

Chapter 2: The Human Body in Health and Disease

MATCHING

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| a. gland | d. head |
| b. fat | e. lower part of body |
| c. front | |

1. *aden/o*
2. *adip/o*
3. *anter/o*
4. *caud/o*
5. *cephal/o*

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a. cell | d. tissue |
| b. out of | e. within |
| c. specialist | |

6. *cyt/o*
7. *endo-*
8. *exo-*
9. *hist/o*
10. *-ologist*

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 6. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| a. back | d. formation |
| b. control | e. study of |
| c. disease, suffering, emotion | |

11. *-ology*
12. *path/o*
13. *-plasia*
14. *poster/o*
15. *-stasis*

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 11. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |

13. ANS: D PTS: 1
14. ANS: A PTS: 1
15. ANS: B PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. abnormal development of cells, tissues, or organs
 - b. change in cell structure and orientation
 - c. defective development of an organ or tissue
 - d. deviation from what is regarded as normal
 - e. study of body structures
16. anaplasia
17. anatomy
18. anomaly
19. aplasia
20. dysplasia

16. ANS: B PTS: 1
17. ANS: E PTS: 1
18. ANS: D PTS: 1
19. ANS: C PTS: 1
20. ANS: A PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. back of the body or organ
 - b. farthest from the midline
 - c. nearer the midline
 - d. situated in the back
 - e. situated in the front
21. anterior
22. distal
23. dorsal
24. medial
25. posterior

21. ANS: E PTS: 1
22. ANS: B PTS: 1
23. ANS: A PTS: 1
24. ANS: C PTS: 1
25. ANS: D PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. sudden outbreak of a disease
 - b. ongoing presence of a disease within a population
 - c. outbreak of a disease over a large area
 - d. study of the causes of diseases
 - e. study of tissues
26. endemic
27. epidemic
28. etiology
29. histology
30. pandemic

26. ANS: B PTS: 1
27. ANS: A PTS: 1
28. ANS: D PTS: 1
29. ANS: E PTS: 1
30. ANS: C PTS: 1

Match each definition with the appropriate condition or disease.

- a. disease acquired in a hospital or clinic
 - b. illness caused by pathogenic organisms
 - c. illness without known cause
 - d. pathologic condition caused by an absent or defective gene
 - e. unfavorable response arising from a medical treatment
31. genetic disorder
32. iatrogenic illness
33. idiopathic disorder
34. infectious disease
35. nosocomial infection

31. ANS: D PTS: 1
32. ANS: A PTS: 1
33. ANS: C PTS: 1
34. ANS: B PTS: 1
35. ANS: E PTS: 1

COMPLETION

1. The _____ contains primarily the major organs of digestion.

ANS: abdominal cavity

PTS: 1

2. The study of the functions of body structures is known as _____.

ANS: physiology

PTS: 1

3. A/An _____ disease is transmitted from one person to another either by direct or indirect contact.

ANS: communicable

PTS: 1

4. The _____ plane is also known as the midline.

ANS: midsagittal

PTS: 1

5. _____ are unspecialized cells that renew themselves for long periods of time through cell division.

ANS: Stem cells

PTS: 1

6. A/An _____ is a malignant tumor that originates in glandular tissue.

ANS: adenocarcinoma

PTS: 1

7. The processes through which the body maintains a constant internal environment is known as _____.

ANS: homeostasis

PTS: 1

8. A/An _____ is a physician who specializes in the care of older people.

ANS: geriatrician

PTS: 1

9. The _____ cavity is the space formed by the hip bones.

ANS: pelvic

PTS: 1

10. A/An _____ is the surgical removal of a gland.

ANS: adenectomy

PTS: 1

11. Sweat glands are _____ glands that secrete chemical substances into ducts.

ANS: exocrine

PTS: 1

12. The _____ is the pit that marks where the umbilical cord was attached before birth.

ANS: umbilicus

PTS: 1

13. The term _____ means situated nearest the midline or beginning of a body structure.

ANS: proximal

PTS: 1

14. The medical term for the abnormal softening of a gland is _____.

ANS: adenomalacia

PTS: 1

15. The term _____ refers to the front or belly side of the body or organ.

ANS: ventral

PTS: 1

16. The _____ attaches parts of the intestine to the interior abdominal wall.

ANS: mesentery

PTS: 1

17. A/An _____ disorder is an abnormal condition that exists at the time of birth.

ANS: congenital

PTS: 1

18. _____ is the material within the cell membrane that is not part of the nucleus.

ANS: Cytoplasm

PTS: 1

19. Commonly known as PKU, _____ is a genetic disorder in which an essential digestive enzyme is missing.

ANS: phenylketonuria

PTS: 1

20. A/An _____ is a benign tumor that arises in, or resembles, glandular tissue.

ANS: adenoma

PTS: 1

21. The _____ region of the abdomen is located below the stomach.

ANS: hypogastric

PTS: 1

22. _____ transmission is the spread of a disease through contact with blood or other body fluids that have been contaminated with blood.

ANS:
Bloodborne
Bloodborne
Blood borne

PTS: 1

23. The term _____ means toward the head.

ANS: cephalic

PTS: 1

24. The _____ cavity protects the heart and the lungs.

ANS: thoracic

PTS: 1

25. The medical term _____ means the abnormal hardening of a gland.

ANS: adenosclerosis

PTS: 1

26. Hormones are secreted directly into the bloodstream by _____ glands.

ANS: endocrine

PTS: 1

27. The term _____ means toward the lower part of the body.

ANS: caudal

PTS: 1

28. _____ is a group of hereditary bleeding disorders in which a blood-clotting factor is missing.

ANS: Hemophilia

PTS: 1

29. The term _____ means located behind the peritoneum.

ANS: retroperitoneal

PTS: 1

30. The incomplete development of an organ due to a deficiency in the number of cells is known as _____.

ANS: hypoplasia

PTS: 1

31. _____ are the genetic structures located within the nucleus of each cell.

ANS: Chromosomes

PTS: 1

32. _____ transmission is the spread of certain disease due to the bite of an insect or animal.

ANS:

Vector-borne

Vector borne

PTS: 1

33. The medical term _____ means inflammation of the peritoneum.

ANS: peritonitis

PTS: 1

34. _____ is a general increase in the bulk of a body part due to an increase in the size, but not in the number, of cells.

ANS: Hypertrophy

PTS: 1

35. A/An _____ disorder produces symptoms for which no physiological or anatomical cause can be identified.

ANS: functional

PTS: 1

36. The term _____ means pertaining to the groin.

ANS: inguinal

PTS: 1

37. The _____ holds the organs in place within the abdominal cavity.

ANS: peritoneum

PTS: 1

38. The term _____ describes the enlargement of an organ or tissue because of an abnormal increase in the number of cells in the tissues.

ANS: hyperplasia

PTS: 1

39. A/An _____ plane divides the entire body into upper and lower portions.

ANS: transverse

PTS: 1

40. The _____ region is located above the stomach.

ANS: epigastric

PTS: 1