

KNOWLEDGE CHECK

FOR

Introduction to Medical Terminology



MedCerts[™]

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Module 1 Introduction to Medical Terminology

1.10 Review Your Knowledge

Use the tables above as well as the list of **Commonly Used Adjectives, Prefixes, and Suffixes** in the Appendix to complete this section. You can check your answers against the [answer key below](#).

Matching Word Parts

Select the correct answer option and write it in the middle column.

	Meaning	Correct Answer	Answer Options
1.	gray	_____	leuk(o)-
2.	before	_____	brady-
3.	rectum	_____	inter-
4.	around	_____	-oma
5.	tumor	_____	pre-
6.	pain	_____	-malacia
7.	excessive	_____	erg(o)-
8.	between	_____	-algia
9.	feces	_____	peri-
10.	softening	_____	hyper-
11.	white	_____	bucc(o)-
12.	slow	_____	poli(o)-
13.	cheek	_____	proct(o)-
14.	work	_____	sterc(o)-
15.	formation	_____	-poiesis

True/False

Write "T" on the line if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. The word root of a medical term is the foundation of a word that gives it meaning. _____
2. A combining vowel is only used when the suffix begins with a vowel. _____
3. Word roots typically describe the part of the body or organ involved. _____
4. Prefixes are added to the end of the word root. _____
5. A medical term may have three parts — a prefix, the word root, and a suffix. _____
6. Suffixes are hardly ever related to specific disease conditions. _____
7. A suffix cannot change the meaning of a word root. _____
8. Prefixes usually indicate the location, time, number, or status. _____
9. "Home(o)-" is a combining form meaning " *same, like or alike.*" _____
10. Colposcopy is a visual examination of the vagina. _____
11. Sideropenia describes a lack of iron in the body. _____
12. Arthrodesis is a form of joint inflammation. _____
13. A discectomy is a (partial) removal of an intervertebral disc. _____
14. The term keratitis describes an inflammation of the skin. _____
15. "Emet(o)-" is a combining form meaning "*vomiting.*" _____

Definitions

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

1. The prefix “*epi-*” in the word *epigastric* means ____.
 - a) below
 - b) above
 - c) behind
 - d) in front of
2. The suffix “*-megaly*” in the word *cardiomegaly* means ____.
 - a) shrinking
 - b) pain
 - c) enlargement
 - d) inflammation
3. The suffix “*-malacia*” in the word *osteomalacia* means ____.
 - a) softening
 - b) hardening
 - c) discoloration
 - d) disease
4. The prefix “*dys-*” in the word *dyspnea* means ____.
 - a) normal, good
 - b) slow
 - c) too fast
 - d) abnormal, difficult
5. The word root “*erythr(o)-*” in the word *erythrocyte* means ____.
 - a) large
 - b) red
 - c) yellow
 - d) before
6. The prefix “*tachy-*” in the word *tachycardia* means ____.
 - a) excessive
 - b) galloping
 - c) missing
 - d) fast
7. The suffix “*-ptosis*” in the word *blepharoptosis* means ____.
 - a) abnormal hardening
 - b) abnormal protrusion
 - c) sagging or drooping
 - d) destruction
8. The combining form “*melan(o)-*” in the word *melanocyte* means ____.
 - a) white
 - b) red
 - c) blue
 - d) black
9. Inflammation of the bladder is called ____.
 - a) cystitis
 - b) cystosis
 - c) cystopathy
 - d) cystectomy

10. Drooping of an eyelid is also called ____.
- a) blepharopathy
 - b) oculoptosis
 - c) blepharoptosis
 - d) palpebrosis
11. Creation of an artificial opening of the large intestine is called ____.
- a) enterostomy
 - b) colostomy
 - c) colonoscopy
 - d) rectoscopy
12. The medical term meaning "between ribs" is ____.
- a) intracostal
 - b) supracostal
 - c) intercostal
 - d) hypocostal
13. The term ____ refers to a tumor of the fat tissue.
- a) adiposoma
 - b) leiomyoma
 - c) lipoma
 - d) leukoma
14. A specialist for the treatment of kidney disorder is called ____.
- a) keratologist
 - b) nephrologist
 - c) neurologist
 - d) lienologist
15. A tissue swelling caused by an obstruction of lymph flow is called ____.
- a) lymphosis
 - b) lymphopathy
 - c) lymphitis
 - d) lymphedema

Word Analysis

Divide each term into its component word parts and write these parts, in sequence, on the lines provided. (You may not need all the lines provided.)

1. **Poliomyelitis** is an inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

2. **Bradycardia** is a term applied to pathologically slow heartbeat.

3. The term **tonsillectomy** means surgical removal of the tonsils.

4. The term **arterionecrosis** describes tissue death of an artery or arteries.

5. The term **electrocardiogram** describes a recording of the heartbeat.

Word Building

Use the information provided to build new terms and write the terms on the line provided.

1. Inflammation [-itis] of the larynx [laryng(o)]. _____
2. Relating to [-a] aorta [aort(o)] and kidney [ren(o)]. _____
3. Cancer [carcin(o)] formation [-genesis] _____
4. A disorder [-pathy] of the tongue [gloss(o)]. _____
5. A softening [-malacia] of the brain [encephala(o)] _____
6. Relating [-a] to colon [col(o)] and rectum [rect(o)]. _____
7. Removal [-ectomy] of the gallbladder [cholecyst(o)] _____
8. A condition with stones [-lithiasis] in the kidney [nephro] _____

1.11 Test Your Knowledge

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. You can check your answers against the *answer key below*.

- Which word means “breakdown of muscle tissue”?
 - myocele
 - myorrhaphy
 - myotomy
 - myolysis
- The combining form meaning “blue” is _____.
 - cyan(o)
 - leuk(o)
 - poli(o)
 - eryth(o)
- An abnormally fast heartbeat is referred to as _____.
 - bradycardia
 - palpitation
 - tachycardia
 - stenosis
- The _____ is a modifier attached to the beginning of a root word, and the _____ is a modifier attached to the end of a word root.
 - prefix, suffix
 - suffix, prefix
 - suffix, combining form
 - prefix, combining form
- The suffix meaning “to rupture” is _____.
 - rrhage
 - rrhea
 - rrhexis
 - rrhaphy
- The prefix “dys-“ means _____.
 - a pathologic tissue change
 - good, benign, or harmless
 - bad, difficult, or painful
 - abnormal narrowing
- Which term means “death of bone tissue”?
 - osteoporosis
 - osteomyelitis
 - osteonecrosis
 - osteomalacia
- In the term myopathy, what does the suffix “-pathy” mean?
 - inflammation
 - disease
 - swelling
 - rupture

9. The medical term for higher than normal blood pressure is ____.
- hypotension
 - hypertension
 - hepatomegaly
 - tachycardia
10. Which term describes an inflammation of the stomach?
- gastralgia
 - gastrosis
 - gastritis
 - gastrectomy
11. The puncture of a vein for the purpose of drawing blood is called ____.
- vasotomy
 - phlebectomy
 - vasectomy
 - phlebotomy
12. The combining form meaning “new” is ____.
- dupl(o)-
 - myel(o)-
 - ne(o)-
 - non-
13. An inflammation of the stomach and the small intestine is called ____.
- enteropathy
 - gastrocolitis
 - gastroenteritis
 - enterocolitis
14. A ____ is a physician specializing in diagnosis and therapy of skin disorders.
- dermatologist
 - proctologist
 - neurologist
 - pulmonologist
15. The suffix denoting an instrument used to measure is ____.
- graph
 - scope
 - meter
 - tome
16. The prefix “tetra-“ means ____.
- three
 - death
 - fat
 - four
17. Which term means “inflammation of the pancreas”?
- pancreatitis
 - panmyelitis
 - hepatitis
 - pancreatosis

18. In the term metaplasia the suffix “-plasia” means ____.
- a. disorder
 - b. lack of
 - c. growth
 - d. rupture
19. The medical term for “hardening of a tissue” is ____.
- a. necrosis
 - b. hyperplasia
 - c. histiosis
 - d. sclerosis
20. Which suffix is used to describe “a sudden involuntary cramping or contraction”?
- a. -ism
 - b. -stenosis
 - c. -spasm
 - d. -stasis

Answer Key Review Your Knowledge

Matching Word Parts

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. poli(o)- | 2. pre- | 3. proct(o)- | 4. peri- | 5. -oma |
| 6. -algia | 7. hyper- | 8. inter- | 9. sterc(o)- | 10. -malacia |
| 11. leuk(o)- | 12. brady- | 13. bucc(o)- | 14. erg(o)- | 15. -poiesis |

True/False

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. T
11. T
12. F
13. T
14. F
15. T

Definitions

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. D | 9. A | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. C | 14. B | 15. D |

Word Analysis

1. Poli(o)-, myel(o)-, -itis
2. Brady-, cardi(o)-, -ia
3. Tonsill(o)-, -ectomy
4. Arteri(o)-, -necrosis
5. Electr(o)-, cardi(o)-, -gram

Word Building

1. Laryngitis
2. Aortorenal
3. Carcinogenesis
4. Glossopathy
5. Encephalomalacia
6. Colorectal
7. Cholecystectomy
8. Nephrolithiasis

Answer Key Test Your Knowledge

1. D

2. A

3. C

4. A

5. C

6. C

7. C

8. B

9. B

10. C

11. D

12. C

13. C

14. A

15. C

16. D

17. A

18. C

19. D

20. C