SkillsUSA Medical Terminology Test (Post-Secondary)
Contestant # ________________________________

Prefixes (250 Points)

Multiple Choice

1. *The prefix brady-* means:
   - fast.
   - slow.
   - more than.
   - less than.

2. **Which prefix means false?**
   - A. oligo-
   - B. eu-
   - C. pseudo-
   - D. peri-

3. *Mega-* is a prefix that modifies a term to add _____ to the definition.
   - A. beside
   - B. more
   - C. beyond
   - D. large

4. **What does the prefix *ab-* mean?**
   - A. Away from
   - B. Two
   - C. to see
   - D. toward
5. What does the prefix *ante-* mean?
   - A. inside
   - B. before
   - C. small
   - D. hall

6. The prefix *milli-* means:
   - A. very small.
   - B. one hundred.
   - C. one-thousandth.
   - D. one million.

7. The prefix *extra-* as in the term *extracurricular* means:
   - A. outside.
   - B. in addition to.
   - C. take out.
   - D. add to.

8. In the term *pericardial*, the prefix *peri-* means:
   - A. attached to.
   - B. over.
   - C. around.
   - D. behind.
9. What does the prefix re- mean, as in the term react?
   - A. quick
   - B. again
   - C. now
   - D. before

10. In the term superinfection, what does the prefix super- mean?
    - A. Large
    - B. added to
    - C. resistant
    - D. beyond

11. Patients often need intravenous fluids administered. What does the prefix intra- mean?
    - A. within
    - B. outside
    - C. above
    - D. between

12. When one measures the diameter of a circle, what does the prefix dia- indicate one should measure?
    - A. around
    - B. Inside
    - C. through
    - D. outside
13. There is concern that avian flu will become a pandemic. The prefix *pan*- means:
   - A. more than
   - B. all
   - C. great
   - D. wide

14. The United States is in the western hemisphere. The prefix *hemi*- means:
   - A. half
   - B. upper
   - C. direction
   - D. divided

15. Many people suffer from hypertension, or blood pressure that is _____ normal.
   - A. below
   - B. stronger than
   - C. lower
   - D. above

The prefix *hidro* means ________________.
   - A. dry
   - B. watery
   - C. flat
   - D. sweat
17. In the term *afebrile*, the prefix *a-* means:
   □ A. high.
   □ B. excessive.
   □ C. without.
   □ D. low.

18. Many women suffer from premenstrual syndrome. The prefix *pre-* means:
   □ A. before.
   □ B. with.
   □ C. during.
   □ D. after.

19. An illness or disease can be described as subacute. What does the prefix *sub-* mean?
   □ A. hidden
   □ B. pain
   □ C. chronic
   □ D. below

20. Some teeth are described as multirooted, meaning they have ___ roots.
   □ A. separate
   □ B. many
   □ C. attached
   □ D. bent
Fill in the Blank

21. A/An ______ is skin taken from one part of the patient's body and transferred to another part.

22. ________ is difficulty in digestion. It also is referred to as eructation.

23. ________ is difficulty in breathing

24. Impairment of hearing in old age is known as _____________.

25. _____________ is a congenital defect in which the urethra opens on the anterior surface of the penis.

Suffixes (250 Points)

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is the term for an abnormally low white blood cell count?

(A) Anemia
(B) Leukemia
(C) Leukocytosis
(D) Leukopenia
(E) Leukoplakia

2. Which of the following is the term for abnormally large breasts in men?

(A) Gynander
(B) Gynecomania
(C) Gynecomastia
(D) Gynephobia
(E) Gynoplastics
3. Which of the following suffixes refers to eating?

(A) "phagia"
(B) "phasia"
(C) "phonia"
(D) "plegia"
(E) "praxia"

4. Which of the following suffixes means "incision into"?

(A) -ectomy
(B) -plasty
(C) -scopy
(D) -stomy
(E) -tomy

5. Which of the following is the term for reconstruction of the eardrum?

(A) Myringotomy
(B) Otoplasty
(C) Stapedectomy
(D) Tympanocentesis
(E) Tympanoplasty

**Fill in the Blank**

6. Colporrhaphy is the _____________________________.

7. Which term describes surgical fixation of the uterus in a suspended position?

____________________

8. The following is a surgical procedure in which a pendulous breast is lifted and fixed to the chest wall?

____________________

9. This procedures is indicated when an abnormal growth is identified on barium enema x-ray study?

____________________

10. A patient scheduled for ____________________________ will undergo an electrical study of the brain.
Give either the definition of the suffix or write the correct suffix for the definition given

11) osis

12) hardening

13) pexy

14) drooping, downward displacement

15) paralysis

19) surgical created opening for discharge of waste from the body

20) rrhea

21) rrhexis

22) View of

23) destruction or loosening

24) ectomy

25) vomit
Word Roots (250 Points)

Multiple Choice

1) The general meaning of "corpus" is

(A) abdomen  
(B) body  
(C) chest  
(D) head  
(E) trunk  

2. An area of dead myocardial tissue is called

(A) angina pectoris  
(B) hypertrophy  
(C) an induration  
(D) an infarct  
(E) stenosis

3. The term "lithiasis" means

(A) constriction of tissue  
(B) dissolving  
(C) abnormal condition of stones  
(D) penetrating a cavity  
(E) stretching of tissue

4. aur-

A. ear  
B. eye  
C. tongue  
D. lip  
E. mouth

5. Blephar
A. eyelash  
B. bile  
C. eyelid  
D. sac  
E. lip
6. Cephal-
A. head
B. neck
C. Foot

7. Cheil-
A. lip
B. Mouth
C. tongue

8. Encephal-
A. brain
B. head
C. Scalp

9. What does the combining form angi/o mean?
A. vessel
B. Vein
C. Muscle
D. Tendon

10. What do the combining forms hem/o and hemat/o mean?
A. hair
B. blood
C. eyes
D. tongue

Fill in the Blank
11 __________ means disease

12 __________ means lung.

13 __________ is the combining form for fever

14. The term that means toward one side ________________.

15. The screening of patients to determine their priority of need and the proper place of medical treatment is called ________________.
16. Name two word roots for vein. (you must name both correctly to receive credit)
   a. 
   b. 

17. Surgical transplant of the cornea. ______________________________

18 Disease of the heart muscle. ______________________________

19. Above the pubic bone. ______________________________

20. Enlargement of the finger or toe. ______________________________

**Give the correct Definition for the term.**

21. Anastomosis

22. Ganglion

23. Atresia

24. Fascia

25. Oscillospia

**Abbreviations (250 Points)**

Matching Questions

1. [ ] BP, B/P
2. [ ] Bacti
3. [ ] Abd
4. [ ] AS
5. [ ] ANA

   a bacteriology
   b left ear
   c American nurses' Association
   d blood pressure
   e Abdomen, Abdomina
6. ___ Inch or Second
7. ___ BM
8. ___ Bx, bx
9. ___ BS
10. BKA

A Bowel Movement
B "
C Below knee amputation
D biopsy
E Blood Sugar

Fill in the Blank

11. The notation "subq" indicates

12. What is the chemical symbol for iron?

13. Give the abbreviation for orally, or by mouth

14. Give the abbreviation for differential count (of white blood cells)

15. Give the abbreviation for rhesus factor.

16. Give the abbreviation for deep vein thrombosis.

17. Give the meaning of the abbreviation ABG

18. Give the meaning for the abbreviation ESRD

19. Give the meaning for the abbreviation BUN

20. Give the meaning for the abbreviation FBS

21. Give the meaning for the abbreviation GTT

22. When a doctor asks to order an HCT, what is he ordering?

23. OS is a standard abbreviation for

24. Instructions to take a medication "pc" means

25. "K" is the symbol for
SkillsUSA Medical Terminology Test (Post-Secondary) Answer key

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. A
18. C
19. D
20. B
21. Auto graft
22. Dyspepsia
23. dyspnea
24. presbyopia
25. hypospadias

Suffixes
1. D
2. C
3. A
4. E
5. E
6. Surgical repair of the vagina
7. Hysteropexy
8. Mastopexy
9. Colonoscopy
10. Electroencephalogram
11. Abnormal condition
12. Sclerosis
13. Surgical fixation
14. Ptosis
15. Complete loss of strength in an affected limb or muscle group
16. hemorrhage
17. surgically cutting into
18. surgical repair
19. ostomy
20. excessive flow
21. rupture
22. scopy
23. lysis
24. surgical removal
25. emesis
Do your calculations on these test sheet. Circle your answers.

Directions: The examination consists of 100 multiple-choice test items. Read each multiple-choice question carefully, select the best answer and circle your answers. The directions for the tie-breakers will be on the page with the tiebreakers. You will have 1½ hours to complete the examination.

1. The word element that refers to old age is
   A. atroph.
   B. genic.
   C. kypho.
   D. presby.

2. The prefix inter- means
   A. between.
   B. surrounding.
   C. with.
   D. within.

3. The suffix that means to run is
   A. -drome.
   B. -port.
   C. -rrhage.
   D. -secret

4. The two prefixes that mean against or opposed to are
   A. ab- and ex-.
   B. anti- and pan-.
   C. contra- and anti-.
   D. sub- and pan-.

5. The word element for lip, especially lips of the mouth, is
   A. cheir/o.
   B. dent/i.
   C. faci/o.
   D. labi/o.

6. The suffix that means full of or pertaining to sugar is
   A. -ase.
   B. -alysis.
   C. -esis.
   D. -ose.
7. All of the following are meanings of di- EXCEPT
   A. twice.
   B. double.
   C. two.
   D. half.

8. The word form that means pus is
   A. polyo.
   B. pyelo.
   C. pyo.
   D. rhino.

9. The suffix that describes a surgical fixation is
   A. -ostomy.
   B. -phagia.
   C. -plasty.
   D. -pexy.

10. The prefix hypo- refers to
    A. deficient, decreased.
    B. excessive, above.
    C. into, within.
    D. upon.

11. The prefix primi- refers to
    A. after, beyond.
    B. before.
    C. first.
    D. new.

12. The word form palpebr/o refers to
    A. abnormal.
    B. birthing.
    C. chest.
    D. eyelid.

13. The word form that means a fall is
    A. hydro.
    B. phoro.
    C. prodromo.
    D. ptomato.

14. The prefix erythro- means
    A. blood.
    B. inward.
    C. outside of.
    D. red.
15. The word form galacto refers to
   A. bile.
   B. blood.
   C. milk.
   D. tears.

16. The word form that refers to a clot is
   A. cyst/o.
   B. embol/o.
   C. fibrin/o.
   D. thromb/o.

17. When you see the prefix con- you realize it means
   A. against.
   B. change.
   C. with.
   D. without.

18. The word form for buttocks is
   A. genit/o.
   B. glute/o.
   C. mesenter/o.
   D. splen/o.

19. The suffix that means turmoil or violent action is
   A. -angio.
   B. -cidal.
   C. -clonus.
   D. -conico.

20. The suffix -graph refers to
   A. instrument for viewing.
   B. produced by.
   C. resulting record.
   D. viewing.

21. The prefix syn- refers to
   A. joined together.
   B. body system.
   C. ligament.
   D. vast or great.

22. The word form cephalo means the same as the word form
   A. capito.
   B. cheir.
   C. occipito.
   D. stomato.
23. The suffix that means vision or view of is
   A. -impresso.
   B. -operculo.
   C. -opsia.
   D. -roentgeno.

24. The word form contuso refers to
   A. bruise.
   B. hemorrhage or bleeding.
   C. impact.
   D. injury.

25. The prefix for four is
   A. sacro-.
   B. xanth-.
   C. tetra-.
   D. fore-.

26. The prefix meso- means
   A. between.
   B. all.
   C. down.
   D. middle.

27. The word form pharyng refers to the
   A. diaphragm.
   B. neck.
   C. roof of the mouth.
   D. throat.

28. The suffix -lepsy refers to
   A. condition.
   B. produced by.
   C. seizure.
   D. stone.

29. The word form polikilo means
   A. flat, wide.
   B. irregular, varied
   C. old, primitive.
   D. thick.

30. The prefix dextro- refers to
   A. both.
   B. left.
   C. to the right.
   D. to the side.
31. The word form that refers to an ulcer is
   A. andr/o.
   B. aphth/o
   C. borborygm/o.
   D. peps/i.

32. The word form that refers to sticky is
   A. galacto.
   B. entero.
   C. viscero.
   D. visco.

33. The suffixes -ium and -eum refer to
   A. condition of.
   B. pertaining to.
   C. one who.
   D. tissue or structure.

34. The word form karyo refers to
   A. down.
   B. growth.
   C. nucleus.
   D. production.

35. The word form for hardened is
   A. alopec/o.
   B. atresi/o.
   C. indurat/o.
   D. striat/o.

36. The word form zygot/o refers to
   A. boney.
   B. cheek.
   C. joined together.
   D. vast or extensive.

37. The root for hip or hip joint is
   A. cost/o.
   B. cox/o.
   C. ile/o.
   D. ox/i.

38. The suffix that designates a lack of something is
   A. -blast.
   B. -penia.
   C. -ula
   D. -us.
39. The prefix pan- means
   A. all.
   B. bread.
   C. sides.
   D. sugar.

40. The word form hydro refers to
   A. body produced chemical substance.
   B. blood.
   C. tears.
   D. water.

41. The word form orchi refers to the
   A. ovaries.
   B. prostate.
   C. testicles.
   D. uterus.

42. Cryo is the word form for
   A. blue.
   B. cold or freeze.
   C. rib cage.
   D. sac or bladder.

43. The suffix for driving or traveling away from is
   A. -dom.
   B. -fugal.
   C. -ive.
   D. -some.

44. The suffix -tom refers to
   A. cut.
   B. hollow.
   C. stretch.
   D. tension.

45. The word element for lens of the eye is
   A. magneto.
   B. mydrio.
   C. phako.
   D. pilo.

46. The process of turning a body part outward is
   A. eversion.
   B. extroversion.
   C. inversion.
   D. introversion.
47. The term used that pertains to the middle or toward the midline of the body is
   A. dorsal.
   B. distal.
   C. medial.
   D. ventral.

48. The abdominal division that lies just superior to the umbilical region is the
   A. epigastric region.
   B. hypochondriac region.
   C. iliac region.
   D. lumbar region.

49. The midsagittal plane divides the body into the
   A. anterior and posterior portions.
   B. cephalic and caudal halves.
   C. left and right halves.
   D. upper and lower sections.

50. When you see the term amorphous describing a structure, you realize it is a structure
   A. with a nipple-like projection.
   B. with many jagged edges.
   C. without form.
   D. without a nucleus.

51. The term myorrhesis means
   A. bleeding from the spinal cord.
   B. rupture of a muscle.
   C. rupture to the spinal cord.
   D. to suture a muscle.

52. The term given to the outer layer of the pleura that lines the thoracic cavity is
   A. external pleura.
   B. parietal pleura.
   C. phrenic pleura.
   D. visceral pleura.

53. A term for incision into the liver is
   A. hepatopexy.
   B. hepatorrhaphy.
   C. hepatorrhea.
   D. hepatotomy.

54. A patient is admitted for an osteoclasis. This procedure is a surgical
   A. excision of the bursa.
   B. fracture or re-fracture of a bone.
   C. fusion of a joint.
   D. puncture of a joint to remove fluid.
55. The term angiostenosis describes a/n
   A. blocking of an artery.
   B. edematous vessels.
   C. inflammation of a blood vessel.
   D. narrowing of a blood vessel.

56. The term that is applied to symptoms a pituitary disease characterized by enlargement of the bones of the hands, feet and face is
   A. acromegaly.
   B. adiposogenital atrophy.
   C. gigantism.
   D. hypergonadism.

57. The skin lesion that is caused by excessive exposure to the sun is
   A. actinic keratosis.
   B. chemabrasion
   C. granulated lesion.
   D. hydokoplasia.

58. Tetraplegia means a person has
   A. double vision.
   B. pain in all joints.
   C. pain in the trigeminal nerve.
   D. paralysis in all four limbs.

59. Your neighbor is scheduled for a myelography. This is a/n
   A. radiologic study of the spinal cord after injection of a contrast media.
   B. radiographic study demonstrating the Intracranial fluid-containing spaces.
   C. recording of electrical brain activity.
   D. ultrasound imaging to diagnosis a shift in the midline structures of the brain.

60. The medical term ureterectasis refers to
   A. discharge of blood from the ureter.
   B. distention of the ureter.
   C. narrowing of a ureter.
   D. pain in an ureter.

61. The surgical procedure isthmectomy involves the excision of the
   A. adrenal gland.
   B. lobe of the thyroid gland.
   C. pineal body.
   D. thyroid isthmus.

62. The common name for unguis is
   A. eyelashes.
   B. nasal septum.
   C. nail.
   D. sweat.
63. The external sac that contains and supports the testes is the
   A. buccula.
   B. epididymis.
   C. prepuce.
   D. scrotum.

64. The manubrium is the
   A. lower jaw.
   B. lower portion of the sternum.
   C. thing scroll-like bone of the nose.
   D. upper segment of the sternum.

65. Any voice disturbance is known medically as
   A. dysphonia.
   B. dyspnea.
   C. laryngitis.
   D. tracheitis.

66. The medical term for baby teeth is
   A. canines.
   B. deciduous.
   C. dentition.
   D. periodontal.

67. The more common name for cholecyst is
   A. gallbladder.
   B. liver.
   C. pancreas.
   D. stomach.

68. The middle membrane of the meninges is the
   A. aqueduct.
   B. arachnoid.
   C. dura mater.
   D. pia matter.

69. The eye condition in which there is dimness of vision is
   A. amblyopia.
   B. ametropia.
   C. anisopia.
   D. diplopia.

70. The condition oophoritis is characterized by
   A. accumulation of pus in the fallopian tube.
   B. bacterial infection of female reproductive organs.
   C. inflammation of an ovary.
   D. inflammation of the uterine cervix.
71. A woman who is classified as a nulligravida is one who
   A. cannot become pregnant for one reason or another.
   B. has never been pregnant.
   C. has never borne an offspring.
   D. has never given birth to an infant who has lived.

72. Pheochromocytoma is a condition where there is
   A. a metabolic disorder of abnormally increased secretion of adrenocortical steroids.
   B. any disease disorder of the adrenal gland.
   C. life threatening condition caused by complete failure of the adrenocortical function.
   D. a tumor occurring in the adrenal medulla.

73. Myxedema is result of
   A. excessive secretion of the pituitary gland.
   B. hypothyroidism.
   C. infection of the adrenal glands.
   D. inflammation of the pancreas.

74. The term to describe decreased urine production is
   A. anuria.
   B. nocturia.
   C. oliguria.
   D. polyuria.

75. A nephroptosis is characterized by a
   A. abnormal hardening of the kidney.
   B. acute pain in the kidney.
   C. prolapse of the kidney.
   D. stone in the kidney.

76. The loss of pigment in the skin resulting in milk-white patches is
   A. psoriasis.
   B. melanosis.
   C. nevus.
   D. vitiligo.

77. The physician has told your friend she has pediculosis. This is a/n
   A. epithelial tumor.
   B. infection caused by an itch mite.
   C. infestation with lice.
   D. malformation of a toe nail.

78. Millie Merkle has an enlargement in the femur known as an exostosis. This is a/n
   A. benign tumor.
   B. blood clot.
   C. calcium deposit.
   D. malignant growth.
79. Following a basketball injury, Mary had a visual examination of the internal structure of the hip joint. This is called a/n
   A. arthrography.
   B. arthrocentesis.
   C. arthroscopy.
   D. chondrogram.

80. You are assigned to assist the physician with a thoracentesis. This procedure involves
   A. examination of the bronchi through computerized x-ray.
   B. an exam with radioactive materials to determine if there is a pulmonary emboli.
   C. puncturing of the chest wall to obtain fluid.
   D. testing to measure the air taken into the lungs.

81. Bronchiectasis is a respiratory condition in which there is
   A. chronic dilation of the bronchi or bronchioles.
   B. collapse of the lungs due to injury.
   C. constriction of the air tubes.
   D. dilatation, expansion of the lungs.

82. The medical term for a benign tumor of smooth muscle is
   A. leiomyoma.
   B. leiomyosarcoma.
   C. rhabdomyoma.
   D. rhabdomyosarcoma.

83. Mrs. Keen has a condition that causes athetosis. Athetosis is characterized by
   A. constant, involuntary movements, often snakelike.
   B. stiff, slow movements.
   C. uncontrolled contractions of skeletal muscles.
   D. varying degrees of confusion and memory loss.

84. The substance in the blood that causes the formation of antibodies is
   A. an antigen.
   B. blood urea nitrogen.
   C. prothrombin.
   D. serum.

85. The clumping together of cells or particles when mixed with incompatible blood is known as
   A. acrocyanosis.
   B. agglutination.
   C. erythrocytosis.
   D.glomerate.

86. Nitrogenous wastes normally excreted by the kidney are found in the blood in what toxic condition?
   A. Nephritis
   B. Nephroptosis
   C. Urelocksis
   D. Uremia
87. The creation of an opening into the renal pelvis of the kidney is a/n
   A. cystostomy.
   B. lithostomy.
   C. nephrotomy.
   D. pyelostomy.

88. You are to have a radioactive iodine uptake test. This test is to measure the function of the
   A. gonads.
   B. parathyroid gland.
   C. pineal gland.
   D. thyroid gland.

89. A generalized insufficiency of pituitary hormones, resulting from damage or deficiency of the gland, is
   A. acromegaly.
   B. hypophysitis.
   C. panhypopituitarism.
   D. pituitarism.

90. The term cubital refers to the
   A. cardiac rhythm.
   B. distance between the vertebrae.
   C. elbow joint.
   D. kidney cortex.

91. The specialized lymph vessels located in the small intestine that aid in the absorption of fats from the small
   intestine into the blood stream are called
   A. chyle.
   B. inguinal lymph nodes.
   C. interstitial ducts.
   D. lacteals.

92. A diagnosis of stomatitis refers to a/n
   A. inflammation of the gingiva
   B. inflammation of the mouth.
   C. inflammation of the stomach.
   D. upset stomach.

93. The gastrocnemius muscle can be found in the
   A. buttocks.
   B. calf of the leg.
   C. lateral aspect of the thigh.
   D. stomach.

94. Leukopenia refers to
   A. enlarged white blood cells.
   B. infection of the foot.
   C. too few white blood cells.
   D. white blood cell formation.
95. The membrane lining the inside of the heart is the
   A. endocardium.
   B. epicardium.
   C. intracardial membrane.
   D. pericardium.

96. The sound-producing apparatus of the larynx is the
   A. epiglottis.
   B. glottis.
   C. oropharynx.
   D. pharynx.

97. An agent that removes hair is classified as a/n
   A. anagen.
   B. collagen.
   C. depilatory.
   D. telogen.

98. Anorchism describes a/n
   A. absence of one or more testicles.
   B. hernia or fluid in the testes.
   C. narrowing of the opening of the foreskin.
   D. undescended testis.

99. The space between two neurons or between a neuron and receptor organ is a/n
   A. associate neuron.
   B. glial.
   C. plexus.
   D. synapse.

100. A fungal infection of the external auditory canal is called
     A. microtia.
     B. otalgia.
     C. otorrhagia.
     D. otomycosis
Write the correct answers:

1. Give the abbreviation for biopsy
2. Give the abbreviation for left ear
3. Give the abbreviation for American Medical Association
4. Give the abbreviation for blood pressure
5. Give the abbreviation for Abdomen, Abdominal
6. Give the abbreviation for Bowel Movement
7. Give the meaning of "
8. Give the abbreviation for Below knee amputation
9. Give the abbreviation for physical therapist
10. Give the abbreviation for Blood Sugar
11. The notation "subq" indicates
12. What is the chemical symbol for iron?
13. Give the abbreviation for orally, or by mouth
14. Give the abbreviation for differential count (of white blood cells)
15. Give the abbreviation for rhesus factor.
16. Give the abbreviation for deep vein thrombosis.
17. Give the meaning of the abbreviation ABG
18. Give the meaning for the abbreviation ESRD
19. Give the meaning for the abbreviation BUN
20. Give the meaning for the abbreviation FBS
21. Give the meaning for the abbreviation GTT
22. When a doctor asks to order an HCT (blood test), what is he ordering?

23. OS is a standard abbreviation for

24. Instructions to take a medication "pc" means

25. "K" is the symbol for
Medical Terminology Exam – ANSWER KEY

Directions: The examination consists of 100 multiple choice test items. Read each multiple-choice question carefully, select the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet. You will have 1½ hours to complete the examination.

1. The word element that refers to old age is
   A. atroph.
   B. genic.
   C. kypho.
   * D. presby.

2. The prefix inter- means
   * A. between.
   B. surrounding.
   C. with.
   D. within.

3. The suffix that means to run is
   * A. -drome.
   B. -port.
   C. -rhage.
   D. -secret

4. The two prefixes that mean against or opposed to are
   A. ab- and ex-.
   B. anti- and pan-.
   * C. contra- and anti-.
   D. sub- and pan-.

5. The word element for lip, especially lips of the mouth, is
   A. cheir/o.
   B. dent/i.
   C. faci/o.
   * D. labi/o.

6. The suffix that means full of or pertaining to sugar is
   A. -ase.
   B. -elysis.
   C. -esis.
   * D. -ose.

7. All of the following are meanings of di- EXCEPT
   A. twice.
   B. double.
   C. two.
   * D. half.

8. The word form that means pus is
A. polyo.
B. pyelo.
C. pyo.
D. rhino.

9. The suffix that describes a surgical fixation is
   A. -ostomy.
   B. -phagia.
   C. -plasty.
   * D. -pexy.

10. The prefix hypo- refers to
    * A. deficient, decreased.
        B. excessive, above.
        C. into, within.
        D. upon.

11. The prefix primi- refers to
    A. after, beyond.
    B. before.
    * C. first.
        D. new.

12. The word form palpebr/o refers to
    A. abnormal.
    B. birthing.
    C. chest.
    * D. eyelid.

13. The word form that means a fall is
    A. hydro.
    B. phoro.
    C. prodromo.
    * D. ptomato.

14. The prefix erythro- means
    A. blood.
    B. inward.
    C. outside of.
    * D. red.

15. The word form galacto refers to
    A. bile.
    B. blood.
    * C. milk.
        D. tears.

16. The word form that refers to a clot is
    A. cyst/o.
    B. embol/o.
    C. fibrin/o.
17. When you see the prefix con- you realize it means
   A. against.
   B. change.
   * C. with.
   D. without.

18. The word form for buttocks is
   A. genit/o.
   * B. glute/o.
   C. mesenter/o.
   D. splen/o.

19. The suffix that means turmoil or violent action is
   A. -angio.
   B. -cidal.
   * C. -clonus.
   D. -conico.

20. The suffix -graph refers to
   A. instrument for viewing.
   B. produced by.
   * C. resulting record.
   D. viewing.

21. The prefix syn- refers to
   * A. joined together.
   B. body system.
   C. ligament.
   D. vast or great.

22. The word form cephalo means the same as the word form
   * A. capito.
   B. cheir.
   C. occipito.
   D. stornato.

23. The suffix that means vision or view of is
   A. -impresso.
   B. -operculo.
   * C. -opsia.
   D. -roentgeno.

24. The word form contuso refers to
   * A. bruise.
   B. hemorrhage or bleeding.
   C. impact.
   D. injury.

25. The prefix for four is
A. sacro-
B. xanth-
* C. tetra-
D. fore-

26. The prefix meso- means
   A. between.
   B. all.
   C. down.
   * D. middle.

27. The word form pharyng refers to the
   A. diaphragm.
   B. neck.
   C. roof of the mouth.
   * D. throat.

28. The suffix -lepsy refers to
   A. condition.
   B. produced by.
   * C. seizure.
   D. stone.

29. The word form poikilo means
   A. flat, wide.
   * B. irregular, varied
   C. old, primitive.
   D. thick.

30. The prefix dextro- refers to
   A. both.
   B. left.
   * C. to the right.
   D. to the side.

31. The word form that refers to an ulcer is
   A. andr/o.
   * B. aphth/o
   C. borborygm/o.
   D. peps/i.

32. The word form that refers to sticky is
   A. galacto.
   B. entero.
   C. viscero.
   * D. visco.

33. The suffixes -ium and -eum refer to
   A. condition of.
   B. pertaining to.
   C. one who.
34. The word form karyo refers to
   A. down.
   B. growth.
   * C. nucleus.
   D. production.

35. The word form for hardened is
   A. alopec/o.
   B. atresi/o.
   * C. indurat/o.
   D. striat/o.

36. The word form zygot/o refers to
   A. boney.
   B. cheek.
   * C. joined together.
   D. vast or extensive.

37. The root for hip or hip joint is
   A. cost/o.
   * B. cox/o.
   C. ile/o.
   D. ox/i.

38. The suffix that designates a lack of something is
   A. -blast.
   * B. -penia.
   C. -ula
   D. -us.

39. The prefix pan- means
   * A. all.
   B. bread.
   C. sides.
   D. sugar.

40. The word form hydro refers to
   A. body produced chemical substance.
   B. blood.
   C. tears.
   * D. water.

41. The word form orchi refers to the
   A. ovaries.
   B. prostate.
   * C. testicles.
   D. uterus.

42. Cryo is the word form for
43. The suffix for driving or traveling away from is
A. -dom.
* B. -fugal.
C. -ive.
D. -some.

44. The suffix -tom refers to
* A. cut.
B. hollow.
C. stretch.
D. tension.

45. The word element for lens of the eye is
A. magneto.
B. mydrio.
* C. phako.
D. pilo.

46. The process of turning a body part outward is
* A. eversion.
B. extroversion.
C. inversion.
D. introversion.

47. The term used that pertains to the middle or toward the midline of the body is
A. dorsal.
B. distal.
* C. medial.
D. ventral.

48. The abdominal division that lies just superior to the umbilical region is the
* A. epigastric region.
B. hypochondriac region.
C. iliac region.
D. lumbar region.

49. The midsagittal plane divides the body into the
A. anterior and posterior portions.
B. cephalic and caudal halves.
* C. left and right halves.
D. upper and lower sections.

50. When you see the term amorphous describing a structure, you realize it is a structure
A. with a nipple-like projection.
B. with many jagged edges.
* C. without form.
D. without a nucleus.

51. The term myorrhesis means
   A. bleeding from the spinal cord.
   * B. rupture of a muscle.
   C. rupture to the spinal cord.
   D. to suture a muscle.

52. The term given to the outer layer of the pleura that lines the thoracic cavity is
   A. external pleura.
   * B. parietal pleura.
   C. phrenic pleura.
   D. visceral pleura.

53. A term for incision into the liver is
   A. hepatopexy.
   B. hepatorrhaphy.
   C. hepatorrhea.
   * D. hepatotomy.

54. A patient is admitted for an osteoclasis. This procedure is a surgical
   A. excision of the bursa.
   * B. fracture or re-fracture of a bone.
   C. fusion of a joint.
   D. puncture of a joint to remove fluid.

55. The term angiostenosis describes a/n
   A. blocking of an artery.
   B. edematous vessels.
   C. inflammation of a blood vessel.
   * D. narrowing of a blood vessel.

56. The term that is applied to symptoms a pituitary disease characterized by enlargement of the bones of the hands, feet and face is
   * A. acromegaly.
   B. adioposogenital atrophy.
   C. gaintism.
   D. hypergonadism.

57. The skin lesion that is caused by excessive exposure to the sun is
   * A. actinic keratosis.
   B. chemabrasion
   C. granulated lesion.
   D. hydokoplasia.

58. Tetraplegia means a person has
   A. double vision.
   B. pain in all joints.
   C. pain in the trigeminal nerve.
   * D. paralysis in all four limbs.
59. Your neighbor is scheduled for a myelography. This is a/n
   * A. radiologic study of the spinal cord after injection of a contrast media.
   B. radiographic study demonstrating the Intracranial fluid-containing spaces.
   C. recording of electrical brain activity.
   D. ultrasound imaging to diagnosis a shift in the midline structures of the brain.

60. The medical term ureterectasis refers to
   A. discharge of blood from the ureter.
   * B. distention of the ureter.
   C. narrowing of a ureter.
   D. pain in an ureter.

61. The surgical procedure isthmectomy involves the excision of the
   A. adrenal gland.
   B. lobe of the thyroid gland.
   C. pineal body.
   * D. thyroid isthmus.

62. The common name for unguis is
   A. eyelashes.
   B. nasal septum.
   * C. nail.
   D. sweat.

63. The external sac that contains and supports the testes is the
   A. buccula.
   B. epididymis.
   C. prepuce.
   * D. scrotum.

64. The manubrium is the
   A. lower jaw.
   B. lower portion of the sternum.
   C. thing scroll-like bone of the nose.
   * D. upper segment of the sternum.

65. Any voice disturbance is known medically as
   * A. dysphonia.
   B. dyspnea.
   C. laryngitis.
   D. tracheitis.

66. The medical term for baby teeth is
   A. canines.
   * B. deciduous.
   C. dentition.
   D. periodontal.

67. The more common name for cholecyst is
   * A. gallbladder.
   B. liver.
C. pancreas.
D. stomach.

68. The middle membrane of the meninges is the
   A. aqueduct.
* B. arachnoid.
   C. dura mater.
   D. pia matter.

69. The eye condition in which there is dimness of vision is
   * A. amblyopia.
       B. ametropia.
       C. anisopia.
       D. diplopia.

70. The condition oophoritis is characterized by
   A. accumulation of pus in the fallopian tube.
   B. bacterial infection of female reproductive organs.
* C. inflammation of an ovary.
   D. inflammation of the uterine cervix.

71. A woman who is classified as a nulligravida is one who
   A. cannot become pregnant for one reason or another.
   * B. has never been pregnant.
   C. has never borne an offspring.
   D. has never given birth to an infant who has lived.

72. Pheochromocytoma is a condition where there is
   A. a metabolic disorder of abnormally increased secretion of adrenocortical steroids.
   B. any disease disorder of the adrenal gland.
   C. life threatening condition caused by complete failure of the adrenocortical function.
* D. a tumor occurring in the adrenal medulla.

73. Myxedema is result of
   A. excessive secretion of the pituitary gland.
   * B. hypothyroidism.
   C. infection of the adrenal glands.
   D. inflammation of the pancreas.

74. The term to describe decreased urine production is
   A. anuria.
   B. nocturia.
   * C. oliguria.
   D. polyuria.

75. A nephroptosis is characterized by a
   A. abnormal hardening of the kidney.
   B. acute pain in the kidney.
   * C. prolapse of the kidney.
   D. stone in the kidney.
76. The loss of pigment in the skin resulting in milk-white patches is
   * A. psoriasis.
   B. melanosar.
   C. nevus.
   D. vitiligo.

77. The physician has told your friend she has pediculosis. This is a/n
   A. epithelial tumor.
   * B. infection caused by an itch mite.
   C. infestation with lice.
   D. malformation of a toenail.

78. Millie Merkle has an enlargement in the femur known as an exostosis. This is a/n
   * A. benign tumor.
   B. blood clot.
   C. calcium deposit.
   D. malignant growth.

79. Following a basketball injury, Mary had a visual examination of the internal
   structure of the hip joint. This is called a/n
   A. arthrography.
   B. arthrocentesis.
   * C. arthroscopy.
   D. chondrogram.

80. You are assigned to assist the physician with a thoracentesis. This procedure involves
   A. examination of the bronchi through computerized x-ray.
   B. an exam with radioactive materials to determine if there is a pulmonary emboli.
   * C. puncturing of the chest wall to obtain fluid.
   D. testing to measure the air taken into the lungs.

81. Bronchiectasis is a respiratory condition in which there is
   * A. chronic dilation of the bronchi or bronchioles.
   B. collapse of the lungs due to injury.
   C. constriction of the air tubes.
   D. dilatation, expansion of the lungs.

82. The medical term for a benign tumor of smooth muscle is
   * A. leiomyoma.
   B. leiomyosarcoma.
   C. rhabdomyoma.
   D. rhabdomyosarcoma.

83. Mrs. Keen has a condition that causes athetosis. Athetosis is characterized by
   * A. constant, involuntary movements, often snakelike.
   B. stiff, slow movements.
   C. uncontrolled contractions of skeletal muscles.
   D. varying degrees of confusion and memory loss.

84. The substance in the blood that causes the formation of antibodies is
   * A. an antigen.
B. blood urea nitrogen.
C. prothrombin.
D. serum.

85. The clumping together of cells or particles when mixed with incompatible blood is known as
   A. acrocyanosis.
   * B. agglutination.
   C. erythrocytosis.
   D. glomerate.

86. Nitrogenous wastes normally excreted by the kidney are found in the blood in what toxic condition?
   A. Nephritis
   B. Nephroptosis
   C. Ureleosis
   * D. Uremia

87. The creation of an opening into the renal pelvis of the kidney is a/n
   A. cystostomy.
   B. lithostomy.
   C. nephrotomy.
   * D. pyelostomy.

88. You are to have a radioactive iodine uptake test. This test is to measure the function of the
   A. gonads.
   B. parathyroid gland.
   C. pineal gland.
   * D. thyroid gland.

89. A generalized insufficiency of pituitary hormones, resulting from damage or deficiency of the gland, is
   A. acromegaly.
   B. hypophysitis.
   * C. panhypopituitarism.
   D. pituitarism.

90. The term cubital refers to the
   A. cardiac rhythm.
   B. distance between the vertebrae.
   * C. elbow joint.
   D. kidney cortex.

91. The specialized lymph vessels located in the small intestine that aid in the absorption of fats from the small intestine into the blood stream are called
   A. chyle.
   B. inguinal lymph nodes.
   C. interstitial ducts.
   * D. lacteals.

92. A diagnosis of stomatitis refers to a/n
   A. inflammation of the gingiva
   * B. inflammation of the mouth.
   C. inflammation of the stomach.
D. upset stomach.

93. The gastrocnemius muscle can be found in the
A. buttocks.
B. calf of the leg.
C. lateral aspect of the thigh.
D. stomach.

94. Leukopenia refers to
A. enlarged white blood cells.
B. infection of the foot.
C. too few white blood cells.
D. white blood cell formation.

95. The membrane lining the inside of the heart is the
A. endocardium.
B. epicardium.
C. intracardial membrane.
D. pericardium.

96. The sound-producing apparatus of the larynx is the
A. epiglottis.
B. glottis.
C. oropharynx.
D. pharynx.

97. An agent that removes hair is classified as a/n
A. anagen.
B. collagen.
C. depilatory.
D. telogen.

98. Anorchism describes a/n
A. absence of one or more testicles.
B. hernia or fluid in the testes.
C. narrowing of the opening of the foreskin.
D. undescended testis.

99. The space between two neurons or between a neuron and receptor organ is a/n
A. associate neuron.
B. glial.
C. plexus.
D. synapse.

100. A fungal infection of the external auditory canal is called
A. microtia.
B. otalgia.
C. otorrhagia.
D. ootomycosis
Post Secondary Medical Abbreviations

1. Bx
2. AS
3. AMA
4. BP
5. abd
6. BM
7. 
8. BKA
9. PT
10. BS
11. subcutaneous/below skin
12. Fe
13. po
14. diff
15. Rh
16. DVT
17. arterial blood gasses
18. in stage renal disease
19. blood, urea, nitrogen
20. fasting blood sugar
21. glucose tolerance test
22. hematocrit
23. left eye
24. after meals
25. potassium
Post-SEC Scoring Calculations

Each Section = 250 Points

Word Parts ⇒ 102 Questions = 4.03 Each
Prefixes ⇒ 16 Questions = 15.63 Each
Suffixes ⇒ 22 Questions = 11.36 Each
Abbreviations ⇒ 25 Questions = 10.00 Each
Suffixes
1. The suffix that refers to vomiting is
   A. -emesis.
   B. -emia.
   C. -esis.
   D. -ulum.

2. Which of the following terms means drainage from the nose?

   (A) Rhinolalia
   (B) Rhinomycosis
   (C) Rhinophyma
   (D) Rhinorrhaphy
   (E) Rhinorrhea

3. Which suffix means abnormal softening?
   A. -megaly
   B. -malacia
   C. -stenosis
   D. -necrosis

4. The patient's complaint of painful menstrual periods will be documented in the medical record as

   (A) amenorrhea
   (B) dysmenorrhea
   (C) menorrhagia
   (D) menorrhea
   (E) metrorrhagia

5. Which of the following suffixes refers to eating?

   (A) "phagia"
   (B) "phasis"
   (C) "phonia"
   (D) "plegia"
   (E) "praxia"

6. The suffix for destruction or breakdown is
A. -centesis.
B. -itis.
C. -lysis.
D. -rhage.

7. The suffix -arche means
A. beginning.
B. bow or arch.
C. connected with.
D. separation.

8. The suffix -dynia refers to
A. bad, difficult.
B. pain.
C. surrounding.
D. thirst.

9. The suffix duct/o means
A. beneath.
B. carry.
C. hormone.
D. protrusion.

10. The suffix ptosis refers to
A. anything formed.
B. breathing.
C. drooping or sagging.
D. spitting or saliva.

11. Which of the following suffixes means "incision into"?
   (A) -ectomy
   (B) -plasty
   (C) -scopy
   (D) -stomy
   (E) -tomy
12. Which of the following is the term for reconstruction of the eardrum?

(A) Myringotomy
(B) Otoplasty
(C) Stapedectomy
(D) Tympanocentesis
(E) Tympanoplasty

13. Which of the following terms describes surgical fixation of the uterus in a suspended position?

(A) Hysterectomy
(B) Hysterodesis
(C) Hysteropexy
(D) Hysteroscopy
(E) Hysterotripsy

14. Which of the following is a procedure in which synovial fluid is removed for analysis?

(A) Apheresis
(B) Arthrocentesis
(C) Arthrography
(D) Arthroscopy
(E) Articulation

Define the following words:

15. graphy

16. malacia

17. megaly

18. necrosis

19. rhaphy
20. rrhage

21. rrhagia

22. al

23. lepsy

24. kinesis

25. cele

Prefixes

26. The prefix pachy means
A. abnormal.
B. deficient.
C. new.
D. thick.

27. The prefix that refers to sweet is
A. ex-.
B. gluc-.
C. hydro-.
D. lipo-.

28. The prefix hypo means
A. abnormal.
B. deficient.
C. new.
D. thick.
29. The prefix aut/o means
A. alone.
B. self.
C. together.
D. voice.

30. The prefix that refers to sweat is
A. ex-.
B. gluc-.
C. hydro-
D. lipo-.

31. The prefix meaning outside or outer is
(A) ana-
(B) dia-
(C) epi-
(D) exo-
(E) peri-

32. The prefix Entero means
A. Around
B. Arm
C. Outside
D. Intestine

33. The prefix Epi means
A. Cartilage
B. Both
C. Above or Upon
D. Slow

34. Prefix meaning Difficult

35. The following Prefixes meaning Without

36. Prefix meaning Before

37. Prefix meaning Both

38. Prefix meaning Slow
39. The prefix ab-, in a medical context, means:

a. Toward.
b. Away from.
c. Up from the ground.
d. Down from above

40. The prefix Anti means
A. Against, instead of
B. Down or away from
C. Before, previous
D. Outside, beyond

41. The prefix Brady means
A. Fast
B. Pain
C. Water
D. Slow

42. The prefix Co, con means
A. Together
B. Against
C. Toward
D. Without

43. The prefix Exo means
A. Excision
B. Away from
C. Within
D. Toward

43. The prefix “Hemi” means
A. Full
B. Empty
C. Half
D. Above

44. The prefix pro- means
A. before.
B. near.
C. pus.
D. synthetic.
45. What does the prefix "nulli" mean
A. small
B. inside
C. none
D. many

46. The prefix "syn" means
A. across, through'
B. besides, near, along side of
C. toward, near
D. with, together

47. In the term polydipsia, the prefix poly- means:
   a. thirst
   b. many
   c. hunger
   d. little

48. Which prefix means "within"?
   a. sub-
   b. dia-
   c. hypo-
   d. intra-

49. The prefix that means "new" is:
   a. neo-
   b. pro-
   c. meta-
   d. dys-

50. What is the prefix that means little, scanty
   A. tri
   B. mega
   C. oligo
   D. meta
Word Roots
51. A word form that refers to a tumor is
   A. bio.
   B. fibrin.
   C. necro.
   D. onco.

52. The word form for death is
   A. abrupt/o.
   B. corp/u
   C. sinstr/o.
   D. thanat/o.

53. The word form supra/o means
   A. above.
   B. running together.
   C. to form pus.
   D. to support.

54. The word form cost/o refers to the
   A. cell body.
   B. clavicle.
   C. rib.
   D. vagina.

55. The word form meaning plaque or fatty substance is
   A. arteri/o.
   B. ather/o.
   C. arthr/o.
   D. edem.

56. The word form ectop/i/o means
   A. incomplete, imperfect.
   B. strange, out of place.
   C. uncontrolled.
   D. without an opening

57. The word form spir/o refers to
   A. bacteria.
   B. breathing.
   C. circular.
   D. coll.
58. The general meaning of "corpus" is
   (A) abdomen
   (B) body
   (C) chest
   (D) head
   (E) trunk

59. Which of the following is the term for an abnormally low white blood cell count?
   (A) Anemia
   (B) Leukemia
   (C) Leukocytosis
   (D) Leukopenia
   (E) Leukoplakia

60. The term "lithiasis" means
   (A) constriction of tissue
   (B) dissolving
   (C) abnormal condition of stones
   (D) penetrating a cavity
   (E) stretching of tissue

61. Menarche refers to which of the following?
   (A) Beginning of menstruation
   (B) Development of female characteristics
   (C) End of childhood
   (D) End of pregnancy
   (E) Primary infertility

62. Adipose tissue is made of which of the following?
   (A) Fat cells
   (B) Lymph nodes
   (C) Muscles
   (D) Skin
   (E) Tendons
63. Which of the following terms refers to the ability to breathe comfortably only when in an upright position?

(A) Apnea  
(B) Dyspnea  
(C) Eupnea  
(D) Hypercapnia  
(E) Orthopnea

64. The combining form "cephal/o" refers to the

(A) abdomen  
(B) head  
(C) neck  
(D) ribs  
(E) spine

65. The word part pertaining to fingernail is

(A) odont-  
(B) olfact-  
(C) omphal-  
(D) onco-  
(E) onych-

66. Which term means the study of the cells, their origin, structure, function, and pathology?
   A. Cytology  
   B. Histology  
   C. Pathology  
   D. Radiology

67. Which term means toward the lower part of the body?
   A. Caudal  
   B. Cephalic  
   C. Proximal  
   D. Distal
68. Which term means a hospital-acquired infection?
   A. iatrogenic
   B. idiopathic
   C. nosocomial
   D. acquitis

69. This medical term means a surgical incision for the removal of a stone.
   a. colotomy
   b. lithotomy
   c. lithectomy
   d. arthroscopy

70. This word root means bone marrow or spinal cord _____________________.

71. The medical term ____________________ describes an inflammation of the stomach and small intestine.

72. The medical term ____________________ describes any abnormal condition or disease caused by a fungus.

73. The term ____________________ means the medical screening of patients to determine their relative priority of need.

74. The ____________________ are the bones of the fingers and toes.

75. The term ____________________ describes a disease named for the person who first discovered it.
Medical Abbreviations

Question 76:
In medical parlance, what is an A-line?

☑ A. Anatomic line
☑ B. Afferent line
☑ C. Analog line
☑ D. Arterial line

Question 77:
After reading the following, what will a doctor conclude? "Pt presents 3 d S/P TURP, with c/o HA x 2 d."

☑ A. The patient is female.
☑ B. The patient has no current complaints.
☑ C. The patient has a headache.
☑ D. The patient recently had abdominal surgery.

Question 78:
What do abbreviations Rx, Tx, Hx and Sx mean?

☑ A. Pharmacy, Treatment Room, Hospital and Sanitorium
☑ B. Renal, Thyroid, Uterine and Splenic
☑ C. Prescription, Treatment, History and Symptom
☑ D. Rectal, Thyroglossal, Hepatic and Splenic

Question 79:
In medical jargon, what are PMH, PSH, SH and FH?

- A. Past medical history, Past surgical history, Social history and Family history
- B. Posterior middle hyoid, Posterior superior hyoid, Superficial hyoid and Foramen hyoidium
- C. Patient mental hospital, Patient surgical hospital, Social hospital, and Female hospital
- D. Post-medical healing, Post-surgical healing, Surgical healing and Functional healing

Question 80:

If the doctor writes, "CN's 2-12 intact", which of the following would be true?

- A. All of the lymph nodes in the cervical chain are normal.
- B. The patient is a man.
- C. The patient is able to close and open the eyes.
- D. The cervical nerves are all functioning normally.

Question 81:

In medical parlance, what is an AKA?

- A. An antibiotic
- B. A patient
- C. The removal of a limb
- D. An alcoholic
Question 82:

If the doctor orders an EKG, what part of the body is going to be examined?

A. Abdomen  
B. Heart  
C. Peripheral Nerves  
D. Brain

Question 83:

In medical jargon, "FH: CAD (M), DM (F)" implies what?

A. The patient's mother had heart disease and the patient's father had diabetes.  
B. The patient's mother was an engineer and the patient's father was a computer programmer.  
C. The patient's mother had a stroke, and the patient's father had diabetes mellitus.  
D. The patient's mother died of an aneurysm, and the patient's father died of a myocardial infarction.

Question 84:

In medical terms, what is a CVA?

A. A heart attack  
B. A stroke  
C. An aneurysm  
D. A type of accountant

Question 85:
At a party, a doctor asked a nurse: "Are you an RN or an LPN?" The nurse replied: "I'm an RN. I got my BSN at Georgetown. Are you an MD or a DO?" The doctor replied: "I'm a DO." Which of the following statements can be concluded from this conversation?

A. The doctor is a chiropractor.
B. The doctor is going to get lucky tonight.
C. The doctor is not really a doctor at all.
D. The doctor was trained in osteopathic manipulation.

Write the correct abbreviation for the following definitions:

86. blood pressure

87. glucose tolerance test

88. four times a day

89. by mouth

90. diagnosis

91. Fracture

92. congestive heart failure

93. with

94. intravenous

Write the correct definition for the following abbreviations

95. COPD
96. HCT, hct

97. CBC

98. RLQ

99. CNS

100. O.S.
1 A
2 E
3 B
4 B
5 A
6 C
7 A
8 B
9 B
10 C
11 E
12 E
13 C
14 B

16 The process of producing images
17 Suffering of a part or tissue related to disease
18 Enlargement
19 Death or dead tissue
20 Excised or removed tissue
21 Injuring, birth, or example of blood
22 Excessive or unusual discharge
23 Persistent
24 Movement, motion

as swelling, protrusion, hernia, tumor, etc.
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