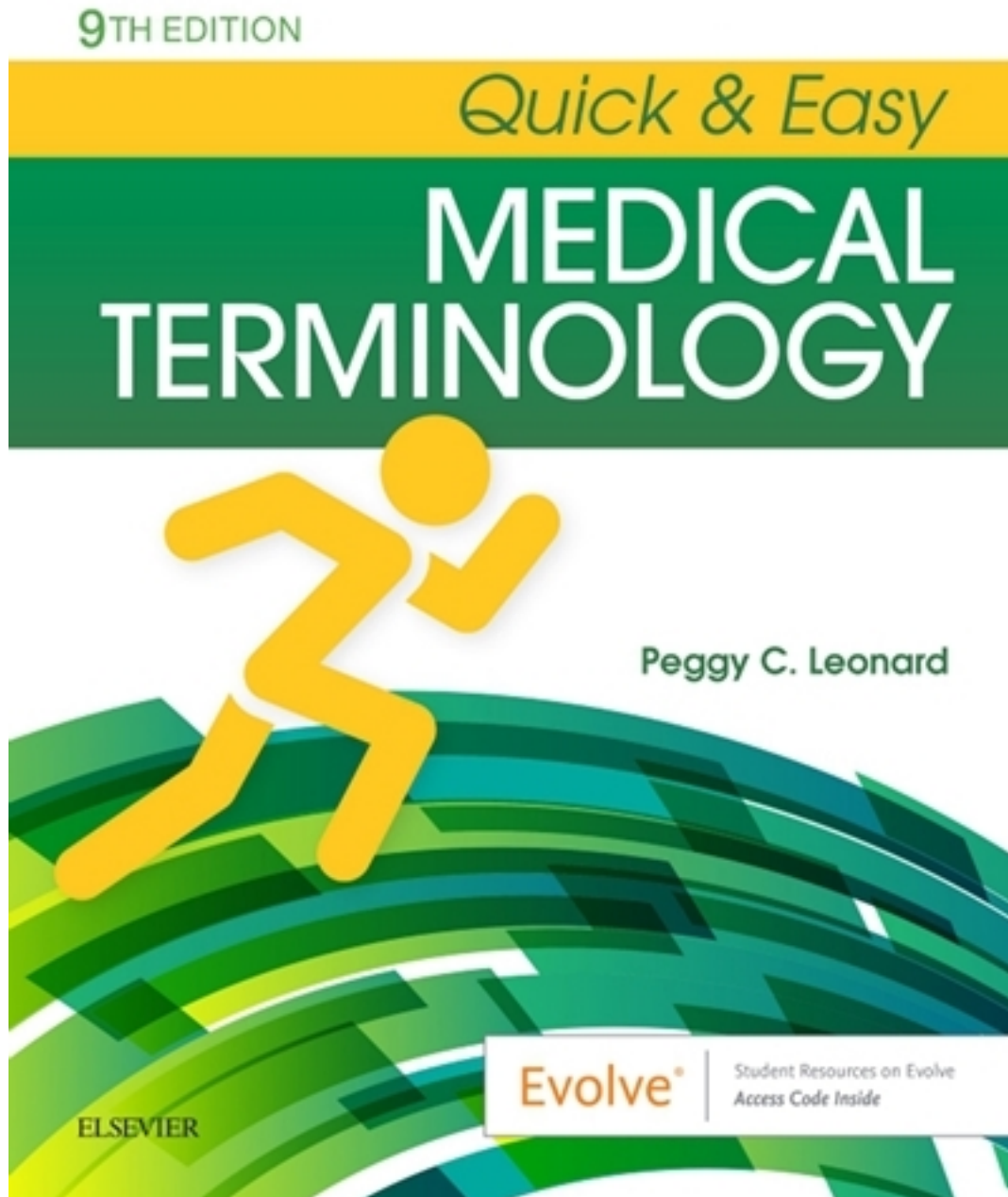


Test Bank for Quick and Easy Medical Terminology 9th Edition by Leonard

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Test Bank

Chapter 02: Suffixes and Combining Forms Made Easy

Leonard: Quick & Easy Medical Terminology, 9th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Suture of a blood vessel is called:

- a. angiectomy.
- b. angioplasty.
- c. angiorrhaphy.
- d. angiotomy.

ANS: C

REF: p. 29

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

2. Surgical puncture of the thin membrane that surrounds the fetus is called:

- a. adenectomy.
- b. amniocentesis.
- c. angiorrhhexis.
- d. glycolysis.

ANS: B

REF: p. 29

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

3. Pain along the course of a nerve is called:

- a. neuralgia.
- b. neurocele.
- c. neuroplasty.
- d. neurosis.

ANS: A

REF: p. 36

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

4. Protrusion of all or part of an organ through the wall of a cavity that contains it is called:

- a. a hernia.
- b. dilatation.
- c. edema.
- d. emesis.

ANS: A

REF: p. 36

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

5. A term that means stretching of a structure is:

- a. dilatation.
- b. ptosis.
- c. prolapse.
- d. spasm.

ANS: A

REF: p. 36

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

6. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues that results in swelling is called:

- a. dilatation.
- b. edema.
- c. emesis.
- d. ptosis.

ANS: B REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

7. Excessive preoccupation with fire is termed:
- a. hydrophobia.
 - b. kleptomania.
 - c. paranoia.
 - d. pyromania.

ANS: D REF: p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

8. *Carcinoma* is:
- a. an abnormal fear of something.
 - b. another term for cancer.
 - c. any disease of a body structure.
 - d. excessive preoccupation with illness.

ANS: B REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

9. *Prolapse* means:
- a. cramping.
 - b. discharge.
 - c. sagging.
 - d. rupture.

ANS: C REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

10. A word that is also a suffix that means *stopping or controlling* is:
- a. edema.
 - b. mania.
 - c. ptosis.
 - d. stasis.

ANS: D REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

11. Surgical repair of the eye is:
- a. ophthalmalgia.
 - b. ophthalmological.
 - c. ophthalmoplasty.
 - d. ophthalmorrhagia.

ANS: C REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

12. A surgical procedure to increase the size of the breasts is:
- a. augmentation mammoplasty.
 - b. mammography.
 - c. mastitis.
 - d. reduction mammoplasty.

ANS: A REF: p. 32
TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structure

13. Partial or total excision of a nerve is called:

- a. neurectomy.
- b. neurology.
- c. neuroplasty.
- d. neurosis.

ANS: A REF: p. 32 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

14. A surgical procedure in which the colon is sutured to the abdominal wall is:
- a. colonoscopy.
 - b. colopexy.
 - c. coloscopy.
 - d. colostomy.

ANS: B REF: p. 32 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

15. A term that means *vomiting* is:
- a. amnion.
 - b. emesis.
 - c. endocrine.
 - d. forensic.

ANS: B REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

16. The branch of medicine concerned with the administration of drugs or agents that produce loss of feeling is:
- a. anesthesiologist.
 - b. anesthesiology.
 - c. immunologist.
 - d. immunology.

ANS: B REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

17. The physician who specializes in intestinal and gastric disorders is a:
- a. gastroenterologist.
 - b. gastroenterology.
 - c. gerontologist.
 - d. gerontology.

ANS: A REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

18. The medical specialty that is devoted to treating diseases of the female reproductive organs, including the breasts, is:
- a. gerontology.
 - b. gynecology.
 - c. pathology.
 - d. urology.

ANS: B REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

19. A term that means *uniting a wound by stitches* is:
- a. excision.
 - b. incision.
 - c. surgical puncture.

d. suture.

ANS: D

REF: p. 29

TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

20. A term that means the *opposite of malignant* is:

- a. benign.
- b. cancerous.
- c. obstetric.
- d. ptosis.

ANS: A

REF: p. 23

TOP: Medical Terms

21. Inflammation of the eye is called:

- a. ophthalmalgia.
- b. ophthalmitis.
- c. ophthalmopathy.
- d. ophthalmorrhexis.

ANS: B

REF: p. 39

TOP: Medical Terms

22. Herniation of the brain through an opening in the skull is called:

- a. craniectomy.
- b. craniotomy.
- c. encephalocele.
- d. encephalopathy.

ANS: C

REF: p. 36

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

23. The term *cardiologist* means:

- a. a heart specialist.
- b. any disease of the heart.
- c. inflammation of the heart muscle.
- d. study of the heart and its associated diseases.

ANS: A

REF: p. 20

TOP: Specialists and Specialties

24. Rupture of the eyeball is termed:

- a. ophthalmocentesis.
- b. ophthalmorrhexis.
- c. otorrhexis.
- d. otorrhea.

ANS: B

REF: p. 39

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

25. Cramping of the hand is:

- a. chirosis.
- b. cholestasis.
- c. chirospasm.
- d. colostomy.

ANS: C

REF: p. 31 | p. 40

TOP: Word Parts and Combining Forms

26. Which of the following terms means *dilation of a blood or lymph vessel*?

- a. Angioplasty
- b. Casotomy
- c. Vascular
- d. Angiectasis

ANS: D REF: p. 36 | p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

27. Any skin condition in which inflammation is not generally a symptom is termed:
- a. cutaneous.
 - b. dermatitis.
 - c. dermatopathy.
 - d. dermatosis.

ANS: D REF: p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

28. Controlling the flow of blood in a vein by means of compression is called:
- a. angiectasia.
 - b. phlebostasis.
 - c. vasoplasty.
 - d. venosis.

ANS: B REF: p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

29. *Calcipenia* means:
- a. abnormal fear of taking calcium.
 - b. deficiency of calcium in the body.
 - c. excessive preoccupation with taking calcium.
 - d. loss of calcium owing to excessive vomiting.

ANS: B REF: p. 37 TOP: Medical Terms

30. *Lithiasis* is:
- a. a condition in which a stone is present.
 - b. a membrane or sac enclosing a stone.
 - c. an unexpected symptom for a particular disease.
 - d. the presence of disease.

ANS: A REF: p. 40 TOP: Medical Terms

31. The medical specialty that studies the nature and cause of disease is:
- a. cardiology.
 - b. dermatology.
 - c. pathology.
 - d. urology.

ANS: C REF: p. 18 | p. 25 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

32. A term that means *pertaining to the ear* is:
- a. dermatologic.
 - b. neural.
 - c. ophthalmic.
 - d. otic.

ANS: D REF: p. 24 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

33. An enzyme that acts on lactose is:
- a. lactase.
 - b. lactic.
 - c. lactogen.
 - d. lactone.

ANS: A REF: p. 42 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

34. An enzyme that breaks down fat is:
- a. adipose.
 - b. amylase.
 - c. lipase.
 - d. lipid.

ANS: C REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

35. *Amylolysis* is:
- a. an enzyme that breaks down fat.
 - b. an enzyme that breaks down starch.
 - c. digestion of starch.
 - d. excessive preoccupation with fats in the diet.

ANS: C REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

36. A drug or agent that is capable of producing a complete or total loss of feeling is called an:
- a. anesthesia.
 - b. anesthetic.
 - c. anesthetist.
 - d. esthetic.

ANS: B REF: p. 26 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

37. A medical specialty that is particularly concerned with malignant tumors and their treatment is called:
- a. endocrinology.
 - b. oncology.
 - c. ophthalmologist.
 - d. pathology.

ANS: B REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

38. Which of the following terms refers to an enzyme that breaks down protein?
- a. Protease
 - b. Proteinous
 - c. Proteogenesis
 - d. Proteolysis

ANS: A REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

39. A term that means *excessive vomiting* is:
- a. edema.

- b. hyperemesis.
- c. hypoglycemia.
- d. hysteria.

ANS: B

REF: p. 36

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

40. A method of sorting patients according to their need for care is called:
- a. geriatrics.
 - b. hospitalist.
 - c. orthopedics.
 - d. triage.

ANS: D

REF: p. 26

TOP: Medical Terms

41. A term that means *pertaining to the eye* is:
- a. adenic.
 - b. ophthalmic.
 - c. otic.
 - d. vascular.

ANS: B

REF: p. 22

TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

42. Formation of a new opening in the colon is called:
- a. colitis.
 - b. colopexy.
 - c. colonoscopy.
 - d. colostomy.

ANS: D

REF: p. 32

TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

43. *Mastopexy* means:
- a. enlarged breasts.
 - b. inflammation of the breast.
 - c. surgical fixation of the breast.
 - d. surgical removal of a breast.

ANS: C

REF: p. 29

TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

44. Excision of a small piece of living tissue for microscopic examination is called:
- a. biopsy.
 - b. emesis.
 - c. ptosis.
 - d. stasis.

ANS: A

REF: p. 32

TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

45. Excision of a gland is called:
- a. adenectomy.
 - b. appendectomy.
 - c. neurectomy.
 - d. tonsillectomy.

ANS: A

REF: p. 32

TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

46. *Neurolysis* is:
- a. loosening of adhesions surrounding a nerve.
 - b. plastic surgery to repair a nerve.
 - c. surgical puncture of a nerve.
 - d. surgical removal of several nerves.

ANS: A REF: p. 32 TOP: Medical Terms

47. *Cutaneous* means pertaining to:
- a. a gland.
 - b. fats.
 - c. the heart.
 - d. the skin.

ANS: D REF: p. 31
TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms for Body Structures

48. Surgical repair of the ear is called:
- a. ophthalmopathy.
 - b. ophthalmoplasty.
 - c. otopathy.
 - d. otoplasty.

ANS: D REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

49. *Dermatoplasty* is:
- a. any disease of the skin.
 - b. pertaining to the skin.
 - c. skin grafting.
 - d. the science that studies the skin.

ANS: C REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

50. An instrument for incising brain tissue is a(n):
- a. cerebrotomy.
 - b. cerebrectomy.
 - c. encephalotome.
 - d. encephalocele.

ANS: C REF: p. 35 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

51. A 28-year-old woman who is pregnant is likely to see which type of physician?
- a. Obstetric
 - b. Obstetrician
 - c. Gynecology
 - d. Gynecologist

ANS: B REF: p. 18 | p. 21 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

52. A 22-year-old man who was involved in a motor vehicle accident sustained a spinal cord injury. Which type of physician would likely be involved in his care?
- a. Neurologist

- b. Neurology
- c. Spinologist
- d. Spinology

ANS: A REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

53. A patient is being seen in the emergency department. The physician orders an x-ray of the patient's arm. Which department specializes in x-rays?
- a. Ophthalmology
 - b. Orthopedics
 - c. Pathology
 - d. Radiology

ANS: D REF: p. 18 | p. 23 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

54. A physician who specializes in working with only newborns up to 28 days old is called a(n):
- a. endocrinologist.
 - b. neonatologist.
 - c. pathologist.
 - d. pediatrician.

ANS: B REF: p. 18 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

55. A physician who specializes in working with patients who are hospitalized is called a(n):
- a. epidemiologist.
 - b. hospitalist.
 - c. intensivist.
 - d. internist.

ANS: B REF: p. 26 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

56. The American Cancer Society recommends which test, a visual examination of the colon, once every 10 years beginning at age 50?
- a. Colonoscopy
 - b. Colectomy
 - c. Colopexy
 - d. Colostomy

ANS: A REF: p. 31 TOP: Medical Terms: Diagnostic Tests

57. A patient presents with complaints of muscle pain. The proper term for this is:
- a. myalgia.
 - b. neuralgia.
 - c. ophthalmalgia.
 - d. otodynia.

ANS: A REF: p. 31
TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

58. A 78-year-old man who had a blood vessel removed during surgery is likely to have which term documented in his chart?
- a. Angiectomy
 - b. Angiogram

- c. Angiotomy
- d. Angioscopy

ANS: A REF: p. 29 | p. 31 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

59. During a physical examination, a physician can visualize the eardrum using a tool called an:
- a. ophthalmoplasty.
 - b. ophthalmoscope.
 - c. otoplasty.
 - d. otoscope.

ANS: D REF: p. 34 TOP: Medical Terms: Diagnostic Tests

60. A patient who chooses to have an augmentation mammoplasty is having a(n) _____ procedure.
- a. elective
 - b. emergency
 - c. essential
 - d. mandatory

ANS: A REF: p. 25 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

61. A 23-year-old woman who undergoes a gynecologic exam has had which system examined?
- a. Digestive
 - b. Muscular
 - c. Reproductive
 - d. Respiratory

ANS: C REF: p. 21 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

62. Robotic surgery is sometimes referred to as minimally:
- a. elective.
 - b. extensive.
 - c. intensive.
 - d. invasive.

ANS: D REF: p. 25 TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

63. A 16-year-old woman confides in you that she has an excessive preoccupation that leads to stealing on impulse. Which term would you document to describe her statement?
- a. Hysteria
 - b. Kleptomania
 - c. Paranoia
 - d. Pyromania

ANS: B REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

64. You are working with a 52-year-old man with a brain tumor. Which type of physician is consulted to remove the tumor?
- a. Neurologist
 - b. Neurosurgeon
 - c. Orthopedic surgeon
 - d. Plastic surgeon

ANS: B REF: p. 25 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

65. The history of your patient lists *osteomalacia*. You understand that your patient has:
- a. excessive calcium.
 - b. deficiency of calcium.
 - c. hardening of bones.
 - d. softening of bones.

ANS: D REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

66. Which type of physician is most likely to perform an augmentation mammoplasty?
- a. Intensivist
 - b. Internist
 - c. Neurosurgeon
 - d. Plastic surgeon

ANS: D REF: p. 29 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

67. A patient who has a surgical procedure to create a new opening in the windpipe has had a:
- a. colostomy.
 - b. colotomy.
 - c. tracheostomy.
 - d. tracheotomy.

ANS: C REF: p. 29 | p. 31
TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

68. A 3-year-old boy complains of pain in his right ear. The proper term to document is:
- a. myalgia.
 - b. neuralgia.
 - c. otalgia.
 - d. ophthalmalgia.

ANS: C REF: p. 36 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

69. While completing a chart review, you note that your patient currently has inflammation of a vein. Which of the following terms best describes this condition?
- a. Appendicitis
 - b. Dermatitis
 - c. Mastitis
 - d. Phlebitis

ANS: D REF: p. 40
TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

70. A 27-year-old new mother who is breastfeeding has an infection which has led to inflammation of the breast. This can be referred to as:
- a. mammoplasty.
 - b. mastectomy.
 - c. mastitis.
 - d. mastopexy.

ANS: C

REF: p. 39

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

COMPLETION

1. An enzyme that breaks down starch is _____.

ANS: amylase

REF: p. 43 | p. 44 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

2. An examination of the eye is _____.

ANS: ophthalmoscopy

REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

3. An incision of the trachea is a(n) _____.

ANS: tracheotomy

REF: p. 29 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

4. An inflammation of the appendix is called _____.

ANS: appendicitis

REF: p. 37 | p. 39 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

5. Ear inflammation is termed _____.

ANS: otitis

REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

6. Pertaining to a nerve is referred to as _____.

ANS: neural

REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

7. Removal of the tonsils is a(n) _____.

ANS: tonsillectomy

REF: p. 35 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

8. A skin specialist is a(n) _____.

ANS: dermatologist

REF: p. 18 | p. 31 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

9. The surgical crushing of a stone is called _____.

ANS: lithotripsy

REF: p. 29 | p. 30 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

10. Surgical removal of a breast is termed _____.

ANS: mastectomy

REF: p. 31 | p. 32 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical