

**Medical Terminology**  
**Final Exam Review – Answer Key**  
**Chapters 1 – 10**

**Multiple Choice – correct answer is shown with an asterix**

1. The urinary bladder is in which body cavity?
  - a) cranial
  - b) spinal
  - \*c) pelvic
  - d) abdominal
  - e) thoracic
  
2. The pleural cavity is the:
  - a) space within the abdomen
  - b) space within the backbones
  - c) space surrounding the hip
  - \*d) space between the membranes around the lungs
  - e) space within the skull
  
3. Part of the cell where anabolism occurs:
  - a) cell membrane
  - b) nucleus
  - c) mitochondria
  - d) genes
  - \*e) endoplasmic reticulum
  
4. A white blood cell:
  - a) hematoma
  - b) platelet
  - \*c) leukocyte
  - d) thrombocyte
  - e) erythrocyte
  
5. Which of the following is NOT an endocrine gland?
  - a) thyroid gland
  - b) adrenal gland
  - c) testes
  - \*d) salivary gland
  - e) pituitary gland
  
6. Abnormal condition of the mind:
  - a) physchosis
  - \*b) psychosis
  - c) psychogenic
  - d) encephalopathy
  - e) adenoma
  
7. Surgical repair:
  - a) -pathy
  - b) -ptosis
  - c) -trophy
  - \*d) -plasty
  - e) -plasm

8. Hernia of the urinary bladder:
  - a) rectocele
  - b) inguinal hernia
  - c) hiatal hernia
  - d) rectalgia
  - \*e) cystocele
  
9. Resembling:
  - a) -osis
  - b) -eal
  - c) lith/o
  - \*d) -oid
  - e) -ic
  
10. A surgical procedure:
  - a) cerebral ischemia
  - b) pseudocyst
  - \*c) hemiglossectomy
  - d) syndactyly
  - e) acromegaly
  
11. Antibodies:
  - a) bacteria
  - \*b) protein substances made by leukocytes
  - c) phagocytes
  - d) produced by erythrocytes to fight disease
  - e) antibiotics
  
12. Metastasis:
  - a) paralysis of limbs
  - \*b) spread of a cancerous growth
  - c) precancerous
  - d) change in shape or form
  - e) after death
  
13. Low levels of sugar in the blood:
  - a) cholecystitis
  - \*b) hypoglycemia
  - c) hyperbilirubinemia
  - d) hematoma
  - e) steatorrhea
  
14. Chronic inflammation of the intestinal tract:
  - \*a) Crohn's disease
  - b) colonic polyposis
  - c) irritable bowel syndrome
  - d) dysentery
  - e) achalasia
  
15. Difficulty in swallowing:
  - a) regurgitation
  - b) flatus
  - c) nausea
  - d) eructation
  - \*e) dysphagia

16. New opening of the jejunum to outside the body:
  - a) jejunojejunostomy
  - b) duodenostomy
  - c) duodenojejunostomy
  - \*d) jejunostomy
  - e) jejunocecal anastomosis
  
17. Palatoplasty:
  - \*a) surgical repair of the roof of the mouth
  - b) overgrowth of gum tissue
  - c) surgical repair of the tongue
  - d) cleft palate
  - e) prolapse of the palate
  
18. Indigestion:
  - a) cholestasis
  - \*b) dyspepsia
  - c) hemostasis
  - d) ascites
  - e) paracentesis
  
19. Glomerulonephritis:
  - a) inflammation of the tube leading from the kidney to the bladder
  - \*b) inflammation of small balls of capillaries in the kidney
  - c) inflammation of a tube in the bladder
  - d) inflammation of the collecting chamber in the kidney
  - e) inflammation of the urinary bladder
  
20. Polyuria:
  - a) excessive urination at night
  - \*b) excessive urination
  - c) scanty urination
  - d) bacteria in the urine
  - e) pus in the urine
  
21. Nitrogenous waste:
  - \*a) creatinine
  - b) fatty acid
  - c) lipid
  - d) carbon dioxide
  - e) sugar
  
22. Area between the uterus and the rectum:
  - \*a) cul-de-sac
  - b) peritoneum
  - c) labia minora
  - d) clitoris
  - e) perineum
  
23. Lung disease seen in the premature newborn:
  - a) pyloric stenosis
  - b) hydrocephalus
  - c) Down's syndrome
  - d) erythroblastosis fetalis
  - e) hyaline membrane disease

24. A type of sterilization surgery is:  
\*a) tubal ligation  
b) ovarian biopsy  
c) D & C  
d) cesarean section  
e) episiotomy
25. An androgen:  
a) luteinizing hormone  
b) HCG  
\*c) testosterone  
d) estrogen  
e) progesterone
26. Non-cancerous overgrowth of prostate tissue:  
a) hypospadias  
\*b) benign prostatic hyperplasia  
c) phimosis  
d) cryptorchism  
e) testicular torsion
27. A word associated with an STD:  
a) eunuch  
b) teratoma  
\*c) venereal  
d) stroma  
e) castration
28. Membranes around the brain and spinal cord:  
a) neurons  
b) astrocytes  
\*c) meninges  
d) parenchymal cells  
e) neuroglia
29. Receptive fibers at the end of each nerve cell:  
a) gyrus  
\*b) dendrites  
c) cauda equina  
d) microglia  
e) oligodendroglia
30. Condition of no pain sensation:  
\*a) analgesia  
b) anencephaly  
c) anesthesia  
d) Huntington's disease  
e) Alzheimer's disease
31. Inflammation of a many nerves:  
a) encephalitis  
b) meningitis  
c) blepharitis  
d) radiculitis  
\*e) polyneuritis

32. X-ray of the spinal cord:  
a) electroencephalogram  
b) electromyogram  
c) cerebral angiogram  
d) pneumoencephalogram  
\*e) myelogram
33. A highly malignant brain tumor:  
a) meningioma  
b) epidural hematoma  
\*c) glioblastoma multiforme  
d) subdural hematoma  
e) teratoma
34. Spina bifida is associated with:  
a) poliomyelitis  
\*b) meningocele  
c) multiple myeloma  
d) hyperkinesis  
e) narcolepsy
35. Congenital absence of a testicle:  
a) azoospermia  
b) cryptorchism  
c) aspermia  
d) oligospermia  
\*e) anorchism
36. Removal of the prepuce:  
a) varicocele  
b) phimosis  
\*c) circumcision  
d) hypospadias  
e) hydrocele
37. Removal of both ovaries:  
a) tubal ligation  
b) D & C  
c) pelvic exenteration  
d) gonadal resection  
\*e) bilateral oophorectomy
38. Painful sexual intercourse:  
a) dystocia  
b) eutocia  
\*c) dyspareunia  
d) eclampsia  
e) endometriosis
39. ESWL:  
a) renal transplant  
\*b) shock waves crush urinary tract stones  
c) radioscopic study  
d) panendoscopy  
e) Foley catheterization

40. Test that measures the amount of urea in the blood:
- a) IVP
  - b) RP
  - \*c) BUN
  - d) VCU
  - e) creatinine clearance test
41. Sialolithiasis:
- a) kidney stones
  - b) gallstones
  - \*c) salivary stones
  - d) stones in the biliary system
  - e) both B) and D) above
42. Periodontal procedure:
- a) glossotomy
  - b) glycolysis
  - \*c) gingivectomy
  - d) biliary lithotripsy
  - e) cheilostomatoplasty
43. Telescoping of the intestine:
- a) volvulus
  - b) anal fistula
  - \*c) intussusception
  - d) ileus
  - e) hiatal hernia
44. Esophageal varices are:
- a) hernias around the opening of the stomach
  - b) hemorrhoids
  - c) perianal fistulae
  - d) polyps
  - \*e) swollen, twisted veins
45. Adductor muscle:
- a) bends the body forward
  - b) located proximally
  - c) pertains to both sides
  - \*d) carries a limb toward the body
  - e) carries a limb away from the body
46. Retroperitoneal:
- a) region of the stomach
  - b) within the chest
  - \*c) behind the abdomen
  - d) within the abdomen
  - e) below the pelvis
47. An eosinophil is a(n):
- a) erythrocyte
  - \*b) leukocyte
  - c) agranulocyte
  - d) platelet
  - e) both B) and C) above

48. The upper lateral regions of the abdomen, beneath the ribs, are the:
- hypogastric regions
  - inguinal regions
  - lumbar regions
  - umbilical regions
  - \*e) hypochondriac regions
49. Microscopic examination of living tissue:
- incision
  - pathology
  - \*c) biopsy
  - autopsy
  - resection
50. Prognosis is:
- made before the diagnosis
  - a guess as to the patient's condition
  - \*c) a prediction of the outcome of the disease
  - the state of complete knowledge about the patient's condition
  - a treatment of the patient

**Define the following terms:**

- |                     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. anemia           | deficiency of rbc's or hemoglobin                                                                                                                 |
| 2. leukemia         | excessive increase in number of abnormal, cancerous wbc's                                                                                         |
| 3. psychiatry       | treatment of the mind                                                                                                                             |
| 4. epithelial cell  | type of cells which cover the free surfaces of the body: skin, mucous membranes, glands, lining of the tubes.                                     |
| 5. viscera          | internal organs                                                                                                                                   |
| 6. sagittal plane   | plane which divides the body into right and left segments                                                                                         |
| 7. achondroplasia   | congenital disorder of abnormal cartilage development that results in dwarfism                                                                    |
| 8. blepharoptosis   | sagging of the eyelid                                                                                                                             |
| 9. metastasis       | spread of a cancerous tumor to a secondary site                                                                                                   |
| 10. symphysis       | growing together of bones                                                                                                                         |
| 11. dyspnea         | difficulty breathing                                                                                                                              |
| 12. hemolysis       | breakdown or destruction of blood                                                                                                                 |
| 13. diverticula     | out pouches of the intestine                                                                                                                      |
| 14. villi           | microscopic projections on the walls of the small intestines through which nutrients pass into the blood system and fat into the lymphatic system |
| 15. portal vein     | vein that carries nutrient-rich blood to the liver from the intestines                                                                            |
| 16. splenic flexure | the bend in the large intestine in the region of the spleen                                                                                       |
| 17. polyphagia      | excessive eating                                                                                                                                  |
| 18. cheilosis       | abnormal condition of the lip                                                                                                                     |

19. caliectasis	stretching or dilation of the calyx
20. edema	fluid accumulation in the tissues
21. nephrotic syndrome	kidney glomerulus allows proteins to pass out of the blood – leaky kidney – resulting in edema and proteinuria
22. colposcopy	visual examination of the vagina and cervix
23. leiomyoma	uterine fibroids or benign tumors
24. salpingitis	inflammation of the fallopian tube
25. syphilis	sexually transmitted disease caused by a spirochete
26. perineum	area between the vagina and the anus in the woman and between the scrotum and anus in the man
27. flagellum	tail-like structure of a spermatozoon
28. causalgia	burning sensation of pain
29. paresis	slight paralysis
30. dementia	loss of mental capacity (memory and judgement)

**Provide the medical term for the definition given:**

1. inflammation of the urinary bladder	cystitis
2. membrane surrounding the heart	pericardium
3. pertaining to below the liver	subhepatic
4. windpipe	trachea
5. membrane surrounding the abdominal cavity organs	peritoneum
6. lying on the belly	prone
7. fear of heights	acrophobia
8. hardening of the arteries	arteriosclerosis
9. incision into a vein	phlebotomy
10. pertaining to between the ribs	intercostal
11. rapid breathing	tachypnea
12. membrane surrounding a bone	periosteum
13. gallstones	cholecystolithiasis or cholelithiasis
14. visual examination of the colon	colonoscopy
15. first part of the large intestine	cecum
16. discharge of fat in the feces	steatorrhea
17. narrowing of the pyloric sphincter	pyloric stenosis
18. no opening in the esophagus	esophageal atresia
19. a tube for injecting or removing fluids	catheter

20. major nitrogenous waste product excreted in urine	urea
21. inability to prevent the discharge of urine	incontinence
22. beginning of first menstrual period during puberty	menarche
23. abnormal, persistent discharge of milk	galactorrhea
24. removal of both ovaries	bilateral oophorectomy
25. hormone responsible for male sex characteristics	testosterone
26. surgical removal of the prostate	prostatectomy
27. no sperm cells in the semen	azoospermia
28. disruption in normal blood supply to the brain	cerebrovascular accident
29. pertaining to fainting	syncopal
30. chronic brain disorder of recurrent seizure activity	epilepsy

**Abbreviations – Provide the full term for the following abbreviations:**

1. BM	bowel movement
2. HBV	hepatitis B virus
3. NG tube	nasogastric tube
4. ARF	acute renal failure
5. HD	hemodialysis
6. UA	urinalysis
7. IUD	intrauterine device
8. LH	luteinizing hormone
9. OCPs	oral contraceptive pills
10. STD	sexually transmitted disease
11. BPH	benign prostatic hyperplasia
12. PSA	prostate-specific antigen
13. MS	multiple sclerosis
14. TIA	transient ischemic attacks
15. CVA	cerebrovascular accident

**Matching – Place the letter of the term on the right beside the definition on the left**

__M__	chronic inflammation of intestine (IBD)	A	ataxia
__K__	telescoping of the intestines	B	apraxia
__F__	slight paralysis of either right or left half of the body	C	aphasia
__G__	paralysis of either right or left half of the body	D	paraplegia

__L__	painful, inflamed intestines	E	paresthesia
__D__	paralysis of lower limbs	F	hemiparesis
__A__	no muscle co-ordination	G	hemiplegia
__J__	chronic degeneration of liver cells	H	volvulus
__B__	inability to carry out purposeful actions	I	ileus
__C__	inability to speak	J	cirrhosis
__E__	abnormal sensations such as tingling or numbness	K	intussusception
__H__	twisting of the intestine upon itself	L	dysentery
__I__	failure of peristalsis	M	Crohn's disease

### Short Answer

- List three types of strokes or CVAs.  
hemorrhagic, thrombotic, embolic
- List the three protective membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord.  
pia mater, arachnoid membrane, dura mater
- List three types of neuroglial cells.  
astrocytes, microglial cells, oligodendroglia
- List three STDs curable by antibiotics.  
chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea
- What is the difference between identical twins and fraternal twins?  
identical: one egg is fertilized by one sperm and replicates itself during development to produce two embryos.  
fraternal: two eggs fertilized by two sperm different sperm cells and both embryos are implanted into the uterus
- What is a Pap smear used to diagnose?  
cervical or vaginal cancer
- Where does fertilization of the egg normally occur?  
fallopian tube
- Which hormone deficiency results in diabetes insipidus?  
antidiuretic hormone
- What is the difference between essential and secondary hypertension?  
essential: no known cause of the high BP  
secondary: high BP caused by another illness such as kidney disease
- Name three electrolytes.  
sodium, potassium, bicarbonate, chloride
- Name one disorder a barium enema x-ray would be used to diagnose.  
- diverticula, polyps, colonic stenosis
- Name of disorder that a Hemoccult test would be used to diagnose.  
Blood in the stool which is a screening test for colon cancer
- List three digestive enzymes and the substance on which each enzyme acts.  
Amylase – digests starch  
Protease – digests protein  
Lipase – digests fat