

Chapter 3 Multiple Choice Quiz

1. -osis means:
A. inflammation
B. tumor
C. pain
D. abnormal condition
E. visual examination
2. Blood infection:
A. anemia
B. septicemia
C. meningitis
D. hematoma
E. hemorrhage
3. Ear pain:
A. colitis
B. rhinalgia
C. myalgia
D. arthritis
E. otalgia
4. A condition in which blood is held back from an organ:
A. ischemia
B. uremia
C. hematuria
D. leukemia
E. menorrhea
5. A benign tumor of muscle is a(an):
A. adenoma
B. adenocarcinoma
C. myoma
D. myosarcoma
E. myocardial infarction
6. Renal failure leads to this abnormal blood condition:
A. vasculitis
B. cystitis
C. menorrhagia
D. thrombosis
E. uremia
7. Enlargement of the liver:
A. hepatomegaly
B. nephritis
C. hepatitis
D. cardiomegaly
E. nephromegaly
8. Inflammation of the membranes around the brain and spinal cord:
A. neuralgia
B. encephalitis
C. pleuritis
D. meningitis
E. encephalopathy
9. The large intestine is called the:
A. larynx
B. pharynx
C. esophagus
D. trachea
E. colon
10. Disease of heart muscle:
A. myosarcoma
B. arthropathy
C. cardiomyopathy
D. nephropathy
E. neuritis
11. A cancerous tumor of glandular (epithelial) cells is called:
A. leukemia
B. hematuria
C. adenoma
D. adenocarcinoma
E. sarcoma
12. Discharge of blood during the menstrual period is called:
A. hemorrhage
B. menorrhea
C. rhinorrhea
D. anemia
E. hematuria
13. A suffix meaning a condition of hardening is:
A. -centesis
B. -arteri/o
C. -pathy
D. -plasty
E. -sclerosis
14. Pertaining to the groin:
A. inguinal
B. renal
C. pelvic
D. peritoneal
E. lateral

15. Condition of blood in the urine:
 A. uremia
 B. menorrhagia
 C. hematuria
 D. hematology
 E. ischemia
16. A myocardial infarction is a(an):
 A. stroke
 B. heart attack
 C. disease of the brain
 D. enlargement of the liver
 E. inflammation of a joint
17. A condition that lasts for a long time is called:
 A. acute
 B. septic
 C. lateral
 D. coccygeal
 E. chronic
18. A suffix that means resection is:
 A. -tomy
 B. -plasty
 C. -ectomy
 D. -stomy
 E. -therapy
19. Surgical puncture to remove fluid from the sac around the fetus is:
 A. arthrocentesis
 B. arteriosclerosis
 C. hysterectomy
 D. laparotomy
 E. amniocentesis
20. Removal of a fallopian tube:
 A. hysterotomy
 B. colectomy
 C. thoracocentesis
 D. salpingectomy
 E. oophorectomy
21. X-ray record of the spinal cord:
 A. mammogram
 B. myelogram
 C. mammography
 D. electromyogram
 E. arthrogram
22. Removal of pharyngeal lymph tissue:
 A. tonsillectomy
 B. mastectomy
 C. nephrectomy
 D. neurotomy
 E. tracheotomy
23. Surgical repair of breast tissue:
 A. hysterosalpingectomy
 B. mastitis
 C. mammography
 D. mammoplasty
 E. rhinoplasty
24. Separation of waste (urea) from the blood by filtration through a machine:
 A. electroencephalography
 B. arthrocentesis
 C. peritoneal dialysis
 D. abdominocentesis
 E. hemodialysis
25. Combining form for blood vessel:
 A. angi/o
 B. erythr/o
 C. hem/o
 D. leuk/o
 E. arthr/o
26. Creation of a new opening from the windpipe to the outside of the body:
 A. laryngotomy
 B. pharyngotomy
 C. laparoscopy
 D. tracheostomy
 E. colostomy
27. Treatment using drugs:
 A. chemotherapy
 B. radiotherapy
 C. hemodialysis
 D. angioplasty
 E. myelography
28. Incision of the abdomen:
 A. arthrotomy
 B. abdominoplasty
 C. cholecystectomy
 D. laparotomy
 E. craniotomy