

**Chapter 02: Suffixes and Combining Forms Made Easy**  
**Leonard: Quick & Easy Medical Terminology, 9th Edition**

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Suture of a blood vessel is called:
- angiectomy.
  - angioplasty.
  - angiorrhaphy.
  - angiotomy.

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

2. Surgical puncture of the thin membrane that surrounds the fetus is called:
- adenectomy.
  - amniocentesis.
  - angiorrhhexis.
  - glycolysis.

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

3. Pain along the course of a nerve is called:
- neuralgia.
  - neurocele.
  - neuroplasty.
  - neurosis.

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

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

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

5. A term that means stretching of a structure is:
- dilatation.
  - ptosis.
  - prolapse.
  - spasm.

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

6. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues that results in swelling is called:
- dilatation.
  - edema.
  - emesis.
  - ptosis.

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

7. Excessive preoccupation with fire is termed:
- hydrophobia.
  - kleptomania.
  - paranoia.
  - pyromania.

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

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

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

9. *Prolapse* means:
- cramping.
  - discharge.
  - sagging.
  - rupture.

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

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

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

11. Surgical repair of the eye is:
- ophthalmalgia.
  - ophthalmological.
  - ophthalmoplasty.
  - ophthalmorrhagia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. suture.

ANS: D

REF: p. 29

TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

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

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

ANS: A

REF: p. 23

TOP: Medical Terms

21. Inflammation of the eye is called:

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

ANS: B

REF: p. 39

TOP: Medical Terms

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

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

ANS: C

REF: p. 36

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

23. The term *cardiologist* means:

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

ANS: A

REF: p. 20

TOP: Specialists and Specialties

24. Rupture of the eyeball is termed:

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

ANS: B

REF: p. 39

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

25. Cramping of the hand is:

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

ANS: C

REF: p. 31 | p. 40

TOP: Word Parts and Combining Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANS: D                      REF: p. 26                      TOP: Medical Terms

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

ANS: B                      REF: p. 22                      TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

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

ANS: D                      REF: p. 32                      TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

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

ANS: C                      REF: p. 29                      TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

48. Surgical repair of the ear is called:
- ophthalmopathy.
  - ophthalmoplasty.
  - otopathy.
  - otoplasty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- b. Angiogram
- c. Angiotomy
- d. Angioscopy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

64. You are working with a 52-year-old man with a brain tumor. Which type of physician is consulted to remove the tumor?
- a. Neurologist

- b. Neurosurgeon
- c. Orthopedic surgeon
- d. Plastic surgeon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- c. mastitis.
- d. mastopexy.

ANS: C

REF: p. 39

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

## COMPLETION

1. An enzyme that breaks down starch is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: amylase

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

2. An examination of the eye is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: ophthalmoscopy

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

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

ANS: tracheotomy

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

4. An inflammation of the appendix is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: appendicitis

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

5. Ear inflammation is termed \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: otitis

REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

6. Pertaining to a nerve is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: neural

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

7. Removal of the tonsils is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: tonsillectomy

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

8. A skin specialist is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: dermatologist

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

9. The surgical crushing of a stone is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: lithotripsy

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

10. Surgical removal of a breast is termed \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: mastectomy

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