters.
26. _____ Tooth cavities are the most common cause of tooth loss.
27. _____ Esophageal varices may rupture and cause serious bleeding.
28. _____ Hepatitis is usually caused by a bacterial infection.
29. _____ Ileus is a problem resulting from an intestinal blockage.
30. _____ In an inguinal hernia the intestine protrudes through the diaphragm.
31. _____ In volvulus the intestine twists on itself cutting off blood flow.
32. _____ Intussusception is spelled correctly.
33. _____ Irritable bowel syndrome is also called spastic colon.
34. _____ An elevated serum bilirubin indicates stomach disease.
35. _____ A bite-wing X-ray is of the teeth.
36. _____ O&P is also called stool guaiac.
37. _____ A stool culture is used to diagnose a bacterial infection.
38. _____ An UGI X-ray examines the sigmoid colon.
39. _____ A laparoscopy examines inside the abdominal cavity.
40. _____ Extraction means removing feces from the colon.
41. _____ A root canal removes the pulp cavity in the root of a tooth.
42. _____ A fistula is a cracklike split in the rectum or anal canal.
43. _____ Gavage means to give a patient food through an NG tube.
44. _____ Gastric stapling is used to treat PUD.
45. _____ A cholecystectomy may be performed with a laparoscope.
46. _____ Proton-pump inhibitors prevent the pancreas from secreting digestive enzymes.
47. _____ A laxative is used to treat constipation.
48. _____ An emetic prevents vomiting.
49. _____ A BE is the same as a lower GI series.
50. _____ Ascites is a parasitic infection of the intestines and colon.

Multiple Choice

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

1. Which medical term means *inflammation of appendix*?
 - a. appendicitis
 - b. appenditis
 - c. appendicopathy
 - d. appendicosis
2. Which medical term means *removal of gallbladder*?
 - a. choledochectomy
 - b. cholecystectomy
 - c. cholelithectomy
 - d. cholelithiasis
3. Which medical term means *process of viewing colon*?
 - a. colostomy
 - b. colonoscope
 - c. colonoscopy
 - d. coloscopy

4. Which medical term means *stomach pain*?
 - a. duodenalgia
 - b. gingivalgia
 - c. enteralgia
 - d. gastralgia
5. Which medical term means *surgical repair of stomach*?
 - a. gastroplasty
 - b. gastrotomy
 - c. gastrectomy
 - d. gastrostomy
6. Which medical term means *pertaining to the third section of the small intestines*?
 - a. duodenal
 - b. ileal
 - c. cecal
 - d. jejunal
7. Which medical term means *inflammation of the rectum and anus*?
 - a. anitis
 - b. sigmoiditis
 - c. proctitis
 - d. rectitis
8. Which medical term means *slow digestion*?
 - a. tachypepsia
 - b. dyspepsia
 - c. aepsia
 - d. bradyepsia
9. Which medical term means *excessive eating*?
 - a. polyphagia
 - b. tachyphagia
 - c. dysphagia
 - d. polypepsia
10. Which medical term means *abnormal appetite*?
 - a. dyspepsia
 - b. dysorexia
 - c. dysphagia
 - d. dysprandial
11. A _____ is a small tumor on a stem attachment.
 - a. polyp
 - b. pyrosis
 - c. melena
 - d. denture
12. The medical term for frequent, watery bowel movements is:
 - a. cachexia
 - b. diarrhea
 - c. emesis
 - d. hematochezia
13. The medical term for vomiting is:
 - a. deglutination
 - b. bruxism
 - c. emesis
 - d. melena
14. A partial or complete set of artificial teeth is called a(n):
 - a. bridge
 - b. crown
 - c. implant
 - d. denture
15. The yellow cast to the skin that indicates liver disease is called:
 - a. jaundice
 - b. cachexia
 - c. melena
 - d. hematochezia
16. An inguinal hernia is found in the:
 - a. navel
 - b. groin
 - c. liver
 - d. stomach
17. Which of the following terms is NOT associated with the digestive system?
 - a. alimentary
 - b. gut
 - c. tracheal
 - d. gastrointestinal
18. Which is an accessory organ of the digestive system?
 - a. liver
 - b. pancreas
 - c. salivary gland
 - d. all the above are accessory organs
19. Which is NOT a function of the digestive system?
 - a. distribute nutrients
 - b. digest food
 - c. absorb nutrients
 - d. eliminate solid waste
20. Which of the following molecules is NOT a nutrient?
 - a. glucose
 - b. sodium
 - c. carbohydrates
 - d. proteins
21. Saliva contains digestive enzymes to begin digesting:
 - a. fats
 - b. cholesterol
 - c. carbohydrates
 - d. protein
22. Taste buds are located on the:
 - a. uvula
 - b. palate
 - c. gums
 - d. tongue
23. The gag reflex is located on the:
 - a. uvula
 - b. palate

- c. gums
d. tongue
24. Which of the following is NOT a grinding tooth?
- molars
 - cuspid
 - pre-molars
 - bicuspid
25. The crown of a tooth is covered by:
- cementum
 - gingiva
 - enamel
 - dentin
26. The portion of a tooth that is located below the gum line is the:
- dentin
 - crown
 - enamel
 - root
27. The proper name for the baby teeth is the _____ teeth.
- deciduous
 - permanent
 - incisor
 - molar
28. The section of the pharynx associated with the mouth is the:
- laryngopharynx
 - oropharynx
 - hypopharynx
 - nasopharynx
29. The epiglottis shunts food into the:
- trachea
 - larynx
 - esophagus
 - pharynx
30. The folds in the lining of the stomach are called:
- chyme
 - rugae
 - fundus
 - sphincters
31. The _____ section of the stomach tapers off into the pyloric sphincter.
- body
 - rugae
 - antrum
 - fundus
32. The stomach secretes:
- saliva
 - sulfuric acid
 - water
 - hydrochloric acid
33. The partially digested liquid mixture in the stomach is called:
- chyme
 - rugae
 - ascites
 - borborygmus
34. The correct order of the three sections of the small intestine is:
- jejunum, duodenum, ileum
 - duodenum, jejunum, ileum
 - duodenum, ileum, jejunum
 - ileum, jejunum, duodenum
35. Food exits the stomach by passing through the:
- cardiac sphincter
 - lower esophageal sphincter
 - pyloric sphincter
 - hepatic sphincter
36. The _____ of the small intestine receives food from the stomach.
- cecum
 - jejunum
 - ileum
 - duodenum
37. Food leaving the small intestine first enters the _____ of the colon.
- cecum
 - sigmoid colon
 - appendix
 - ascending colon
38. The appendix is a small structure off the end of the:
- ileum
 - cecum
 - sigmoid colon
 - duodenum
39. Feces is stored in the _____ prior to defecation.
- sigmoid colon
 - anus
 - rectum
 - cecum
40. Which of the following is NOT a salivary gland?
- submandibular
 - sublingual
 - parotid
 - buccal
41. The liver produces _____ to aid in digestion.
- bile
 - amylase
 - chyme
 - buffers

42. Emulsification breaks up _____ into smaller particles.
- protein
 - fats
 - carbohydrates
 - glucose
43. The function of the gallbladder is to store:
- buffers
 - amylase
 - bile
 - glucose
44. The common bile duct empties into the:
- stomach
 - liver
 - gallbladder
 - duodenum
45. The pancreas secretes:
- enzymes
 - bile
 - buffers
 - both a and c
46. Pancreatic enzymes digest:
- fats
 - protein
 - carbohydrates
 - all the above
47. Aphthous ulcers are found:
- on the lip
 - in the mouth
 - in the colon
 - in the stomach
48. Which of the following conditions is a congenital anomaly?
- ascites
 - anal fistula
 - cleft lip
 - inguinal hernia
49. Peptic ulcer disease occurs in the:
- stomach
 - duodenum
 - colon
 - a and b
50. The *Helicobacter pylori* bacteria cause which of the following conditions?
- peptic ulcer disease
 - ulcerative colitis
 - aphthous ulcers
 - anal ulcers
51. The twisting of the colon on itself is called:
- intussusception
 - volvulus
 - hemorrhoids
 - hiatal hernia
52. Crohn's disease affects the:
- stomach
 - duodenum
 - ileum
 - common bile duct
53. An outpouching off the gut is called a(n):
- hemorrhoid
 - ileus
 - fistula
 - diverticulum
54. A diaphragmatocele is also called a(n):
- polyp
 - hiatal hernia
 - inguinal hernia
 - esophageal varices
55. Cirrhosis is a general name for chronic disease of the:
- colon
 - pancreas
 - liver
 - gallbladder
56. Which of the following conditions is characterized by diarrhea, often with blood and mucus?
- diverticulitis
 - volvulus
 - Crohn's disease
 - dysentery
57. An abnormal tube-like passage is called a(n):
- fistula
 - fissure
 - diverticulum
 - polyp
58. An elevated alanine transaminase level indicates _____ disease.
- liver
 - stomach
 - colon
 - pancreas
59. Which X-ray would be used to visualize the gallbladder?
- IV cholecystography
 - upper GI series
 - cholangiography
 - lower GI series
60. Which of the following endoscopic exams would be used to view inside a section of the colon?
- gastroscopy
 - sigmoidoscopy
 - laparoscopy
 - esophagoscopy
61. Which of the following procedures provides the patient with intravenous nutrition?
- total parenteral nutrition
 - gavage
 - nasogastric intubation
 - lavage

62. Which procedure uses a nasogastric tube to wash out the stomach?
 - a. gastroscopy
 - b. lavage
 - c. gavage
 - d. total parenteral nutrition
63. Which of the following surgical procedures would treat stones in the digestive system?
 - a. hernioplasty
 - b. exploratory laparotomy
 - c. choledocholithotripsy
 - d. diverticulectomy
64. Which of the following surgical procedures would remove an abnormal passageway?
 - a. diverticulectomy
 - b. hemorrhoidectomy
 - c. colectomy
 - d. fistulectomy
65. Which of the following surgical procedures would treat obesity?
 - a. gastric stapling
 - b. anastomosis
 - c. laparoscopic cholecystectomy
 - d. hernioplasty
66. Which surgical term means to surgically create a connection between two structures?
 - a. colostomy
 - b. anastomosis
 - c. extraction
 - d. proctoplasty
67. Which medication is used to treat constipation?
 - a. antiemetic
 - b. antacid
 - c. laxative
 - d. anorexiant
68. Which medication is used to treat nausea and vomiting?
 - a. antiemetic
 - b. antacid
 - c. laxative
 - d. anorexiant
69. Which medication is used to treat obesity?
 - a. antiemetic
 - b. antacid
 - c. laxative
 - d. anorexiant
70. Which medication is used to neutralize stomach acid?
 - a. antiemetic
 - b. antacid
 - c. laxative
 - d. anorexiant
71. Which abbreviation stands for a pathological condition?
 - a. GERD
 - b. FOBT
 - c. NG
 - d. O&P
72. Which abbreviation stands for a lab test?
 - a. n & v
 - b. IBS
 - c. UGI
 - d. O&P
73. Which abbreviation stands for *after meals*?
 - a. FOBT
 - b. UGI
 - c. pc
 - d. NG
74. Which abbreviation stands for *nothing by mouth*?
 - a. IBS
 - b. NPO
 - c. NG
 - d. n & v
75. Which abbreviation stands for an X-ray?
 - a. UGI
 - b. NPO
 - c. NG
 - d. PO

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.
Match the following terms.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. _____ incisor | a. before meals |
| 2. _____ rugae | b. by mouth |
| 3. _____ amylase | c. cutting tooth |
| 4. _____ gingiva | d. gums |
| 5. _____ fundus | e. bright blood in the stool |
| 6. _____ anorexia | f. washing out stomach with an NG tube |
| 7. _____ pyrosis | g. set of artificial teeth |
| 8. _____ hematochezia | h. dental cavities |
| 9. _____ melena | i. lab test for blood in the stool |
| 10. _____ caries | j. a liver enzyme |

11. _____ denture
12. _____ herpes labialis
13. _____ TMJ
14. _____ hemorrhoid
15. _____ diverticulum
16. _____ hiatal hernia
17. _____ irritable bowel syndrome
18. _____ cholelithiasis
19. _____ FOBT
20. _____ O&P
21. _____ aspartate transaminase
22. _____ pyrosis
23. _____ lavage
24. _____ PO
25. _____ ac

- k. upper section of stomach
- l. folds in the stomach
- m. dark, tarry stool
- n. heart burn
- o. diaphragmatocele
- p. spastic colon
- q. lab test for parasitic infection
- r. heartburn
- s. enzyme to digest carbohydrates
- t. cold sore
- u. outpouching off the colon
- v. varicose veins
- w. loss of appetite
- x. the jaw joint
- y. gall stones

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is the definition of an accessory organ of the digestive system? List them and describe the function of each.

2. What are endoscopic procedures? Why is the digestive system especially good for using these procedures (give examples)?

Chapter 9

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *nitrogenous waste* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *bacteria* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *urinary bladder* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *glomerulus* is _____.

5. The combining form that means *sugar or glucose* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *ketones* is _____.
7. The combining form that means *stone* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *meatus* is _____.
9. A combining form that means *kidney* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *night* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *scanty* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *renal pelvis* is _____.
13. A combining form that means *urine* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *ureter* is _____.
15. The combining form that means *urethra* is _____.
16. The suffix that means *stone* is _____.
17. The suffix that means *condition of stones* is _____.
18. The suffix that means *drooping* is _____.

19. The suffix that means *surgical crushing* is _____.
20. The suffix that means *condition of the urine* is _____.
21. A medical term that means *bladder pain* is _____.
22. A medical term that means *excision of the bladder* is _____.
23. A medical term that means *bladder inflammation* is _____.
24. A medical term that means *create a new opening into the bladder* is _____.
25. A medical term that means *surgical repair of the bladder* is _____.
26. A medical term that means *surgical crushing of a stone* is _____.
27. A medical term that means *X-ray record of the kidney* is _____.
28. A medical term that means *softening of the kidney* is _____.
29. A medical term that means *drooping kidney* is _____.
30. A medical term that means *incision into a kidney* is _____.
31. A medical term that means *kidney disease* is _____.
32. A medical term that means *surgical fixation of the kidney* is _____.
33. A medical term that means *condition of kidney stones* is _____.
34. A medical term that means *X-ray record of the renal pelvis* is _____.
35. A medical term that means *surgical repair of the renal pelvis* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *pertaining to the kidney* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *specialist in the urinary system* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *pertaining to the ureter* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *ureter dilation* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *narrowing of a ureter* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *pertaining to the urethra* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *urethra pain* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *instrument to visually examine the urethra* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *narrowing of the urethra* is _____.

45. A medical term that means *pertaining to urine* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *condition of no urine* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *condition of difficult or painful urination* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *condition of blood in the urine* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *condition of scanty amount of urine* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *condition of pus in the urine* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ Another name for the urinary system is the genitourinary system.
2. _____ The main function of the urinary system is to maintain the proper body pH.
3. _____ The ureter carries urine from the kidney to the bladder.
4. _____ The ureter carries urine to the outside of the body.
5. _____ The kidneys are in the retroperitoneal location.
6. _____ Another name for glomerular capsule is nephron capsule.
7. _____ The plural of calyx is calyces.
8. _____ Afferent is a term that means *away from*.
9. _____ The passageways of the urinary system are lined with mucous membrane.
10. _____ The internal bladder sphincter is under voluntary control.
11. _____ Rugae are folds that allow the bladder to stretch.
12. _____ The renal corpuscle consists of the glomerulus and loop of Henle.
13. _____ The peritubular capillaries surround the renal tubules.
14. _____ Nitrogenous wastes are the byproducts of digestion.
15. _____ Urine is 95% water.
16. _____ There are two urethras and one ureter.
17. _____ A urinalysis is the physical and chemical examination of urine.

18. _____ Under normal circumstances, urine has a slightly basic pH.
19. _____ Concentrated urine has a higher specific gravity.
20. _____ The external opening of the ureter is the meatus.
21. _____ The functional unit of the kidney is the nephron.
22. _____ The outer portion of the kidney is called the renal medulla.
23. _____ Each renal papilla empties urine into a calyx.
24. _____ The urethra is longer in women than in men.
25. _____ Another name for the loop of Henle is the nephron loop.
26. _____ Diuresis is an involuntary discharge of urine.
27. _____ Calculus is another term for a stone.
28. _____ Acute tubular necrosis is caused by a kidney infection.
29. _____ A flexible tube inserted into the body is a catheter.
30. _____ Urinary retention is the complete suppression of urine formation by the kidneys
31. _____ Voiding is another term for micturition.
32. _____ Hydronephrosis is caused by an accumulation of water in the kidney.
33. _____ Diabetic nephropathy results from damage to the glomerulus capillaries due to chronic high blood sugars.
34. _____ Nephroptosis results in the formation of multiple cysts within the kidney tissue.
35. _____ Wilms' tumor most often occurs in children.
36. _____ A cystocele is the bulging of the vagina into the urinary bladder, causing it to collapse.
37. _____ A common cause of a bladder neck obstruction in males is an enlarged prostate gland.
38. _____ Urinary incontinence is a decrease in the force of the urine stream.
39. _____ UTIs usually begin in the bladder and ascend the ureter to the kidney.
40. _____ A clean catch specimen collects urine that is not contaminated by coming into contact with the meatus.
41. _____ A neurogenic bladder may be caused by a spinal cord injury.
42. _____ In a retrograde pyelogram, the dye is injected into the bloodstream.
43. _____ A flat-plate abdomen is another name for a kidney, ureters, bladder X-ray.
44. _____ Cystoscopy is a visual examination of the kidney.
45. _____ A catheterization inserts a flexible tube through the urethra and into the urinary bladder.
46. _____ A meatotomy is a surgical procedure to enlarge the opening of the ureter.
47. _____ Antispasmodic medication is used to treat bladder spasms.
48. _____ Diuretic medication is used to treat urinary incontinence.
49. _____ The abbreviation K+ stands for potassium.
50. _____ The abbreviation KUB stands for kidney, urethra, bladder

Multiple Choice

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

1. The name of the condition when waste products are allowed to build up in the blood is:
 - a. anuria
 - b. uremia
 - c. pyuria
 - d. hematuria
2. Urine production takes place in the:
 - a. nephrons
 - b. bladder
 - c. ureter
 - d. renal pelvis
3. Which is NOT an organ of the urinary system?
 - a. kidney
 - b. bladder
 - c. urethra
 - d. liver
4. The renal blood vessels enter and leave the kidney at the:
 - a. cortex
 - b. renal papilla
 - c. medulla
 - d. hilum
5. The renal papilla empties urine into the:
 - a. renal pelvis
 - b. calyx
 - c. nephron
 - d. ureter

6. The correct order for the renal tubules is:
 - a. proximal convoluted tubule, collecting duct, distal convoluted tubule, loop of Henle
 - b. distal convoluted tubule, loop of Henle, proximal convoluted tubule, collecting duct
 - c. proximal convoluted tubule, loop of Henle, distal convoluted tubule, collecting duct
 - d. collecting duct, proximal convoluted tubule, loop of Henle, distal convoluted tubule
7. In homeostasis, the kidney regulates the:
 - a. levels of electrolytes
 - b. amount of water in the body
 - c. pH
 - d. all of the above
8. Which stage of urine production involves the removal of substances from the blood stream?
 - a. reabsorption
 - b. excretion
 - c. filtration
 - d. secretion
9. Which stage of urine production involves returning water, nutrients, and electrolytes to the blood stream?
 - a. filtration
 - b. excretion
 - c. secretion
 - d. reabsorption
10. Which stage of urine production involves adding ammonia, uric acid, and other waste substances directly into the renal tubule?
 - a. reabsorption
 - b. filtration
 - c. secretion
 - d. excretion
11. Under normal circumstances, which substance should NOT be found in urine?
 - a. glucose
 - b. blood
 - c. albumin
 - d. none of these should be in urine
12. Which finding would you expect in a normal urinalysis?
 - a. trace amounts of protein
 - b. cloudy appearance
 - c. trace levels of ketones
 - d. a few red blood cells
13. The presence of ketones in the urine may indicate:
 - a. diabetes
 - b. kidney infection
 - c. anemia
 - d. renal failure
14. A pregnant woman with preeclampsia may have _____ in her urine.
 - a. glucose
 - b. bacteria
 - c. protein
 - d. blood
15. Which term does NOT mean releasing urine from the body?
 - a. micturition
 - b. voiding
 - c. urination
 - d. all terms mean releasing urine from the body
16. Which combining form is misspelled?
 - a. glomer/o
 - b. glycos/o
 - c. meat/o
 - d. pyel/o
17. Which suffix is misspelled?
 - a. -lithiasis
 - b. -urea
 - c. -tripsy
 - d. -ptosis
18. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. urethral
 - b. ureteral
 - c. cystorrhagia
 - d. urinometer
19. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. nephroma
 - b. lithotomy
 - c. cystopexy
 - d. nephrolitheasis
20. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. pyelitis
 - b. nephroectomy
 - c. nephrosis
 - d. cystectomy
21. Which medical term is misspelled?
 - a. anuria
 - b. glycosuria
 - c. oligouria
 - d. proteinuria
22. Which kidney structure empties into the ureter?
 - a. renal pelvis
 - b. calyx
 - c. renal papilla
 - d. renal pyramid

23. Which structure is NOT part of the renal corpuscle?
 - a. glomerulus
 - b. loop of Henle
 - c. Bowman's capsule
 - d. all are part of the renal corpuscle
24. Which molecule is NOT an electrolyte?
 - a. Na⁺
 - b. K⁺
 - c. Cl⁻
 - d. all are electrolytes
25. Specific gravity indicates:
 - a. the amount of blood in the urine
 - b. the amount of water in the urine
 - c. the amount of dissolved substances in the urine
 - d. the amount of acid in the urine
26. Which term means *kidney stone*?
 - a. nephrogram
 - b. nephrolith
 - c. nephroma
 - d. nephrotomy
27. Which term means *surgical repair of the bladder*?
 - a. cystostomy
 - b. cystopexy
 - c. cystoplasty
 - d. cystoscope
28. Which term means *drooping kidney*?
 - a. nephroptosis
 - b. nephrosis
 - c. nephrostomy
 - d. nephromegaly
29. Which term means *kidney softening*?
 - a. nephritis
 - b. nephrosclerosis
 - c. nephroptosis
 - d. nephromalacia
30. Which term means *pain in the urethra*?
 - a. urethralgia
 - b. urethritis
 - c. ureterectasis
 - d. ureteralgia
31. Which term means *renal pelvis inflammation*?
 - a. renitis
 - b. pyeloplasty
 - c. pyelitis
 - d. pyelogram
32. Which term means *condition of blood in the urine*?
 - a. hematuria
 - b. pyuria
 - c. glycosuria
 - d. dysuria
33. Which term means *condition of difficult urination*?
 - a. polyuria
 - b. ketonuria
 - c. anuria
 - d. dysuria
34. Which term means *condition of scanty amount of urine*?
 - a. polyuria
 - b. nocturia
 - c. oliguria
 - d. dysuria
35. _____ is the accumulation of nitrogenous waste in the bloodstream.
 - a. azotemia
 - b. calculus
 - c. micturition
 - d. renal colic
36. _____ is a greater than normal occurrence of the urge to urinate, without an increase in the total daily volume of urine.
 - a. hesitancy
 - b. frequency
 - c. enuresis
 - d. diuresis
37. _____ is feeling the need to urinate immediately.
 - a. micturition
 - b. frequency
 - c. urgency
 - d. stricture
38. _____ is the pain associated with a kidney stone.
 - a. stricture
 - b. micturition
 - c. uremia
 - d. renal colic
39. A _____ is the narrowing of a passageway in the urinary system.
 - a. stricture
 - b. catheter
 - c. nephrolith
 - d. calculus
40. Which condition allows red blood cells and protein to enter the filtrate?
 - a. nephrolithiasis
 - b. glomerulonephritis
 - c. nephroptosis
 - d. polycystic kidneys
41. Which condition is commonly called a *floating kidney*?
 - a. nephromegaly
 - b. nephrolithiasis
 - c. nephroptosis
 - d. nephrotic syndrome

42. Renal cell carcinoma occurs in which kidney cells?
 - a. glomerular cells
 - b. cortex cells
 - c. renal pelvis cells
 - d. tubule cells
43. A neurogenic bladder results in:
 - a. urinary retention
 - b. urinary incontinence
 - c. anuria
 - d. protein in the urine
44. Hematuria may be a symptom of:
 - a. urinary retention
 - b. bladder cancer
 - c. enuresis
 - d. renal failure
45. In a cystocele, the bladder bulges into the:
 - a. colon
 - b. urethra
 - c. vagina
 - d. kidney
46. Which condition affects the renal pelvis?
 - a. glomerulonephritis
 - b. nephrolithiasis
 - c. renal cell carcinoma
 - d. pyelonephritis
47. A patient with nephrolithiasis is suffering from:
 - a. stones
 - b. an infection
 - c. cancer
 - d. renal failure
48. Which condition is a kidney infection?
 - a. interstitial cystitis
 - b. glomerulonephritis
 - c. meatitis
 - d. urethritis
49. Which term refers to frequent night time urination?
 - a. azotemia
 - b. urgency
 - c. nocturia
 - d. diuresis
50. Which term refers to frequent urination?
 - a. oliguria
 - b. anuria
 - c. dysuria
 - d. polyuria
51. Which clinical laboratory test measures the amount of nitrogenous waste in the blood?
 - a. blood urea nitrogen
 - b. creatinine clearance
 - c. urinalysis
 - d. culture and sensitivity
52. Which clinical laboratory test requires the collection of urine for 24 hours?
 - a. clean catch specimen
 - b. creatinine clearance
 - c. blood urea nitrogen
 - d. culture and sensitivity
53. Which clinical laboratory test can identify an infection?
 - a. blood urea nitrogen
 - b. culture and sensitivity
 - c. urinalysis
 - d. b and c
54. _____ involves taking X-rays to trace the action of the kidney as it expels a dye injected into the bloodstream.
 - a. cystography
 - b. retrograde pyelogram
 - c. excretory urography
 - d. renogram
55. _____ visualizes the bladder with X-rays after instilling dye directly into the bladder.
 - a. cystography
 - b. intravenous pyelogram
 - c. cystoscopy
 - d. excretory urography
56. Which X-ray visualizes the renal pelvis with dye?
 - a. BUN
 - b. EU
 - c. IVP
 - d. KUB
57. Which X-ray does NOT involve injecting a dye into the bloodstream?
 - a. cystography
 - b. intravenous pyelogram
 - c. excretory urography
 - d. all the above inject a dye into the bloodstream
58. Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy uses _____ to treat kidney stones.
 - a. X-rays
 - b. ultrasound
 - c. radiowaves
 - d. surgery
59. Which therapeutic measure uses an artificial kidney machine?
 - a. catheterization
 - b. lithotripsy
 - c. hemodialysis
 - d. peritoneal dialysis
60. Which therapeutic measure is used to treat renal failure?
 - a. catheterization
 - b. extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy
 - c. culture and sensitivity
 - d. peritoneal dialysis

61. Which term means *surgical crushing of a stone*?
 - a. lithotripsy
 - b. lithotomy
 - c. lithomegaly
 - d. lithomalacia
62. Which term means *surgical fixation of the bladder*?
 - a. cystotomy
 - b. cystoplasty
 - c. cystectomy
 - d. cystopexy
63. Which term means *enlarged kidney*?
 - a. nephromalacia
 - b. nephromegaly
 - c. nephrostenosis
 - d. nephrosclerosis
64. Which term means *kidney tumor*?
 - a. nephrosis
 - b. nephropathy
 - c. nephroma
 - d. nephromegaly
65. Which term is misspelled?
 - a. ureterral
 - b. pyelitis
 - c. cystolithiasis
 - d. hemodialysis
66. Which term is misspelled?
 - a. enuresis
 - b. diuresis
 - c. urethrrhagia
 - d. incontinence
67. Which term is misspelled?
 - a. glomerulonephritis
 - b. nephroptosis
 - c. cystoscopy
 - d. urinalosis
68. Which term is misspelled?
 - a. hemodialysis
 - b. azotemia
 - c. micturition
 - d. retention
69. Which term is misspelled?
 - a. urologist
 - b. nephroectomy
 - c. cystorrhagia
 - d. glycosuria
70. Which abbreviation is NOT an electrolyte?
 - a. K⁺
 - b. HCO₃⁻
 - c. Na⁺
 - d. NS⁺
71. Which abbreviation is a blood test?
 - a. BUN
 - b. ATN
 - c. KUB
 - d. UTI
72. Which abbreviation is an X-ray?
 - a. GU
 - b. KUB
 - c. CRF
 - d. C & S
73. Which abbreviation is a lab test?
 - a. HD
 - b. I & O
 - c. UA
 - d. NS
74. Which abbreviation is an X-ray of the renal pelvis?
 - a. ESRD
 - b. KUB
 - c. BNO
 - d. IVP
75. Which abbreviation is a treatment for kidney stones?
 - a. ESWL
 - b. ARF
 - c. BUN
 - d. UTI

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | nephron | a. functional unit of the kidney |
| 2. _____ | medulla | b. carries urine away from the kidney |
| 3. _____ | secretion | c. a kidney X-ray |
| 4. _____ | nitrogenous waste | d. inner portion of the kidney |
| 5. _____ | diuresis | e. increased formation of urine |
| 6. _____ | calculus | f. wastes accumulate in the blood |
| 7. _____ | micturition | g. a flexible tube |
| 8. _____ | anuria | h. a blood test of kidney function |
| 9. _____ | renal colic | i. an infection |
| 10. _____ | uremia | j. narrow passageway |
| 11. _____ | enuresis | k. incontinence |

12. _____ hesitancy
13. _____ nephroptosis
14. _____ diabetic nephropathy
15. _____ stricture
16. _____ papilla
17. _____ ureter
18. _____ homeostasis
19. _____ cystorrhagia
20. _____ nephroma
21. _____ catheter
22. _____ UA
23. _____ BUN
24. _____ UTI
25. _____ IVP

- l. floating kidney
- m. decrease in force of urine stream
- n. one stage of urine production
- o. no urine formed
- p. caused by high blood sugar
- q. maintaining balance in the body
- r. a tumor
- s. a stone
- t. chemical and physical examination of urine
- u. a bleeding condition
- v. tip of a renal pyramid
- w. pain caused by a kidney stone
- x. urination
- y. byproduct of muscle metabolism

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Describe the three stages of urine production. Be sure to include how each stage relates to the structure of the nephron and

why the composition of urine reveals information regarding the health of the body.

2. Describe calculi. Include what they are, where they can be found, at least two ways they can be diagnosed, and two ways they can be treated.

Chapter 10

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *amnion* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *cervix* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *chorion* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *vagina* is _____.

5. The combining form that means *cul-de-sac* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *embryo* is _____.
7. The combining form that means *vulva* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *fetus* is _____.
9. The combining form that means *woman or female* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *hymen* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *uterus* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *milk* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *breast* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *menses* is _____.
15. The combining form that means *birth* is _____.
16. The combining form that means *ovary* is _____.
17. The combining form that means *egg* is _____.
18. The combining form that means *perineum* is _____.

19. The combining form that means *male* is _____.
20. The combining form that means *glans penis* is _____.
21. The combining form that means *hidden* is _____.
22. The combining form that means *epididymis* is _____.
23. The combining form that means *testes* is _____.
24. The combining form that means *prostate* is _____.
25. The combining form that means *sperm* is _____.
26. The combining form that means *varicose veins* is _____.
27. The combining form that means *vas deferens* is _____.
28. The combining form that means *seminal vesicle* is _____.
29. The suffix that means *condition of sperm* is _____.
30. The suffix that means *state of pregnancy* is _____.
31. The suffix that means *pregnancy* is _____.
32. The suffix that means *to bear (offspring)* is _____.
33. The suffix that means *childbirth* is _____.
34. The suffix that means *fallopian tube* is _____.
35. The suffix that means *labor, childbirth* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *pertaining to the amnion* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *pertaining to the cervix* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *pertaining to the chorion* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *pertaining to the fetus* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *pertaining to milk* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *pertaining to the embryo* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *pertaining to the breast* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *pertaining to the ovary* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *pertaining to the uterus* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *pertaining to the vagina* is _____.

46. A medical term that means *pertaining to the epididymis* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *pertaining to the prostate* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *pertaining to sperm* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *pertaining to the testes* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *pertaining to the seminal vesicle* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ Hormones from the anterior pituitary gland stimulate ovulation.
2. _____ The breasts provide nourishing milk for the embryo.
3. _____ The plural of ovum is ova.
4. _____ The finger-like projections off the ovary are called fimbriae.
5. _____ Menopause marks the end of child-bearing years.
6. _____ The uterus is bent slightly forward, called retroflexion.
7. _____ Bartholin's glands secrete mucus as a lubricant for intercourse.
8. _____ Crowning is when the buttocks of the baby appear first in the birth canal.
9. _____ The milk glands in the breast are called lactiferous glands.
10. _____ The last stage of labor and delivery is the expulsion stage.
11. _____ The male reproductive system can also be referred to as the genitourinary system.
12. _____ The perineum in the male stretches from the urethral meatus to the anus.
13. _____ Ejaculation releases sperm from the body.
14. _____ The prostate gland is also known as Cowper's gland.
15. _____ Identical twins develop from a single fertilized ovum.
16. _____ Gynecology is the branch of medicine specializing in pregnancy and childbirth.
17. _____ Atresia is the congenital lack of a normal body opening.
18. _____ A cystocele occurs when the uterus protrudes into the urethra.
19. _____ A condom is an example of barrier contraception.

20. _____ Pelvic inflammatory disease is an overwhelming staphylococcus infection associated with wearing super-absorbent tampons.
21. _____ Candidiasis is a yeast infection.
22. _____ An abortifacient is a medication used to prevent a spontaneous abortion.
23. _____ A D&C dilates the cervix in order to scrape the inside of the uterus.
24. _____ The abbreviation GI means the first delivery.
25. _____ A radical mastectomy removes breast tissue, plus chest muscles, plus the axillary lymph nodes.
26. _____ Postpartum is a term that means before birth.
27. _____ Infertility is generally defined as no pregnancy after properly timed intercourse for one year.
28. _____ A fibroid is a cancerous tumor of the uterus.
29. _____ The term menometrorrhagia can be used to refer to bleeding that occurs between menstrual periods.
30. _____ If placenta previa occurs, the placenta tears away from the uterine wall.
31. _____ Hemolytic disease of the newborn used to be more commonly called erythroblastosis fetalis.
32. _____ A Pap smear is able to detect a pregnancy during the first few weeks.
33. _____ Fetal monitoring checks the fetal heart rate and fetal heart tone during labor.
34. _____ Tubal ligation is the common phrase for a vasectomy.
35. _____ An orchidopexy procedure may be required to permanently correct cryptorchidism.
36. _____ A hydrocele is an accumulation of fluid that presses on and may collapse the vagina.
37. _____ A severe case of phimosis may require circumcision as a treatment.
38. _____ HIV is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection affecting the immune system.
39. _____ The older common name for STDs is venereal disease.
40. _____ PSA is a blood test for testicular cancer.
41. _____ A digital rectal exam involves actually palpating the prostate gland through the rectal wall.
42. _____ The glans penis is commonly called the foreskin.
43. _____ A TUR removes portions of the prostate gland through the urethra.
44. _____ Antiprostatic agents are medications used to treat early stages of prostate cancer.
45. _____ Circumcision is the surgical removal of the prepuce.
46. _____ Ovarian cysts are precancerous.
47. _____ Hysterorrhexis is spelled correctly.
48. _____ Perimetrioitis is spelled correctly.
49. _____ Cryptorchidism is spelled correctly.
50. _____ Salpingosigheis is spelled correctly.

Multiple Choice

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

- Which medical term means *amnion flow*?
 - amniorrhea
 - amniocentesis
 - amniotomy
 - amniorrhagia
- Which medical term means *instrument to view inside vagina*?
 - culdoscope
 - colposcope
 - culdoscopy
 - cervicoscope
- Which medical term means *suture the vulva*?
 - episisectomy
 - episiorrhia
 - episiorrhaphy
 - episiotomy
- Which medical term means *surgical fixation of uterus*?
 - uteroplasty
 - uterostomy
 - hysterectomy
 - hysteropexy
- Which medical term means *record of the breast*?
 - mammogram
 - mastalgia
 - mastitis
 - mammoplasty
- Which medical term means *scanty menstrual flow*?
 - dysmenorrhea
 - oligomenorrhea
 - amenorrhea
 - bradymenorrhea

7. Which medical term means *pus in the fallopian tube*?
 - a. fallopyogenic
 - b. dysosalpinx
 - c. pyosalpinx
 - d. hematosalpinx
8. Which medical term means *first birth*?
 - a. primigravida
 - b. nullipara
 - c. multigravida
 - d. primipara
9. Which medical term means *surgical fixation of testes*?
 - a. orchidopexy
 - b. orchioplasty
 - c. orchiotomy
 - d. orchidectomy
10. Which medical term means *condition of no sperm*?
 - a. spermatolytic
 - b. aspermia
 - c. oligospermia
 - d. spermatogenic
11. The female external genitalia are collectively referred to as the:
 - a. vulva
 - b. vagina
 - c. clitoris
 - d. cervix
12. Which is NOT a function of the female reproductive system?
 - a. produce ova
 - b. location for fertilization
 - c. nourish newborn
 - d. all are functions
13. Which of the following hormones is secreted by the ovary?
 - a. follicle stimulating hormone
 - b. estrogen
 - c. luteinizing hormone
 - d. a and c
14. Fallopian tubes connect the:
 - a. uterus and cervix
 - b. uterus and vagina
 - c. ovaries and uterus
 - d. ovaries and cervix
15. The first menstrual period is called:
 - a. menopause
 - b. primimenorrhea
 - c. menstruation
 - d. menarche
16. The middle layer of the uterus is called the:
 - a. myometrium
 - b. perimetrium
 - c. endometrium
 - d. mesometrium
17. The upper portion of the uterus is called the:
 - a. cervix
 - b. fundus
 - c. body
 - d. fimbriae
18. The thin membrane that covers the external vaginal opening of some women is called the:
 - a. urethra
 - b. labium majora
 - c. hymen
 - d. clitoris
19. Which of the following statements regarding the vagina is NOT true?
 - a. serves as the birth canal
 - b. receives the penis during intercourse
 - c. outlet for menstrual flow
 - d. branches into the urethra
20. Which of the following statements regarding the vulva is NOT true?
 - a. the perineum extends from clitoris to anus
 - b. urinary meatus is protected by the labia majora
 - c. the clitoris is erectile tissue
 - d. the labia minora is a fold of skin
21. The pigmented area around the nipple of the breast is called the:
 - a. lactiferous duct
 - b. lactiferous gland
 - c. areola
 - d. mammary gland
22. The length of the typical human gestation is:
 - a. 42 weeks
 - b. 30 weeks
 - c. 36 weeks
 - d. 40 weeks
23. A premature infant is born prior to the completion of _____ weeks of gestation.
 - a. 37
 - b. 25
 - c. 38
 - d. 40
24. Just prior to the eighth week of gestation the infant is called a(n):
 - a. neonate
 - b. embryo
 - c. zygote
 - d. fetus
25. Which of the following is the longest period of gestation in which organs grow and mature?
 - a. umbilical
 - b. uterine
 - c. fetal
 - d. embryonic

26. The umbilical cord connects the fetus to the:
 - a. amnion
 - b. chorion
 - c. endometrium
 - d. placenta
27. The _____ is the inner membranous sac surrounding the fetus.
 - a. amnion
 - b. placenta
 - c. endometrium
 - d. chorion
28. The first stage of labor and delivery is called the _____ stage.
 - a. expulsion
 - b. dilation
 - c. effacement
 - d. placental
29. The expulsion stage of labor and delivery ends with:
 - a. delivery of placenta
 - b. full dilation of cervix
 - c. delivery of infant
 - d. effacement
30. Which of the following would NOT be considered a breech birth?
 - a. buttocks first
 - b. arm first
 - c. feet first
 - d. crown of head first
31. The male reproductive system and the urinary system share which organ?
 - a. urethra
 - b. ureter
 - c. bladder
 - d. prostate gland
32. The male reproductive system has two of all of the following organs except the:
 - a. vas deferens
 - b. prostate gland
 - c. epididymis
 - d. seminal vesicle
33. Spermatogenesis occurs in the:
 - a. seminal vesicle
 - b. prostate gland
 - c. seminiferous tubules
 - d. epididymis
34. The testes are located in the scrotum:
 - a. for proper alignment of the spermatic cord
 - b. for proper testosterone production
 - c. for protection
 - d. because spermatogenesis requires a lower temperature
35. After spermatogenesis, sperm are stored in the:
 - a. epididymis
 - b. vas deferens
 - c. urethra
 - d. seminal vesicle
36. The tip of the penis is called the:
 - a. prepuce
 - b. glans penis
 - c. shaft of the penis
 - d. penile gland
37. Which structure is NOT part of the spermatic cord?
 - a. nerves
 - b. arteries
 - c. urethra
 - d. vas deferens
38. Which of the following is NOT one of the male reproductive glands?
 - a. bulbourethral
 - b. prostate
 - c. seminal vesicle
 - d. cystic
39. Which of the following choices would NOT be a function of the secretions of the male reproductive glands?
 - a. activate sperm
 - b. nourish sperm
 - c. neutralize acidic pH
 - d. lubrication
40. The vas deferens connects:
 - a. epididymis to bladder
 - b. epididymis to urethra
 - c. testes to penis
 - d. testes to urethra
41. BPH is enlargement of the:
 - a. prostate gland
 - b. breast
 - c. penis
 - d. prepuce
42. A varicocele occurs in the _____ veins.
 - a. testicular
 - b. spermatic cord
 - c. penile
 - d. urethral
43. A persistent and painful erection is called:
 - a. erectile dysfunction
 - b. balanitis
 - c. priapism
 - d. phimosis
44. A constriction of the prepuce is called:
 - a. priapism
 - b. cryptorchidism
 - c. epispadias
 - d. phimosis

45. A congenital condition in which the urethra opens on the top side of the penis is called:
 - a. epispadias
 - b. hydrocele
 - c. cystocele
 - d. hypospadias
46. Which of the following is NOT an STD?
 - a. chlamydia
 - b. gonorrhea
 - c. eclampsia
 - d. trichomoniasis
47. The thin watery fluid first secreted by the breast after birth is called:
 - a. colostrum
 - b. meconium
 - c. amniotic fluid
 - d. puerperium
48. The first bowel movement of a newborn is called:
 - a. atresia
 - b. meconium
 - c. placenta
 - d. colostrum
49. An intrauterine device is used to:
 - a. treat cancer
 - b. stimulate ovulation
 - c. prevent pregnancy
 - d. reduce heaviness of menstrual flow
50. Which organ does NOT frequently develop cancerous tumors?
 - a. ovary
 - b. cervix
 - c. endometrium
 - d. fallopian tube
51. Which of the following is a benign uterine growth?
 - a. fibroid
 - b. condyloma
 - c. genital warts
 - d. candidiasis
52. A collapsed uterus is called:
 - a. anteverted
 - b. prolapsed
 - c. stenotic
 - d. sclerotic
53. Uterine tissue found throughout the pelvic cavity is the hallmark of which condition?
 - a. pelvic inflammatory disease
 - b. fibroid
 - c. endometriosis
 - d. candidiasis
54. _____ is a condition of pregnancy characterized by convulsive seizures and coma.
 - a. cystocele
 - b. choriocarcinoma
 - c. endometriosis
 - d. eclampsia
55. Which of the following conditions occurs when the placenta forms over the mouth of the cervix, blocking the birth canal?
 - a. placenta previa
 - b. abruptio placentae
 - c. choriocarcinoma
 - d. eclampsia
56. Which procedure evaluates a newborn's adjustment to the outside world?
 - a. APGAR score
 - b. chorionic villus sampling
 - c. pelvimetry
 - d. amniocentesis
57. Which diagnostic procedure could be used to determine if the uterus and fallopian tube are open to a dye?
 - a. culdoscopy
 - b. hysterosalpingography
 - c. pelvic ultrasonography
 - d. laparoscopy
58. Which of the following diagnostic procedures examines the uterine lining for abnormalities?
 - a. cervical biopsy
 - b. PAP smear
 - c. endometrial biopsy
 - d. chorionic villus sampling
59. Which of the following is a blood test for prostate cancer?
 - a. digital rectal exam
 - b. PAP smear
 - c. trans-urethral resection
 - d. prostate specific antigen
60. Which surgical procedure reverses a vasectomy?
 - a. vasoplasty
 - b. orchidopexy
 - c. orchidoplasty
 - d. vasovasostomy
61. Which surgical procedure removes the prepuce?
 - a. circumcision
 - b. sterilization
 - c. castration
 - d. TUR
62. Which surgical procedure is used to treat cryptorchidism?
 - a. circumcision
 - b. orchidopexy
 - c. vasectomy
 - d. TUR

63. Which surgical procedure delivers a baby through an abdominal incision?
 - a. dilation and curettage
 - b. episiotomy
 - c. cesarean section
 - d. conization
64. Which treatment procedure uses cold?
 - a. lumpectomy
 - b. dilation and curettage
 - c. conization
 - d. cryotherapy
65. Which type of abortion is done for a medical reason?
 - a. therapeutic abortion
 - b. medical abortion
 - c. spontaneous abortion
 - d. elective abortion
66. Which mastectomy removes only the breast tissue?
 - a. radical mastectomy
 - b. simple mastectomy
 - c. modified radical mastectomy
 - d. lumpectomy
67. Which organ is NOT removed during a TAH-BSO?
 - a. uterus
 - b. fallopian tubes
 - c. vagina
 - d. ovaries
68. Which of the following abbreviations is a surgical procedure?
 - a. BPH
 - b. PSA
 - c. TUR
 - d. a and c
69. Which of the following abbreviations is a diagnostic lab test?
 - a. STD
 - b. BPH
 - c. TUR
 - d. PSA
70. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a medical specialty?
 - a. LMP
 - b. OB
 - c. TSS
 - d. PID
71. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a surgical procedure?
 - a. D & C
 - b. GYN
 - c. PAP
 - d. HDN
72. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a diagnostic test?
 - a. IUD
 - b. OB
 - c. PAP
 - d. GYN
73. Which of the following medications is a hormone that improves uterine contractions?
 - a. androgen therapy
 - b. spermicide
 - c. hormone replacement therapy
 - d. oxytocin
74. Which of the following medications is used to treat impotence?
 - a. erectile dysfunction agents
 - b. oxytocin
 - c. androgen therapy
 - d. fertility drugs
75. Which of the following is the primary male sex hormone?
 - a. oxytocin
 - b. luteinizing hormone
 - c. progesterone
 - d. testosterone

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.
Match the following terms.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ vulva | a. oviducts |
| 2. _____ conception | b. removal of prepuce |
| 3. _____ uterine tubes | c. congenital anomaly of penis |
| 4. _____ menarche | d. impotence |
| 5. _____ chorion | e. the foreskin |
| 6. _____ circumcision | f. removes core of cervical tissue for testing |
| 7. _____ meconium | g. spontaneous abortion |
| 8. _____ hemolytic disease of the newborn | h. used to screen for genetic abnormalities |
| 9. _____ conization | i. external genitalia |
| 10. _____ fibrocystic disease | j. viral STD |
| 11. _____ stillbirth | k. outer fetal membrane |

12. _____ miscarriage
13. _____ preeclampsia
14. _____ amniocentesis
15. _____ PAP smear
16. _____ prepuce
17. _____ penis
18. _____ ED
19. _____ testicular torsion
20. _____ BPH
21. _____ cryptorchidism
22. _____ hypospadias
23. _____ genital herpes
24. _____ chancroid
25. _____ vasectomy

- l. male sterilization procedure
- m. undescended testicle
- n. first menstrual period
- o. fertilization
- p. erythroblastosis fetalis
- q. first bowel movement of a newborn
- r. benign breast tumors
- s. twisted spermatic cord
- t. intrauterine death of a viable aged fetus
- u. metabolic disease of pregnancy
- v. test for cervical cancer
- w. composed of erectile tissue
- x. noncancerous enlarged prostate gland
- y. infectious nonsyphilitic venereal disease

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

Chapter 11

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *extremities* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *adrenal glands* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *male* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *calcium* is _____.
5. The combining form that means *secrete* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *female* is _____.

1. Describe the events of labor and delivery.
2. Describe a sperm analysis.

7. The combining form that means *sugar* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *sex glands* is _____.
9. The combining form that means *sameness* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *potassium* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *sodium* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *eye* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *pancreas* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *parathyroid gland* is _____.
15. The combining form that means *pineal gland* is _____.
16. The combining form that means *pituitary gland* is _____.
17. A medical term that means *state of excessive thyroid* is _____.
18. The combining form that means *thymus gland* is _____.
19. The combining form that means *thyroid gland* is _____.
20. The combining form that means *poison* is _____.
21. The suffix that means *to secrete* is _____.
22. The suffix that means *thirst* is _____.

23. The suffix that means *related to a meal* is _____.
24. The suffix that means *stimulate* is _____.
25. A medical term that means *pertaining to the adrenal glands* is _____.
26. A medical term that means *pertaining to the parathyroid gland* is _____.
27. A medical term that means *pertaining to the pancreas* is _____.
28. A medical term that means *pertaining to the pituitary gland* is _____.
29. A medical term that means *pertaining to the thymus gland* is _____.
30. A medical term that means *pertaining to the thyroid gland* is _____.
31. A medical term that means *many (excessive) thirst* is _____.
32. A medical term that means *condition of (too) much urine* is _____.
33. A medical term that means *sugar in the urine* is _____.
34. A medical term that means *surgical removal of adrenal gland* is _____.
35. A medical term that means *enlarged adrenal gland* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *specialist in the endocrine system* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *state of excessive parathyroid* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *state of insufficient pituitary* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *surgical removal of thymus* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *endocrine system disease* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *surgical removal of parathyroid gland* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *thymus inflammation* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *thymus tumor* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *enlarged thyroid* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *surgical removal of the thyroid* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *enlarged extremities* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *abnormal condition of thyroid poisoning* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *related to after a meal* is _____.

49. A medical term that means *study of the endocrine system* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *adrenal gland disease* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ The term pancreatitis is spelled correctly.
2. _____ The term hypopituitarinism is spelled correctly.
3. _____ The term hyponatremia is spelled correctly.
4. _____ The term adrenalectomy is spelled correctly.
5. _____ The endocrine system glands are instrumental in maintaining homeostasis.
6. _____ Endocrine glands secrete hormones into ducts.
7. _____ The adrenal glands are divided into an outer cortex and inner medulla.
8. _____ Epinephrine is one of the adrenal cortex hormones.
9. _____ The adrenal cortex of both men and women secrete both steroid sex hormones, androgens and estrogen.
10. _____ The ovary is the female gamete and it produces ova, the female gonad.
11. _____ Progesterone helps to maintain the uterine lining for pregnancy.
12. _____ The islets of Langerhans are the exocrine sections of the pancreas.
13. _____ The pancreas is a unique organ because it is both an exocrine and endocrine gland.
14. _____ Insulin raises the blood sugar level and glucagon lowers the blood sugar level.
15. _____ The circadian rhythm is the body's 24-hour clock.
16. _____ Parathyroid hormone is important for regulating blood levels of sodium.
17. _____ The pituitary gland is sometimes referred to as the master gland.
18. _____ Prolactin stimulates cells to grow larger and divide more rapidly.
19. _____ Follicle stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone are called the gonadotropins.
20. _____ The thymus gland uses iodine in the production of its hormones.

21. _____ Thymosin is essential to the growth and development of T cells.
22. _____ Gynecomastia is the bulging eyeballs associated with Graves' disease.
23. _____ The thyroid hormones adjust the body's metabolic rate.
24. _____ Hirsutism is a term for the condition of having insufficient hair.
25. _____ Excessive hormone production is called hypersecretion.
26. _____ Adrenal virilism occurs when the adrenal cortex of a man produces too much androgen.
27. _____ A syndrome is a group of symptoms and signs that present a clinical picture of a disease.
28. _____ Pheochromocytoma is usually a cancerous tumor of the adrenal medulla.
29. _____ Acidosis develops when the body's fluids become acidic.
30. _____ Type 1 diabetes mellitus is also called non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.
31. _____ Peripheral neuropathy is damage to the nerves of the hands and lower legs as a result of diabetes mellitus.
32. _____ Tetany is nerve irritability and painful muscle cramps resulting from too much calcium in the bloodstream.
33. _____ Insulinoma is a pancreas tumor that secretes excessive amounts of insulin.
34. _____ Acromegaly is a condition that affects children, causing enlargement of the bones of the head and extremities.
35. _____ Diabetic retinopathy affects the blood vessels of the retina in diabetic patients.
36. _____ Diabetes insipidus results when there is not enough insulin secreted to control blood sugar levels.
37. _____ Panhypopituitarism is a deficiency in all the hormones secreted by the pituitary gland.
38. _____ Dwarfism is a congenital lack of thyroid hormones and may result in arrested physical and mental development.
39. _____ Hashimoto's disease is an autoimmune form of thyroiditis.
40. _____ Thyrotoxicosis results from a marked underproduction of thyroid hormones.
41. _____ A fasting blood sugar is a blood test that measures the amount of sugar in the bloodstream after a 12-hour fast.
42. _____ A radioimmunoassay test is used to measure the levels of radioactive substances in the bloodstream.
43. _____ A protein-bound iodine test is used to measure thyroid function.
44. _____ A thyroid scan uses ultrasound to visualize the thyroid gland.
45. _____ Two-hour postprandial means that the test is performed two hours after eating.
46. _____ Vasopressin is a powerful anti-inflammatory medication.
47. _____ A chemical thyroidectomy is a non-surgical procedure.
48. _____ Vasopressin is used to treat diabetes mellitus.
49. _____ TSH is the abbreviation for one of the pituitary gland hormones.
50. _____ TSH is the abbreviation for one of the thyroid gland hormones.

Multiple Choice

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

1. Which of the following terms means *excessive calcium in the blood?*
 - a. hypercalcemia
 - b. hyponatremia
 - c. hyperkalemia
 - d. hypoglycemia
2. Which of the following terms means *insufficient sodium in the blood?*
 - a. hypercalcemia
 - b. hyponatremia
 - c. hyperkalemia
 - d. hypoglycemia
3. Which of the following terms means *excessive potassium in the blood?*
 - a. hypercalcemia
 - b. hyponatremia
 - c. hyperkalemia
 - d. hypoglycemia
4. Which of the following terms means *insufficient sugar in the blood?*
 - a. hypercalcemia
 - b. hyponatremia
 - c. hyperkalemia
 - d. hypoglycemia

5. Which of the following statements regarding endocrine glands is NOT true?
 - a. The endocrine system is instrumental in maintaining homeostasis.
 - b. The endocrine system is a collection of glands.
 - c. Endocrine glands secrete hormones into ducts.
 - d. Hormones are chemicals that act on their target organs.
6. Which of the following statements regarding glands is NOT true?
 - a. Exocrine glands release their secretions into a duct to the outside of the body.
 - b. Endocrine glands release hormones directly into the bloodstream.
 - c. Sweat glands are an example of exocrine glands.
 - d. Exocrine glands are also referred to as ductless glands.
7. Which of the following is NOT an endocrine gland?
 - a. lymph gland
 - b. pituitary gland
 - c. thyroid gland
 - d. pineal gland
8. The adrenal gland is divided into:
 - a. a medulla and cortex
 - b. anterior and posterior sections
 - c. inferior and superior sections
 - d. none of the above—it is not subdivided
9. Which of the following is NOT one of the families of hormones secreted by the adrenal cortex?
 - a. mineralocorticoids
 - b. epinephrines
 - c. glucocorticoids
 - d. steroid sex hormones
10. Which of the following statements regarding mineralocorticoid hormones is NOT true?
 - a. Mineralocorticoid hormones are secreted by the adrenal cortex.
 - b. Aldosterone is an example of a mineralocorticoid.
 - c. Aldosterone regulates sodium and potassium levels in the body.
 - d. Mineralocorticoids regulate carbohydrate metabolism in the body.
11. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. cortisol—regulates carbohydrate metabolism
 - b. aldosterone—regulates sodium levels
 - c. androgens—female sex hormones
 - d. epinephrine—critical during emergency situations
12. Which of the following hormones is responsible for regulating carbohydrate metabolism in the body?
 - a. cortisol
 - b. aldosterone
 - c. epinephrine
 - d. thyroxine
13. Which of the following hormones is secreted by the adrenal medulla?
 - a. cortisol
 - b. aldosterone
 - c. epinephrine
 - d. thyroxine
14. Which of the following hormones is critical in emergency situations?
 - a. cortisol
 - b. aldosterone
 - c. epinephrine
 - d. thyroxine
15. Which of the following endocrine glands is the female gonad?
 - a. ovaries
 - b. pancreas
 - c. thymus
 - d. pineal
16. Which of the following hormones is secreted by the ovaries?
 - a. estrogen
 - b. melatonin
 - c. progesterone
 - d. a and c
17. Which of the following hormones is responsible for the regulation of the menstrual cycle?
 - a. thyroxine
 - b. estrogen
 - c. progesterone
 - d. b and c
18. Which of the following glands is both an endocrine and an exocrine gland?
 - a. pineal
 - b. thymus
 - c. pancreas
 - d. thyroid
19. Which of the following statements regarding the pancreas is NOT true?
 - a. The pancreas is both an endocrine and exocrine gland.
 - b. The islets of Langerhans are the exocrine portion of the pancreas.
 - c. The pancreas releases digestive enzymes into the duodenum.
 - d. The pancreas secretes insulin and glucagon.

20. Which of the following statements regarding insulin is NOT true?
 - a. Insulin reduces blood sugar levels.
 - b. Insulin stimulates the cells of the body to take in glucose from the bloodstream.
 - c. Insulin is secreted by the alpha cells of the pancreas.
 - d. Insulin is most active after you have eaten a meal.
21. Which of the following statements regarding glucagon is NOT true?
 - a. Glucagon is secreted by the alpha cells of the pancreas.
 - b. Glucagon has an effect opposite that of insulin on blood sugar level.
 - c. Glucagon is released when the body needs more sugar.
 - d. Glucagon works through the liver to lower blood glucose level.
22. Which of the following statements regarding the parathyroid glands is NOT true?
 - a. There are four parathyroid glands located on the dorsal surface of the thyroid gland.
 - b. The parathyroid gland secretes parathyroid hormone.
 - c. Parathyroid hormone stimulates bone to absorb more calcium from the bloodstream.
 - d. Parathyroid hormone regulates the blood level of calcium.
23. Which of the following statements regarding the pineal gland or its hormone is NOT true?
 - a. The pineal gland is found in the hypothalamus region of the brain.
 - b. The pineal gland secretes melatonin.
 - c. Melatonin regulates the body's circadian rhythm.
 - d. The body's circadian rhythm is its 24-hour clock.
24. Which of the following hormones is NOT secreted by the anterior pituitary?
 - a. growth hormone
 - b. oxytocin
 - c. thyroid stimulating hormone
 - d. prolactin
25. Which of the following hormones is secreted by the posterior pituitary?
 - a. oxytocin
 - b. follicle stimulating hormone
 - c. antidiuretic hormone
 - d. a and c
26. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. follicle stimulating hormone—targets gonads
 - b. prolactin—targets breasts
 - c. thyroid stimulating hormone—targets thyroid
 - d. adrenocorticotropin hormone—targets adrenal medulla
27. Which anterior pituitary hormone is also called somatotropin?
 - a. prolactin
 - b. growth hormone
 - c. luteinizing hormone
 - d. melanocyte stimulating hormone
28. Which of the following hormones is a gonadotropin?
 - a. prolactin
 - b. thyroid stimulating hormone
 - c. follicle stimulating hormone
 - d. melanocyte stimulating hormone
29. Which of the following hormones is responsible for stimulating the development of ova and sperm?
 - a. follicle stimulating hormone
 - b. thyroid stimulating hormone
 - c. growth hormone
 - d. luteinizing hormone
30. Which hormone is responsible for stimulating the cells of the body to rapidly divide?
 - a. follicle stimulating hormone
 - b. growth hormone
 - c. melanocyte stimulating hormone
 - d. luteinizing hormone
31. Which hormone promotes the kidneys to reabsorb water?
 - a. oxytocin
 - b. luteinizing hormone
 - c. antidiuretic hormone
 - d. prolactin
32. Which of the following statements regarding the testes or its hormone is NOT true?
 - a. Testes are the male gamete.
 - b. Testes are responsible for sperm production.
 - c. Testes secrete testosterone.
 - d. Testosterone produces the male secondary sexual characteristics.
33. Which of the following statements regarding the thymus gland or its hormone is NOT true?
 - a. The thymus secretes thymosin.
 - b. Thymosin is important for proper development of the immune system.
 - c. At puberty the thymus gland begins to shrink.
 - d. The thymus gland is located in the mediastinum just below the heart.

34. Which of the following hormones is NOT secreted by the thyroid gland?
 - a. triiodothyronine
 - b. thyroid stimulating hormone
 - c. thyroxine
 - d. calcitonin
35. The thyroid gland uses which of the following elements to make its hormones?
 - a. calcium
 - b. potassium
 - c. iodine
 - d. sodium
36. Thyroxine and triiodothyronine work to:
 - a. regulate calcium levels in the body
 - b. regulate glucose levels in the body
 - c. regulate sodium levels in the body
 - d. regulate the body's metabolic rate
37. Calcitonin works to:
 - a. regulate calcium levels in the body
 - b. regulate glucose levels in the body
 - c. regulate sodium levels in the body
 - d. regulate the body's metabolic rate
38. Which term refers to the condition in which the body tissues contain excessive amounts of fluid?
 - a. edema
 - b. exophthalmos
 - c. gynecomastia
 - d. hirsutism
39. Which term refers to bulging eyeballs?
 - a. edema
 - b. exophthalmos
 - c. gynecomastia
 - d. hirsutism
40. Which of the following terms is a symptom of adrenal feminization?
 - a. edema
 - b. exophthalmos
 - c. gynecomastia
 - d. hirsutism
41. Which of the following terms refers to having an excessive amount of hair?
 - a. edema
 - b. exophthalmos
 - c. gynecomastia
 - d. hirsutism
42. Addison's disease is caused by:
 - a. hyposecretion of the adrenal cortex
 - b. hypersecretion of the adrenal cortex
 - c. hyposecretion of the thyroid gland
 - d. hyper secretion of the thyroid gland
43. Which of the following conditions occurs when there is an increase in estrogen secretion by the adrenal cortex of men?
 - a. pheochromocytoma
 - b. adrenal feminization
 - c. Addison's disease
 - d. adrenal virilism
44. Gynecomastia is the:
 - a. development of an excessive amount of hair
 - b. development of irregular menstrual periods
 - c. development of breast tissue in a male
 - d. excessive growth of the body
45. Cushing's syndrome is caused by:
 - a. hyposecretion of the adrenal cortex
 - b. hypersecretion of the adrenal cortex
 - c. hyposecretion of the thyroid gland
 - d. hypersecretion of the thyroid gland
46. Gynecomastia is a symptom of:
 - a. Addison's disease
 - b. adrenal feminization
 - c. Cushing's syndrome
 - d. pheochromocytoma
47. Which of the following statements regarding insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus is NOT true?
 - a. It generally develops early in life.
 - b. It is also called Type 2 diabetes mellitus.
 - c. The pancreas does not produce insulin.
 - d. The patient must take insulin injections.
48. Which of the following is NOT a potential complication of diabetes mellitus?
 - a. peripheral neuropathy
 - b. ketoacidosis
 - c. hirsutism
 - d. retinopathy
49. Which of the following statements regarding diabetes mellitus is NOT true?
 - a. Diabetics experience hyperglycemia.
 - b. Ketoacidosis is a potentially fatal condition that affects diabetics.
 - c. Diabetics experience glycosuria.
 - d. An insulinoma may cause diabetes mellitus.
50. The nerve irritability and muscle cramps that develop as a result of hypoparathyroidism is called:
 - a. tetany
 - b. acromegaly
 - c. cretinism
 - d. myxedema

51. Which of the following conditions is caused by hypersecretion of parathyroid hormone?
 - a. Graves' disease
 - b. Recklinghausen disease
 - c. Addison's disease
 - d. Hashimoto's disease
52. Which of the following conditions is characterized by an enlargement of the bones of the head and extremities?
 - a. dwarfism
 - b. cretinism
 - c. acromegaly
 - d. gigantism
53. Which of the following conditions is characterized by being abnormally short in height?
 - a. dwarfism
 - b. cretinism
 - c. acromegaly
 - d. gigantism
54. Which of the following conditions is characterized by arrested physical and mental development?
 - a. dwarfism
 - b. cretinism
 - c. acromegaly
 - d. gigantism
55. Diabetes insipidus is caused by:
 - a. excessive antidiuretic hormone
 - b. insufficient antidiuretic hormone
 - c. excessive thyroid hormone
 - d. insufficient thyroid hormone
56. Which of the following conditions develops from an overproduction of growth hormone?
 - a. dwarfism
 - b. cretinism
 - c. acromegaly
 - d. gigantism
57. Which of the following glands is NOT regulated by an anterior pituitary hormone?
 - a. adrenal cortex
 - b. thyroid
 - c. pineal
 - d. gonads
58. Graves' disease is caused by:
 - a. hypersecretion of the thyroid
 - b. hyposecretion of the thyroid
 - c. hypersecretion of the adrenal cortex
 - d. hyposecretion of the adrenal cortex
59. An enlargement of the thyroid gland is called:
 - a. insulinoma
 - b. goiter
 - c. adenocarcinoma
 - d. myxedema
60. Which of the following conditions is an autoimmune disease?
 - a. Graves' disease
 - b. Recklinghausen disease
 - c. Addison's disease
 - d. Hashimoto's disease
61. Which of the following conditions results from hyposecretion of the thyroid gland in an adult?
 - a. myxedema
 - b. ketoacidosis
 - c. tetany
 - d. pheochromocytoma
62. Which of the following conditions is a benign tumor of the adrenal medulla that secretes epinephrine?
 - a. adenocarcinoma
 - b. goiter
 - c. pheochromocytoma
 - d. insulinoma
63. Which of the following diagnostic procedures uses ultrasound?
 - a. radioimmunoassay
 - b. thyroid echogram
 - c. thyroid function test
 - d. thyroid scan
64. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is NOT a test of thyroid function?
 - a. thyroid function test
 - b. protein-bound iodine test
 - c. total calcium
 - d. thyroid scan
65. Which of the following diagnostic procedures uses radioactive iodine as part of the test?
 - a. thyroid scan
 - b. thyroid echogram
 - c. two-hour postprandial
 - d. thyroid function test
66. Which of the following diagnostic procedures can be used to measure the levels of hormones in the blood?
 - a. fasting blood sugar
 - b. protein-bound iodine test
 - c. radioimmunoassay
 - d. total calcium
67. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is NOT a test for blood sugar levels?
 - a. fasting blood sugar
 - b. two-hour postprandial
 - c. glucose tolerance test
 - d. all are blood sugar tests
68. Which of the following treatment procedures is NOT a surgical procedure?
 - a. lobectomy
 - b. laparoscopic adrenalectomy

- c. parathyroidectomy
d. chemical thyroidectomy
69. Which of the following medications is used to control diabetes insipidus?
a. corticosteroids
b. insulin
c. vasopressin
d. thyroid replacement hormone
70. Which of the following medications has strong anti-inflammatory properties?
a. corticosteroids
b. insulin
c. vasopressin
d. thyroid replacement hormone
71. Which of the following medications is used to treat hyperglycemia?
a. corticosteroids
b. insulin
c. vasopressin
d. thyroid replacement hormone
72. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a pathological condition?
a. ACTH
b. TSH
c. FSH
d. DM
73. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a diagnostic lab test?
a. TSH
b. DM
c. FBS
d. FSH
74. Which of the following abbreviations does NOT stand for a pituitary hormone?
a. TSH
b. T₃
c. ACTH
d. FSH
75. Which of the following abbreviations does NOT stand for a hormone?
a. DM
b. TSH
c. ACTH
d. PTH

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.
Match the following terms.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ hyperkalemia | a. caused by hyposecretion of insulin by pancreas |
| 2. _____ hypernatremia | b. caused by hypersecretion of the adrenal cortex |
| 3. _____ adrenal glands | c. excessive body fluids |
| 4. _____ pancreas | d. breast development in a male |
| 5. _____ pineal gland | e. secretes growth hormone |
| 6. _____ pituitary gland | f. secretes melatonin |
| 7. _____ thymus gland | g. secretes insulin |
| 8. _____ thyroid gland | h. secrete aldosterone |
| 9. _____ gynecomastia | i. enlarged thyroid gland |
| 10. _____ edema | j. arrested physical and mental development |
| 11. _____ Cushing's syndrome | k. abnormally short in height |
| 12. _____ Type 1 diabetes mellitus | l. sodium |
| 13. _____ acromegaly | m. potassium |
| 14. _____ dwarfism | n. lowers blood sugar level |
| 15. _____ cretinism | o. cancerous tumor of a gland |
| 16. _____ goiter | p. measures levels of hormones in the blood stream |
| 17. _____ gigantism | q. stimulates growth of skeleton |
| 18. _____ adenocarcinoma | r. enlarged head and extremities |
| 19. _____ FBS | s. secretes thyroxine |
| 20. _____ RIA | t. excessive sodium in the blood |
| 21. _____ thyroid scan | u. diagnostic image made using radioactive iodine |
| 22. _____ human growth hormone therapy | v. measures amount of sugar in the blood stream |
| 23. _____ oral hypoglycemic agent | w. caused by excessive growth hormone |
| 24. _____ K ⁺ | x. secretes thymosin |
| 25. _____ Na ⁺ | y. excessive potassium in the blood |

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Explain why the pituitary gland is sometimes referred to as the master gland.

Chapter 12

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is cardi/o. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is -cyte. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is bi-.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *head* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *cerebrum* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *cerebellum* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *brain* is _____.
5. The combining form that means *glue* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *medulla oblongata* is _____.
7. The combining form that means *meninges* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *spinal cord* is _____.
9. A combining form that means *nerve* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *speech* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *gray matter* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *pons* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *nerve root* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *thalamus* is _____.
2. Explain the difference between Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes mellitus.
15. The combining form that means *sheath (meninges)* is _____.
16. The combining form that means *brain ventricle* is _____.
17. The suffix that means *pain or sensitivity* is _____.
18. The suffix that means *feeling or sensation* is _____.
19. The suffix that means *weakness* is _____.
20. The suffix that means *speech* is _____.
21. The suffix that means *paralysis* is _____.
22. The suffix that means *muscle coordination* is _____.
23. A medical term that means *pertaining to the cerebellum* is _____.
24. A medical term that means *pertaining to the cerebrum* is _____.
25. A medical term that means *pertaining to the cerebrum and spine* is _____.
26. A medical term that means *pertaining to the meninges* is _____.
27. A medical term that means *pertaining to nerves* is _____.
28. A medical term that means *specialist in nerves* is _____.
29. A medical term that means *pertaining to the pons* is _____.
30. A medical term that means *pertaining to the thalamus* is _____.
31. A medical term that means *pertaining to within the meninges* is _____.
32. A medical term that means *absence of pain or sensation* is _____.
33. A medical term that means *lack of sensations* is _____.
34. A medical term that means *lack of speech* is _____.
35. A medical term that means *lack of muscle coordination* is _____.
36. A medical term that means *head pain* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *inflammation of the cerebellum* is _____.

38. A medical term that means *record of brain's electricity* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *nerve pain* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *record of the spinal cord* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *nerve root inflammation* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *nerve root disease* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *paralysis of four* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *weakness of one* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *difficult speech* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *inflammation of the brain* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *meninges tumor* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *spinal cord inflammation* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *excessive sensation* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *inflammation of many nerves* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ Cranial nerves are part of the peripheral nervous system.
2. _____ Sensory nerves carry commands to muscles and glands.
3. _____ Electrical impulses require a neurotransmitter to cross the synaptic cleft.
4. _____ Myelin is a lipid molecule that insulates dendrites.
5. _____ White matter is composed of myelinated nerve fibers.
6. _____ Bundles of nerve fibers interconnecting different parts of the central nervous system are called ganglia.
7. _____ The largest section of the brain is the cerebrum.
8. _____ The inner layer of the cerebrum is the cerebral cortex.
9. _____ The brain contains four interconnected cavities called ventricles.
10. _____ There are 12 pairs of spinal nerves and 31 pairs of cranial nerves.
11. _____ The nerve root is the point where a nerve is attached to the central nervous system.
12. _____ The parasympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system stimulates the body in times of stress and crisis.
13. _____ The term myelogram means a record of the spinal cord.
14. _____ The term neurorrhaphy means a ruptured nerve.
15. _____ The term aphasia means unable to speak.
16. _____ The term anesthesia means the absence of pain.
17. _____ An absence seizure is also called a petit mal seizure.
18. _____ Delirium is the impairment of intellectual functioning.
19. _____ A convulsion is the alternation between involuntary muscle contractions and relaxations.
20. _____ Hemiparesis is paralysis of one side of the body.
21. _____ A coma is profound unconsciousness.
22. _____ Syncope means dizziness.
23. _____ An aura is an unusual sensation that occurs before a seizure.
24. _____ Paresthesia is the loss of the ability to control muscle movement.
25. _____ An anesthesiologist is also trained in pain management.
26. _____ Paraplegias are abnormal sensations like burning or tingling.
27. _____ A CVA is a stroke.
28. _____ The symptoms of a concussion last for longer than 24 hours.
29. _____ Epilepsy is a disturbance in the electrical activity of the brain.
30. _____ A cerebral aneurysm is a dilated and enlarged vein in the brain.
31. _____ Symptoms of a migraine include severe head pain, nausea, and sensitivity to light.
32. _____ Reye syndrome develops in children following a viral infection, especially if the child is given Tylenol.
33. _____ Poliomyelitis is an infection of the spinal cord.
34. _____ Myasthenia gravis is caused by a loss of the myelin sheath around a nerve.
35. _____ Bell's palsy is facial paralysis.

36. _____ Guillain-Barré syndrome occurs when there is not enough neurotransmitter at the synapse between two nerves.
 37. _____ An astrocytoma is a tumor of the brain or spinal cord.
 38. _____ A meningocele means that the spinal cord and meninges are protruding through a gap in the vertebral column.
 39. _____ A subdural hematoma is bleeding within the meninges after they are torn by trauma.
 40. _____ Shingles consists of painful blisters along the spinal cord.
 41. _____ Cerebral angiography is a diagnostic image of the blood vessels of the brain.
 42. _____ Myelography is a diagnostic image produced using ultrasound.
 43. _____ A nerve conduction velocity test can pinpoint an area of nerve damage.
 44. _____ A tractotomy is a surgical procedure used to drain excess cerebrospinal fluid from the brain and shunt it towards the abdominal cavity.
 45. _____ An anticonvulsant is a medication used to treat seizures.
 46. _____ A laminectomy is a surgical procedure used to remove an obstruction from the carotid artery which carries blood to the brain.
 47. _____ Narcotic analgesics are medications used to treat severe pain.
 48. _____ A hypnotic medication is used to treat Parkinson's disease.
 49. _____ The abbreviation EEG stands for a diagnostic test.
 50. _____ The abbreviation CVA is a diagnostic test for a stroke.
3. Which of the following statements regarding the nervous system is NOT true?
 - a. The nervous system coordinates all the activity of the body.
 - b. The nervous system receives information from sensory receptors.
 - c. The nervous system is divided into the central nervous system and the autonomic nervous system.
 - d. The nervous system adjusts the activity of muscles and glands.
 4. Which of the following statements regarding the nervous system is NOT true?
 - a. All portions of the nervous system are composed of *nervous* tissue.
 - b. Motor nerves carry commands to muscles and glands.
 - c. Cranial and spinal nerves are part of the central nervous system.
 - d. Sensory nerves carry information to the central nervous system.
 5. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. dendrite—highly branched
 - b. nerve cell body—contains nucleus and other organelles
 - c. axon—receives impulse from previous cell
 - d. synapse—junction between two neurons
 6. Which of the following statements regarding neuroglial cells is NOT true?
 - a. Neuroglial cells conduct electrical impulses.
 - b. Some neuroglial cells produce myelin.
 - c. There is a variety of types of neuroglial cells.
 - d. Neuroglial cells provide support for the neurons.
 7. Which of the following is NOT part of the brain?
 - a. cerebrum
 - b. diencephalon
 - c. nerve root
 - d. brain stem
 8. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. frontal lobe—most anterior portion of the cerebrum
 - b. parietal lobe—controls vision
 - c. occipital lobe—most posterior portion of the cerebrum
 - d. temporal lobe—controls hearing and smell
 9. Which part of the brain is responsible for thoughts, judgment, memory, problem solving, and language?
 - a. hypothalamus
 - b. cerebrum
 - c. spinal cord
 - d. all are part of the central nervous system

Multiple Choice

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

1. Which term means *surgical repair of a nerve*?
 - a. neuroplasty
 - b. neuropexy
 - c. neurorrhaphy
 - d. neuropathy
2. The central nervous system consists of all the following but the:
 - a. brain
 - b. cranial nerves

8. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. frontal lobe—most anterior portion of the cerebrum
 - b. parietal lobe—controls vision
 - c. occipital lobe—most posterior portion of the cerebrum
 - d. temporal lobe—controls hearing and smell
9. Which part of the brain is responsible for thoughts, judgment, memory, problem solving, and language?
 - a. hypothalamus
 - b. cerebrum

- c. cerebellum
 - d. thalamus
10. Which part of the brain serves as a center for relaying impulses from the eyes, ears, and skin to the cerebrum?
 - a. hypothalamus
 - b. cerebrum
 - c. pons
 - d. thalamus
 11. Which part of the brain controls body temperature, appetite, sleep, sexual desire, and emotions?
 - a. hypothalamus
 - b. cerebrum
 - c. cerebellum
 - d. thalamus
 12. Which part of the brain consists of the thalamus and hypothalamus?
 - a. pons
 - b. cerebrum
 - c. diencephalon
 - d. medulla oblongata
 13. Which part of the brain coordinates voluntary body movements and maintains balance?
 - a. pons
 - b. cerebrum
 - c. diencephalon
 - d. cerebellum
 14. Which of the following is NOT part of the brain stem?
 - a. hypothalamus
 - b. pons
 - c. medulla oblongata
 - d. midbrain
 15. Which of the following statements regarding the spinal cord is NOT true?
 - a. Ascending tracts carry sensory information up to the brain.
 - b. Cerebrospinal fluid is found within the central canal of the spinal cord.
 - c. Descending tracts carry motor commands from the brain to a peripheral nerve.
 - d. The spinal cord extends from the medulla oblongata down to the sacrum.
 16. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. dura mater—tough, fibrous outer sac
 - b. subdural space—space containing cerebrospinal fluid
 - c. pia mater—innermost layer, lies directly on the brain
 - d. arachnoid layer—attached to the pia mater by web-like filaments
 17. Which layer of the meninges forms the tough and fibrous outer sac?
 - a. dura mater
 - b. pia mater
 - c. subdural layer
 - d. arachnoid layer
 18. Which layer of the meninges is applied directly to the surface of the brain?
 - a. dura mater
 - b. pia mater
 - c. subdural layer
 - d. arachnoid layer
 19. Which layer of the meninges forms web-like filaments?
 - a. dura mater
 - b. pia mater
 - c. subdural layer
 - d. arachnoid layer
 20. Which of the following is the part of a neuron that receives the impulse?
 - a. dendrite
 - b. nerve cell body
 - c. axon
 - d. myelin
 21. Which of the following is the part of a neuron that conducts the electrical impulse towards its destination?
 - a. dendrite
 - b. nerve cell body
 - c. axon
 - d. myelin
 22. Which of the following is the insulating material found around a neuron?
 - a. dendrite
 - b. nerve cell body
 - c. axon
 - d. myelin
 23. Which of the following is the location of the nucleus of a neuron?
 - a. dendrite
 - b. nerve cell body
 - c. axon
 - d. myelin
 24. Which of the following is the elevated portion of the convolutions on the surface of the cerebrum?
 - a. gyri
 - b. ventricles
 - c. synapse
 - d. sulci
 25. Which of the following is the valleys separating the convolutions on the surface of the cerebrum?
 - a. gyri
 - b. ventricles
 - c. synapse
 - d. sulci

26. Which of the following is a CSF containing cavity inside the brain tissue itself?
 - a. gyri
 - b. ventricle
 - c. synapse
 - d. sulci
27. Which of the following is the point at which two axons meet?
 - a. gyri
 - b. ventricles
 - c. synapse
 - d. sulci
28. A nerve is a bundle of _____ carrying messages between the central nervous system and various parts of the body.
 - a. ganglia
 - b. sulci
 - c. dendrites
 - d. axons
29. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. sensory neuron—afferent neuron
 - b. ganglion—knot-like mass of nerve cell bodies
 - c. motor neuron—efferent neuron
 - d. somatic nerves—serve the eyes and ears
30. Which of the following statements regarding the autonomic nervous system is NOT true?
 - a. The parasympathetic branch slows down heart rate.
 - b. The sympathetic branch dilates airways
 - c. The parasympathetic branch inhibits digestion.
 - d. The sympathetic branch raises blood pressure.
31. Which type of seizure used to be called a petit mal seizure?
 - a. absence seizure
 - b. focal seizure
 - c. tonic-clonic seizure
 - d. grand mal seizure
32. Which type of seizure used to be called a grand mal seizure?
 - a. absence seizure
 - b. focal seizure
 - c. tonic-clonic seizure
 - d. petit mal seizure
33. Which type of seizure is localized, affecting a single limb?
 - a. absence seizure
 - b. focal seizure
 - c. tonic-clonic seizure
 - d. grand mal seizure
34. The sensations that occur prior to an epileptic seizure is called:
 - a. a hallucination
 - b. dementia
 - c. an aura
 - d. delirium
35. Paralysis on one side of the body is called:
 - a. hemiplegia
 - b. lethargy
 - c. palsy
 - d. hemiparesis
36. The abnormal mental state characterized by confusion, disorientation, and agitation is called:
 - a. dementia
 - b. convulsions
 - c. palsy
 - d. delirium
37. Involuntary, repetitive, alternating movements of a body part is called:
 - a. paresthesia
 - b. syncope
 - c. tremor
 - d. lethargy
38. The medical term for fainting is:
 - a. vertigo
 - b. syncope
 - c. lethargy
 - d. aura
39. Paralysis of the lower portion of the body and both legs is called:
 - a. paraplegia
 - b. biplegia
 - c. paresthesia
 - d. hemiparesis
40. The medical term for abnormal sensations such as burning or tingling is:
 - a. tremor
 - b. paresthesia
 - c. seizure
 - d. tic
41. Anesthesia is used for all the following cases except:
 - a. surgical procedures
 - b. resuscitation measures
 - c. pain management
 - d. it is used in all these cases
42. The progressive impairment of intellectual function is called:
 - a. coma
 - b. delirium
 - c. palsy
 - d. dementia
43. A profound state of unconsciousness associated with an illness or injury is called:
 - a. dementia
 - b. a coma
 - c. a convulsion
 - d. a focal seizure

44. The condition of being awake and alert to one's surroundings is called:
 - a. conscious
 - b. dementia
 - c. cognition
 - d. unconscious
45. Which of the following pathological conditions may develop into a full blown stroke?
 - a. cerebral palsy
 - b. transient ischemic attack
 - c. cerebral contusion
 - d. migraine
46. Which of the following pathological conditions occurs when there is an accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the ventricles of the brain?
 - a. encephalocele
 - b. cerebral palsy
 - c. hydrocephalus
 - d. cerebral contusion
47. Which of the following conditions is a collection of blood within the meninges?
 - a. meningocele
 - b. subdural hematoma
 - c. meningioma
 - d. astrocytoma
48. Which of the following conditions is characterized by progressive dementia, disorientation, and loss of memory?
 - a. Alzheimer's disease
 - b. Reye syndrome
 - c. Bell's palsy
 - d. Parkinson's disease
49. Which of the following conditions is characterized by encephalopathy and organ damage and is associated with aspirin use in children?
 - a. Alzheimer's disease
 - b. Reye syndrome
 - c. Bell's palsy
 - d. Parkinson's disease
50. Which of the following conditions is characterized by one-sided facial paralysis?
 - a. Alzheimer's disease
 - b. Reye syndrome
 - c. Bell's palsy
 - d. Parkinson's disease
51. Which of the following conditions is characterized by fine tremors, muscle rigidity, and a shuffling gait?
 - a. Alzheimer's disease
 - b. Reye syndrome
 - c. Bell's palsy
 - d. Parkinson's disease
52. What is the common name for a CVA?
 - a. stroke
 - b. Lou Gehrig's disease
 - c. concussion
 - d. seizure
53. Which of the following is NOT a potential cause of a cerebrovascular accident?
 - a. cerebral hemorrhage
 - b. embolus
 - c. compression
 - d. all are potential causes
54. The protrusion of the spinal cord and meninges through an opening in the vertebral column is called:
 - a. spina bifida
 - b. a meningocele
 - c. a myelomeningocele
 - d. an encephalocele
55. A viral inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord is:
 - a. spina bifida
 - b. poliomyelitis
 - c. myelocele
 - d. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
56. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a pathological condition in which there is a loss in the myelin sheath around nerves?
 - a. MS
 - b. CVA
 - c. TIA
 - d. SCI
57. Which of the following conditions results from a *Herpes zoster* virus infection of the nerve root?
 - a. Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - b. multiple sclerosis
 - c. myasthenia gravis
 - d. shingles
58. Which of the following pathological conditions is due to insufficient neurotransmitter at a synapse?
 - a. Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - b. multiple sclerosis
 - c. myasthenia gravis
 - d. shingles
59. Which of the following pathological conditions is due to the loss of the myelin insulation around a nerve?
 - a. Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - b. multiple sclerosis
 - c. myasthenia gravis
 - d. shingles

60. Which of the following diagnostic tests examines the blood vessels of the brain after the injection of a dye?
- nerve conduction velocity
 - lumbar puncture
 - positron emission tomography
 - cerebral angiography
61. Which of the following diagnostic procedures uses positive radionuclides to reconstruct brain sections?
- nerve conduction velocity
 - lumbar puncture
 - positron emission tomography
 - cerebral angiography
62. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is used to obtain cerebrospinal fluid for analysis?
- nerve conduction velocity
 - lumbar puncture
 - positron emission tomography
 - cerebral angiography
63. Which of the following diagnostic tests measures how fast an impulse travels along a nerve?
- nerve conduction velocity
 - lumbar puncture
 - positron emission tomography
 - cerebral angiography
64. Which of the following surgical procedures treats hydrocephalus?
- cerebrospinal fluid shunt
 - laminectomy
 - carotid endarterectomy
 - nerve block
65. Which of the following surgical procedures is a method of regional anesthesia?
- cerebrospinal fluid shunt
 - laminectomy
 - carotid endarterectomy
 - nerve block
66. Which of the following surgical procedures removes an obstruction from one of the major arteries of the neck?
- cerebrospinal fluid shunt
 - laminectomy
 - carotid endarterectomy
 - nerve block
67. Which of the following surgical procedures removes part of a vertebra to relieve pressure on a spinal nerve?
- cerebrospinal fluid shunt
 - laminectomy
 - carotid endarterectomy
 - nerve block
68. Which of the following medications promotes sleep?
- anesthetic
 - analgesic
 - dopaminergic drugs
 - hypnotic
69. Which of the following medications is used to treat Parkinson's disease?
- anesthetic
 - analgesic
 - dopaminergic drugs
 - hypnotic
70. Which of the following medications is used to treat minor pain?
- anesthetic
 - analgesic
 - dopaminergic drugs
 - hypnotic
71. Which of the following medications produces a loss of consciousness?
- anesthetic
 - analgesic
 - dopaminergic drugs
 - hypnotic
72. Which of the following abbreviations stands for a stroke?
- CP
 - EEG
 - CSF
 - CVA
73. Which of the following abbreviations is a diagnostic test?
- CP
 - EEG
 - MS
 - ANS
74. Which of the following abbreviations is a diagnostic image?
- CP
 - EEG
 - PET
 - ANS
75. Which of the following abbreviations is a pathological condition?
- CP
 - EEG
 - PET
 - ANS

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ axon | a. coordinates voluntary body movements |
| 2. _____ dendrite | b. impaired intellectual function |
| 3. _____ astrocytoma | c. accumulation of CSF in the ventricles of the brain |
| 4. _____ myelin | d. part of neuron that conducts electrical impulse |
| 5. _____ diencephalon | e. image of brain using radioactive isotopes |
| 6. _____ brain stem | f. fluid found circulating within the brain |
| 7. _____ cerebellum | g. a stroke |
| 8. _____ medulla oblongata | h. part of neuron that receives electrical impulse |
| 9. _____ paraplegia | i. connects brain to spinal cord |
| 10. _____ tonic-clonic | j. brain damage that occurs at time of birth |
| 11. _____ coma | k. taking an X-ray of the spinal cord |
| 12. _____ dementia | l. a calming medication |
| 13. _____ cerebral palsy | m. neuroglial cell tumor |
| 14. _____ meningocele | n. fatty substance that insulates many neurons |
| 15. _____ hydrocephalus | o. paralysis of the lower part of the body |
| 16. _____ Bell's palsy | p. a type of spina bifida |
| 17. _____ multiple sclerosis | q. facial paralysis |
| 18. _____ shingles | r. recording the electrical activity of the brain |
| 19. _____ brain scan | s. a type of regional anesthesia |
| 20. _____ myelography | t. loss of myelin sheath around neuron |
| 21. _____ EEG | u. contains thalamus and hypothalamus |
| 22. _____ CSF | v. eruption of painful blisters along a nerve path |
| 23. _____ nerve block | w. profound unconsciousness or stupor |
| 24. _____ sedative | x. grand mal seizure |
| 25. _____ CVA | y. contains pons and medulla oblongata |

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Describe what a cerebrovascular accident is and the different causes for one.

2. Describe the difference between the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.

Chapter 13

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1. The combining form that means *dull or dim* is _____.
2. The combining form that means *color* is _____.
3. The combining form that means *eyelid* is _____.
4. The combining form that means *conjunctiva* is _____.
5. The combining form that means *pupil* is _____.
6. The combining form that means *cornea* is _____.

7. The combining form that means *ciliary muscle* is _____.
8. The combining form that means *tear* is _____.
9. The combining form that means *double* is _____.
10. The combining form that means *gray* is _____.
11. The combining form that means *iris* is _____.
12. The combining form that means *eye* is _____.
13. The combining form that means *vision* is _____.
14. The combining form that means *night* is _____.
15. The combining form that means *optic disk* is _____.
16. The combining form that means *lens* is _____.
17. The combining form that means *light* is _____.
18. The combining form that means *old age* is _____.
19. The combining form that means *retina* is _____.
20. The combining form that means *sclera* is _____.
21. A combining form that means *water* is _____.
22. The combining form that means *choroid* is _____.
23. The combining form that means *glassy* is _____.
24. The combining form that means *hearing* is _____.
25. The combining form that means *ear* is _____.
26. The combining form that means *cerumen* is _____.
27. The combining form that means *cochlea* is _____.
28. The combining form that means *labyrinth* is _____.
29. The combining form that means *eardrum* is _____.
30. The combining form that means *eustachian tube* is _____.
31. The combining form that means *stapes* is _____.
32. The suffix that means *hearing* is _____.
33. The suffix that means *ear condition* is _____.
34. The suffix that means *one who measures* is _____.
35. The suffix that means *vision* is _____.
36. The suffix that means *to turn* is _____.
37. A medical term that means *pertaining to the cornea* is _____.
38. A medical term that means *pertaining to tears* is _____.
39. A medical term that means *pertaining to within the eye* is _____.
40. A medical term that means *specialist in the eye* is _____.
41. A medical term that means *one who measures vision* is _____.
42. A medical term that means *pertaining to the pupil* is _____.
43. A medical term that means *pertaining to the retina* is _____.
44. A medical term that means *pertaining to the sclera* is _____.
45. A medical term that means *pertaining to hearing* is _____.
46. A medical term that means *hearing specialist* is _____.
47. A medical term that means *pertaining to the cochlea* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *pertaining to the eardrum* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *ear specialist* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *pus flow from the ear* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ The optic nerve carries images to the brain.
2. _____ The retina is the middle layer of the eyeball.
3. _____ The sclera is the white of the eye.
4. _____ The iris is responsible for refracting light rays.
5. _____ The ciliary muscle changes the shape of the lens.
6. _____ The macula lutea is the center of the fovea centralis.
7. _____ The aqueous humor is a watery substance in the front region of the eyeball.
8. _____ Cerumen is produced by oil glands in the middle ear.

9. _____ The pupil is responsible for admitting the correct amount of light into the eyeball.
10. _____ The utricle and saccule are sensory organs for hearing.
11. _____ The auricle is also called the pinna.
12. _____ Conductive hearing loss may be caused by damage to the cochlear nerve.
13. _____ Emmetropia is a term meaning normal vision.
14. _____ An optician is a specialist in testing visual acuity.
15. _____ Nyctalopia is night blindness due to damaged rods.
16. _____ Papilledema is swelling of the eyeball.
17. _____ Photophobia is a strong sensitivity to light.
18. _____ Presbyopia means night blindness
19. _____ Xerophthalmia means dry eyes.
20. _____ Myopia is caused by an abnormal curvature of the lens.
21. _____ Amblyopia occurs when a person loses vision not as a result of actual eye pathology.
22. _____ Glaucoma is the result of a cloudy or opaque lens.
23. _____ Glaucoma develops in response to an increase in intraocular pressure.
24. _____ Macular degeneration is a condition affecting the choroid layer of the eyeball.
25. _____ Retinoblastoma is a cancerous eye tumor that occurs in children.
26. _____ Exotropia is the inward turning of the eye, also called cross-eyed.
27. _____ A Snellen's chart is used to evaluate distance vision.
28. _____ Tonometry measures the movement of the eardrum.
29. _____ Radial keratotomy uses spoke-like incisions in the cornea to correct myopia.
30. _____ Strabotomy is the surgical procedure used to fix a detached retina.
31. _____ The ear is responsible for two senses, hearing and balance.
32. _____ The tympanic membrane divides the middle ear from the outer ear.
33. _____ LASIK is a procedure to correct myopia.
34. _____ XT is the abbreviation for xerophthalmia.
35. _____ ASL is a nonverbal method of communication using the hands and fingers.
36. _____ Hertz measures the intensity of loudness of a sound.
37. _____ Presbycusis refers to the loss of hearing as part of the normal aging process.
38. _____ Tinnitus is a term meaning dizziness.
39. _____ A ceruminoma is the accumulation of ear wax in the external ear canal.
40. _____ Otitis media is also called swimmer's ear.
41. _____ Otosclerosis affects the stapes bone.
42. _____ An acoustic neuroma is a cancerous tumor of the sheath around the eighth cranial nerve.
43. _____ Another term for labyrinthitis is inner ear infection.
44. _____ A cochlear implant is a device to improve bone conduction hearing loss.
45. _____ Audiometry is a test of hearing ability.
46. _____ Phacoemulsification is a treatment procedure for astigmatism.
47. _____ A mydriatic is a medication to dilate the pupil of the eye.
48. _____ Hyperopia means nearsighted.
49. _____ Nystagmus may be an indicator of brain damage.
50. _____ Emmetropia is an example of strabismus.

Multiple Choice

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

1. Which medical term does NOT mean *pertaining to the eye*?
 - a. otic
 - b. ocular
 - c. ophthalmic
 - d. optic
2. Which medical term does NOT mean *pertaining to the ear*?
 - a. auditory
 - b. acoustic
 - c. aural
 - d. auricular
3. Which term means *double vision*?
 - a. hemianopia
 - b. nyctalopia
 - c. diplopia
 - d. exotropia

4. Which term means *instrument to view inside the eye*?
 - a. optoscopy
 - b. pupilloscope
 - c. intraocular
 - d. ophthalmoscope
5. Which term means *surgical repair of the eyelid*?
 - a. blepharoplasty
 - b. conjunctivoplasty
 - c. retinoplasty
 - d. lacrimoplasty
6. Which term means *softening of the sclera*?
 - a. scleromegaly
 - b. scleromalacia
 - c. scleropathy
 - d. sclerotomy
7. Which term means *record of hearing*?
 - a. otogram
 - b. auriculogram
 - c. audiogram
 - d. acousticogram
8. Which term means *surgical incision into the eardrum*?
 - a. tympanectomy
 - b. myringoplasty
 - c. tympanopathy
 - d. myringotomy
9. Tears are produced by the:
 - a. lacrimal apparatus
 - b. conjunctiva
 - c. eyeball
 - d. lens
10. Which of the following is NOT a layer of the eyeball?
 - a. sclera
 - b. lens
 - c. retina
 - d. choroid
11. The anterior portion of the sclera is the:
 - a. pupil
 - b. iris
 - c. cornea
 - d. lens
12. Which of the following structures is responsible for refracting light rays?
 - a. pupil
 - b. lens
 - c. iris
 - d. cornea
13. The opening in the center of the iris is the:
 - a. pupil
 - b. retina
 - c. lens
 - d. conjunctiva
14. Which of the following structures focuses incoming light rays onto the retina?
 - a. iris
 - b. lens
 - c. pupil
 - d. ciliary body
15. Which of the following structures are the sensory receptor cells active in dim light?
 - a. cones
 - b. lens
 - c. rods
 - d. optic disk
16. Which of the following structures are the sensory receptor cells that see color?
 - a. cones
 - b. lens
 - c. rods
 - d. optic disk
17. Which of the following statements regarding the retina is NOT true?
 - a. Light strikes the retina at the macula lutea.
 - b. The center of the macula lutea is the fovea centralis.
 - c. The point of sharpest vision is the optic disk.
 - d. Rods and cones are found in the retina.
18. Which of the following statements regarding the eye muscles is NOT true?
 - a. Rectus muscles pull in a straight line.
 - b. Strabismus occurs when there is a weakness in one of the eye muscles.
 - c. Oblique muscles pull on an angle.
 - d. There are four eye muscles for each eye.
19. Which of the following statements regarding the eye is NOT true?
 - a. Eyelashes are also called cilia.
 - b. The colored portion of the eye is the pupil.
 - c. There are sebaceous glands in the eyelid.
 - d. The conjunctiva is a mucous membrane covering the anterior surface of the eyeball.
20. Which layer of the eye is responsible for supplying blood to the eye?
 - a. retina
 - b. choroid
 - c. sclera
 - d. lens
21. Which layer of the eye contains the sensory receptors for sight?
 - a. retina
 - b. choroid
 - c. sclera
 - d. lens

22. Which of the following statements regarding the mechanisms necessary for proper vision is inaccurate?
 - a. Eye muscles are correctly coordinated so that both eyes move together.
 - b. The correct amount of light is admitted by the ciliary body.
 - c. Light is correctly focused onto the retina by the lens.
 - d. The optic nerve transmits sensory images to the brain.
23. Which cranial nerve carries hearing and equilibrium sensory information to the brain?
 - a. vestibulocochlear
 - b. facial
 - c. trigeminal
 - d. auditory
24. Which of the following structures is NOT part of the external ear?
 - a. auricle
 - b. malleus
 - c. auditory canal
 - d. tympanic membrane
25. The opening to the outer ear is the:
 - a. oval window
 - b. round window
 - c. external auditory meatus
 - d. tympanic membrane
26. Which of the following is NOT one of the ossicles?
 - a. malleus
 - b. incus
 - c. stapes
 - d. cochlea
27. The ossicles are located in which cavity of the ear?
 - a. external
 - b. middle
 - c. inner
 - d. none, they are in the eustachian tube
28. The _____ connects the nasopharynx and the middle ear.
 - a. auditory canal
 - b. cochlea
 - c. eustachian tube
 - d. ossicles
29. The inner ear is located within the _____ bone.
 - a. parietal
 - b. frontal
 - c. occipital
 - d. temporal
30. Which of the following statements regarding the inner ear is NOT true?
 - a. The fluid-filled cavity of the inner ear is called the labyrinth.
 - b. The hearing and equilibrium sensory organs are in the labyrinth.
 - c. The semicircular canals are the sensory organs for hearing.
 - d. The sensory cells in the inner ear contain hair cells.
31. Which of the following sensory organs is NOT for balance?
 - a. cochlea
 - b. semicircular canal
 - c. utricle
 - d. saccule
32. Which of the following statements regarding hearing is NOT true?
 - a. Conductive hearing loss is the result of an abnormality in the outer or middle ear.
 - b. Fluid vibrations in the cochlea strike hair cells which stimulate the nerve ending.
 - c. Sensorineural hearing loss is the result of damage to the inner ear or cochlear nerve.
 - d. The ossicles conduct vibrations across the inner ear.
33. Which term is NOT spelled correctly?
 - a. otomicosis
 - b. labyrinthectomy
 - c. salpingotomy
 - d. tympanorrhhexis
34. Which of the following terms refers to both ears?
 - a. binaural
 - b. presbycusis
 - c. tinnitus
 - d. vertigo
35. Which of the following terms refers to the normal loss of hearing associated with aging?
 - a. binaural
 - b. presbycusis
 - c. tinnitus
 - d. vertigo
36. Which of the following terms refers to ringing in the ears?
 - a. binaural
 - b. presbycusis
 - c. tinnitus
 - d. vertigo
37. Which of the following terms refers to dizziness?
 - a. binaural
 - b. presbycusis
 - c. tinnitus
 - d. vertigo

38. Which of the following pathological conditions is the total absence of hearing?
 - a. anacusis
 - b. otitis media
 - c. otosclerosis
 - d. labyrinthitis
39. Which of the following pathological conditions is an ear infection commonly seen in children?
 - a. anacusis
 - b. otitis media
 - c. otosclerosis
 - d. labyrinthitis
40. Which of the following pathological conditions is the loss of mobility of the stapes?
 - a. anacusis
 - b. otitis media
 - c. otosclerosis
 - d. labyrinthitis
41. Which of the following pathological conditions is an inner ear infection?
 - a. anacusis
 - b. otitis media
 - c. otosclerosis
 - d. labyrinthitis
42. Which of the following pathological conditions is due to abnormal curvature of the cornea?
 - a. astigmatism
 - b. cataract
 - c. glaucoma
 - d. strabismus
43. Which of the following pathological conditions is due to an opaque or cloudy lens?
 - a. astigmatism
 - b. cataract
 - c. glaucoma
 - d. strabismus
44. Which of the following pathological conditions is due to increased intraocular pressure?
 - a. astigmatism
 - b. cataract
 - c. glaucoma
 - d. strabismus
45. Which of the following pathological conditions is due to weakened eye muscles?
 - a. astigmatism
 - b. cataract
 - c. glaucoma
 - d. strabismus
46. Which of the following pathological conditions is characterized by jerky involuntary eye movements?
 - a. nystagmus
 - b. photophobia
 - c. hemianopia
 - d. strabismus
47. Which of the following pathological conditions is the loss of half the visual field, often due to a stroke?
 - a. nystagmus
 - b. photophobia
 - c. hemianopia
 - d. strabismus
48. Which of the following pathological conditions is a purulent infection of a sebaceous gland on the eyelid?
 - a. trachoma
 - b. hordeolum
 - c. esotropia
 - d. pterygium
49. Which of the following pathological conditions is a chronic infectious disease of the conjunctiva?
 - a. trachoma
 - b. hordeolum
 - c. esotropia
 - d. pterygium
50. Which of the following pathological conditions is complete color blindness?
 - a. monochromatism
 - b. astigmatism
 - c. achromatopsia
 - d. retinitis pigmentosa
51. Which of the following pathological conditions is also called nearsighted?
 - a. esotropia
 - b. presbyopia
 - c. hyperopia
 - d. myopia
52. Which of the following pathological conditions affects part of the retina?
 - a. macular degeneration
 - b. cataract
 - c. amblyopia
 - d. strabismus
53. Which of the following pathological conditions is an example of strabismus?
 - a. nystagmus
 - b. exotropia
 - c. hordeolum
 - d. photophobia
54. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is used to identify corneal abrasions or ulcers?
 - a. fluorescein staining
 - b. ophthalmoscopy
 - c. tonometry
 - d. keratometry

55. Which of the following diagnostic procedures examines the interior of the eye?
 - a. fluorescein staining
 - b. ophthalmoscopy
 - c. tonometry
 - d. keratometry
56. Which of the following diagnostic procedures measures intraocular pressure?
 - a. fluorescein staining
 - b. ophthalmoscopy
 - c. tonometry
 - d. keratometry
57. Which of the following diagnostic procedures measures the curvature of the cornea?
 - a. fluorescein staining
 - b. ophthalmoscopy
 - c. tonometry
 - d. keratometry
58. Which of the following diagnostic procedures would identify achromatopsia?
 - a. color vision test
 - b. fluorescein angiography
 - c. slit lamp microscopy
 - d. visual acuity
59. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is a test of hearing ability?
 - a. audiometry
 - b. Rinne & Weber tuning fork test
 - c. otoscopy
 - d. falling test
60. Which of the following diagnostic procedures assesses both nerve and bone conduction of sound?
 - a. audiometry
 - b. Rinne & Weber tuning fork test
 - c. otoscopy
 - d. falling test
61. Which of the following diagnostic procedures examines the auditory canal?
 - a. audiometry
 - b. Rinne & Weber tuning fork test
 - c. otoscopy
 - d. falling test
62. Which of the following diagnostic procedures evaluates balance and equilibrium?
 - a. audiometry
 - b. Rinne & Weber tuning fork test
 - c. otoscopy
 - d. falling test
63. Which of the following surgical procedures means to remove the eyeball?
 - a. enucleation
 - b. laser photocoagulation
 - c. photorefractive keratectomy
 - d. scleral buckling
64. Which of the following surgical procedures means to destroy a small precise area of the retina?
 - a. enucleation
 - b. laser photocoagulation
 - c. photorefractive keratectomy
 - d. scleral buckling
65. Which of the following surgical procedures reshapes the cornea?
 - a. enucleation
 - b. laser photocoagulation
 - c. photorefractive keratectomy
 - d. scleral buckling
66. Which of the following surgical procedures stabilizes a detaching retina?
 - a. enucleation
 - b. laser photocoagulation
 - c. photorefractive keratectomy
 - d. scleral buckling
67. Which of the following surgical procedures corrects myopia?
 - a. LASIK
 - b. phacoemulsification
 - c. cryoretinopexy
 - d. strabotomy
68. Which of the following surgical procedures is the treatment for otosclerosis?
 - a. myringotomy
 - b. stapedectomy
 - c. cochlear implant
 - d. otoscopy
69. Which of the following surgical procedures is the treatment for profound sensorineural hearing loss?
 - a. myringotomy
 - b. stapedectomy
 - c. cochlear implant
 - d. otoscopy
70. Which abbreviation stands for the right eye?
 - a. OD
 - b. OS
 - c. OP
 - d. OU
71. Which abbreviation stands for a surgical procedure?
 - a. VA
 - b. PRK
 - c. XT
 - d. OD
72. Which abbreviation stands for a pathological condition of the eye muscles?
 - a. VA
 - b. PRK
 - c. XT
 - d. OD

73. Which abbreviation stands for a pathological condition of the ear?
- AD
 - ENT
 - ASL
 - OM
74. Which medication treats the nausea associated with an inner ear infection?
- antiemetic
 - miotic
 - emulsifier
 - mydriatic
75. Which medication causes the pupil to constrict?
- antiemetic
 - miotic
 - emulsifier
 - mydriatic

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following terms.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---|
| 1. _____ | sclera | a. symptoms include vertigo and tinnitus |
| 2. _____ | retina | b. swimmer's ear |
| 3. _____ | fovea centralis | c. white of the eye |
| 4. _____ | pupil | d. contains rods and cones |
| 5. _____ | conjunctiva | e. grinds corrective lenses |
| 6. _____ | lacrimal apparatus | f. hypertrophied conjunctiva |
| 7. _____ | cycloplegia | g. jerky involuntary eye movements |
| 8. _____ | emmetropia | h. ringing in the ear |
| 9. _____ | legally blind | i. total deafness |
| 10. _____ | optician | j. pinna |
| 11. _____ | nyctalopia | k. old age vision |
| 12. _____ | presbyopia | l. point of sharpest vision |
| 13. _____ | achromatopsia | m. dilates and constricts to control light into eye |
| 14. _____ | pterygium | n. visual acuity of 20/200 |
| 15. _____ | nystagmus | o. measures pitch of sound |
| 16. _____ | enucleation | p. otorhinolaryngology |
| 17. _____ | auricle | q. sensory organ for hearing |
| 18. _____ | malleus | r. color blind |
| 19. _____ | cochlea | s. a mucous membrane |
| 20. _____ | ENT | t. normal vision |
| 21. _____ | tinnitus | u. produces tears |
| 22. _____ | anacusis | v. removal of the eyeball |
| 23. _____ | hertz | w. paralysis of the ciliary body |
| 24. _____ | otitis externa | x. night blindness |
| 25. _____ | Meniere's disease | y. an ossicle |

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

- Describe the path of light through the eye.
- Describe the difference between bone conduction deafness and sensorineural deafness.

Chapter 14

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Directions: All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style; meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning heart is cardi/o. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form; meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning cell is -cyte. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form; meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning two is bi-.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

- The combining form that means *air* is _____.
- The combining form that means *cheek* is _____.
- The combining form that means *drug* is _____.
- The combining form that means *tongue* is _____.
- The combining form that means *muscle* is _____.
- The combining form that means *mouth* is _____.
- The combining form that means *rectum* is _____.
- The combining form that means *poison* is _____.
- The combining form that means *vagina* is _____.
- The combining form that means *vein* is _____.
- The combining form that means *anxiety* is _____.
- The combining form that means *mind* is _____.
- The combining form that means *divided* is _____.
- The combining form that means *body* is _____.
- The combining form that means *sleep* is _____.
- The combining form that means *fluorescence* is _____.
- The combining form that means *X-ray* is _____.
- The combining form that means *sound* is _____.
- The combining form that means *to cut* is _____.
- The combining form that means *cold* is _____.
- The combining form that means *electric current* is _____.
- The combining form that means *work* is _____.
- The combining form that means *water* is _____.
- The combining form that means *straight or correct* is _____.
- The combining form that means *sound* is _____.
- The combining form that means *addition* is _____.
- The combining form that means *heat* is _____.
- The combining form that means *sensation or feeling* is _____.
- The combining form that means *cut* is _____.
- The combining form that means *primitive cell* is _____.
- The combining form that means *cancerous* is _____.
- The combining form that means *mutation* is _____.
- The combining form that means *poison* is _____.
- The combining form that means *tumor* is _____.
- The suffix that means *growth or formation* is _____.
- The suffix that means *carrying* is _____.
- The suffix that means *treatment* is _____.
- The suffix that means *to shine through* is _____.
- The suffix that means *nontransparent* is _____.
- The suffix that means *physician* is _____.
- The suffix that means *excessive preoccupation* is _____.
- The suffix that means *craving for* is _____.
- The suffix that means *irrational fear* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to across the skin* is _____.
- A medical term that means *pertaining to under the tongue* is _____.
- A medical term that means *physician of the mind* is _____.

47. A medical term that means *record of muscle electricity* is _____.
48. A medical term that means *cancerous tumor* is _____.
49. A medical term that means *excessive development* is _____.
50. A medical term that means *chemical treatment* is _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. _____ A drug's brand name is also its proprietary name.
2. _____ OTC drugs require a prescription.
3. _____ Topical medications are rubbed on the skin.
4. _____ A contraindication is a side effect of a drug.
5. _____ An addiction is an acquired dependence on a drug.
6. _____ Iatrogenic is a patient's favorable response to a drug.
7. _____ The abbreviation *bid* means twice a day.
8. _____ The abbreviation *noc* means nothing by mouth.
9. _____ Abnormal psychology studies behaviors that are detrimental to society.
10. _____ A psychologist is a physician specializing in treating mental disease.
11. _____ Phobias and OCD are examples of anxiety disorders.
12. _____ Attention deficit disorder means extreme withdrawal.
13. _____ Malingering means to pretend to be sick or injured.
14. _____ Antisocial personality disorder includes exaggerated feelings of persecution.
15. _____ A person with explosive disorder is prone to extreme rages.
16. _____ Hypochondria includes the overindulgence of chemical substances such as alcohol.
17. _____ Barium is used as a radiopaque X-ray dye.
18. _____ A Doppler ultrasound is used to evaluate the development of a fetus.
19. _____ A PET scan will highlight areas of the body with high metabolic activity, such as a growing tumor.
20. _____ In an oblique view the patient is positioned so that the X-rays pass through the body from front to back.
21. _____ Fluoroscopy images appear on a glowing screen.
22. _____ In an X-ray the radiopaque structures appear dark.
23. _____ A CT scan reveals cross-sectional views of the interior of the body.
24. _____ A film badge is used to record an X-ray.
25. _____ Gait refers to a person's manner of walking.
26. _____ Fine motor skills are the use of large muscle groups to perform body movements such as walking.
27. _____ LE refers to the legs.
28. _____ TENS applies an electric current to a muscle.
29. _____ Postural drainage with clapping is used to remove secretions from the bronchi.
30. _____ Physical therapy is primarily involved with a patient's activities of daily living.
31. _____ A whirlpool uses continuous jets of water.
32. _____ Active range of motion is performed by the therapist without any assistance from the patient.
33. _____ Local anesthesia can be administered via the subcutaneous route.
34. _____ A circulating nurse is the assistant who hands instruments to the surgeon.
35. _____ Catgut is an example of suture material.
36. _____ The period of time after surgery is the perioperative period.
37. _____ Electrocautery always uses an electric current to cauterize tissue.
38. _____ A speculum is used to remove tissue by scraping.
39. _____ Forceps are used to grasp tissue.
40. _____ In the prone surgical position the patient is lying face up.
41. _____ A benign tumor is generally not progressive or recurring.
42. _____ The surgeon is responsible for grading a tumor.
43. _____ A Grade I tumor is more easily treated than a Grade IV tumor.
44. _____ A carcinogen is a medication used to treat cancerous tumors.

45. _____ Hyperplasia refers to the excessive development of normal cells within an organ.
46. _____ Immunotherapy treats cancer using hormones or chemicals with hormone-like properties.
47. _____ The primary site is the place a malignant tumor first appeared.
48. _____ Neoplasms are always cancerous.
49. _____ The abbreviation *Dx* means diagnosis.
50. _____ The abbreviation *ac* means after meals.
- c. toxicity
d. potentiation
7. Which of the following types of medications neutralizes poisons?
a. antidote
b. broad spectrum
c. placebo
d. prophylaxis
8. Which of the following types of medications is effective against a wide range of microorganisms?
a. antidote
b. broad spectrum
c. placebo
d. prophylaxis
9. Which of the following medications is an inactive substance used to satisfy a patient's desire for medication?
a. antidote
b. broad spectrum
c. placebo
d. prophylaxis

Multiple Choice

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

- Which of the following categories of drugs is another name for a drug's trademark name?
a. brand name
b. generic name
c. chemical name
d. nonproprietary name
- Which of the following abbreviations is NOT a parenteral route of drug administration?
a. IM
b. SC
c. TO
d. IV
- Which of the following terms means the development of an emotional dependence on a drug?
a. side effect
b. habituation
c. toxicity
d. potentiation
- Which of the following terms means a response to a drug other than the desired effect?
a. side effect
b. habituation
c. toxicity
d. potentiation
- Which of the following terms means the degree to which a substance is poisonous?
a. side effect
b. habituation
c. toxicity
d. potentiation
- Which of the following terms means giving a second drug to boost the effect of another drug?
a. side effect
b. habituation
c. toxicity
d. potentiation
- Which of the following types of medications neutralizes poisons?
a. antidote
b. broad spectrum
c. placebo
d. prophylaxis
- Which of the following types of medications is effective against a wide range of microorganisms?
a. antidote
b. broad spectrum
c. placebo
d. prophylaxis
- Which of the following medications is an inactive substance used to satisfy a patient's desire for medication?
a. antidote
b. broad spectrum
c. placebo
d. prophylaxis
- Which type of medication is used to prevent a disease?
a. antidote
b. broad spectrum
c. placebo
d. prophylaxis
- Which of the following abbreviations means *label as follows*?
a. top
b. OTC
c. Sig
d. NPO
- Which of the following is an example of an anxiety disorder?
a. phobias
b. amnesia
c. pyromania
d. delusions
- Which of the following is an example of dissociative disorder?
a. phobias
b. amnesia
c. pyromania
d. delusions
- Which of the following is an example of an impulse control disorder?
a. phobias
b. amnesia
c. pyromania
d. delusions

15. Which of the following is an example of schizophrenia?
 - a. phobias
 - b. amnesia
 - c. pyromania
 - d. delusions
16. Psychoanalysis is an example of which type of mental health treatment procedure?
 - a. electroconvulsive therapy
 - b. psychopharmacology
 - c. psychotherapy
 - d. humanistic psychotherapy
17. Dementia is an example of what category of mental disease?
 - a. cognitive disorders
 - b. eating disorders
 - c. mood disorders
 - d. factitious disorders
18. Anorexia nervosa is an example of what category of mental disease?
 - a. cognitive disorders
 - b. eating disorders
 - c. mood disorders
 - d. factitious disorders
19. Major depression is an example of what category of mental disease?
 - a. cognitive disorders
 - b. eating disorders
 - c. mood disorders
 - d. factitious disorders
20. Malingering is an example of what category of mental disease?
 - a. cognitive disorders
 - b. eating disorders
 - c. mood disorders
 - d. factitious disorders
21. Which of the following personality disorders is characterized by an abnormal sense of self-importance?
 - a. paranoid
 - b. narcissistic
 - c. antisocial
 - d. passive aggressive
22. Which of the categories of mental disease is characterized by a patient who has physical symptoms for which no physical disease can be determined?
 - a. schizophrenia
 - b. sleeping disorders
 - c. somatoform disorders
 - d. cognitive disorders
23. A radioactive form of an element is called:
 - a. a scan
 - b. a Geiger counter
 - c. a roentgen
 - d. a radioisotope
24. Which of the following diagnostic imaging techniques uses X-rays to produce a cross-sectional view?
 - a. CT scan
 - b. MRI
 - c. PET scan
 - d. US
25. Which of the following diagnostic imaging techniques uses electromagnetic energy to produce a soft tissue image?
 - a. CT scan
 - b. MRI
 - c. PET scan
 - d. US
26. Which of the following diagnostic imaging techniques uses an injection of radioactive glucose?
 - a. CT scan
 - b. MRI
 - c. PET scan
 - d. US
27. Which of the following diagnostic imaging techniques uses high frequency sound waves?
 - a. CT scan
 - b. MRI
 - c. PET scan
 - d. US
28. Roentgenology is another name for what medical specialty?
 - a. oncology
 - b. surgery
 - c. radiology
 - d. rehabilitation
29. What is the purpose of a film badge?
 - a. It measures the amount of X-rays to which a person has been exposed.
 - b. It is part of a proper name tag.
 - c. It lists which procedures a person is qualified to perform.
 - d. none of the above
30. Which of the following terms means that the structure is impenetrable to X-rays?
 - a. radioactive
 - b. radiopaque
 - c. radioisotope
 - d. radiolucent
31. Contrast studies always use what kind of substance?
 - a. radioactive
 - b. radiolucent
 - c. radiographic
 - d. radiopaque

32. Nuclear medicine is the use of _____ to produce an image.
 - a. ultrasound waves
 - b. radioactive substances
 - c. X-rays
 - d. electromagnetic energy
33. Which of the following is the soft metallic element used as a radiopaque X-ray dye?
 - a. barium
 - b. gallium
 - c. technetium
 - d. iodine
34. Which of the following is a function of occupational therapy rather than physical therapy?
 - a. joint mobilization
 - b. gait training
 - c. massage
 - d. activities of daily living
35. Which of the following terms means use of good posture and position while performing activities?
 - a. body mechanics
 - b. ergonomics
 - c. mobility
 - d. rehabilitation
36. Which of the following terms means study of human work?
 - a. body mechanics
 - b. ergonomics
 - c. mobility
 - d. rehabilitation
37. Which of the following terms means state of having normal movement of all body parts?
 - a. body mechanics
 - b. ergonomics
 - c. mobility
 - d. rehabilitation
38. Which of the following terms means a process of treatment to help a person with a disability attain maximum function?
 - a. body mechanics
 - b. ergonomics
 - c. mobility
 - d. rehabilitation
39. Which of the following terms refers to an artificial device?
 - a. prosthetic
 - b. orthotics
 - c. adaptive equipment
 - d. rehabilitation
40. Which of the following terms refers to the use of splints and braces?
 - a. prosthetic
 - b. orthotics
 - c. adaptive equipment
 - d. rehabilitation
41. Which of the following terms refers to the modification of equipment to improve function?
 - a. prosthetic
 - b. orthotics
 - c. adaptive equipment
 - d. rehabilitation
42. Which of the following therapeutic procedures is used to restore movement to joints and soft tissue?
 - a. mobilization
 - b. hydrotherapy
 - c. debridement
 - d. gait training
43. Which of the following therapeutic procedures uses warm water such as a whirlpool?
 - a. mobilization
 - b. hydrotherapy
 - c. debridement
 - d. gait training
44. Which of the following therapeutic procedures removes dead or damaged tissue?
 - a. mobilization
 - b. hydrotherapy
 - c. debridement
 - d. gait training
45. Exercise that a patient performs without assistance is called:
 - a. active exercise
 - b. active assistive exercise
 - c. active resistive exercise
 - d. passive exercise
46. Which of the following therapeutic procedures assists a person to learn to walk again?
 - a. mobilization
 - b. hydrotherapy
 - c. debridement
 - d. gait training
47. Phonophoresis is a treatment procedure that uses:
 - a. cold
 - b. electricity
 - c. moist heat
 - d. ultrasound
48. Which type of anesthesiology is also known as a nerve block?
 - a. intravenous
 - b. regional
 - c. topical
 - d. local

49. Intravenous and inhalation are examples of _____ anesthesia?
 - a. general
 - b. topical
 - c. regional
 - d. local
50. Which of the following terms means the use of a medication to relieve pain?
 - a. analgesic
 - b. cauterization
 - c. hemostasis
 - d. resection
51. Which of the following terms means the use of heat, cold, or electricity to burn or cut tissues?
 - a. analgesic
 - b. cauterization
 - c. hemostasis
 - d. resection
52. Which of the following terms means stopping the flow of blood?
 - a. analgesic
 - b. cauterization
 - c. hemostasis
 - d. resection
53. Which of the following terms means to surgically cut out?
 - a. analgesic
 - b. cauterization
 - c. hemostasis
 - d. resection
54. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. probe—explores tissue
 - b. curette—scrapes tissue
 - c. tenaculum—enlarges an opening
 - d. scalpel—cuts tissue
55. Which of the following surgical positions is sitting with back positioned at a 45° angle?
 - a. Fowler's
 - b. lithotomy
 - c. Trendelenburg
 - d. lateral recumbent
56. Which of the following surgical positions is lying face up and on an incline with the head lower than the legs?
 - a. Fowler's
 - b. lithotomy
 - c. Trendelenburg
 - d. lateral recumbent
57. Which surgical instrument is used to grasp tissue?
 - a. aspirator
 - b. clamp
 - c. dilator
 - d. trephine
58. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
 - a. cryosurgery—uses cold
 - b. day surgery—type of inpatient surgery
 - c. laser—use of a controlled beam of light to cut tissue
 - d. endoscopic—use of lighted instrument to examine inside a structure
59. A patient's protocol consists of all the following except:
 - a. medications
 - b. surgeries
 - c. treatments
 - d. all the above
60. Which of the following pairs regarding the TNM system for staging a tumor is mismatched?
 - a. T—tumor's size and location
 - b. M—presence of metastases
 - c. N—number of tumors
 - d. all are matched correctly
61. Which of the following terms means that the growth is enclosed in a sheath of tissue?
 - a. encapsulated
 - b. carcinoma in situ
 - c. remission
 - d. oncogenic
62. Which of the following terms means that the tumor has not extended beyond its original site?
 - a. encapsulated
 - b. carcinoma in situ
 - c. remission
 - d. oncogenic
63. Which of the following terms means a period of time during which the symptoms of the disease leave?
 - a. encapsulated
 - b. carcinoma in situ
 - c. remission
 - d. oncogenic
64. Which of the following terms refers to something that is cancer causing?
 - a. encapsulated
 - b. carcinoma in situ
 - c. remission
 - d. oncogenic
65. Which of the following terms means the spread of cancer to another part of the body?
 - a. metastasis
 - b. morbidity
 - c. mortality
 - d. mutation

66. Which of the following terms refers to the number of persons sick in a particular population?
- metastasis
 - morbidity
 - mortality
 - mutation
67. Which of the following terms refers to the number of deaths in a particular population?
- metastasis
 - morbidity
 - mortality
 - mutation
68. Which of the following terms means a change or transformation from the original?
- metastasis
 - morbidity
 - mortality
 - mutation
69. Surgery performed on the abdomen for the purpose of determining if cancer is present is called:
- an exploratory laparotomy
 - cytologic testing
 - a biopsy
 - a protocol
70. Examination of cells to determine their structure and origin is called:
- an exploratory laparotomy
 - cytologic testing
 - a biopsy
 - a protocol
71. The removal of a small piece of tissue for microscopic examination to assist in a diagnosis is called:
- an exploratory laparotomy
 - cytologic testing
 - a biopsy
 - a protocol
72. Treatment designed to reduce the intensity of painful symptoms, but which does not produce a cure is called:
- palliative therapy
 - radiation therapy
 - radical surgery
 - radioactive implant
73. Extensive surgery to remove as much tissue associated with a tumor as possible is called:
- palliative therapy
 - radiation therapy
 - radical surgery
 - radioactive implant
74. Which of the following therapies is also called brachytherapy?
- palliative therapy
 - radiation therapy
 - radical surgery
 - radioactive implant
75. Exposing tumors to X-rays or gamma rays is called:
- palliative therapy
 - radiation therapy
 - radical surgery
 - radioactive implant

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.
Match the following terms.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ | controlled substance | a. inhalation route of drug administration |
| 2. _____ | aerosol | b. perceiving something that is not there |
| 3. _____ | intravenous | c. allows X-rays to pass through |
| 4. _____ | tolerance | d. pulling with a mechanical device |
| 5. _____ | anxiety | e. suture material |
| 6. _____ | phobia | f. suction fluid |
| 7. _____ | hallucination | g. removal of a small piece of tissue |
| 8. _____ | mania | h. potential for being addictive |
| 9. _____ | amnesia | i. a parenteral route of drug administration |
| 10. _____ | roentgen | j. irrational fear |
| 11. _____ | radiolucent | k. loss of memory |
| 12. _____ | MRI | l. produced by a strong magnetic field |
| 13. _____ | Doppler | m. measures muscle activity |
| 14. _____ | EMG | n. applied to the skin |
| 15. _____ | massage | o. ability to withstand a large amount of a drug |
| 16. _____ | traction | p. extreme elation |
| 17. _____ | prosthetic | q. unit for describing exposure dose of radiation |
| 18. _____ | topical | r. ultrasound that records velocity |

- 19. _____ catgut
- 20. _____ prone
- 21. _____ aspirator
- 22. _____ carcinogen
- 23. _____ biopsy
- 24. _____ palliative
- 25. _____ protocol

- s. applying pressure with the hands
- t. causes cancer
- u. an artificial device
- v. feeling of dread
- w. lying face down
- x. therapy to relieve symptoms but not cure
- y. plan for treatment

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Explain the difference in the technology behind several different diagnostic imaging procedures.
2. Explain how tumors are staged.