

# Medical Terminology

## Review Worksheet Page 4

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ What happens in a gastrectomy?  
a. The stomach is removed      b. The stomach is viewed  
c. The stomach is irrigated      d. The stomach is ulcerated
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The trigeminal nerve has three  
a. Branches      b. Bundles      c. Fibers      d. Vessels
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Inguin/o is the synonym of  
a. Back      b. Reproductive organs      c. Groin      d. Pelvis
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ What terms refer to the reproductive organs?  
a. glossal, lingual      b. hepato, hemato  
c. gluco, glyco      d. gonadal, genital
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ What happens to a clot in thrombogenesis?  
a. It is destroyed      b. It travels  
c. It is formed      d. It is stationary
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ What term means nerve glue?  
a. glossopharyngeal      b. glycosuria  
c. neuroglia      d. neuralgia
  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the process of making an electrical recording of the heart?  
a. Electrocardiogram      b. Electrocardiograph  
c. Electrocardiography      d. Echocardiogram
  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the recording, picture, or report that was made when making the electrical recording of the heart?  
a. Electrocardiogram      b. Electrocardigraph  
c. Electrocardiography      d. Echocardiogram
  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the machine that creates the electrical recording of the heart?  
a. Electrocardiogram      b. Electrocardigraph  
c. Electrocardiography      d. Echocardiogram

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10. \_\_\_\_\_ Which physician would perform a hysterectomy?  
(Define the terms listed including -ician \_\_\_\_\_, hyster/o \_\_\_\_\_ before selecting the correct answer.)  
a. cardiologist (cardio \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. pathologist (patho \_\_\_\_\_)  
c. urologist (uro \_\_\_\_\_)  
d. gynecologist (gyneco \_\_\_\_\_)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the classification of a person who claims to have no knowledge of religion?  
a. Atheist                      b. Agnostic
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Your biology teacher tells you to be careful when dissecting gravid rabbits. What is the rabbit's condition?  
a. Rabid                      b. Diseased                      c. Pregnant                      d. Deformed
13. \_\_\_\_\_ What organ does hepatitis affect?  
a. Liver                      b. Stomach                      c. Gallbladder                      d. Pancreas
14. \_\_\_\_\_ What is a protrusion of an organ through the musculature?  
a. Inguinal                      b. Groin                      c. Dartos                      d. Hernia
15. \_\_\_\_\_ What endocrine secretion helps to excite other organs?  
a. Hidrosis                      b. Sebum                      c. Hormone                      d. Cerumen
16. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the formation of blood?  
a. Histogenesis                      b. Hematogenesis  
c. Homeostasis                      d. Hemostasis
17. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the formation of tissues?  
a. Histogenesis                      b. Hematogenesis  
c. Homeostasis                      d. Hemostasis
18. \_\_\_\_\_ What is stopping the flow of blood?  
a. Histogenesis                      b. Hematogenesis  
c. Homeostasis                      d. Hemostasis
19. \_\_\_\_\_ What is keeping the body within a narrow range of normal?  
a. Histogenesis                      b. Hematogenesis  
c. Homeostasis                      d. Hemostasis
20. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the U-shaped bone to help hold the tongue in place posteriorly?  
a. Hyoid                      b. Sphenoid                      c. Ethmoid                      d. Mastoid

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21. \_\_\_\_\_ What term refers to high blood sugar?  
a. hyperglycemia                      b. hypoglycemia  
c. hyperhidrosis                        d. hypohidrosis
22. \_\_\_\_\_ What condition is present when a person does not produce a lot of sweat?  
a. hyperglycemia                      b. hypoglycemia  
b. hyperhidrosis                        d. hypohidrosis
23. \_\_\_\_\_ A symptom of diabetes is sugar in the urine. What are those terms?  
a. polydipsia, polyphagia            b. aphasia, aphagia  
c. glucosuria, glycosuria            d. polyuria, hyperuria
24. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the upper arm bone?  
a. femoro                      b. fibulo                      c. humero                      d. hymeno
25. \_\_\_\_\_ In what condition would there be an abnormal opening allowing organs to protrude?  
a. inguinal hernia                      b. incarcerated hernia  
c. bilateral hernias                    d. hiatal hernia
26. \_\_\_\_\_ What term means between the cells?  
a. intracellular                        b. intercellular  
c. extracellular                        d. infracellular
27. \_\_\_\_\_ What term means within the cells?  
a. intracellular                        b. intercellular  
c. extracellular                        d. infracellular
28. \_\_\_\_\_ What is a deficiency of blood (to a body organ)?  
a. hematischium    b. ischemia    c. necrosis                      d. nonischium
29. \_\_\_\_\_ What is wrong with the appendix in appendicitis?  
a. it has been removed                b. it is infected  
c. blood flow is blocked                d. it is herniated
30. \_\_\_\_\_ What is “of unlike types” such as something formed by two unlike substances?  
a. homogenous    b. heterogenous    c. heterograft                      d. homograft
31. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the study of tissues?  
a. cytology                      b. gastrology                      c. histology                      d. pathology
32. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the study of immunity?  
a. immunology    b. pathology    c. hematology                      d. gynecology

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33. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the phase after someone has had a seizure?  
a. -ictal                      b. pre-ictal                      c. post-ictal      d. infra-ictal
34. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the protrusion of the iris through a defect in the cornea?  
a. iridocyclitis              b. iridesis                      c. iridemia      d. iridocele
35. \_\_\_\_\_ What is an instrument for recording the tongue's movement during speech?  
a. glossodynia              b. glossograph              c. glossogram              d. glossalgia
36. \_\_\_\_\_ What does an agnostic claim?  
a. much knowledge              b. some knowledge              c. no knowledge
37. \_\_\_\_\_ What is abnormal sensation on one side of the body?  
a. hemihyperplasia                      b. hemihyperesthesia  
c. hemihyperhidrosis                      d. hemihydrate
38. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the excision of one side of the tongue?  
a. hemiglossitis                      b. hemihepaticotomy  
c. hemigastrectomy                      d. hemiglossectomy
39. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the study of old age?  
a. geriatrics      b. gerontology              c. gynecology              d. genioplasty
40. \_\_\_\_\_ What term pertains to the ganglion?  
a. Gangliocytoma      b. ganglioneuroma      c. ganglionic      d. genioplasty
41. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the term referring to the inflammation of the kidney's filtration structure?  
a. Glomerular              b. glomerulitis              c. glomerulusd. glomerulopathy
42. \_\_\_\_\_ What term refers to the ileum and the large intestine?  
a. ileocystopathy              b. ileostomy              c. ileocolic              d. ileocolotomy
43. \_\_\_\_\_ What term refers to the second part of the small intestine?  
a. duoden/o              b. ile/o              c. jejun/o              d. enter/o
44. \_\_\_\_\_ What term pertains to the pelvis and the upper leg bone?  
a. iliocostal              b. iliofemoral              c. iliopelvic              d. iliocolotomy
45. \_\_\_\_\_ What term refers to the treatment of the mind?  
a. psychiatry                      b. psychology

**Review from previous pages:**

**Colors:**

red \_\_\_\_\_  
white \_\_\_\_\_  
blue \_\_\_\_\_

**Organs and Body Structures:**

brain \_\_\_\_\_  
arm \_\_\_\_\_  
penis \_\_\_\_\_  
abdomen \_\_\_\_\_  
bladder \_\_\_\_\_  
gallbladder \_\_\_\_\_  
cell \_\_\_\_\_  
tooth \_\_\_\_\_  
heel \_\_\_\_\_  
large intestine \_\_\_\_\_  
small intestine \_\_\_\_\_  
cerebellum \_\_\_\_\_  
neck \_\_\_\_\_  
ribs \_\_\_\_\_  
skin \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
tail \_\_\_\_\_  
lip \_\_\_\_\_  
clavicle or collar bone \_\_\_\_\_  
heart \_\_\_\_\_  
elbow \_\_\_\_\_  
pupil \_\_\_\_\_

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cornea \_\_\_\_\_

brain, head \_\_\_\_\_

intervertebral disk \_\_\_\_\_

upper thigh \_\_\_\_\_

diaphragm \_\_\_\_\_

dura mater \_\_\_\_\_

vagina \_\_\_\_\_

stomach \_\_\_\_\_

vulva, perineum \_\_\_\_\_

epididymis \_\_\_\_\_

ear \_\_\_\_\_

appendix \_\_\_\_\_

eyelid \_\_\_\_\_

cheek \_\_\_\_\_

airway \_\_\_\_\_

small airway \_\_\_\_\_

adrenal glands \_\_\_\_\_

gland \_\_\_\_\_

vessel \_\_\_\_\_

artery \_\_\_\_\_