

Chapter 1, Introduction to Medical Terminology

1. Write the prefix for the following

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Within | A. Poly-/Multi- |
| 2. Large | B. Macro – |
| 3. Before | C. Dys- |
| 4. Around | D. Supra-/Super- |
| 5. New | E. Trans- |
| 6. Painful | F. Pre-/ante- |
| 7. Above | G. Peri- |
| 8. Many | H. Neo- |
| 9. Slow | I. Brady- |
| 10. Across | J. Intra-/Endo- |

2. Circle and define the prefix in the following terms

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tachycardia | 5. Eupnea | 9. Bradicardia |
| 2. Pseudocyesis | 6. Postoperative | 10. Hemiplegia |
| 3. Hypoglycemia | 7. Monoplegia | 11. Pericardium |
| 4. Intercostal | 8. Subcutaneous | 12. Epigastric |

3. Match the suffix with its meaning

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Excessive flow | A. - stenosis |
| 2. Narrow | B. - al |
| 3. Pertaining to | C. - megaly |
| 4. Puncture to withdraw fluid | D. - ectomy |
| 5. Study of | E. - rrhage |
| 6. Enlargement | F. - centesis |
| 7. Pain | G. - ology |
| 8. blood condition | H. - algia |
| 9. Removal, excision, resection | I. - emia |

4. Match the suffix with its meaning

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Abnormal condition | A. - gram |
| 2. Cell | B. - scope |
| 3. Disease condition | C. - osis |
| 4. Incision, cutting into | D. - pathy |
| 5. Inflammation | E. - tomy |
| 6. instrument to visually examine | F. - itis |
| 7. record | G. - cyte |

5. Underline the suffix and give the meaning

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ophthalmoscopy | 6. Nephrectomy |
| 2. Oncology | 7. Osteotomy |
| 3. Osteitis | 8. Carcinogenic |
| 4. Thrombocyte | 9. Sarcoma |
| 5. Renal | |

6. Use a combining form and a suffix to form a medical term

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. pain relating to a nerve | A. Laryngectomy |
| 2. nose discharge or flow | B. Arthritis |
| 3. abnormal softening of a Kidney | C. Cardiomegaly |
| 4. enlarged heart | D. Adenopathy |
| 5. cutting into the stomach | E. Rhinorrhea |
| 6. inflammation of the skin | F. Nephromalacia |
| 7. surgical removal of the voice box | G. Neuralgia |
| 8. inflammation of the joint | H. Gastrotomy |
| 9. gland disease | I. Dermatitis |

7. Write the medical term using the suffix –ology

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. study of the stomach | 6. study of the eyes |
| 2. study of blood | 7. Study of lung |
| 3. study of tumors | 8. study of glands that secrete hormones |
| 4. study of nerves | |
| 5. study of x-rays | |

8. Give the meanings for the following suffixes.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. - algia | 11. - graphy |
| 2. - cele | 12. - lysis |
| 3. - centesis | 13. - malacia |
| 4. - coccus | 14. - megaly |
| 5. - cyte | 15. - oma |
| 6. - ectomy | 16. - opsy |
| 7. - emia | 17. - pathy |
| 8. - genesis | 18. - penia |
| 9. - gram | 19. - plasia |
| 10. - graph | 20. - plasty |

9. Give the meanings for the following suffixes.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. - osis | 6. - trophy |
| 2. - sclerosis | 7. - ule |
| 3. - phobia | 8. - stasis |
| 4. - ia | 9. - stomy |
| 5. - um | |

10. Complete the medical term

1. the membrane surrounding the heart is peri _____
2. hardening of arteries is arterio _____
3. enlargement of the liver is hepato _____
4. new opening of the windpipe to the outside of the body is tracheo _____
5. inflammation of the tonsils is _____itis
6. study of the eye is _____logy
7. beyond control (spread of a cancerous tumor) is meta _____

11. Circle the correct term to complete the following sentences.

1. A patient was diagnosed with breast cancer. The first phase of her treatment included a **(nephrectomy, mastectomy, pulmonary resection)** to remove the breast and the tumor. After the surgery, the doctor recommended **(chemotherapy, radiotherapy, hydrotherapy)** using drugs.
2. The patient's facial features became coarser and his hands and tongue enlarged. After a head CT scan, doctors diagnosed the cause of these changes as **(hyperglycemia, hyperthyroidism, acromegaly)**, a slowly progressive endocrine condition involving the pituitary gland.
3. Each winter during cold and flu season. Daisy developed **(chondromalacia, bronchitis, and cardiomyopathy)**. Her doctor prescribed antibiotics and respiratory therapy to help her recover.
4. After **(arthroscopy, laparotomy, radiotherapy)** on his knee, Alan had swelling and inflammation near the small incisions.
5. David enjoyed weight lifting, but he recently noticed a bulge in his right groin region. His doctor, who made the diagnosis of **(hiatal hernia, rectocele, inguinal hernia)**.

12. Give the meaning of the following roots

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Cardi/o | 6. Crani/o |
| 2. Aden/o | 7. Enter/o |
| 3. Cerebr/o | 8. Gastr/o |
| 4. Cephal/o | 9. Neur/o |
| 5. Erthr/o | 10. Gynec/o |

13. Match the following with its meaning

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Oste/o | A. Kidney |
| 2. Path/o | B. Disease |
| 3. Psych/o | C. To cut |
| 4. Radi/o | D. Nose |
| 5. Ren/o | E. Flesh |
| 6. Rhin/o | F. Mind |
| 7. Sarc/o | G. Urinary tract |
| 8. Sect/o | H. Bone |
| 9. Ur/o | I. X-ray |

14. Match the medical condition with the treating specialist

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Gastroenterologist | A. Ovarian cysts |
| 2. Hematologist | B. Bipolar disorder |
| 3. Nephrologist | C. Breast cancer |
| 4. Oncologist | D. Anemia |
| 5. Gynecologist | E. Cerebrovascular accident |
| 6. Psychiatrist | F. Renal failure |
| 7. Urologist | G. Cystitis |
| 8. Neurologist | H. Stomach ulcer |

15. Change the singular terms to plural terms

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Metastasis | 4. Atrium |
| 2. Ovum | 5. Diagnosis |
| 3. Diverticulum | 6. Vertebra |

16. Select the medical term

Arthralgia Carcinogenic Endocrine Leukocytosis Hepatoma

1. When Paul smoked cigarettes, he inhaled a _____ substance with each puff.
2. Sally's sore throat, fever, and chills made her doctor order a white blood cell count. The results, indicating infection, showed a slight increase in normal cells, a condition called _____.
3. Mr. Smith's liver enlarged, giving him abdominal pain. His radiologic tests and biopsy revealed a malignant tumor, or _____.
4. Mrs. Rose complained of pain in her hip joints, knees, and shoulders each morning. She was told that she had painful joints, or _____.
5. Dr. Black was trained to treat disorders of the pancreas, thyroid gland, adrenal glands, and pituitary gland. Thus, he was an expert in the _____ glands.

17. Select the medical term

Iatrogenic Hematoma Leukemia Cystitis Enteropathy

1. Walsh told her doctor she had pain when urinating. After tests, the doctor's diagnosis was inflammation of the urinary bladder, or _____.
2. Elizabeth's overhead tennis shot hit David in the thigh, producing a large _____. His skin looked bruised and was tender.
3. Bell's white blood cell count is 10 times higher than normal. Examination revealed cancerous white blood cells or _____.
4. Mr. Kay was resuscitated in the emergency room after experiencing a heart attack. He suffered a broken rib as a result of the physician's chest compressions. This is an example of a (an) _____ fracture.
5. Cameron had eaten strange foods, Mr. Cameron had a disease of his intestines called _____.

18. complete the following sentences

Urologist Diagnosis Osteoarthritis Neuropathy Psychiatrist

1. 72 year-old male suffers from a degenerative joint disease that is caused by the wearing a way of tissue around her joints. This disease, which literally means 'inflammation of bones and joints, is _____.
2. A _____ (an) performed surgery to remove Mr. Simon's cancerous kidney.
3. Ms. Rose has suffered from diabetes with hyperglycemia for many years. This condition can lead to long-term complications, such as the disease of nerves called diabetic _____.
4. Mrs. Jones had many problems with her job, her husband, and her family relationships. She went to see a _____ to treat her depression.

19. complete the following sentences

Anemia Oncologist Prognosis Thrombocyte

1. Jordan has a disease cause erythrocytes to collapse and form sickle-shaped cells. His condition is called sickle cell _____
2. A physician who treats carcinomas and sarcomas. is a (an) _____
3. Bill had difficulty stopping the bleeding from a cut on his face while shaving. He knew his medication caused him to have decreased platelets, or a low _____ count, and that probably was the reason his blood was not clotting very well.
4. Dr. Susan Parker told Paul that his condition would improve with treatment in a few weeks. She said his _____ is excellent and he can expect total recovery.

20. Match with the best answer

Radiology Urologist Cardiologist Anemia Arthroscopy

1. Dr. Curtin suggested ____ to visually examine my swollen, painful knee. Ms. Brody had a cough and fever. Her doctor instructed her to go to the ____ department for a chest x-ray examination.
2. After delivery of her third child, Ms. Thompson had problems holding her urine (a condition known as urinary incontinence). She made an appointment with a _____ to evaluate her condition.
3. Dr. Monroe told a new mother she had lost much blood during delivery of her child. She had _____ and needed a blood transfusion immediately.
4. Mr. Preston was having chest pain during his morning walks. He made an appointment to discuss his new symptom with a _____

21. Choose the correct diagnostic or treatment procedure for each definitions

Amniocentesis Colostomy Mastectomy Angiography
Laparoscopy Angioplasty Laparotomy Thoracentesis

1. large abdominal incision to remove an ovarian adenocarcinoma.
2. removal of an adenocarcinoma of the breast.
3. a method used to determine the karyotype of a fetus.
4. surgical procedure to open clogged coronary arteries.
5. method of removing fluid from the chest (pleural effusion).
6. procedure to drain feces from the body after bowel resection.
7. x-ray procedure used to examine blood vessels before surgery.
8. minimally invasive surgery within the abdomen.

22. Match the following terms with their meanings below.

Metastasis Atrophy Necrosis Chemotherapy
Laparoscope Osteomalacia

1. Treatment using drugs.
2. Condition of death (of cells).
3. Softening of bone.
4. No development/shrinkage of cells.
5. Beyond control: spread of a cancerous tumor to another organ.
6. Instrument to visually examine the abdomen.

23. Select the term related to blood and blood vessels to complete the sentences below.

Anemia Angioplasty Leukemia

1. Billy was diagnosed with excessively high numbers of cancerous white blood cells, or ___.
2. Clark's angiogram showed that he had serious atherosclerosis of one of the arteries supplying blood to his heart. His doctor recommended that _____ would be helpful to open up his clogged artery by threading a catheter through his artery and opening a balloon at the end of the catheter to widen the artery.
3. Jackson's blood count showed a reduced number of red blood cells, indicating ___.

24. Select the term related to blood and blood vessels to complete the sentences below.

Leukocytosis Arterioles Venules Thrombocytopenia
Hematoma Leukemia

1. Joe has low platelet count, a condition called _____.
2. Small arteries or _____ were broken under Ben's scalp when he was struck on the head. He soon developed a mass of blood, a (an) _____ under the skin in that region of her head.
3. Sarah had a staphylococcal infection causing elevation of her white blood cell count. She was treated with antibiotics and _____ returned to normal.
4. Within the body, the bone marrow makes blood cells. Scott developed _____ a malignant condition of the bone marrow cells.
5. Small vessels that carry blood toward the heart from capillaries and tissues are _____

Chapter 2, Body Structure

1. Identify the prefixes/ word roots or combining form/ suffixes and give the meaning

<p>1. Abdominal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ abdomen/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>2. Anterior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ anter/o = ○ -ior = ○ Meaning = <p>3. Cervical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cervic/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>4. Coccygeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ coccyg/o = ○ -eal = ○ Meaning = <p>5. Cytoplasm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cyt/o = ○ -plasm = ○ Meaning = <p>6. Distal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dist/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>7. Dorsal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dors/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>8. Histology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hist/o = ○ -logy = ○ Meaning = <p>9. Iliac</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ili/o = ○ -ic = ○ Meaning = <p>10. Inguinal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ inguin/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = 	<p>11. Karyotype</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ kary/o = ○ -type = ○ Meaning = <p>12. Lateral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ later/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>13. Medial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ medi/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>14. Posterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poster/o = ○ -ior = ○ Meaning = <p>15. Proximal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ proxim/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>16. Pelvic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ pelv/i = ○ -ic = ○ Meaning = <p>17. Sacral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sacr/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>18. Sarcoma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sarc/o = ○ -oma = ○ Meaning = <p>19. Thoracic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ thorac/o = ○ -ic = ○ Meaning = <p>20. Visceral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ viscer/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = 	<p>21. Umbilical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ umbilic/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>22. Ventral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ventr/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>23. Retroperitoneal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ retro- = ○ peritone/o ○ -al = <p>24. Epigastric</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ -epi = ○ gaster/o = ○ -ic = ○ Meaning = <p>25. Substernal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sub- = ○ stern/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>26. Suprapubic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ supra- = ○ pub/o = ○ -ic = ○ Meaning = <p>27. unilateral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uni- = ○ Later/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning = <p>28. Lumbosacral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ lumb/o = ○ sacr/o = ○ -al = ○ Meaning =
---	--	---

2. Match right column with the left column

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Distal | A. away from the surface |
| 2. prone | B. toward the surface |
| 3. lateral | C. located closer to point of attachment |
| 4. Inferior | D. Caudal |
| 5. Deep | E. tip or summit of an organ |
| 6. Apex | F. lying face down |
| 7. Base | G. Cephalic |
| 8. Posterior | H. Ventral |
| 9. Superficial | I. Dorsal |
| 10. Supine | J. lying face up |
| 11. Anterior | K. to the side |
| 12. Medial | L. Middle |
| 13. Proximal | M. bottom or lower part of an organ |
| 14. Superior | N. located away from point of attachment to the body |

3. Give the opposites of the following terms

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Deep | 4. Dorsal | 7. Anterior |
| 2. Medial | 5. Supine | |
| 3. Proximal | 6. Superior | |

4. Write the meaning of the following suffixes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. -ism = | A. body |
| 2. -ose = | B. condition |
| 3. -plasm = | C. pertaining to |
| 4. -some = | D. formation |
| 5. -type = | E. classification |

5. Match right column with the left column

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. malignant tumor of flesh tissue | A. Distal |
| 2. picture of the chromosomes in the cell nucleus | B. Neural |
| 3. pertaining to far from the beginning of a structure | C. Sarcoma |
| 4. pertaining to spinal cord | D. thoracic |
| 5. pertaining to nerves | E. Karyotype |
| 6. pertaining to the chest | F. Spinal |

6. Match right column with the left column

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. on the surface of the body | A. Inferior/caudal |
| 2. pertaining to above | B. Superficial |
| 3. pertaining to the tail | C. Ventral |
| 4. pertaining to away from | D. Superior |
| 5. pertaining to the belly side | E. Anterior |
| 6. pertaining to the front | F. Distal |
| 7. pertaining to the head | G. cephalic |

7. Circle the correct term to complete the following sentences.

1. Dr. Tate felt that Mrs. Snow's condition of thrombocytopenia was a **clear (analysis, contraindication, synthesis)** to performing elective surgery.
2. Roberts's 82-year-old grandfather complained of **(malaise, dialysis, insomnia)** despite taking the sleeping medication that his doctor prescribed.
3. Many times, people with diabetes accidentally take too much insulin. This results in lowering their blood sugar so much that they may be admitted to the emergency department with **(hyperplasia, hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia)**.
4. After hiking in the Grand Canyon without an adequate water supply, Julie experienced **(hyperglycemia, dehydration, hypothyroidism)**.
5. At 65 years of age, Paul Smith often felt fullness in his urinary bladder but had difficulty urinating. He visited his **(cardiologist, nephrologist, urologist)**, who examined his prostate gland and diagnosed **(hypertrophy, atrophy, ischemia)**.
6. After running the Boston Marathon, Elizabeth felt nauseated and dizzy. She realized that she was experiencing **(malaise, euphoria, hypoglycemia)** and drank a sports drink containing sugar. This made her feel better.

8. Match

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Craniotomy | d. Mediastinoscopy | g. Arthroscopy |
| b. Thoracotomy | e. Tracheotomy | h. Peritoneoscopy |
| c. Discectomy | f. Laryngectomy | |

1. Emergency effort to remove foreign material from the windpipe.
2. Inspection and repair of torn cartilage in the knee.
3. Removal of a diseased or injured portion of the brain.
4. Inspection of lymph nodes in the region between the lungs.
5. Removal of a squamous cell carcinoma in the voice box.
6. Open heart surgery, or removal of lung tissue.
7. Inspection of abdominal organs and removal of diseased tissue.
8. Relief of symptoms from a bulging intervertebral disk.

9. Match

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Cardiology | c. Gynecology | e. Ophthalmology |
| b. Orthopedics | d. Otorhinolaryngology | |

1. John is a musician who plays an electric bass guitar and is experiencing difficulty in hearing soft voices. He would consult a physician in _____.
2. Ruth is a stock trader with the Chicago Board of Trade. She has had a pounding and racing heartbeat. She would consult a physician specializing in _____.
3. Mary Ann is experiencing excessive bleeding from fibroid tumors. She would consult a specialist in _____.
4. Jose has persistent pain in his lower back. He would be seen for an examination by a physician in _____.
5. A physician who performs eye exams is specializing in the field of _____.

Chapter 3, Integumentary System

1) Match the combining form with its meaning:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Fat. | A. melan/o |
| 2. Black. | B. trich/o |
| 3. Fungus. | C. erythr/o |
| 4. Nail. | D. xer/o |
| 5. Red. | E. myc/o |
| 6. Hair. | F. seb/o |
| 7. Dry. | G. onych/o |
| 8. Oil. | H. steat/o |

2) Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Pediculosis capitis. | A. mole |
| 2. Cicatrix. | B. black and blue mark |
| 3. Seborrheic dermatitis. | C. blackhead |
| 4. Urticaria. | D. boil |
| 5. Verruca. | E. crabs |
| 6. Nevus. | F. cradle cap |
| 7. Furuncle. | G. head lice |
| 8. Comedo. | H. hives |
| 9. Ecchymosis. | I. scar |
| 10. pediculosis pubis | J. wart |

3) Match the definition with the medical term

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| a. Fissure | c. Paronychia | e. Shingles |
| b. Petechie | d. Xeroderma | f. Scabies |

1. Meyer has a painful eruption of vesicles along a nerve. This condition is called ____
2. The winter climates can cause dry skin. The medical term is _____.
3. Kim has experienced small pinpoint purplish spots caused by bleeding under the skin. This is called _____.
4. An infection around the entire nail is called _____.
5. A crack or groove in the skin is referred to as a ____.
6. A contagious skin disease caused by a mite is _____

4) Give the Medical Term for the following

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. inflammation of the skin. | A. Onychomalacia. |
| 2. any abnormal skin condition. | B. Dermatitis. |
| 3. surgical repair of the skin. | C. Tricomycosis. |
| 4. a black tumor. | D. Dermatoplasty. |
| 5. an abnormal condition of the hair caused by a fungus. | E. Paronychia. |
| 6. softening of the nails. | F. Onychophagia. |
| 7. infection around the nail. | G. Dermatitis. |
| 8. nail eating (biting). | H. Melanoma. |
| 9. excision of the nail. | I. Onychectomy. |

5) Match the definition with the medical term

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. A pus-containing raised spot on the skin is called a | A. Polyp |
| 2. A small, flat, discolored area, such as a freckle, is called a | B. Macule |
| 3. A small tumor with a pedicle or stem is called | C. Pustule |
| 4. Ali has a bacterial skin infection that results in pustules and crusts | D. Impetigo |

6) Match the definition with the medical term

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. decubitus ulcer. | A. Nevus |
| 2. lack of skin pigment. | B. Lipoma |
| 3. hardened skin. | C. Urticaria |
| 4. white patches. | D. Bedsore |
| 5. birthmark. | E. Leukoplakia |
| 6. excessive hair growth. | F. Hirsutism |
| 7. death of tissue. | G. Alopecia |
| 8. fatty tumor. | H. Gangrene |
| 9. Hives. | I. Scleroderma |
| 10. Baldness. | J. Albino |

7) Match the definition with the medical term

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. surgical removal of wrinkled skin. | A. Debridement |
| 2. instrument to cut thin slices of skin. | B. Lipectomy |
| 3. surgical removal of fat. | C. Dermatoplasty |
| 4. skin grafting. | D. Rhytidectomy |
| 5. remove skin with brushes. | E. Dermotome |
| 6. remove damaged skin. | F. Dermabrasion |
| 7. thickened cicatrix. | G. Keloid |
| 8. large blisters. | H. bullae |
| 9. increase growth of epidermal layer due to excess friction. | I. Callus |

8) Give the meanings for the following combining forms.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. xanth/o | 6. trich/o |
| 2. myc/o | 7. erythem/o |
| 3. onych/o | 8. hidr/o |
| 4. pil/o | 9. steat/o |
| 5. xer/o | 10. rhytid/o |

9) Match the following medical terms with their more common meanings below.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Blackheads. | A. seborrheic dermatitis. |
| 2. Warts. | B. tinea pedis. |
| 3. athlete's foot. | C. comedones. |
| 4. Dandruff | D. verrucae. |
| 5. dry skin. | E. Psoriasis. |
| 6. Red, scaly patches. | F. Xeroderma. |
| 7. pertaining to under the skin. | G. Subcutaneous. |
| 8. abnormal condition of lack of sweat. | H. Anhidrosis. |
| 9. destruction of tissue with electric current. | I. cauterization. |

10) For the following terms, write out the prefixes (P), roots (R), suffixes (S), and definition

1) Dermatologist

- a) R:
- b) S:
- c) Definition:

2) Onycholysis

- a) R:
- b) S:
- c) Definition

3) Dysplasia

- a) P:
- b) S:
- c) Definition:

4) Leukoplakia

- a) P:
- b) R:
- c) Definition:

5) Hyperkeratosis

- a) P
- b) R
- c) S
- d) Definition

6) hypodermic

- a) P:
- b) R:
- c) S:
- d) Definition:

7) Epidermal

- a) P:
- b) R:
- c) S:
- d) Definition:

8) Subcutaneous

- a) P:
- b) R:
- c) S:
- d) Definition:

9) Anhidrosis

- a) P:
- b) R:
- c) S:
- d) Definition:

10) Histopathology

- a) R:
- b) R:
- c) S:
- d) Definition:

11) Paronychia

- a) P:
- b) R:
- c) S:
- d) Definition:

12) Erythrodermatitis

- a) R:
- b) R:
- c) S:
- d) Definition:

13) Lipoma

- a) R:
- b) S:
- c) Definition:

14) Adiposis

- a) R:
- b) S:
- c) Definition:

15) Melanocyte

- a) R:
- b) S:
- c) Definition:

16) Xerosis

- a) R:
- b) S:
- c) Definition:

17) Seborrhea

- a) R:
- b) S:
- c) Definition:

18) Xanthoma

- a) R:
- b) S:
- c) Definition:

Chapter 4, Musculoskeletal

1) Identify the prefix (P), root (R), suffix (S) and give the meaning of the medical term.

1. Achondroplasia.

- a. **P:** -a = no; not; without
- b. **R:** chondr/o = cartilage
- c. **S:** plasia = development, formation, growth
- d. **Definition:** defect in the formation of the cartilage at the epiphysis produce dwarfism.

1. Arthralgia.	42. Myocardial.
2. Arthritis	43. Myopathy
3. Arthrocentesis.	44. Myoplasty
4. Arthroclasia	45. Myorrhaphy
5. Arthrodesis.	46. Myositis.
6. Arthroscopy.	47. Orthopedics.
7. Arthrotomy.	48. Ostealgia.
8. Bursectomy	49. Osteitis.
9. Bursitis.	50. Osteoarthritis.
10. Bursolith	51. Osteocarcinoma
11. Chondrectomy	52. Osteochondroma
12. Chondromalacia.	53. Osteoclasia
13. Chondroplasty	54. Osteodystrophy.
14. Chondroma.	55. Osteogenesis.
15. Chondrosarcoma.	56. Osteogenic sarcoma.
16. Craniotome.	57. Osteomalacia.
17. Craniotomy	58. Osteomyelitis.
18. Electromyogram	59. Osteopathy
19. Electromyography.	60. Osteopenia.
20. Epiphysitis.	61. Osteoplasty.
21. Fascietomy.	62. Osteoporosis
22. Fasciitis	63. Osteotome
23. Fasciorrhaphy	64. Osteotomy
24. Fasciotomy	65. Periarthritis.
25. Fibromyalgia.	66. Polyarthritis.
26. Hemarthrosis.	67. polymyositis
27. Hydrarthrosis.	68. Rhabdomyolysis
28. Intervertebral	69. Rhabdomyoma
29. Intracranial	70. Rhabdomyosarcoma.
30. Kyphoplasty.	71. Scoliosis.
31. Kyphosis.	72. Subcostal.
32. Laminectomy.	73. Supraclavicular.
33. Leiomyoam.	74. Tarsectomy.
34. Leiomyofibroma	75. Tendinitis
35. Leiomyosarcoma.	76. Tendinous
36. Lordosis.	77. Tendoplasty
37. Lumbodynia.	78. Tendotomy
38. Metacarpectomy.	79. Tenodynia

39. Metatarsalgia.	80. Tenomyopathy
40. Myalgia.	81. Tenorrhaphy
41. Myeloma	82. Tenorrhaphy.

2) Provide the meaning to the following

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Inflammation of a tendon. | A. Chondromalacia |
| 2. Benign tumor of cartilage. | B. Bursitis. |
| 3. Malignant tumor of cartilage. | C. Arthrotomy. |
| 4. Incision of a joint. | D. Chondroma |
| 5. Softening of cartilage. | E. Tendinitis |
| 6. Blood in a joint. | F. Tenorrhaphy. |
| 7. Inflammation of a sac of fluid near the joint. | G. Chondrosarcoma |
| 8. Suture of a tendon. | H. Hemarthrosis |

3) Match the term for muscle action in with its meaning

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Movement away from the midline. | A. Extension. |
| 2. Turning the palm backward. | B. Rotation. |
| 3. Turning the palm forward. | C. Flexion. |
| 4. Straightening out a limb or joint. | D. Adduction. |
| 5. Bending the foot downward. | E. Pronation. |
| 6. Circular movement around an axis. | F. Dorsiflexion. |
| 7. Bending a limb. | G. Plantar flexion. |
| 8. Movement toward the midline. | H. Abduction. |
| 9. Bending of the foot upward. | I. Supination. |

4) Match the combining form that corresponds to the meaning given:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Cartilage | A. Chondr/o. |
| 2. Vertebra | B. Myel/o. |
| 3. Bone marrow | C. Cervic/o. |
| 4. Neck. | D. Arthr/o. |
| 5. Chest | E. my/o. |
| 6. Joint | F. Spondyl/o |
| 7. Rib | G. Thorac/o. |
| 8. Muscle | H. Cost/o. |

5) Give the medical term

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. porous bone | A. Myorrhaphy |
| 2. surgical repair of the bone | B. Osteoporosis |
| 3. incision of the bone | C. Myoplasty |
| 4. instrument to cut bone | D. Osteoplasty |
| 5. inflammation of the bone and bone marrow | E. Osteotomy |
| 6. softening of the bones | F. Osteochondroma |
| 7. tumor composed of both bone and cartilage | G. Myopathy |
| 8. Muscle disease | H. Osteotome |
| 9. surgical repair of muscle | I. Osteomalacia |
| 10. suture of muscle | J. Osteomyelitis |

6) Give the medical term

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Skeletal muscle tumor. | A. Rhabdomyoma |
| 2. Skeletal muscle destruction. | B. Arthritis |
| 3. Tendon pain. | C. Arthroplasty |
| 4. Tendon and muscle disease. | D. Arthrochondritis |
| 5. Surgical fusion of a joint. | E. Arthralgia |
| 6. Surgical repair of a joint. | F. Arthodesis |
| 7. Incision into a joint. | G. Craniotomy |
| 8. Inflammation of a joint. | H. intracranial |
| 9. Inflammation of joint and cartilage. | I. Rhabdomyolysis |
| 10. Pain in the joints. | J. Tenodynia |
| 11. Surgical incision into the skull. | K. tendomyopathy |
| 12. Surgical repair of the skull. | L. Arthrotomy |
| 13. Pertaining to inside the skull. | M. Cranioplasty |

7) Write the suffix and provide an example

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Desis | A. Fuse. |
| 2. Clasia | B. Weakness. |
| 3. Asthenia | C. Abnormal softening. |
| 4. Kinesia | D. To surgically break. |
| 5. Malacia | E. Movement. |
| 6. Porosis | F. Porous. |

8) Define the following terms

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Chondroplasty. | A. Puncture a joint to withdraw fluid. |
| 2. Bradykinesia. | B. Surgical repair of cartilage. |
| 3. Lordosis. | C. Swayback. |
| 4. Atrophy. | D. Lack of development. |
| 5. Myeloma. | E. Bone marrow tumor. |
| 6. Phalanges. | F. Finger bone. |
| 7. Coccyx. | G. Tail bone. |
| 8. Arthrocentesis. | H. Stone in a bursa. |
| 9. Bursolith. | I. Slow movement. |

9) Give the meaning

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Arthroscopy | A. Between vertebrae |
| 2. Intervertebral | B. A brace or splint used to prevent or correct deformities. |
| 3. Chondromalacia | C. Specialist in treating disorders of the feet. |
| 4. Discectomy | D. Physician who specializes in musculoskeletal system. |
| 5. Orthopedics | E. Softening of cartilage |
| 6. Podiatrist | F. excision of an intervertebral disk. |
| 7. Orthotics | G. To see inside the joint. |
| 8. Prosthetist | H. Person who fabricates and fits prostheses. |

10) Select the best answer

Lateral epicondylitis	Osteoporosis	Rickets
Whiplash	Osteogenic sarcoma	Scoliosis
Pseudotrophic muscular dystrophy	Systemic lupus erythematosus	

1. Sara, age 84, is being treated for a broken hip. Her physician will be running tests for what potential ailment?
2. Jamie, age 6 months, is being given orange juice and vitamin supplements to avoid what condition?
3. George began to have severe elbow pain after playing tennis several days in a row. He most probably has what condition?
4. Marshall was involved in a rear-end collision. He is complaining of severe headaches and neck stiffness. He most probably has what condition?
5. Mr. Jefferson's physician has discovered a tumor at the end of his femur. He has been admitted to the hospital for a biopsy to rule out what type of bone cancer?
6. The school nurse has asked Janelle to bend over so that she may examine her back to see if she is developing a lateral curve. What is the nurse looking for?
7. Gerald has experienced a gradual loss of muscle strength over the past 5 years even though his muscles look large and healthy. The doctors believe he has an inherited muscle disease. What is that disease?
8. Roberta has suddenly developed arthritis in her hands and knees, an aversion to the sun, and a butterfly rash across her nose and cheeks. What is one of the diseases that her physician will wish to rule out?

Chapter 5, Cardiovascular System

1) Write out the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the term.

- **Angiography.**

- R: Angi/o = blood vessel
- S: graphy = process of recording
- Definition: process of recording blood vessel

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Angioplasty. | 30. Endocardial |
| 2. Angiorrhaphy | 31. Endovascular |
| 3. Angiospasm | 32. Hypercholesterol. |
| 4. Angiostenosis | 33. Hypoxia. |
| 5. Aortogram | 34. Interatrial |
| 6. Aortoplasty | 35. Interventricular |
| 7. Arteriogram | 36. Myocardial |
| 8. Arteriography. | 37. Pectoral. |
| 9. Arteriole | 38. Pericardiocentesis. |
| 10. Arteriorrhexis | 39. Phlebitis. |
| 11. Arteriosclerosis | 40. Phleborrhaphy |
| 12. Arteriostenosis. | 41. Phlebotomy. |
| 13. Atherectomy. | 42. Tachycardia |
| 14. Atherogenesis. | 43. Thrombolysis. |
| 15. Atheroma. | 44. Thrombophlebitis |
| 16. Atherosclerosis. | 45. Valvular |
| 17. Atherothrombosis | 46. Valvulitis |
| 18. Atrioventricular. | 47. Valvuloplasty. |
| 19. Brachial artery. | 48. Varicosis. |
| 20. Bradycardia | 49. Vascular. |
| 21. Cardioaortic | 50. Vasculopathy |
| 22. Cardiodynia | 51. Vasoconstriction. |
| 23. Cardiogenic shock. | 52. Vasodilation. |
| 24. Cardiomegaly | 53. Vasospasm |
| 25. Cardiomyopathy | 54. Venostomy |
| 26. Cardiorrhaphy | 55. Venotomy |
| 27. Cardiotoxic | 56. Ventricular |
| 28. Coronary arteries. | 57. Venule |
| 29. Cyanosis. | 58. Vintriculogram |

2) Match the combining form with the meaning given:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pector/o | A. Heart. |
| 2. Phleb/o | B. Chest. |
| 3. Angi/o | C. Fatty paste. |
| 4. Cardi/o | D. Vein. |
| 5. Arteri/o | E. Pulse. |
| 6. Thromb/o | F. Artery. |
| 7. Sphygm/o | G. Clot. |
| 8. Ather/o | H. Vessel. |

9. Valvul/o
10. Ventricul/o
11. Atri/o
12. Steth/o

- I. Atrium.
- J. Ventricle.
- K. Vein.

3) Match the following terms with their meanings:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Atherosclerosis. | A. Bulging of a vessel. |
| 2. Embolus. | B. Stationary clot. |
| 3. Occlusion. | C. Cramp in leg muscle. |
| 4. Thrombus. | D. Hard, non-elastic condition. |
| 5. Claudication. | E. Traveling clot that obstructs when it lodges |
| 6. Arteriosclerosis. | F. Buildup of fat |
| 7. Aneurysm | G. Loss of blood flow. |
| 8. Arteriostenosis | H. narrowing of the arteries |
| 9. Hypotension | I. recording electrical activity of heart |
| 10. EKG | J. low blood pressure |

4) Complete the following terms using the given definitions.

1. Hardening of arteries.
2. Disease condition of heart muscle.
3. Enlargement of the heart.
4. Inflammation of a vein.
5. High levels of cholesterol in the blood.
6. Condition of deficient oxygen.
7. Narrowing of the mitral valve.
8. Breakdown of a clot.

5) Give the meanings of the following terms.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cyanosis. | 6. Mitral valvulitis. |
| 2. Phlebotomy. | 7. Atherosclerosis. |
| 3. Cardiogenic shock. | 8. Vasoconstriction. |
| 4. Atheroma. | 9. Vasodilation. |
| 5. Arrhythmia. | |

6) Match the following terms with their descriptions.

Auscultation.

Atherectomy

Pericardiocentesis

Petechiae.

Embolectomy

Valvotomy

Essential hypertension.

Secondary hypertension.

1. Small, pinpoint hemorrhages.
2. Listening with a stethoscope.
3. High blood pressure in arteries when the etiology is idiopathic.
4. High blood pressure related to kidney disease.
5. Incision of a heart valve.
6. Removal of a clot that has traveled into a blood vessel and suddenly caused occlusion.

7. Surgical puncture to remove fluid from the pericardial Space.
8. Removal of plaque from an artery.

7) State the medical terms

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. pain in the heart | A. Endocarditis |
| 2. disease of the heart muscle | B. Bradycardia |
| 3. enlargement of the heart | C. Cardiodynia |
| 4. abnormally fast heart rate | D. Myocarditis |
| 5. abnormally slow heart rate | E. Cardiomegaly |
| 6. inflammation of the heart | F. Tachycardia |
| 7. inflammation of a vein | G. Carditis |
| 8. opening a vein (to withdraw blood) | H. Phlebitis |
| 9. suture a vein | I. Cardiomyopathy |
| 10. hardening of an artery | J. Phlebotomy |
| 11. inflammation of inner lining of heart | K. Phleborrhaphy |
| 12. inflammation of outer layer of heart | L. Arteriosclerosis |
| 13. inflammation of muscle of heart | M. Epicarditis |

8) Match

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Arrhythmia. | A. swollen, distended veins. |
| 2. Bruit. | B. insert thin tubing. |
| 3. Commissurotomy. | C. irregular heartbeat. |
| 4. varicose vein. | D. to change the size of an opening. |
| 5. Catheterization. | E. blood pressure cuff. |
| 6. Sphygmomanometer. | F. Murmur. |

9) Match

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Angina pectoris | varicose veins | hypertension |
| Defibrillation | pacemaker | murmur |
1. Tiffany was born with a congenital condition that results in an abnormal heart sound. This is called
 2. Joseph suffered an arrhythmia while hospitalized that resulted in a cardiac arrest. The emergency physician and team used an instrument to give electric shocks to the heart in an attempt to create a normal heart rhythm, This procedure is called
 3. Mary has been placed on a low-sodium diet and medication to bring her blood pressure to a normal range. She suffers from
 4. Tony has had an artificial device called _____ inserted to control the beating of his heart by producing rhythmic electrical impulses.
 5. Derrick has swollen, tortuous veins in the leg
 6. Laura has persistent chest pains that require medication. The term for the pain is

10) Match

Angioma
Angiography

Echocardiogram
CHF

MI

Holter monitor

1. Stephen is going to have a coronary artery bypass graft to correct the blockage in his coronary artery. He recently suffered a heart attack as a result of this occlusion. His attack is called
2. Stephen's physician scheduled an X-ray to determine the extent of his blood vessel damage. This test is called
3. A patient who is scheduled to have a diagnostic procedure that uses ultrasound to produce an image of the heart valves is going to have
4. Rolando has been diagnosed with a benign tumor of the blood vessels, This is called
5. Eric must wear a device for 24 hours that will keep track of his heart activity as he performs his normal daily routine. This device is called
6. Lydia is 82 years old and is suffering from a heart condition that causes weakness, edema, and breathlessness. Her heart failure is the cause of her lung congestion, This condition is called

Chapter 6, Blood and Lymph

1) Identify the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the word.

- Dyshematopoiesis

- P: dys
- CF: hemato
- S: poiesis
- Definition: difficult, or faulty/ blood/ formation

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Adenoidectomy | 23. Lymphadenitis |
| 2. Adenoiditis | 24. Lymphadenopathy |
| 3. Agranulocyte | 25. Lymphangiogram. |
| 4. Anemia. | 26. Lymphatic |
| 5. Erythroblastosis. | 27. Lymphoma |
| 6. Erythrocyte | 28. Metastasis. |
| 7. Fibrinogen | 29. Myelodysplasia. |
| 8. Fibrinolysis | 30. Pathogenic |
| 9. Granulocyte | 31. Pathology |
| 10. hematology | 32. Reticulocyte. |
| 11. Hematoma | 33. Reticulocytosis. |
| 12. Hematopoiesis | 34. Sanguinous |
| 13. Hemoglobin | 35. Splenectomy. |
| 14. Hemolysis | 36. Splenomegaly. |
| 15. Hemorrhage | 37. Splenopexy |
| 16. Hemostasis | 38. Splenorrhagia. |
| 17. Immunoglobulin | 39. Thrombocyte |
| 18. Immunology | 40. Thymectomy |
| 19. Immunotoxic. | 41. Thymoma |
| 20. Leukocyte | 42. Thymopathy |
| 21. Leukocytopenia. | 43. Tonsillectomy |
| 22. Lymphadenectomy | 44. Tonsillitis |

2) Match the combining form with the meaning below

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Phag/o | A. Clot. |
| 2. Blast/o | B. Eat or swallow. |
| 3. Thromb/o | C. Juice. |
| 4. Immun/o | D. Formation. |
| 5. Chrom/o | E. Color. |
| 6. Chyl/o | F. Blood. |
| 7. Hem/o | G. Safe. |
| 8. Plas/o | H. Germ or bud. |

3) Match the following cells with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Red blood cell. | A. Erythrocyte. |
| 2. Liquid portion of blood. | B. Plasma |
| 3. Coagulation. | C. Microcytosis. |

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 4. Decrease number of red blood cells. | D. Clotting |
| 5. Destruction of red blood cells. | E. Erythrocytopenia. |
| 6. Small red blood cells. | F. Hemolysis. |
| 7. Variation in size of red blood cells. | G. Hematocrit |
| 8. Percentage of red blood cells in blood | H. Poikilocytosis. |
| 9. Cells that help in making blood clot. | I. Platelet. |

4) Give the Medical term

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. The study of the blood is | A. Lymphoma |
| 2. Enlargement of the spleen | B. Hematology |
| 3. Surgical removal of the spleen | C. Splenoma |
| 4. Suture of the spleen | D. Lymphocyte |
| 5. Incision into the spleen | E. Splenomegaly |
| 6. Tumor of the spleen | F. Splenorraphy |
| 7. Softening of the spleen | G. Splenomalacia |
| 8. Lymph cells | H. Splenectomy |
| 9. Tumor of the lymph system | I. Splenotomy |

5) Give the Medical term

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. disease of a lymph gland | A. Lymphadenoma |
| 2. tumor of a lymph gland | B. Hematoma |
| 3. inflammation of a lymph gland | C. Lymphadenitis |
| 4. specialist in immune system | D. Hematopoiesis |
| 5. study of the immune system | E. Hemostasis |
| 6. too few blood cells | F. Lymphadenopathy |
| 7. relating to the blood | G. Hematic |
| 8. blood tumor or mass | H. Immunologist |
| 9. blood formation | I. Hematocytopenia |
| 10. blood standing still | J. Immunology |

6) Give the Medical term

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. too few white blood cells | A. Erythrocytosis |
| 2. too few red blood cells | B. Immunoglobulin |
| 3. too few clotting cells | C. Erythropenia |
| 4. too few lymph cells | D. Thrombocytopenia |
| 5. increase in WBC | E. Lymphocytopenia |
| 6. increase in RBC | F. Leukocytosis |
| 7. increase in clotting cells | G. Thrombocytosis |
| 8. immunity protein | H. Leukocytopenia |

7) Match

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. allergy | A. Abnormal |
| 2. Rh-positive | B. stimulates antibody formation |
| 3. phagocytosis | C. decreased RBCs |
| 4. atypical | D. hypersensitivity |

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 5. Corticosteroid | E. engulfing |
| 6. anemia | F. Protective blood protein |
| 7. antibody | G. strong anti-inflammatory properties |
| 8. Antigen | H. presence of blood factor |

8) Match

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. thalassemia | A. clotting time test |
| 2. nosocomial | B. blood type |
| 3. A,B,AB,O | C. Protein necessary for forming a blood clot |
| 4. Serum | D. type of anemia |
| 5. prothrombin time | E. infection acquired in the hospital |
| 6. vaccination | F. has no clotting factors |
| 7. fibrinogen | G. immunization |

9) Match

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Kaposi's sarcoma | Mononucleosis | Hodgkin's disease |
| Polycythemia Vera | anaphylactic shock | AIDS |
| <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> | HIV | Peritonsillar abscess |

- condition characterized by the production of too many red blood cells is called
- The Epstein-Barr virus is thought to be responsible for what infectious disease?
- A life-threatening allergic reaction is
- The virus responsible for causing AIDS is
- A cancer that is seen frequently in AIDS patients is
- An ELISA is used to test for
- Malignant tumors concentrate in lymph nodes with this disease
- A type of pneumonia seen in AIDS patients is
- _____ is also known as quinsy sore throat.

Chapter 7, Respiratory System

1) Identify the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the word.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Alveolar | 26. Pectoral |
| 2. Anoxia | 27. Phrenoptosis |
| 3. Bronchiectasis | 28. Pleuritis |
| 4. Bronchiolectasis | 29. Pleurocentesis |
| 5. Bronchitis | 30. Pleuropexy |
| 6. Bronchogram | 31. Pneumonic |
| 7. Bronchoplasty | 32. Pulmonary |
| 8. Bronchoscope | 33. Pulmonology |
| 9. Bronchospasm | 34. Rhinitis |
| 10. Endotracheal | 35. Rhinomycosis |
| 11. Hypercarbia | 36. Rhinoplasty |
| 12. Hypoxemia | 37. Rhinorrhagia |
| 13. Hypoxia | 38. Rhinorrhea |
| 14. Intranasal | 39. Spirogram |
| 15. Laryngectomy | 40. Stethoscope |
| 16. Laryngitis | 41. Thoracalgia |
| 17. Laryngoplasty | 42. Thoracic |
| 18. Laryngoplegia | 43. Thoracocentesis |
| 19. Laryngospasm | 44. Thoracostomy |
| 20. Lobectomy | 45. Thoracotomy |
| 21. Lryngostenosis | 46. Tonsillectomy |
| 22. Nasopharyngoscopy | 47. Tracheobronchitis |
| 23. Nasosinusitis | 48. Tracheostenosis |
| 24. Oronasal | 49. Tracheostomy |
| 25. Pansinusitis | 50. Tracheotomy |

2) Match the following medical terms with proper description.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Bronchiectasis. | A. Dilation of bronchus. |
| 2. Spirometry. | B. Lung condition caused by prolonged dust inhalation. |
| 3. Hypoventilation. | C. Surgical repair of the chest. |
| 4. Pneumoconiosis. | D. Process of measuring breathing. |
| 5. Tachypnea. | E. Deficient movement of air in and out of the lungs. |
| 6. Dyspnea. | F. Normal breathing. |
| 7. Eupnea. | G. Slow breathing. |
| 8. Thoracoplasty. | H. Difficulty breathing. |
| 9. Bradypnea. | I. Inability to breathe except in an upright position. |
| 10. Orthopnea. | J. Inability to breathe |
| 11. Apnea. | K. Fast breathing. |

3) Match the following with the descriptions below

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Rhin/o. | A. Nose. |
| 2. Laryng/o. | B. Air or lung. |
| 3. Spir/o. | C. Throat. |
| 4. Phren/o. | D. Chest. |
| 5. Pneum/o. | E. Voice box. |
| 6. Pharyng/o. | F. Breathing. |
| 7. Thorac/o | G. Diaphragm. |

4) Select the correct medical term for the following sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Thoracentesis. | A. Air in the pleural space. |
| 2. Pneumothorax. | B. Pus in the pleural space. |
| 3. Empyema. | C. Blood in the pleural space. |
| 4. Auscultation. | D. Listening to sounds within the body. |
| 5. Bronchoscope. | E. Endoscope used to examine the airways. |
| 6. Percussion. | F. Coughing up and spitting out material from the lungs. |
| 7. Expectoration. | G. To elicit sounds or vibrations by tapping. |
| 8. Dysphonia. | H. Puncture for aspiration of the chest. |
| 9. Laryngitis. | I. Hoarseness. |
| 10. Hemothorax. | J. Inflammation of the voice box. |
| 11. Hypoxia. | K. Deficient amount of oxygen in tissue cells. |

5) Select the correct medical term for the following sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Epistaxis. | A. Nosebleed. |
| 2. Stridor. | B. Collapse of lung tissue. |
| 3. Atelectasis. | C. High-pitched sound a sign of obstruction in the upper airway. |
| 4. Tracheotomy. | D. Surgical creation of an opening in the trachea. |
| 5. Asthma. | E. Disease characterized by wheezing, dyspnea, and cough. |
| 6. Hyperventilation. | F. Excessive movement of air in and out of the lungs. |

6) Match the following with their descriptions below.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| a. Alveoli | A. Disease characterized by overexpansion of the alveoli with air. |
| 1. Bronchi. | B. Lid-like piece of cartilage that covers the voice box. |
| 2. Bronchioles. | C. Branches of the windpipe that leads into the lungs. |
| 3. Epiglottis. | D. Air-containing cavities in the bones around the nose. |
| b. Palatine tonsils. | E. Smallest branches of bronchi. |
| 4. Paranasal sinuses. | F. Collections of lymph tissue in the oropharynx. |
| 5. Emphysema. | G. Air sacs of the lung. |

7) Match the following terms with the description below.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Laryngectomy. | A. Lack of sense of smell. |
| 2. Nasopharyngitis. | B. Removal of the voice box. |
| 3. Glottis. | C. Inflammation of the nose and throat. |
| 4. Tracheal stenosis. | D. Opening to the larynx. |
| 5. Anosmia | E. Narrowing of the windpipe. |

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. Breathing in. | F. Pleurotomy. |
| 7. Incision into the pleura. | G. Inhalation/inspiration. |
| 8. Air in pleural cavity. | H. Pneumothorax. |

8) Match the following term with the description below

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Hypercapnia. | A. Excessive carbon dioxide in the blood. |
| 2. Hemoptysis. | B. Spitting up blood. |
| 3. Hypoxia. | C. Deficiency of oxygen. |
| 4. Pyothorax. | D. Condition of pus in the pleural cavity. |
| 5. Dysphonia. | E. Hoarseness; voice impairment. |
| 6. Hemothorax. | F. Blood in the pleural cavity. |
| 7. Pain in the pleural region. | G. Pharyngitis |
| 8. Sore throat. | H. Pleurisy |
| 9. Inflammation of a sinus. | I. Sinusitis |

9) Match the Medical Terms

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Inflammation of the nose. | A. Rhinorrhea |
| 2. Rapid flow from the nose. | B. Laryngoplasty |
| 3. Discharge from the nose. | C. Laryngoplegia |
| 4. Surgical repair of the nose. | D. Rhinitis |
| 5. Spasm of the larynx. | E. Laryngoscopy |
| 6. Visual examination of the larynx. | F. Laryngotomy |
| 7. Incision of the larynx. | G. Rhinorrhagia |
| 8. Surgical repair of the larynx. | H. Bronchorrhagia |
| 9. Paralysis of the larynx. | I. Bronchitis |
| 10. Bronchial rapid flow. | J. Rhinoplasty |
| 11. Inflammation of the bronchus. | K. Laryngospasm |

10) Match the Medical Terms

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Visually examine the interior of bronchus. | A. Tracheorrhaphy |
| 2. Bronchus disease. | B. Tracheitis |
| 3. Spasm of the bronchus. | C. Tracheostomy. |
| 4. Surgical repair of the chest. | D. Tracheotomy |
| 5. Incision into the chest. | E. Bronchopathy |
| 6. Chest pain. | F. Tracheoplasty |
| 7. Visual exam inside the chest. | G. Bronchospasm |
| 8. Cutting into the trachea. | H. Thoracotomy |
| 9. Surgical repair of the trachea. | I. Tracheostenosis |
| 10. Narrowing of the trachea. | J. Tracheopathy |
| 11. Tracheal disease. | K. Bronchoscopy |
| 12. Suture the trachea. | L. Thoracalgia |
| 13. Inflammation of the trachea. | M. Thoracoplasty |
| 14. Forming an artificial opening into trachea. | N. Thoracoscopy |

Chapter 8
Digestive System

1) Identify the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the word.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Anorectal | 44. Gastroesophageal |
| 2. Anorexia | 45. Gastromalacia |
| 3. Aphagia | 46. Gastroscope |
| 4. Appendectomy | 47. Gastrostomy |
| 5. Appendicitis | 48. Gingivectomy |
| 6. Appendix | 49. Gingivitis |
| 7. Biliary | 50. Glossectomy |
| 8. Bradypepsia | 51. Glossorrhaphy |
| 9. Buccal | 52. Hematemesis |
| 10. Buccogingival | 53. Hepatitis |
| 11. Buccolabial | 54. Hepatoma |
| 12. Cheilotomy | 55. Hepatotoxic |
| 13. Cheilitis | 56. Hernioplasty |
| 14. Cheilorrhaphy | 57. Hypoglossal |
| 15. Cholangiogram | 58. Ileocecal |
| 16. Cholecystectomy | 59. Ileojejunitis |
| 17. Cholecystitis | 60. Ileostomy |
| 18. Cholecystogram | 61. Laparoscope |
| 19. Choledochotomy | 62. Laparotomy |
| 20. Cholelithiasis | 63. Lithotripsy |
| 21. Colectomy | 64. Nasogastric |
| 22. Colonoscopy | 65. Oral |
| 23. Colonoscopy | 66. Orolingual |
| 24. Colorectal | 67. Orthodontic |
| 25. Colostomy | 68. Pancreatitis |
| 26. Dental | 69. Perirectal |
| 27. Dentalgia | 70. Peritoneocentesis |
| 28. Dudoenostomy | 71. Pharyngeal tonsil |
| 29. Duodenal | 72. Polyphagia |
| 30. Dysorexia | 73. Postprandial |
| 31. Dyspepsia | 74. Proctoplasty |
| 32. Dysphagia | 75. Proctoscope |
| 33. Enteralgia | 76. Proctosigmoidoscopy |
| 34. Enterectomy | 77. Pylorospasm |
| 35. Enteritis | 78. Rectal |
| 36. Enterocolitis | 79. Sialadenitis |
| 37. Enterorrhaphy | 80. Sialolith |
| 38. Gastrectomy | 81. Sialolithotomy |
| 39. Gastritis | 82. Sigmoidoscope |
| 40. Gastrodynia | 83. Steatorrhea |
| 41. Gastroenteritis | 84. Stomatitis |
| 42. Gastroenterologist | 85. Transabdominal |
| 43. Gastroenterology | |

2) Complete the medical term by writing the missing part or word:

1. hemi _____ ectomy = removal of half of the colon
2. _____ itis = inflammation of the appendix
3. _____ rrhaphy = suture of the lip
4. cholelitho _____ = incision for removal of gallstones
5. _____ plasty = surgical repair of the mouth
6. chol _____ gram = x-ray of bile ducts (vessels)
7. _____ bilirubin _____ = excessive level of bilirubin in the blood
8. gastric _____ = partial removal and repair of the stomach
9. diverticulo _____ = the presence of diverticula

3) Circle the combining form that corresponds to the meaning.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------|----------|
| 1. Abdomen | gastr/o | lapar/o | stomat/o |
| 2. Tongue | gloss/o | proct/o | gingiv/o |
| 3. Small intestine | col/o | appendic/o | enter/o |
| 4. Teeth | dent/i | chol/e | lingu/o |
| 5. Stomach | lapar/o | stomat/o | gastr/o |
| 6. Cheek | bucc/o | or/o | proct/o |
| 7. Bile | col/o | celi/o | chol/e |
| 8. Mouth | gastr/o | stomat/o | lapar/o |
| 9. Liver | hepat/o | nephr/o | ren/o |
| 10. Eat | phas/o | phag/o | gloss/o |
| 11. Stone | scler/o | steat/o | lith/o |
| 12. Rectum | an/o | proct/o | col/o |

4) Match the root with its meaning

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Esophg/o | A. Esophagus |
| 2. Hepat/o | B. Tongue |
| 3. Ile/o | C. Lip |
| 4. proct/o | D. Liver |
| 5. gloss/o | E. Small intestine |
| 6. labi/o | F. Teeth |
| 7. jejun/o | G. Jejunum |
| 8. Sigmoid/o | H. Sigmoid colon |
| 9. gingiv/o | I. Gum |
| 10. duoden/o | J. Duodenum |
| 11. an/o | K. Ileum |
| 12. enter/o | L. Anus |
| 13. dent/o | M. Rectum |

5) Match

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Gastritis | A. inflammation of the stomach |
| 2. Gastrorraphy | B. study of the stomach and small intestines |
| 3. Gastroenterology | C. excision of the stomach |
| 4. Gastrotomy | D. visual exam of the stomach |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. Gastrectomy | E. suture of the stomach |
| 6. Gastroscopy | F. enlargement of the stomach |
| 7. Gastromegaly | G. incision into the stomach |

6) Match

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Inflammation of the esophagus | A. Esophagectomy. |
| 2. Visual examination of the esophagus | B. Proctostenosis. |
| 3. Surgical repair of the esophagus | C. Proctoptosis. |
| 4. Pertaining to the esophagus | D. Esophagitis. |
| 5. Excision of the esophagus | E. Esophagoscopy. |
| 6. Narrowing of the rectum | F. Esophagoplasty. |
| 7. Drooping of the rectum | G. Esophageal. |

7) Match

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Incision into the abdomen | A. Laparotomy. |
| 2. Visual examination of the abdomen | B. Hepatitis. |
| 3. Liver tumor | C. Hepatoma. |
| 4. Enlargement of the liver | D. Laparoscopy. |
| 5. Inflammation of the liver | E. Hepatomegaly. |
| 6. Inflammation of the pancreas | F. Colitis. |
| 7. Create an opening in the colon | G. Pancreatitis. |
| 8. Inflammation of the colon | H. Colostomy. |

8) Match

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Cholecystolithiasis | A. inflammation of the rectum. |
| 2. Cholecystectomy | B. pain in the rectum. |
| 3. Coliecystolithotripsy | C. excision of the gallbladder. |
| 4. Cholecystitis | D. condition of having gallbladder stones. |
| 5. Laparoscope | E. gallbladder stone surgical crushing. |
| 6. Proctitis | F. gallbladder inflammation. |
| 7. Proctodynia, proctalgia | G. instrument to view inside the abdomen. |

9) Match

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Taken after meals | A. Anorexia. |
| 2. Gallstones | B. Dysphagia. |
| 3. No appetite | C. Cholelithiasis. |
| 4. Difficulty swallowing | D. Bradypepsia. |
| 5. Vomiting blood | E. Hematemesis. |
| 6. Slow digestion | F. Postprandial. |

10) Match

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Eructation | A. Outpouching forming off the colon. |
| 2. Halitosis | B. Chronic liver disease. |
| 3. Diverticulum | C. Bad breath. |
| 4. Constipation | D. Small colon tumors. |

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 5. Melena | E. Fluid accumulation in abdominal cavity. |
| 6. Ascites | F. Bowel twists on self. |
| 7. Cirrhosis | G. Belching. |
| 8. Spastic colon | H. Difficulty having BM. |
| 9. Polyposis | I. Irritable bowel syndrome. |
| 10. Volvulus | J. Black tarry stool. |

11) Match the term with the sentences

Colonoscopy	Barium swallow	Lower GI series
Colostomy	Liver biopsy	Cholangiography
Colectomy	Gastrectomy	Anastomosis
Ileostomy	Colonoscopy	Lithotripsy
Fecal occult blood test	Cholangiography	

- Excising a small piece of hepatic tissue for microscopic examination is called a(n) _____.
- When a surgeon performs a total or partial colectomy for cancer, she may have to create an opening on the surface of the skin for fecal matter to leave the body. This opening is called a(n) _____.
- Another name for an upper GI series is a(n) _____.
- Mr. White has had a radiopaque material placed into his large bowel by means of an enema for the purpose of viewing his colon. This procedure is called a(n) _____.
- A (n) _____ is the surgical removal of the colon.
- Jessica has been on a red-meat-free diet in preparation for a test of her feces for the presence of hidden blood. This test is called _____.
- Dr. Mendez uses equipment to crush gallstones. This procedure is called _____.
- Opening or passageway created surgically between two organs is _____.
- Removing all or part of the stomach is _____.
- Visualizing the bile ducts by injecting a dye into the patient's arm is called an IV _____.
- Passing an instrument into the anus and rectum to see the colon is called _____.
- Ms. Fayne suffers from Crohn's disease, which has necessitated the removal of much of her small intestine. She has had a surgical passage created for the external disposal of waste material from the ileum. This is called an _____.

12) Match the term with the definition

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Plaque | A. Decay |
| 2. Pyorrhea | B. prosthetic device used to anchor a tooth |
| 3. Root canal | C. Inflammation of the gums |
| 4. Crown | D. gummy mass of material |
| 5. Bridge | E. portion of the tooth covered by enamel |
| 6. Implant | F. replacement for missing teeth |
| 7. Gingivitis | G. purulent material |
| 8. Caries | H. surgery on the tooth pulp |

Chapter 9, Urinary System

1) Write out the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the word.

1. Cystalgia
2. Cystectomy
3. Cystitis
4. Cystolith
5. Cystoplasty
6. Cystorrhagia
7. Cystoscope
8. Cystoscopy.
9. Cystostomy
10. Cystotomy
11. Glomerulosclerosis.
12. Glycorrhea.
13. Lithotomy
14. Lithotripsy
15. Meatotomy.
16. Nephrectomy
17. Nephritis
18. Nephrogram
19. Nephrolithiasis
20. Nephroma
21. Nephromalacia
22. Nephromegaly
23. Nephropathy
24. Nephropexy
25. Nephroptosis.
26. Nephrosclerosis
27. Nephrostomy
28. Nephrotomy
29. Pericystitis.
30. Polydipsia.
31. Pyelitis
32. Pyelogram
33. Pyelography.
34. Pyeloplasty
35. Pyonephritis.
36. Suprarenal.
37. Transurethral.
38. Ureterectasis
39. Ureterocele.
40. Ureterostenosis
41. Ureterovesicostomy.
42. Urethralgia
43. Urethritis
44. Urethrocystitis.
45. Urethrorrhagia
46. Urethroscope
47. Urethrostenosis
48. Urinary
49. Urinometer
50. Urogram.
51. Urologist
52. Urology.
53. Vesicoureteric.

2) Using nephr/o, identify the medical term for the Following.

1. Inflammation of the kidney.
2. Incision in the kidney.
3. Suture of a kidney.
4. Removal of the kidney.
5. Dilation and pooling of urine in the kidney caused by obstruction of outflow of urine.

3) Give the meanings of the following medical terms.

1. Urinary meatal stenosis.
2. Cystocele.
3. Pyelolithotomy.
4. Urethrostenosis.
5. Vesicoureteral reflux.
6. Polydipsia.
7. Cystitis
8. Polycystic kidney disease
9. Urethritis

4) Using the suffix -uria, name the following conditions of urine.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Hematuria. | A. Presence of white blood cells in urine |
| 2. Dysuria. | B. Presence of ketone bodies in the urine. |
| 3. Oliguria. | C. Presence of glucose in the urine |
| 4. Polyuria. | D. Painful urination. |
| 5. Anuria. | E. Presence of blood in the urine. |
| 6. Pyuria. | F. Complete lack of urine excretion. |
| 7. Glycosuria. | G. Scanty urination. |
| 8. Ketonuria. | H. Excessive amount of urine |

5) Match the following terms with their meanings below.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Swelling, fluid in tissues. | A. Abscess. |
| 2. Narrowed area in a tube. | B. edema. |
| 3. Collection of pus. | C. Renal colic. |
| 4. Tube for withdrawing or giving fluid. | D. Catheter. |
| 5. Severe pain resulting from a stone blocking the Ureter. | E. Stricture. |

6) Match the following procedures with their meanings below.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Excision of a kidney. | A. Meatotomy. |
| 2. Incision of the urinary meatus for enlargement. | B. Nephrectomy. |
| 3. Crushing of stones. | C. Cystectomy. |
| 4. Removal of the urinary bladder. | D. Lithotripsy. |
| 5. Crushing a stone | E. Lithrotripsy. |

7) State the medical terms describing the sentence

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Surgical fixation of the kidney | A. Nephrolithiasis. |
| 2. X-ray record of the kidney | B. Cystitis. |
| 3. Condition of kidney stones | C. Cystoscope. |
| 4. Removal of a kidney | D. Nephrectomy. |
| 5. Inflammation of the kidney | E. Cytorrhagia. |
| 6. Kidney disease | F. Cystoplasty. |
| 7. Hardening of the kidney | G. Nephritis. |
| 8. Inflammation of the bladder | H. Nephropexy. |
| 9. Rapid bleeding from the bladder | me. Nephrogram. |
| 10. Surgical repair of the bladder | J. Nephropathy. |
| 11. Instrument to view inside the bladder | K. Nephrosclerosis. |

8) Match medical terms describing the sentence

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Bladder pain | A. Cystalgia. |
| 2. Surgical repair of the renal pelvis | B. Urethroplaty. |
| 3. Inflammation of the renal pelvis | C. Pyeloplasty. |
| 4. X-ray record of the renal pelvis | D. Uretherostomy. |
| 5. A ureteral stone | E. Ureterectomy. |
| 6. Surgical repair of a ureter | F. Pyelitis. |
| 7. Surgical removal of a ureter | G. Pyelogram. |

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 8. Surgical repair of the urethra | H. Ureterolith. |
| 9. Surgical creation of an opening into the urethra | I. Urethroplasty. |

9) Match the following terms

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Micturition | A. Incision to remove kidney stone. |
| 2. Diuretic | B. Enlargement of urethral opening. |
| 3. Renal colic | C. Urination. |
| 4. Catheterization | D. Increase urine production. |
| 5. Nephropyelitis | E. Pain associated with kidney stone. |
| 6. Lithotomy | F. Damage to glomerulus secondary to diabetes mellitus. |
| 7. Enuresis | G. Lab test of chemical composition. |
| 8. Meatotomy | H. Decrease in force of urine stream. |
| 9. Diabetic nephropathy | I. Inserting a tube through the urethra. |
| 10. Urinalysis | J. Inflammation of kidney and renal pelvis. |
| 11. Hesitancy | K. Bedwetting. |

10) Match

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Wilm's tumor | A. feeling the need to urinate immediately. |
| 2. Polycystic kidneys | B. kidney stones. |
| 3. Nephrolithiasis | C. multiple cysts in the kidneys. |
| 4. Urgency | D. swelling of the kidney due to urine collecting in the renal pelvis. |
| 5. Hydronephrosis | E. childhood malignant kidney tumor. |
| 6. Incontinence | F. involuntary release of urine. |

11) Use the following terms in the sentences that follow

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Renal transplant | Renal biopsy | Pyelolithectomy |
| Urinary tract infection | Nephroptosis | Nephropexy |
| Cystostomy | Ureterectomy | Cystoscopy |
| Intravenous pyelogram | | |

- Juan donated one of her normal kidneys to her brother.
- Ali has a floating kidney, this called.
- Ali floating kidney needed fixation. The surgical procedure Known as ___.
- The full name for UTI.
- The surgeons operated on Robert to remove calculus from his renal pelvis The name of this surgery is _____.
- Charles had to have a small piece of his kidney tissue removed so that the physician could perform a microscopic evaluation This procedure is called__.
- Naomi had to have one of her ureters removed due to a stricture This procedure is called
- The physician had to create a temporary opening between Eric's bladder and his abdominal wall. This procedure is called _____.
- Sally's bladder was visually examined using a special instrument. This procedure is called _.
- The donors believe that Jacob has a tumor of the right kidney. They are going to do a test called a(n) that requires them to inject a radiopaque contrast medium intravenously so that they can see the kidney on X-ray

Chapter 10, Reproductive System

1) Write out the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the word.

1. Amenorrhea
2. Amniotomy
3. Androgen
4. Anorchism
5. Antepartum
6. Aspermia.
7. Balanitis.
8. Balanoplasty
9. Balanorrhea
10. Cervicectomy
11. Colporrhaphy.
12. Colposcope
13. Colposcopy
14. Cryptorchidism
15. Cystoprostatectomy.
16. Dysmenorrhea
17. Dystocia.
18. Endocervical.
19. Endocervicitis
20. Endometritis
21. Epididymectomy
22. Epididymitis
23. Epididymotomy.
24. Epiorrhaphy
25. Episiotomy.
26. Gynecologist.
27. Gynecology
28. Hysterectomy
29. Hysteropexy
30. Hysterorrhexis
31. Hysterospasm.
32. Incision.
33. Lactic
34. Lactorrhea.
35. Mammogram
36. Mammography.
37. Mammoplasty
38. Mastalgia
39. Mastectomy
40. Mastitis
41. Menarche.
42. Menorrhagia
43. Metrorrhagia
44. Metrorrhea
45. Neonate
46. Neonatology
47. Oligomenorrhea.
48. Oligospermia.
49. Oophorectomy
50. Oophoritis
51. Orchidectomy.
52. Orchidopexy
53. Orchiectomy
54. Orchioplasty
55. Orchiotomy
56. Ovariocentesis.
57. Ovigenesis.
58. Pelvimeter.
59. Perimetritis
60. Polymastia.
61. Postpartum
62. Prostatectomy
63. Prostatitis
64. Prostatolith
65. Prostatolithotomy
66. Prostatomegaly.
67. Prostatorrhoea
68. Salpingitis
69. Salpingocyesis
70. Salpingostomy
71. Salpingotomy.
72. Spermatocele.
73. Spermatogenesis
74. Spermatolysis
75. Testalgia.
76. Transvaginal.
77. Uterotomy.
78. Vasectomy.
79. Vulvitis.

2) Match the following.

Metrorrhagia.

Menorrhagia.

Dysmenorrhea.

Gynecomastia.

Amenorrhea.

1. Painful menstruation.
2. Absence of menstruation.
3. Excessive bleeding at time of menstruation.
4. Bleeding from the uterus at any time other than the normal period.
5. Development of mammary glands in male.

3) Circle the combining form that corresponds to the meaning given.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Birth or labor. | tox/o | toc/o | troph/o |
| 2. Vagina. | uter/o | metr/o | colp/o |
| 3. Uterine tube. | vagin/o | oophor/o | salpin/o |
| 4. Menstruation. | men/o | mamm/o | mast/o |
| 5. Egg. | oophor/o | ov/i | ovario/o |
| 6. Vulva. | episi/o | vagin/o | metr/o |
| 7. Uterus. | vagin/o | metr/o | oophor/o |
| 8. Breast. | men/o | metr/o | mast/o |

4) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Retroflexion. | A. forward bends of uterus. |
| 2. Condylomata. | B. toxemia of pregnancy. |
| 3. Para 2. | C. backward bend of uterus. |
| 4. Prolapse. | D. a pregnant woman. |
| 5. Cystocele. | E. genital warts. |
| 6. Gravida. | F. First delivery. |
| 7. Rectocele. | G. woman who has given birth twice. |
| 8. Eclampsia. | H. descent of uterus from its normal position. |
| 9. Primipara. | I. protrusion of rectum into vagina. |
| 10. Antelexion. | J. pouching of bladder into vagina. |

5) Circle the combining form that corresponds to the meaning given:

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. testis | prostate/o | epididym/o | orchi/o |
| 2. perineum | peritone/o | perine/o | prostate/o |
| 3. sperm | test/o | orchid/o | spermat/o |
| 4. vessel | aden/o | angina/o | vas/o |
| 5. glans penis | prostate/o | orchid/o | balan/o |
| 6. epididymis | epididym/o | sperm/o | vas/o |

6) Match the terms below with their descriptions.

Human chorionic gonadotropin.

Follicle-stimulating hormone.

Luteinizing hormone.

Menarche.

1. A hormone produced by the pituitary gland to stimulate the maturation of the ovarian follicle sexual intercourse.
2. Beginning of the first menstrual period during puberty.
3. Hormone produced by the placenta to sustain pregnancy.
4. Hormone produced by the pituitary gland to promote ovulation.

7) Match the following terms with their meanings below.

Lactogenesis.

Oxytocin.

Neonatology.

Culdocentesis.

Vulvovaginitis.

Total hysterectomy.

Bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy

1. Study of the newborn.
2. Hormone that stimulates the pregnant uterus to contract.
3. Production of milk.
4. Removal of the entire uterus.
5. Removal of both fallopian tubes and both ovaries.
6. Inflammation of the external female genitalia and vagina.
7. Needle puncture to remove fluid from the cul-de-sac.

8) Give the meanings of the following symptoms.

1. Leukorrhea.
2. Galactorrhea.
3. Pyosalpinx.
4. Dyspareunia.
5. Menometrorrhagia.
6. Oligomenorrhea.
7. Dysmenorrhea
8. Miscarry

9) Match the obstetrical and neonatal terms with the descriptions given below.

Abortion .

Apgar score.

Pelvimetry.

Fontanel.

Hydrocephalus.

Newborn respiratory distress syndrome.

Meconium aspiration syndrome.

1. Measurement of the dimensions of the maternal pelvic bone.
2. The soft spot between the newborn's cranial bones.
3. The evaluation of the newborns physical condition.
4. Premature termination of pregnancy is known as.
5. Acute lung disease in the premature newborn: surfactant deficiency.
6. Accumulation of fluid in the spaces of a neonate's brain.
7. Condition resulting from inhalation of a thick, sticky black substance by the newborn.

10) Match the term on the left with the meaning on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Castration. | A. Ejection of sperm and fluid from the urethra. |
| 2. Cryosurgery. | B. Removal of a piece of the vas deferens. |
| 3. Ejaculation. | C. Orchiectomy. |
| 4. Vasectomy. | D. Removal of the prepuce. |
| 5. Circumcision. | E. Destruction of tissue by freezing. |
| 6. Purulent. | F. Pus-filled. |

11) State the terms described

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Visual examination of the vagina | A. Cervical. |
| 2. Instrument used to examine the vagina | B. Colposcope. |
| 3. Suture of the vagina | C. Colporrhaphy. |
| 4. Inflammation of the cervix | D. Hysteropexy. |
| 5. Pertaining to the cervix | E. Hysteropexy. |
| 6. Uterine disease | F. Hysterectomy. |
| 7. Surgical fixation of the uterus | G. Hysterorehexis. |
| 8. Removal of the uterus | H. Colposcopy. |
| 9. Rupture of the uterus | I. Cervicitis. |

12) State the terms described

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Suture of the uterus | A. Primigravida. |
| 2. Inflammation of an ovary | B. Oophorectomy. |
| 3. Excision of an ovary | C. Nullipara. |
| 4. Multiple pregnancies | D. Multipara. |
| 5. No pregnancies | E. Primipara. |
| 6. First pregnancy | F. Oophoritis. |
| 7. Never bearing offspring | G. Multigravida. |
| 8. To bear multiple offspring | H. Nulligravida. |
| 9. To bear first offspring | I. Hysterorrhaphy. |

13) Define the following combining terms.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) metr/o | A. Ovary |
| b) gyne/o | B. Fallopian tube |
| c) episi/o | C. Uterus |
| d) oophor/o | D. Menstruation |
| e) salping/o | E. Vagina |
| f) men/o | F. Breast |
| g) vagin/o | G. Female |
| h) mamm/o | H. Vulva |

14) Match

Premenstrual syndrome
D&C
Eclampsia

stillbirth
Fibroid tumor

Laparascopy
C-section

Conization
Endometriosis

1. Alicia had a core of tissue from her cervix removed for testing. This is called
2. Joan delivered a baby that had died while still in the uterus. She had a(n)
3. Kimberly is experiencing tender breasts, headaches, and some irritability just prior to her monthly menstrual cycle. This may be
4. Ana has been scheduled for an examination in which her physician will use an instrument to observe her abdominal cavity to rule out the diagnosis of severe endometriosis. The physician will insert the instrument through a small incision. This procedure is called a(n)
5. Lenora is scheduled to have a hysterectomy as a result of a long history of large benign growths in her uterus that have caused pain and bleeding Lenora has a(n)
6. Tiffany's physician has recommended that she have a uterine scraping to stop excessive bleeding after a miscarriage. She will be scheduled for a
7. Stacy is having frequent prenatal checkups to prevent the serious condition of pregnancy called
8. Marion has experienced painful menstrual periods as a result of the lining of her uterus being displaced into her pelvic cavity. This is called
9. The results of Sara's pelvimetry indicate that she will probably require a(n) _____ for her baby's delivery.

15) Give the Medical term

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Removal of prostate | A. Orchiectomy. |
| 2. Inflammation of the prostate | B. Vesiculopathy. |
| 3. Flow from the prostate | C. Orchioplasty. |
| 4. Excision of the testes | D. Vesiculitis. |
| 5. Surgical repair of the testes | E. Prostatectomy. |
| 6. Incision into the testes | F. Orchiotomy. |
| 7. Disease of the testes | G. Orchiopathy. |
| 8. Disease of the seminal vesicle | H. Prostatitis. |
| 9. Inflammation of the seminal vesicle | I. Prostatorrhea. |

Chapter 11 Endocrine System

1) Write out the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the word.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acromegaly. 2. Adenitis. 3. Adenoma 4. Adrenalectomy 5. Adrenalitis 6. Adrenomegaly 7. Adrenopathy 8. Adrenotrophic. 9. Androgen 10. Android. 11. Endocrine. 12. Endocrinologist 13. Endocrinology 14. Endocrinopathy 15. Estrogen 16. Euglycemia. 17. Glycosuria. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Hormonal. 19. Hypercalcemia 20. Hyperkalemia 21. Hypocalcemia 22. Hyponatremia 23. Ketosis. 24. Pancreatogenic. 25. Parathyroid. 26. Parathyroidectomy 27. Parathyroidoma 28. Polydipsia. 29. Polyuria. 30. Thyme. 31. Thyromegaly 32. Thyroptosis. 33. Thyrotoxicosis. |
|---|--|

2) Match

Endocrinology	Pituitary gland	Gonads	Testosterone
Corticosteroids	Estrogen	ADH	T4
Exophthalmos	Adenocarcinoma		

1. The study of the endocrine system.
2. The master endocrine gland is the _____.
3. general term for the sexual organs that produce gametes.
4. hormones produced by the outer portion of the adrenal cortex.
5. hormone produced by the testes.
6. Hormone produced by the ovaries.
7. Inadequate supply of this hormone causes diabetes insipidus.
8. Another term for thyroxin.
9. Protrusion of the eyeballs in Graves's disease.
10. General medical term for a hormone-secreting cancerous tumor.

3) Match

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cushing's disease. 2. Goiter. 3. Gigantism. 4. Hashimoto's disease. 5. Grave's disease. 6. Addison's disease. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Enlarged thyroid B. Overactive adrenal cortex C. Hyperthyroidism D. Underactive adrenal cortex E. Thyroiditis F. Excessive growth hormone |
|---|---|

4) State the Medical Terms

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Excision of the thyroid. | A. Adrenalectomy |
| 2. Inflammation of the thyroid. | B. Thyroidectomy |
| 3. Normal thyroid | C. Adrenalitis |
| 4. Incision of the thyroid | D. Euthyroid |
| 5. Inflammation of the pancreas | E. Thyroidotomy |
| 6. Removal of the pancreas | F. Thymoma |
| 7. Incision into the pancreas | G. Thyroiditis |
| 8. Excision of an adrenal gland | H. Pancreatotomy |
| 9. Inflammation of the adrenal glands | I. Thymectomy. |
| 10. Tumor of the thymus gland | J. Pancreatitis. |
| 11. Removal of the thymus gland | K. Pancreatectomy. |

5) Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Cretinism. | A. inadequate Antidiuretic hormone. |
| 2. Polydipsia. | B. excessive thirst. |
| 3. Hyperthyroidism. | C. low potassium. |
| 4. Pituitary gland. | D. thyrotoxicosis. |
| 5. Hypokalemia. | E. congenital hypothyroidism. |
| 6. Type 2 diabetes. | F. hirsutism. |
| 7. Adrenal virilism. | G. not usually insulin dependent. |
| 8. Hypernatremia. | H. hypophysis. |
| 9. Type 1 diabetes. | I. excessive sodium. |
| 10. Diabetes insipidus. | J. depends on insulin. |

6) Match the following hormones with their actions.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Raises heart rate and blood pressure. | A. ADH. |
| 2. Promotes male sex characteristics. | B. Epinephrine. |
| 3. Stimulates water reabsorption by kidney tubules. | C. Parathyroid hormone. |
| 4. Increases metabolism in body cells. | D. Estrogen. |
| 5. Raises blood calcium. | E. Testosterone |
| 6. Increases reabsorption of sodium by kidney tubules. | F. Aldosterone |
| 7. Increases blood sugar. | G. Thyroxin |
| 8. Develops female sex characteristics. | H. Cortisol |

7) Build medical terms based on the definitions and word parts given.

1. Abnormal condition (poison) of the thyroid gland: thyro _____.
2. Removal of the pancreas: _____ ectomy
3. Deficiency of calcium in the blood: hypo _____.
4. Excessive sugar in the blood: _____ emia.
5. Inflammation of the thyroid gland: _____ itis.
6. Disease condition of the adrenal glands: adren _____.

8) Indicate whether the following conditions are related to hypersecretion or hyposecretion

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Hypo</i>	<i>Hyper</i>
1. Cushing syndrome.		
2. Tetany.		
3. Graves's disease.		
4. Diabetes insipidus.		
5. Acromegaly.		
6. Myxedema.		
7. Diabetes mellitus.		
8. Addison disease.		
9. Gigantism.		
10. Endemic goiter.		
11. Cretinism.		
12. Pheochromocytoma.		

Chapter 12, Nervous System

1) Write out the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the word.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Acrophobia. | 33. Meningioma. |
| 2. Akinetic. | 34. Meningitis |
| 3. Analgesia. | 35. Meningocele. |
| 4. Anencephaly. | 36. Meningomyelocele. |
| 5. Anesthesia. | 37. Myelitis |
| 6. Aphasia. | 38. Myelogram. |
| 7. Apraxia. | 39. Myelomalacia |
| 8. Ataxia. | 40. Myelomeningocele |
| 9. Cephalalgia | 41. Narcolepsy. |
| 10. Cerebellar | 42. Neuralgia. |
| 11. cerebellitis | 43. Neurasthenia. |
| 12. Cerebellopontine. | 44. Neurectomy |
| 13. Cerebral | 45. Neurologist |
| 14. Cerebrospinal | 46. Neurology |
| 15. Craniotomy. | 47. Neurolysis |
| 16. Dyskinesia. | 48. Neuroma |
| 17. Dyslexia. | 49. Neuropathy. |
| 18. Dysphasia. | 50. Neuroplasty |
| 19. Dystaxia. | 51. Neurorrhaphy |
| 20. Electroencephalogram | 52. Neurotomy |
| 21. Encephalitis | 53. Paraplegia. |
| 22. Encephalomalacia | 54. Paresthesia. |
| 23. Encephalosclerosis | 55. Poliomyelitis |
| 24. Epidural hematoma. | 56. Polyneuritis |
| 25. Glial cells | 57. Pont |
| 26. Gnosia. | 58. Quadriplegia. |
| 27. Hemiparesis. | 59. Radiculitis |
| 28. Hemiplegia. | 60. Radiculopathv. |
| 29. Hydrocephalic. | 61. Syncopal. |
| 30. Hyperalgesia. | 62. Thalamotomy. |
| 31. Hyperesthesia. | 63. Vertebral. |
| 32. Hypnotic. | |

2) Match the medical term with the description below:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Record of electrical brain impulses. | A. Spondylosyndesis |
| 2. Spinal fusion. | B. Craniotomy |
| 3. Excision of part of the skull. | C. Hyperesthesia |
| 4. Increased sensations. | D. Dysphasia |
| 5. Condition of difficulty speaking. | E. Analgesia |
| 6. Loss of sense of pain. | F. Electroencephalogram |

3) Match the combining form with its meaning:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hypn/o | A. Brain. |
| 2. Myel/o | B. Movement. |
| 3. Encephal/o | C. Speech. |
| 4. Kinesi/o | D. Body. |
| 5. Lex/o | E. Spinal cord. |
| 6. Gnos/o | F. Sensation. |
| 7. Top/o | G. Place. |
| 8. Somat/o | H. Sleep. |
| 9. esthesi/o | I. knowing |

4) Write the correct medical term for each of the following:

Paresthesia
Meningitis

Diskectomy
Parkinson disease

Coma
Spina bifida

1. Inflammation of the meninges.
2. Excision of a herniated disk.
3. Degeneration of nerves in the brain characterized by tremor, rigidity of muscles, and slow movements.
4. Numbness and tingling.
5. State of unconsciousness.
6. Congenital defect of spinal column resulting in pouching of spinal membranes.

5) Match the medical term with the description below.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Condition of absence of a brain. | A. Poliomyelitis. |
| 2. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. | B. Radiculopathy. |
| 3. Disease of nerve roots (of spinal nerves). | C. Epidural hematoma. |
| 4. Hernia of the spinal cord and meninges. | D. Myelomeningocele. |

6) Match the following neurologic symptoms with the meanings below.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Reading disorder. | A. Aphasia. |
| 2. Condition of no coordination. | B. Dyslexia. |
| 3. Condition of increased sensation. | C. Narcolepsy. |
| 4. Seizure of sleep; uncontrollable compulsion to sleep. | D. Ataxia. |
| 5. Inability to speak. | E. Motor Apraxia. |
| 6. Inability to perform a task. | F. Hyperesthesia. |

7) Match the following terms with their descriptions below.

Huntington disease.
Myasthenia gravis.

Amyotrophic lateral
Hydrocephalus.

Bell palsy.
Multiple sclerosis.

1. Destruction of myelin sheath (demyelination) and its replacement by hard plaques
2. Atrophy of muscles and paralysis caused by damage to motor neurons in the spinal cord and brainstem
3. Patient displays bizarre, abrupt, involuntary, dance-like movements, as well as decline in

mental functions

4. Cerebrospinal fluid accumulates in the head (in the ventricles of the brain)
5. Loss of muscle strength due to the inability of a neurotransmitter (acetylcholine) to transmit impulses from nerve cells to muscle cells
6. Unilateral facial paralysis

8) Match the term in Column I with the letter

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Peculiar sensation experienced by patient before seizure. | A. Aura |
| 2. Transient ischemic attack (TIA). | B. Mini-stroke. |
| 3. Virus that causes chickenpox and shingles. | C. Herpes zoster |
| 4. Relieving, but not curing. | D. Palliative |
| 5. Blockage. | E. Occlusion |

1) State the described terms using the combining forms provided

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Disease of the brain. | A. Cerebromeningitis |
| 2. Inflammation of the brain. | B. Encephalopathy |
| 3. Protrusion of the brain. | C. Cerebrospinal |
| 4. Inflammation of brain and spinal cord. | D. Cerebral |
| 5. Pertaining to the cerebrum and spinal cord. | E. Encephalitis |
| 6. Hardening of the cerebrum. | F. Encephalocele |
| 7. Any disease of the cerebrum. | G. Encephalomyelitis |
| 8. Inflammation of the cerebrum and meninges. | H. Cerebroscclerosis |
| 9. Pertaining to the cerebrum. | I. Cerebropathy |

2) Match

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Chorea. | A. Sluggishness. |
| 2. Meningitis. | B. Bizarre movements. |
| 3. Palsy. | C. Convulsion. |
| 4. Shingles. | D. Congenital hernia of membranes. |
| 5. Syncope. | E. Mild epilepsy. |
| 6. Lethargy. | F. Inflammation of meninges. |
| 7. Petit mal. | G. Painful virus on nerves. |
| 8. Grand mal. | H. Fainting. |
| 9. Meningocele. | I. Paralysis. |

3) Match

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Cerebrovascular accident. | A. sleep disorder. |
| 2. Aphasia. | B. Alzheimer's disease. |
| 3. Narcolepsy. | C. Stroke. |
| 4. Dementia. | D. loss of ability to speak. |
| 5. Narcotics. | E. morphine and related drugs. |
| 6. Anticonvulsant. | F. prevents neuron activity associated with seizures. |

4) Define the following terms

1. Glioma.
2. Epilepsy.
3. Anesthesia.

4. Hemiparesis
5. Neuralgia
6. Analgesia.

5) Define the following combining forms

1. mening/o
2. encephal/o
3. cerebell/o
4. myel/o
5. cephal/o
6. thalam/o
7. gli/o
8. radicul/o
9. cerebr/o
10. Pont/o

Chapter 13

Special senses

1) Write out the prefixes (P), roots (R), and suffixes (S). Then define the word.

1. Acoustic.
2. Amblyopia.
3. Aphakia.
4. Aqueous fluid.
5. Aqueous.
6. Audiogram
7. Audiologist
8. Audiology
9. Audiometer
10. Audiometry.
11. Auditory
12. Aural
13. Auricular
14. Binocular.
15. Blehaoplasty.
16. Blepharectomy.
17. Blepharitis.
18. Blepharoptosis.
19. Ceruminosis.
20. Cerurminolysis.
21. Cochlear
22. Conjunctivitis.
23. Conjunctivoplasty.
24. Corneal.
25. Cyclopeda.
26. Dacryocystitis.
27. Dacryolithiasis.
28. Diplopia.
29. Hyperacusis.
30. Hyperopia.
31. Intraocular.
32. Iridectomy.
33. Iridoplegia.
34. Iridosclerotomy.
35. Iridotomy.
36. Iritis.
37. Keratitis.
38. Keratoplasty.
39. Keratotomy.
40. Labyrinthectomy
41. Labyrinthitis
42. Lacrimal.
43. Myringitis
44. Myringoplasty.
45. Myringotomy.
46. Ocular.
47. Oculomycosis.
48. Ophthalmalgia.
49. Ophthalmic.
50. Ophthalmologist.
51. Ophthalmology.
52. Ophthalmoplegia.
53. Ophthalmorrhagia.
54. Ophthalmoscope.
55. Optic.
56. Optician.
57. Optometer.
58. Optometry.
59. Otodynia.
60. Otorrhea.
61. Ototoxic.
62. Papillary.
63. Papilledema.
64. Phacoemulsification.
65. Phacolysis.
66. Photophobia.
67. Presbyopia.
68. Presbyopia.
69. Retinal.
70. Retinopathy.
71. Retinopexy.
72. Salpingitis
73. Salpingoscope.
74. Salpingotomy
75. Scleritis.
76. Scleromalacia.
77. Sclerotomy.
78. Stapedectomy
79. Tympanocentesis.
80. Uveitis.
81. Vitrectomy.
82. Vitreous.

2) Circle the combining form that corresponds to the meaning given.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. eardrum | salping/o | ot/o | myring/o |
| 2. hearing | ot/o | audi/o | angi/o |
| 3. wax | cerumin/o | crin/ o | scler/o |
| 4. Eustachian tube | tympan/o | miring/o | snalping/o |
| 5. ear | rhin/o | ot/o | or/o |
| 6. ear | acr/o | aur/i | aer/ o |

3) Match the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. One who studies hearing impairment. | A. Presbycusis. |
| 2. Bleeding from the ear. | B. Otalgia. |
| 3. Partial or complete hearing loss. | C. Cochlear implant. |
| 4. Hearing impairment of old age. | D. Otorrhea. |
| 5. Discharge from the ear. | E. Otorrhagia. |
| 6. Auditor prosthetic. | F. Deafness. |
| 7. Ear ache. | G. Audiologist. |

4) Circle the combining form that corresponds to the meaning given.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. eye | or/o | opt/o | ot/o |
| 2. old age | presby/o | sclera/o | phas/o |
| 3. glassy | aque/o | vitr/o | hydr/o |
| 4. light | phon/o | phot/o | opt/o |
| 5. white of the eye | corne/o | vitr/o | scler/o |
| 6. lens (lentic) | phac/o | soler/o | conjunctiv/o |
| 7. tear | dacry/o | hydr/o | aque/o |
| 8. eyelid | ocul/o | ophthalm/o | blephar/o |
| 9. water | aque/o | hidr/o | vitr/o |

5) Write the correct medical term for each of the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Pinkeye. | A. Mydriasis |
| 2. Inflammation of the eyelid. | B. hordeolum |
| 3. Dilate the pupil. | C. conjunctivitis |
| 4. Sty. | D. cataract |
| 5. Clouding of the lens. | E. Blepharitis |

6) Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Myopia | A. old-age loss of accommodation |
| 2. Strabismus | B. lazy eye |
| 3. Presbyopia | C. double vision |
| 4. Astigmatism | D. distorted vision |
| 5. Hyperopia | E. nearsightedness |
| 6. Amblyopia | F. crossed eyes |
| 7. Scotoma | G. farsightedness |
| 8. Diplopia | H. blind spot in vision |

7) Match the Medical terms

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. inflammation of the eyelid | A. Blepharitis |
| 2. surgical repair of the eyelid | B. Ophthalmoscopy |
| 3. relaxation of the upper eyelid | C. Iridioplegia |
| 4. a disease of the retina | D. Blepharochalasis |
| 5. surgical fixation of the retina | E. Retinopathy |
| 6. the study of the eye | F. Retinopexy |
| 7. Pertaining to the eye | G. Iridectomy. |
| 8. an eye examination using a scope | H. Iridomalacia |
| 9. iris paralysis | I. Blepharoplasty |
| 10. excision of the iris | J. Ophthalmology |
| 11. iris softening | K. Ophthalmic |

8) Match the Medical terms

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ear surgical repair. | A. Otology |
| 2. pus flow from the ear. | B. Otoplasty |
| 3. pain in the ear. | C. Audiogram |
| 4. inflammation of the ear. | D. Audiometer |
| 5. hardening of the ear. | E. Otalgia |
| 6. study of the ear. | F. Otitis |
| 7. record of hearing. | G. Otosclerosis |
| 8. instrument to measure hearing. | H. Audiology. |
| 9. study of hearing. | I. Otopyorrhea |

9) Define the following

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Cornea | A. dacry/o |
| 2. Tear | B. Uve/o |
| 3. Vascular | C. aque/o |
| 4. Glassy | D. phot/o |
| 5. double | E. kerat/o |
| 6. Water | F. vitr/o |
| 7. Light | G. dipl/o |
| 8. to turn | H. -tropia |
| 9. Vision | I. -opia |
| 10. Hearing | J. -cuisis |

10) Define the following

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. salping/o | A. Dull or dim |
| 2. presby/o | B. Eardrum |
| 3. ambly/o | C. Old age |
| 4. aur/o | D. Ear |
| 5. staped/o | E. Eustachian tube |
| 6. myring/o | F. Stapes |

11) Match

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Amblyopia | A. Measure movement of eardrum |
| 2. Diplopia | B. Auditory tube |
| 3. Miotic | C. Inner ear |
| 4. Tinnitus | D. Double vision |
| 5. Tympanometry | E. Constrict pupil |
| 6. Eustachian tube | F. Ringing in the ear |
| 7. Labyrinth | G. Middle ear infection |
| 8. Otitis media | H. Dull/dim vision |

12) Match

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Myringotomy | A. removal of stapes bone |
| 2. Tympanoplasty | B. reconstruction of eardrum |
| 3. Otoplasty | C. surgical puncture of eardrum |
| 4. Stapedectomy | D. change size of pinna |

13) Match

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Emmetropia | conjunctivitis | Tonometry | Chalazion |
| Hordeolum | cataract | entropion | myopia |
| Hyperopia | Exophthalmos | Ménière's disease | inner ear |
| Acoustic neuroma | Strabismus | presbycusis | |

1. Cheri is having a regular eye checkup. The pressure reading test that the physician will do to detect glaucoma is
2. Sara has developed a painful, hard mass/tumor on her eyelid. This is called
3. Carlos's ophthalmologist tells him that he has normal vision. This is called
4. Ana has been given an antibiotic eye ointment for pink eye. The medical term for this condition is
5. Roberto has developed a sty on the corner of his left eye. He has been told to treat it with hot compresses. This condition is called
6. Adrian is nearsighted and cannot read signs in the distance. This is called
7. Ivan is scheduled to have surgery to have the opaque lens of his right eye removed. This condition is a(n)
8. Lorenzo has an uncomfortable disorder in which his eyelashes are rubbing his cornea, due to inversion of his eyelid. This condition is called
9. Beth is farsighted and has difficulty reading textbooks. Her eyeglass correction will be for
10. Tina suffered from a lack of iodine in her diet and developed a thyroid problem. After her thyroid problem was corrected, she still had protruding eyeballs. This is called
11. Grace was told by her physician that her hearing loss was a part of the aging process. The term for this is
12. Judith has twin boys with crossed eyes that will require surgical correction. The medical term for this condition is
13. Warren was told that his dizziness may be caused by a problem in the _____.
14. Shantel is suffering from an abnormal condition of the inner ear, vertigo, and tinnitus. She may have.