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| **المادة: مصطلحات طبية Medical Terminology** | **الفصل الدراسي: التمهيدى** |
| **الدرجة: 60** | **التاريخ:18- 8-2022م** |
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## Question (1): Choose the correct answer: Only one choice (marks Each point =0 .5 mark) toal mark 25

1. **What is the root word for "slow"?**
   1. Cyan(o)
   2. Gastro
   3. Brady
   4. Tachy
2. **What is the prefix for "above normal"?**
   1. Poly
   2. Hypo
   3. Hyper
   4. Mega
3. **What is the prefix for "below"?**
   1. Trans
   2. Semi
   3. Hypo
   4. Post
4. **The suffix "ectomy" refers to?**
   1. Condition
   2. Incision
   3. Paralysis
   4. Growth
5. **A "blue" discoloration of the skin**
   1. Cilium
   2. Effusion
   3. Edema
   4. Cyanosis
6. **What is the suffix for "inflammation"?** 
   1. Tomy
   2. Itis
   3. Scope
   4. Osis
7. **"Tachy" is refers to;**
   1. Slow
   2. Medium
   3. Air
   4. Fast
8. **What is the meaning for the prefix "mega"?** 
   1. Small
   2. Tiny
   3. Slow
   4. Large
9. **The prefix "poly" refers to**;
   1. Half
   2. Above Normal
   3. Many
   4. Against
10. **Larynx is a part of:**
11. Digestive system
12. Respiratory system
13. Nervous system
14. Urinary system
15. **An organ or structure that is not a component of the urinary system is the:**
16. Urethra.
17. Urinary bladder.
18. Ureter.
19. Adrenal gland.
20. **The kidneys:**
21. Help regulate blood volume.
22. Help control blood pressure.
23. Help control PH.
24. All of the above are correct.
25. **All of the following belong to the urinary system except:**
26. Urethra.
27. Ureter.
28. Bladder.
29. Prostate.
30. **The structure that connects a kidney to the urinary bladder is the**
31. Ureter.
32. Urethra.
33. Renal pelvis.
34. Collecting duct.
35. **An emetic drug would have which of the following actions?**
36. Stop bleeding
37. Induce vomiting
38. Stop vomiting
39. Stop diarrhea
40. **Stomatitis means inflammation** **of**
41. mouth
42. colon
43. rectum
44. stomach
45. **Dysphagia is a term describing difficult, painful or abnormal**
46. passing of stool
47. emptying of the stomach
48. swallowing
49. passing gas (flatulence)
50. **Surgical removal of an inflamed gallbladder is termed**
51. gastrectomy
52. cystectomy
53. cholecystectomy
54. cholecystitis
55. **Diarrhea is a term describing**:
56. difficult breathing
57. painful menstruation
58. difficult painful swallowing
59. passage of frequent loose stool
60. **jaundice refers to**:
61. blue coloration of the skin
62. red coloration of the skin
63. yellow coloration of the skin
64. pale facies
65. **Tumor of the liver is called:**
66. hematoma
67. hepatoma
68. hepatitis
69. hepatomegaly
70. **Colitis means inflammation of:**
71. Small intestine
72. Large intestine
73. Duodenum
74. Pancreas
75. **The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues that results in swelling is called**
76. dilatation.
77. emesis.
78. edema.
79. ptosis.
80. **Surgical repair of the eye is**
81. ophthalmalgia.
82. ophthalmoplasty.
83. ophthalmological.
84. ophthalmorrhagia.
85. **The medical specialty that studies the nature and cause of disease is**
86. cardiology.
87. pathology.
88. dermatology.
89. urology.
90. **A term that means excessive vomiting is**
91. edema.
92. hypoglycemia.
93. hyperemesis.
94. hysteria.
95. **The number of breaths per minute is the**
    1. blood pressure.
    2. pulse.
    3. heart rate.
    4. respiration rate.
96. **. A commonly used term that means an x-ray image is** 
    1. radiolucent.
    2. radiography.
    3. radiograph.
    4. radiopaque
97. **Inflammation of a joint is**
    1. arthritis.
    2. osteoarthritis.
    3. chondritis.
    4. osteochondritis.
98. **Inflammation of the lining of the heart is** 
    1. endocarditis.
    2. pericarditis.
    3. myocarditis.
    4. polyarteritis
99. **Removal of lung tissue is called**
    1. pneumatic.
    2. pneumonectomy.
    3. pneumohemothorax.
    4. pneumothorax.
100. **Rhinitis is inflammation of the**
     1. chest.
     2. throat.
     3. nose.
     4. voice box.
101. **The term pulmonary refers to the**
     1. chest.
     2. heart.
     3. diaphragm.
     4. Lungs
102. **A respiratory condition in which there’s discomfort in breathing in any position except sitting erect or standing is**
     1. Apnea.
     2. Orthopnea.
     3. Bradypnea.
     4. Tachypnea.
103. **.** **Pericarditis is a term describing inflammation of**
104. The inside lining of heart chambers
105. The membrane surrounding the heart
106. The muscular layer of the heart
107. The heart valves
108. **. A physician who specializes in diagnosis of diseases of the heart is a called a**
109. Hematologist
110. Serologist
111. Pathologist
112. Cardiologist
113. . **Bradycardia is a term describing an**
114. abnormally fast heart rate
115. inflammation of heart muscle
116. enlarged heart
117. abnormally slow heart rate
118. . **Inflammation of veins is termed**
119. Lymphangitis
120. Phlebitis
121. Arteritis
122. Angina
123. . **High blood pressure means:**
124. Hypertension
125. Hypotension
126. Tachycardia
127. Bradycardia
128. **A specialist in diseases of the digestive tract called a**
129. Cardiologist
130. Pulmonologist
131. Neurologist
132. Gastroenterologist
133. **low oxygen in blood refers to**
134. Hypoxemia
135. Toxemia
136. Hyperemia
137. Bacteremia
138. **Encephalitis means:**
139. inflammation of the membranes around the brain
140. inflammation of the spinal cord
141. inflammation of the brain
142. nerve disease
143. **Mening**iti**s refers to**
144. inflammation of the brain
145. inflammation of the membranes around the brain
146. inflammation of the spinal cord
147. a sensation of itchiness of the scalp

**44. A tumor of the protective membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord is called a/an**

1. neuroma
2. encephalocele
3. myeloma
4. meningioma

**45. Hemiplegia means**:

1. paralysis of all four limbs
2. paralysis of one side of the body
3. nerve inflammation
4. Brain inflammation

**46. Arthritis refers to inflammation of**

1. bones
2. joints
3. ligament
4. muscles
   * + 1. **47. Analgesic drug is a medicine given to a patient to**
5. relief pain
6. decrease blood sugar
7. accelerate heart beats
8. decelerate heart beats
   * + 1. **If I haven’t been brushing my teeth often enough, I may end up with bleeding from my gums, a condition called**
9. hepatitis
10. colitis
11. gingivitis
12. stomatitis
    * + 1. **A procedure that records brain electrical activity is called:**
13. electrocardiography
14. electroencephalography
15. electromyography
16. electrophoresis
    * + 1. Intra**venous fluids usually given**:
17. under the skin
18. inside the veins
19. inside the muscle
20. through the skin

**Question two: True or False** : **(10 degree)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **True** | **False** |
| 1. **Dent**” means tooth |  |  |
| 1. **Dermat** means skin |  |  |
| 1. **Cardi** means stomach |  |  |
| 1. **Gastr** means heart |  |  |
| 1. **Pancreat means pancreas** |  |  |
| 1. **Intra- means within or inside.** |  |  |
| 1. In the terms tonsill/itis, and tonsill/ectomy, the suffixe is tonsil |  |  |
| 1. In medical terminology, a suffix usually indicates a procedure, condition, disease, or part of speech. |  |  |
| 1. **A prefix** is a word element placed at the end of a word or word root that changes the meaning of the word |  |  |
| 1. **Encephalopathy** (disease of the brain) |  |  |
| 1. **Neuropathy** (disease of the nerves) |  |  |
| 1. **Psychiatrist:** Physician who treats mental disorde |  |  |
| 1. **Quadriplegia:** Paralysis of one limb |  |  |
| 1. **Disorientation:** State of profound unconsciousness |  |  |
| 1. **Electroencephalogram (EEG**) = brain scan |  |  |
| 1. **Paraplegia:** Paralysis of one limb |  |  |
| 1. **Seizure:** Sudden involuntary contractions (convulsion |  |  |
| 1. **Renal calculi** means narrow ureter |  |  |
| 1. **Renal failure** malignant kidney tumor; most often found in childr |  |  |
| 1. **Anus** The anus is the last part of the digestive tract. contents. |  |  |

**Question three**: **(12 degree)**

**Please match each term with its characteristic?**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| …………. | 1. | Albuminuria | A. | Pus in the urine. |
| …………. | 2. | Micturition | B. | A feeling to void immediately. |
| …………. | 3. | Dysuria | C. | Microscopic functional units that form urine by the process of filtration, reabsorption, and secretion. |
| …………. | 4. | Ureter | D. | Protein in the urine. |
| …………. | 5. | Pyuria | E. | Presence of bacteria in the urine. |
| …………. | 6. | Renal calculi | F. | The inner region of the kidney. |
| …………. | 7. | Urgency | G. | Urination especially excessive at night. |
| …………. | 8. | Nephrons | H. | Painful urination. |
| …………. | 9. | Urethra | I. | A hollow muscular sac serves as a temporary reservoir for the urine. |
| …………. | 10. | Calyx | J. | Muscular lined tubes that carry urine from kidney to bladder. |
| …………. | 11. | Medulla | K. | A cuplike urine collection cavity found in the kidney. |
| …………. | 12. | Urinary bladder | L. | Stone formation in the kidney. |
|  |  |  | M. | The act of eliminating from the bladder, voiding, urination. |
|  |  |  | N. | Mucous membrane lined tube that leads from the bladder to the exterior of the body, carries urine away from the bladder. |

**Question four: Define the following (10 degree)**

1. **Urethritis**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Pyelonephritis**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Peripheral nervous system**

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1. **Ataxia**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. **Neurosurgeon**

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**Question Five: (3 degree**)

**List Structure of Medical Terms with example for each component**

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**With best wishes**

**Dr.Nabila abdella**