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Chapter 1

- 1. Which of the following represents the abbreviation for "as needed"?
- A. PRN
- B. IM
- C. ASA
- D. AMA
- 2. LOC is the abbreviation for what?
- A. level of consciousness
- B. hypertension
- C. treatment
- D. laceration
- 3. When the physician has ordered the medication "po", what does it mean?
- A. intravenously
- B. orally
- C. as needed.
- D. Three times a day
- 4. What does "tid" mean?
- A. twice a day
- B. three times a day
- C. four times a day
- D. every 12 hours
- 5. What is "npo"?
- A. is allergic to penicillin.
- B. may have nothing by mouth.
- C. is experiencing shortness of breath.
- D. has congestive heart failure.
- 6. Which of the following is meaning of prefix dys-?
- A. dental pain
- B. inflammation
- C. incision
- D. abnormal
- 7. _____ is the abbreviation for complete blood count.
- A. CDC
- B. CBC
- C. WBC
- D. AMI
- 8. The outer covering of the heart is called .
- A. pericardium
- B. endocarditis
- C. periosteum
- D. epicardium

Chapter 2

- 9. The suffix -itis means what?
- A. dental pain
- B. inflammation
- C. incision
- D. abnormal

- 10. The combining form aer(o) means what? A. Starch B. Bacterial C. nipple D. Air 11. The combining form algio means what? A. Sweat B. Chyle C. Color D. Pain 12. The combining form necr (o) means what? A. Radiation B. Death C. Growth D. Pus 13. The combining form lith (o) means what? A. Stone B. Age C. Water D. Drugs 14. The combining form galact (o) means which of the following? A. Radiation B. Light C. Sky D. Milk 15. The combining form cyt (o) means which of the following? A. Cell B. Tumor C. cysts D. Calcium 16. The combining form erythr(o) means what? A. Blood B. White C. Red D. Joint 17. Which of the following is a meaning for cephal(o)? A. Wrist B. Head C. Cartilage D. Cell 18. Which of the following definition matches with the combining form for crani(o)? A. Head B. Skull C. Rib D. Abdomen Chapter 3 19. Which of the following is the prefix for away from? A. a-B. ab-C. ad-
- 20. What is the prefix for without?
- A. a-

D. pro-

B. ab-

C. ad- D. anti-
21 is the prefix for against. A. ad- B. tachy- C. anti- D. ab-
22. Which of the following is the prefix for before? A. ante- B. pre- C. anti- D. pro-
23 is the prefix for toward. A. epi- B. ad- C. bi- D. ect(o)
24. The prefix for difficult is called what? A. ad- B. De- C. Brady- D. Dys-
25.Which of the following is the prefix for half? A. Bi- B. Intra- C. Hemi- D. Anti-
26. Which of the following is another name for a myocardial infarction? A. stroke B. heart attack C. CVA D. muscle pain
Chapter 4 27 is the suffix for pain. Aphobia Becto Calgia Ddynia
28. Which of the following is the suffix for hernia? Adynia Bmegaly Cpenia Dcele
29.Which of the following identifies the suffix for skin? Auria Bderma Cemic Dchole
30 is the suffix for killing. Acide Bcrine Citis Dpara

31 is the suffix for removing something. Astomy Btome Cectomy Ddynia
32 is the suffix for recording. Agraph Bgram Cscope Dgraphy
33. Which of the following is the suffix for swelling? Aema Bedema Cism Dectomy
34.Which of the following term describes hepatomegaly? A. around the colon B. ruptured gallbladder C. abnormal menses. D. enlarged liver.
Chapter 5 35.Which of the following system that secretes hormones? A. immune system B. cardiovascular system C. lymphatic system D. endocrine system
36.Which of the following system controls excretion of the waste? A. cardiovascular system B. blood system C. digestive system D. urinary system
37.The heart is located in the cavity. A. abdominal B. pelvic C. thoracic D. cranial
38 is the area just below the umbilical region. A. hypochondriac B. hypogastric C. epigastric D. thotacic
39.How the stomach is located to the large intestine? A. Superior B. Proximal C. Above D. Both A and C
40.Which of the following tissue covers the internal and external body surfaces? A. Epithelial B. Connective C. Tendon D. Cardiovascular
41 is the area above the stomach. A. epipelvic B. epigastric

C. hypochondriac D. hypogastric
42. Which of the following cavity is made by the spinal and cranial cavities? A. Ventral B. Dorsal C. Pelvic D. Cardiac
Chapter 6 43.Which of the following is the combining form for adip(o)? A. skin B. sweat C. fungus D. fatty
44.Which of the following is the combining form for myc(o)? A. Fungus B. Skin C. Sweat D. Hair
45 is an acute form of dermatitis. A. Urticarial B. Hives C. Candidiasis D. Eczema
46.Which of the following is occurs with necrosis? A. Tissue redness B. Tissue death C. Tissue inflammation D. Tissue infection
47.Which of the following is another term for pus? A. Exudate B. Pruritus C. Eczema D. Furuncle
48.Which of the following describes a polyp? A. A Small growth B. Small elevated mass C. A Mass that projects downwards D. Freckle
49.Which of the following is also known as Measles? A. Rosacea B. Rubeola C. Rubella D. Varicella
Chapter 7 50 is also called the lower jawbone. A. Maxillary B. Mandible C. Lacrimal D. Zygomatic arch
51.Which of the following is the main bone of the thigh? A. Humus B. Fibula C. Tibia

D. Femur

52.Which of the following connects bones? A. Tendon B. Ligament C. Cartilage D. Skin
53.Osteomyelitis is may be caused by which of the following? A. Inflammation B. Infection C. Arthritis D. Fever
54 is a type of musculoskeletal injury. A. orthotic B. sprain C. spur D. tumor
55.Which of the following means my(o)? A. Muscle B. Bone marrow C. Pelvis D. Blood
56.Which of the following means oste(o)? A. Skull B. Bone C. Knee D. Spine
Chapter 8 57.Which of the following means pyrogenic? A. causing fever B. causing virus C. causing inflammation D. causing pain
58 is the definition of the combining form gangli(o). A. Brain B. Ganglion C. Nerve D. Spinal cord
59 is the definition of the combining form mening(o). A. Brain B. Meninges C. Nerve D. Spine
60 is the definition of the combining form myel(o). A. Bone marrow B. Spine C. Nerve D. Muscle
61 is the definition of the combining form neur(o). A. Nucleus B. Cranium C. Nerve D. Nervous
62 is the definition of the combining form vag(o). A. Ventricle B. Vagus nerve

C. Spine D. Vein
63 is the definition of the combining form thalam(o). A. Thymus gland B. Eye C. Ventricle D. Thalamus
64.Which of the following means cerebell(o)? A. Cerebrum B. Cerebellum C. Brain D. Ventricle
65.What is the definition of dysphagia? A. fasting B. a tendency to overeat C. difficulty in swallowing D. the inability to swallow
Chapter 9 66.What is the definition of the combining form audi(o)? A. eyelid B. hearing C. earlobes D. cornea
67 is the definition of the combining form blephar(o). A. Cornea B. Ear C. Eyebrows D. Eyelid
68 is the definition of the combining form corne(o). A. Cochlea B. Cornea C. Conjunctiva D. Eardrums
69 is the definition of the combining form core(o). A. Pupil B. Cornea C. Cochlea D. Vision
70. What is the definition of the combining form conjunctiv(o)? A. Eyelid B. Ear canal C. Conjunctiva D. Cochlea
71. Which of the following is the definition of combining form ocul(o)? A. Eardrum B. Eye C. Hearing D. Wax
72 is the definition of the combining form nas(o). A. Nose B. Eardrum C. Sense of smell

D. Cornea

73 is the definition of the combining form dacry(o). A. Tears B. Hearing C. Eye D. Sweating
74. Which of the following is the definition of combining form lacrim(o)? A. Sweat B. Cornea C. Tears D. Lens
Chapter 10 75. Which of the following is the closest definition of combining form adren(o)? A. Trachea B. Adrenal glands C. Gland D. Thyroid
76 is the definition of the combining form gluc(o). A. Calcium B. Glycogen C. Glucose D. Pancreas
77 is the definition of the combining form glyc(o). A. Gland B. Glycogen C. Glucose D. Gastro
78 is the definition of the combining form gonad(o). A. Sex glands B. Adrenal gland C. Glucose D. Sugar
79. Which of the following is the closest definition of combining form pancreat(o)? A. Spleen B. Thyroid C. Liver D. Pancreas
80.A goiter is an enlargement of which of the following glands? A. Adrenal B. Pituitary C. Thyroid D. Sex
Chapter 11 81.Which of the following is called the fluid part of blood? A. Iron B. WBC C. RBC D. Plasma
82. Which of the following are the cells in blood that destroy foreign substances? A. Red blood cells B. Thrombocytes C. Leukocytes D. Neutrophils
83 is the closest definition of combining form "hemo". A. Red

B. White

- C. Blood D. Sweat 84. Which of the following is the closest definition of the combining form leuk(o)? A. Red B. White C. Blood D. Black 85. Which of the following is the closest definition of the combining form phag(o)? A. Pus B. White C. Blood D. eating 86. Which of the following is **another** term for blood clot? A. thrombocytosis B. thrombocyte C. thrombus D. thrombolytic is the destruction of red blood cells. A. Hematocrit B. Hemolysis C. Hemoglobin D. Hemogenesis Chapter 12 88. Which of the following describes the measurement of the force of blood surging against vessel walls? A. Blood pressure B. Systole C. Diastole D. Plaque 89. Which of the following monitors a 24-hour electrocardiogram? A. Arteriogram

- B. Holter monitoring
- C. Angioplasty
- D. Venography
- 90. Which of the following is a term for abnormally low blood pressure?
- A. Anemia
- B. Hypotension
- C. Hypertension
- D. Hypertensive
- 91. Which of the following is the contraction phase of blood pressure?
- A. Blood pressure
- B. Systole
- C. Diastole
- D. Relaxation
- 92. Which of the following is the closest definition of the combining form angio?
- A. Aorta
- B. Blood vessel
- C. Cholesterol
- D. Artery
- 93. Which of the following is the closest definition of the combining form thrombo?
- A. Blood clot
- B. Thyroid
- C. Vein
- D. Blood vessel

A. Blood vessel B. Artery C. Vein D. Blood clot
Chapter 13 95. Which of the following is the definition of disease-causing agents? A. Macrophages B. Lymphocytes C. Thrombocytes D. Pathogens
96 is the medical term for the removal of the spleen. A. Spleenetomy B. Splenectomy C. Spleenomegaly D. All of the above
97.HIV can be transmitted by which of the following? A. contaminated needles B. via sexual contact C. during birth D. all of these
Chapter 14 98 is the closest definition of the combining term or(o). A. Mouth B. Oxygen C. Pharynx D. Ears
99 is the closest definition of the combining term phon(o). A. Voice B. Mouth C. Air D. pharynx
100 is the closest definition of the combining term pneum(o). A. Voice B. Heart C. Air D. Ribs
101.Which of the following is the closest definition of spir(o)? A. Spinning B. Nose C. Breathing D. oxygen
102.Which of the following is the closest definition of steth(o)? A. Chest B. Heart C. Breathing D. Air
103.At what location does the trachea divides? A. diaphragm B. mediastinum C. alveolus D. bronchus

94. Which of the following is the closest definition of the combining form phlebo?

104.Which of the following occupies most of the thoracic cavity? A. heart B. diaphragm C. lungs D. collarbone
105 is called an abnormally fast breathing. A. bradypnea B. tachypnea C. hyperpnea D. hypoapnea
106. Which of the following is a term for an artificial opening in the trachea?A. TracheotomyB. TracheostomyC. TrachectomyD. Tracheoplasty
Chapter 15 107. A gastroscopy is a procedure for examining which of the following body part? A. liver B. spleen C. gallbladder D. stomach
108. Which of the following is the closest definition of the combining term bucc(o)? A. Cheek B. Eye C. Bile D. Liver
109. Which of the following is the closest definition of the combining term cec(o)? A. Cell B. Bile C. Cecum D. Cyst
110 is the closest definition of the combining form col(o). A. Cecum B. Colon C. Liver D. Color
111 is the closest definition of the combining form chol(e).A. GallbladderB. ColonC. BileD. Gallstone
112 is the closest definition of the combining form choleangi(o). A. Artery B. Bile C. Bile vessels D. Cholesterol
113 is the closest definition of the combining form cholecyst(o).A. GallbladderB. BileC. Bile vessels

D. Liver

114. Which of the following is the closest definition of combining form gloss(o)?A. TongueB. GlucoseC. SugarD. Pupil
115. Which of the following is the closest definition of combining form gluc(o)? A. Tongue B. Glucose C. Gland D. Glycogen
116 is the closest definition of the combining form hepat(o). A. Gallbladder B. Blood C. Liver D. Hair
117 is the closest definition of the combining form proct(o). A. Pancreas B. Appendix C. Anus D. Polyps
Chapter 16 118. Urine travels from the ureters to which of the following organs? A. kidney B. bladder C. cortex D. glomerulus
119. A renogram is used to study the function of which of the following organ? A. bladder B. kidney C. urethra D. ureter
120. Inflammation of the is called cystitis. A. cyst B. urethra C. ureter D. bladder
121. Which of the following is the normal pH range of urine? A. 1.3-4.6 B. 1.001-1.040 C. 5-9 D. 9-15
122. Which of the following is the definition of Hematuria?A. Blood in the urineB. Over urine productionC. Decreased urine productionD. Pus in urine
123. Which of the following describes Dysuria?A. Blood in the urineB. Painful urinationC. Lack of bladder controlD. Frequent urination
124. Which of the following is the definition of Oliguria? A. Small amount of urine

B. Painful urination

- C. Lack of bladder control
- D. Frequent urination

Chapter :	1	7
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- 125. Which of the following are female sex cells?
- A. ovaries
- B. gonads
- C. sperms
- D. gametes
- 126. _____ is the mature female egg cell.
- A. ova
- B. ovaries
- C. embryos
- D. All of the above
- 127. A Pap smear can detect which of the following cancer?
- A. ovarian
- B. cervical
- C. breast
- D. colon
- 128. Which of the following is/are considered as a sexually transmitted disease/s?
- A. gonorrhea
- B. syphilis
- C. chlamydia
- D. all of these
- 129. Which of the following produces the sperms?
- A. testes
- B. prostate
- C. epididymis
- D. vas deferens
- 130. Prostate cancer can be diagnosed by which of the following procedures?
- A. biopsy
- B. semen analysis.
- C. digital rectal exam
- D. None of the above