

Review of Medical Terminology

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PREFACE

During my eight-year term as the first chairman of the Certifying Board of the American Association of Medical Assistants, I became aware of the constant need for study and review of even those subjects with which one feels reasonably secure. This impression was reinforced by my ten-year experience in teaching medical terminology to a cross section of allied health students at Long Beach College. The review questions in this text were developed and refined through extensive field testing in the classroom as well as in various study groups preparing for certification examinations. Although my own professional background and first teaching responsibility was in medical assisting, my Medical Terminology classes played to broad audiences ranging from physical therapy students to medical records technology majors. It was a conscious objective in putting this book together to include sufficient emphasis on musculoskeletal terminology for the physical therapist and radiologic technologist, and the cardiorespiratory systems for the respiratory therapist. I hope to have achieved some success in this direction.

To the questions were added synoptic reviews of the anatomic systems. These synopses introduce each chapter in the book and are accompanied by illustrations with leader lines for the reader to identify the anatomic structures. Leona Allison of Miami contributed the elegant original drawings and Lee Wentworth of San Francisco reviewed the textual passages to assure accuracy. To both of them I extend my gratitude. A large measure of gratitude is also due Brian C. Decker, whose enthusiasm for the project, and encouragement during its development, is largely responsible for its fruition. His professional refinements of the text add immeasurably to its caliber.

Thousands of students have completed my course in Medical Terminology, and I am grateful to each for what he or she has added to my store of knowledge. I have used all three of the textbooks to which this volume is keyed and found each of them to be excellent. The language of medicine is fascinating—centuries old but ever new. May this volume contribute to your pleasure as well as to the knowledge you seek.

Mary E. Kinn, CPS, CMA-A

NOTE TO THE STUDENT

The **Review** is designed for use either alone or, better, in conjunction with a standard textbook of medical terminology. I have used three textbooks in teaching and have keyed the **Review** to the following:

1. Chabner, Davi-Ellen, *The Language of Medicine*, W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1976
2. Frenay, Agnes Clare, *Understanding Medical Terminology*, 6th Ed., The Catholic Hospital Association, St. Louis, 1977
3. Young, Clara Gene and Miriam G. Austrin, *Learning Medical Terminology Step by Step*, 4th Ed., The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1979

In the answer section appended to the book, the reader's attention is referred to the appropriate chapters in these reference texts for explanation or elaboration. For example, *1-5, 2-1, 3-3 tells the reader that the correct answer will be found in Chabner, Chapter 5, Frenay, Chapter 1 and Young & Austrin, Chapter 3.

M.E.K.

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CHAPTER one

1. BASIC WORD COMPONENTS

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY is largely based on the classical Greek and Latin languages. It is not a language, yet it is precise for those who need to use it. The jargon of medicine continues to grow and change with scores of new words coined each year to fit contemporary needs, while others die from disuse or changes in concepts. However, once the basics are mastered, one adapts easily to the changes.

Students with a knowledge of Latin have little difficulty in dealing with the language of medicine since many of the roots and prefixes of medical terms are already familiar as components of the English language. For others more time should be spent on the basic word components. These are: (1) roots, (2) prefixes, and (3) suffixes. The root of a word can stand alone and have meaning. A prefix is a letter or group of letters placed at the beginning of a word which modifies the meaning while a suffix has the same function at the end of a word.

After learning the meanings of the commonest roots, prefixes, and suffixes, it is fairly simple to analyze new terms and derive their meanings by first dividing the word into its parts (prefix, root, and suffix), then determining the meaning of each part, putting those meanings together. This procedure may not result in a full or precise definition of the term, but it will generally provide at least a good clue to the meaning of the term in question.

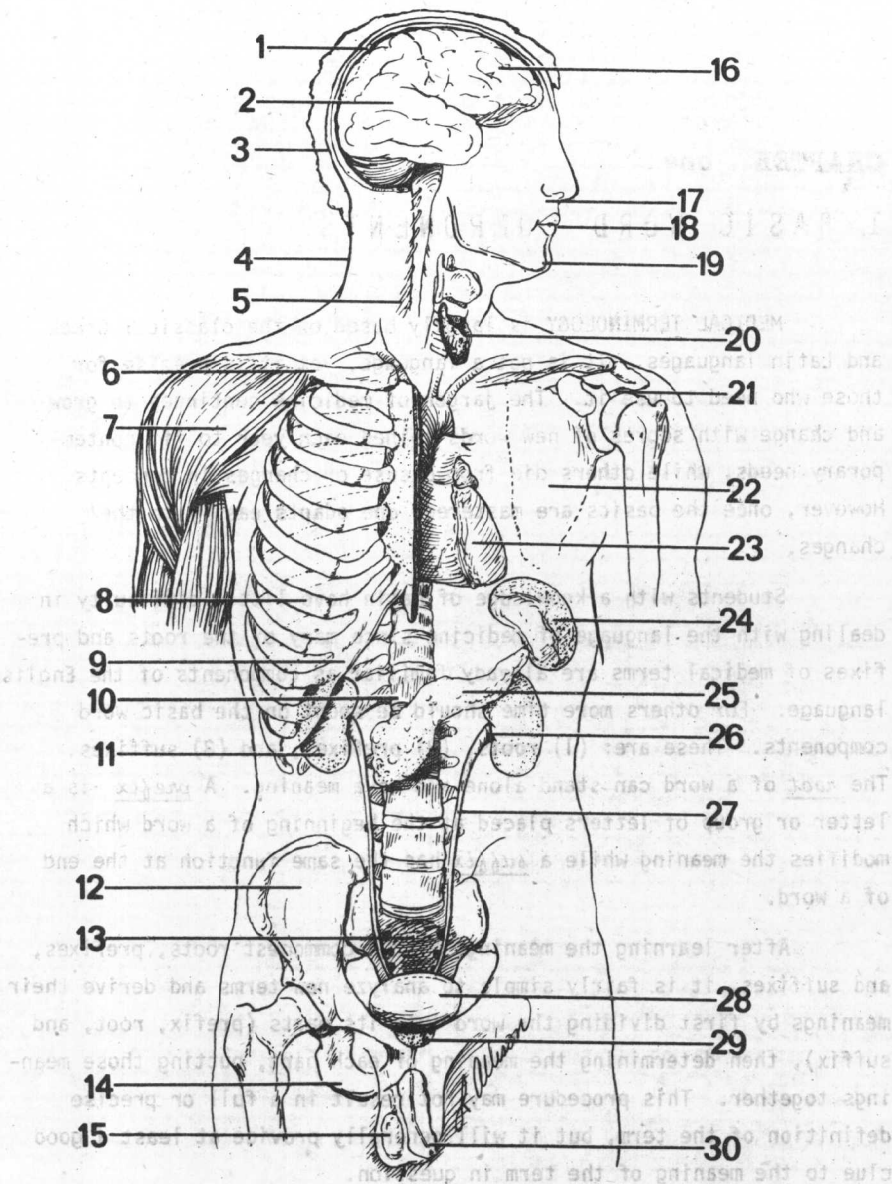
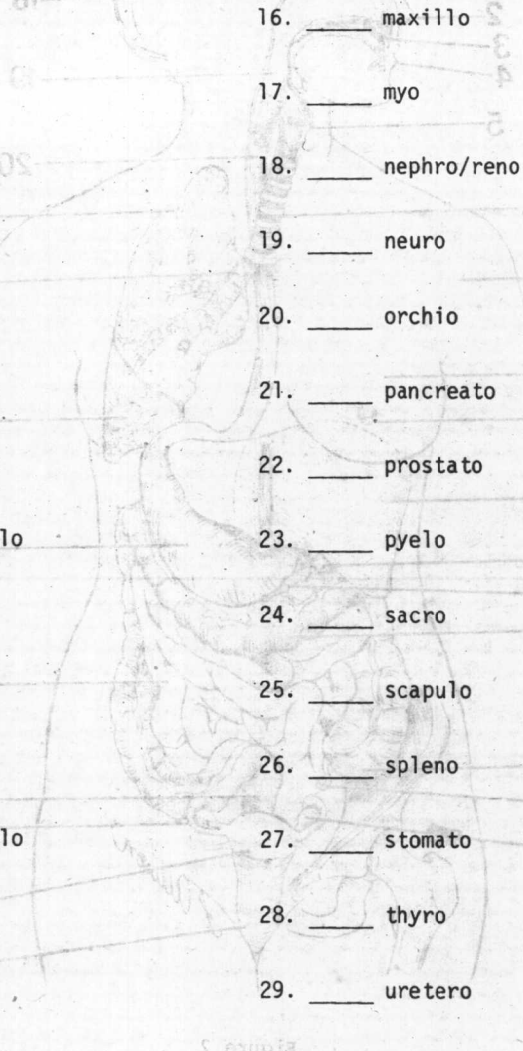


Figure 1

MATCHING QUESTIONS

DIRECTIONS: Match the numbered parts with their combining forms.

- 
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ____ arthro | 16. ____ maxillo |
| 2. ____ balano | 17. ____ myo |
| 3. ____ cardio | 18. ____ nephro/reno |
| 4. ____ cephalo | 19. ____ neuro |
| 5. ____ cerebro | 20. ____ orchio |
| 6. ____ cervico | 21. ____ pancreato |
| 7. ____ chondro | 22. ____ prostato |
| 8. ____ claviculo | 23. ____ pyelo |
| 9. ____ costo | 24. ____ sacro |
| 10. ____ cranio | 25. ____ scapulo |
| 11. ____ cysto | 26. ____ spleno |
| 12. ____ encephalo | 27. ____ stomato |
| 13. ____ ilio | 28. ____ thyro |
| 14. ____ ischio | 29. ____ uretero |
| 15. ____ mandibulo | 30. ____ vertebro |

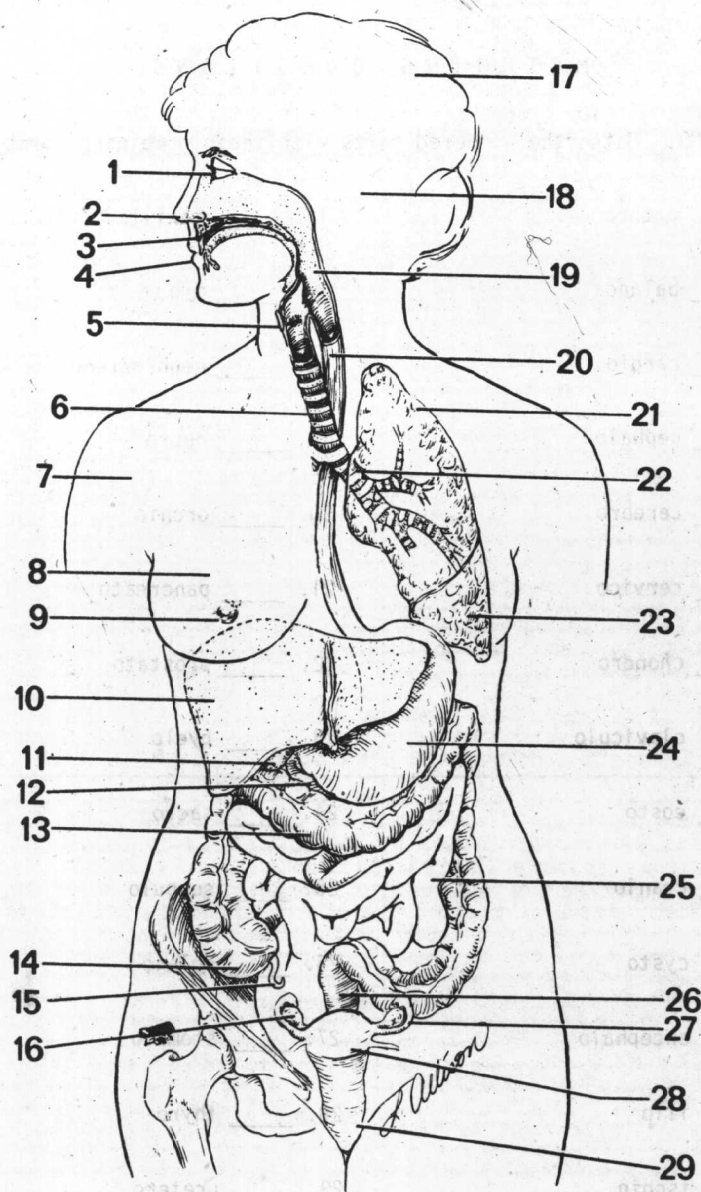


Figure 2

MATCHING QUESTIONS

DIRECTIONS: Match the numbered parts with their combining forms.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ____ alveolo | 16. ____ hystero |
| 2. ____ appendo | 17. ____ laryngo |
| 3. ____ broncho | 18. ____ masto |
| 4. ____ ceco | 19. ____ oophoro |
| 5. ____ cervico | 20. ____ ophthalmo |
| 6. ____ cheilo | 21. ____ oto |
| 7. ____ cholecysto | 22. ____ pharyngo |
| 8. ____ colo | 23. ____ pneumo |
| 9. ____ cutaneo/dermo | 24. ____ procto |
| 10. ____ duodeno | 25. ____ rhino |
| 11. ____ entero | 26. ____ salpingo |
| 12. ____ esophago | 27. ____ thelo |
| 13. ____ gastro | 28. ____ tracheo |
| 14. ____ gingivo | 29. ____ tricho |
| 15. ____ hepato | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

DIRECTIONS: In the following groups choose the correct combining form for each given word. Mark your choice by circling the ONE correct answer.

1. Eye
a. erythro- b. ortho- c. bio- d. ophthalmo- e. audio-
2. Joint
a. osteo- b. arthro- c. cardio- d. athero- e. adeno-
3. Female
a. gynec- b. hystero- c. leuko- d. hemato- e. astro-
4. Heart
a. hemo- b. cranio- c. electro- d. neuro- e. cardio-
5. Producing
a. electro- b. physio- c. geno- d. thrombo- e. algio-
6. Nerve
a. neuro- b. nephro- c. electro- d. uro- e. nuero-
7. Intestine
a. gastro- b. gynec- c. entero- d. carcino- e. adeno-
8. Nose
a. radio- b. uro- c. sectio- d. ciso- e. rhino-
9. Bone
a. arthro- b. osteo- c. uro- d. onco- e. adeno-
10. Brain
a. cerebro- b. entero- c. cephalo- d. cardio- e. gnoso-
11. Cell
a. cysto- b. ciso- c. carcino- d. cephalo- e. cyto-
12. Examination
a. tomo- b. scop- c. gastro- d. radi- e. sectio-
13. To cut
a. thrombo- b. onco- c. sectio- d. patho- e. electro-
14. Nature
a. physio- b. crino- c. psycho- d. encephalo- e. patho-
15. Life
a. carcino- b. rhino- c. adeno- d. bio- e. lifo-
16. Kidney
a. gastro- b. neuro- c. nephro- d. patho- e. scop-
17. Blood
a. hemo- b. thrombo- c. hepato- d. cardio- e. gynec-

SELECT THE ONE CORRECT ANSWER

18. Disease
a. psycho- b. physio- c. tomo- d. patho- e. carcino-
19. Skin
a. geno- b. dermo- c. gnoso- d. thrombo- e. rhino-
20. Stomach
a. entero- b. gnoso- c. geno- d. gastro- e. stomato-
21. Gland
a. arthro- b. entero- c. adeno- d. geno- e. physio-
22. Head
a. cephalo- b. cyto- c. cerebro- d. encephalo- e. gnoso-
23. Knowledge
a. dermato- b. gastro- c. noso- d. geno- e. gnoso-
24. Mass/Tumor
a. scopo- b. orico- c. tomo d. cephalo- e. osteo-
25. Mind
a. physio- b. psycho- c. ciso- d. patho- e. erythro-
26. Ear
a. audio- b. sono- c. oso- d. oto- e. oro-
27. Neck
a. tracheo- b. cervico- c. thoraco- d. thyro- e. circo-
28. Eye/lid
a. blepharo- b. stylo- c. ophthalmo- d. cilio- e. chilo-
29. Male
a. antero- b. hystero- c. adeno- d. genero- e. andro-
30. Lip
a. laparo- b. lipo- c. cheilo- d. cheiro- e. cholo-
31. Hand
a. dactylo- b. chiro- c. pyelo- d. phalango- e. meningo-
32. Rib
a. costo- b. chondro- c. spondylo- d. thoraco- e. vertebro-
33. Skull
a. cerebro- b. cephalo- c. osteo- d. myelo- e. cranio-
34. Bladder
a. cyto- b. chole- c. colo- d. cysto- e. pyelo-
35. Tear
a. blepharo- b. dacryo- c. cheilo- d. angio- e. adeno-

SELECT THE ONE CORRECT ANSWER

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 36. <u>Finger, Toe</u> | a. ortho- | b. scopo- | c. dactylo- | d. dacryo- | e. tomo- |
| 37. <u>Sweet</u> | a. glyco- | b. galacto- | c. gyneco- | d. geno- | e. gastro- |
| 38. <u>Liver</u> | a. hemato- | b. lacto- | c. cirrho- | d. hepato- | e. patho- |
| 39. <u>Uterus</u> | a. meningo- | b. andro- | c. cysto- | d. ovo- | e. metro- |
| 40. <u>Vessel</u> | a. cardio- | b. arterio- | c. adeno- | d. angio- | e. myelo- |

MATCHING EXERCISES

DIRECTIONS: Match the definitions in Column 2 with the prefixes in Column 1.

- | Column 1 | | Column 2 |
|-------------|-------|--------------|
| 41. a-, an- | _____ | a. back |
| 42. ana- | _____ | b. complete |
| 43. dia- | _____ | c. change |
| 44. endo- | _____ | d. before |
| 45. hyper- | _____ | e. without |
| 46. re- | _____ | f. behind |
| 47. retro- | _____ | g. within |
| 48. pro- | _____ | h. throw |
| 49. bolo- | _____ | i. excessive |
| 50. meta- | _____ | j. up |
| 51. ab- | _____ | a. together |
| 52. ante- | _____ | b. difficult |
| 53. bi- | _____ | c. with |
| 54. con- | _____ | d. outside |
| 55. contra- | _____ | e. away from |
| 56. dys- | _____ | f. around |
| 57. ecto- | _____ | g. two |
| 58. peri- | _____ | h. across |
| 59. sym- | _____ | i. opposite |
| 60. trans- | _____ | j. before |

MATCHING EXERCISES

DIRECTIONS: Match the definitions in Column 2 with the suffixes in Column 1.

| <u>Column 1</u> | <u>Column 2</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 61. -algia | _____ a. hernia or protrusion |
| 62. -ectomy | _____ b. process of recording |
| 63. -emia | _____ c. pain |
| 64. -graphy | _____ d. condition |
| 65. -itis | _____ e. excision |
| 66. -opsy | _____ f. instrument for recording |
| 67. -ia | _____ g. inflammation |
| 68. -ology | _____ h. blood |
| 69. -graphy | _____ i. study of |
| 70. -cele | _____ j. to view |
| <u>Column 1</u> | <u>Column 2</u> |
| 71. -stasis | _____ a. treatment |
| 72. -cyte | _____ b. tumor |
| 73. -gram | _____ c. morbid condition |
| 74. -lysis | _____ d. cell |
| 75. -oid | _____ e. disease |
| 76. -therapy | _____ f. resembling |
| 77. -oma | _____ g. control, stop |
| 78. -pathy | _____ h. nourishment |
| 79. -trophy | _____ i. dissolution |
| 80. -osis | _____ j. written record |
| <u>Column 1</u> | <u>Column 2</u> |
| 81. -penia | _____ a. origin |
| 82. -spasm | _____ b. deficiency |
| 83. -tome | _____ c. creation of opening |
| 84. -genic | _____ d. suture |
| 85. -tripsy | _____ e. involuntary contraction |
| 86. -tomy | _____ f. fixation |
| 87. -plasty | _____ g. crushing |
| 88. -rhaphy | _____ h. repair |
| 89. -stomy | _____ i. instrument for cutting |
| 90. -pexy | _____ j. process of cutting |

MATCH THE DEFINITION

Column 1

91. -desis
92. -centesis
93. -ptosis
94. -rhexis
95. -malacia
96. -megaly
97. -ectasis
98. -iasis
99. -scopy
100. -rhea

Column 2

- a. morbid condition
- b. enlargement
- c. fixation
- d. falling
- e. flow, discharge
- f. softening
- g. expansion
- h. process of examining
- i. puncture
- j. rupture