

Chapter 1
Introduction to Medical Terminology

1) **Identify the prefixes/ word roots/ suffixes and give the meaning**

1. Adenoma.

- a. Aden/o = gland.
- b. -oma = tumor.
- c. Meaning =

3. Arthroscopy.

- a. Arthr/o =
- b. -scopy =
- c. Meaning =

5. Carcinoma.

- a. carcin/o =
- b. -oma =
- c. Meaning =

7. Incision

- a. in- =
- b. cis/o =
- c. -ion =
- d. Meaning =

9. Endocrine

- a. endo- =
- b. crin/o =
- c. Meaning =

11. Dermatitis

- a. dermat/o =
- b. -itis =
- c. Meaning =

13. Hematoma.

- a. hemat/o =
- b. -oma =
- c. Meaning =

14. Hemoglobin

- a. hem/o =
- b. -globin =
- c. Meaning =

17. Nephritis

- a. nephr/o =
- b. -itis =
- c. Meaning =

19. Hypodermic.

- a. hypo- =
- b. derm/o =
- c. -ic =
- d. Meaning =

2. Arthritis.

- a. arthr/o =
- b. -itis =
- c. Meaning =

4. Biopsy.

- a. bi/o =
- b. -opsy =
- c. Meaning =

6. Cephalic.

- a. cephal/o =
- b. -ic =
- c. Meaning =

8. Excision.

- a. ex- =
- b. cis/o =
- c. -ion =
- d. Meaning =

10. Cystoscopy

- a. cyst/o =
- b. -scopy =
- c. Meaning =

12. Gastrectomy

- a. gastr/o =
- b. -ectomy =
- c. Meaning =

15. Hepatitis

- a. hepat/o =
- b. -itis =
- c. Meaning =

16. Iatrogenic

- a. iatr/o =
- b. -genic =
- c. Meaning =.

18. Neurology

- a. neur/o =
- b. -logy
- c. Meaning =

20. Diagnosis

- a. dia- =
- b. gnos/o =
- c. -sis =
- d. Meaning =

21. Oncologist.

- a. onc/o =
- b. -ist =
- c. Meaning =

22. Ophthalmoscope.

- a. ophthalm/o = eye
- b. -scope =
- c. Meaning =

23. Osteitis.

- a. oste/o = bone
- b. -it is =
- c. Meaning =

27. Renal.

- a. ren/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

28. Rhinitis.

- a. Rhin/o =
- b. -it is =
- c. Meaning =

31. Osteoarthritis.

- a. oste/o =
- b. arthr/o =
- c. -it is =
- d. Meaning =

24. Pathologist.

- a. path/o
- b. -list =
- c. Meaning =

25. Pediatric.

- a. ped/o =
- b. -ic =
- c. Meaning =

26. Psychiatrist.

- a. psych/o =
- b. -ist =
- c. Meaning =

29. Sarcoma.

- a. sarc/o =
- b. -oma =
- c. Meaning =

30. Urology.

- a. ur/o =
- b. -ology =
- c. Meaning =

32. Electroencephalogram

- a. electr/o =
- b. encephal/o =
- c. -gram =
- d. Meaning =

2) Write the prefix for the following

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Within | A. Dys- |
| 2. Before = | B. Trans- |
| 3. Around = | C. Pre-/ante- |
| 4. New = | D. Peri- |
| 5. Painful = | E. Neo- |
| 6. Slow = | F. Brady- |
| 7. Across = | G. Intra-/Endo- |

3) Circle and define the prefix in the following terms

- 1. pseudocyesis
- 2. hypoglycemia
- 3. intercostal
- 4. eupnea
- 5. postoperative
- 6. monoplegia
- 7. subcutaneous
- 8. Hemiplegia
- 9. Pericardium
- 10. epigastric

4) Match the suffix with its meaning

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

5) Match the suffix with its meaning

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

6) Underline the suffix and give the meaning

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

7) Use a combining form and a suffix to form a medical term

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

8) Write the medical term using the suffix –ology

1. study of the stomach
2. study of blood
3. study of tumors
4. study of nerves
5. study of x-rays in diagnostic imaging
6. study of the eyes:
7. study of glands that secrete hormones

9) Give the meanings for the following suffixes.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. -algia | 18. -penia |
| 2. -cele | 19. -plasia |
| 3. -centesis | 20. -plasty |
| 4. -coccus | 21. -osis |
| 5. -cyte | 22. -sclerosis |
| 6. -ectomy | 23. -phobia |
| 7. -emia | 24. -stasis |
| 8. -genesis | 25. -ia |
| 9. -gram | 26. -um |
| 10. -graph | 27. -trophy |
| 11. -graphy | 28. -ule |
| 12. -lysis | 29. -stasis |
| 13. -malacia | 30. -stomy |
| 14. -megaly | 31. -oid |
| 15. -oma | 32. -tomy |
| 16. -opsy | 33. -genic |
| 17. -pathy | 34. ptosis |

10) Complete the medical term

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

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

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

12) Using the combining forms and suffixes, build the medical terms

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. amni/o | h. laryng/o |
| b. angi/o | i. mast/o |
| c. arthr/o | j. my/o |
| d. bronch/o | k. myel/o |
| e. carci/n/o | l. ot/o |
| f. cyst/o | m. rect/o |
| g. isch/o | n. thorac/o |

1. hernia of the urinary bladder.
2. pain of muscle.
3. process of producing cancer .
4. record (x-ray) of the spinal cord .
5. surgical puncture to remove fluid from the chest.
6. removal of the breast.
7. inflammation of the tubes leading from the windpipe to the lungs.
8. to hold back blood from cells.
9. process of recording (x-ray) blood vessels.
10. visual examination of joints .
11. resection of the voice box.
12. surgical procedure to remove fluid from the sac around the fetus.

13) Give the meaning of the following

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

14) Match the following

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------------|
| a) Oste/o | d) Radi/o | g) Sarc/o |
| b) Path/o | e) Ren/o | h) Sect/o |
| c) Psych/o | f) Rhin/o | i) Ur/o |
| 1. Kidney | 4. Nose | 7. Urinary tract |
| 2. Disease | 5. Flesh | 8. Bone |
| 3. To cut | 6. Mind | 9. X-ray |

15) Match the medical condition with the treating specialist

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| a) Gastroenterologist | d) Hematologist | g) Nephrologist |
| b) Oncologist | e) Gynecologist | h) Psychiatrist |
| c) Urologist | f) Neurologist | |
| 1. Ovarian cysts | 4. Anemia | 6. Renal failure |
| 2. Bipolar disorder | 5. Cerebrovascular
accident | 7. cystitis |
| 3. Breast cancer | | |

Chapter 2 Body Structure

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

1. Abdominal.

- a. abdomen/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

3. Anterior.

- a. anter/o =
- b. -ior =
- c. Meaning =

5. chondroma

- a. chondr/o =
- b. -oma =
- c. Meaning =

7. craniotomy

- a. crani/o =
- b. -tomy =
- c. Meaning =

9. Distal

- a. Dist/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

11. Histology

- a. hist/o =
- b. -logy =
- c. Meaning =

13. inguinal

- a. inguin/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

15. Chondrosarcoma

- a. chondr/o =
- b. sarc =
- c. -oma =
- d. Meaning =

17. Lateral

- a. later/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

19. posterior

- a. Poster/o =
- b. -ior =
- c. Meaning =

2. Adipose.

- a. adip/o =
- b. -ose =
- c. Meaning =

4. Cervical

- a. Cervic/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

6. Coccygeal

- a. coccyg/o =
- b. -eal =
- c. Meaning =

8. cytoplasm:

- a. cyt/o =
- b. -plasm =
- c. Meaning =

10. Dorsal

- a. dors/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

12. Iliac

- a. Ili/o =
- b. -ic =
- c. Meaning =

14. karyotype

- a. kary/o =
- b. -type =
- c. Meaning =

16. lumbosacral

- a. lumb/o =
- b. sacr/o =
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

18. medial

- a. medi/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

20. Proximal

- a. proxim/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

21. pelvic

- a. pelv/i =
- b. -ic =
- c. Meaning =

23. Sarcoma

- a. sarc/o =
- b. -oma =
- c. Meaning =

25. Thoracic

- a. thorac/o =
- b. -ic =
- c. Meaning =

27. umbilical

- a. umbilic/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

29. vertebral

- a. vertebr/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

31. epigastric

- a. epi- =
- b. gastr/o =
- c. -ic =
- d. Meaning =

33. Epigastric

- a. -epi =
- b. gaster/o =
- c. -ic =
- d. Meaning =

35. Intramuscular

- a. intra- =
- b. muscul/o =
- c. -ar =
- d. Meaning =

37. Postnasal

- a. post- =
- b. nas/o =
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

39. Substernal

- a. sub- =
- b. stern/o =
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

22. Sacral

- a. sacr/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

24. spinal

- a. spin/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

26. tracheal

- a. trache =
- b. -eal-
- c. Meaning =

28. ventral

- a. ventr/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

30. visceral

- a. víscera/o =
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

32. intervertebral disk

- a. inter- = between
- b. vertebr/o
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

34. Intervertebral

- a. Inter- =
- b. Vertebr/o =
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

36. Pericardium

- a. Peri- =
- b. Cardi/o =
- c. -um =
- d. Meaning =

38. Retrosternal

- a. Retro- =
- b. Stern/o =
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

40. Transurethral

- a. Trans- =
- b. Urethra/o =
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

41. periosteum

- a. peri- =
- b. oste/o =
- c. -um =
- d. Meaning =

43. retroperitoneal

- a. retro- =
- b. peritone/o
- c. -al =

45. suprapubic

- a. supra- =
- b. pub/o =
- c. -ic =
- d. Meaning =

47. retroflexion

- a. retro- =
- b. Flex/o =
- c. -ion =
- d. Meaning =

49. subcutaneous

- a. sub- =
- b. cutane/o =
- c. -ous =
- d. Meaning =

51. pseudocyst

- a. pseudo- =
- b. -cyst =
- c. Meaning =

42. Percutaneous

- a. Per- =
- b. Cutane/o =
- c. -ous =
- d. Meaning =

44. Peritonium

- a. Peritone/o
- b. -al =
- c. Meaning =

46. polyneuritis

- a. poly- =
- b. neur/o =
- c. -itis =
- d. Meaning =

48. transurethral

- a. Trans- =
- b. Urethr/o =
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

50. unilateral

- a. Uni- =
- b. Later/o =
- c. -al =
- d. Meaning =

52. tachypnea

- a. Tachy- =
- b. -pnea =
- c. Meaning =

2) Write the meaning of the following suffixes

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

3) Complete each term based on the meaning provided.

- 1. malignant tumor of flesh tissue
- 2. pertaining to the chest
- 3. picture of the chromosomes in the cell nucleus
- 4. pertaining to skin (surface) cell
- 5. pertaining to far from the beginning of a structure
- 6. on the surface of the body

4) Circle the correct term to complete the following sentences.

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

5) Use the correct prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms

1. pertaining to spinal cord
2. pertaining to the chest
3. pertaining to above
4. pertaining to the tail
5. pertaining to the side
6. pertaining to away from
7. pertaining to nerves
8. pertaining to the belly side
9. pertaining to the front
10. pertaining to the head

6) Match

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. Craniotomy | d. Mediastinoscopy | g. Arthroscopy |
| b. Thoracotomy | e. Tracheotomy | h. Peritoneoscopy |
| c. Discectomy | f. Laryngectomy | |
1. Emergency effort to remove foreign material from the windpipe
 2. Inspection and repair of torn cartilage in the knee
 3. Removal of a diseased or injured portion of the brain
 4. Inspection of lymph nodes in the region between the lungs
 5. Removal of a squamous cell carcinoma in the voice box
 6. Open heart surgery, or removal of lung tissue
 7. Inspection of abdominal organs and removal of diseased tissue
 8. Relief of symptoms from a bulging intervertebral disk

7) Match

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

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

8) Use the following in a sentence

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. dermatology | 5. nerves |
| 2. gastroenterology | 6. prone |
| 3. superior | 7. lateral |
| 4. dorsal | |

9) Complete the following terms, based on their meanings as given.

1. Normal thyroid function
2. painful breathing
3. instrument to visually examine within the body
4. pertaining to within the windpipe
5. blood condition of less than normal sugar
6. pertaining to between the ribs
7. pertaining to within a vein
8. pertaining to below the ribs
9. blood condition of excessive amount of sugar

10) Match the following terms with their meanings below.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Incision | d. Malaise | g. pancytopenia |
| b. Dialysis | e. Exophthalmos | |
| c. Diarrhea | f. Metastasis | |

1. vague feeling of bodily discomfort
2. spread of a cancerous tumor to a secondary organ or tissue
3. to cut into an organ or tissue
4. outward bulging of the eyeballs (proptosis)
5. watery discharge of wastes from the colon
6. deficiency of all blood cells
7. separation of wastes from the blood by using a machine that does the job of the kidney

Chapter 3 Integumentary System

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

1. Dermatologist

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

3. Dysplasia

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

5. Hyperkeratosis

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

7. Epidermal

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

9. Anhidrosis

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

11. Paronychia

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

13. Lipoma

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

15. Melanocyte

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

17. Seborrhea

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

2. Onycholysis

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

4. Leukoplakia

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

6. hypodermic

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

8. Subcutaneous

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

10. Histopathology

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

12. Erythrodermatitis

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

14. Adiposis

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

16. Xerosis

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

18. Xanthoma

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

2) Match the combining form with its meaning:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. fat. | A. melan/o |
| 2. black. | B. trich/o |
| 3. fungus. | C. erythr/o |
| 4. nail. | D. xer/o |
| 5. red. | E. rnyc/o |
| 6. hair. | F. seb/o |
| 7. dry. | G. onych/o |
| 8. Oil. | H. steat/o |

3) Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------|
| a. mole | e. crabs | i. scar |
| b. black and blue mark | f. cradle cap | j. wart |
| c. blackhead | g. head lice | |
| d. boil | h. hives | |

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. pediculosis capitis. | 6. nevus. |
| 2. cicatrix. | 7. furuncle. |
| 3. seborreic dermatitis. | 8. comedo. |
| 4. Urticaria. | 9. ecchymosis. |
| 5. Verruca. | 10. pediculosis pubis. |

4) Match the definition with the medical term

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

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

5) Give the Medical Term for the following

1. inflammation of the skin
2. any abnormal skin condition
3. surgical repair of the skin
4. a black tumor
5. an abnormal condition of the hair caused by a fungus
6. infection around the nail
7. nail eating (biting)

6) Match the definition with the medical term

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1) A pus-containing raised spot on the skin is called a | A. Polyp |
| 2) A small, flat, discolored area, such as a freckle, is called a | B. Macule |
| 3) A small tumor with a pedicle or stem is called | C. Pustule |

7) Match the definition with the medical term

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

8) Match the definition with the medical term

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1) surgical removal of wrinkled skin | A. Debridement |
| 2) instrument to cut thin slices of skin | B. Lipectomy |
| 3) surgical removal of fat | C. Dermatoplasty |
| 4) skin grafting | D. Rhytidectomy |
| 5) remove skin with brushes | E. Dermotome |
| 6) remove damaged skin | F. Dermabrasion |
| 7) thickened cicatrix | G. Leukoplakia |
| 8) large blisters: colored pigmentation of skin | H. Keloid |
| 9) sac of fluid and hair over sacral region | I. bullae |
| 10) increase growth of epidermal layer due to excess friction | J. Callus |

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

- 1) pertaining to under the skin
- 2) abnormal condition of lack of sweat
- 3) abnormal condition of dry, scaly skin
- 4) abnormal condition of fungus in the hair
- 5) removal of wrinkles

10) Give the meanings for the following combining forms.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1) melan/o | 7) trich/o |
| 2) xanth/o | 8) erythem/o |
| 3) myc/o | 9) albin/o |
| 4) onych/o | 10) hidr/o |
| 5) pil/o | 11) steat/o |
| 6) xer/o | 12) rhytid/o |

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

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Blackheads | A. seborrheic dermatitis |
| 2. warts | B. tinea pedis |
| 3. athlete's foot | C. comedones |
| 4. Dandruff | D. verrucae |
| 5. dry skin | A. Psoriasis |
| 6. Red, scaly patches. | B. Xeroderma |

Chapter 4 Musculoskeletal

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

1. **Acetabular.**
 - a. **R:** Acetabul/o = acetabulum
 - b. **S:** ar = pertaining to
 - c. **Definition:** pertaining to the acetabulum
2. **Achondroplasia.**
 - a. **P:** -a = no; not; without
 - b. **RF:** chondr/o = cartilage
 - c. **S:** plasia = development, formation, growth
 - d. **Definition:** defect in the formation of the cartilage at the epiphysis producing dwarfism.
3. Ankylosis.
4. Arthrotomy.
5. Arthralgia.
6. Arthrocentesis.
7. Arthrodesis.
8. Arthroscopy.
9. Bursitis.
10. Chondromalacia.
11. Condroma.
12. Condrosarcoma.
13. Craniotome.
14. Electromyography.
15. Electromyogram
16. Epiphysitis.
17. Fascietomy.
18. Fasciitis
19. Fasciorrhaphy
20. Fibromyalgia.
21. Gouty arthritis.
22. Hemarthrosis.
23. Hydrarthrosis.
24. Kyphoplasty.
25. Kyphosis.
26. Laminectomy.
27. Leiomyoam.
28. Leiomyofibroma
29. Leiomyosarcoma.
30. Lordosis.
31. Lumbodynia.
32. Metacarpectomy.
33. Metatarsalgia.
34. Myalgia.
35. Myocardial.
36. Myopathy.
37. Myositis.
38. Myoplasty
39. Myorrhaphy
40. Orthopedics.
41. Ostealgia.
42. Osteitis.
43. Osteoarthritis.
44. Osteodystrophy.
45. Osteogenesis.
46. Osteogenic sarcoma.
47. Osteomalacia.
48. Osteomyelitis.
49. Osteopenia.
50. Osteoplasty.
51. Osteoporosis.
52. Periarthritis.
53. Polyarthritis.
54. Polymyositis.
55. Rhabdomyoma.
56. Rhabdomyolysis
57. Rhabdomyosarcoma.
58. Scoliosis.
59. Subcostal.
60. Supraclavicular.
61. Tarsectomy.
62. Tenodynia
63. Tenomyopathy
64. Tendotomy
65. Tendinitis
66. Tenorrhaphy.

2) Provide the meaning to the following

1. Inflammation of a tendon.
2. Benign tumor of cartilage.
3. Malignant tumor of cartilage.
4. Incision of a joint.
5. Softening of cartilage.
6. Blood in a joint.
7. Inflammation of a sac of fluid near the joint.
8. Suture of a tendon.

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

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------|
| a. Extension. | d. Adduction. | g. Plantar flexion. |
| b. Rotation. | e. Pronation. | h. Abduction. |
| c. Flexion. | f. Dorsiflexion. | i. Supination. |

1. Movement away from the midline.
2. Turning the palm backward.
3. Turning the palm forward.
4. Straightening out a limb or joint.
5. Bending the foot downward.
6. Circular movement around an axis.
7. Bending a limb.
8. Movement toward the midline.
9. Bending of the foot upward.

4) Give the meanings of the following abnormal conditions.

1. Leiomyosarcoma.
2. Rhabdomyoma.
3. Polymyositis.
4. Fibromyalgia.

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

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| a. Chondr/o. | d. Cervic/o. | g. my/o. |
| b. Spondyl/o. | e. Arthr/o. | h. Cost/o. |
| c. Myel/o. | f. Thorac/o. | |

1. Cartilage.
2. Vertebra.
3. Bone marrow.
4. Neck.

Chapter 5 Cardiovascular System

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

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Angiography. | |
| a. R: Angi/o = blood vessel | |
| b. S: graphy = process of recording | |
| c. Definition: process of recording blood vessel | |
| 2. Angioplasty. | 31. Endocardial |
| 3. Angiorrhaphy | 32. Endovascular |
| 4. Angiospasm | 33. Hypercholesterol. |
| 5. Angiostenosis | 34. Hypoxia. |
| 6. Aortogram | 35. Interatrial |
| 7. Aortoplasty | 36. Interventricular |
| 8. Arteriogram | 37. Myocardial |
| 9. Arteriography. | 38. Pectoral. |
| 10. Arteriole | 39. Pericardiocentesis. |
| 11. Arteriorrhexis | 40. Phlebitis. |
| 12. Arteriosclerosis | 41. Phleborrhaphy |
| 13. Arteriostenosis. | 42. Phlebotomy. |
| 14. Atherectomy. | 43. Tachycardia |
| 15. Atherogenesis. | 44. Thrombolysis. |
| 16. Atheroma. | 45. Thrombophlebitis |
| 17. Atherosclerosis. | 46. Valvular |
| 18. Atherothrombosis | 47. Valvulitis |
| 19. Atrioventricular. | 48. Valvuloplasty. |
| 20. Brachial artery. | 49. Varicosis. |
| 21. Bradycardia | 50. Vascular. |
| 22. Cardioaortic | 51. Vasculopathy |
| 23. Cardiodynia | 52. Vasoconstriction. |
| 24. Cardiogenic shock. | 53. Vasodilation. |
| 25. Cardiomegaly | 54. Vasospasm |
| 26. Cardiomyopathy | 55. Venostomy |
| 27. Cardiorrhaphy | 56. Venotomy |
| 28. Cardiotoxic | 57. Ventricular |
| 29. Coronary arteries. | 58. Venule |
| 30. Cyanosis. | 59. Vintriculogram |

2) Match the combining form with the meaning given:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. pector/o | d. cardi/o | g. sphygm/o |
| b. phleb/o | e. arteri/o | h. ather/o |
| c. angi/o | f. thromb/o | |
| 1. Heart. | 4. Vein. | 7. Artery. |
| 2. Chest. | 5. Pulse. | 8. Vessel. |
| 3. Fatty paste. | 6. Clot. | |

3) Match the following terms with their meanings:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| a. Atherosclerosis. | e. Thrombus. | i. Claudication. |
| b. Infarct. | f. Constriction. | j. Arteriosclerosis. |
| c. Embolus. | g. Normotension. | k. Aneurysm. |
| d. Occlusion. | h. Angina. | |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Bulging of a vessel. | 6. Traveling clot that obstructs when it lodges. |
| 2. Stationary clot. | 7. Buildup of fat |
| 3. Cramp in leg muscle. | 8. A plugging. |
| 4. Normal blood pressure. | 9. Loss of blood flow. |
| 5. Hard, nonelastic condition. | |

4) Write the term that means the opposite of each of the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Vasoconstriction. | 4. Bradycardia. |
| 2. Coagulant. | 5. Diastole. |
| 3. Hypotension. | |

5) Match the following terms with their meanings below.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Aorta | d. Pulmonary artery. | g. Tricuspid valve. |
| b. Inferior vena cava | e. Capillary. | h. Superior vena cava |
| c. Mitral valve. | f. Pulmonary vein. | i. venule |

1. Valve that lies between the right atrium and the right ventricle.
2. Smallest blood vessel.
3. Carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart.
4. Largest artery in the body.
5. Brings oxygen-poor blood into the heart from the upper parts of the body.
6. Carries oxygen-poor blood to the lungs from the heart.
7. Valve that lies between the left atrium and the left ventricle.
8. Brings blood from the lower half of the body to the heart.
9. A small vein.

6) Complete the following terms using the given definitions.

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

7) Give the meanings of the following terms.

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

8) Match the following terms with their descriptions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Essential hypertension. | d. Secondary hypertension. |
| b. Auscultation. | e. Petechiae. |
| c. Claudication. | |

1. Small, pinpoint hemorrhages.
2. Listening with a stethoscope.
3. High blood pressure in arteries when the etiology is idiopathic.
4. High blood pressure related to kidney disease.
5. Pain, tension, and weakness in a limb after walking have begun.

9) Match the following terms with their meanings below.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. Atherectomy | c. Pericardiocentesis |
| b. Embolectomy | d. Valvotomy |

1. Incision of a heart valve.
2. Removal of a clot that has traveled into a blood vessel and suddenly caused occlusion.
3. Surgical puncture to remove fluid from the pericardial Space.
4. Removal of plaque from an artery.

Chapter 6
Blood and Lymph

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

1. Dyshematopoiesis
 - a. P: dys
 - b. CF: hemato
 - c. S: poiesis
 - d. Definition: difficult, or faulty/ blood/ formation
2. Anemia.
3. Erythroblastosis.
4. Hemolysis.
5. Immunotoxic.
6. Leukocytic.
7. Leukocytopenia.
8. Lymphadenitis.
9. Lymphangiogram.
10. Lymphoma.
11. Metastasis.
12. Myelodysplasia.
13. Reticulocyte.
14. Reticulocytosis.
15. Splenectomy.
16. Splenomegaly.
17. Splenorrhagia.
18. thymopathy

2) Match the combining form with the meaning below

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| a. phag/o | d. immun/o | g. hem/o |
| b. blast/o | e. chrom/o | h. plas/o |
| c. thromb/o | f. chyl/o | |

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. clot | 5. color |
| 2. eat or swallow | 6. Blood. |
| 3. juice | 7. safe |
| 4. formation | 8. germ or bud |

3) Match the following cells with their meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| a. Hematopoietic stem cell. | b. Platelet. | c. Erythrocyte. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|

1. Cells that help in making blood clot.
2. Cell in the bone marrow that gives rise to different types of blood cells.
3. Red blood cell.

4) What is the meaning of the following terms?

1. Coagulation.
2. Erythroblast.
3. Hemoglobin.

5) What is the medical term for the following descriptions?

1. The liquid portion of blood.
2. Orange-yellow pigment produced from hemoglobin when red blood cells are destroyed.
3. The non protein part of hemoglobin that has iron.

6) Provide answers for the following.

1. What is the Rh factor?
2. What is hemolysis?
3. A person with type A blood has ____ antigens and ____ antibodies in his or her blood.
4. A person with type B blood has ____ antigens and ____ antibodies in his or her blood.
5. A person with type O blood has ____ antigens and ____ antibodies in his or her blood.
6. A person with type AB blood has ____ antigens and ____ antibodies in his or her blood.
7. Can you transfuse blood from a type A donor into a type B recipient and Why?
8. Can you transfuse blood from a type AB donor into a type O recipient and Why?

7) Match the medical terms with their meanings as given below.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| a. Microcytosis. | c. Hemolysis. | e. Hematocrit. |
| b. Erythrocytopenia. | d. Poikilocytosis. | |

1. Decrease the number of red blood cells.
2. Destruction of red blood cells.
3. Small red blood cells.
4. Variation in size of red blood cells.
5. Separation of blood so that the percentage of red blood cells in relation to the volume of a blood sample is measured.

Chapter 7 Respiratory System

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

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Intranasal | 13. Phrenoptosis |
| 2. Alveolar | 14. Pleuritis |
| 3. Bronchiolectasis | 15. Pneumonic |
| 4. Bronchospasm | 16. pulmonology |
| 5. Hypercarbia | 17. Rhinorrhea |
| 6. Hypoxemia | 18. Spirogram |
| 7. Lobectomy | 19. Stethoscope |
| 8. Lryngostenosis | 20. Thoracocentesis |
| 9. Nasopharyngoscopy | 21. Thoracostomy |
| 10. Nasosinusitis | 22. Tonsillectomy |
| 11. Oronasal | 23. Tracheobronchitis |
| 12. Pectoral | 24. Tracheotomy |

2) Match the following medical terms with proper description.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| a. Bronchiectasis. | e. Tachypnea. | i. Bradypnea. |
| b. Spirometry. | f. Dyspnea. | j. Orthopnea. |
| c. Hypoventilation. | g. Eupnea. | k. Apnea. |
| d. Pneumoconiosis. | h. Thoracoplasty. | |

1. Lung condition caused by prolonged dust inhalation.
2. Dilation of bronchus.
3. Surgical repair of the chest.
4. Process of measuring breathing.
5. Deficient movement of air in and out of the lungs.
6. Normal breathing.
7. Slow breathing.
8. Difficulty breathing.
9. Inability to breathe except in an upright position.
10. Inability to breathe.
11. Fast breathing.

3) Match the following with the descriptions below

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| a. rhin/o. | d. phren/o. | g. thorac/o |
| b. laryng/o. | e. pneum/o. | |
| c. spir/o. | f. pharyng/o. | |
-
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Nose. | 4. Chest. | 7. Diaphragm. |
| 2. Air or lung. | 5. Voice box. | |
| 3. Throat. | 6. Breathing. | |

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

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| a. Thoracentesis. | e. Bronchoscope. | i. Laryngitis. |
| b. Pneumothorax. | f. Percussion. | j. Hemothorax. |
| c. Empyema. | g. Expectoration. | k. Hypoxia. |
| d. Auscultation. | h. Dysphonia. | l. emphysema |

1. Air in the pleural space.
2. Pus in the pleural space.
3. Blood in the pleural space.
4. Listening to sounds within the body.
5. Endoscope used to examine the airways.
6. Coughing up and spitting out material from the lungs.
7. To elicit sounds or vibrations by tapping.
8. Puncture for aspiration of the chest.
9. Hoarseness.
10. Inflammation of the voice box.
11. Deficient amount of oxygen in tissue cells.
12. Disease characterized by overexpansion of the alveoli with air.

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

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Epistaxis. | d. Stridor. | g. Hyperventilation. |
| b. Cystic fibrosis. | e. Tracheotomy. | |
| c. Atelectasis. | f. Asthma. | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nosebleed. | 5. Surgical creation of an opening in the trachea. |
| 2. Inherited condition of exocrine gland malfunction that causes mucus to obstruct the airways. | 6. Disease characterized by paroxysmal wheezing, dyspnea, and cough. |
| 3. Collapse of lung tissue. | 7. Excessive movement of air in and out of the lungs. |
| 4. High-pitched crowing sound that is a sign of obstruction in the upper airway. | |

6) Match the following with their descriptions below.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a. Alveoli. | c. Bronchioles. | e. Palatine tonsils. |
| b. Bronchi. | d. Epiglottis. | f. paranasal sinuses. |
-
1. Lid-like piece of cartilage that covers the voice box.
 2. Branches of the windpipe that lead into the lungs.
 3. Air-containing cavities in the bones around the nose.
 4. Air sacs of the lung.
 5. Smallest branches of bronchi.
 6. Collections of lymph tissue in the oropharynx.

7) Match the following terms with the description below.

- a. Laryngectomy.
- b. Nasopharyngitis.
- c. Glottis.
- d. Tracheal stenosis.

e. Anosmia

1. Lack of sense of smell.
2. Removal of the voice box.
3. Inflammation of the nose and throat.
4. Opening to the larynx.
5. Narrowing of the windpipe.

8) Match the following term with the description below

- a. Hypercapnia.
- b. Hemoptysis.
- c. Hypoxia.
- d. Pyothorax.
- e. Dysphonia.
- f. Hemothorax.

g. Epistaxis.

1. Excessive carbon dioxide in the blood.
2. Spitting up blood.
3. Deficiency of oxygen.
4. Condition of pus in the pleural cavity.
5. Hoarseness; voice impairment.
6. Blood in the pleural cavity.
7. Nosebleed.

Chapter 8
Digestive System

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. transabdominal | 15. hernioplasty |
| 2. sialolithotomy | 16. Biliary |
| 3. glossorrhaphy | 17. Gastroesophageal |
| 4. hematemesis | 18. Choledochotomy |
| 5. appendicitis | 19. Steatorrhea |
| 6. celiotomy | 20. dentalgia |
| 7. cholangiogram | 21. pylorospasm |
| 8. colonoscopy | 22. hepatotoxic |
| 9. Anorectal | 23. ileojejunitis |
| 10. enterocolitis | 24. peritoneocentesis |
| 11. orolingual | 25. buccogingival |
| 12. proctosigmoidoscopy | 26. perirectal |
| 13. laparoscope | 27. cholecystectomy |
| 14. dysphagia | |

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------|----------|
| 1. Abdomen | gastr/o | lapar/o | stomat/o |
| 2. Tongue | gloss/o | proct/o | gingiv/o |
| 3. Small intestine | col/o | appendic/o | enter/ |
| 4. Teeth | dent/i | chol/e | lingu/o |
| 5. stomach | lapar/o | stomat/o | gastr/o |
| 6. cheek | bucc/o | orlo | proct/o |
| 7. bile | col/o | celilo | cholle |
| 8. mouth | gastr/o | stomatlo | lapar/o |
| 9. liver | hepat/o | nephr/o | ren/o |
| 10. eat | phas/o | phaglo | gloss/o |
| 11. stone | scler/o | steat/o | lithlo |
| 12. rectum | an/o | proct/o | col/o |

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

1. inflammation of the stomach
2. loss of appetite
3. inability to swallow
4. rupture or protrusion of a part from its normal location
5. black tarry stool
6. belch
7. instrument used to examine the rectum
8. inflammation of the large intestine
9. portion of upper GI series x-ray used to examine the esophagus only
10. accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity
11. inflammation of the gallbladder
12. feces containing fat
13. presence of inflamed abnormal side pockets in gastrointestinal tract
14. peptic ulcer located in the stomach
15. enlargement of the liver
16. tongue-tie condition

5) Match the following terms:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. lower GI series | A. barium swallow |
| 2. icterus | B. mumps . |
| 3. peptic ulcer disease | C. jaundice |
| 4. upper GI series | D. pylori bacterial |
| 5. parotitis | E. barium enema |
1. i.

Chapter 9 Urinary System

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pericystitis. | 11. Ureterovesicostomy. |
| 2. Vesicoureteric. | 12. Glycorrhea. |
| 3. Transurethral. | 13. Meatotomy. |
| 4. Urogram. | 14. Pyelonephrosis. |
| 5. Urethrocystitis. | 15. Cystoscopy. |
| 6. Nephroptosis. | 16. Suprarenal. |
| 7. Polydipsia. | 17. Nephrolithiasis. |
| 8. Glomerulosclerosis. | 18. Ureterocele. |
| 9. Pyonephritis. | 19. Pyelography. |
| 10. Urology. | |

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

1. Inflammation of the kidney.
2. Incision in the kidney.
3. Suture of a kidney.
4. Removal of the kidney.
5. Incision into the kidney for the removal of stones.

3) Identify the medical term for the following.

1. Inflammation of the bladder.
2. Involuntary discharge of urine.
3. Bed wetting during sleep.
4. Dilation and pooling of urine in the kidney caused by obstruction of outflow of urine.
5. Inherited condition of multiple cysts that gradually form in the kidney in adult life.

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

1. Scanty urination.
2. Painful urination.
3. Presence of ketone bodies in the urine.
4. Presence of blood in the urine.
5. presence of pus (white cells infection) in the urine

5) Give the meanings of the following medical terms.

1. Urinary meatal stenosis.
2. Cystocele.
3. Pyelolithotomy.
4. Ureteroileostomy.
5. Urethrostenosis.
6. Vesicoureteral reflux.
7. Polydipsia.

6) Write the meaning of the following terms.

1. Nocturia.
2. Dysuria.
3. Oliguria.
4. Polyuria.
5. Anuria.
6. Pyuria.
7. Glycosuria.
8. Albuminuria.
9. Ketonuria.
10. Hematuria.
11. Bacteriuria.

7) Match the following terms with their meanings below.

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

8) Match the following procedures with their meanings below.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Excision of a kidney. | A. meatotomy. |
| 2. Incision of the urinary meatus for enlargement. | B. Nephrectomy. |
| 3. Crushing of stones. | C. Cystectomy. |
| 4. Removal of the urinary bladder. | D. lithotripsy |

Chapter 10 Reproductive System

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

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Anorchismn. | 20. Oligomenorrhea. |
| 2. Aspermia. | 21. Oligospermia. |
| 3. Balanitis. | 22. Oophorectomy. |
| 4. Colporrhaphy. | 23. Orchidectomy. |
| 5. Colposcopy. | 24. Ovariocentesis. |
| 6. Cystoprostatectomy. | 25. Ovigenesis. |
| 7. Dystocia. | 26. Pelvimeter. |
| 8. Endocervical. | 27. Polymastia. |
| 9. Epididymotomy. | 28. Prostatomegaly. |
| 10. Episiotomy. | 29. Salpingotomy. |
| 11. Gynecologist. | 30. Spermatocele. |
| 12. Hysterorrhexis. | 31. Testalgia. |
| 13. Hysterospasm. | 32. Tocolysis. |
| 14. Incision. | 33. Transvaginal. |
| 15. Lactorrhea. | 34. Uterotomy. |
| 16. Mammography. | 35. Vasectomy. |
| 17. Mammoplasty. | 36. Vasovasostomy. |
| 18. Menarche. | 37. Vulvitis. |
| 19. Metrorrhagia. | |

2) Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Metrorrhagia. | Dysmenorrhea. | Amenorrhea. |
| Menorrhagia. | Gynecomastia. | |

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

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

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

4) Match the following.

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

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

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

6) Match the following terms for structures or tissues with their meanings below.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| Amnion | clitoris | labia | placenta | areola |
| Endometrium | cervix | fallopian tubes | vagina | |

1. Inner lining of the uterus.
2. Area between the anus and the vagina in females.
3. Dark-pigmented area around the breast nipple.
4. Ducts through which the egg travels into the uterus from the ovary.
5. Organ of sensitive erectile tissue in females; anterior to urethral orifice.
6. Organ develops during pregnancy in the uterine wall and serves as a communication between maternal and fetal bloodstreams.
7. Lower, neck-like portion of the uterus.
8. Innermost membrane around the developing embryo.
9. Lips of the vulva.
10. Mucosal tube extending from the uterus to the exterior of the body.

7) Match the terms below with their descriptions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Human chorionic gonadotropin. | Follicle-stimulating hormone. |
| Luteinizing hormone. | Menarche. |

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

8) Match the following terms with their meanings below.

Lactogenesis.	Neonatology.	Vulvovaginitis.
Oxytocin.	Culdocentesis.	
Total hysterectomy.	Bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy.	

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

9) Give the meanings of the following symptoms.

1. Leukorrhea.
2. Galactorrhea.
3. Pyosalpinx.
4. Dyspareunia.
5. Menometrorrhagia.
6. Oligomenorrhea.

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

Abortion.	Meconium aspiration syndrome.
Apgar score.	Pelvimetry.
Fontanel.	Hydrocephalus.
Newborn respiratory distress syndrome	

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

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

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

Chapter 11 Endocrine System

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Parathyroid. | 10. Thyroptosis. |
| 2. Adenitis. | 11. Thyme. |
| 3. Euglycemia. | 12. Acromegaly. |
| 4. Thyrotoxicosis. | 13. Android. |
| 5. Polydipsia. | 14. Adrenotrophic. |
| 6. Hormonal. | 15. Pancreatogenic. |
| 7. Ketosis. | 16. Glycosuria. |
| 8. Polyuria. | 17. Dipsogenic. |
| 9. Endocrine. | |

2) Complete the medical term by writing the missing part.

1. Abnormally increased secretion.
2. Low blood sugar.
3. Condition resulting from hypersecretion of the adrenal cortex causing obesity, hyperglycemia, and weakness.
4. Decreased secretion.
5. High blood sugar.

3) Match the following:

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

4) Match the endocrine gland with its location.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------|
| Adrenal cortex. | Pancreas. | Testis. |
| Adrenal medulla. | Parathyroid. | Thyroid. |
| Ovary. | | |

1. Behind the stomach.
2. Posterior side of the thyroid gland.
3. Inner section of glands above each kidney.
4. In the scrotal sac.
5. Anterior to the trachea.
6. Outer section of gland above each kidney.
7. In the female pelvis.

5) Match the following hormones with their actions.

ADH.	Estrogen.	Insulin.
Epinephrine.	Testosterone	Thyroxin.
Parathyroid hormone.	Aldosterone.	Cortisol.

1. Sympathomimetic; raises heart rate and blood pressure
2. Promotes growth and maintenance of male sex characteristics.
3. Stimulates water reabsorption by kidney tubules; decreases urine output.
4. Increases metabolism in body cells.
5. Raises blood calcium.
6. Increases reabsorption of sodium by kidney tubules.
7. Increases blood sugar.
8. Helps transport glucose to cells; decreases blood sugar.
9. Develops and maintains female sex characteristics.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 12 Nervous System

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Anencephaly. | 22. Hyperalgesia. |
| 2. Acrophobia. | 23. Hyperesthesia. |
| 3. Akinetic. | 24. Hypnotic. |
| 4. Analgesia. | 25. Meningioma. |
| 5. Anencephaly. | 26. Meningocele. |
| 6. Anesthesia. | 27. Myelogram. |
| 7. Aphasia. | 28. meningomyelocele. |
| 8. Apraxia. | 29. narcolepsy. |
| 9. Ataxia. | 30. Neuralgia. |
| 10. Cephalgia. | 31. Neurasthenia. |
| 11. Cerebellopontine. | 32. Neuropathy. |
| 12. Craniotomy. | 33. Paraplegia. |
| 13. Dyskinesia. | 34. Paresthesia. |
| 14. Dyslexia. | 35. Poliomyelitis. |
| 15. Dysphasia. | 36. Quadriplegia. |
| 16. Dystaxia. | 37. radiculitis . |
| 17. epidural hematoma. | 38. radiculopathv. |
| 18. Gnosia. | 39. Syncopal. |
| 19. Hemiparesis. | 40. Thalamotomy. |
| 20. Hemiplegia. | 41. Vertebral. |
| 21. Hydrocephalic. | |

2) Match the medical term with the description below:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Spondylosyndesis | Hyperesthesia | Analgesia |
| Craniotomy | Dysphasia | Electroencephalogram |

1. record of electrical brain impulses.
2. spinal fusion.
3. excision of part of the skull.
4. increased sensations.
5. condition of difficulty speaking.
6. loss of sense of pain.

3) Match the combining form with its meaning:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. hypn/o | d. kinesi/o | g. top/o |
| b. myel/o | e. lex/o | h. somat/o |
| c. encephal/o | f. gnos/o | i. esthesi/o |
-
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. brain. | 4. body. | 7. place. |
| 2. movement. | 5. spinal cord. | 8. sleep. |
| 3. speech. | 6. sensation. | 9. knowing |

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

Paresthesia
Meningitis

Diskectomy
Parkinson disease

Coma
Spina bifida

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

5) Match the following with the medical term with their abbreviations:

Tonic-clonic

Absence

Syncope

Alzheimer disease

Clot

Lou Gehrig disease

Shingles

1. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
2. Herpes zoster.
3. Faint.
4. Grand mal.
5. Petit mal.
6. Cerebral thrombus.
7. Dementia.

6) Match the following with their meanings as given below.

a. Meninges.

c. Myelin sheath.

b. Cauda equine.

d. Cerebral cortex.

1. Three protective membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord.
2. Outer region of the largest part of the brain; composed of gray matter.
3. Collection of spinal nerves below the end of the spinal cord at the level of the second lumbar vertebra.
4. Fatty tissue that surrounds the axon of a nerve cell.

7) Match the following terms with their meanings below.

Dura mater.

Cerebrum.

Arachnoid membrane.

Ventricles of the brain.

Sympathetic nerves.

Central nervous system.

Cerebellum.

Peripheral nervous system.

1. Outermost meningeal layer surrounding the brain and spinal cord.
2. Brain and the spinal cord.
3. Nerves outside the brain and spinal cord; cranial, spinal, and autonomic nerves.
4. Middle meningeal membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

5. Autonomic nerves that influence body functions involuntarily in times of stress.
6. Posterior part of the brain that coordinates voluntary muscle movements.
7. Canals in the interior of the brain that are filled with CSF.
8. Largest part of the brain; controls voluntary muscle movement, vision, speech, hearing, thought, memory.

8) Match the following terms with the meanings.

Neurotransmitter.	Sensory nerves.	Subarachnoid space.
Motor nerves.	Pia mater.	

1. Innermost meningeal membrane.
2. Carry messages away from (efferent) the brain and spinal cord to muscles and glands.
3. Carry messages toward (afferent) the brain and spinal cord from receptors.
4. Contains cerebrospinal fluid.
5. Chemical that is released at the end of a nerve cell and stimulates or inhibits another cell (example: acetylcholine).

9) Match the medical term with the description below.

a. Poliomyelitis.	c. Radiculopathy.	d. Epidural hematoma.
b. Myelomeningocele		

1. Condition of absence of a brain.
2. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.
3. Disease of nerve roots (of spinal nerves).
4. Hernia of the spinal cord and meninges.

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

Aphasia	Narcolepsy	hyperesthesia
Dyslexia	Ataxia	motor apraxia

1. reading disorder
2. condition of no coordination
3. condition of increased sensation
4. seizure of sleep; uncontrollable compulsion to sleep
5. inability to speak
6. inability to perform a task

11) Match the following terms with their descriptions below.

Huntington disease.	Amyotrophic lateral	Bell palsy.
Myasthenia gravis.	Hydrocephalus.	Multiple sclerosis.

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

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

12) Match the term in Column I with the letter

Aura

attack

Palliative

Transient ischemic

Herpes zoster

Occlusion

1. Peculiar sensation experienced by patient before onset of seizure.
2. Interruption of blood supply to the cerebrum; mini-stroke.
3. Virus that causes chickenpox and shingles.
4. Relieving, but not curing.
5. Blockage.

Chapter 13 Special senses

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aphakia | 18. Scleromalacia |
| 2. Aqueous | 19. Vitrectomy |
| 3. Blepharoptosis | 20. Macrotia |
| 4. Conjunctivitis | 21. acoustic |
| 5. Corneal | 22. audiology |
| 6. Dacryolithiasis | 23. audiometry |
| 7. Hyperopia | 24. ceruminosis |
| 8. Iridotomy | 25. ceruminolysis |
| 9. Iritis | 26. hyperacusis |
| 10. Keratoplasty | 27. myringoplasty |
| 11. Lacrimal | 28. myringotomy |
| 12. Ocular | 29. otodynia |
| 13. Optometry | 30. otorrhea |
| 14. Phacolysis | 31. ototoxic |
| 15. Photophobia | 32. salpingoscope |
| 16. Presbyopia | 33. tympanocentesis |
| 17. Retinopathy | |

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

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

3) Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| a. presbycusis | d. otorrhea | g. audiologist |
| b. otalgia | e. otorrhagia | |
| c. cochlear implant | f. deafness | |

1. One who studies hearing impairments.
2. Bleeding from the ear.
3. Partial or complete hearing loss.
4. Hearing impairment of old age.
5. Discharge from the ear.
6. Auditor prosthetic.
7. Ear ache.

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

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

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

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

7) Match the following

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