

Medical Terminology: A Living Language, 7e (Fremgen/Frucht)
Chapter 1 Introduction to Medical Terminology

1.1 Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

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

All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style, meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, a 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, a 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 *life* is _____.

Answer: bi/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

2) The combining form that means *cancer* is _____.

Answer: carcin/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

3) The combining form that means *heart* is _____.

Answer: cardi/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

4) The combining form that means *chemical* is _____.

Answer: chem/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

5) The combining form that means *to cut* is _____.

Answer: cis/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

6) The combining form that means *skin* is _____.

Answer: dermat/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

7) The combining form that means *small intestine* is _____.

Answer: enter/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

8) The combining form that means *stomach* is _____.

Answer: gastr/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

9) The combining form that means *female* is _____.

Answer: gynec/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

10) The combining form that means *blood* is _____.

Answer: hemat/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

11) The combining form that means *immunity* is _____.

Answer: immun/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

12) The combining form that means *voice box* is _____.

Answer: laryng/o

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

13) The combining form that means *kidney* is _____.

Answer: nephro

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

14) The combining form that means *nerve* is _____.

Answer: neur/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

15) A combining form that means *eye* is _____.

Answer: ophthalm/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

16) The combining form that means *ear* is _____.

Answer: ot/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

17) The combining form that means *disease* is _____.

Answer: path/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

18) The combining form that means *lung* is _____.

Answer: pulmon/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

19) The combining form that means *nose* is _____.

Answer: rhin/o

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

20) A prefix that means *fast* is _____.

Answer: tachy-

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Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

21) A prefix that means *against* is _____.

Answer: anti-

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Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

22) A prefix that means *self* is _____.

Answer: auto-

Page Ref: 5

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

23) A prefix that means *slow* is _____.

Answer: brady-

Page Ref: 5

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

24) A prefix that means *painful* or *difficult* is _____.

Answer: dys-

Page Ref: 5

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

25) A prefix that means *within* or *inner* is _____.

Answer: endo-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

26) A prefix that means *above* is _____.

Answer: epi-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

27) A prefix that means *normal* is _____.

Answer: eu-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

28) A prefix that means *outward* is _____.

Answer: ex-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

29) A prefix that means *outside of* is _____.

Answer: extra-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

30) A prefix that means *different* is _____.

Answer: hetero-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

31) A prefix that means *same* is _____.

Answer: homo-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

32) A prefix that means *between* is _____.

Answer: inter-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

33) A prefix that means *within* is _____.

Answer: intra-; endo-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

34) A prefix that means *large* is _____.

Answer: macro-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

35) A prefix that means *new* is _____.

Answer: neo-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

36) A prefix that means *after* is _____.

Answer: post-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

37) A prefix that means *false* is _____.

Answer: pseudo-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

38) A prefix that means *across* is _____.

Answer: trans-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

39) A prefix that means *two* is _____.

Answer: bi-

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

40) A prefix that means *four* is _____.

Answer: quadri-; tetra-

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

41) A prefix that means *three* is _____.

Answer: tri-

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

42) A prefix that means *none* is _____.

Answer: nulli-

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

43) A prefix that means *small* is _____.

Answer: micro-

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

44) A prefix that means *all* is _____.

Answer: pan-

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

45) A suffix that means *enlarged* is _____.

Answer: -megaly

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

46) A suffix that means *protrusion* is _____.

Answer: -cele

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

47) A suffix that means *pain* is _____.

Answer: -dynia; -algia

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

48) A suffix that means *cell* is _____.

Answer: -cyte

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

49) A suffix that means *dilation* is _____.

Answer: -ectasis

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

50) A suffix that means *inflammation* is _____.

Answer: -itis

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

51) A suffix that means *one who studies* is _____.

Answer: -logist

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

52) A suffix that means *study of* is _____.

Answer: -logy

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

53) A suffix that means *destruction* is _____.

Answer: -lytic

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

54) A suffix that means *abnormal softening* is _____.

Answer: -malacia

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

55) A suffix that means *tumor or mass* is _____.

Answer: -oma

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

56) A suffix that means *disease* is _____.

Answer: -pathy

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

57) A suffix that means *drooping* is _____.

Answer: -ptosis

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

58) A suffix that means *rupture* is _____.

Answer: -rrhexis

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

59) A suffix that means *hardening* is _____.

Answer: -sclerosis

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

60) A suffix that means *narrowing* is _____.

Answer: -stenosis

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

61) A suffix that means *treatment* is _____.

Answer: -therapy

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

62) A suffix that means *puncture to withdraw fluid* is _____.

Answer: -centesis

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

63) A suffix that means *surgical removal* is _____.

Answer: -ectomy

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

64) A suffix that means *surgically create an opening* is _____.

Answer: -ostomy

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

65) A suffix that means *cutting into* is _____.

Answer: -otomy

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

66) A suffix that means *surgical fixation* is _____.

Answer: -pexy

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

67) A suffix that means *surgical repair* is _____.

Answer: -plasty

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

68) A suffix that means *suture* is _____.

Answer: -rrhaphy

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

69) A suffix that means *record or picture* is _____.

Answer: -gram

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

70) A suffix that means *process of recording* is _____.

Answer: -graphy

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

71) A suffix that means *instrument for measuring* is _____.

Answer: -meter

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Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

72) A suffix that means *process of measuring* is _____.

Answer: -metry

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

73) A suffix that means *instrument for viewing* is _____.

Answer: -scope

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

74) A suffix that means *process of visually examining* is _____.

Answer: -scopy

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

75) A suffix that means *pertaining to visually examining* is _____.

Answer: -scopic

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Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

1.2 True/False Questions

1) A combining form consists of a word root and combining vowel.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

2) The prefix often indicates the body system or organ being discussed.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix often indicates the location of an organ, the number of parts, or the time (frequency). The word root often indicates the body system or organ being discussed.

Page Ref: 5

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

3) Combining vowels make medical terms easier to pronounce.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 3

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

4) Prefixes are placed before a word root.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

5) All medical terms must have a prefix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Every medical term must have a suffix. It is the only required word part.

Page Ref: 5

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

6) Adjective suffixes convert a word root into an adjective.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

7) Different pronunciations of medical terms are acceptable.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 11

Learning Obj.: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

8) Different spellings of medical terms are acceptable.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: It is okay to pronounce terms differently, but correct spelling is critical.

Page Ref: 11

Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Spelling

9) Terms ending in *-a* are pluralized by simply adding an *-e* to the end of the term.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Spelling

10) Terms ending in *-um* are pluralized by simply adding an *-s* to the end of the term.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Terms ending in *-um* are pluralized by dropping the *-um* and adding an *-a*.

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Spelling

11) Abbreviations are an important part of learning medical terminology.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 13

Learning Obj.: 7

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Abbreviations

12) A History and Physical is written each time a specialist evaluates a patient.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A History and Physical is written by the admitting physician and details the patient's history, results of physician's examination, initial diagnoses, and physician's plan of treatment. A consultation report is written by a specialist.

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

13) Ancillary Reports are written by the anesthesiologist and surgeon.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: An ancillary report is a report from various therapies and treatments the patient has received, such as rehabilitation, social services, or respiratory therapy. An anesthesiologist writes an anesthesiologist's report, and a surgeon writes an operative report.

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

14) A Pathologist's Report gives the results of the examination of tissue removed from a patient.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 14

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

15) The results from the lab and X-rays are given in a Diagnostic Report.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 14

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

16) The Informed Consent must be signed by a patient voluntarily.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 14

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

17) A psychiatric hospital is an example of an ambulatory care center.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychiatric hospital is an example of a specialty care hospital.

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Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

18) Rehabilitation centers provide supportive care for terminal patients.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Hospice provides supportive care for terminal patients. Rehabilitation centers provide intensive physical and occupational therapy.

Page Ref: 15

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

19) Home health care provides nursing, therapy, and personal care in the patient's home.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 15

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

20) Ambulatory care and outpatient clinics both provide services that do not require overnight hospitalization.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 15

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

21) The suffix *-gram* means a record or picture.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

22) The suffix *-scope* means instrument for measuring.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-scope* means instrument for viewing; the suffix *-meter* means instrument for measuring.

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

23) The suffix *-tome* means instrument to cut.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

24) The suffix *-ectomy* means to surgically repair.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-ectomy* means to surgically remove; the suffix *-plasty* means to surgically repair.

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Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

25) The suffix *-pexy* means surgical fixation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

26) The suffix *-otomy* means to surgically remove.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-otomy* means to surgically cut into; the suffix *-ectomy* means to surgically remove.

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

27) The suffix *-osis* means abnormal condition.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

28) The suffix *-trophy* means treatment.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-trophy* means development; the suffix *-therapy* means treatment.

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

29) The suffix *-genic* means producing.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

30) The suffix *-megaly* means abnormal softening.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-megaly* means enlarged; the suffix *-malacia* means abnormal softening.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

31) The prefix *mono-* means one.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

32) The prefix *multi-* means none.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix *multi-* means many; the prefix *nulli-* means none.

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

33) The prefixes *quadri-* and *tetra-* have the same meaning.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

34) The prefix *per-* means beside.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix *per-* means through; the prefix *para-* means beside.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

35) The prefix *pseudo-* means above.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix *pseudo-* means false; the prefix *epi-* means above.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

36) The suffixes *-iasis* and *-osis* have the same meaning.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

37) The suffixes *-rrhea* and *-rrhexis* have the same meaning.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-rrhea* means discharge; the suffix *-rrhexis* means rupture.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

38) The prefix *eu-* means painful or difficult.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix *eu-* means normal; the prefix *dys-* means painful or difficult.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

39) The prefixes *a-* and *an-* have the same meaning.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

40) The prefix *brady-* means fast.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix *brady-* means slow; the prefix *tachy-* means fast.

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Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

41) The combining form *bi/o* means life.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

42) The combining form *gynec/o* means beginning.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form *gynec/o* means female.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

43) The combining form *hemat/o* means blood.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

44) The combining form *nephr/o* means nerve.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form *nephr/o* means kidney; the combining form *neur/o* means nerve.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

45) The combining form *cardi/o* means heart.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

46) The combining form *carcin/o* means disease.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form *carcin/o* means cancer; the combining form *path/o* means disease.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

47) The combining form *ot/o* means eye.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form *ot/o* means ear; the combining form *ophthalm/o* means eye.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

48) The combining form *dermat/o* means skin.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

49) The combining form *enter/o* means inside.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form *enter/o* means small intestine.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

50) The combining form *gastr/o* means stomach.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

51) A drug's brand name is also its proprietary name.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Pharmacology

52) OTC drugs require a prescription.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: OTC drugs are over-the-counter drugs, which do not require a prescription.

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Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Pharmacology

53) The abbreviation *tid* means three times a day.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Abbreviations

1.3 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which is NOT one of the word parts in a medical term?

- A) combining vowel
- B) word root
- C) combining form
- D) suffix

Answer: C

Explanation: The combining form is not part of a medical term; it is used to write a word root by itself. Combining vowel, word root, and suffix are all parts of a medical term.

Page Ref: 3

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

2) Which medical terminology word part provides the general meaning of the word?

- A) combining vowel
- B) word root
- C) suffix
- D) prefix

Answer: B

Explanation: The word root provides the general meaning of the word. The combining vowel makes it possible to pronounce long medical terms and to combine parts. The suffix is added to the end of a term to add meaning, such as a condition, disease, or procedure. The prefix is added to the beginning of the term and gives us information such as the location of an organ, the number of parts, or the time (frequency).

Page Ref: 3

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

3) In which situation is a combining vowel never used?

- A) between two word roots
- B) between a word root and the suffix when the suffix begins with a consonant
- C) between a prefix and word root
- D) all of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: A combining vowel is never used between a prefix and a word root. A combining vowel is used between two word roots or between a word root and suffix when the suffix begins with a consonant.

Page Ref: 3, 4

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

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

Answer: A

Explanation: A suffix provides information such as a procedure. A prefix provides information such as the location of an organ, number of parts, or time.

Page Ref: 5

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

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

Answer: A

Explanation: A suffix provides information such as a procedure. Information such as the location of an organ, number of parts, and time are provided by a prefix.

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

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.

Answer: B

Explanation: Using personal abbreviations is never acceptable. The other answers are correct regarding abbreviations.

Page Ref: 13

Learning Obj.: 7

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Abbreviations

7) Which of the following healthcare specialists do NOT report information regarding a patient in an Ancillary Report?

- A) rehabilitation
- B) social services
- C) respiratory therapy
- D) nurses

Answer: D

Explanation: Nurses report information regarding a patient in the Nurse's Notes. Rehabilitation, social services, and respiratory therapy all use an Ancillary Report.

Page Ref: 14

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

8) Which of the following records the patient's care throughout the day?

- A) Physician's Orders
- B) Discharge Summary
- C) Nurse's Notes
- D) History and Physical

Answer: C

Explanation: Nurse's Notes are used to record the patient's care throughout the day. The Physician's Orders are a complete list of care, medications, tests, and treatments for the patient. The Discharge Summary is a comprehensive outline of the patient's entire hospital stay. The History and Physical is written or dictated by the admitting physician and details the patient's history, results of physician's examination, initial diagnoses, and physician's plan of treatment.

Page Ref: 14

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

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.

Answer: A

Explanation: The Operative Report is written by the surgeon giving the details of the surgery. The Anesthesiologist's Report is written by the anesthesiologist and details substances given to the patient, the patient's response to anesthesia, and vital signs during the surgery. The Informed Consent is a document voluntarily signed by the patient or a responsible party that clearly describes the purpose, methods, procedures, benefits, and risks of a diagnostic or treatment procedure. The Physician's Orders are a complete list of care, medications, tests, and treatments for the patient.

Page Ref: 14

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The Discharge Summary is a comprehensive outline of the patient's entire hospital stay. The Nurse's Notes are a record of the patient's care throughout the day. The Consultation Report is a report given by a specialist who has been asked by the physician to evaluate the patient. The History and Physical is written by the admitting physician and details the patient's history, results of the physician's examination, initial diagnoses, and physician's plan of treatment.

Page Ref: 14

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record

11) Which healthcare setting provides treatment in a private office setting?

- A) ambulatory care
- B) specialty care
- C) hospice
- D) physician's office

Answer: D

Explanation: The physician's office provides treatment in a private office setting. Ambulatory care provides services not requiring overnight hospitalization. Specialty care provides care for very specific types of diseases. Hospice provides supportive treatment for terminally ill patients.

Page Ref: 15

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

12) Which healthcare setting provides supportive treatment for terminally ill patients?

- A) hospice
- B) rehabilitation center
- C) health maintenance organization
- D) specialty care hospital

Answer: A

Explanation: Hospice provides supportive treatment for terminally ill patients. A rehabilitation center provides intensive physical and occupational therapy. A health maintenance organization provides a wide range of services by a group of primary-care physicians, specialists, and other healthcare professionals in a prepaid system. A specialty care hospital provides care for very specific types of diseases.

Page Ref: 15

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A nursing home 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 provides care for a very specific disease. A health maintenance organization provides a wide range of services by a group of primary-care physicians, specialists, and other healthcare professionals in a prepaid system. A general hospital provides services to diagnose (laboratory, diagnostic imaging) and treat (surgery, medications, therapy) diseases for a short period of time; in addition, they usually provide emergency and obstetrical care.

Page Ref: 15

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

14) Which healthcare setting provides services in a prepaid system?

- A) physician's office
- B) health maintenance organization
- C) specialty care hospital
- D) home health care

Answer: B

Explanation: A health maintenance organization provides services in a prepaid system. A physician's office provides services in a private office setting. A specialty care hospital provides care for a very specific disease. Home health care provides nursing, therapy, personal care, or housekeeping services in a patient's home.

Page Ref: 15

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

15) Which combining form means *heart*?

- A) cardi/o
- B) carcin/o
- C) gastr/o
- D) cis/o

Answer: A

Explanation: The combining form *cardi/o* means heart. *Carcin/o* means cancer, *gastr/o* means stomach, and *cis/o* means to cut.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

16) Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?

- A) gastr/o
- B) carcen/o
- C) immun/o
- D) nephro

Answer: B

Explanation: The correct spelling of the combining form meaning cancer is *carcin/o*. The other combining forms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Spelling

17) Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?

- A) nuer/o
- B) bi/o
- C) rhin/o
- D) path/o

Answer: A

Explanation: The correct spelling of the combining form meaning nerve is *neur/o*. The other combining forms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Spelling

18) Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?

- A) dermat/o
- B) hemat/o
- C) nephro
- D) ophthalm/o

Answer: D

Explanation: The correct spelling of the combining form meaning eye is *ophthalm/o*. The other combining forms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Spelling

19) Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?

- A) gynec/o
- B) carcin/o
- C) laryng/o
- D) nephro/o

Answer: A

Explanation: The correct spelling of the combining form meaning female is *gynec/o*. The other combining forms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Spelling

20) Which combining form means *female*?

- A) gastr/o
- B) nephro/o
- C) neuro/o
- D) gynec/o

Answer: D

Explanation: The combining form meaning female is *gynec/o*. *Gastr/o* means stomach, *nephro/o* means kidney, and *neuro/o* means nerve.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

21) Which combining form means *skin*?

- A) dermat/o
- B) gynec/o
- C) immun/o
- D) rhino/o

Answer: A

Explanation: The combining form meaning skin is *dermat/o*. *Gynec/o* means female, *immun/o* means immunity, and *rhino/o* means nose.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

22) Which combining form means *nose*?

- A) pulmon/o
- B) ot/o
- C) rhin/o
- D) laryng/o

Answer: C

Explanation: The combining form meaning nose is *rhin/o*. *Pulmon/o* means lung, *ot/o* means ear, and *laryng/o* means voice box.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

23) Which combining form means *to cut*?

- A) enter/o
- B) path/o
- C) bi/o
- D) cis/o

Answer: D

Explanation: The combining form *cis/o* means to cut. *Enter/o* means small intestine, *path/o* means disease, and *bi/o* means life.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

24) Which combining form means *stomach*?

- A) cardi/o
- B) gastr/o
- C) enter/o
- D) nephro/o

Answer: B

Explanation: The combining form meaning stomach is *gastr/o*. *Cardi/o* means heart, *enter/o* means small intestine, and *nephro/o* means kidney.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

25) Which prefix means *before*?

- A) anti-
- B) pre-
- C) retro-
- D) in-

Answer: B

Explanation: The prefix *pre-* means before. The prefix *anti-* means against, *retro-* means backward or behind, and *in-* means not or inward.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

26) Which prefix means *outside of*?

- A) homo-
- B) intra-
- C) extra-
- D) hyper-

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *extra-* means outside of. The prefix *homo-* means same, *intra-* means within, and *hyper-* means excessive.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

27) Which prefix does NOT stand for a number?

- A) bi-
- B) per-
- C) quadri-
- D) tri-

Answer: B

Explanation: The prefix *per-* means through. The prefix *bi-* means two, *quadri-* means four, and *tri-* means three.

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

28) Which prefix means *half*?

- A) mono-
- B) poly-
- C) peri-
- D) hemi-

Answer: D

Explanation: The prefix *hemi-* means half. The prefix *mono-* means one, *poly-* means many, and *peri-* means around.

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

29) Which prefix means *within*?

- A) intra-
- B) extra-
- C) inter-
- D) retro-

Answer: A

Explanation: The prefix *intra-* means within. The prefix *extra-* means outside of, *inter-* means between, and *retro-* means backward or behind.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

30) Which prefix means *normal*?

- A) eu-
- B) neo-
- C) an-
- D) dys-

Answer: A

Explanation: The prefix *eu-* means normal. The prefix *neo-* means new, *an-* means without, and *dys-* means difficult or painful.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

31) Which prefix means *many*?

- A) nulli-
- B) un-
- C) poly-
- D) pan-

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *poly-* means many. The prefix *nulli-* means none, *un-* means not, and *pan-* means all.

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

32) Which prefix means *fast*?

- A) pseudo-
- B) brady-
- C) endo-
- D) tachy-

Answer: D

Explanation: The prefix *tachy-* means fast. The prefix *pseudo-* means false, *brady-* means slow, and *endo-* means within or inner.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

33) Which prefix means *small*?

- A) pan-
- B) micro-
- C) ultra-
- D) macro-

Answer: B

Explanation: The prefix *micro-* means small. The prefix *pan-* means all, *ultra-* means beyond, and *macro-* means large.

Page Ref: 6

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

34) Which prefix means *none*?

- A) nulli-
- B) neo-
- C) mono-
- D) sub-

Answer: A

Explanation: The prefix *nulli-* means none. The prefix *neo-* means new, *mono-* means one, and *sub-* means under.

Page Ref: 7

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

35) Which suffix means *pain*?

- A) -cele
- B) -algia
- C) -ectasis
- D) -oma

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-algia* means pain. The suffix *-cele* means protrusion, *-ectasis* means dilation, and *-oma* means tumor or mass.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

36) Which suffix means *hardening*?

- A) -trophy
- B) -sclerosis
- C) -plasm
- D) -ptosis

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-sclerosis* means hardening. The suffix *-trophy* means development, *-plasm* means formation, and *-ptosis* means drooping.

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

37) Which suffix means *tumor* or *mass*?

- A) -itis
- B) -iasis
- C) -oma
- D) -osis

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix *-oma* means tumor or mass. The suffix *-itis* means inflammation. The suffixes *-iasis* and *-osis* mean abnormal condition.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

38) Which suffix means *excessive, abnormal flow*?

- A) -rrhea
- B) -rrhage
- C) -rrhexis
- D) -rrhaphy

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-rrhage* means excessive, abnormal flow. The suffix *-rrhea* means discharge, *-rrhexis* means rupture, and *-rrhaphy* means suture.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

39) Which of the following suffixes is NOT an adjective suffix?

- A) -iac
- B) -ia
- C) -ory
- D) -tic

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-ia* means state or condition. The suffixes *-iac*, *-ory*, and *-tic* are adjective suffixes.

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

40) Which of the following suffixes is NOT an adjective suffix?

- A) -ac
- B) -eal
- C) -iac
- D) -ism

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix *-ism* means state of. The suffixes *-ac*, *-eal*, and *-iac* are adjective suffixes.

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

41) Which of the following suffixes refers to an instrument?

- A) -gram
- B) -graphy
- C) -metry
- D) -scope

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix *-scope* means instrument for viewing. The suffix *-gram* means record or picture, *-graphy* means process of recording, and *-metry* means process of measuring.

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

42) Which of the following suffixes means *process of measuring*?

- A) -graphy
- B) -scopy
- C) -metry
- D) -otomy

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix *-metry* means process of measuring. The suffix *-graphy* means process of recording, *-scopy* means process of visually examining, and *-otomy* means cutting into.

Page Ref: 10

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

43) Which of the following suffixes does NOT refer to a surgical procedure?

- A) -megaly
- B) -ectomy
- C) -plasty
- D) -ostomy

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix *-megaly* means enlarged. The suffixes *-ectomy*, *-plasty*, and *-ostomy* all refer to a surgical procedure.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

44) Which of the following suffixes means *enlarged*?

- A) -malacia
- B) -ectasis
- C) -megaly
- D) -algia

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix *-megaly* means enlarged. The suffix *-malacia* means abnormal softening, *-ectasis* means dilation, and *-algia* means pain.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

45) Which of the following suffixes means *puncture to withdraw fluid*?

- A) -centesis
- B) -ostomy
- C) -otomy
- D) -plasty

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix *-centesis* means puncture to withdraw fluid. The suffix *-ostomy* means to surgically create an opening, *-otomy* means cutting into, and *-plasty* means to surgically repair.

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

46) Which of the following suffixes means *protrusion*?

- A) -lytic
- B) -cele
- C) -cyte
- D) -gen

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-cele* means protrusion. The suffix *-lytic* means destruction, *-cyte* means cell, and *-gen* means that which produces.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

47) Which of the following suffixes means *inflammation*?

- A) -ia
- B) -iasis
- C) -ism
- D) -itis

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix *-itis* means inflammation. The suffix *-ia* means state or condition, *-iasis* means abnormal condition, and *-ism* means state of.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

48) Which of the following suffixes means *narrowing*?

- A) -sclerosis
- B) -rrhexis
- C) -stenosis
- D) -ptosis

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix *-stenosis* means narrowing. The suffix *-sclerosis* means hardening, *-rrhexis* means rupture, and *-ptosis* means drooping.

Page Ref: 9

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

49) Which of the following suffixes means *drooping*?

- A) -ptosis
- B) -plasm
- C) -pathy
- D) -trophy

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix *-ptosis* means drooping. The suffix *-plasm* means formation, *-pathy* means disease, and *-trophy* means development.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

50) Which of the following suffixes means *destruction*?

- A) -rrhea
- B) -lytic
- C) -cyte
- D) -megaly

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-lytic* means destruction. The suffix *-rrhea* means discharge, *-cyte* means cell, and *-megaly* means enlarged.

Page Ref: 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

51) 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

Answer: A

Explanation: The brand name is also the trademark name. The generic or nonproprietary name is the official name for a drug. The chemical name describes the chemical formula or molecular structure of the drug.

Page Ref: 16

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Pharmacology

52) Which of the following abbreviations means *label as follows*?

- A) top
- B) OTC
- C) Sig
- D) NPO

Answer: C

Explanation: Sig stands for label as follows; top stands for topical. OTC stands for over the counter; NPO stands for nothing by mouth.

Page Ref: 18

Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Abbreviations

1.4 Matching Questions

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

- A) lung
- B) hardening
- C) connects two word roots
- D) heart
- E) used to indicate time
- F) stomach
- G) cell
- H) foundation of a medical term
- I) report of treatments and therapies
- J) does not require overnight hospitalization
- K) backward
- L) surgical removal
- M) used to indicate a procedure
- N) destruction
- O) provides supportive treatment for terminally ill
- P) also called a general hospital
- Q) slow
- R) written by a surgeon
- S) written by the admitting physician
- T) record of a patient's care throughout the day
- U) after
- V) word root + combining vowel
- W) provide physical and occupational therapy
- X) false
- Y) kidney

1) combining vowel

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

2) word root

Page Ref: 3

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

3) suffix

Page Ref: 7, 8

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

4) prefix
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

5) combining form
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

6) Nurse's Notes
Page Ref: 14
Learning Obj.: 8
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Medical Record

7) Ancillary Report
Page Ref: 14
Learning Obj.: 8
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Medical Record

8) History and Physical
Page Ref: 14
Learning Obj.: 8
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Medical Record

9) Operative Report
Page Ref: 14
Learning Obj.: 8
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Medical Record

10) acute care hospital
Page Ref: 15
Learning Obj.: 9
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Healthcare Settings

11) ambulatory care
Page Ref: 15
Learning Obj.: 9
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Healthcare Settings

12) rehabilitation center
Page Ref: 15
Learning Obj.: 9
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Healthcare Settings

13) hospice
Page Ref: 15
Learning Obj.: 9
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Healthcare Settings

14) cardi/o
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

15) gastr/o
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

16) nephro
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

17) pulmon/o
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

18) brady-
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

19) pseudo-
Page Ref: 6
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

20) retro-
Page Ref: 6
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

21) post-
Page Ref: 6
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

22) -cyte
Page Ref: 8
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

23) -sclerosis
Page Ref: 9
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

24) -lytic
Page Ref: 8
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

25) -ectomy
Page Ref: 9
Learning Obj.: 3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

Answers: 1) C 2) H 3) M 4) E 5) V 6) T 7) I 8) S 9) R 10) P 11) J 12) W 13) O 14) D 15) F 16) Y
17) A 18) Q 19) X 20) K 21) U 22) G 23) B 24) N 25) L

1.5 Short Answer Questions

1) List and describe the four word parts used to build medical terms.

Answer:

1. Word root

- foundation of a medical term
- often indicates the body system or part of the body that is being discussed

2. Prefix

- added to the front of the term
- indicates the location of an organ, the number of parts, or the time (frequency)

3. Suffix

- added to the end of the term
- all medical terms must have a suffix
- indicates condition, disease, or procedure

4. Combining vowel

- usually an *o*
- connects two word roots
- connects word root and suffix if the suffix begins with a consonant

Page Ref: 3

Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Word Building

2) Describe the parts of the Medical Record.

Answer: • History and Physical—details the patient's history, results of the physician's examination, initial diagnoses, and physician's plan of treatment

• Physician's Orders—a complete list of the care, medications, tests, and treatments the physician orders for the patient

• Nurse's Notes—record of the patient's care throughout the day

• Physician's Progress Notes—the physician's daily record of the patient's condition, results of the physician's examinations, summary of test results, updated assessment and diagnoses, and further plans for the patient's care

• Consultation Report—the report given by a specialist whom the physician has asked to evaluate the patient

• Ancillary Reports—reports from various treatments and therapies the patient has received

• Diagnostic Reports—results of all diagnostic tests performed on the patient

• Informed Consent—a document voluntarily signed by the patient or a responsible party that clearly describes the purpose, methods, procedures, benefits, and risks of a diagnostic or treatment procedure

• Operative Report—report from the surgeon detailing an operation

• Anesthesiologist's Report—relates the details regarding the drugs given to a patient, the patient's response to anesthesia, and vital signs during surgery

• Pathologist's Report—the report given by a pathologist who studies tissue removed from the patient

• Discharge Summary—a comprehensive outline of the patient's entire hospital stay

Page Ref: 14

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Remembering

Question Type: Medical Record