

Medical Language, 4e (Turley)
Chapter 2 The Body in Health and Disease

2.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) The plane that divides the body into upper and lower sections is the _____ plane.

- A) frontal
- B) transverse
- C) coronal
- D) midsagittal

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The frontal plane divides the body into front and back sections.

B) Correct!

C) The coronal plane divides the body into front and back sections.

D) The midsagittal plane divides the body into right and left sections.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

2) A patient with a cancerous tumor may seek treatment from a physician whose specialty is _____.

- A) geriatrics
- B) neonatology
- C) radiology
- D) oncology

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Geriatrics is the knowledge and practice of treating older adults.

B) Neonatology is the study of newborn babies.

C) Radiology is the study of x-rays and radiation.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

3) The integumentary system includes diseases of the _____.

- A) bones, cartilage, joints
- B) ovaries, uterine tubes, uterus
- C) skin, hair, nails, sweat glands, oil glands
- D) gallbladder, liver, stomach

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The integumentary system does not include these.

B) The integumentary system does not include these.

C) Correct!

D) The integumentary system does not include these.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

4) The predicted outcome of a disease is the _____.

- A) prognosis
- B) diagnosis
- C) etiology
- D) exacerbation

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The diagnosis identifies the cause of the disease.

C) The etiology is the cause of the disease.

D) Exacerbation is a sudden worsening in the symptoms.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

5) The front of the body is known as the *anterior* or _____ section.

- A) *dorsal*
- B) *supine*
- C) *prone*
- D) *ventral*

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Dorsal refers to the back of the body.

B) Supine is a position of lying on the back.

C) Prone is a position of lying face down.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

6) The word *lateral* means "pertaining to the _____ of the body, an organ, or a structure.

- A) front
- B) side
- C) back
- D) head or top

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Anterior pertains to the front of a structure.

B) Correct!

C) Posterior or dorsal pertains to the back of a structure.

D) Superior or cephalad pertains to the top of a structure.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

7) The _____ internally divides the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity.

- A) mediastinum
- B) umbilicus
- C) viscera
- D) diaphragm

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The mediastinum is contained within the thoracic cavity.

B) The umbilicus is on the surface of the abdomen.

C) The viscera are the large internal organs within the abdominopelvic cavity.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Quadrants and Regions

8) The _____ region on the surface of the abdominopelvic cavity is inferior to the umbilical region and medial to the inguinal regions.

- A) hypochondriac
- B) hypogastric
- C) inguinal
- D) epigastric

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The hypochondriac regions are superior and to the left and right of the umbilical region.

B) Correct!

C) The inguinal regions are inferior but to the left and right of the umbilical region.

D) The epigastric region is centered but is superior to the umbilical region.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Quadrants and Regions

9) Lying on the back is being in the _____ position.

- A) caudad
- B) distal
- C) dorsal supine
- D) prone

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Caudad is a direction, not a position.

B) Distal is a direction, not a position.

C) Correct!

D) Prone is lying face down on the anterior part of the body.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

10) A disease having no identifiable or confirmed cause.

- A) nosocomial
- B) idiopathic
- C) degenerative
- D) iatrogenic

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A nosocomial disease has an identifiable cause.

B) Correct!

C) A degenerative disease has an identifiable cause.

D) An iatrogenic disease has an identifiable cause.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

11) If an infant is born with cerebral palsy, this disease is categorized as _____.

- A) hereditary
- B) degenerative
- C) congenital
- D) environmental

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Cerebral palsy is not a hereditary disease.

B) Cerebral palsy is not a degenerative disease.

C) Correct!

D) Cerebral palsy is not an environmental disease.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

12) A stethoscope would be used to perform which part of the physical examination?

- A) palpation
- B) viewing
- C) inspection
- D) auscultation

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Palpation uses the hands, not a stethoscope.

B) Viewing or inspection uses the eyes, not a stethoscope.

C) Inspection or viewing uses the eyes, not a stethoscope.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physical Examination

13) Which is an example of a physician extender?

- A) licensed practical nurse
- B) physical therapist
- C) nurse practitioner
- D) pharmacist

Answer: C

Explanation: A) A licensed practical nurse is an allied health professional, not a physician extender.

B) A physical therapist is an allied health professional, not a physician extender.

C) Correct!

D) A pharmacist is a physician, not a physician extender.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Professionals

14) An example of a symptom would be _____.

- A) pain felt in the joints
- B) vomiting
- C) coughing up blood
- D) a fever of 102 degrees

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) Vomiting is a sign because it can be seen by others.

C) Coughing up blood is a sign because it can be seen by others.

D) A fever of 102 degrees is a sign because it can be seen by others.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

15) Moving toward the tailbone is going in a _____ direction.

- A) cephalad
- B) coronal
- C) caudad
- D) cranial

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Cephalad is moving toward the head.

B) Coronal is a body plane, not a direction.

C) Correct!

D) Cranial is not a direction.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

16) The opposite direction from distal is _____.

- A) superficial
- B) deep
- C) superior
- D) proximal

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Superficial is the opposite of deep.

B) Deep is the opposite of superficial.

C) Superior is the opposite of inferior.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

17) Otolaryngology is a branch of medicine specializing in diseases of the _____.

- A) spinal cord, nerves, spinal fluid
- B) ureters, bladder, urethra
- C) testes, epididymis, penis
- D) ears, nose, throat

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Neurology deals with the spinal cord, nerves, and spinal fluid.

B) Urology deals with the ureters, bladder, and urethra.

C) Male reproductive medicine deals with the testes, epididymis, and penis.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

18) Palliative care would be the goal in a/an _____.

- A) ambulatory surgery center
- B) hospice
- C) emergency department
- D) clinic

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The goal of an ambulatory surgery center is not palliative care.

B) Correct!

C) The goal of an emergency department is not palliative care.

D) The goal of a clinic is not palliative care.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

19) An example of viscera would be _____.

- A) bone
- B) skin
- C) intestines
- D) teeth

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Bone is not one of the large internal organs of the viscera.

B) Skin is not one of the large internal organs of the viscera.

C) Correct!

D) The teeth are not one of the large internal organs of the viscera.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

20) A patient with a mass in the inguinal region would be located _____.

- A) in the groin
- B) around the umbilicus
- C) directly above the stomach
- D) below the ribs

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The umbilicus is in the umbilical area.

C) The inguinal area is not above the stomach.

D) The hypochondriac region is below the ribs.

Page Ref: 54

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

21) Dietetics is the knowledge and practice of _____.

- A) nutrients in the intestines
- B) diet and foods
- C) the teeth
- D) all of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Dietetics is not the knowledge of the intestines.

B) Correct!

C) Dentistry deals with the teeth.

D) Only one of the answers is correct.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

22) Which doctor's practice is limited to treating diseases of the feet?

- A) D.P.M.
- B) D.O.
- C) D.D.S.
- D) D.C.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) A D.O. is a doctor of osteopathy who can treat all diseases.

C) A D.D.S. is a dentist who can only treat the teeth.

D) A D.C. is a Doctor of Chiropractic who can only treat the alignment of the bones, muscles, and nerves.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

23) The suffixes *-ic* and *-al* mean _____.

- A) "study of"
- B) "knowledge; practice"
- C) "pertaining to"
- D) "in the direction of; toward"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix *-logy* means "study of."

B) The suffix *-ics* means "knowledge; practice."

C) Correct!

D) The suffix *-ad* means "in the direction of; toward."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

24) Which is a body cavity?

- A) thoracic
- B) umbilical
- C) epigastric
- D) quadrant

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

- B) Umbilical is a region, not a body cavity.
- C) Epigastric is a region, not a body cavity.
- D) Quadrant is not a body cavity.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

25) The patient has had mild joint pain for the past three years without any increase in severity. This means that her symptoms are _____.

- A) chronic
- B) acute
- C) exacerbated
- D) in remission

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

- B) Mild joint pain is not acute.
- C) Mild joint pain that has not increased in severity is not exacerbated.
- D) Mild joint pain that has not increased in severity but is still present is not in remission.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

26) All of the following are body planes EXCEPT _____.

- A) coronal
- B) dorsal supine
- C) sagittal
- D) transverse

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Coronal is a body plane.

- B) Correct! Dorsal supine is a position, not a body plane.
- C) Sagittal is a body plane.
- D) Transverse is a body plane.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

27) Which body plane divides the body into right and left sections?

- A) coronal
- B) ventral
- C) sagittal
- D) transverse

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The coronal plane divides the body into front and back sections.

B) *Ventral* refers to the front of the body.

C) Correct!

D) The transverse plane divides the body into upper and lower sections.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

28) Which body plane is also called the *frontal plane*?

- A) coronal
- B) inguinal
- C) sagittal
- D) transverse

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) Inguinal is a region, not a body plane.

C) The midsagittal plane has no other name.

D) The transverse plane has no other name.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

29) Which is the only horizontal plane that divides the body?

- A) coronal
- B) dorsal
- C) midsagittal
- D) transverse

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The coronal plane is a vertical plane.

B) Dorsal is a position, not a body plane.

C) Midsagittal is a vertical plane.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

30) Moving toward the head is moving in a _____ direction.

- A) cephalad
- B) proximal
- C) caudad
- D) medial

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) Proximal is moving toward where a limb is attached to the body.

C) Caudad is moving toward the tailbone.

D) Medial is moving toward the middle of the body.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

31) Moving from the trunk of the body toward the end of a limb is moving in a/an _____ direction.

- A) inferior
- B) proximal
- C) distal
- D) superior

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Inferior pertains to the lower section of the body, not a direction.

B) Proximal means moving toward the body where the limb is attached.

C) Correct!

D) Superior pertains to the upper section of the body, not a direction.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

32) Which body cavity is a continuation of the cranial cavity and travels down the midline of the back?

- A) spinal
- B) abdominal
- C) thoracic
- D) pelvic

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The abdominal cavity is not a continuation of the cranial cavity.

C) The thoracic cavity is not a continuation of the cranial cavity.

D) The pelvic cavity is not a continuation of the cranial cavity.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

33) Patients who are acutely ill and require medical or surgical care for longer than 24 hours are treated at a _____.

- A) hospital
- B) consultant
- C) hospice
- D) long-term care facility

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) Seriously ill patients are not sent to a consultant.

C) Seriously ill patients are not sent to a hospice.

D) Seriously ill patients are not sent a long-term care facility.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

34) Which body system contains the nose, pharynx (throat), larynx (voice box), trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, and alveoli (in the lungs)?

- A) cardiovascular
- B) respiratory
- C) gastrointestinal
- D) hematology

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The cardiovascular system does not contain these structures.

B) Correct!

C) The gastrointestinal system does not contain these structures.

D) The medical specialty of hematology does not contain these structures.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Systems

35) Body system that circulates the blood throughout the body.

- A) cardiovascular
- B) respiratory
- C) gastrointestinal
- D) hematology

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The respiratory system does not circulate the blood.

C) The gastrointestinal system does not circulate the blood.

D) Hematology is the study of the blood as a medical specialty. It is not the body system that circulates the blood.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Systems

36) Medical specialty that deals with newborn babies with medical problems.

- A) pediatrics
- B) geriatrics
- C) neonatology
- D) obstetrics

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Pediatrics is the knowledge and practice of children, not just newborn babies.

B) Geriatrics is the knowledge and practice of persons of old age.

C) Correct!

D) Obstetrics is the knowledge and practice of labor and childbirth from the point of view of the mother, not the newborn baby.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

37) Which medical specialty deals with the female genital system?

- A) hematology
- B) urology
- C) gynecology
- D) oncology

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Hematology deals with the blood.

B) Urology deals with the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.

C) Correct!

D) Oncology deals with cancerous tumors and masses.

Page Ref: 53

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

38) A disease caused by medicine or treatment given to the patient.

- A) congenital
- B) iatrogenic
- C) hereditary
- D) environmental

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A congenital disease is not caused by medicine or treatment given to the patient.

B) Correct!

C) A hereditary disease is not caused by medicine or treatment given to the patient.

D) An environmental disease is not caused by medicine or treatment given to the patient.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

39) An infection that occurs due to exposure to a disease-causing agent while in the hospital is an example of a/an _____ disease.

- A) idiopathic
- B) nutritional
- C) nosocomial
- D) symptomatic

Answer: C

Explanation: A) An idiopathic infection has no identifiable cause.

B) There is no such thing as a nutritional infection.

C) Correct! A nosocomial infection is caused by exposure to a disease-causing agent while the patient is in the hospital.

D) A surgical wound is a sign, not a symptom that only the patient can feel.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

40) When a patient is asymptomatic, this means that the patient _____.

- A) shows no symptoms or signs of disease
- B) has a hospital-acquired infection
- C) should be in a hospice facility
- D) shows severe symptoms or signs

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) A patient who is asymptomatic probably does not have a hospital-acquired infection.

C) Hospice is not for patients who are asymptomatic.

D) Patients who are asymptomatic do not show severe symptoms or signs.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Diseases

41) Listening to the sounds of the heart, lungs, or intestines is the process of _____.

- A) palpation
- B) exacerbation
- C) auscultation
- D) inspection

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Palpation does not involve listening.

B) Exacerbation does not involve listening.

C) Correct!

D) Inspection does not involve listening.

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physical Examination

42) An abnormal condition or complication that is caused by the original disease and remains after the original disease has resolved.

- A) remission
- B) sequela
- C) exacerbation
- D) relapse

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This does not describe a remission.

B) Correct!

C) This does not describe an exacerbation.

D) This does not describe a relapse.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

43) A physician who is on the medical staff of a hospital and admits a patient to the hospital is the _____.

- A) consulting physician
- B) attending physician
- C) physician extender
- D) primary care physician

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A consulting physician does not admit a patient to the hospital.

B) Correct!

C) A physician extender is not a physician.

D) A primary care physician sees patients in the office setting.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Professionals

44) Which indicates a disease that does NOT respond well to treatment?

- A) remission
- B) sequela
- C) refractory
- D) recuperation

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This does not describe remission.

B) This does not describe sequela.

C) Correct!

D) This does not describe recuperation.

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

45) Which of the following is NOT an approach for studying the body?

- A) diseases approach
- B) anatomy and physiology approach
- C) microscopic to macroscopic approach
- D) body systems approach

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! When studying the body, disease is not an approach. The study of the body is approached from a point of wellness.

- B) This is an approach for studying the body.
- C) This is an approach for studying the body.
- D) This is an approach for studying the body.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: The Body in Health

46) Planes divide the body into all of the following sections EXCEPT _____.

- A) right and left
- B) top and bottom
- C) front and back
- D) inside and outside

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The midsagittal plane divides the body into right and left sections.

- B) The transverse plane divides the body into top and bottom sections.
- C) The coronal plane divides the body into front and back sections.
- D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

47) A category of disease caused by progressive destruction of cells due to disease or the aging process.

- A) idiopathic
- B) iatrogenic
- C) degenerative
- D) environmental

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Idiopathic disease does not have an identified cause.

- B) Iatrogenic disease is caused by the physician or treatment.
- C) Correct!
- D) Environmental disease is caused by something in the environment.

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

48) Sudden worsening in severity of symptoms or signs.

- A) subacute
- B) remission
- C) exacerbation
- D) sequela

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Subacute does not involve a sudden worsening.

B) Remission does not involve a sudden worsening.

C) Correct!

D) A sequela is not always related to a sudden worsening.

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

49) A disease that does NOT respond to treatment.

- A) refractory
- B) prognosis
- C) therapeutic
- D) remission

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) Prognosis does not refer to treatment.

C) Therapeutic has a positive response to treatment.

D) Remission does not always refer to treatment.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

50) Which is the most frequently used healthcare setting?

- A) outpatient surgery center
- B) ambulatory care center
- C) physician's office
- D) long-term care facility

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is not the most frequently used healthcare setting.

B) This is not the most frequently used healthcare setting.

C) Correct!

D) This is not the most frequently used healthcare setting.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

51) To understand the patient's symptoms and signs, a physician first _____.

- A) performs an H&P
- B) completes a CRNA
- C) refers the patient to an ENT doctor
- D) performs PT

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *H&P* stands for "history and physical examination."

- B) A CRNA (certified registered nurse anesthetist) is a person.
- C) The physician does not refer the patient to a specialist first.
- D) The physician does not perform PT (physical therapy) first.

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

52) What types of professionals support the physician and perform specific services ordered by the physician?

- A) chiropractors
- B) allied health professionals
- C) CRNAs
- D) gynecologists

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Chiropractors are physicians.

- B) Correct! These include nurses, technologists, technicians, and therapists.
- C) CRNAs are physician extenders.
- D) Gynecologists are physicians.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

53) Which combining form means the "area between the ribs and pelvis; lower back"?

- A) *lumb/o-*
- B) *cephal/o-*
- C) *ur/o-*
- D) *intern/o-*

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

- B) *Cephal/o-* means "head."
- C) *Ur/o-* means "urinary system; urine."
- D) *Intern/o-* means "inside."

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

54) Cavity that is surrounded by the breast bone (sternum), ribs, and bones of the spine.

- A) viscera
- B) supine
- C) transverse plane
- D) thoracic

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The viscera are large internal organs, not an area.

B) Supine is a position, not an area.

C) Transverse plane is not an area.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

55) The medical specialty that is the study of medicines and drugs.

- A) pharmacology
- B) dermatology
- C) dietetics
- D) oncology

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) Dermatology is the medical specialty for the skin.

C) Dietetics is the medical specialty for diet and foods.

D) Oncology is the medical specialty for cancer.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

56) Endocrinology is the medical specialty that studies the _____.

- A) ears, nose, and throat
- B) testes, ovaries, adrenal glands, pancreas, thymus, thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, and pineal glands
- C) breasts, ovaries, uterine tubes, uterus, vagina, and external genitalia
- D) scrotum, testes, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate gland, urethra, and penis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Endocrinology does not study these structures.

B) Correct!

C) Endocrinology does not study these structures.

D) Endocrinology does not study these structures.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

57) Dermatology is the medical specialty that studies the _____.

- A) respiratory system
- B) integumentary system
- C) lymphatic system
- D) endocrine system

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Dermatology does not study the respiratory system.

B) Correct! Integumentary means "pertaining to the skin."

C) Dermatology does not study the lymphatic system.

D) Dermatology does not study the endocrine system.

Page Ref: 53

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

58) The function of the gastrointestinal system is to _____.

- A) digest food
- B) circulate blood
- C) inhale and exhale gases
- D) recognize and destroy disease-causing organisms

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) This is the function of the cardiovascular system.

C) This is the function of the respiratory system.

D) This is the function of the lymphatic system and the blood.

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Systems

59) The coronal plane is named for a _____.

- A) body system
- B) quadrant
- C) suture
- D) none of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: A) It is not named for a body system.

B) It is not named for a quadrant.

C) Correct! The coronal plane is named for the coronal suture in the cranium.

D) One of the answers is correct.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

60) The word *dorsal* means "pertaining to the _____."

- A) anterior
- B) front
- C) side
- D) back

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *Dorsal* does not mean this.

B) *Dorsal* does not mean this.

C) *Dorsal* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

61) Two of the imaginary planes that divide the body derive their names from _____.

- A) prefixes
- B) suture lines on the cranium
- C) anatomical positions
- D) body cavities

Answer: B

Explanation: A) These planes do not derive their names from prefixes.

B) Correct!

C) These planes do not derive their names from anatomical positions.

D) These planes do not derive their names from body cavities.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

62) The orientation of the coronal suture in the cranium corresponds to the orientation of the _____.

- A) prone position
- B) midsagittal plane
- C) medial direction
- D) frontal plane

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The coronal suture is not related to the prone position.

B) The coronal suture is not related to the midsagittal plane.

C) The coronal suture is not related to the medial direction.

D) Correct! The *coronal plane* is also known as the *frontal plane*.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

63) Which word is MISSPELLED?

- A) proximally
- B) posteroanterior
- C) midsagittal
- D) viscera

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This is spelled correctly.

B) Correct! The correct spelling is *posteroanterior*.

C) This is spelled correctly.

D) This is spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

64) The midsagittal plane divides the body into _____.

- A) top and bottom
- B) anterior and posterior
- C) right and left
- D) microscopic and macroscopic

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The transverse plane divides the body into top and bottom.

B) The front plane divides the body into anterior and posterior.

C) Correct!

D) No plane divides the body into microscopic and macroscopic.

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

65) The proximal end of the humerus (upper arm) is located next to the _____.

- A) spine
- B) elbow
- C) wrist
- D) shoulder

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The humerus is not next to the spine.

B) The proximal end is not next to the elbow.

C) The proximal end is not next to the wrist.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

66) To move from the body to the end of a limb is to move _____.

- A) distally
- B) proximally
- C) caudally
- D) superiorly

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) Proximally is moving toward the body.

C) Caudally is moving toward the tailbone.

D) Superiorly is moving in an upward direction on the trunk of the body, not on a limb.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

67) The _____ contains the trachea, esophagus, heart, and related structures.

- A) cranial cavity
- B) thoracic cavity
- C) abdominal cavity
- D) pelvic cavity

Answer: B

Explanation: A) These are not in the cranial cavity.

B) Correct!

C) These are not in the abdominal cavity.

D) These are not in the pelvic cavity.

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

68) The abdominal cavity is _____ to the thoracic cavity.

- A) lateral
- B) inferior
- C) superior
- D) posterior

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The abdominal cavity is not lateral to the thoracic cavity.

B) Correct!

C) The abdominal cavity is not superior to the thoracic cavity.

D) The abdominal cavity is not posterior to the thoracic cavity.

Page Ref: 40, 41

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

69) Most cells and cellular structures are _____.

- A) body systems
- B) quadrants
- C) microscopic
- D) medical specialties

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Cells are not body systems.

B) Cells are not quadrants.

C) Correct!

D) Cells are not medical specialties.

Page Ref: 45

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

70) The large internal organs in the abdominopelvic cavity are known as _____.

- A) body systems
- B) pediatrics
- C) pathogens
- D) viscera

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The large internal organs are not body systems.

B) Pediatrics is a medical specialty, not large internal organs.

C) Pathogens are microorganisms, not large internal organs.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 57

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

71) Which structure can be seen through a microscope?

- A) quadrant
- B) cell
- C) body cavity
- D) body system

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A quadrant can be seen without a microscope.

B) Correct!

C) A body cavity can be seen without a microscope.

D) A body system can be seen without a microscope.

Page Ref: 45

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

72) Cardiology involves the study, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases of the _____.

- A) stomach and intestines
- B) bones, cartilage, ligaments, and joints
- C) skin, hair, and nails
- D) heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries

Answer: D

Explanation: A) This is the study of gastroenterology.

- B) This is the study of orthopedics.
- C) This is the study of dermatology.
- D) Correct!

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

73) The endocrine system is composed of various organs and glands that _____.

- A) form a covering for the body
- B) coordinate movement
- C) secrete hormones
- D) produce urine

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The integumentary system forms a covering for the body.

- B) The nervous system coordinates movement of the body.
- C) Correct!
- D) The urinary system produces urine.

Page Ref: 53

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Systems

74) Ophthalmology studies the _____.

- A) skin
- B) eyes
- C) ears
- D) female reproductive organs

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Dermatology studies the skin.

- B) Correct!
- C) Otolaryngology studies the ears.
- D) Gynecology studies the female reproductive system.

Page Ref: 55

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

75) The knowledge and practice of persons of old age and their medical treatment is known as _____.

- A) pediatrics
- B) psychiatry
- C) neonatology
- D) geriatrics

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Pediatrics is the medical specialty for children.

B) Psychiatry is a medical specialty for patients of all ages.

C) Neonatology is the medical specialty for newborns.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

76) The study and treatment of a (cancerous) mass or tumor is _____.

- A) pharmacology
- B) geriatrics
- C) oncology
- D) dietetics

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Pharmacology is the study of drugs.

B) Geriatrics is concerned with older adults.

C) Correct!

D) Dietetics is concerned with diet and foods.

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

77) Any change in the normal structure or function of the body is _____.

- A) physiology
- B) hereditary
- C) disease
- D) anatomy

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Physiology is the normal function, not a change.

B) Not all changes are hereditary.

C) Correct!

D) Anatomy is the normal structure, not a change.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

78) The cause or origin of any disease is _____.

- A) the etiology
- B) a symptom
- C) a pathogen
- D) an exacerbation

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) A symptom is not a cause.

C) A pathogen can cause a specific disease, but not all disease.

D) An exacerbation is not the cause of a disease.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

79) Disease associated with an abnormality in the fetus is said to be _____.

- A) degenerative
- B) neoplastic
- C) congenital
- D) infectious

Answer: C

Explanation: A) A fetus does not have degenerative disease.

B) A fetus does not have neoplastic disease.

C) Correct!

D) An abnormality in the fetus is not necessarily an infectious disease.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

80) A patient cannot recover from an illness that is _____.

- A) therapeutic
- B) terminal
- C) chronic
- D) infectious

Answer: B

Explanation: A) There is no such thing as a therapeutic illness.

B) Correct! A terminal illness always results in death.

C) A patient can recover from a chronic illness.

D) A patient can recover from an infectious illness.

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

81) Which healthcare professional treats the alignment of the bones, muscles, and nerves?

- A) chiropractor
- B) optometrist
- C) dentist
- D) podiatrist

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

- B) An optometrist treats diseases of the eye.
- C) A dentist treats diseases of the teeth.
- D) A podiatrist treats diseases of the feet.

Page Ref: 68

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

82) The suffix *-ician* means _____.

- A) "medical treatment"
- B) "disease"
- C) "skilled expert; skilled professional"
- D) "present at birth"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix *-ician* does not mean this.

B) The suffix *-ician* does not mean this.

C) Correct!

D) The combining form *congenit/o-* means "present at birth."

Page Ref: 67

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

83) Which of the following is TRUE of hospice care?

- A) It provides care for patients with terminal illnesses.
- B) It provides emotional support for patients and families.
- C) It provides palliative care and counseling.
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 70

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

84) People who visit a clinic are known as _____.

- A) *inpatients*
- B) *clients*
- C) *residents*
- D) *outpatients*

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Clinic patients are not known as *inpatients*.

B) Clinic patients are not known as *clients*.

C) Clinic patients are not known as *residents*.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

85) The combining form *abdomin/o-* means _____.

- A) "abdomen"
- B) "intestine"
- C) "gastric"
- D) "stomach"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) *Abdomin/o-* does not mean this.

C) There are no medical word parts that mean gastric.

D) *Abdomin/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

86) The combining form *anter/o-* means _____.

- A) "back part"
- B) "plane"
- C) "before; front part"
- D) "pertaining to"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) *Anter/o-* does not mean this.

B) *Anter/o-* does not mean this.

C) Correct!

D) Only suffixes have a definition of pertaining to.

Page Ref: 52

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

87) The combining form *caud/o-* means _____.

- A) "across; through"
- B) "cause of disease"
- C) "head"
- D) "tailbone"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *Caud/o-* does not mean this.

B) *Caud/o-* does not mean this.

C) *Caud/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 52

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

88) The combining form *cav/o-* means _____.

- A) "cavity"
- B) "hold together"
- C) "hollow space"
- D) "back part"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) *Cav/o-* does not mean this.

B) *Cav/o-* does not mean this.

C) Correct!

D) *Cav/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 52

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

89) The combining form *congenit/o-* means _____.

- A) "entry point"
- B) "gene"
- C) "man"
- D) "present at birth"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *Congenit/o-* does not mean this.

B) *Congenit/o-* does not mean this.

C) *Congenit/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

90) The combining form *coron/o-* means _____.

- A) "end"
- B) "going from front to back"
- C) "head"
- D) "structure that encircles like a crown"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *Coron/o-* does not mean this.

B) *Coron/o-* does not mean this.

C) *Coron/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

91) The combining form *crani/o-* means "cranium; _____."

- A) skull
- B) face
- C) head
- D) mind

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) *Crani/o-* does not mean this.

C) *Crani/o-* does not mean this.

D) *Crani/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

92) The combining form *dist/o-* means _____.

- A) "examine with an instrument"
- B) "away from the center; away from the point of origin."
- C) "distance; far away in the distance"
- D) "process of cutting; process of making an incision"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *dist/o-* does not mean this.

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *dist/o-* does not mean this.

D) The combining form *dist/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

93) The combining form *eti/o-* means _____.

- A) "middle"
- B) "genetic inheritance"
- C) "tapping"
- D) "cause of disease"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *medi/o-* means this.

B) The combining form *heredit/o-* means this.

C) The combining form *percuss/o-* means this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 54

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

94) The combining form *extern/o-* means _____.

- A) "inside"
- B) "middle"
- C) "outside"
- D) "side"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The combining form *inter/o-* means this.

B) The combining form *medi/o-* means this.

C) Correct!

D) The combining form *later/o-* means this.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

95) The combining form *front/o-* means _____.

- A) "back"
- B) "face"
- C) "going from front to back"
- D) "front"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *dors/o-* means this.

B) The combining form *front/o-* does not mean this.

C) The combining form *sagitt/o-* means this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

96) The combining form _____ means "knowledge."

- A) *cephal/o-*
- B) *gnos/o-*
- C) *know/o-*
- D) *symptomato-*

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *cephal/o-* means "head."

B) Correct!

C) This is not a combining form.

D) The combining form *symptomato-* means "collection of symptoms."

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

97) The combining form *heredit/o-* means _____.

- A) "gene"
- B) "genetic inheritance"
- C) "genetic mutation"
- D) "present at birth"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *heredit/o-* does not mean this.

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *heredit/o-* does not mean this.

D) The combining form *congenit/o-* means "present at birth."

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

98) The combining form *iatr/o-* means _____.

- A) "collection of symptoms"
- B) "drug; medicine"
- C) "blood vessel"
- D) "medical treatment; physician"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *symptomato-* means "collection of symptoms."

B) The combining form *pharmac/o-* means "drug; medicine."

C) The combining form *vascul/o-* means "blood vessel."

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

99) The combining form *idi/o-* means _____.

- A) "individual; unknown"
- B) "therapy; treatment"
- C) "accessory; servant"
- D) "cause of disease"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *therapeut/o-* means "treatment."

C) The combining form *ancill/o-* means "accessory; servant."

D) The combining form *eti/o-* means "cause of disease."

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

100) The combining form *infect/o-* means _____.

- A) "collection of symptoms"
- B) "disease within"
- C) "hospital"
- D) "disability"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *infect/o-* does not mean "collection of symptoms."

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *infect/o-* does not mean "hospital."

D) The combining form *infect/o-* does not mean "disability."

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

101) The combining form *intern/o-* means _____.

- A) "inside"
- B) "above"
- C) "outside"
- D) "middle"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *intern/o-* does not mean this.

C) The combining form *intern/o-* does not mean this.

D) The combining form *intern/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

102) The combining form *later/o-* means _____.

- A) "back"
- B) "front"
- C) "middle"
- D) "side"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *later/o-* does not mean this.

B) The combining form *later/o-* does not mean this.

C) The combining form *later/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

103) The combining form *lumb/o-* means _____.

- A) area between the ribs and pelvis; lower back
- B) back part
- C) back; dorsum
- D) spine

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *poster/o-* means "back part."

C) The combining form *dors/o-* means "back."

D) The combining form *spin/o-* means "spine."

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

104) The combining form _____ means "medicine; physician."

- A) *hemat/o-*
- B) *symptomato/o-*
- C) *medic/o-*
- D) *path/o-*

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The combining form *hemat/o-* means "blood."

B) The combining form *symptomato/o-* means "collection of symptoms."

C) Correct!

D) The combining form *path/o-* means "disease."

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

105) The combining form *medi/o-* means _____.

- A) "mediastinum"
- B) "medicine; physician"
- C) "medium"
- D) "middle"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *medi/o-* does not mean this.

B) The combining form *medi/o-* does not mean this.

C) The combining form *medi/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

106) The combining form *palliat/o-* means _____.

- A) "large internal organs"
- B) "give ability"
- C) "child"
- D) "reduce the severity"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *viscer/o-* means this.

B) The combining form *habilitat/o-* means this.

C) The combining form *ped/o-* means this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 70

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

107) The combining form *path/o-* means _____.

- A) "disease"
- B) "drug; medicine"
- C) "mind"
- D) "medicine; physician"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *pharmac/o-* means this.

C) The combining form *psych/o-* means this.

D) The combining form *medic/o-* means this.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

108) The combining form *pelv/o-* means _____.

- A) "lung"
- B) "straight"
- C) "hip bone; pelvis; renal pelvis"
- D) "child"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The combining form *pulmon/o-* means this.

B) The combining form *orth/o-* means this.

C) Correct!

D) The combining form *ped/o-* means this.

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

109) The combining form *physi/o-* means _____.

- A) "hospital"
- B) "physical function"
- C) "stomach"
- D) "birth"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *nosocomi/o-* means this.

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *gastr/o-* means this.

D) The combining form *nat/o-* means this.

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

110) The combining form *proxim/o-* means _____.

- A) "away from the center; away from the point of origin"
- B) "side"
- C) "bend; break up"
- D) "near the center; near the point of origin"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *dist/o-* means this.

B) The combining form *later/o-* means this.

C) The combining form *fract/o-* means this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

111) The combining form *pulmon/o-* means _____.

- A) "air"
- B) "breathe"
- C) "respiration"
- D) "lung"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *pulmon/o-* does not mean this.

B) The combining form *spir/o-* means "breathe."

C) The combining form *pulmon/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

112) The combining form *sagitt/o-* means _____.

- A) "away from the center; away from the point of origin"
- B) "front to back"
- C) "outside"
- D) "side"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *dist/o-* means this.

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *extern/o-* means this.

D) The combining form *later/o-* means this.

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

113) The combining form _____ means "examine with an instrument."

- A) *micr/o-*
- B) *scop/o-*
- C) *-scope*
- D) *-logy*

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *micr/o-* means "one millionth; small."

B) Correct!

C) The suffix *-scope* is not a combining form.

D) The suffix *-logy* is not a combining form.

Page Ref: 45

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

114) The combining form *spin/o-* means _____.

- A) "back"
- B) "prone"
- C) "skin"
- D) "backbone; spine"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *spin/o-* does not mean this.

B) There are no medical word parts that mean "prone."

C) The combining form *spin/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

115) The combining form *spir/o-* means _____.

- A) "breathe; coil"
- B) "spine"
- C) "muscle"
- D) "air; lung"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *spir/o-* does not mean this.

C) The combining form *spir/o-* does not mean this.

D) The combining form *spir/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

116) The combining form *super/o-* means _____.

- A) "above"
- B) "below"
- C) "far"
- D) "head"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *super/o-* does not mean this.

C) There are no medical word parts that mean far.

D) The combining form *super/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

117) The combining form *surg/o-* means _____.

- A) "operative procedure"
- B) "treatment"
- C) "knowledge"
- D) "make an incision"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

- B) The combining form *surg/o-* does not mean this.
- C) The combining form *surg/o-* does not mean this.
- D) The combining form *surg/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

118) The combining form *symptomato/o-* means _____.

- A) "collection of symptoms"
- B) "disease"
- C) "formation; growth"
- D) "hospital"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

- B) The combining form *symptomato/o-* does not mean this.
- C) The combining form *symptomato/o-* does not mean this.
- D) The combining form *symptomato/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

119) The combining form *therap/o-* means _____.

- A) "body"
- B) "drug; medicine"
- C) "recover"
- D) "treatment"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *therap/o-* does not mean this.

- B) The combining form *therap/o-* does not mean this.
- C) The combining form *therap/o-* does not mean this.
- D) Correct!

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

120) The combining form *thorac/o-* means _____.

- A) "large internal organs"
- B) "breathe"
- C) "chest; thorax"
- D) "lung"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The combining form *viscer/o-* means "large internal organs."

B) The combining form *spir/o-* means "breathe."

C) Correct!

D) The combining form *pulmon/o-* means "lung."

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

121) The combining form *tom/o-* in the word *anatomical* means _____.

- A) "hollow space"
- B) "cut; layer; slice"
- C) "tailbone"
- D) "pregnancy and childbirth"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *cav/o-* means this.

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *caud/o-* means this.

D) The combining form *obstetr/o-* means this.

Page Ref: 52

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

122) The combining form *umbilic/o-* means _____.

- A) epigastric region
- B) cell
- C) stomach
- D) navel; umbilicus

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *umbilic/o-* does not mean this.

B) The combining form *umbilic/o-* does not mean this.

C) The combining form *umbilic/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

123) Which of these combining forms means "front"?

A) *abdomin/o-* and *dors/o-*

B) *anter/o-* and *crani/o-*

C) *ventr/o-* and *front/o-*

D) *dist/o-* and *dors/o-*

Answer: C

Explanation: A) These combining forms do not mean "front."

B) These combining forms do not mean "front."

C) Correct!

D) These combining forms do not mean "front."

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

124) The pelvic cavity is a continuation of the _____.

A) spinal cavity

B) abdominal cavity

C) thoracic cavity

D) cranial cavity

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The pelvic cavity is not a continuation of the spinal cavity.

B) Correct!

C) The pelvic cavity is not a continuation of the thoracic cavity.

D) The pelvic cavity is not a continuation of the cranial cavity.

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

125) The human body can be studied by dividing the anterior surface of the abdomen into _____.

A) four quadrants and four regions

B) four quadrants and nine regions

C) nine quadrants and four regions

D) nine quadrants and nine regions

Answer: B

Explanation: A) These are not the correct numbers.

B) Correct!

C) These are not the correct numbers.

D) These are not the correct numbers.

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Quadrants and Regions

126) In the medical word *genital*, the suffix means _____.

- A) "condition"
- B) "genitalia"
- C) "groin"
- D) "pertaining to"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix *-al* does not mean this.

B) The suffix *-al* does not mean this.

C) The suffix *-al* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

127) A pulmonologist is a doctor who specializes in treating diseases of the _____.

- A) abdomen
- B) chest
- C) heart
- D) lungs

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Gastroenterology concerns the abdomen.

B) Pulmonology is not directly related to just the chest.

C) Cardiology concerns the heart.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

128) Medical specialty that deals with the blood.

- A) cardiology
- B) hematology
- C) immunology
- D) vasculology

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Cardiology is the study of the heart.

B) Correct!

C) Immunology is the study of the immune response.

D) There is no such medical specialty as vasculology.

Page Ref: 53

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

129) The medical specialty of immunology focuses on the _____.

- A) blood
- B) heart
- C) immune response
- D) intestines

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Hematology is the study of the blood.

B) Cardiology is the study of the heart.

C) Correct!

D) Gastroenterology studies the intestines.

Page Ref: 54

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

130) The suffix found in the medical word *lymphatic* means _____.

- A) condition
- B) lymph; lymphatic system
- C) pertaining to
- D) study of

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix *-atic* does not mean this.

B) This is the definition of the combining form, not the suffix.

C) Correct!

D) The suffix *-atic* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

131) A dermatologist is a physician who studies the _____.

- A) digestive system
- B) gastrointestinal system
- C) integumentary system
- D) sense of hearing

Answer: C

Explanation: A) A dermatologist does not study this.

B) A dermatologist does not study this.

C) Correct!

D) A dermatologist does not study this.

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

132) In the medical word *orthopedics*, the two combining forms mean _____.

- A) "bone" and "straight"
- B) "calcium" and "muscle"
- C) "straight" and "child"
- D) "strength" and "bone"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The two combining forms do not mean this.

B) The two combining forms do not mean this.

C) Correct!

D) The two combining forms do not mean this.

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

133) In the medical word *skeletal*, the combining form is _____.

- A) *-al*
- B) *ske-*
- C) *skel/o-*
- D) *skelet/o-*

Answer: D

Explanation: A) This is a suffix, not the combining form.

B) This is not a complete combining form.

C) This is not a complete combining form.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

134) The medical word *muscular* contains _____.

- A) a combining form
- B) a combining form and a prefix
- C) a combining form and a suffix
- D) a prefix and a suffix

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is true, but it is not the only answer.

B) It does not contain a prefix.

C) Correct!

D) It does not contain a prefix and a suffix.

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

135) In the medical word *urology*, the combining form is _____.

- A) *ur/o-*
- B) *urol/o-*
- C) *urolo/o-*
- D) *urolog/o-*

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

- B) *Urol/o-* is not a combining form.
- C) *Urolo/o-* is not a combining form.
- D) *Urolog/o-* is not a combining form.

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

136) In the medical word *reproductive*, the combining form means _____.

- A) "birth"
- B) "child"
- C) "genes"
- D) "produce"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *product/o-* does not mean this.

- B) The combining form *product/o-* does not mean this.
- C) The combining form *product/o-* does not mean this.
- D) Correct!

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

137) A physician who specializes in gynecology treats _____.

- A) children
- B) females; women
- C) pregnancy and childbirth
- D) males

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The medical specialty pediatrics treats children.

- B) Correct!
- C) The medical specialty obstetrics treats pregnancy and childbirth.
- D) The medical specialty male reproductive medicine treats males.

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

138) The medical word *endocrinology* has _____.

- A) a prefix and a suffix
- B) a prefix and two combining forms
- C) a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix
- D) two combining forms and a suffix

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is true, but it is not the entire answer.

B) It only has one combining form.

C) Correct!

D) It only has one combining form.

Page Ref: 50

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

139) An ophthalmologist is a physician who treats the _____.

- A) ears, nose, and throat
- B) blood
- C) lymphatic system
- D) eyes

Answer: D

Explanation: A) An ophthalmologist does not treat this.

B) An ophthalmologist does not treat this.

C) An ophthalmologist does not treat this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 50

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

140) A doctor who practices psychiatry provides medical treatment for the _____.

- A) body
- B) head
- C) mind
- D) cranium

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Psychiatry does not treat the body.

B) Psychiatry does not treat the head.

C) Correct!

D) The cranium is a bone related to the medical specialty of orthopedics.

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

141) In the medical word *oncology*, the combining form means _____.

- A) "medicine; drug"
- B) "enlargement"
- C) "swelling"
- D) "mass; tumor"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *Onc/o-* does not mean this.

B) *Onc/o-* does not mean this.

C) *Onc/o-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

142) The combining form *radi/o-* has all of the following meanings EXCEPT _____.

- A) "forearm bone"
- B) "radiology"
- C) "x-rays"
- D) "radiation"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This is one of the meanings of *radi/o-*.

B) Correct!

C) This is one of the meanings of *radi/o-*.

D) This is one of the meanings of *radi/o-*.

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

143) The medical word *medicine* has _____.

- A) a combining form and a suffix
- B) a prefix and a combining form
- C) a prefix and a suffix
- D) no word parts

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) It does not have a prefix.

C) It does not have a prefix.

D) It has two word parts.

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

144) Someone who is studying neonatology is studying _____ with medical problems.

- A) men
- B) newborn babies
- C) females
- D) pregnancy

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Neonatology does not study men.

B) Correct!

C) Gynecology studies females.

D) Obstetrics studies pregnancy.

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

145) A nursing assistant who works on the pediatric floor of a hospital takes care of _____.

- A) couples with infertility
- B) children
- C) older people
- D) newborn babies

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Reproductive medicine, not pediatrics, deals with infertility.

B) Correct!

C) Geriatrics deals with older people.

D) Neonatology deals with newborns.

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Professionals

146) The prefix *epi-* in the phrase *epigastric region* means _____.

- A) "within"
- B) "above; upon"
- C) "below; beneath"
- D) "behind"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix *epi-* does not mean this.

B) Correct!

C) The prefix *epi-* does not mean this.

D) The prefix *epi-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Quadrants and Regions

- 147) Disease is any change in the _____.
- A) human body that is severe and life threatening
 - B) normal structure of the human body
 - C) normal structure or function of the human body
 - D) patient's health

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is not a complete definition of *disease*.

B) This is not a complete definition of *disease*.

C) Correct!

D) This is not a complete definition of *disease*.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

- 148) In the medical word *etiology*, the combining form means _____.

A) "surgery"

B) "cause of disease"

C) "prevent"

D) "disease"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *eti/o-* does not mean this.

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *eti/o-* does not mean this.

D) The combining form *path/o-* means "disease."

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

- 149) The category of congenital diseases includes diseases that are _____.

A) caused by infection

B) caused by a spontaneous mutation of a gene

C) present at birth

D) of an unknown cause

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Infectious diseases are caused by infection.

B) Genetic diseases are caused by this.

C) Correct!

D) Idiopathic diseases have an unknown cause.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

150) In the medical word *degenerative*, the combining form means _____.

- A) "creation; production"
- B) "destruction"
- C) "reversal of; without"
- D) "unknown"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *gener/o-* does not mean this.

C) "Reversal of; without" is the meaning of the prefix *de-*, not the combining form.

D) The combining form *gener/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

151) In the medical word *hereditary*, the combining form means _____.

- A) "genetic inheritance"
- B) "medical treatment; physician"
- C) "disease within"
- D) "individual; unknown"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *iatr/o-* means "medical treatment; physician."

C) The combining form *infect/o-* means "disease within."

D) The combining form *idi/o-* means "individual; unknown."

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

152) A person whose disease is iatrogenic has a disease that was caused by _____.

- A) an infection
- B) the medical treatment or the physician
- C) a hospitalization
- D) exposure to pollution

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This would be an infectious disease, not an iatrogenic disease.

B) Correct!

C) This would be a nosocomial disease, not an iatrogenic disease.

D) This would be an environmental disease, not an iatrogenic disease.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

153) Neoplastic diseases are _____.

- A) caused by an infection
- B) caused by destruction of cells
- C) new growths
- D) acquired in a hospital

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Infectious diseases are caused by an infection.

B) Degenerative diseases are caused by destruction of cells.

C) Correct!

D) Nosocomial diseases are acquired while in the hospital.

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

154) In the word *nutritional*, the combining form means _____.

- A) diet
- B) intestine
- C) medicine
- D) nourishment

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form *nutrit/o-* does not mean this.

B) The combining form *nutrit/o-* does not mean this.

C) The combining form *nutrito-* does not mean this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

155) A symptom _____.

- A) is any deviation from health that is perceived or felt by the patient
- B) is any change in the normal structure or function of the body
- C) can be seen or detected by healthcare professionals
- D) is the cause or origin of disease

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) This is the definition of "disease."

C) This is the definition of "sign."

D) Etiology is the cause or origin of disease.

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

156) A patient's symptoms are defined as acute if they occur _____.

- A) over a period of time and are minor in intensity
- B) over a period of time and are severe in intensity
- C) sudden in nature and minor in intensity
- D) sudden in nature and severe in intensity

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Symptoms that occur over a period of time are chronic.

B) Symptoms that occur over a period of time are chronic.

C) Acute symptoms are sudden, but they are not minor in intensity.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

157) The word *chronic* means _____.

- A) "pertaining to time"
- B) "acute in intensity"
- C) "symptoms that continue in spite of treatment"
- D) "symptoms that are new"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) *Chronic* does not mean this.

C) This describes *refractory*, not *chronic*.

D) Chronic symptoms are not new.

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

158) A/An _____ is a sudden worsening in the severity of the symptoms or signs.

- A) auscultation
- B) exacerbation
- C) percussion
- D) recuperation

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Auscultation is a procedure; it is not related to symptoms.

B) Correct!

C) Percussion is a procedure; it is not related to the symptoms.

D) Recuperation is an improvement, not a worsening, of symptoms.

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

159) For the patient's history of the present illness, the physician asks about all of the following things EXCEPT _____.

- A) the location of the symptoms
- B) the duration of the symptoms
- C) what the patient thinks the symptoms mean
- D) the severity of the symptoms

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The physician does ask about this.

B) The physician does ask about this.

C) Correct!

D) The physician does ask about this.

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

160) A temporary improvement in the symptoms or signs of a disease, without the underlying disease being cured, is known as a/an _____.

- A) exacerbation
- B) recuperation
- C) refractory
- D) remission

Answer: D

Explanation: A) An exacerbation is a sudden worsening in the disease.

B) A recuperation is a recovery from the disease.

C) A disease that is refractory shows resistance to treatment, not improvement.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

161) A disease that is refractory is one that _____.

- A) does not respond to treatment
- B) is less severe in intensity than acute symptoms
- C) is terminal
- D) responds to treatment

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) This is the definition of subacute, not refractory.

C) A refractory disease is not necessarily terminal.

D) A refractory disease does not respond to treatment.

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

162) A prognosis is _____.

- A) a determination as to the cause of the patient's symptoms or signs
- B) showing no symptoms or signs
- C) the predicted course and outcome of the disease
- D) when symptoms or signs continue for three months or more

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is the definition of *diagnosis*.

B) This is the definition of *asymptomatic*.

C) Correct!

D) This is the definition of *chronic*.

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

163) In the medical word *ambulatory*, the combining form means _____.

- A) "emergency transportation"
- B) "operative procedure"
- C) "clinic"
- D) "walking"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Do not confuse the combining form *ambulat/o-* with *ambulance*.

B) The combining form *surg/o-* means "operative procedure."

C) The combining form *ambulat/o-* does not mean "clinic."

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 69

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

164) The combining form *ancill/o-* means _____.

- A) "collection of symptoms"
- B) "accessory; servant"
- C) "hospice"
- D) "treatment"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *symptomato/o-* means "collection of symptoms."

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *ancill/o-* does not mean "hospice."

D) The combining form *therapeut/o-* means "treatment."

Page Ref: 68

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

165) In the medical word *surgery*, the combining form is _____.

- A) *rger/o-*
- B) *sur/o-*
- C) *surg/o-*
- D) *surger/o-*

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is not a combining form.

B) This is not a combining form.

C) Correct!

D) This is not a combining form.

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

166) Of the following combining forms, which one means "collection of symptoms"?

- A) *syn-*
- B) *surg/o-*
- C) *symptomato-*
- D) There is no combining form that means this.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is a prefix, not a combining form.

B) The combining form *surg/o-* means "operative procedure."

C) Correct!

D) The combining form *symptomato-* does mean this.

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

167) In the medical words *diagnosis* and *prognosis*, the combining form *gnos/o-* means

- _____.
- A) "knowledge"
 - B) "disease"
 - C) "medicine"
 - D) "treatment"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *gnos/o-* does not mean this.

C) The combining form *gnos/o-* does not mean this.

D) The combining form *gnos/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 71, 73

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

168) In the medical word *palliative*, the combining form means _____.

- A) "technical skill"
- B) "cause of disease"
- C) "reduce the severity"
- D) "recover"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The combining form *techn/o-* means "technical skill."

B) The combining form *eti/o-* means "cause of disease."

C) Correct!

D) The combining form *recuper/o-* means "recover."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

169) In the medical word *terminal*, the combining form means _____.

- A) walking
- B) boundary; end; word
- C) genetic inheritance
- D) nourishment

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The combining form *ambulat/o-* means "walking."

B) Correct!

C) The combining form *heredit/o-* means "genetic inheritance."

D) The combining form *nutrit/o-* means "nourishment."

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

170) In the medical word *surgeon*, the suffix *-eon* means _____.

- A) "skilled expert; skilled professional"
- B) "operative procedure"
- C) "person who performs"
- D) "make an incision"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix *-ician* means this.

B) The combining form *surg/o-* means this.

C) Correct!

D) The suffix *-eon* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 68

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

171) In the medical word *degenerative*, the prefix *de-* means _____.

- A) "again and again; backward; unable to"
- B) "before"
- C) "innermost; within"
- D) "reversal of; without"

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix *re-* means this.

B) The prefix *pro-* means this.

C) The prefix *endo-* means this.

D) Correct!

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

172) The abbreviation *AP* stands for _____.

- A) "anatomy and physiology"
- B) "ancillary procedure"
- C) "anteroposterior"
- D) "assessment and plan"

Answer: C

Explanation: A) *A&P* is the correct abbreviation for "anatomy and physiology."

B) There is no abbreviation that means "ancillary procedure."

C) Correct!

D) There is no abbreviation that means "assessment and plan."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

173) The abbreviation *ASC* stands for _____.

- A) "advanced surgical care"
- B) "ambulatory surgery center"
- C) "auscultation, stethoscope, and chest"
- D) "asymptomatic condition"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) *ASC* does not mean "advanced surgical care."

B) Correct!

C) There is no abbreviation that means "auscultation, stethoscope, and chest."

D) There is no abbreviation that means "asymptomatic condition."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

174) A doctor who practices chiropractic medicine would have what initials after his or her name?

- A) D.C.
- B) D.C.M.
- C) D.O.
- D) M.D.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) There is no such abbreviation.

C) *D.O.* stands for "Doctor of Osteopathy."

D) *M.D.* stands for "Doctor of Medicine."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

175) A doctor who has the initials *D.D.S.* after his or her name would be a specialist in the _____.

- A) teeth
- B) lungs
- C) heart
- D) endocrine system

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *D.D.S.* stands for "Doctor of Dental Surgery."

B) *D.D.S.* is not related to the lungs.

C) *D.D.S.* is not related to the heart.

D) *D.D.S.* is not related to the endocrine system.

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

176) A doctor who has the initials *D.O.* after his or her name is a Doctor of _____.

- A) Obstetrics
- B) Osteopathy
- C) Oncology
- D) Ophthalmology

Answer: B

Explanation: A) There is no abbreviation for a doctor of obstetrics.

B) Correct!

C) There is no abbreviation for a doctor who specializes in oncology.

D) *O.D.* stands for "Doctor of Optometry."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

177) A doctor with the initials *D.P.M.* after his or her name specializes in _____.

- A) pharmacology
- B) the nerves
- C) children
- D) the feet

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *PharmD* stands for "Doctor of Pharmacy."

- B) There is no abbreviation for a doctor who specializes in the nerves.
- C) There is no abbreviation for a doctor who specializes in children.
- D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

178) A physician who has the letters *O.D.* after his or her name specializes in _____.

- A) diseases
- B) overdoses
- C) the ears
- D) the eyes

Answer: D

Explanation: A) There is no abbreviation for a physician who specializes in diseases.

- B) There is no abbreviation for a physician who specializes in overdoses.
- C) The abbreviation *ENT* is related to the ears.
- D) Correct! *O.D.* means "doctor of optometry."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

179) The abbreviation *PA* has two definitions _____.

- A) "physician's assistant" and "physical assessment"
- B) "physician's assistant" and "posteroanterior"
- C) "physiology and anatomy" and "palliative and assisted"
- D) "posteroanterior" and "physical assessment"

Answer: B

Explanation: A) There is no abbreviation for "physical assessment."

- B) Correct!
- C) There is no abbreviation for "physiology and anatomy."
- D) There is no abbreviation for "physical assessment."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

180) A person who receives a doctoral degree in pharmacology would have the abbreviation _____ after his or her name.

- A) *M.D.*
- B) *P.D.*
- C) *PharmD.*
- D) *RxD.*

Answer: C

Explanation: A) *M.D.* stands for Doctor of Medicine.

B) There is no abbreviation *P.D.*

C) Correct!

D) There is no abbreviation *RxD.*

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

181) A patient who is being discharged from the hospital to a SNF is being sent to a/an _____.

- A) ambulatory surgery center
- B) long-term care facility
- C) emergency department
- D) hospice

Answer: B

Explanation: A) *SNF* does not refer to an ambulatory surgery center.

B) Correct! The abbreviation *SNF* means "skilled nursing facility," a type of nursing home.

C) *SNF* does not refer to the emergency department.

D) *SNF* does not refer to a hospice.

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

182) The abbreviation *Sx* stands for _____.

- A) sequela
- B) signs
- C) symptoms
- D) syndrome

Answer: C

Explanation: A) There is no abbreviation for *sequela*.

B) There is no abbreviation for *signs*.

C) Correct!

D) There is no abbreviation for *syndrome*.

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

183) The abbreviation *Tx* stands for _____.

- A) technician
- B) technologist
- C) therapy
- D) treatment

Answer: D

Explanation: A) There is no abbreviation for *technician*.

B) There is no abbreviation for *technologist*.

C) There is no abbreviation for *therapy*.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

184) A specialist in gastroenterology studies the _____ (and related structures).

- A) stomach and intestines
- B) blood and lymph
- C) pregnancy and childbirth
- D) muscles and bones

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The combining form *gastr/o-* means "stomach;" and the combining form *enter/o-* means "intestine."

C) The combining form *gastr/o-* means "stomach;" and the combining form *enter/o-* means "intestine."

D) The combining form *gastr/o-* means "stomach;" and the combining form *enter/o-* means "intestine."

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

185) A specialist in obstetrics studies _____.

- A) females
- B) children
- C) adolescent girls
- D) pregnancy and childbirth

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Gynecology is the study of females and women.

B) Pediatrics is the study of children.

C) There is no medical specialty for adolescent girls.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

186) Structures that are below the surface or inside the body are _____.

- A) anterior
- B) internal
- C) inferior
- D) superior

Answer: B

Explanation: A) *Anterior* does not mean "below or inside."

B) Correct!

C) *Inferior* does mean "below," but it does not mean "inside."

D) *Superior* does not mean "below or inside."

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

187) All of the following are regions on the abdominopelvic surface EXCEPT _____.

- A) hypochondriac
- B) inguinal
- C) lumbar
- D) anteroposterior

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The right and left hypochondriac regions are on the abdominopelvic surface.

B) The right and left inguinal regions are on the abdominopelvic surface.

C) The right and left lumbar regions are on the abdominopelvic surface.

D) Correct! This is a direction, not a region.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Quadrants and Regions

188) The right and left _____ regions are directly inferior to the ribs.

- A) hypochondriac
- B) lumbar
- C) umbilical
- D) hypogastric

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The lumbar regions are not inferior to the ribs.

C) There are no right and left umbilical regions.

D) The hypogastric region is not directly inferior to the ribs.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Quadrants and Regions

189) Which of these word pairs is NOT related to each other?

- A) endocrinology, bladder
- B) nosocomial, hospital
- C) pathogen, infection
- D) refractory, resistant

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Urology, not endocrinology, studies the bladder.

B) A nosocomial infection is from exposure to a disease-causing agent while in the hospital.

C) A pathogen is the cause of an infection.

D) A disease that is refractory is resistant to treatment.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

190) Which of these word pairs is NOT related to each other?

- A) ophthalmology, eyes
- B) orthopedics, bones
- C) hematology, skin
- D) endocrinology, hormones

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Ophthalmology is the study of the eyes.

B) Orthopedics is the specialty of the bones.

C) Correct! Hematology is the study of the blood; dermatology is the study of the skin.

D) Endocrinology is the study of hormones.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

191) Which of these word part pairs has opposite meanings?

- A) *anter/o-*, *poster/o-*
- B) *front/o-*, *ventr/o-*
- C) *later/o-*, *sagitt/o-*
- D) *super/o-*, *cephal/o-*

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) These have similar meanings.

C) These do not have the same meaning, but they are not opposites.

D) These have similar meanings.

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Word Building

192) Which of the following words is MISSPELLED?

- A) integumentary
- B) abdominipelvic
- C) gastroenterology
- D) infectious

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This is spelled correctly.

B) Correct! This should be *abdominopelvic*.

C) This is spelled correctly.

D) This is spelled correctly.

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Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

193) Which of the following words is MISSPELLED?

- A) hereditary
- B) symptomatology
- C) auscultation
- D) palliative

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! The correct spelling is *hereditary*.

B) This is spelled correctly.

C) This is spelled correctly.

D) This is spelled correctly.

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Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

194) Which of the following words is spelled CORRECTLY?

- A) hospise
- B) palliative
- C) seqwella
- D) conjenital

Answer: B

Explanation: A) *Hospice* is the correct spelling.

B) Correct!

C) *Sequela* is the correct spelling.

D) *Congenital* is the correct spelling.

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Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

195) Structures that are intracellular are located _____ the cell.

- A) behind
- B) around
- C) within
- D) outside

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix *intra-* does not mean "behind."

B) The prefix *intra-* does not mean "around."

C) Correct! The prefix *intra-* means "within."

D) The prefix *intra-* does not mean "outside."

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

196) Which cellular structure produces energy for cellular activities?

- A) mitochondria
- B) cytoplasm
- C) Golgi apparatus
- D) lysosomes

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) The cytoplasm does not do this.

C) The Golgi apparatus does not do this.

D) The lysosomes do not do this.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

197) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word with the meaning of "process (of) listening"?

- A) *-logy, ophthalm/o-*
- B) *-ation, auscult/o-*
- C) *-ic, a-, symptomat/o-*
- D) *-al, congenit/o-*

Answer: B

Explanation: A) These word parts build a word that means "study of the eye."

B) Correct!

C) These word parts build a word that means "pertaining to being without symptoms."

D) These word parts build a word that means "pertaining to being present at birth."

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Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

198) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word with the meaning of "pertaining to (the) skin"?

- A) *-logy, dermat/o-*
- B) *-ics, orth/o-, ped/o-*
- C) *-iatry, psych/o-*
- D) *-ary, integument/o-*

Answer: D

Explanation: A) These word parts build a word that means "study of the skin."

B) These word parts build a word that means "knowledge and practice (of producing) straight (ness in a) child."

C) These word parts build a word that means "medical treatment of the mind."

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

199) Environmental diseases can be caused by all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) wrong drug given to a patient
- B) smoke
- C) pollen
- D) allergies

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct!

B) Environmental diseases are caused by this.

C) Environmental diseases are caused by this.

D) Environmental diseases are caused by this.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

200) The techniques used during a physical examination include all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) percussion
- B) auscultation
- C) palpation
- D) diagnosis

Answer: D

Explanation: A) This is one of the techniques.

B) This is one of the techniques.

C) This is one of the techniques.

D) Correct!

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physical Examination

201) Persons in a long-term care facility are known as _____.

- A) inpatients
- B) patients
- C) residents
- D) all of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Inpatients are in a hospital.

B) Persons in a long-term care facility are not known as patients.

C) Correct!

D) Only one answer is correct.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

2.2 Short Answer Questions

1) *Hypogastric* means "pertaining to _____ (the) stomach."

Answer: below

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Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Quadrants and Regions

2) The suffix *-iatry* in the word *psychiatry* means _____ treatment.

Answer: medical

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

3) The combining form *enter/o-* in the word *gastroenterology* means _____.

Answer: intestine

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

4) The medical specialty _____ is concerned with diseases of the blood.

Answer: hematology

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

5) Distal and _____ are opposite directions.

Answer: proximal

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

6) The medical specialty that is involved with the study of bones, cartilage, ligaments, and joints is _____.

Answer: orthopedics

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

7) The abbreviation *NP* stands for "nurse _____."

Answer: practitioner

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

8) _____ is the study of the function of the structures of the body.

Answer: Physiology

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

9) Organs are _____, which means that they can be seen with the naked eye.

Answer: macroscopic

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

10) The combining form *abdomin/o-* means "_____."

Answer: abdomen

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

11) The combining form *caud/o-* means "_____."

Answer: tailbone

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

12) The combining form *cav/o-* means "_____ space."

Answer: hollow

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

13) The combining form *congenit/o-* means "present at _____."

Answer: birth

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

14) The combining form *coron/o-* means "structure that encircles like a _____."

Answer: crown

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

15) The combining form *crani/o-* means "cranium or _____."

Answer: skull

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

16) The combining form *dist/o-* means "away from the center; away from the point of _____."

Answer: origin

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

17) The combining form *eti/o-* means "cause of _____."

Answer: disease

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

18) The combining form *extern/o-* means "_____."

Answer: outside

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

19) The combining form *front/o-* means "_____."

Answer: front

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

20) Surgeons are _____ who complete additional training in surgical techniques.

Answer: physicians

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

21) The combining form *heredit/o-* means "genetic _____."

Answer: inheritance

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

22) The combining form *iatr/o-* means "medical _____; physician."

Answer: treatment

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

23) The combining form *idi/o-* means "individual; _____."

Answer: unknown

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

24) The combining form *infect/o-* means "_____ within."

Answer: disease

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

25) The combining form *intern/o-* means "_____."

Answer: inside

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

26) The combining form *later/o-* means "_____."

Answer: side

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

27) The combining form *lumb/o-* means "area between the ribs and pelvis; lower _____."

Answer: back

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

28) The combining form *medic/o-* means "medicine; _____."

Answer: physician

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

29) The combining form *medi/o-* means "_____."

Answer: middle

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

30) The combining form *palliat/o-* means "reduce the _____ of."

Answer: severity

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

31) The combining form *path/o-* means "_____."

Answer: disease

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

32) The combining form *pelv/o-* means "_____ bone; pelvis."

Answer: hip

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

33) The combining form *pulmon/o-* means "_____."

Answer: lung

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

34) The combining form *scop/o-* means "examine with an _____."

Answer: instrument

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

35) The combining form *spir/o-* means "_____; coil."

Answer: breathe

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

36) The combining form *super/o-* means "_____."

Answer: above

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

37) The combining form *therap/o-* means "_____."

Answer: treatment

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

38) The combining form *ventr/o-* means "_____; front."

Answer: abdomen

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

39) When the human body is in the _____ position, it can be studied by dividing it into planes.

Answer: anatomical

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

40) Using the coronal plane to divide the body, the front of the body is the anterior or _____ section.

Answer: ventral

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

41) Using the coronal plane to divide the body, the back of the body is the posterior or _____ section.

Answer: dorsal

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

42) Lying on the back is being in the dorsal or dorsal _____ position.

Answer: supine

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

43) Lying face down is being in the _____ position.

Answer: prone

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

44) Moving toward the front of the body is moving in a/an _____ direction.

Answer: anterior

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

45) Moving toward the back of the body is moving in a/an _____ direction.

Answer: posterior

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

46) The _____ plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into right and left sections.

Answer: sagittal

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

47) Moving from either side of the body toward the midline is moving in a/an _____ direction.

Answer: medial

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

48) Moving from the midline toward either side of the body is moving in a/an _____ direction.

Answer: lateral

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

49) The _____ plane is a horizontal plane that divides the body into upper and lower sections.

Answer: transverse

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

50) Using the transverse plane, the upper half of the body is the _____ section.

Answer: superior

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

51) Moving toward the head is moving in a superior direction or superiorly. This is also known as the _____ direction.

Answer: cephalad

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

52) Moving toward the tailbone is moving in an inferior direction or inferiorly. This is also known as the _____ direction.

Answer: caudad

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

53) Moving from the trunk of the body toward the end of a limb (arm or leg) is moving in a/an _____ direction.

Answer: distal

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

54) Moving from the end of a limb (arm or leg) toward the trunk of the body is moving in a/an _____ direction.

Answer: proximal

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

55) A _____ is a hollow space that is surrounded by bones or muscles.

Answer: cavity

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

56) The _____ cavity lies within and is protected by the cranium of the head.

Answer: cranial

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

57) The _____ cavity or canal is a continuation of the cranial cavity as it travels down the midline of the back.

Answer: spinal

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

58) The _____ cavity lies within the chest and is protected by the breast bone (sternum) anteriorly, the ribs bilaterally, and the bones of the spine posteriorly.

Answer: thoracic

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

59) The cavity that contains the stomach and intestines and the cavity that contains the hip bones are often referred to as the _____ cavity because they form one continuous cavity that has no dividing structure in it.

Answer: abdominopelvic

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

60) Two regions on the abdomen are the left and right hypochondriac regions. The combining form *chondr/o-* means "_____."

Answer: cartilage

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

61) Two regions on the abdomen are the left and right inguinal regions. The combining form *inguin/o-* means "_____."

Answer: groin

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

62) In the medical word *macroscopic*, the combining form *macr/o-* means "_____."

Answer: large

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

63) A physician who specializes in _____ treats diseases of the stomach and intestine.

Answer: gastroenterology

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

64) A doctor who specializes in _____ treats diseases related to the lungs.

Answer: pulmonology

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

65) The medical language definition of the word _____ is "pertaining to again and again (to) breathe."

Answer: respiratory

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Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

66) A _____ is a physician specialist who treats diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Answer: cardiologist

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

67) In the medical word *hematology*, the combining form means "_____."

Answer: blood

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

68) A _____ is a physician specialist who treats diseases of the integumentary system.

Answer: dermatologist

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

69) In the medical word *orthopedics*, the combining form *orth/o-* means "_____."

Answer: straight

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

70) In the medical word *orthopedics*, the combining form *ped/o-* means "_____."

Answer: child

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

71) In the medical word *skeletal*, the combining form means "_____."

Answer: skeleton

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

72) The combining form *muscul/o-* means "_____."

Answer: muscle

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

73) A specialist in neurology studies the nervous system. Both the combining forms *neur/o-* and *nerv/o-* mean "_____."

Answer: nerve

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

74) _____ is a medical specialty that studies urine and the urinary system.

Answer: Urology

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

75) The combining form *genit/o-* as found in the medical word *genital* means "_____."

Answer: genitalia

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

76) The combining form *gynec/o-* as found in the medical specialty *gynecology* means "female; _____."

Answer: woman

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

77) The glands in the _____ system secrete hormones into the blood.

Answer: endocrine

Page Ref: 50

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Systems

78) A physician who specializes in the medical specialty of _____ treats the eyes.

Answer: ophthalmology

Page Ref: 50

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

79) Someone who is studying the medical specialty of _____ is studying the ENT body system.

Answer: otolaryngology

Page Ref: 50

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

80) A doctor who practices in the medical specialty of _____ provides medical treatment for the mind.

Answer: psychiatry

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

81) _____ is the study of cancerous tumors and masses.

Answer: Oncology

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

82) Someone who is studying the medical specialty of _____ is studying newborn babies.

Answer: neonatology

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

83) The suffix *-ics* in the medical word *orthopedics* means "knowledge; _____."

Answer: practice

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

84) The prefix *epi-* means "_____; upon."

Answer: above

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

85) The prefix *hypo-* means "_____; deficient."

Answer: below

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

86) _____ is any change in the normal structure or function of the body.

Answer: Disease

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

87) The _____ is the cause or origin of a disease.

Answer: etiology

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

88) The category of _____ diseases includes diseases such as cleft lip and cerebral palsy.

Answer: congenital

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

89) _____ diseases occur when an inherited recessive defective gene is passed to the child from a parent.

Answer: Hereditary

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

90) _____ diseases are caused by medicine or treatment that is given to the patient.

Answer: Iatrogenic

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

91) Diseases that are categorized as _____ have no identifiable cause.

Answer: idiopathic

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

92) The medical language definition of the word _____ is "pertaining to disease (causing organisms) within (the body)."

Answer: infectious

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

93) A _____ disease is an infectious disease that is transmitted by direct or indirect contact with an infected person, animal, or insect.

Answer: communicable

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

94) _____ diseases are caused by the new growth of either a benign (not cancerous) or malignant (cancerous) tumor.

Answer: Neoplastic

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

95) _____ diseases are caused by exposure to a disease-causing agent while in the hospital.

Answer: Nosocomial

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

96) _____ diseases are caused by a lack of nutritious food, insufficient amounts of food, or an inability to utilize the nutrients in food.

Answer: Nutritional

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

97) A _____ is any deviation from health that is experienced or felt by the patient.

Answer: symptom

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

98) A _____ is a set of symptoms and signs associated with, and characteristic of, one particular disease.

Answer: syndrome

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

99) Patients who are _____ (showing no symptoms or signs) can still have a disease.

Answer: asymptomatic

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

100) During the course of a disease, the symptoms may be _____ (sudden in nature and severe in intensity).

Answer: acute

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

101) A patient who exhibits _____ symptoms has symptoms that continue for three months or more.

Answer: chronic

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

102) A/An _____ is a sudden worsening in the severity of the symptoms or signs.

Answer: exacerbation

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

103) A _____ is an abnormal condition or complication that arises because of the original disease and remains after the original disease has resolved.

Answer: sequela

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

104) A _____ is a temporary improvement in the symptoms and signs of a disease without the underlying disease being cured.

Answer: remission

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

105) A disease that is _____ (resistant) is one that does NOT respond to treatment.

Answer: refractory

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

106) The _____ is the predicted outcome of the disease.

Answer: prognosis

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

107) The combining form *ambulat/o-* as seen in the medical word *ambulatory* means _____.

Answer: walking

Page Ref: 69

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

108) The _____ departments provide services to support the medical and surgical care given in a hospital.

Answer: ancillary

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

109) In the medical word *chronic*, the combining form *chron/o-* means "_____."

Answer: time

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

110) In both the medical words *diagnosis* and *prognosis*, the combining form *gnos/o-* means "_____."

Answer: knowledge

Page Ref: 71, 73

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

111) The medical word *therapist* contains the combining form *therap/o-*, which means "_____."

Answer: treatment

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

112) The prefix *a-* found in the medical word *asymptomatic* means "away from; _____."

Answer: without

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

113) The prefix *pro-* found in the medical word *prognosis* means "_____."

Answer: before

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

114) A doctor who has the initials D.P.M. after his or her name is a Doctor of _____
Medicine.

Answer: Podiatric

Page Ref: 68

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

115) An _____ is a physician who specializes in ENT medicine.

Answer: otolaryngologist

Page Ref: 50

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

116) A patient who is experiencing GI symptoms has a problem with their _____ system.

Answer: gastrointestinal

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

117) The abbreviation *GYN* stands for _____.

Answer: gynecology

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

118) When the abbreviation *Hx* appears in a patient's medical record, it stands for _____.

Answer: history

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

119) A physician who has the letters *O.D.* after his name is a Doctor of _____.

Answer: Optometry

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

120) A doctor makes a notation in a patient's medical record that says "*R/O cardiomegaly.*" The abbreviation *R/O* stands for _____.

Answer: rule out

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

121) The abbreviation for *symptoms* is _____.

Answer: Sx

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

122) The abbreviation for *treatment* is _____.

Answer: Tx

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

123) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical specialty *oncology* (ong-kaw-loh-jee)?

Answer: kaw

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Pronunciation

124) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical word *integumentary* (in-teh-gyoo-men-tair-ee)?

Answer: men

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Pronunciation

125) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical word *viscera* (vis-er-ah)?

Answer: vis

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Pronunciation

126) The medical word *bilateral* means "pertaining to _____ side(s)."

Answer: two

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

127) A _____ is an imaginary flat surface that divides the body into sections.

Answer: plane

Page Ref: 55

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

128) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical word *anteroposterior* (an-ter-oh-pohs-teer-ee-or)?

Answer: teer

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Pronunciation

129) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical word *microscopic* (my-kroh-skaw-pik)?

Answer: skaw

Page Ref: 45

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Pronunciation

130) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical word *gastroenterology* (gas-troh-en-ter-aw-loh-jee)?

Answer: aw

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Pronunciation

131) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical word *auscultation* (aws-kul-tay-shun)?

Answer: tay

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Pronunciation

132) The word *intracellular* refers to things that are " _____ " a cell.

Answer: within

Page Ref: 44

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

133) _____ are paired structures within the nucleus of a cell that contain DNA.

Answer: Chromosomes

Page Ref: 44

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

134) _____ is the process by which a cell divides and makes an exact copy of itself.

Answer: Mitosis

Page Ref: 45

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

135) These word parts, *inter/o-* and *-al*, build a medical word that means "pertaining to _____."

Answer: inside

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

136) These word parts, *congenit/o-* and *-al*, build a medical word that means "pertaining to (being) present at _____."

Answer: birth

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

137) After performing a physical examination, the physician makes a _____ and identifies the nature and cause of the patient's disease.

Answer: diagnosis

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

2.3 True/False Questions

1) Anteroposterior is moving from front to back and posteroanterior is moving from back to front.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

2) Geriatrics is a medical specialty that deals with older adults.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 53

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

3) An example of an iatrogenic disease would be surgery performed on the wrong leg.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

4) The primary care physician is the doctor who is on a medical staff and admits the patient to the hospital.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The primary care physician does not do this.

Page Ref: 68

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Professionals

5) Patients at a healthcare clinic are referred to as *clients*.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: These patients are called *outpatients*.

Page Ref: 69

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

6) *Medial* and *lateral* are opposite directions.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

7) Immunology involves the study of the lymphatic system and immune response.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

8) The mediastinum is in a cavity surrounded by the pelvic bones and bones of the spine.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The mediastinum is located in the thoracic cavity.

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

9) A disease that is refractory does NOT respond well to treatment.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

10) Patients who are asymptomatic can still have a disease process.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

11) A neoplastic disease is a disease caused by the new growth of a benign or malignant mass or tumor.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

12) Palliative care is supportive medical and nursing care that is given prior to curing the patient's disease.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Palliative care is supportive medical and nursing care given to keep the dying patient comfortable.

Page Ref: 70

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

13) In the body systems approach, the human body can be studied according to its structures and how they function together in a system.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Systems

14) The body system that includes the skin, hair, nails, sweat glands, and oil glands is dermatology.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Dermatology is a medical specialty, not a body system.

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Systems

15) Neurology is the body system that includes the brain, cranial nerves, spinal cord, spinal nerves, and neurons.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Neurology is a medical specialty, not a body system.

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

16) The diaphragm separates the thoracic cavity from the pelvic cavity.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The diaphragm separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

17) The large internal organs within body cavities are known as *viscera*.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

18) The opposite of *internal* is *superficial*.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

19) A quadrant is a hollow space surrounded by bones or muscles.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A quadrant is one of four areas on the surface of the abdomen. A cavity is a hollow space surrounded by bones or muscles.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

20) Immunology is the study of the lymphatic system and the immune response.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 54

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

21) The abbreviation for dentist is D.P.M.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The abbreviation for dentist is D.D.S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery).

Page Ref: 68

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

22) The combining form *abdomin/o-* means "abdomen."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

23) The combining form *anter/o-* means "back part."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Anter/o-* does not mean this.

Page Ref: 52

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

24) The combining form *caud/o-* means "tailbone."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 52

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

25) The combining form *cav/o-* means "cave."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Cav/o-* means "hollow space"

Page Ref: 52

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

26) The combining form *congenit/o-* means "present at birth."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

27) The combining form *coron/o-* means "head."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Coron/o-* means "structure that encircles like a crown."

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

28) The combining form *crani/o-* means "head."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Crani/o-* means "cranium; skull."

Page Ref: 41

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

29) The combining form *dist/o-* means "away from the center; away from the point of origin."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 53

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

30) The combining form *eti/o-* means "cause of disease."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

31) The combining form *extern/o-* means "outside."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

32) The combining form *gnos/o-* means "knowledge."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

33) The combining form *heredit/o-* means "genes."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Heredit/o-* means "genetic inheritance."

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

34) The combining form *iatr/o-* means "medical treatment; physician."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

35) The combining form *idi/o-* means "individual; unknown."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

36) The combining form *infect/o-* means "infection."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Infect/o-* means "disease within."

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

37) The combining form *later/o-* means "side."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

38) The combining form *lumb/o-* means "spine."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Lumb/o-* means "lower back."

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

39) The combining form *medic/o-* means "medicine; physician."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

40) The combining form *medi/o-* means "medium."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Medi/o-* means "middle."

Page Ref: 54

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

41) The combining form *palliat/o-* means "reduce the severity of."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 70

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

42) The combining form *path/o-* means "disease."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

43) The combining form *physi/o-* means "physical function."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

44) The combining form *proxim/o-* means "near the center; near the point of origin."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

45) The combining form *sagitt/o-* means "front to back."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

46) The combining form *scop/o-* means "examine with an instrument."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 45

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

47) The combining form *spir/o-* means "breathe; coil."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

48) The combining form *super/o-* means "above."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

49) The combining form *surg/o-* means "to cut open."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Surg/o-* means "operative procedure."

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

50) The combining form *symptomato-* means "collection of symptoms."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

51) The combining form *therap/o-* means "therapy."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Therap/o-* means "treatment."

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

52) The combining form *thorac/o-* means "chest; thorax."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

53) The combining form *tom/o-* means "cut; layer; slice."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 52

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

54) The combining form *umbilic/o-* means "cord."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Umbilic/o-* means "navel; umbilicus."

Page Ref: 56

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

55) The combining form *ventr/o-* means "abdomen; front."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 57

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

56) When the human body is in the anatomical position, it can be studied by dividing it with planes.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

57) There are three body planes: the coronal plane, the sagittal plane, and the transverse plane.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

58) The coronal plane is a horizontal plane that divides the body into top and bottom sections.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The coronal plane (or frontal plane) is a vertical plane that divides the body into front and back sections.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

59) The front of the body is the anterior or ventral section.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

60) The back of the body is the posterior or dorsal section.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

61) Lying face down is being in the dorsal or dorsal supine position.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Lying with the anterior section of the body down is being in the prone position.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

62) Lying face down is being in the prone position.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Lying with the posterior section of the body down is being in the dorsal position.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

63) The sagittal plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into right and left sections.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

64) Moving from the side of the body toward the midline is moving in a medial direction or medially.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

65) Moving from the midline toward the side of the body is moving in a lateral direction or laterally.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

66) The transverse plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into left and right sections.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The transverse plane is a horizontal plane that divides the body into top and bottom sections.

Page Ref: 39

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

67) Using the transverse plane, the upper half of the body is the inferior section and the lower half is the superior section.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Using the transverse plane, the upper half of the body is the superior section and the lower half is the inferior section.

Page Ref: 39

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

68) Moving from the body toward the head is moving in an inferior direction or inferiorly.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Moving toward the head is moving in a superior direction or superiorly.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

69) Moving from the body toward the end of a limb (arm or leg) is moving in a proximal direction or proximally.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Moving from the body toward the end of a limb (arm or leg) is moving in a distal direction or distally.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

70) Structures on the surface of the body are superficial or external.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

71) Structures below the surface and inside the body are superficial or internal structures.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Structures below the surface are not superficial.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

72) A cavity is a hollow space that is surrounded by bones or muscles.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

73) The cranial cavity lies within and is protected by the cranium.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 41

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

74) The spinal cavity or spinal canal is a continuation of the cranial cavity as it travels down the midline of the back.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 41

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

75) The thoracic cavity is separated from the abdominal cavity by the breast bone (sternum) anteriorly, the ribs laterally, and the bones of the spine posteriorly.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The thoracic cavity is surrounded by these structures but is separated from the abdominal cavity by the diaphragm.

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

76) The pelvic cavity is a continuation of the abdominal cavity. These two cavities are often referred to as the abdominopelvic cavity because they form one continuous cavity that has no dividing structure in it.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Cavities

77) The anterior surface of the abdominopelvic area can be divided into four quadrants or nine regions.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 42

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Quadrants and Regions

78) A physician who specializes in gastroenterology treats diseases of the brain.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A physician who specializes in gastroenterology treats diseases of the stomach and intestine.

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

79) The suffix *-logy* means "pertaining to."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-logy* means "study of."

Page Ref: 43

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

80) A doctor who specializes in pulmonology treats diseases related to the lungs.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

81) A person who studies the blood studies hematology.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

82) The combining form *immun/o-*, as found in the medical specialty immunology, means "lymph; lymphatic system."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form *immun/o-* means "immune response."

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

83) The suffix in the medical word *lymphatic* means "lymph; lymphatic system."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-atic* means "pertaining to."

Page Ref: 47

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

84) The combining form *orth/o-*, as found in the medical word *orthopedics*, means "straight."

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

85) The combining form *ped/o-*, as found in the medical word *orthopedics*, means "child."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

86) The combining form *skelet/o-*, as found in the medical word *skeletal*, means "bone."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Skelet/o-* means "skeleton."

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

87) The combining form *muscul/o-* means "muscle."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 48

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

88) The combining form *gynec/o-*, as found in the medical specialty gynecology, means "female; woman."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

89) The medical word *endocrinology* contains three word parts: a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 50

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

90) A person who specializes in ophthalmology treats the ear.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Ophthalm/o-* means "eye."

Page Ref: 50

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

91) A doctor that practices psychiatry provides medical treatment of the mind.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

92) Oncology is the medical specialty that treats cancer, and the combining form *onc/o-* means "cancer."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Onc/o-* means "mass; tumor."

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

93) The medical word *medicine* contains two word parts, a prefix and a combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The medical word *medicine* is made up of two word parts, a combining form (*medic/o-*) and a suffix (*-ine*).

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

94) The combining form *dent/o-*, as found in the medical word *dentistry*, means "mouth."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Dent/o-* means "tooth."

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

95) A student who is taking a course in pharmacology is studying drugs and medicine.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

96) Someone who is studying neonatology is studying newborn babies.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

97) The medical language definition of the word *geriatrics* is "knowledge (and) practice (of) old age medical treatment."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 51

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

98) The prefix *-ad*, as found in the medical word *caudad*, means "in the direction of; toward."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The word part *-ad* is a suffix, not a prefix.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

99) The prefix *re-* means "again and again, backward; unable to."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 46

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

100) Disease is any change in the normal structure or function of the body.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

101) Etiology is the cause or origin of a disease.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

102) Examples of a hereditary disease are hemophilia and sickle-cell disease.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

103) Examples of an iatrogenic disease are giving the wrong drug or an incompatible blood type to a patient.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

104) Diseases that are categorized as idiopathic are caused by pathogens (disease-causing microorganisms).

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form *idi/o-* means "individual; unknown." The cause is not known.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

105) A pathogen is a disease-causing microorganism.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

106) A communicable disease is an infectious disease that is transmitted by contact with an infected source.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

107) Neoplastic diseases are caused by the growth of a benign (not cancerous) or a malignant (cancerous) tumor.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

108) Nutritional diseases are caused by a lack of nutritious foods, insufficient amounts of food, or an inability to utilize nutrients in the food.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

109) A symptom can be seen or detected by others, whereas a sign is any deviation from health that is perceived or felt by the patient.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A symptom is any deviation from health that is perceived or felt by the patient.

When a symptom can be seen or detected by others, it is known as a sign.

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

110) A syndrome is a set of signs and symptoms associated with, and characteristic of, one particular disease.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

111) Patients who are asymptomatic are without symptoms of disease, but could still have disease.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

112) During the course of a disease, the symptoms may be acute (sudden in nature and severe in intensity).

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

113) An exacerbation is a sudden worsening in the severity of the signs or symptoms.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

114) A sequela is an abnormal condition or complication that arises because of the original disease and remains after the original disease has resolved.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

115) Remission is a temporary increase in the signs and symptoms of a disease.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Remission is a temporary improvement in the symptoms and signs of a disease without the underlying disease being cured.

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

116) A phlebotomist is a physician extender.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A phlebotomist is an allied health professional, not a physician extender.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Professionals

117) The prognosis is the predicted course and outcome of a disease.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

118) The combining form *ambulat/o-*, as seen in the medical word *ambulatory*, means "outpatient."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Ambulat/o-* means "walking."

Page Ref: 69

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

119) The radiology, physical therapy, and dietary departments are categorized as ancillary departments.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 68

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

120) The combining form *surg/o-* means "surgery."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Surg/o-* means "operative procedure."

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

121) A healthcare practitioner who is performing a history and physical examination uses the auscultation method of obtaining information by tapping on different body parts.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Auscultation involves listening with a stethoscope, not tapping.

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physical Examination

122) In the medical word *exacerbation*, the combining form *exacerb/o-* means "recover."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Exacerb/o-* means "increase; provoke."

Page Ref: 71

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

123) A healthcare professional who is using the inspection method is looking at the patient.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physical Examination

124) A healthcare professional who is using the palpation method is tapping various parts of the body.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Tapping is associated with percussion, not palpation.

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physical Examination

125) A healthcare professional who is tapping on the patient's abdomen or chest is using the percussion method of assessment.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 72

Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physical Examination

126) Both of the medical words *technician* and *technologist* contain the combining form *techn/o*, which means "technical skill."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 73

Learning Outcome: 2.7

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

127) A doctor who practices chiropractic medicine would have the initials *D.C.* after his or her name.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

128) A dentist who had the abbreviation *D.D.S.* after his or her name would practice dental surgery.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

129) If a doctor has a *D.O.* after his name, he or she is a specialist in ophthalmology.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *D.O.* stands for Doctor of Osteopathy. *O.D.* stands for Doctor of Optometry.

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

130) A doctor who has the initials *D.P.M.* after his or her name treats patients that have problems with their feet.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

131) An otolaryngologist specializes in ENT medicine.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

132) The abbreviation *PA* has two definitions: "physician's assistant" and "posteroanterior."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

133) The correct spelling of a disease that has no identifiable cause is *idiopathic*.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

134) The correct spelling of the medical specialty that deals with females and women is *gynocology*.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The correct spelling is *gynecology*.

Page Ref: 49

Learning Outcome: 2.8

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

135) Organelles are a type of chromosome within the nucleus of a cell.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Organelles are structures in the cytoplasm of a cell.

Page Ref: 55

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

136) A cell contains 24 chromosomes (12 pairs).

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A cell contains 46 chromosomes (23 pairs).

Page Ref: 44

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

137) A gene is an area on a chromosome that contains all the DNA information needed to produce one type of protein molecule.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 53

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

2.4 Essay Questions

1) Give the medical words for the four techniques used during a physical examination. Describe each technique.

Answer: Inspection: Using the eyes or an instrument to examine the external surfaces or internal cavities of the body. Auscultation: Using a stethoscope to listen to the sounds of the heart, lungs, or intestines. Palpation: Using the fingers to feel masses or enlarged organs or to detect tenderness or pain. Percussion: Using the finger of one hand to tap on the finger of the other hand that is spread over a body cavity.

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physical Examination

2) Name two of the seven ways mentioned in the textbook as methods that can be used to organize the study of the body.

Answer: Any two of the following are correct.

Body planes and body directions approach

Body Cavities approach

Quadrants and Regions approach

Anatomy and Physiology approach

Microscopic-to-macroscopic approach

Body Systems approach

Medical specialties approach

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

3) The stomach is located anterior to the pancreas. How then would you describe the location of the pancreas with respect to the stomach?

Answer: The pancreas is located posterior to the stomach. The opposite of anterior is posterior.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

4) Describe the similarity and the difference between the words *infectious* and *communicable*.

Answer: Both types of disease are caused by pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi. A communicable disease is a type of infectious disease that is transmitted by direct or indirect contact with an infected person, animal, or insect.

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Diseases

5) What is health?

Answer: Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being (and not just the absence of disease or infirmity).

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

6) Describe the anatomical position.

Answer: The anatomical position is the standard position of the body for the purpose of studying it. The body is standing erect, the head is up with the eyes looking forward, the arms are by the sides with the palms facing forward, and legs straight with the toes pointing forward.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Planes and Directions

7) Define ancillary department and give at least two examples.

Answer: An ancillary department is in a hospital and provides additional types of services. Examples of ancillary departments (list at least two): radiology department, physical therapy department, dietary department, emergency department, clinical laboratory, and pharmacy.

Page Ref: 69—70

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings

8) What type of patients are in a hospice and what services does the hospice provide?

Answer: A hospice is an inpatient facility (or hospice services can also be provided in the patient's home) for patients who are dying from a terminal illness, and their physicians have certified that they have less than 6 months to live. Hospice services include palliative care (supportive medical and nursing care to keep the patient comfortable), pain management, counseling, and emotional support for the patient and family.

Page Ref: 70

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Healthcare Settings