

Medical Terminology 9th edition Cohen Test Bank

SKU: 9781975136376-TEST-BANK

Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

Multiple Choice

1. The main part of a word is the:

- A. suffix.
- B. combining vowel.
- C. prefix.
- D. root.

Answer: D

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2. A prefix is found:

- A. at the beginning of a word.
- B. after the root.
- C. at the end of a word.
- D. after a suffix.

Answer: A

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3. The *ist* in the word *anatomist* is a(n):

- A. root.
- B. adjective.
- C. suffix.
- D. combining vowel.

Answer: C

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4. Compound words have two or more:

- A. adjectives.
- B. suffixes.
- C. nouns.
- D. roots.

Answer: D

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5. Which of the following is a compound word?

- A. automotive
- B. cafeteria
- C. wheelchair
- D. laboratory

Answer: C

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6. A root with a vowel added for pronunciation makes a(n):

- A. adverb.
- B. combining form.
- C. suffix.
- D. foreign term.

Answer: B

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7. Most medical terms come from Greek and:

- A. French.
- B. Latin.
- C. German.
- D. Swedish.

Answer: B

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8. Which of the following has a long vowel?

- A. day
- B. met
- C. inner
- D. bug

Answer: A

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9. Which of the following has a short vowel?

- A. play
- B. end
- C. own
- D. try

Answer: B

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10. Which of the following has a soft *c*?

A. card

B. pace

C. cap

D. pact

Answer: B

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11. Which of the following has a hard *g*?

A. pager

B. geriatric

C. genius

D. rag

Answer: D

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12. Which of the following has *ch* pronounced in the same way as in *chemistry*?

A. chain

B. chalk

C. character

D. touch

Answer: C

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13. The *pn* in the word *pneumatic* is pronounced like:

A. p.

B. n.

C. pr.

D. s.

Answer: B

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14. The *ps* in the word *psychic* is pronounced like:

- A. s.
- B. pn.
- C. k.
- D. pr.

Answer: A

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15. The *dys-* in the word *dystrophy* is pronounced like:

- A. dice.
- B. des.
- C. dis.
- D. dos.

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16. The correct spelling of the adjective for *pharynx* is:

- A. pharynxeal.
- B. pharynxic.
- C. pharyngeal.
- D. pharyngal.

Answer: C

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17. The adjective for *thorax* is:

- A. thoracic.
- B. thoraxic.
- C. thoraxial.
- D. thorageal.

Answer: A

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18. The correct spelling for a word that means “a bursting forth of blood” is:

- A. hemorrhage.
- B. hemorrhage.
- C. hemorage.
- D. hemorrhage.

Answer: D

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19. The word for the passage of watery stool is:

- A. diarhea.
- B. diarrhea.
- C. diarhagia.
- D. diarrhagia.

Answer: B

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20. The combining vowel is usually:

- A. a.
- B. e.
- C. i.
- D. o.

Answer: D

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21. Which of the following is a suffix that does not mean “condition of”?

- A. -ism
- B. -ia
- C. -al
- D. -sis

Answer: C

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22. The suffix in the word *insomnia* is:

- A. in.
- B. mnia.
- C. a.
- D. ia.

Answer: D

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23. The suffix in *dysentery* is:

- A. y.
- B. tery.
- C. enter.

D. dys.

Answer: A

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24. The suffix in *sclerosis* is:

A. ros.

B. sis.

C. scler.

D. o.

Answer: B

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25. Which of the following is not an adjective suffix?

A. -ile

B. -ist

C. -ous

D. -form

Answer: B

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26. The adjective for *neurosis* is:

A. neurotic.

B. neurosic.

C. neurosal.

D. neuric.

Answer: A

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27. Which of the following is *not* an adjective?

A. dietary

B. cardiac

C. ovum

D. febrile

Answer: C

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28. Which of the following is *not* an adjective?

- A. cutaneous
- B. obstetrics
- C. physiologic
- D. skeletal

Answer: B

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29. Which of the following is *not* an adjective?

- A. pharmacy
- B. pelvic
- C. topical
- D. rheumatoid

Answer: A

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30. The adjective suffix in *virile* is:

- A. le.
- B. brile.
- C. ile.
- D. rile.

Answer: C

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31. Which of the following means “like or resembling a toxin”?

- A. toxism
- B. toxia
- C. toxist
- D. toxoid

Answer: D

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32. The ending *-logy* in *cardiology* means:

- A. specialist.
- B. study of.
- C. condition of.
- D. similar to.

Answer: B

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33. The word *anatomist* means:

- A. the study of anatomy.
- B. one who specializes in anatomy.
- C. the science of anatomy.
- D. the art of dissection.

Answer: B

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34. A specialist in pediatrics is a:

- A. pediatricist.
- B. pedologist.
- C. pediatrician.
- D. pediaterologist.

Answer: C

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35. The plural of *diagnosis* is:

- A. diagnoses.
- B. diagnostic.
- C. diagnosae.
- D. diagnosus.

Answer: A

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36. The plural of *nucleus* is:

- A. nuclear.
- B. nuclei.
- C. nucleum.
- D. nuclea.

Answer: B

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37. The plural of *ovum* is:

- A. ovon.
- B. ovas.

C. ova.

D. ovules.

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38. The plural of *vertebra* is:

A. vertebral.

B. vertebrae.

C. vertebrum.

D. vertebrai.

Answer: B

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39. The singular of *fungi* is:

A. fungal.

B. fungus.

C. fungices.

D. fungae.

Answer: B

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40. The singular of *spermatozoa* is:

A. spermatozoas.

B. spermatozoon.

C. spermices.

D. spermina.

Answer: B

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41. The singular of *phalanges* is:

A. phalanix.

B. phalanx.

C. phalangia.

D. phalnga.

Answer: B

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42. The singular of *foramina* is:

- A. foraminae.
- B. forum.
- C. foramen.
- D. foramus.

Answer: C

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43. The adjective for *parasite* is:

- A. parasitism.
- B. parasitory.
- C. paratoid.
- D. parasitic.

Answer: D

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44. The singular of *paralyses* is:

- A. paralysis.
- B. paralyze.
- C. paralex.
- D. paralyma.

Answer: A

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45. The singular of *abdomina* is:

- A. abdoma.
- B. abdomus.
- C. abdomen.
- D. abdomae.

Answer: C

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46. A prefix that means “one” is:

- A. multi-.
- B. tri-.
- C. dipl/o-.
- D. mon/o-.

Answer: D

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47. A prefix that means the same as *quadr/i-* is:

- A. poly-.
- B. semi-.
- C. tetra-.
- D. bi-.

Answer: C

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48. A prefix that means the same as *bi-* is:

- A. iso-.
- B. poly-.
- C. di-.
- D. tri-.

Answer: C

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49. The prefix *multi-* means:

- A. single
- B. double
- C. many
- D. four

Answer: C

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50. The prefixes *hemi-* and *semi-* mean:

- A. half.
- B. two.
- C. much.
- D. whole.

Answer: A

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51. Which of the following has four components?

- A. unicycle

- B. polysaccharide
- C. tetralogy
- D. hexagon

Answer: C

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52. A binocular microscope has:

- A. three legs.
- B. four knobs.
- C. two eyepieces.
- D. one eyepiece.

Answer: C

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53. A polymorphous organism has:

- A. one dominant shape
- B. two alternate forms
- C. two stages in the life cycle
- D. many forms

Answer: D

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54. *Cyanosis* refers to:

- A. weight.
- B. blue coloration.
- C. thickness.
- D. shape.

Answer: B

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55. *Erythroderma* refers to:

- A. redness of the skin.
- B. irregular coloration of the skin.
- C. irregular texture of the skin.
- D. white patches on the skin.

Answer: A

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56. A xanthoma is:

- A. green.
- B. blue.
- C. red.
- D. yellow.

Answer: D

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57. Melanin causes the skin to become:

- A. red.
- B. blistered.
- C. dark.
- D. colorless.

Answer: C

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58. A leukocyte is a(n):

- A. red blood cell.
- B. white blood cell.
- C. dark skin cell.
- D. orange pigment.

Answer: B

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59. All of the following are negative prefixes, *except*:

- A. ante-.
- B. de-.
- C. dis-.
- D. un-.

Answer: A

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60. A prefix that means the same as *contra-* is:

- A. trans-.
- B. anti-.
- C. super-.

D. equi-.

Answer: B

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61. The prefix in *insufficient* means:

A. over.

B. through.

C. early.

D. not.

Answer: D

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62. The prefix in *disintegration* means:

A. excess.

B. separation.

C. few.

D. decreased.

Answer: B

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63. The prefix in *dehydration* means:

A. complex.

B. slow.

C. loss.

D. equal.

Answer: C

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64. The prefix in *dialysis* means:

A. toward.

B. near.

C. through.

D. away from.

Answer: C

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65. The prefix in *contraception* means:

- A. multiple.
- B. under.
- C. extended.
- D. against.

Answer: D

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66. The prefix in *immature* means:

- A. excess.
- B. not.
- C. many.
- D. preliminary.

Answer: B

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67. To remove infectious agents, one would:

- A. reinfect.
- B. superinfect.
- C. disinfect.
- D. transinfect.

Answer: C

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68. The opposite of *abduct* is:

- A. diaduct.
- B. transduct.
- C. perduct.
- D. adduct.

Answer: D

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69. The condition *oligospermia* refers to:

- A. low sperm count.
- B. high sperm cell activity.
- C. excess sperm cells.
- D. sperm cells with abnormal shape.

Answer: A

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70. The opposite of *hypertension* is:

- A. hypotension.
- B. heterotension.
- C. orthotension.
- D. equitension.

Answer: A

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71. A pandemic affects:

- A. people under 21.
- B. half the people in a population.
- C. all the people in a region.
- D. only the elderly.

Answer: C

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72. The opposite of *microscopic* is:

- A. proscopic.
- B. macroscopic.
- C. endoscopic.
- D. exoscopic.

Answer: B

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73. A neonate is a:

- A. newborn.
- B. teen.
- C. toddler.
- D. preteen.

Answer: A

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74. Which of the following means the same as *equi-*?

- A. pseudo-

- B. megallo-.
- C. ecto-.
- D. iso-.

Answer: D

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75. Which of the following pertains to correct alignment?

- A. orthotic
- B. megalotic
- C. dextrotic
- D. hemiantic

Answer: A

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76. The word ending *-pnea* means “breathing.” Which of the following refers to normal, easy breathing?

- A. dyspnea
- B. eupnea
- C. hyperpnea
- D. isopnea

Answer: B

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77. A pseudonym is a:

- A. long name.
- B. masculine name.
- C. nickname.
- D. false name.

Answer: D

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78. The prefixes *ante-*, *pre-*, and *pro-* all mean:

- A. under.
- B. after.
- C. before.
- D. late.

Answer: C

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79. The opposite of *premenopausal* is:

- A. postmenopausal.
- B. antemenopausal.
- C. mesomenopausal.
- D. telemenopausal.

Answer: A

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80. The opposite of *dextro-* is:

- A. telo-.
- B. sym-.
- C. megal-.
- D. sinistro-.

Answer: D

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81. The opposite of *ectoderm* is:

- A. endoderm.
- B. proderm.
- C. mesoderm.
- D. exoderm.

Answer: A

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82. The prefixes *ect/o-* and *exo-* both mean:

- A. over.
- B. within.
- C. out.
- D. extra.

Answer: C

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83. The mesencephalon is the:

- A. surface of the brain.
- B. underside of the brain.

- C. inner part of the brain.
- D. middle portion of the brain.

Answer: D

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84. Telophase is the:

- A. time before cell division.
- B. last stage of cell division.
- C. first stage of cell division.
- D. middle stage of cell division.

Answer: B

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85. A word that describes organisms living together is:

- A. symbiosis.
- B. parabiosis.
- C. metabiosis.
- D. endobiosis.

Answer: A

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86. Most medical word roots are taken from:

- A. Latin and French.
- B. German and Greek.
- C. Greek and Latin.
- D. French and German.

Answer: C

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87. The root *cardi* means:

- A. heart.
- B. lung.
- C. brain.
- D. liver.

Answer: A

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88. The root *pulm* means:

- A. ovary.
- B. gallbladder.
- C. kidney.
- D. lung.

Answer: D

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89. The root *nephr* means:

- A. spleen.
- B. kidney.
- C. stomach.
- D. brain.

Answer: B

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90. The root *myel* may apply to the:

- A. spinal cord and bone marrow.
- B. appendix and intestine.
- C. brain and liver.
- D. bone marrow and brain.

Answer: A

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91. A compound word has:

- A. two or more roots.
- B. a prefix, a root, and a suffix.
- C. a prefix and root only.
- D. a prefix and suffix only.

Answer: A

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92. The word *urogenital* pertains to the:

- A. nervous and sensory systems.
- B. circulatory and urinary systems.
- C. urinary and reproductive systems.
- D. brain and heart.

Answer: C

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93. The root in the word *neuritis* is:

- A. tis.
- B. itis.
- C. neu.
- D. neur.

Answer: D

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94. Which of the following has a short vowel?

- A. bet
- B. own
- C. ace
- D. ice

Answer: A

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95. Which of the following has a long vowel?

- A. pen
- B. side
- C. some
- D. under

Answer: B

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96. The adjective *pharyngeal* is formed from the noun:

- A. pharical.
- B. pharyneal.
- C. pharyndeal.
- D. pharynx.

Answer: D

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97. FBI, which stands for Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a(n):

- A. acronym.
- B. compound word.
- C. combining form.
- D. prefix.

Answer: A

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98. The *pn* in the word *pneumonia* is pronounced like:

- A. s.
- B. p.
- C. n.
- D. pl.

Answer: C

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99. The *ch* in the word *chemical* is pronounced like:

- A. he.
- B. k.
- C. m.
- D. th.

Answer: B

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100. The fundamental unit of a medical word is the:

- A. combining vowel.
- B. suffix.
- C. prefix.
- D. root.

Answer: D

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101. A short word part added before a root is called a:

- A. suffix.
- B. prefix.
- C. combining vowel.
- D. combining form.

Answer: B

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102. A short word part added after a root is called a:

- A. combining form.
- B. prefix.
- C. suffix.
- D. compound word.

Answer: C

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103. The prefix in the word *antiarthritic* is:

- A. anti.
- B. arthro.
- C. arthritic.
- D. antiarthro.

Answer: A

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104. Which of the following is a compound word?

- A. neuritis
- B. laryngeal
- C. cardiovascular
- D. thoracic

Answer: C

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105. Which of the following is a combining form?

- A. pulm/o
- B. nephr
- C. gnath
- D. pharm

Answer: A

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106. The root *scler* refers to:

- A. pouch and prolapse.
- B. hard texture and bone.

- C. white of the eye and bone marrow.
- D. hard texture and the white of the eye.

Answer: D

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107. The root *cyst* refers to:

- A. a cell and tumor.
- B. a filled sac or pouch and the intestine.
- C. the urinary bladder and spleen.
- D. a filled sac or pouch and the urinary bladder.

Answer: D

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108. The word *muscle* comes from a Latin word meaning:

- A. strong.
- B. mouse.
- C. masculine.
- D. warrior.

Answer: B

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109. An adjective meaning “pertaining to the terminal portion of the spine” is:

- A. coccyxal.
- B. coccygeal.
- C. coccyx.
- D. coxal.

Answer: B

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110. Which of the following is spelled correctly?

- A. menorrhea
- B. menorhea
- C. menorrea
- D. menorea

Answer: A

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111. Which of the following is pronounced with a soft *c*?

- A. chemical
- B. cardiac
- C. sclera
- D. cervix

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

112. CT stands for computed tomography. This term represents a(n):

- A. root.
- B. compound word.
- C. acronym.
- D. prefix.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

113. Which syllable has the primary accent in *diagnosis*?

- A. di
- B. ag
- C. no
- D. sis

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

114. Which syllable has the primary accent in *nephroptosis*?

- A. nef
- B. rop
- C. to
- D. sis

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

115. Which syllable has the primary accent in *hydrogen*?

- A. hi
- B. dro
- C. jen

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

116. Which syllable has the primary accent in *cardiologist*?

- A. kar
- B. de
- C. ol
- D. o
- E. jist

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

117. Which syllable has the primary accent in *ocular*?

- A. ok
- B. u
- C. lar

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

118. Which syllable has the primary accent in *pneumonitis*?

- A. nu
- B. mo
- C. ni
- D. tis

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

119. Which syllable has the primary accent in *rheumatic*?

- A. ru
- B. mat
- C. ik

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

120. Which syllable has the primary accent in *apnea*?

- A. ap
- B. ne

C. ah

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

121. Which syllable has the primary accent in *gastritis*?

A. gas

B. tri

C. tis

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

122. Which syllable has the primary accent in *neuritis*?

A. nu

B. ri

C. tis

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

123. The main part of a word is the:

A. root.

B. suffix.

C. prefix.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

124. A word part at the end of a word is the:

A. combining form.

B. prefix.

C. suffix.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

125. Which of the following has a short vowel?

A. may

B. set

C. own

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

126. Which of the following has a long vowel?

- A. ivy
- B. inner
- C. long

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

127. The root for *heart* is:

- A. cardi.
- B. nephro.
- C. pulm.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

128. Which of the following is a compound word?

- A. coccygeal
- B. neurologic
- C. leukocyte

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

129. Which of the following has a hard g?

- A. rage
- B. good
- C. germ

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

130. Which of the following suffixes does *not* mean “condition of”?

- A. -ia
- B. -ism
- C. -sis
- D. -ous

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

131. The suffix in *alcoholism* is:

- A. olism.
- B. ism.
- C. lism.
- D. holo.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

132. The suffix in *anesthesia* is:

- A. ia.
- B. esia.
- C. esthesia.
- D. an.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

133. The suffix in *atony* is:

- A. y.
- B. a.
- C. ton.
- D. ony.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

134. The suffix in *orthodontist* is:

- A. ortho.
- B. orth.
- C. dont.
- D. ist.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

135. *Neurology* means:

- A. study of the nervous system.

- B. like a nerve.
- C. like the nervous system.
- D. function of a nerve.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

136. One who specializes in anatomy is an:

- A. anatomian.
- B. anatomist.
- C. anatomician.
- D. anatomologist.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

137. Which of the following suffixes does *not* mean “pertaining to or resembling”?

- A. -form
- B. -sis
- C. -ary
- D. -al

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

138. The term *toxoid* means:

- A. resembling a poison.
- B. inactivating a poison.
- C. generating a poison.
- D. lacking a poison.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

139. The suffix in *muscular* is:

- A. ular.
- B. lar.
- C. ar.
- D. musc.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

140. The word *circulatory* means:

- A. pertaining to circulation.
- B. increasing circulation.
- C. specialist in circulation.
- D. study of circulation.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

141. The suffix in *fibrous* is:

- A. fibr.
- B. rous.
- C. brous.
- D. ous.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

142. The plural of *ganglion* is:

- A. ganglias.
- B. ganglia.
- C. ganglions.
- D. ganglii.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

143. The plural of *testis* is:

- A. testes.
- B. testices.
- C. testix.
- D. testae.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

144. The plural of spermatozoon is:

- A. spermatozoox.
- B. spermatozoa.
- C. spermatozoi.

D. spermatozoen.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

145. The plural of *apex* is:

A. apion.

B. apis.

C. apices.

D. apae.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

146. The singular of *loci* is:

A. locus.

B. locen.

C. loca.

D. locon.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

147. The suffix in *anemia* means:

A. resembling.

B. condition of.

C. pertaining to.

D. study of.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

148. The suffix in *fibroid* means:

A. pertaining to.

B. within.

C. singular.

D. condition of.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

149. The suffix *-logy* generally means:

- A. a field of study.
- B. resembling.
- C. pertaining to.
- D. condition of.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

150. One who specializes in psychology is a:

- A. psychiatrist.
- B. psycholion.
- C. psychoist.
- D. psychologist.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

151. The term *muciform* means:

- A. the study of mucus.
- B. making mucus.
- C. a condition of mucus.
- D. resembling mucus.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

152. Which of the following terms refers to a medical condition?

- A. embolar
- B. embolus
- C. emboli
- D. embolism

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

153. The singular of *meninges* is:

- A. meningina.
- B. meninx.
- C. meningum.
- D. meningion.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

154. Which healthcare specialist is most likely to analyze abnormal body fluids?

- A. cardiologist
- B. podiatrist
- C. medical technologist
- D. pediatrician

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

155. The adjective of *sepsis* is:

- A. septic.
- B. septemia.
- C. sepsosis.
- D. septy.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

156. The plural of *virus* is:

- A. virals.
- B. viries.
- C. viruses.
- D. viroids.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

157. The word *spongiform* means:

- A. resembling a sponge.
- B. a spongelike condition.
- C. the study of sponges.
- D. more than one sponge.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

158. A suffix is:

- A. never used in medical terminology.
- B. added to the beginning of a root.
- C. added after a root.

D. also called a prefix.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

159. The word that means “like or resembling a vein” is:

A. *venis*.

B. *venian*.

C. *venous*.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

160. The suffix in *phobic* is:

A. *pho*.

B. *bic*.

C. *ic*.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

161. The suffix in the word *cardiologist* means:

A. pertaining to.

B. specialist.

C. like.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

162. Which of the following suffixes does *not* mean “condition of”?

A. *-ile*.

B. *-sis*.

C. *-ia*.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

163. The suffix in *racism* is:

A. *ism*.

B. *cism*.

C. *ac*.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

164. The endings *-al*, *-form*, and *-ary* appear in:

A. verbs.

B. nouns.

C. adjectives.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

165. The plural of *thrombus* is:

A. thrombi.

B. thrombial.

C. thrombix.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

166. The singular of testes is:

A. tests.

B. testis.

C. testum.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

167. The term that means “like mucus” is:

A. mucī.

B. mucics.

C. mucoid.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

168. The prefix *uni-* means:

A. zero.

B. one.

C. three.

D. six.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

169. A diploid organism has how many sets of chromosomes?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

170. The quadriceps muscle has how many parts?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 12

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

171. Which of the following means “two” or “twice”?

- A. tri-
- B. bi-
- C. semi-
- D. tetra-

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

172. Which of the following means half?

- A. poly-
- B. trans-
- C. hemi-
- D. mega-

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

173. Which of the following describes an organism made of many cells?

- A. unicellular

- B. dicellular
- C. multicellular
- D. contracellular

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

174. Melanin makes skin:

- A. dark.
- B. white.
- C. smooth.
- D. moist.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

175. Leukemia is a disorder that involves:

- A. white blood cells.
- B. red blood cells.
- C. liver cells.
- D. plasma.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

176. The prefix in *amnesia* means:

- A. alone.
- B. forward.
- C. behind.
- D. without.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

177. The prefix in *dissect* means:

- A. under.
- B. not.
- C. same.
- D. separation.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

178. A structure contralateral to a given point is:

- A. inside.
- B. on the same side.
- C. on the opposite side.
- D. forward.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

179. When the arm is abducted, it is moved:

- A. away from the body.
- B. slowly.
- C. toward the body.
- D. at an angle.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

180. The prefix in *adjacent* means:

- A. far.
- B. near.
- C. below.
- D. after.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

181. A superheated solution is:

- A. cold.
- B. excessively heated.
- C. lukewarm.
- D. frozen.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

182. In poikiloderma, the skin is:

- A. mottled.
- B. gray.
- C. colorless.

D. thin.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

183. In megabladder, the bladder is:

A. paralyzed.

B. painful.

C. small.

D. large.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

184. A prodromal symptom:

A. cures a disease.

B. follows a disease.

C. worsens a disease.

D. comes before a disease.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

185. Posttraumatic stress occurs:

A. after an injury.

B. before an injury.

C. during an injury.

D. at the same time as an injury.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

186. *Sinistrad* means:

A. outside.

B. toward the left.

C. toward the right.

D. around.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

187. The opposite of *ectoderm* is:

- A. endoderm.
- B. teloderm.
- C. mesoderm.
- D. dextroderm.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

188. *Dextrocardia* refers to displacement of the heart towards the:

- A. head.
- B. left lung.
- C. right.
- D. abdomen.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

189. Which of the following tissues would be located in the middle?

- A. mesoderm
- B. endoderm
- C. ectoderm
- D. synderm

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

190. In cyanosis, the skin is:

- A. mottled.
- B. yellow.
- C. colorless.
- D. blue.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

191. The prefix in *hemiparesis* means:

- A. double.
- B. two.
- C. first.
- D. half.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

192. Tetraplegia is the same as:

- A. polyplegia.
- B. quadriplegia.
- C. hemiplegia.
- D. paraplegia.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

193. The opposite of *continent* is:

- A. incontinent.
- B. contracontinent.
- C. decontinent.
- D. discontinient.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

194. The opposite of *hypotension* is:

- A. hypertension.
- B. isotension.
- C. supertension.
- D. polytension.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

195. The prefix in the word *homeostasis* means:

- A. normal.
- B. unchanging.
- C. large.
- D. straight.

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

196. The last stage of cell division is called:

- A. metaphase.

- B. prophase.
- C. anaphase.
- D. telophase.

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

197. A unilateral response involves:

- A. both sides.
- B. an opposite side.
- C. one side.
- D. one limb.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

198. Which syllable has the primary accent in *binocular*?

- A. bi
- B. nok
- C. u
- D. lar

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

199. Which syllable has the primary accent in *melanocyte*?

- A. mel
- B. ah
- C. no
- D. site

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

200. Which syllable has the primary accent in *hyposecretion*?

- A. hi
- B. po
- C. se
- D. kre
- E. shun

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

201. Which syllable has the primary accent in *superscript*?

- A. su
- B. per
- C. skript

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

202. Which syllable has the primary accent in *hyperventilation*?

- A. hi
- B. per
- C. ven
- D. tih
- E. la
- F. shun

Answer: E

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

203. Which syllable has the primary accent in *homothermic*?

- A. ho
- B. mo
- C. ther
- D. mik

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

204. Which syllable has the primary accent in *projectile*?

- A. pro
- B. jek
- C. tile

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

205. Which syllable has the primary accent in *procedure*?

- A. pro
- B. sede

C. ur

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

206. Which syllable has the primary accent in *endoscope*?

A. en

B. do

C. skope

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

207. Which syllable has the primary accent in *sympathetic*?

A. sim

B. pah

C. thet

D. ik

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

208. Symptoms that occur before menstruation are:

A. premenstrual.

B. postmenstrual.

C. intermenstrual.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

209. The prefix in *insufficient* means:

A. not.

B. through.

C. against.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

210. A prefix that means the same as *multi-* is:

A. per-.

B. uni-.

C. poly-.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

211. The prefixes *dia-*, *per-*, and *trans-* all mean:

- A. extra.
- B. beside.
- C. through.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

212. Which of the following means “to move away from”?

- A. adduct
- B. abduct
- C. viaduct

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

213. The prefix in *orthodontics* means:

- A. straight.
- B. multiple.
- C. tooth.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

214. A quadruped has how many legs?

- A. two
- B. four
- C. eight

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

215. White patches on the oral mucosa membrane represent:

- A. leukoplakia.
- B. melanoplakia.
- C. xanthoplakia.

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

216. An animal that maintains a constant body temperature is:

- A. poikilothermic.
- B. exothermic.
- C. homeothermic.

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

217. Which syllable has the primary accent in *psoriasis*?

- A. so
- B. ri
- C. a
- D. sis

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

218. Which syllable has the primary accent in *egotism*?

- A. e
- B. go
- C. tizm

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

219. Which syllable has the primary accent in *dystrophy*?

- A. dis
- B. tro
- C. fe

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

220. Which syllable has the primary accent in *anesthesia*?

- A. an
- B. es
- C. the
- D. ze
- E. ah

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

221. Which syllable has the primary accent in *tetany*?

A. tet

B. ah

C. ne

Answer: A

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

222. Which syllable has the primary accent in *diuresis*?

A. di

B. u

C. re

D. sis

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

223. Which syllable has the primary accent in *geriatrics*?

A. jer

B. e

C. at

D. riks

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

224. Which syllable has the primary accent in *dermatology*?

A. der

B. mah

C. tol

D. o

E. je

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

225. Which syllable has the primary accent in *anesthetist*?

- A. ah
- B. nes
- C. theh
- D. tist

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

226. Which syllable has the primary accent in *pediatrics*?

- A. pe
- B. de
- C. at
- D. riks

Answer: C

Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology