

**Specialized Topics in Areas of Radiologic Sciences**  
**P.O. Box 2931 Toledo, Ohio 43606 419-471-1973**  
**E-mail: [info@xrayhomestudies.com](mailto:info@xrayhomestudies.com)**  
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# **Medical Terminology**

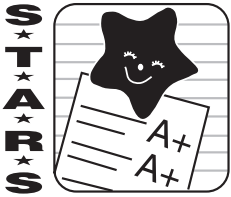
**Made**

**Incredibly Easy!**

**4th Edition**

**Prepared by:**

**Carolyn J. Frigmanski, M.A.,B.S.R.T. ®**  
**Founder, S.T.A.R.S.**



## Specialized Topics in Areas of Radiologic Sciences

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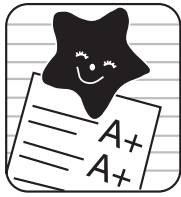
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Sincerely,

Carolyn J. Frigmanski, M.A., B.S.R.T. ®, Founder

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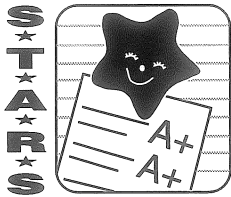
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Thank you very much.



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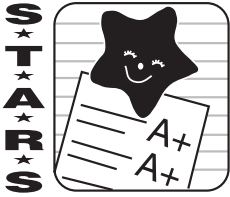
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Unit: **Medical Terminology Made Incredibly Easy!** 4th Edition

Please complete the answer sheet at the conclusion of this post test & return it to the **S.T.A.R.S.** office.

## Chapter 1

1. The essential component of a word is called a

- a. prefix                      b. suffix                      c. cell                      d. root

2. – 7. Match the root, prefix or suffix in Column A with the meaning in Column B:

### Column A

2. dys-

3. algia-

4. gastro-

5. latero-

6. scope

7. ren(o)-

### Column B

a. kidney

b. side

c. difficult, painful

d. observe

e. stomach

f. pain

8. A medical term derived from the name of the discoverer of a disease or the inventor of a test is

- a. a synonym                      b. an eponym                      c. a pseudonym                      d. a root

## Chapter 2

9. The largest organelle in the cell is called the

- a. Golgi apparatus                      b. nucleus                      c. ribosome                      d. lysosome

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the phase in which chromosomes line up randomly in the center of the cell.

- a. Interphase                      b. Prophase                      c. Metaphase                      d. Anaphase

11. Fluid movement of solutes from areas of higher concentration to areas of lower concentration is

- a. osmosis                      b. active transport                      c. passive transport                      d. diffusion

12. \_\_\_\_\_ tissue is hard and dense with a calcified matrix.
- a. bone                      b. fibrous                      c. connective                      d. adipose
13. The term \_\_\_\_\_ means front or in front of.
- a. superior                      b. anterior                      c. posterior                      d. central
14. A plane that runs lengthwise from front to back, dividing the body into right and left halves is the
- a. transverse                      b. frontal                      c. sagittal                      d. horizontal
15. The region containing the pancreas, part of the stomach, liver and abdominal aorta is called the
- a. umbilical                      b. right hypochondriac                      c. left lumbar                      d. epigastric
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ position has the patient lying flat with the head lower than the body and legs.
- a. Fowler's                      b. Trendelenburg's                      c. lithotomy                      d. Sims'

### Chapter 3

17. The human skeleton is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ bones.
- a. 74                      b. 126                      c. 206                      d. 212
18. The suture that connects the parietal bones with the temporal bones is called the
- a. squamous                      b. coronal                      c. lambdoidal                      d. frontal
19. The elbow joint is composed of the
- a. ulna and radius                      c. ulna and humerus  
b. radius, ulna and humerus                      d. radius and humerus
20. A small, flat dish is a Latin word describing the
- a. frontal bone                      b. trapezium                      c. vertebrae                      d. patella
21. The carpometacarpal joints of the thumb are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ joints.
- a. pivot                      b. gliding                      c. saddle                      d. hinge
22. Inflammation of bone and cartilage is called
- a. chondralgia                      b. osteochondritis                      c. osteolysis                      d. arthralgia
23. A \_\_\_\_\_ fracture occurs when the bone doesn't break through the skin.
- a. closed                      b. open                      c. linear                      d. comminuted

24. A fast-growing malignant tumor that commonly metastasizes to the lung is called a
- a. osteochondroma      b. chondrosarcoma      c. osteosarcoma      d. osteochondroma

#### **Chapter 4**

25. The Latin word used to describe “gut reaction”, intensely emotional or instinctive is
- a. kinesio      b. digest      c. physio      d. viscera
26. Bands of fibrous connective tissue that attach muscles to the periosteum are called
- a. ligaments      b. tendons      c. aponeurosis      d. fascia
27. The muscles that allow us to smile are known as the
- a. buccinator      b. masseter      c. corrugator      d. pterygoid
28. The muscle that allows flexion of the lower arm is called the
- a. triceps brachii      b. biceps brachii      c. brachialis      d. pronator teres
29. The Latin word meaning tailor describes the muscle known as
- a. hamstring      b. calf      c. magnus      d. sartorius
30. The medical term for a muscle spasm is known as
- a. tic      b. myoclonus      c. myostasis      d. myalgia
31. A \_\_\_\_\_ describes an injury to a muscle or tendinous attachment.
- a. sprain      b. contracture      c. strain      d. atrophy
32. Inflammation of the closed sacs that cushion muscles and tendons is called
- a. epicondylitis      b. tendonitis      c. fasciitis      d. bursitis

#### **Chapter 5**

33. Collagen is a protein that gives strength to the dermis and is contained in the
- a. matrix      b. reticular fibers      c. epidermis      d. melanocytes
34. Body odor occurs when bacteria decomposes fluids produced in the \_\_\_\_\_ glands.
- a. eccrine      b. apocrine      c. sweat      d. sebaceous
35. A hypertrophied scar is commonly referred to as a
- a. bulla      b. plaque      c. wheal      d. keloid

36. A common term for herpes zoster is
- a. warts                      b. psoriasis                      c. shingles                      d. blister
37. Candidiasis (moniliasis) is caused by
- a. bacteria                      b. fungus                      c. virus                      d. mites
38. A partial-thickness burn is also referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_ -degree burn.
- a. first                      b. second                      c. third                      d. fourth
39. Grafts taken from the patient's own body and are the most successful type are called
- a. autografts                      b. homografts                      c. biosynthetic                      d. composite
40. The \_\_\_\_\_ bath is used to relieve itching and soothe irritated skin.
- a. antibacterial                      b. emollient                      c. tar                      d. colloidal

## Chapter 6

41. The outer layer covering the heart is called the
- a. epicardium                      b. endocardium                      c. myocardium                      d. pericardium
42. The valve that separates the right atrium from the right ventricle is called
- a. semilunar                      b. mitral                      c. tricuspid                      d. pulmonic
43. The phase that contracts ventricles to send blood on an outward journey is called
- a. diastole                      b. systole                      c. contracture                      d. atrial kick
44. The \_\_\_\_\_ pressure is the numerical difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure.
- a. diastolic                      b. systolic                      c. atrial                      d. pulse
45. A cardiac enzyme test is used to determine damaged cardiac tissue.    a. True                      b. False
46. A radiologic test used to measure heart function and damage using a radioactive material is a
- a. thallium stress                      b. radionuclide scan                      c. angiogram                      d. angioplasty
47. Tetralogy of Fallot involves \_\_\_\_\_ major defects of the heart and great vessels.
- a. one                      b. two                      c. three                      d. four
48. A childhood disease caused by streptococcal bacteria is identified as
- a. heart failure                      b. rheumatic fever                      c. endocarditis                      d. myocarditis



## Chapter 7

49. The glottis and voice box are components of the
- a. nasopharynx      b. oropharynx      c. laryngopharynx      d. larynx
50. The apex of each lung extends about 1/3" (1 cm) above the first rib.      a. True      b. False
51. Bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes is described as
- a. clubbing      b. anoxia      c. cyanosis      d. dyspnea
52. Cheyne-Stokes respirations involve cycles of deep, rapid breathing and
- a. dyspnea      b. apnea      c. eupnea      d. bradynea
53. Collapse of lung tissue or incomplete expansion of a lung caused by an absence of air defines
- a. atelectasis      b. bronchiectasis      c. asthma      d. emphysema
54. A nasal cannula delivers a low-flow oxygen supply to the nasal passages.      a. True      b. False
55. The surgical removal of a triangular section of lung tissue is referred to as a
- a. thoracotomy      b. thoracentesis      c. wedge resection      d. lobectomy
56. A therapy involving cupped hands and fingers clapping over the lungs is called
- a. nebulization      b. postural drainage      c. repersussion      d. percussion

## Chapter 8

57. The enlarged portion of the stomach above and to the left of the esophagus is called the
- a. body      b. fundus      c. pylorus      d. cardia
58. The organ that produces bile for export to the duodenum is the
- a. gall bladder      b. stomach      c. liver      d. pancreas
59. A positive sign indicating appendicitis is
- a. Aaron's      b. Rovsing's      c. Cullen's      d. Murphy's
60. Images created by computer analysis from electromagnetic waves directed into tissues is
- a. computerized tomography (CT) scanning      c. ultrasonography  
b. contrast radiography      d. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
61. Crohn's disease usually involves the proximal portion of the
- a. stomach      b. colon      c. small bowel      d. esophagus



76. Menses is the shedding of the uterine lining known as the

- a. myometrium      b. endometrium      c. ectometrium      d. rugae

77. An infection of the oviducts and ovaries is called

- a. salpingitis      c. premenstrual syndrome (PMS)  
b. endometriosis      d. pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)

78. Enlargement of the prostate gland is referred to as

- a. adenomyosis      c. erectile dysfunction  
b. benign prostatic hypertrophy      d. phimosis

79. Secondary syphilis occurs within \_\_\_\_\_ weeks after the appearance of sores.

- a. 4      b. 10      c. 14      d. 20

## Chapter 11

80. Gestation typically lasts 38 to 40 weeks.      a. True      b. False

81. After fertilization the pre-embryonic period occurs in the

- a. first 3 weeks      b. weeks 2-8      c. weeks 16-24      d. end of week 8 through birth

82. The germ layer that creates the nervous system is called the

- a. endoderm      b. mesoderm      c. ectoderm      d. morula

83. The labor phase with strong, regular contractions and fetal descent through the pelvis is known as

- a. latent      b. transition      c. placental      d. active

84. A bluish coloration of the vulva and vagina as a result of local venous congestion is known as

- a. Braxton Hicks      b. Chadwick's sign      c. Goodell's sign      d. Hegar's sign

85. A triple screen blood test performed between 15 and 20 weeks' gestation may show a high risk for

- a. Down syndrome      b. spina bifida      c. cystic fibrosis      d. sickle cell anemia

86. The development of seizures in a woman with gestational hypertension refers to a disorder called

- a. epilepsy      b. preeclampsia      c. eclampsia      d. dystocia

87. Abortion to preserve a woman's life or when serious birth defects are expected is known as

- a. spontaneous      b. elective      c. partial birth      d. therapeutic

## Chapter 12

88. Axons conduct nerve impulses toward the cell body.      a. True      b. False

89. The lobe of the brain that functions primarily to interpret visual stimuli is
- a. frontal                      b. temporal                      c. occipital                      d. parietal
90. The midbrain houses two of the brain's respiratory centers.      a. True                      b. False
91. Cerebrospinal fluid is continuously produced in the choroid plexuses.      a. True                      b. False
92. The discoloration of the skin behind the ear following a fracture of the lower skull is called
- a. Brudzinski's sign      b. Kernig's sign      c. doll's eye sign      d. Battle's sign
93. In myelography, dye or air is injected into the
- a. dura mater                      b. pia mater                      c. subarachnoid space                      d. arachnoid space
94. Inflammation of the spinal cord is diagnosed as
- a. meningitis                      b. myelitis                      c. poliomyelitis                      d. encephalitis
95. A "stroke" or a "brain attack" is commonly used to describe a
- a. cerebrovascular accident (CVA)                      c. seizure  
b. transient ischemic attack (TIA)                      d. arteriovenous malformation (AVM)

### **Chapter 13**

96. The "master gland" in the body is also called the
- a. pineal body                      b. pituitary gland                      c. adrenal gland                      d. thyroid gland
97. An essential element in thyroid hormones is
- a. calcium                      b. potassium                      c. sodium                      d. iodine
98. A symptom of diabetes mellitus is
- a. polyphagia                      b. moon face                      c. polydipsia                      d. buffalo hump
99. A radiologic test using radiofrequency waves to create images and assess function is
- a. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)                      c. computed tomography (CT) scanning  
b. radioactive iodine uptake                      d. ultrasonography
100. A sweet smell of a patient's urine is a sign of
- a. diabetes insipidus                      b. diabetes mellitus                      c. gestational diabetes                      d. hypoglycemia

### **Chapter 14**

101. The liquid portion of the blood is called lymph.      a. True                      b. False

102. A leukocyte is commonly called a
- a. lymphocyte      b. red blood cell      c. platelet      d. white blood cell
103. The organ that functions to destroys worn-out blood cells (hemolysis) is called the
- a. bone      b. kidneys      c. spleen      d. liver
104. Immunity acquired by the transfer of antibodies from the mother to the fetus through breast-feeding or through the placenta is called
- a. natural, passive      b. artificial, active      c. natural, active      d. artificial, passive
105. Pruritus is the medical term used to describe the common act of
- a. sneezing      b. itching      c. coughing      d. swelling
106. A hypersensitive reaction that may lead to anaphylaxis can be induced from
- a. pollen      b. mold      c. dander      d. latex

## **Chapter 15**

107. Eyelids function as
- a. protection      b. tear production      c. light receptors      d. a crying mechanism
108. Light enters the eye by passing through the
- a. iris      b. sclera      c. cornea      d. pupil
109. The auditory ossicles are three small bones located in the
- a. inner ear      b. middle ear      c. tympanic cavity      d. external ear
110. Inhaled air is warmed, filtered and humidified by structures called the
- a. olfactory receptors      b. nostrils      c. alae      d. turbinates
111. The medical term for double vision is
- a. anisopia      b. exophthalmos      c. diplopia      d. myopia
112. An intravenous injection of sodium fluorescein is used to demonstrate
- a. blood vessels inside the eye      c. tympanic membrane tears  
b. nasal tumors      d. neural damage to skin

## **Chapter 16**

113. Pharmacokinetics is the study of the biochemical and physical effects and mechanisms of drugs in living organisms.
- a. True      b. False

114. – 118. Match the term in Column A with its meaning in Column B:

**Column A**

**Column B**

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 114. antagonist        | a. enteral administration                           |
| 115. iatrogenic effect | b. promotes the excretion of water and electrolytes |
| 116. buccal route      | c. prevents a response from occurring               |
| 117. diuretics         | d. parenteral administration                        |
| 118. intravenous route | e. mimics a pathologic disorder                     |

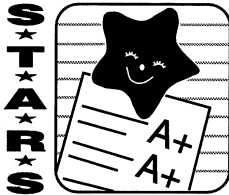
**Chapter 17**

119. Current symptoms are defined as

- a. the patient's demeanor and overall attitudes
- b. both subjective and objective at the present time
- c. determines the patient's emotional condition
- d. those affecting the patient's level of functioning

120. Recurrent and unpredictable episodes of intense apprehension, terror and impending doom are symptoms indicative of a

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. bipolar disorder              | c. panic disorder                |
| b. posttraumatic stress disorder | d. obsessive-compulsive disorder |



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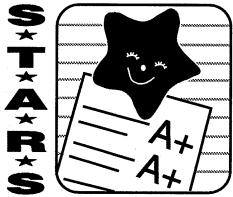
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**Answer Sheet for: Unit: Medical Terminology Made Incredibly Easy!**

**Please place your lettered selection for each question in the respective box and return  
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1.	11.	21.	31.	41.	51.	61.
2.	12.	22.	32.	42.	52.	62.
3.	13.	23.	33.	43.	53.	63.
4.	14.	24.	34.	44.	54.	64.
5.	15.	25.	35.	45.	55.	65.
6.	16.	26.	36.	46.	56.	66.
7.	17.	27.	37.	47.	57.	67.
8.	18.	28.	38.	48.	58.	68.
9.	19.	29.	39.	49.	59.	69.
10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.	70.



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71.	81.	91.	101.	111.
72.	82.	92.	102.	112.
73.	83.	93.	103.	113.
74.	84.	94.	104.	114.
75.	85.	95.	105.	115.
76.	86.	96.	106.	116.
77.	87.	97.	107.	117.
78.	88.	98.	108.	118.
79.	89.	99.	109.	119.
80.	90.	100.	110.	120.