

Chapter 01-1: Introduction to Healthcare Terminology

Shiland: Mastering Healthcare Terminology, 5th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Alzheimer disease is an example of a(n):
- prefix.
 - word root.
 - eponym.
 - decodable term.

ANS: C REF: p. 4
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms

2. *Arthr/o* is an example of a:
- prefix.
 - word root.
 - suffix.
 - combining form.

ANS: D REF: p. 6
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

3. In the term *hypodermic*, the prefix is:
- hypo.
 - derm.
 - dermo.
 - ic.

ANS: A REF: p. 17
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

4. In the term *neonatology*, the suffix is:
- neo.
 - nat.
 - nato.
 - logy.

ANS: D REF: p. 15
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

5. A word root for “bone” is:
- osis
 - oste.
 - ophthalm.
 - opsy.

ANS: B REF: p. 22
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

6. The word component that refers to the stomach is:

- a. gastr/o.
- b. col/o.
- c. enter/o.
- d. path/o.

ANS: A REF: p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. The prefix *anti-* means:
- a. before.
 - b. after, behind.
 - c. near.
 - d. against.

ANS: D REF: p. 16 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

8. If a patient is being treated for hypothermia, he/she has abnormally:
- a. high body temperature.
 - b. low body temperature.
 - c. high blood pressure.
 - d. low blood pressure.

ANS: B REF: p. 10 | p. 17 | p. 21
OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. A patient who has a prenatal visit sees her practitioner:
- a. after the birth of her child.
 - b. before the birth of her child.
 - c. the time surrounding the birth of her child.
 - d. at the time of delivery.

ANS: B REF: p. 18 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. A patient has a surgical procedure described as an *arthrotomy*. You know that the joint:
- a. was incised.
 - b. was removed.
 - c. had a new opening made.
 - d. was visually examined.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

11. A notation is made about an instrument to be ordered for the hospital. It makes a record of the electrical activity of the heart. The instrument is called an:
- a. electrocardioscope.
 - b. electrocardiogram.
 - c. electrocardiograph.
 - d. electrocardiography.

ANS: C REF: p. 14

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. You are checking a report for errors and find that one of the procedures listed is misspelled. Which one is it?
- Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
 - Colostomy
 - Ileotomy
 - Ostetomy

ANS: D REF: p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

13. Neurology is a discipline that would most likely treat patients with disorders of the:
- nerves.
 - teeth.
 - stomach.
 - joints.

ANS: A REF: p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

14. An instrument used to cut bone is an:
- osteotome.
 - osteoscope.
 - osteotripter.
 - osteometer.

ANS: A REF: p. 14 | p. 22 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

15. A surgical repair of the external ear may be termed:
- otoplasty.
 - oculoplasty.
 - tympanoplasty.
 - trophoplasty.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

16. The study of disease is:
- pathology.
 - neonatology.
 - obstetrics.
 - biology.

ANS: A REF: p. 15 | p. 22
OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

17. An enlargement of the heart is:
- cardialgia.
 - cardiopathy.

- c. cardiorrhexis.
- d. cardiomegaly.

ANS: D REF: p. 11 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

18. A new opening of the small intestines is a(n):
- a. colostomy.
 - b. colotomy.
 - c. enterostomy.
 - d. enterotomy.

ANS: C REF: p. 13 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

19. A dermatosis would be a(n):
- a. abnormal condition of the skin.
 - b. examination of the skin.
 - c. discharge or flow from the skin.
 - d. instrument for cutting the skin.

ANS: A REF: p. 11 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

20. A patient has a hypertrophied scar. You recognize that this means the scar is:
- a. inflamed.
 - b. bleeding.
 - c. overdeveloped.
 - d. underdeveloped.

ANS: C REF: p. 17 | p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

21. As part of the operative procedure, the surgeon performs an enteroplasty. You know that she has ____ part of the intestines.
- a. enlarged
 - b. sutured
 - c. drained
 - d. repaired

ANS: D REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. In the term “periosteum,” you know that the suffix refers to:
- a. a structure.
 - b. surrounding.
 - c. bone.
 - d. through.

ANS: A REF: p. 9
OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

23. A biopsy is a(n) ____ of living tissue.
- disease process
 - inflammation
 - removal and microscopic viewing
 - bursting forth

ANS: C REF: p. 12

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

24. A patient with muscular dystrophy has ____ of the muscles.
- abnormal development
 - an incision
 - a visual examination
 - a new development

ANS: A REF: p. 17 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

25. Patients with food caught in their interdental spaces have pieces of food:
- within their teeth.
 - between their teeth.
 - under their teeth.
 - above their teeth.

ANS: B REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

26. Examining the term epidermis, you would expect that the word part *epi-* refers to a structure ____ the dermis.
- below
 - around
 - within
 - above

ANS: D REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

27. If you are told that “cutaneo” is a combining form for the skin, then *percutaneous* would refer to a term that describes something that is ____ the skin.
- under
 - through
 - surrounding
 - before

ANS: B REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

28. You have just heard a word that begins with an “n” sound, but you cannot find it in the dictionary under the letter “N.” What other letter combinations could you try?
- sn
 - tn

- c. pn
- d. an

ANS: C REF: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

29. One of your professors is using a term that sounds like it starts with a “z,” but you have read every Z term in your dictionary, and it’s not there. You should try looking under the letter:
- a. Y.
 - b. X.
 - c. W.
 - d. S.

ANS: B REF: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

30. The professor dictated the terms that would be included on the next examination, but you didn’t recognize the one that started with a “t” sound. Later when reviewing your notes, you realize that it could have started with a(n):
- a. p.
 - b. s.
 - c. g.
 - d. n.

ANS: A REF: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

31. You are sure that you heard an “f” sound at the beginning of the term meaning a bone of the fingers or toes. After exhausting your possibilities in the F section of the dictionary, you realize that you could also try which letter combination?
- a. sh
 - b. ph
 - c. th
 - d. pt

ANS: B REF: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

32. The rules for combining a word root and a suffix that starts with a vowel dictate that you should:
- a. add a combining vowel before the suffix.
 - b. directly connect the word root and suffix.
 - c. reverse the suffix and word root so the suffix comes first.
 - d. add another word root to join the suffix and initial word root.

ANS: B REF: p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

33. The rule for the order of joining word roots at the beginning of a term is:
- a. put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels, regardless of whether the initial letter is a consonant or a vowel.
 - b. put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels only if the initial letter is a

vowel.

- c. put them in order of the directionality of the body system and add combining vowels between each word root, regardless of whether the initial letter starts with a consonant or a vowel.
- d. put them in order of the directionality of the body system and add combining vowels between the word roots only if the initial letter is a consonant.

ANS: C REF: p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

34. Most medical terms are from which two languages?
- a. Spanish, English
 - b. English, Latin
 - c. English, Greek
 - d. Greek, Latin

ANS: D REF: p. 2 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

35. Which is spelled correctly?
- a. gastrotomy
 - b. gastroectomy
 - c. gastrescopy
 - d. gastroistis

ANS: A REF: p. 7 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

36. The plural of vertebra is:
- a. vertebri.
 - b. vertebas.
 - c. vertebus.
 - d. vertebrae.

ANS: D REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

37. The plural of diagnosis is:
- a. diagnoses.
 - b. diagnosi.
 - c. diagnosises.
 - d. diagnosae.

ANS: A REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

38. The plural of phalanx is:
- a. phalangi.
 - b. phalanxae.
 - c. phalanges.
 - d. phalangus.

ANS: C REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

39. What is the singular of thrombi?
- a. thromba
 - b. thrombus
 - c. thrombis
 - d. thromba

ANS: B REF: p. 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

40. What is the singular of septa?
- a. septus
 - b. septi
 - c. septae
 - d. septum

ANS: D REF: p. 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

41. What is the singular of prognoses?
- a. prognosum
 - b. prognosis
 - c. prognosa
 - d. prognose

ANS: B REF: p. 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

42. What is the singular of larynges?
- a. larynx
 - b. larynge
 - c. larynis
 - d. laryna

ANS: A REF: p. 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

43. What is the plural of digitus?
- a. digites
 - b. digities
 - c. digitusi
 - d. digiti

ANS: D REF: p. 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

44. Which is a diagnostic sign?
- a. fever
 - b. pain
 - c. dizziness
 - d. itching

ANS: A REF: p. 3
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

45. What type of diagnosis begins abruptly and severely?
- sign
 - symptom
 - acute
 - chronic

ANS: C REF: p. 3
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

46. A patient is treated for kidney stones with a machine called a *lithotripter*. Its function is to _____ stones.
- crush
 - incise
 - view
 - record

ANS: A REF: p. 14
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

47. The study and treatment of the eye is:
- ophthalmology.
 - oncology.
 - otology.
 - odontology.

ANS: A REF: p. 15 | p. 22
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties

48. One of the terms used to describe a patient's healthy condition starts with a "u" sound. You can't find it in the U listings, so you check under which spelling?
- ou
 - au
 - eu
 - yu

ANS: C REF: p. 21
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

49. Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?
- cardiomegaly
 - enteritis
 - ophthalmology
 - yu

ANS: B REF: p. 10
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

50. An antibacterial agent:
- produces bacteria.
 - is against bacteria.

- c. surrounds bacteria.
- d. is without bacteria.

ANS: B REF: p. 16 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

51. A patient with an enteropathy has a(n) _____ of the intestines.
- a. disease
 - b. surgical repair
 - c. suture
 - d. enlargement

ANS: A REF: p. 11 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

52. The *o* in the term *thermometer* is a:
- a. prefix.
 - b. word root.
 - c. combining form.
 - d. combining vowel.

ANS: D REF: p. 3 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

53. Which of the following is an eponym?
- a. ng
 - b. Alzheimer disease
 - c. cataract
 - d. +

ANS: B REF: p. 4 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

54. Which of the following is an acronym?
- a. IM
 - b. C2
 - c. ng
 - d. TURP

ANS: D REF: p. 4 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Abbreviations

55. A patient reports, "I can't sleep, my throat is sore, my muscles ache, and my fever is 102.4° F." Which is considered a sign?
- a. "can't sleep"
 - b. sore throat
 - c. muscle aches
 - d. 102.4° F fever

ANS: D REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

56. The patient reports that her breathing difficulties of the last few years have been getting progressively worse. After testing, her disease is diagnosed as one that she will most likely have for the next several years. Her disease is considered to be:
- acute.
 - chronic.
 - therapeutic.
 - CABG.

ANS: B REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

57. "Intra-" has a similar meaning to:
- infra-.
 - inter-.
 - peri-.
 - endo-.

ANS: D REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

58. The opposite of "hyper-" is:
- anti-.
 - hypo-.
 - epi-.
 - pre-.

ANS: B REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

59. Which of the following means below or deficient?
- dys-
 - hypo-
 - trans-
 - post-

ANS: B REF: pp. 17-18 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

60. The plural of pleura is:
- pleurae.
 - pleuri.
 - pleurus.
 - pleures.

ANS: A REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

61. Which of the following suffixes indicates a therapeutic intervention?
- megaly
 - rrhea
 - tripsy
 - itis

ANS: C REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

62. The basketball player was back for yet another visual examination of his knee joint. He was there for an:
- a. arthrotomy.
 - b. arthroscopy.
 - c. arthrotome.
 - d. arthroscope.

ANS: B REF: p. 12 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

63. A patient scheduled for a gastrectomy was having a(n) _____ of his stomach.
- a. visual examination
 - b. incision
 - c. excision
 - d. enlargement

ANS: C REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

64. A patient scheduled for a procedure to visualize the interior of a body cavity is having a(n):
- a. endoscopy.
 - b. biopsy.
 - c. pathology.
 - d. CABG.

ANS: A REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

65. An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure to _____ organs.
- a. remove
 - b. view
 - c. join
 - d. incise

ANS: B REF: p. 12 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Abbreviations

66. Which of the following is misspelled?
- a. hematology
 - b. ophthalmology
 - c. otorhinolaryngology
 - d. neurology

ANS: B REF: p. 22 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

67. A patient with rhinitis has an inflammation of his:
- a. nose.
 - b. ear.
 - c. throat.

d. voice box.

ANS: A REF: p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

68. The branch of medicine that deals with the study of the heart is:
- a. oncology.
 - b. hematology.
 - c. cardiology.
 - d. pathology.

ANS: C REF: p. 22 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

69. A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n):
- a. hematologist.
 - b. geriatrician.
 - c. anesthesiologist.
 - d. cardiologist.

ANS: D REF: p. 22 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

70. The singular of bacteria is:
- a. bacterius.
 - b. bacterus.
 - c. bacterium.
 - d. bacteri.

ANS: C REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

71. The plural of psychotherapy is:
- a. pyschotherapies.
 - b. psychotherapys.
 - c. psychotherapyes.
 - d. psychotherapies.

ANS: D REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

72. A patient whose muscles have atrophied shows:
- a. excessive muscle development.
 - b. abnormal muscle development.
 - c. a lack of muscle development.
 - d. painful muscle development.

ANS: C REF: p. 16 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

73. An intraaortic balloon pump is placed _____ the aorta.
- a. within
 - b. outside

- c. surrounding
- d. below

ANS: A REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

74. A child has otorrhea. Knowing that *-rrhea* means a discharge, you know that he has a:
- a. discharge from his eye.
 - b. discharge from his nose.
 - c. discharge from his ear.
 - d. tumor of his eye.

ANS: C REF: p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

75. *Epi-*, *endo-*, and *pre-* are examples of:
- a. prefixes.
 - b. word roots.
 - c. combining forms.
 - d. suffixes.

ANS: A REF: pp. 16-17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

76. An incision into the stomach is called a:
- a. gastroscopy.
 - b. gastrotomy.
 - c. gastrectomy.
 - d. gastrotome.

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

77. The study of a newborn baby is:
- a. obstetrics.
 - b. neonatology.
 - c. fetology.
 - d. gynecology.

ANS: B REF: p. 15 | p. 22 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

78. The branch of medicine that deals with treatment of the mind is:
- a. geriatrics.
 - b. psychiatry.
 - c. immunology.
 - d. anesthesiology.

ANS: B REF: p. 15 | p. 22 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Chapter 01-2: Introduction to Healthcare Terminology

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The term *biopsy* is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 12 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

2. The term *thermometer* is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: C REF: p. 14 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. The term *gastritis* is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 10 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. The term *osteoarthritis* is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 10 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. The term *arthroplasty* is an example of a(n):
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

6. The term *CABG* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 4 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Abbreviations

7. The term *psychiatrist* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: D REF: p. 15 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

8. The term *hepatitis* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 10 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. The term *gastrectomy* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. The term *osteotomy* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

11. The term *cardiology* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: E REF: p. 15 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. The term *appendectomy* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

13. The term *arthroscopy* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 12 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

14. The term *ophthalmalgia* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 11 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

15. The term *cardiomegaly* is an example of a(n):
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 11 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

16. The term *hypothermia* is an example of a(n):

- a. diagnosis/condition.
- b. procedure.
- c. instrument.
- d. specialist.
- e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 10 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

17. The term *endoscope* is an example of a(n):
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: C REF: p. 14 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

18. The term *osteotome* is an example of a(n):
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: C REF: p. 14 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

19. The term *lithotripter* is an example of a(n):
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: C REF: p. 14 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

20. The term *colitis* is an example of a(n):
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 10 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

21. The term *dermatosis* is an example of a(n):
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.

- c. instrument.
- d. specialist.
- e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 11 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. The term *hysterectomy* is an example of a(n):
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

23. The term *neonatologist* is an example of a(n):
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: D REF: p. 15 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

TRUE/FALSE

1. Most healthcare terms are derived from Greek and Latin.

ANS: T REF: p. 2 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

2. The word root *hyster* means “female.”

ANS: F REF: p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. Eponyms are terms named after the person who first identified the condition or devised the object bearing its name.

ANS: T REF: p. 4 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

4. “C2” is an example of an acronym.

ANS: F REF: p. 4 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Abbreviations

5. In the term *hysterectomy*, the suffix means “removal.”

ANS: T REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

6. Asthma is an example of a decodable term.

ANS: F REF: p. 3 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

7. *Troph/o* is an example of a suffix.

ANS: F REF: p. 3 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

8. The suffix *-opsy* means “process of viewing.”

ANS: T REF: p. 12 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. The symbol for female is ♀.

ANS: T REF: p. 4 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

10. The plural of *vertebra* is *vertebri*.

ANS: F REF: p. 20
OBJ: Pronounce/Spell | Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

11. The plural of *digitus* is *digiti*.

ANS: T REF: p. 20
OBJ: Pronounce/Spell | Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. The plural of *diagnosis* is *diagnosies*.

ANS: F REF: p. 20
OBJ: Pronounce/Spell | Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

13. Pain and itching are examples of symptoms.

ANS: T REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

14. A fever or rash is an example of a symptom.

ANS: F REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

15. A prognosis is a prediction of the probable outcome of a disease.

ANS: T REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

16. An acute diagnosis is one that begins slowly and lasts a long time.

ANS: F REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

17. A thermometer is an example of an instrument.

ANS: T REF: p. 14 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

18. A medical term that ends with *-tome* denotes an instrument to measure.

ANS: F REF: p. 14 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

19. The prefix *per-* means “around, surrounding.”

ANS: F REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

COMPLETION

1. A suffix that means “inflammation” is _____.

ANS: -itis

REF: p. 10 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

2. A prefix that means “excessive or above” is _____.

ANS: hyper-

REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. Most medical terms are derived from Greek and _____.

ANS: Latin

REF: p. 2 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

4. A word root plus a combining vowel is called a(n) _____.

ANS: combining form

REF: p. 3 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. Which word part comes at the end of some terms? _____

ANS: suffix

REF: p. 3 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

6. Which word part comes before a word root and gives more information about the term described by the word root and suffix? _____

ANS: prefix

REF: p. 3 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. The prefix that means “forward, in front of, before” is _____.

ANS: ante-

REF: p. 16 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

8. *Neo-* is a prefix meaning _____.

ANS: new

REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. Which word part is used to join a word root and a suffix beginning with a consonant?

ANS: combining vowel

REF: p. 3 | p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. The plural of fornix is _____.

ANS: fornices

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

11. The plural of vertebra is _____.

ANS: vertebrae

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

12. The singular of phalanges is _____.

ANS: phalanx

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

13. The singular of bacteria is _____.

ANS: bacterium

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

14. The plural of thrombus is _____.

ANS: thrombi

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

15. The plural of larynx is _____.

ANS: larynges

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

16. The singular of prognoses is _____.

ANS: prognosis

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

17. The singular of myocardia is _____.

ANS: myocardium

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

18. A(n) _____ diagnosis is one that begins abruptly and severely and ends after a short period of time.

ANS: acute

REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

19. A(n) _____ condition is one that develops slowly and lasts for a long time.

ANS: chronic

REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

20. The specialist in a branch of medicine that concentrates on the care, diagnosis, and treatment of the newborn is a _____.

ANS: neonatologist

REF: p. 15 | p. 22 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

21. The specialist in the branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of infants and children is a _____.

ANS: pediatrician

REF: p. 14 | p. 22 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. What is an inflammation of the liver? _____

ANS: hepatitis

REF: p. 10 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

23. What is a visual examination of the ear? _____

ANS: otoscopy

REF: p. 12 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

24. What is an inflammation of the colon/large intestine? _____

ANS: colitis

REF: p. 10 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

25. What is a surgical repair of the joint? _____

ANS: arthroplasty

REF: p. 13 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

26. What term pertains to on top of the stomach? _____

ANS: epigastric

REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

27. What is the term that means condition of being without a stomach? _____

ANS: agastria

REF: p. 10 | p. 16 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

28. What is an instrument to visually examine a joint? _____

ANS: arthroscope

REF: p. 14 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

29. What is the process of the study of the skin? _____

ANS: dermatology

REF: p. 15 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

30. What is inflammation of the skin? _____

ANS: dermatitis

REF: p. 10 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

31. What is enlargement of the heart? _____

ANS: cardiomegaly

REF: p. 11 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

32. What is a term pertaining to between the teeth? _____

ANS: interdental

REF: p. 17 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

33. What is someone called who specializes in newborns? _____

ANS: neonatologist

REF: p. 15 | p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

34. What is the term for a process without nourishment? _____

ANS: atrophy

REF: p. 16 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

35. What is inflammation surrounding a joint? _____

ANS: peri-arthritis

REF: p. 10 | p. 17 | p. 22

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

36. Removal of the uterus: _____

ANS: hysterectomy

REF: p. 13 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

37. Inflammation of the small intestine: _____

ANS: enteritis

REF: p. 10 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

38. Instrument to view the ear: _____

ANS: otoscope

REF: p. 14 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

39. Incision of the stomach: _____

ANS: gastrotomy

REF: p. 13 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

40. Instrument for visual examination of the eyes: _____

ANS: ophthalmoscope

REF: p. 14 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

41. Inflammation of the liver: _____

ANS: Hepatitis

REF: p. 10 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

42. Instrument to measure heat or temperature: _____

ANS: Thermometer

REF: p. 14 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

43. Surgical repair of a joint: _____

ANS: Arthroplasty

REF: p. 13 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

44. Study of the nervous system: _____

ANS: Neurology

REF: p. 15 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

45. A new opening of the large intestine: _____

ANS: Colostomy

REF: p. 13 | p. 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

MATCHING

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

- a. stomach
- b. joint, articulation
- c. disease
- d. through
- e. bone
- f. incision, cutting
- g. colon, large intestine
- h. forward, in front of, before
- i. birth, born
- j. removal, excision
- k. no, not, without
- l. process of recording
- m. surgical repair
- n. inflammation
- o. against

- p. process of viewing
- q. within
- r. uterus
- s. bad, difficult, painful, abnormal
- t. deficient, below, under

1. ante-
2. anti-
3. arthr/o
4. -tomy
5. col/o
6. dys-
7. -ectomy
8. endo-
9. a-
10. gastr/o
11. -graphy
12. hyster/o
13. -scopy
14. hypo-
15. -itis
16. nat/o
17. oste/o
18. path/o
19. per-
20. -plasty

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. ANS: H | REF: p. 16 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 2. ANS: O | REF: p. 16 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 3. ANS: B | REF: p. 22 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 4. ANS: F | REF: p. 13 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 5. ANS: G | REF: p. 22 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 6. ANS: S | REF: p. 17 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 7. ANS: J | REF: p. 13 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 8. ANS: Q | REF: p. 17 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 9. ANS: K | REF: p. 16 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 10. ANS: A | REF: p. 22 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 11. ANS: L | REF: p. 12 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |

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|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| 12. | ANS: R | REF: p. 22 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 13. | ANS: P | REF: p. 12 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 14. | ANS: T | REF: p. 17 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 15. | ANS: N | REF: p. 10 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 16. | ANS: I | REF: p. 22 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 17. | ANS: E | REF: p. 22 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 18. | ANS: C | REF: p. 22 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 19. | ANS: D | REF: p. 17 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |
| 20. | ANS: M | REF: p. 13 | OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | | |

Match each definition with the correct term below.

- a. Subjective indication of disease
 - b. Term named after person who first identified the condition or devised the object
 - c. Term that can be analyzed and defined
 - d. Word component that is the subject of a term
 - e. Pronounceable word from the initial letters of a healthcare term
 - f. A prediction of the probable outcome of a disease
 - g. Objective findings that can be seen or measured
 - h. Word component that appears before a word root
 - i. The disease or condition chosen after evaluating the patient's signs, symptoms, and history
 - j. Word root plus a combining vowel
 - k. Word component that appears at the end of a term
 - l. Term that cannot be divided into component parts
 - m. Condition that develops slowly and lasts a long time
 - n. Condition that develops abruptly and severely, and ends after a short period of time
 - o. A technique that is done to diagnose or treat a patient
21. Acronym
 22. acute
 23. Chronic
 24. Combining form
 25. Decodable term
 26. Diagnosis
 27. Eponym
 28. Nondecodable term
 29. Prefix
 30. Procedure
 31. Prognosis

- 32. Sign
- 33. Suffix
- 34. Symptom
- 35. Word root

21. ANS: E	REF: p. 4	OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
22. ANS: N	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
23. ANS: M	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
24. ANS: J	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
25. ANS: C	REF: pp. 2-3	OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
26. ANS: I	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
27. ANS: B	REF: p. 4	OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
28. ANS: L	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
29. ANS: H	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
30. ANS: O	REF: p. 12	OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
31. ANS: F	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
32. ANS: G	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
33. ANS: K	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
34. ANS: A	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		
35. ANS: D	REF: p. 3	OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Nondecodable Terms		