

1.5 Quiz A

1) Select the abbreviation that would *not* appear in a history and physical examination report.

- A) ROS
- B) CC
- C) HIPAA
- D) HPI

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) ROS does appear in a history and physical examination report.
- B) CC does appear in a history and physical examination report.
- C) Correct!
- D) HPI does appear in a history and physical examination report.

2) The prefix that means after or behind is:

- A) poly-.
- B) post-.
- C) pre-.
- D) peri-.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Poly means many; much.
- B) Correct!
- C) Pre- means before; in front
- D) Peri- means around.

3) The surgeon performed a laryngectomy on the:

- A) skin.
- B) lungs.
- C) voice box.
- D) nose.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Laryng/o- does not mean skin.
- B) Laryng/o- does not mean lungs.
- C) Correct! Laryng/o- means larynx or voice box.
- D) Laryng/o- does not mean nose.

4) The word part sub- is a:

- A) root.
- B) suffix.
- C) prefix.
- D) combining form.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Sub- is not a root.
- B) Sub- is not a suffix.
- C) Correct!
- D) Sub- is not a combining form.

5) The study of word origins is:

- A) etymology.
- B) medicology.
- C) logistics.
- D) greekology.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) There is no such word.
- C) This does not pertain to word origins.
- D) There is no such word.

6) The combining form hepat/o- means:

- A) blood.
- B) liver.
- C) kidney.
- D) urine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Hepat/o- does not mean blood.
- B) Correct!
- C) Hepat/o- does not mean kidney.
- D) Hepat/o- does not mean urine.

7) The abbreviation CC means:

- A) clinical copy.
- B) central complaint.
- C) chief complaint.
- D) computerized copy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.
- B) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.

8) The word endotracheal means pertaining to within the:

- A) stomach.
- B) trachea.
- C) vein.
- D) blood vessel.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Trache/o- does not mean stomach.
- B) Correct!
- C) Trache/o- does not mean vein.
- D) Trache/o- does not mean blood vessel.

9) The medical word part that gives a medical word its meaning is the:

- A) prefix.
- B) suffix.
- C) hyphen.
- D) combining form.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix does not give the word its meaning.
- B) The suffix does not give the word its meaning.
- C) The hyphen is in the word part but not in the medical word.
- D) Correct!

10) Which of the following is an example of a combining form?

- A) intra-
- B) -ectomy
- C) ven/o-
- D) poly-

Answer: C

Explanation:

- D) Ven/o- is a combining form that means vein.
- A) Intra- is a prefix, not a combining form.
- B) This is a suffix, not a combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) Poly- is a prefix, not a combining form.

11) All of the following combining forms are related to structures located in the head or neck *except*:

- A) laryng/o-.
- B) nas/o-.
- C) psych/o-.
- D) hyster/o-.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Laryng/o- means larynx (voice box), which is located in the neck.
- B) Nas/o- means nose which is located in the head.
- C) Psych/o- means mind, which is located in the head.
- D) Correct!

12) The combining form cutane/o- means:

- A) connective tissue.
- B) medicine.
- C) skin.
- D) underneath.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Cutane/o- does not mean connective tissue.
- B) Cutane/o- does not mean medicine.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix sub- means underneath.

13) The combining form laryng/o- means:

- A) breast.
- B) larynx (voice box).
- C) abdomen.
- D) digestion.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Laryng/o- does not mean breast.
- B) Correct!
- C) Laryng/o- does not mean abdomen.
- D) Laryng/o- does not mean digestion.

14) The combining form psych/o- means:

- A) brain.
- B) head.
- C) mind.
- D) thinking.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Psych/o- does not mean brain.
- B) Psych/o- does not mean head.
- C) Correct!
- D) Psych/o- does not mean thinking.

15) A healthcare facility can release a patient's medical record information only to:

- A) an authorized healthcare provider.
- B) the patient's insurance company.
- C) a healthcare quality monitoring organization.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

16) A suffix:

- A) can be a single letter or a group of letters.
- B) can be placed anywhere in the medical word.
- C) must be a single letter.
- D) modifies the meaning of the prefix in the word.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) A suffix is only found at the end of a medical word.
- C) A suffix can be a single letter or a group of letters.
- D) A suffix does not modify the meaning of the prefix.

17) The suffix -ation means:

- A) a process; being or having.
- B) disease; suffering.
- C) inflammation of; infection of.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -pathy means disease; suffering.
- C) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
- D) The suffix -ation does not mean pertaining to.

18) The suffix -ism means:

- A) many; much.
- B) one who specializes in.
- C) process; disease from a specific cause.
- D) the study of.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- B) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -logy means the study of.

19) The suffix -osis means:

- A) condition; abnormal condition; process.
- B) process of breaking down or destroying.
- C) condition; state; thing.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

- B) The suffix -lysis means process of breaking down or destroying.
- C) The suffix -ia means condition; state; thing.
- D) The suffix -osis does not mean pertaining to.

20) The suffix -iatry means:

- A) one who specializes in.
- B) surgically created opening.
- C) medical treatment.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.
- B) The suffix -stomy means surgically created opening.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -iatry does not pertaining to.

21) Which of the following statements regarding prefixes is *true*?

- A) All medical words must contain at least one prefix.
- B) A medical word cannot contain more than one prefix.
- C) Not every medical word contains a prefix; it is an optional medical word part.
- D) Prefixes are found at the end of a medical word.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Some medical words do not contain a prefix.
- B) Some medical words contain two prefixes.
- C) Correct!
- D) Suffixes are found at the end of a medical word.

22) The prefix intra- means:

- A) before; in front of.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) between.
- D) within.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix pre- means before; in front of.
- B) Only suffixes have a definition of pertaining to.
- C) The prefix inter- means between.
- D) Correct!

23) The prefix hyper- means:

- A) above; more than normal.
- B) after; behind.
- C) below; deficient.
- D) many; much.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
- C) The prefix hypo- means below; deficient.
- D) The prefix poly- means many; much.

24) The prefix re- means:

- A) again and again.
- B) many; much.
- C) reversal of; without.
- D) across; through.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- C) The prefix de- means reversal of; without.
- D) The prefix trans- means across; through.

25) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?

- A) sub-, post-
- B) bi-, intra-
- C) anti-, poly-
- D) brady-, tachy-

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- D) Correct!

26) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen?

- A) -tomy, lapar/o-
- B) -ectomy, intestin/o-
- C) -scopy, gastr/o-
- D) -osis, spir/o-

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.
- C) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.
- D) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.

27) Which word means pertaining to the heart?

- A) cardive
- B) cardious
- C) cardiac
- D) cardiary

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is misspelled.
- B) This is misspelled.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is misspelled.

28) For a patient who is ready to be sent home from the hospital, the doctor dictates a DS. The abbreviation DS in this setting stands for:

- A) delirium seizures.
- B) dental surgery.
- C) dietary schedule.
- D) discharge summary.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of DS.
- B) This is not the meaning of DS.
- C) This is not the meaning of DS.
- D) Correct!

29) The abbreviation for physical examination is:

- A) P&E.
- B) PA.
- C) PE.
- D) Px.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.
- B) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.

30) Which suffix indicates a surgical procedure?

- A) -osis
- B) tachy-
- C) -pathy
- D) -ectomy

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -osis does not mean surgical procedure.
- B) This is a prefix, not a suffix.
- C) The suffix -pathy does not mean surgical procedure.
- D) Correct!

31) Dermatology is the _____ of the skin.

Answer: study

32) The plural of diagnosis is _____.

Answer: diagnoses

33) _____ is a combining form meaning heart.

Answer: Cardi/o-

34) The abbreviation Dx stands for _____.

Answer: diagnosis

35) The combining form append/o- means _____.

Answer: appendix

36) The combining form hepat/o- means _____.

Answer: liver

37) The combining form psych/o- means _____.

Answer: mind

38) The combining form pleg/o- means _____.

Answer: paralysis

39) The combining form hyster/o- means _____.

Answer: uterus

40) The prefix tachy- means _____.

Answer: fast

41) Medical words are derived from several languages, including Latin and Greek.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Many medical words are from Latin or Greek words or other languages such as Dutch, French, and English.

42) The patient's medical record is considered a legal document.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation:

Not only does the patient's health or medical record contain medical information, it is also considered a legal document.

43) A medical word always has a prefix, combining form, and a suffix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation:

A medical word usually has a combining form and a suffix, but a prefix is an optional word part.

44) The combining form hem/o- means blood vessel.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Hem/o- means blood.

45) The combining form psych/o- means mind.

Answer: TRUE

46) A medical word can only contain one combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A medical word can contain more than one combining form.

47) The suffix -ic means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

48) The suffix -ectomy means cut into.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -ectomy means surgical excision (removal).

49) A medical word can only contain one prefix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Occasionally, a medical word has two prefixes, one right after the other.

50) The prefix hypo- means above; more than normal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix hypo- means below; deficient; hyper- means above; more than normal.

1.6 Quiz B

1) Anesthesia is defined as:

- A) a state of unawareness.
- B) being unconscious.
- C) a condition of not feeling.
- D) being without pain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
- B) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
- C) Correct!
- D) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.

2) Which word means inflammation of the lungs?

- A) neuritis
- B) hepatitis
- C) pneumonitis
- D) laryngitis

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Neuritis is inflammation of a nerve.
- B) Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver.
- C) Correct!
- D) Laryngitis is inflammation of the larynx.

3) Pericardial means pertaining to _____ the heart.

- A) within
- B) below
- C) around
- D) in front of

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix peri- does not mean within.
- B) The prefix peri- does not mean below.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix peri- does not mean in front of.

4) The physician describes the purpose of the surgery to the patient and informs the patient of the _____.

- A) risks
- B) alternatives
- C) possible complications
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

5) Which is the foundation of a medical word?

- A) prefix
- B) combining vowel
- C) suffix
- D) combining form

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix is not the foundation.
- B) The combining vowel is not the foundation.
- C) The suffix is not
- D) Correct!

6) The suffix -oma means:

- A) tumor, mass.
- B) enlargement.
- C) cancer.
- D) disease.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix –megaly means enlargement.
- C) The suffix -oma does not mean cancer.
- D) The suffix -oma does not mean disease.

7) A healthcare facility can release a patient's medical record information only to:

- A) an authorized healthcare provider.
- B) the patient's insurance company.
- C) a healthcare quality monitoring organization.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

8) The prefix brady- means:

- A) enlargement.
- B) fast.
- C) many.
- D) slow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- B) The prefix tachy- means fast.
- C) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- D) Correct!

9) The combining form in the word pneumonia means:

- A) mind.
- B) lung or air.
- C) condition; state; thing.
- D) infection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The combining form pneumon/o- does not mean mind.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -ia, not the combining form, means condition, state, or thing.
- D) The combining form pneumon/o- does not mean infection.

10) The prefixes anti- and dys- belong to a category that describes:

- A) degree or quality.
- B) amount or size.
- C) time or speed.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) These prefixes do not describe amount or size.
- C) These prefixes do not describe time or speed.
- D) These prefixes only belong to one of the categories above.

11) The combining form arthr/o- means:

- A) artery.
- B) abdomen.
- C) bone.
- D) joint.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Arthr/o- does not mean artery.
- B) Arthr/o- does not mean abdomen.
- C) Arthr/o- does not mean bone.
- D) Correct!

12) The combining form esthes/o- means:

- A) medicine; drug.
- B) sensation; feeling.
- C) surgery.
- D) touch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Esthes/o- does not mean medicine; drug.
- B) Correct!
- C) Esthes/o- does not mean surgery.
- D) Esthes/o- does not mean touch.

13) The combining form medic/o- means:

- A) nourishment.
- B) drug; prescription.
- C) health.
- D) physician; medicine.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Nutri/o- means nourishment.
- B) Medic/o- does not mean drug; prescription.
- C) Medic/o- does not mean health.
- D) Correct!

14) The combining form thyroid/o- means:

- A) thyroid gland.
- B) joint.
- C) gallbladder.
- D) therapy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Arthr/o- means joint.
- C) Cholecyst/o- means gallbladder.
- D) Thyroid/o- does not mean therapy.

15) Which of the following is not a medical word part?

- A) combining form
- B) plural
- C) prefix
- D) suffix

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A combining form is a word part.
- B) Correct!
- C) A prefix is a word part.
- D) A suffix is a word part.

16) The suffix -ac means:

- A) condition.
- B) disease.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) process.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ac does not mean condition.
- B) The suffix -ac does not mean disease.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -ac does not mean process.

17) The suffix -ic means:

- A) instrument used to examine.
- B) knowledge.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) process of cutting or making an incision.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.
- B) The suffix -ic does not mean knowledge.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -tomy means process of cutting or making an incision.

18) The suffix -itis means:

- A) inflammation of; infection of.
- B) medical treatment.
- C) disease; suffering.
- D) swelling; inflammation of.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -iatry means medical treatment.
- C) The suffix -pathy means disease; suffering.
- D) The suffix -itis does not means swelling.

19) The suffix -pathy means:

- A) many; much.
- B) disease; suffering.
- C) inflammation of; infection of.
- D) condition; abnormal condition; process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
- D) The suffix -osis means condition; abnormal condition; process.

20) The suffix -logy means:

- A) knowledge.
- B) mind.
- C) process of measuring.
- D) the study of.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -logy does not mean knowledge.
- B) The combining form psych/o- means mind.
- C) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.
- D) Correct!

21) Which of the following statements concerning prefixes is *false*?

- A) All medical words must have a prefix.
- B) Prefixes are at the beginning of the medical word.
- C) Prefixes can be a single letter.
- D) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is a true statement.
- C) This is a true statement.
- D) This is a true statement.

22) The prefix peri- means:

- A) around.
- B) away from; without.
- C) within.
- D) without; not.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix a- means away from; without.
- C) The prefix intra- means within.
- D) The prefix an- means without; not.

23) The prefix hypo- means:

- A) bad; inadequate.
- B) after; behind.
- C) below; deficient.
- D) slow.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix mal- means bad; inadequate.
- B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix brady- means slow.

24) The prefix post- means:

- A) after; behind.
- B) before; in front of.
- C) upon; above.
- D) against.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix pre- means before; in front of.
- C) The prefix epi- means upon; above.
- D) The prefix anti- means against.

25) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?

- A) eu-, mal-
- B) mono-, pre-
- C) anti-, dys-
- D) tachy-, tri-

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- D) These do not have an opposite meaning.

26) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means medical treatment for the mind?

- A) -ist, therap/o-
- B) -ia, de-, ment/o-
- C) -iatry, psych/o-
- D) -ia, an-, esthes/o-

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) These words parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.
- B) These word parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.
- C) Correct!
- D) These word parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.

27) Which word means pertaining to the muscle?

- A) muscular
- B) musculal
- C) musculive
- D) musculary

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is misspelled.
- C) This is misspelled.
- D) This is misspelled.

28) The abbreviation for diagnosis is:

- A) DG.
- B) DN.
- C) Ds.
- D) Dx.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.
- B) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.
- C) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.
- D) Correct!

29) The abbreviation PMH might be seen in:

- A) an EHR.
- B) a paper medical record.
- C) a CPR.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

30) On the x-ray, Irene Rainer's spine shows several _____ that are misaligned.

- A) vertebra
- B) vertebrae
- C) vertebri
- D) vertebrae

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is the singular form; the sentence requires a plural form.
- B) This not the plural form.
- C) This is not the plural form.
- D) Correct!

31) The prefix that means slow is _____.

Answer: brady-

32) The suffix _____ means process of recording.

Answer: -graphy

33) The abbreviation PE stands for _____.

Answer: physical examination

34) The combining form arthr/o- means _____.

Answer: joint

35) The combining form mamm/o- means _____.

Answer: breast

36) The combining form cholecyst/o- means _____.

Answer: gallbladder

37) The combining form ment/o- means _____.

Answer: mind

38) The prefix peri- means _____.

Answer: around

39) The prefix _____ means again and again.

Answer: re-

40) To form the plural of a singular *Latin* noun that ends in *-is*, you change the *-is* to _____.

Answer: -es

41) Not every medical word contains a combining form.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation:

Some words, such as nurse, have no word parts.

42) The suffixes -ac, -ar, and -al, mean pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation:

Many suffixes mean pertaining to. They are all used to create adjective forms.

43) The combining form append/o- means appendix.

Answer: TRUE

44) The combining form hepat/o- means liver.

Answer: TRUE

45) The combining form thyroid/o- means thyroid gland.

Answer: TRUE

46) Combining forms modify the meaning of the prefixes or suffixes.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of combining forms.

47) The suffix -ous means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

48) The suffix -graphy means procedure.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

49) If present, a prefix can be found either at the beginning or ending of a medical word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: If present, a prefix is always at the beginning of a medical word.

50) The prefix poly- means five.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix poly- means many; much.

1.7 Quiz C

1) With bradycardia, there is a:

- A) fast heart rate.
- B) reversal of an abnormal heart rate.
- C) process of recording the heart rate.
- D) condition of a slow heart rate.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This does not describe bradycardia.
- B) This does not describe bradycardia.
- C) This does not describe bradycardia.
- D) Correct!

2) Vertebrae means:

- A) one bone of the spine.
- B) more than one bone of the spine.
- C) pertaining to the spine.
- D) in the direction of the spine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Vertebrae is the plural form of vertebra.
- B) Correct!
- C) Vertebrae is a noun, not an adjective.
- D) Vertebrae does not mean in the direction of the spine.

- 3) A gastroscopy is the process of:
- A) examining the stomach with an instrument.
 - B) recording the activity of the stomach.
 - C) creating an image of the stomach using x-ray.
 - D) removing a part of the stomach.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.
- C) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.
- D) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.

4) Five separate language skills are critical to communication. Which skill involves the processing of medical language?

- A) thinking and analyzing
- B) reading
- C) listening
- D) speaking

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This skill involves receiving information.
- C) This skill involves receiving information.
- D) This skill involves relaying information.

5) All of the following is true about a medical record *except*:

- A) it is a medicolegal record.
- B) it contains medical documents.
- C) it has more extensive documentation in the physician's office than in the hospital.
- D) it can be used in a court of law.

Answer: C

- A) This is a true statement.
- B) This is a true statement.
- C) Correct! Hospitals use more extensive documentation than physician's offices.
- D) This is a true statement.

6) The abbreviation CPR means:

- A) computerized patient record.
- B) computerized patient report.
- C) computerized paper record.
- D) central paper repository.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) CPR does not mean this.
- C) CPR does not mean this.
- D) CPR does not mean this.

7) The suffix -graphy means:

- A) process of recording.
- B) medical treatment.
- C) process of measuring.
- D) action; condition.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -graphy does not mean medical treatment.
- C) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.
- D) The suffix -ion means action; condition.

8) The prefix dys- means:

- A) bad.
- B) good or normal.
- C) painful, difficult, or abnormal.
- D) new.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Dys- does not mean bad.
- B) Dys- does not mean good.
- C) Correct!
- D) Dys- does not mean new.

9) Knowledge and use of medical language includes:

- A) spelling medical words.
- B) analyzing medical words.
- C) pronouncing medical words.
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is not the
- D) Correct!

10) Which suffix means process of recording?

- A) -pathy
- B) -graphy
- C) -ation
- D) -iatry

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This suffix means disease; suffering.
- B) Correct!
- C) This suffix means a process; being or having.
- D) This suffix means medical treatment.

11) The combining form cardi/o- means:

- A) chest.
- B) heart.
- C) lungs.
- D) rib.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Cardi/o- does not mean chest.
- B) Correct!
- C) Cardi/o- does not mean lungs.
- D) Cardi/o- does not mean rib.

12) The combining form gastr/o- means:

- A) abdomen.
- B) gas.
- C) nerve.
- D) stomach.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Gastr/o- does not mean abdomen.
- B) Gastr/o- does not mean gas.
- C) Gastr/o- does not mean nerve.
- D) Correct!

13) The combining form neur/o- means:

- A) nerve.
- B) sensation; feeling.
- C) pressure.
- D) pain.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Esthes/o- means sensation; feeling.
- C) Tens/o- means pressure.
- D) Neur/o- does not mean pain.

14) The combining form tonsill/o- means:

- A) infection.
- B) mouth.
- C) throat.
- D) tonsil.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Tonsill/o- does not mean infection.
- B) Tonsill/o- does not mean mouth.
- C) Tonsill/o- does not mean throat.
- D) Correct!

15) If a medical word has a suffix, the suffix is found:

- A) at the beginning of the medical word.
- B) at the ending of the medical word.
- C) in the middle of the medical word.
- D) anywhere in the medical word.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A suffix is not at the beginning of the medical word.
- B) Correct!
- C) A suffix is not in the middle of the medical word.
- D) A suffix cannot be just anywhere in the medical word.

16) The suffix -al means:

- A) enlargement.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) state of.
- D) surgical excision.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -al does not mean state of.
- D) The suffix -ectomy means surgical excision.

17) The suffix -ous means:

- A) within.
- B) breathe.
- C) action; condition.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix intra- means within.
- B) The combining form spir/o- means breathe.
- C) The suffix -ion means action; condition.
- D) Correct!

18) The suffix -megaly means:

- A) inflammation of.
- B) enlargement.
- C) swelling.
- D) process of recording.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -megaly does not mean swelling.
- D) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

19) The suffix -ectomy means:

- A) instrument.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) operation.
- D) surgical excision.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ectomy does not mean instrument.
- B) The suffix -ectomy does not mean pertaining to.
- C) The suffix -ectomy does not mean operation.
- D) Correct!

20) The suffix -scopy means:

- A) process of using an instrument to examine.
- B) process of measuring.
- C) process of recording.
- D) instrument used to examine.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.
- C) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.
- D) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.

- 21) Which of the following statements about prefixes is *true*?
- A) A prefix can be found anywhere in the medical word.
 - B) A prefix can be found at the end of a medical word.
 - C) A prefix can be found at the beginning of the medical word.
 - D) A prefix can be found in the middle of the medical word.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This statement is not true.
- B) This statement is not true.
- C) Correct!
- D) This statement is not true.

- 22) The prefix sub- means:
- A) above; more than normal.
 - B) after; behind.
 - C) below; underneath; less than.
 - D) innermost; within.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix hyper- means above; more than normal.
- B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix endo- means innermost; within.

23) The prefix poly- means:

- A) four.
- B) painful; difficult; abnormal.
- C) three.
- D) many; much.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix quadri- means four.
- B) The prefix dys- means painful; difficult; abnormal.
- C) The prefix tri- means three.
- D) Correct!

24) The prefix tachy- means:

- A) fast.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) slow.
- D) three.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Only a suffix has a definition of pertaining to.
- C) The prefix brady- means slow.
- D) The prefix tri- means three.

25) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means condition of a fast heart?

- A) -ion, brady-, intestin/o-
- B) -itis, poly-, arthr/o-
- C) -logy, dys-, muscul/o-
- D) -ia, tachy-, card/i-

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart rate.
- B) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart rate.
- C) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart rate.
- D) Correct!

26) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means surgical excision of the uterus?

- A) -ia, dys-, phag/o-
- B) -tomy, cholecyst/o-
- C) -ation, urin/o-
- D) -ectomy, hyster/o-

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean surgical excision of the uterus.
- B) These word parts do not mean surgical excision of the uterus.
- C) These word parts do not mean surgical excision of the uterus.
- D) Correct!

27) Which combining form is related to a structure that might cause pain when you walk?

- A) hepat/o-
- B) arthr/o-
- C) enter/o-
- D) cost/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The liver (hepat/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.
- B) Correct!
- C) The intestine (enter/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.
- D) The rib (cost/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.

28) The abbreviation H&P means:

- A) hemoglobin and hematocrit.
- B) herniated nucleus pulposus.
- C) history and physical.
- D) history of pain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The abbreviation H&P does not mean hemoglobin and hematocrit.
- B) The abbreviation H&P does not mean herniated nucleus pulposus.
- C) Correct!
- D) The abbreviation H&P does not mean history of pain.

29) The abbreviation for review of systems is:

- A) R&S.
- B) ROS.
- C) RS.
- D) SR.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.
- B) Correct!
- C) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.
- D) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.

30) What two medical word parts combine to make a medical word that means the study of the mind?

- A) pneumon/o-, -itis
- B) psych/o-, -logy
- C) -pathy, neur/o-
- D) pre-, -graphy

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) These word parts make a medical word that means inflammation of the lung.
- B) Correct!
- C) These word parts make a medical word that means disease of the nerves.
- D) This prefix and suffix do not make a medical word.

31) _____ is the study of word origins.

Answer: Etymology

32) The prefix in the word bradycardia means _____.

Answer: slow

33) The combining form _____ means stomach.

Answer: gastr/o-

34) The combining form cutane/o- means _____.

Answer: skin

35) The combining form cost/o- means _____.

Answer: rib

36) The combining form hepat/o- means _____.

Answer: liver

37) The combining form ven/o- means _____.

Answer: vein

38) The prefix brady- means _____.

Answer: slow

39) The prefix _____ means upon; above.

Answer: epi-

40) To form the plural of a singular *Latin* noun that ends in -a, you change the -a to _____.

Answer: -ae

41) Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of a medical word.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation:

Just like in regular English, prefixes and suffixes in medical words modify the meaning of the word.

42) The suffix -scopy means the process of recording.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation:

The suffix -graphy means the process of recording.

43) The combining form arthr/o- means joint.

Answer: TRUE

44) The combining form laryng/o- means larynx (voice box).

Answer: TRUE

45) The combining form tonsill/o- means tonsil.

Answer: TRUE

46) If present, a suffix is found at the beginning of the medical word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A suffix is always found at the end of a medical word.

47) The suffix -ism means process; disease from a specific cause.

Answer: TRUE

48) The suffix -iatry means surgical excision.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -ectomy means surgical excision; -iatry means medical treatment.

49) A prefix modifies the meaning of the suffix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A prefix modifies the meaning of a combining form.

50) The prefix brady- means fast.

Answer: FALSE

1.8 Quiz D

1) Which suffix means the process of using an instrument to examine?

- A) -scopy
- B) -gram
- C) -oma
- D) -graphy

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix –gram means a record or picture.
- C) The suffix –oma means tumor; mass.
- D) The suffix –graphy means process of recording.

2) In the word intrahepatic, the prefix intra- means _____ the liver.

- A) between
- B) below
- C) beside
- D) within

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Intra- does not mean between.
- B) Intra- does not mean below.
- C) Intra- does not mean beside.
- D) Correct!

3) The definition of tachycardia is a condition:

- A) behind the heart.
- B) of a painful heart.
- C) within the heart.
- D) of a fast heart.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not the definition of tachycardia.
- B) This is not the definition of tachycardia.
- C) This is not the definition of tachycardia.
- D) Correct!

4) Which of the following is the skill that involves relaying the medical language?

- A) thinking and analyzing
- B) reading
- C) writing
- D) listening

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This skill involves processing information.
- B) This skill involves receiving information.
- C) Correct!
- D) This skill involves receiving information.

5) The combining form mamm/o- means:

- A) nose.
- B) retina.
- C) face.
- D) breast.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Mamm/o- does not mean nose.
- B) Mamm/o- does not mean retina.
- C) Mamm/o- does not mean face.
- D) Correct!

6) The abbreviation HIPAA means:

- A) Health Improvement for Pediatric and Adults Act.
- B) Healthcare Improvement for Performance, Accountability, and Assessment.
- C) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.
- D) Health Insurance Performance and Accuracy Act.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.
- B) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.

7) Which word means enlargement of the liver?

- A) hepatomegaly
- B) cardiomegaly
- C) intestinomegaly
- D) mammomegaly

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Cardiomegaly means enlargement of the heart.
- C) There is no such medical word.
- D) There is no such medical word.

8) Which basic rule is *correct* for building medical words?

- A) Join the prefix to the beginning of the combining form.
- B) Join the prefix to the end of the combining form.
- C) Join the suffix to the beginning of the combining form.
- D) Always add a hyphen along with the prefix.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is not a rule for building a medical word.
- C) This is not a rule for building a medical word.
- D) This is not a rule for building a medical word.

9) The parts of a combining form include the:

- A) root and a suffix.
- B) prefix and a hyphen.
- C) root and the combining vowel.
- D) suffix and a combining vowel.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) A suffix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.
- B) A prefix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) A suffix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.

10) Medical words are defined by analyzing them, beginning with the meaning of the:

- A) prefix.
- B) combining form.
- C) suffix.
- D) Latin singular.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Analysis does not begin with the prefix.
- B) Analysis does not begin with the combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) The Latin singular is not related to analyzing and defining a medical word.

11) The combining form communicat/o- means:

- A) communication.
- B) impart; transmit.
- C) listening; hearing.
- D) speech.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Communicat/o- does not mean communication.
- B) Correct!
- C) Communicat/o- does not mean listening; hearing.
- D) Communicat/o- does not mean speech.

12) The combining form for uterus is:

- A) lapar/o-.
- B) cholecyst/o-.
- C) hyster/o-.
- D) muscul/o-.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Lapar/o- does not mean uterus.
- B) Cholecyst/o- does not mean uterus.
- C) Correct!
- D) Muscul/o- does not mean uterus.

13) The combining form pneumon/o- means:

- A) breathe.
- B) eating; swallowing.
- C) paralysis.
- D) lung; air.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Spir/o- means breathe.
- B) Phag/o- means eating; swallowing.
- C) Pleg/o- means paralysis.
- D) Correct!

14) The combining form urin/o- means:

- A) urinary system.
- B) urine.
- C) urine; urinary system.
- D) kidney.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is not the only correct answer.
- C) Correct!
- D) Urin/o- does not mean kidney.

15) Combining forms:

- A) modify the meaning of the prefix and the suffix.
- B) modify the meaning of the prefix.
- C) modify the meaning of the suffix.
- D) provide the medical meaning of the word.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- B) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- C) Suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- D) Correct!

16) The suffix -ary means:

- A) pertaining to.
- B) one who specializes in.
- C) many; much.
- D) process of.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.
- C) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- D) The suffix -ary does not mean process of.

17) The suffix -ia means:

- A) medical treatment.
- B) condition; state; thing.
- C) a process; being or having.
- D) a record or picture.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -iatry means medical treatment.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -ation means a process; being or having.
- D) The suffix -gram means a record or picture.

18) Which of the following statements is *true*?

- A) Cost/o- and muscul/o- both mean muscle.
- B) Lapar/o- and append/o- both mean appendix.
- C) Gastr/o- and hepat/o- both mean stomach.
- D) Enter/o- and intestin/o- both mean intestine.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Only muscul/o- means muscle.
- B) Only append/o- means appendix.
- C) Only gastr/o- means stomach.
- D) Correct!

19) The suffix -gram means:

- A) process of recording.
- B) a record or picture.
- C) x-ray.
- D) instrument used to examine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -graphy not -gram, means process of recording.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -gram does not mean x-ray.
- D) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.

20) The suffix -stomy means:

- A) mouth.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) process of using an instrument to examine.
- D) surgically created opening.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -stomy does not mean mouth.
- B) The suffix -stomy does not mean pertaining to.
- C) The suffix -scopy means process of using an instrument to examine.
- D) Correct!

21) A prefix:

- A) has its own meaning as the foundation of the medical word.
- B) modifies the meaning of the combining form.
- C) modifies the meaning of the second prefix, if two prefixes are present.
- D) modifies the meaning of the suffix.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A prefix is not the foundation of the medical word.
- B) Correct!
- C) A prefix modifies the combining form.
- D) A prefix modifies the combining form.

22) The prefix an- means:

- A) away from; without.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) reversal of; without.
- D) without; not.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix a- means away from; without.
- B) Only suffixes have a definition of pertaining to.
- C) The prefix de- means reversal of; without.
- D) Correct!

23) The prefix brady- means:

- A) enlargement.
- B) fast.
- C) many.
- D) slow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- B) The prefix tachy- means fast.
- C) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- D) Correct!

24) The prefix anti- means:

- A) against.
- B) between.
- C) around.
- D) across; through.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix inter- means between.
- C) The prefix peri- means around.
- D) The prefix trans- means across; through.

25) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means disease of the joint?

- A) -itis, append/o-
- B) -pathy, arthr/o-
- C) -scope, colon/o-
- D) -graphy, mamm/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.
- B) Correct!
- C) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.
- D) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.

26) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means tumor of the liver?

- A) -itis, enter/o-
- B) -oma, hepat/o-
- C) -gram, mamm/o-
- D) -ectomy, laryng/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.
- B) Correct!
- C) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.
- D) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.

27) During an interview with a patient, the healthcare provider documents the abbreviation CC in the patient's medical record. The abbreviation CC means:

- A) chief complaint.
- B) complete blood count.
- C) coronary concerns.
- D) cubic centimeter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The abbreviation CC does mean complete blood count.
- C) The abbreviation CC does not mean coronary concerns.
- D) While the abbreviation cc stands for cubic centimeter; in this context, the abbreviation CC stands for chief complaint.

28) The abbreviation HPI, if seen on a patient's medical record, stands for:

- A) health patient inquiry.
- B) history and physical examination.
- C) history of present illness.
- D) human and pork insulin.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of HPI.
- B) This is not the meaning of HPI.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the meaning of HPI.

29) If the abbreviation SH is found as a heading in a patient's medical record, it means:

- A) skilled health care.
- B) social history.
- C) subjective health.
- D) suicidal history.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The abbreviation SH does not stand for skilled health care.
- B) Correct!
- C) The abbreviation SH does not stand for subjective health.
- D) The abbreviation SH does not stand for suicidal history.

30) Which prefix means the opposite of hypo-?

- A) pre-
- B) poly-
- C) hyper-
- D) sub-

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix pre- is not the opposite of hypo-.
- B) The prefix poly- is not the opposite of hypo-.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix sub- is not the opposite of hypo-.

31) _____ is a combining form meaning lung or air.

Answer: Pneumon/o-

32) The study of the heart is known as _____.

Answer: cardiology

33) The combining form _____ means mind.

Answer: psych/o-

34) The combining form gastr/o- means _____.

Answer: stomach

35) The combining form neur/o- means _____.

Answer: nerve

36) The combining form enter/o- means _____.

Answer: intestine

37) The combining form later/o- means _____.

Answer: side

38) The prefix _____ means before; in front of.

Answer: pre-

39) The prefix _____ means within.

Answer: intra-

40) To form the plural of a singular *Greek* noun that ends in *-nx*, you change the *-nx* into _____.

Answer: -nges

41) Medical words only contain one combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Medical words may contain one or more combining forms.

42) A neuroma is a tumor of a nerve.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation:

Neur/o- means nerve and -oma means tumor.

43) The combining form cardi/o- means heart.

Answer: TRUE

44) The combining form mamm/o- means liver.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form mamm/o- means breast. Hepat/o- means liver.

45) The combining form trache/o- means trachea (windpipe).

Answer: TRUE

46) A suffix can be a single letter.

Answer: TRUE

47) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.

Answer: TRUE

48) The suffix -logy means the study of.

Answer: TRUE

49) The prefix endo- means above; more than normal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix endo- means within; hyper- means above; more than normal.

50) The prefix pre- means after; behind.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix pre- means before; in front of; post- means after; behind.