

***Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th  
edition Basco Test Bank***

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# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

**TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

1) The only combining vowels are “a,” “o,” and “i”. True or False.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

**MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

2) Elements of a medical term are the

- A) individual parts of the word
- B) references to Greek or Roman origins
- C) multiple syllables of the word
- D) combining vowels of the word
- E) indicators that the word is plural

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

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3) The medical language came mostly from which two origins?

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- A) Latin and Spanish
- B) Spanish and Italian
- C) Latin and Greek
- D) Greek and English
- E) Spanish and English

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

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4) The prefix is

- A) the core of the word
- B) found at the end of the word
- C) found at the beginning of some words
- D) the combining form of the word
- E) rarely used in the medical language

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

5) The core element of any term is its

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- A) combining form
- B) root
- C) suffix
- D) combining vowel
- E) prefix

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

6) Which of the following word elements is the root for the term dermatitis?

- A) -itis
- B) -matitis
- C) der-
- D) dermat-
- E) derm-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elements

7) Which of the following are the roots in the medical terms *arthroscopy* and *respiratory*?

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- A) arthr- and respir-
- B) -scopy and -atory
- C) -roscopy and -piratory
- D) arth- and res-
- E) thro- and spira-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

8) The word element *cardi-* is an example of a

- A) prefix
- B) root
- C) suffix
- D) combining form
- E) combining vowel

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

9) The suffix is

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) the core of the word
- B) found at the end of some words
- C) found at the beginning of some words
- D) the combining form of the word
- E) rarely used in the medical language

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

10) In the term *endocarditis*, what is the root and what does the root mean?

- A) The root is endo-, and it means inside or within.
- B) The root is card-, and it means heart.
- C) The root is -itis, and it means inflammation.
- D) The root is endo-, and it means around.
- E) The root is card-, and it means artery.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

11) Which of the following are the roots in the medical terms *hematoma*, *arthroscopy*, and *hypogastric*?

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- A) hem-, -scopy, and –gastric
- B) -gastric, hypo-, and scopy
- C) hemat-, arthro-, and hypo-
- D) hemat-, arthr-, and gastr-
- E) gastr-, scopy, and hypo-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

12) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Abdomin
- B) Abdomen
- C) Abdumin
- D) Addumen
- E) Adumen

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

13) Which of the following statements is true of a root in a word?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) - *ic* and - *um* are examples of this type of word element.
- B) All medical terms have at least one.
- C) The root cannot be used to link two elements.
- D) The root is usually "a" and "o."
- E) The root indicates the location of the anatomical part.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

14) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Respirotory
- B) Resperatory
- C) Risperatory
- D) Respiratory
- E) Risspiratory

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

15) Which of the following statements is true about the root of the medical term?

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- A) Medical terms have only one root.
- B) Adding a prefix at the end of the word modifies the root of the word to give it new meaning.
- C) The root is the foundation or core of the medical term.
- D) The root is derived from the Chinese language.
- E) Medical terms do not have suffixes attached to the root.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

**16)** Which of the following statements is NOT true of combining vowels?

- A) Combining vowels can join one root to another root.
- B) Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."
- C) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.
- D) A combining vowel makes a word easier to pronounce.
- E) The suffix precedes the combining form.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

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17) An example of a term with two combining forms is

- A) gastroenterology
- B) cardiology
- C) arthroplasty
- D) dermatology
- E) hypogastric

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

18) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) In the terms *arthroscopy* and *arthrodesis*, the combining form is the same but the suffix is different.
- B) In the term *endocarditis*, the suffix means inflammation.
- C) Dermatitis has the root *dermat-* from the Greek word for skin.
- D) Respiratory has the root *respir-* from the German word for inhale.
- E) Ileum and ilium are two different words that are spelled correctly.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

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Est Time : 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

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19) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) The ilium is a pelvic bone while the ileum is a segment of the small intestine.
- B) The trapezius is a back muscle, and the trapezium is a bone in the wrist.
- C) The malleus is a bone in the middle ear, and the malleolus is a bony protuberance in the ankle.
- D) The urethra and the ureter are both located in the upper abdomen.
- E) Neurology is the study of diseases of the nervous system, and urology is the study of diseases of the kidney and bladder.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similar

20) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Cardeologist
- B) Arthroscopy
- C) Gastrointerologist
- D) Illium
- E) Bronchuscopy

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate information

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similar

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21) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Gastrik
- B) Pneumothorax
- C) Dermatitus
- D) Uroligy
- E) Resperatory

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

22) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Gastroenterology
- B) Perycardium
- C) Pulmanology
- D) Hemopnumothorax
- E) Hemorrhage

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

23) Arthroscopy has the combining form *arthr/o-*, from the Greek word for

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- A) joint
- B) blood
- C) stomach
- D) heart
- E) arteries

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

24) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) A combining vowel joins word elements together to create medical terms.
- B) In the term gastroenterology, there are two combining vowels.
- C) The vowel "o" is a combining vowel in the combining form *pulmon/o*.
- D) In a medical term, the suffix is found at the beginning of the word.
- E) Adding a different suffix to the same root enables you to build a whole new set of words.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

25) Which of the following suffixes means *surgical removal*?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) -tomy
- B) -stomy
- C) -ectomy
- D) -tripsy
- E) -lysis

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**26)** For the term *gastroenterology*, which definition is accurate below?

- A) gastr- is a root element that refers to the liver.
- B) enter/o- is a combining form that refers to the intestines.
- C) -logy is a root that refers to the study of.
- D) gastr/o is a prefix that refers to the stomach.
- E) -entero is a suffix that refers to the intestines.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

**27)** Which of the following statements is NOT true?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.
- B) The combining form can be attached to another root or combining form.
- C) The combining form cannot precede a suffix.
- D) In this text, the root is separated from the combining vowel by a slash "/."
- E) Identifying the root or combining form is a part of the medical term analysis process.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

28) *Pneumon/o* is an example of

- A) a prefix
- B) a combining form from the cardiovascular system vocabulary
- C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix
- D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel
- E) a suffix

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

29) Which of the following terms has more than one root?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Urology
- B) Endogastric
- C) Hemopneumothorax
- D) Pericardium
- E) Arthritis

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**30)** A root with a combining vowel added to it is called the

- A) prefix
- B) combining form
- C) main word
- D) suffix
- E) Greek/Latin meaning of the term

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

**31)** An example of a combining form in a medical term is

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- A) -logy
- B) pre-
- C) pneum-
- D) cardi/o
- E) -tory

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

**32)** Which statement is NOT true about combining vowels?

- A) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own
- B) A combining vowel joins a root to another root
- C) A combining vowel joins a root to a suffix
- D) The combining vowels are "a," "e," "i," "o," and "u"
- E) A combining vowel is usually of Greek or Latin origin

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

**33)** Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

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- A) Iillium
- B) Ilieum
- C) Ileum
- D) Elium
- E) Illeum

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

**34)** Which of the following medical terms means one who studies the skin?

- A) Urologist
- B) Dermatologist
- C) Neurologist
- D) Cardiologist
- E) Pulmonologist

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Bloom's : Apply

**35)** The term element *-scopy* is an example of a

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- A) prefix
- B) root
- C) suffix
- D) term combining form
- E) combining vowel

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

36) The term element *-logy* is an example of a

- A) combining vowel
- B) root
- C) prefix
- D) suffix
- E) term combining form

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

37) In the medical term *arthroplasty*, what is the suffix and what does the suffix mean?

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- A) The suffix is arthro-, and it means joint
- B) The suffix is ar-, and it means without
- C) The suffix is -plasty, and it means joint
- D) The suffix is -plasty, and it means surgical repair
- E) The suffix is arthr-, and it means remove

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**38)** Choose the correct suffix that means disease.

- A) -osis
- B) -pathy
- C) -itis
- D) -oma
- E) -plasty

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**39)** Choose the correct suffix to use for terms that refer to *inflammation*.

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) -scopy
- B) -edema
- C) -itis
- D) -penia
- E) -ectasis

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**40)** Choose the correct suffix to use for terms that refer to a *visual examination* of a body part such as a joint.

- A) -logy
- B) -pathy
- C) -desis
- D) -scopy
- E) -stomy

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**41)** Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *record*?

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- A) Cardiology
- B) Cardiograph
- C) Hematocrit
- D) Cardiogram
- E) Hemolysis

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**42)** Which of the following terms has a suffix that means the *study of*?

- A) Pulmonologist
- B) Pediatrician
- C) Dermatology
- D) Dentist
- E) Psychiatry

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**43)** Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *surgical repair*?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Herniorrhaphy
- B) Cardiopathy
- C) Dermatology
- D) Arthroplasty
- E) Lithotripsy

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

44) Which of the following terms uses a suffix to indicate *surgical formation of an opening*?

- A) Tracheotomy
- B) Hemolysis
- C) Arthrodesis
- D) Appendectomy
- E) Tracheostomy

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

45) Which of the following medical terms has a suffix that means *pertaining to*?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Endocardium
- B) Pyrexia
- C) Pulmonary
- D) Carditis
- E) Arteriole

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**46)** Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *surgical* fixation?

- A) Arthroplasty
- B) Arthroscopy
- C) Arthralgia
- D) Arthrotomy
- E) Arthrodesis

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**47)** Suffixes that are added to roots or combining forms to produce a medical term that describes a symptom or sign of a disease process are labeled

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Pathological Suffixes
- B) Adjectival Suffixes
- C) Noun Suffixes
- D) Surgical Suffixes
- E) Diagnostic Suffixes

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**48)** If the combining form *rhin/o* means nose, what would a surgical repair of a nose be called?

- A) Rhinodesis
- B) Rhinotomy
- C) Rhinoplasty
- D) Rhinopathy
- E) Rhinorrhaphy

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Bloom's : Apply

**49)** A herniorrhaphy would be a surgical \_\_\_\_\_ of a hernia.

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Removal
- B) Fixation
- C) Suture
- D) Incision
- E) Dilation

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Bloom's : Apply

**50)** In the medical term hematoma, the suffix is

- A) hemat-
- B) hemat/o
- C) -oma
- D) -toma
- E) -ma

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**51)** Which term does NOT represent a surgical suffix?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) -ectomy
- B) -plasty
- C) -tripsy
- D) -stomy
- E) -pathy

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**52)** The suffix that means vomiting is

- A) -emesis
- B) -edema
- C) -genesis
- D) -osis
- E) -penia

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**53)** The suffix that describes a *surgical incision* is

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) -ectomy
- B) -tomy
- C) -plasty
- D) -rrhaphy

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**54)** The medical term meaning *to cough up bloody sputum* is

- A) Hematuria
- B) Hemolysis
- C) Hemorrhage
- D) Hemoptysis
- E) Hematochezia

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Bloom's : Apply

**55)** All of the following term elements are adjectival suffixes meaning pertaining to EXCEPT

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) -ary
- B) -eal
- C) -ac
- D) -al
- E) -osis

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**56)** Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Dermatologist
- B) Dermetologisst
- C) Dermetologist
- D) Dermatalogist
- E) Dimetologist

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate informatio

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced simil

**57)** Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Cardeopathy
- B) Cardeeopathy
- C) Cardeopathie
- D) Cardiopathy
- E) Cardiopethy

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate information

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

**58)** Arthropathy would be a disease of

- A) Arteries
- B) Skin
- C) Stomach
- D) Joints
- E) Blood vessels

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

**59)** Which statement is NOT true about suffixes?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) A suffix is a group of letters
- B) A suffix can have more than one meaning
- C) A suffix can appear anywhere in the medical term
- D) An occasional medical term can have two suffixes
- E) If a suffix starts with a vowel, no combining vowel is needed

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**60)** The term elements *-plasty*, *-stomy*, *-scopy*, and *-itis* are all

- A) Prefixes
- B) Root terms
- C) Combining vowels
- D) Combining forms
- E) Suffixes

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**61)** A medical specialist in children's development and disorders is a(n)

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Psychiatrist
- B) Gynecologist
- C) Pediatrician
- D) Neonatologist
- E) Obstetrician

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

**62)** Choose the correct medical term that means the *structure inside the heart*.

- A) Endocardium
- B) Pericardium
- C) Myocardium
- D) Pericarditis
- E) Endometrium

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**63)** Which of the following medical terms means *pertaining to above the stomach*?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Epigastric
- B) Hypergastric
- C) Endogastric
- D) Supragastric
- E) Overgastric

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**64)** Which of the following sets of prefixes are opposite in meaning?

- A) Epi- and endo-
- B) Anti- and bi-
- C) Hyper- and hypo-
- D) An- and con-
- E) Pre- and pro-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**65)** Which of the following medical terms has a prefix that means below?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Perigastric
- B) Endogastric
- C) Anagastric
- D) Epigastric
- E) Hypogastric

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

66) The term elements *epi-*, *hypo-*, and *endo-*, all have what in common?

- A) They are all suffixes
- B) They are all roots term
- C) They are all combining forms
- D) They are all prefixes
- E) They all have the same meaning

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

67) Which statement is NOT true about prefixes?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) They are one letter or group of letters
- B) They precede a root to give it a different meaning
- C) They never require a combining vowel
- D) They can have more than one meaning
- E) They come at the end of a root term or combining form

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**68)** The prefixes *intra-*, *ante-*, *inter-*, and *peri-* belong to which of the following classifications of prefixes?

- A) Prefixes of position
- B) Prefixes of number and measurement
- C) Prefixes of direction
- D) Prefixes of nomenclature
- E) Prefixes of systems

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**69)** The medical term *retrovert* means

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Tilt sideways
- B) Tilt forward
- C) Tilt backward
- D) Tilt upward
- E) Not tilted

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

Bloom's : Apply

70) The epidermis would be located

- A) Above the skin
- B) Below the skin
- C) Within the skin
- D) Outside the skin
- E) Around the skin

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

Bloom's : Apply

71) The term with the prefix that means *within* is

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Intradermal
- B) Bipolar
- C) Suprapubic
- D) Intercostal
- E) Ultrasound

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**72)** The medical term *epigastric* contains a prefix, root, and suffix. Choose the correct answer related to the term.

- A) The prefix is gastr
- B) The suffix is epi-
- C) The prefix is epi-
- D) The root term is epi-
- E) The root term is gastric

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

Bloom's : Apply

**73)** From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Hypogestric
- B) Hipogastric
- C) Hyypogastric
- D) Hypogastrik
- E) Hypogastric

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate information

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

74) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

- A) Pericardium
- B) Piricardium
- C) Pericarium
- D) Piricarddium
- E) Pericardeum

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate information

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

75) In the term *circumcision*, what is the prefix and what does the prefix mean?

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) The prefix is –cision, and it means to cut
- B) The prefix is circum-, and it means around
- C) The prefix is circum-, and it means to cut
- D) The prefix is –cis, and it means the foreskin
- E) The prefix is circum-, and it means under

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

76) In the term *unipolar*, what is the prefix, root term, and suffix?

- A) *Pol-* is the prefix, *-ar* is the root term, and *uni-* is the suffix
- B) *Uni-* is the prefix, *ar* is the root term, and *pol-* is the suffix
- C) *-Ar* is the prefix, *pol-* is the root term, and *uni-* is the suffix
- D) *Uni-* is the prefix, *-pol-* is the root term, and *-ar* is the suffix
- E) *Pol-* is the prefix, *uni-* is the root term, and *-ar* is the suffix

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

77) *Hyper-* and *Supra-* both mean

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Across
- B) Around
- C) Below
- D) Above
- E) Inside

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

Bloom's : Apply

**78)** The medical term for *paralysis of all four limbs* is

- A) Quadriplegia
- B) Polyplegia
- C) Triplegia
- D) Paraplegia
- E) Diplegia

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

Bloom's : Apply

**79)** From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Endogastrik
- B) Indogastrik
- C) Endogastric
- D) Endogestric
- E) Endagastrik

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

CAAHEP : V.P.3. Use medical terminology correctly and pronounced accurately to communicate information

Learning Outcome : 01.04 Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

**80)** All of the following terms are taken directly from Latin or Greek terms or from Old English terms that do not break down EXCEPT

- A) Medical
- B) Specialist
- C) Quadrant
- D) Patient
- E) Scope

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

**81)** The prefix which means *all* is

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Multi-
- B) Pan-
- C) Eu-
- D) Brady-
- E) Macro-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**82)** The prefix which means *across, through* is

- A) Circum-
- B) Ante-
- C) Trans-
- D) Exo-
- E) Ultra-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**83)** The prefix that means *large* is

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Micro-
- B) Multi-
- C) Mono-
- D) Macro-
- E) Poly-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

84) The prefix which means *away from* is

- A) Ab-
- B) Ad-
- C) Syn-
- D) Post-
- E) Ante-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

85) The prefix which means *slow* is

# Medical Language for Modern Health Care 5th Edition by Basco CH01

- A) Tachy-
- B) Primi-
- C) Brady-
- D) Di-
- E) Micro-

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

**FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

**86)** The root in the medical term *hypergastric* relates to the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elements

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

**87)** The root *dermat-* means \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

88) The combination of a root and a combining vowel is a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

89) The term \_\_\_\_\_ relates to the process of breathing.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

90) The prefix that means *normal* is \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

91) The Greek/Latin word element for joint is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Learning Outcome : 01.03 Recognize medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elements

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

92) In the term hematoma, the root hemat means \_\_\_\_\_

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elements

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

93) The core element of any term is its \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

94) A root + a combining vowel makes a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

95) In the term *gastric*, the root gastr- means \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.01 Identify and utilize the roots and combining forms to form medical terms.

Bloom's : Analyze

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elements

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

96) A \_\_\_\_\_ is always needed to attach a suffix that begins with a consonant.

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## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Bloom's : Understand

Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

97) A \_\_\_\_\_ is added onto the end of a term to modify the core of the root/combining form and give it a new meaning.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

98) The medical term for nerve disease is neuro \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

Bloom's : Apply

99) The medical term for *pain* in a joint is arthr \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

Bloom's : Apply

**100)** The medical term for *dilation* of the bronchus is bronchi \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Bloom's : Apply

**101)** The suffix *-stenosis* means \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

**102)** An arthr/o \_\_\_\_\_ is a surgical puncture of a joint space with a needle.

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## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

ABHES : 3b. Build and dissect medical terminology from roots and suffixes to understand the word elem

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

Bloom's : Apply

**103)** \_\_\_\_\_ are a type of term element that are added directly to the root or combining form and do not require combining vowels.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : Remember

Difficulty : 1 Easy

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

**104)** The medical term for condition of rapid heart rate is \_\_\_\_\_ cardia.

## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Est Time : 0-1 minute

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accuratel

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

Bloom's : Apply

**105)** The prefix to use to make a medical term meaning pertaining to **before** the time of birth is \_\_\_\_\_ natal.

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## Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

ABHES : 3a. Define and use the entire basic structure of medical terminology and be able to accurately

CAAHEP : V.C.9. Identify medical terms labeling the word parts

Learning Outcome : 01.02 Identify and utilize suffixes and prefixes to build medical terms

Difficulty : 3 Hard

Est Time : 1-3 minutes

Bloom's : Apply

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## Answer Key

Test name: CH01

1) FALSE

The combining vowels are “a,” “e,” “i,” “o,” “u”.

2) A

The elements of a medical term are its prefixes, roots, and suffixes.

3) C

The technical language of medicine has been developed logically, mainly from Latin and Greek roots.

4) C

The prefix is found at the beginning of some words; not all medical terms have a prefix.

5) B

The core element of any medical term is its root, which bears the meaning of the term.

6) D

The root word in the medical term dermatitis is *dermat-*, from the Greek word for skin.

7) A

The root in the term arthroscopy is *arthr-*, from the Greek, that means joint; the root in the term respiratory is *respir-*, from the Latin, that means to breathe.

8) B

*Cardi-* is the root word meaning heart.

9) B

A suffix is a word element found at the end of the medical term.

10) B

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The root in the medical term endocarditis is *card-* meaning heart.

11) D

The roots in the medical terms hematoma, arthroscopy and hypogastric are *hemat-*, *arthr-*, and *gastr-*. All of these are root words.

12) B

The proper spelling is abdomen; the other terms are spelled incorrectly.

13) B

Although a medical term may have prefixes and suffixes, all will have a root.

14) D

The only correctly spelled term is respiratory.

15) C

Medical terms can have more than one root; a prefix, if found, will be at the beginning of the word; roots are mostly derived from Greek and Latin languages; medical terms can have suffixes attached to the root. The only correct answer is that the root is the foundation or core of the medical term.

16) E

17) A

*Gastroenterology* has the combining forms *gastr/o-* from the Greek term for stomach and *enter/o-* from the Greek term for intestine.

18) D

*Respir-* is from the Latin, not German, for to breathe; both inhalation and exhalation are components of respiration.

19) D

The urethra is located in the pelvic region, not the upper abdomen; the ureters, which originate in the lower abdomen, can also be seen in the pelvis.

20) B

*Arthroscopy* is the only choice listed that is spelled correctly.

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21) B

*Pneumothorax* is the only correctly spelled medical term listed.

22) A

*Gastroenterology* is the only correctly spelled medical term listed.

23) A

The combining form *arthr/o-* is derived from the Greek word for joint.

24) D

The suffix is found at the end of the word; the prefix is found at the beginning.

25) C

The suffix which means surgical removal is *-ectomy*.

26) B

The only correct choice is *enter/o-*, a combining form referring to intestines; *gastr/o-* is a combining form referring to the stomach; *-logy* is a suffix meaning study of.

27) C

A combining form can precede a suffix.

28) D

*Pneumon/o* is a combination of a root (*pneumon-*) and a combining vowel (*o*).

29) C

Out of all the terms listed, the only term with more than one root is hemopneumothorax: the roots are *hem* and *pneum*.

30) B

A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.

31) D

The proper way of writing a medical term with the combining form is to write the root word with the slash and the combining vowel after *cardi/o*.

32) E

A root, not a combining vowel, has a Greek or Latin origin.

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33) C

Ileum is the correct spelling of the medical terms listed.

34) B

The correct term that defines one who studies the skin is dermatologist; the other terms are all specialists, however, not the correct answer.

35) C

The term element *-scopy* is a suffix meaning visual examination.

36) D

The term element *-logy* is a suffix meaning the study of.

37) D

In the medical term arthroplasty, the suffix *-plasty* means surgical repair, and the combining form *arthr/o* means joint.

38) B

The suffix *-pathy* comes from the Greek term for disease, *pathos*.

39) C

The suffix that means inflammation is *-itis*.

40) D

The suffix that means visual examination is *-scopy*.

41) D

The suffix *-gram* means record; a cardiogram is a record of the heart's electrical activity.

42) C

The suffix *-logy* in the term *Dermatology* means study of; *-logist* means one who studies; *-iatry* means treatment, medical specialty; *-ician and -ist* mean expert, specialist.

43) D

The suffix *-plasty* in the term *arthroplasty* means a surgical repair.

44) E

The suffix *-stomy* means surgical formation of an opening. A tracheostomy is a surgical formation of an opening in the trachea.

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45) C

The suffix *-ary* in the medical term pulmonary means pertaining to; *-um* means structure or tissue; *-ia* means condition; *-itis* means inflammation; *-ole* means small.

46) E

The suffix *-desis* means surgical fixation; arthrodesis is a surgical fixation of a joint

47) A

Suffixes that are added to roots or combining forms to produce a medical term that describes a symptom or sign of a disease are labeled *pathological suffixes*.

48) C

*Rhin/o-* is the combining form term for nose and *-plasty* is the suffix for surgical repair.

49) C

The suffix *-rrhaphy* means surgical suture.

50) C

In the medical term hematoma, *-oma* is the suffix that means tumor or mass.

51) E

The suffixes *-ectomy*, *-plasty*, *-tripsy*, and *-stomy* are all surgical suffixes; *-pathy* is a pathological suffix that means disease.

52) A

The suffix that means vomiting is *-emesis*.

53) B

The suffix that means surgical incision is *-tomy*.

54) D

The medical term that means to cough up bloody sputum is hemoptysis. The suffix *-ptysis* means spit and *hem/o* is a combining form that means blood.

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55) E

All of the term elements are adjectival suffixes meaning pertaining to except –osis, which is a pathologic suffix meaning abnormal condition.

56) A

*Dermatologist* is the only medical term which is spelled correctly.

57) D

*Cardiopathy* is the only medical term which is spelled correctly.

58) D

The combining form *arthr/o-* means joints and the suffix *-pathy* means disease.

59) C

Suffixes only come at the end of a medical term.

60) E

The term elements *-plasty*, *-stomy*, *-scopy* and *-itis* are all suffixes.

61) C

A pediatrician is a medical specialist in children's development and disorders. The suffix *-ician* means expert, specialist.

62) A

*Endo-* is a prefix meaning inside, within; the endocardium is a distinct structure inside the heart.

63) A

*Epi-* is a prefix that means above; *gastr-* is a root meaning stomach and *-ic* is a suffix meaning pertaining to.

64) C

*Hypo-* and *hyper-* are prefixes with opposite meaning; *hypo-* means below, below normal while *hyper-* means above, excessive.

65) E

*Hypo-* is a prefix meaning below, below normal, so hypogastric is the correct term.

66) D

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The term elements *epi-*, *hypo-* and *endo-* are all prefixes that directly attach to the beginning of a root term or combining form.

67) E

The prefix comes at the beginning of a root term or combining form; a suffix comes at the end of a root or combining form.

68) A

The prefixes *intra-*, *ante-*, *inter-* and *peri-* are all classified as prefixes of position.

69) C

The prefix *retro-* means backward and the root - *vert-* means turn. Retrovert means to tilt backwards, as a uterus can.

70) A

The epidermis refers to the top layer of the skin. The term breaks down into the prefix *epi-*, that means above, over, upon and the root *-dermis* meaning skin.

71) A

The prefix *intra-* means inside, within; the term intradermal means pertaining to (-al) within (*intra-*) the skin (*-derm-*). The other prefixes are *bi-* (two); *supra-* above, excessive; *inter-* between; *ultra-* higher, beyond.

72) C

The prefix is *epi-*, the term element that comes before the root term *gastr-* and the suffix *-ic*.

73) E

The correct spelling is hypogastric.

74) A

The correct spelling is pericardium.

75) B

The prefix is *circum-* and it means around; the term means to cut around the penis to remove the foreskin.

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76) D

*Uni-* is the prefix, *pol-* is the root term, and *--ar* is the suffix. The meaning of the medical term is pertaining to (*-ar*) one (*uni-*) pole (*-pol-*).

77) D

*Hyper-* and *Supra-* both mean above, excessive.

78) A

The medical term for paralysis of all four limbs is *quadriplegia*; the prefix *quadri-* means four.

79) C

The correct spelling is endogastric.

80) E

Scope is a suffix that means instrument to view.

81) B

The prefix *pan-* means all.

82) C

The prefix *trans-* means across, through.

83) D

The prefix *macro-* means large.

84) A

The prefix *ab-* means away from.

85) C

The prefix *brady-* means slow.

86) stomach

The root word *gastr-* means stomach.

87) skin

The root *dermat-* means skin.

88) combining form

A combining form is a root plus a combining vowel.

89) respiratory

Respiratory relates to the process of breathing

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90) Eu-

The prefix which means normal is *eu-*.

91) Arthr-

92) blood

The root in the medical term hematoma is *hemat* that means blood.

93) root

The core element of any term is its root.

94) combining form

A root word when added with a combining vowel makes a combining form.

95) stomach

The term gastric deconstructs into the root, *gastr-* meaning stomach and suffix *-ic* meaning pertaining to.

96) combining vowel

A combining vowel is needed to attach a suffix that begins with a consonant.

97) suffix

A suffix is a group of letters positioned at the end of a medical term to provide the term with different meanings.

98) -pathy

*Neur/o* - is the combining form for nerve and *-pathy* is the suffix for disease.

99) algia

The medical term that means pain in a joint is arthralgia. The suffix *-algia* means pain and *arthr-* is a root term for joint.

100) -ectasis

The medical term for dilation of the bronchus is bronchiectasis. *The suffix -ectasis* means dilation and *bronchi-* is the root term for bronchus, one of two subdivisions of the trachea that carry air in and out of the lungs.

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101) narrowing

The suffix *-stenosis* means narrowing.

102) –centesis

The suffix *–centesis* means a surgical puncture; arthrocentesis means to surgically puncture the joint with a needle.

103) Prefixes

Prefixes are added directly to roots or combining forms and do not require a combining vowel.

104) tachy-

The prefix that means rapid is *tachy-*, the root term is *cardi-* meaning heart, and the suffix is *–ia* meaning condition.

105) pre-

Prenatal refers to pertaining to (*-al*) before (*pre-*) the birth (*-nat-*).