

Chapter 01-01: Introduction to Healthcare Terminology
Shiland: Medical Terminology and Anatomy for Coding, 4th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Alzheimer's disease is an example of a(n)
 - a. prefix.
 - b. word root.
 - c. eponym.
 - d. translatable term.

ANS: C

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: D

OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.

TOP: BUILDING TERMS

3. In the term *hypodermic*, the prefix is
 - a. hypo-.
 - b. derm-.
 - c. dermo-.
 - d. -ic.

ANS: A

OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.

TOP: BUILDING TERMS

4. In the term *neonatology*, the suffix is
 - a. neo-.
 - b. nat-.
 - c. nato-.
 - d. -logy.

ANS: D

OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.

TOP: BUILDING TERMS

5. A word root for **bone** is
 - a. osis.
 - b. oste.
 - c. ophthalm.
 - d. opsy.

ANS: B

OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.

TOP: BUILDING TERMS

6. The word component that refers to the stomach is

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: D

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE 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

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE 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

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: DERIVATION OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: DERIVATION OF HEALTHCARE 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

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: DERIVATION OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: D

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

14. An instrument used to cut bone is an
- a. osteotome.
 - b. osteoscope.
 - c. osteotripter.
 - d. osteometer.

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

15. Surgically forming the external ear may be termed
- a. otoplasty.
 - b. oculoplasty.
 - c. tympanoplasty.
 - d. trophoplasty.

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

16. The study of disease is
- a. pathology.
 - b. neonatology.
 - c. obstetrics.
 - d. biology.

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

17. An enlargement of the heart is
- cardialgia.
 - cardiopathy.
 - cardiorrhexis.
 - cardiomegaly.

ANS: D

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

18. Making a new opening of the small intestines is
- colostomy.
 - colotomy.
 - enterostomy.
 - enterotomy.

ANS: C

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: C

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

21. As part of the operative procedure, the surgeon performs an enteroplasty. You know that she has _____ part of the intestines.
- enlarged
 - sutured
 - drained
 - surgically formed

ANS: D

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

22. In the term **periosteum**, you know that the suffix refers to
- a structure.
 - surrounding.
 - bone.
 - through.

ANS: A OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS

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

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: B
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE 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
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE 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

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: B OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.

TOP: BUILDING TERMS

29. The rule for the order of joining word roots at the beginning of a term is
- put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels, regardless of whether the initial letter is a consonant or a vowel.
 - put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels only if the initial letter is a vowel.
 - 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.
 - 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 OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.

TOP: BUILDING TERMS

30. Most medical terms are from which two languages?
- Spanish, English
 - English, Latin
 - English, Greek
 - Greek, Latin

ANS: D OBJ: State the derivation of most healthcare terms.

TOP: DERIVATION OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

31. Which is spelled correctly?
- Gastrotomy
 - Gastroectomy
 - Gastrscopy
 - Gastroistis

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and

their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

32. The plural of **vertebra** is
- vertebri.
 - vertebras.
 - vertebrus.
 - vertebrae.

ANS: D OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

33. The plural of **diagnosis** is
- diagnoses.
 - diagnosi.
 - diagnosises.
 - diagnosae.

ANS: A OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

34. The plural of **phalanx** is
- phalangi.
 - phalanxae.
 - phalanges.
 - phalangus.

ANS: C OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

35. What is the singular of **thrombi**?
- Thromba
 - Thrombus
 - Thrombis
 - Thromba

ANS: B OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

36. What is the singular of **septa**?
- Septus
 - Septi
 - Septae
 - Septum

ANS: D OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

37. What is the singular of **prognoses**?
- Prognosum
 - Prognosis
 - Prognosa
 - Prognose

ANS: B OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

38. What is the singular of **larynges**?

- a. Larynx
- b. Larynge
- c. Larynis
- d. Laryna

ANS: A OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

39. What is the plural of **digitus**?

- a. Digites
- b. Digtities
- c. Digitusi
- d. Digiti

ANS: D OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

40. Which is a diagnostic sign?

- a. Fever
- b. Pain
- c. Dizziness
- d. Itching

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

41. What type of diagnosis begins abruptly and severely?

- a. Sign
- b. Symptom
- c. Acute
- d. Chronic

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

42. A patient is treated for kidney stones with a machine called a ***lithotripter***. Its function is to _____ stones.

- a. crush
- b. incise
- c. view
- d. record

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

43. The study and treatment of the eye is

- a. ophthalmology.
- b. oncology.
- c. otology.
- d. odontology.

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

44. Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?
- a. Cardiomegaly
 - b. Enteritis
 - c. Ophthalmology
 - d. Gastralgia

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

45. An antibacterial agent _____ bacteria.
- a. produces
 - b. is against
 - c. surrounds
 - d. is without

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: D

OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.

TOP: BUILDING TERMS

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

ANS: D

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

49. 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?
- Sleeplessness
 - Sore throat
 - Muscle aches
 - 102.4° F fever

ANS: D

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

50. 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

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

51. *Intra-* has a similar meaning to
- infra-*.
 - inter-*.
 - peri-*.
 - endo-*.

ANS: D

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

52. The opposite of *hyper-* is
- anti-*.
 - hypo-*.
 - epi-*.
 - pre-*.

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

53. Which of the following means below or under?
- Dys-
 - Hypo-
 - Trans-
 - Post-

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

54. The plural of pleura is
- pleurae.
 - pleuri.
 - pleurus.
 - pleures.

ANS: A OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

55. Which of the following suffixes indicates a procedure?
- megaly
 - rrhea
 - tripsy
 - itis

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

56. The basketball player was back for yet another procedure to view his knee joint. He was there for an
- arthrotomy.
 - arthroscopy.
 - arthrotome.
 - arthroscope.

ANS: B
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

57. A patient scheduled for a gastrectomy was having part or all of his stomach
- viewed.
 - cut.
 - cut out.
 - enlarged.

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.
TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

58. A patient scheduled for a procedure for viewing the interior of a body cavity is having a(n)
- endoscopy.
 - biopsy.
 - pathology.
 - CABG.

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and

their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

59. An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure for _____ organs.
- removing
 - viewing
 - joining
 - incising

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

60. Which of the following is misspelled?
- Hematology
 - Ophthalmology
 - Otorhinolaryngology
 - Neurology

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

61. A patient with arthritis has an inflammation of his
- joints.
 - ear.
 - throat.
 - voice box.

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

62. A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n)
- hematologist.
 - geriatrician.
 - anesthesiologist.
 - cardiologist.

ANS: D

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

63. The singular of bacteria is
- bacterius.
 - bacterus.
 - bacterium.
 - bacteri.

ANS: C

OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.

TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

64. The plural of psychotherapy is
- pyschotherapies.

- b. psychotherapys.
- c. psychotherapyes.
- d. psychotherapies.

ANS: D OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

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

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

66. An intraaortic balloon pump is placed _____ the aorta.
- a. within
 - b. outside
 - c. surrounding
 - d. below

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

67. 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
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS

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

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

70. The branch of medicine that deals with treatment of the mind is
- geriatrics.
 - psychiatry.
 - immunology.
 - anesthesiology.

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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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

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

5. The term **CABG** is an example of a(n)
 - a. diagnosis/condition.

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

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: E

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and

their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: C

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: C

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: C

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: A

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: B

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

COMPLETION

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

ANS: -itis

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: hyper-

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: combining form

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: ante-

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: new

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

6. The plural of fornix is _____.

ANS: fornices

OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

7. The singular of phalanges is _____.

ANS: phalanx

OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

8. The singular of bacteria is _____.

ANS: bacterium

OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

9. The plural of thrombus is _____.

ANS: thrombi

OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

10. The plural of larynx is _____.

ANS: larynges

OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

11. The singular of prognoses is _____.

ANS: prognosis

OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

12. The singular of myocardia is _____.

ANS: myocardium

OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

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

ANS: chronic

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: neonatologist

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

15. Inflammation of the small intestine is _____.

ANS: enteritis

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

16. Instrument to view the ear is a(n) _____.

ANS: otoscope

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

17. Cutting the stomach is termed _____.

ANS: gastrotomy

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

18. Instrument for viewing the eyes is a(n) _____.

ANS: ophthalmoscope

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

19. Inflammation of the liver is _____.

ANS: hepatitis

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

20. Instrument to measure heat or temperature is a(n) _____.

ANS: thermometer

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and

their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

21. Surgically forming a joint is called _____.

ANS: arthroplasty

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

22. Study of the nervous system is _____.

ANS: neurology

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

23. Making a new opening of the large intestine is called _____.

ANS: colostomy

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: Suffix

OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms. TOP: BUILDING TERMS

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

ANS: Prefix

OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms. TOP: BUILDING TERMS

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

ANS: Combining vowel

OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms. TOP: BUILDING TERMS

27. What is an inflammation of the tongue? _____

ANS: Glossitis

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

28. What is *viewing the ear*? _____

ANS: Otoscopy

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: Colitis

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: Epigastric

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

31. What is an instrument to view a joint? _____

ANS: Arthroscope

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: Dermatology

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

33. What is inflammation of the skin? _____

ANS: Dermatitis

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

34. What is enlargement of the heart? _____

ANS: Cardiomegaly

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

35. What is the term for a structure within the heart? _____

ANS: Endocardium

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and

their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

36. What is inflammation surrounding a joint? _____

ANS: Periarthritis

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings.

TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

MATCHING

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

- a. Stomach
 - b. Joint, articulation
 - c. Disease
 - d. Through
 - e. Bone
 - f. Colon, large intestine
 - g. Birth, born
 - h. No, not, without
 - i. Recording
 - j. Surgically forming
 - k. Against
 - l. Within
 - m. Uterus
 - n. Bad, difficult, painful, abnormal
 - o. Deficient, below, under
 - p. Heart
- 1. Anti-
 - 2. *Arthr/o*
 - 3. *Cardi/o*
 - 4. *Col/o*
 - 5. Dys-
 - 6. Endo-
 - 7. A-
 - 8. *Gastr/o*
 - 9. -graphy
 - 10. *Hyster/o*
 - 11. Hypo-
 - 12. *Nat/o*
 - 13. *Oste/o*
 - 14. *Path/o*
 - 15. Per-
 - 16. -plasty

- 1. ANS: K OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
- 2. ANS: B OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.

- TOP: BUILDING TERMS
3. ANS: P OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 4. ANS: F OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 5. ANS: N OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 6. ANS: L OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 7. ANS: H OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 8. ANS: A OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 9. ANS: I OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 10. ANS: M OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 11. ANS: O OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 12. ANS: G OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 13. ANS: E OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 14. ANS: C OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 15. ANS: D OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS
 16. ANS: J OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS

Match each definition with the correct term below.

- a. Subjective indication of disease
 - b. A condition that results from an injury or disease
 - 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. An outward demonstration or perception
 - g. A grouping of procedures
 - h. The disease or condition named after evaluating the patient's signs, symptoms, and history
 - i. Word component that appears at the end of a term
 - j. Term that cannot be divided into component parts
 - k. A technique that is performed to diagnose or treat a patient
17. Acronym
 18. Manifestation
 19. Classification
 20. Translatable term
 21. Diagnosis
 22. Nontranslatable term

23. Sequela
24. Symptom
25. Word root

17. ANS: E
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS
18. ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS
19. ANS: G
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS
20. ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS
21. ANS: H
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS
22. ANS: J
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS
23. ANS: B
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS
24. ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS
25. ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

TRUE/FALSE

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

ANS: T OBJ: State the derivation of most healthcare terms.
TOP: DERIVATION OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: T OBJ: State the derivation of most healthcare terms.
TOP: DERIVATION OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

4. C2 is an example of an acronym.

ANS: F OBJ: State the derivation of most healthcare terms.
TOP: DERIVATION OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: T
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

6. **Asthma** is an example of a translatable term.

ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: F OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS

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

ANS: T OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS

9. The symbol for female is ♀

ANS: T OBJ: Use the rules given to build and spell healthcare terms.
TOP: BUILDING TERMS

10. The plural of vertebra is vertebri.

ANS: F OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

11. The plural of digitus is digiti.

ANS: T OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

12. The plural of diagnosis is diagnosies.

ANS: F OBJ: Use the rules given to change singular terms to their plural forms.
TOP: SINGULAR/PLURAL RULES

13. Pain and itching are examples of symptoms.

ANS: T
OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: F

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: T

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: F

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: F

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS

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

ANS: F

OBJ: Recognize and recall an introductory word bank of prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms and their respective meanings. TOP: TYPES OF HEALTHCARE TERMS