

# TEACHING TOOLS FOR CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

The Instructor Resources teaching tools for this chapter include:

- The answer key for the Learning Exercises for the chapter, located in the file entitled **Textbook Learning Exercises Answer Key**. These Learning Exercises are at the end of each chapter in *Medical Terminology for Health Professions*, Seventh Edition and in the *Student Workbook for Introduction to Medical Terminology*, Third Edition. The answer key is also in the PowerPoint presentation for the chapter.
- A **PowerPoint** presentation for this chapter, including the **Overview** of Introduction to Medical Terminology from the beginning of the chapter, the **Textbook Learning Exercises Answer Key**, and the following **animations**:
  - Word Parts Work Together
  - Combining Vowels

In this chapter of the Instructor's Manual, you will find:

- **Personal Response Device** questions (and answers) to engage students' interest
- **Classroom Quizzes** and their **Answer Keys**
  - **Two 25-question quizzes** for the **Standard Syllabus** testing on key word parts and all primary terms
  - **Two 25-question quizzes** for the **Simplified Syllabus** testing only on the 15 word parts and 60 terms in the vocabulary list at the beginning of the chapter
- **Classroom Activities** to help your learners enjoy their studies. This chapter includes:
  - **Medical Word Part Bingo**
  - **Crossword Puzzle** and **Answer Key**
  - **Word Search** and **Answer Key**
- **"Medical Mystery" Story** and **Discussion Questions** emphasizing the Simplified Syllabus terms (Back Pain)
- **SOAP Note** and **Questions** (School Nurse: Upper Respiratory Infection)
- **Case Study** and **Discussion Questions** (Physical Examination Report: Appendicitis)
- **Answer Keys** for the **Medical Mystery**, **SOAP Note**, and **Case Study**

### PERSONAL RESPONSE DEVICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

These questions are designed to engage students' interest as a unit is introduced, not to test their knowledge. Asking students to give their answers at the start of class will get them involved in the topic, and a delay in providing the correct answers will help keep them curious. The questions can be made into PowerPoint slides or written on the board, and answers can be tallied using a personal response device (clicker) system or a show of hands.

1. A **vertebra** is a bone in the spine. What is the plural of *vertebra*?
  - a. vertebas
  - b. vertebri
  - c. vertebrae
 Answer: c. vertebrae
2. *Intra-* means between or among. T/F
 

Answer: False. *Inter-* means between or among. *Intra-* means within or inside.



3. Losing a large amount of blood in a short time is a:  
a. hemorage  
b. hemorrhage  
c. hemorhage  
Answer: b. hemorrhage
4. The **ilium** is part of the hip bone, and the **ileum** is part of the small intestine. T/F  
Answer: True.

## CLASSROOM QUIZZES

There are two quizzes for the **Standard Syllabus** and two for the **Simplified Syllabus**, each made up of 25 questions. **Quiz A** consists entirely of multiple-choice questions. **Quiz B** has a variety of question styles. Both quizzes are of equal difficulty.

### TIPS FOR USING CLASSROOM QUIZZES

- These quizzes are brief so they can be used without consuming a lot of class time. They can be used effectively either as a pop quiz to evaluate student preparation or as makeup work when a learner has missed a class.
- If you are concerned about learners copying each other's answers, you can alternate Quizzes A and B in the same class.
- You can use Quiz A as the classroom quiz and Quiz B as the makeup or retest.
- Combine the two quizzes to create a 50-question chapter test.
- The **Answer Keys** are located immediately after the quizzes. You may want to have learners swap papers and take a few minutes to have them grade the quizzes in class. This is an excellent review activity, and it provides valuable insight into learner preparedness.



## CHAPTER 1 STANDARD SYLLABUS QUIZ A

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write in the letter of the correct answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What condition is characterized by redness, heat, swelling, and pain?  
**A.** infection                      **B.** inflammation                      **C.** laceration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which prefix means within or inside?  
**A.** *inter-*                      **B.** *intra-*                      **C.** *sub-*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which term means abnormal hardening of the walls of an artery or arteries?  
**A.** arteriomalacia                      **B.** arterionecrosis                      **C.** arteriosclerosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which term means the surgical repair of a nerve?  
**A.** neurectomy                      **B.** neuritis                      **C.** neuroplasty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which combining form means red?  
**A.** *cyan/o*                      **B.** *erythr/o*                      **C.** *leuk/o*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which suffix means a surgical puncture to remove fluid for diagnostic purposes?  
**A.** *-centesis*                      **B.** *-otomy*                      **C.** *-scopy*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which term describes a disease or procedure named for the person who first discovered it?  
**A.** acronym                      **B.** eponym                      **C.** syndrome
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which suffix means to rupture?  
**A.** *-rrhaphy*                      **B.** *-rrhea*                      **C.** *-rrhexis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which is the correct spelling of the term meaning wound or injury?  
**A.** thrauma                      **B.** trauma                      **C.** trawma
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which combining form means both spinal cord and bone marrow?  
**A.** *my/o*                      **B.** *myc/o*                      **C.** *myel/o*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of these suffixes requires the use of the combining vowel?  
**A.** *-algia*                      **B.** *-otomy*                      **C.** *-rrhea*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The term meaning any pathologic change or disease in the spinal cord or bone marrow is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** myelopathy                      **B.** myopathy                      **C.** myotomy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In the term *otorhinolaryngology*, which word root (combining form) means ear?  
**A.** *laryng/o*                      **B.** *ot/o*                      **C.** *rhin/o*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Pain, which can be observed only by the patient, is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** prognosis                      **B.** sign                      **C.** symptom
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which suffix means abnormal enlargement?  
**A.** *-malacia*                      **B.** *-megaly*                      **C.** *-sclerosis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which prefix means deficient or decreased?  
**A.** *hyper-*                      **B.** *hypo-*                      **C.** *sub-*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which term means pain in the stomach?  
**A.** gastralgia                      **B.** gastritis                      **C.** gastrosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. In the term *perinatal*, which part is the suffix?  
**A.** *-al*                      **B.** *nat*                      **C.** *peri-*



- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which term means rotating the arm so that the palm of the hand is upward?  
A. supination                      B. supplication                      C. suppuration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which suffix means pain, suffering?  
A. *-algia*                              B. *-itis*                                      C. *-osis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which term means the rupture of a muscle?  
A. myoplasty                      B. myorrhaphy                      C. myorrhexis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which combining form means plaque or fatty substance?  
A. *arteri/o*                              B. *arthr/o*                                      C. *ather/o*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which term describes part of the small intestine?  
A. ileum                                      B. ilium                                      C. ischium
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which combining form means fever?  
A. *py/o*                                      B. *pyel/o*                                      C. *pyr/o*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which term describes a prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disease?  
A. diagnosis                              B. prognosis                                      C. syndrome



## CHAPTER 1 STANDARD SYLLABUS QUIZ B

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## FILL IN THE BLANK

Write the correct term on the line provided.

1. The term meaning inflammation of the nose is \_\_\_\_\_. (*rhin/o* means nose.)
2. The surgical removal of a joint is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (*arthr/o* means joint.)
3. The term meaning lower than normal blood pressure is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Screening of patients to determine their priority of need and the proper place of medical treatment is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The bones of the fingers and toes are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The medical term meaning excessive bleeding is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Abnormal enlargement of the heart is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (*cardi/o* means heart.)
8. The medical term meaning inflammation of the tonsils is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The medical term meaning abnormal enlargement of the liver is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A surgical incision into a nerve is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (*neur/o* means nerve.)

## MATCHING

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

Column A	Column B
_____ 11. appendicitis	A. surrounding birth
_____ 12. arthralgia	B. surgical removal of the tonsils
_____ 13. leukocytes	C. joint pain
_____ 14. perinatal	D. white blood cells
_____ 15. tonsillectomy	E. inflammation of the appendix

## TRUE/FALSE

Write **T** for true or **F** for false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The term *arteriosclerosis* means the tissue death of an artery or arteries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Arthrosclerosis affects one or more joints.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A suffix is added to the beginning of a word root.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The suffix *-necrosis* means tissue death.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Abdominocentesis is the visual examination of the interior of the abdominal cavity.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write in the letter of the correct answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which suffix means the process of recording a picture?  
 A. *-gram*                      B. *-graphy*                      C. *-ology*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which term means the surgical repair of a nerve?  
 A. *neuroplasty*                      B. *neuritis*                      C. *neuralgia*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which term means a prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disorder?  
 A. *differential diagnosis*                      B. *prognosis*                      C. *symptom*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which term means any disease caused by a fungus?  
 A. *mycosis*                      B. *myelitis*                      C. *myositis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which suffix means pertaining to?  
 A. *-ac*                      B. *-osis*                      C. *-um*



## CHAPTER 1 SIMPLIFIED SYLLABUS QUIZ A

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write in the letter of the correct answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What condition is characterized by redness, heat, swelling, and pain?  
**A.** infection                      **B.** inflammation                      **C.** laceration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which suffix means surgical repair?  
**A.** *-ostomy*                      **B.** *-ectomy*                      **C.** *-plasty*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which term means abnormal hardening of the walls of an artery or arteries?  
**A.** arteriomalacia                      **B.** arterionecrosis                      **C.** arteriosclerosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which term is a pounding or racing heart?  
**A.** palpation                      **B.** palpitation                      **C.** hypertension
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which term is a groove or cracklike sore of the skin?  
**A.** fistula                      **B.** lesion                      **C.** fissure
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which prefix means excessive or increased?  
**A.** *dys-*                      **B.** *hypo-*                      **C.** *hyper-*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which term describes a disease or procedure named for the person who first discovered it?  
**A.** acronym                      **B.** eponym                      **C.** syndrome
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which suffix means to rupture?  
**A.** *-rrhaphy*                      **B.** *-rrhea*                      **C.** *-rrhexis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which is the correct spelling of the term meaning wound or injury?  
**A.** thrauma                      **B.** trauma                      **C.** trawma
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The term means the rupture of a muscle.  
**A.** poliomyelitis                      **B.** myorrhesis                      **C.** gastralgia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of these suffixes requires the use of the combining vowel?  
**A.** *-algia*                      **B.** *-otomy*                      **C.** *-rrhea*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The term meaning any pathologic change or disease in the spinal cord or bone marrow is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** myelopathy                      **B.** myopathy                      **C.** myotomy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In the term *otorhinolaryngology*, which word root (combining form) means ear?  
**A.** *laryng/o*                      **B.** *ot/o*                      **C.** *rhin/o*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Pain, which can be observed only by the patient, is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** prognosis                      **B.** sign                      **C.** symptom
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ is the temporary, partial, or complete disappearance of the symptoms of a disease without having achieved a cure.  
**A.** acute                      **B.** remission                      **C.** chronic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which prefix means deficient or decreased?  
**A.** *hyper-*                      **B.** *hypo-*                      **C.** *sub-*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which term means any disease of the stomach?  
**A.** gastralgia                      **B.** gastritis                      **C.** gastrosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. In the term *endarterial*, which part is the suffix?  
**A.** *-al*                      **B.** *arteri*                      **C.** *end-*



- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which term means rotating the arm so that the palm of the hand is upward?  
A. supination                      B. supplication                      C. suppuration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which suffix means pain, suffering?  
A. *-algia*                      B. *-itis*                      C. *-osis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which term means the rupture of a muscle?  
A. myoplasty                      B. myorrhaphy                      C. myorrhexis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The term \_\_\_\_\_ means between, but not within, the parts of a tissue.  
A. interstitial                      B. intramuscular                      C. endarterial
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which term means discomfort due to the regurgitation of stomach acid upward into the esophagus?  
A. pyrosis                      B. cyanosis                      C. neuritis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which term describes a word that is formed from the initial letter of the major parts of a compound term?  
A. eponym                      B. acronym                      C. sign
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which term describes a prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disease?  
A. diagnosis                      B. prognosis                      C. syndrome



## CHAPTER 1 SIMPLIFIED SYLLABUS QUIZ B

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## FILL IN THE BLANK

Write the correct term on the line provided.

1. The term meaning inflammation of the nose is \_\_\_\_\_. (*rhin/o* means nose.)
2. The surgical removal of a joint is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (*arthr/o* means joint.)
3. The term meaning lower than normal blood pressure is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Screening of patients to determine their priority of need and the proper place of medical treatment is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The bones of the fingers and toes are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The medical term meaning excessive bleeding is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Objective evidence of disease is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_ and can be evaluated by the patient or others.
8. The medical term meaning inflammation of the stomach and small intestine is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The medical term meaning abnormal enlargement of the liver is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A surgical incision into a nerve is a/an \_\_\_\_\_. (*neur/o* means nerve.)

## MATCHING

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

Column A	Column B
_____ 11. appendectomy	A. pain in the stomach
_____ 12. arthralgia	B. inflammation of the tonsils
_____ 13. cyanosis	C. joint pain
_____ 14. gastralgia	D. blue discoloration of the skin
_____ 15. tonsillitis	E. surgical removal of the appendix

## TRUE/FALSE

Write **T** for true or **F** for false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The term arteriosclerosis means the tissue death of an artery or arteries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Pyoderma is discomfort due to the regurgitation of stomach acid upward into the esophagus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The suffix *-ostomy* refers to the surgical creation of an artificial opening to the body surface.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. A fistula is an abnormal passage, usually between two internal organs, or leading from an organ to the surface of the body.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Abdominocentesis is the visual examination of the interior of the abdominal cavity.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write in the letter of the correct answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which term describes swelling caused by excess fluids in the body tissue?  
 A. edema                      B. diarrhea                      C. fistula
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. What is the correct spelling of the term that means pertaining to a virus?  
 A. virile                      B. virial                      C. viral
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which term means a prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disorder?  
 A. differential diagnosis      B. prognosis                      C. symptom



- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which term means any disease caused by a fungus?  
A. mycosis                      B. myelitis                      C. myositis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which suffix is most often used to describe sudden severe bleeding?  
A. *-rrhage*                      B. *-rrhexis*                      C. *-rrhaphy*



**CHAPTER 1 STANDARD SYLLABUS QUIZ ANSWER KEYS****QUIZ A ANSWER KEY**

1. B	6. A	11. C	16. B	21. C
2. B	7. B	12. A	17. A	22. C
3. C	8. C	13. B	18. A	23. A
4. C	9. B	14. C	19. A	24. C
5. B	10. C	15. B	20. A	25. B

**QUIZ B ANSWER KEY**

1. rhinitis	6. hemorrhage	11. E	16. F	21. B
2. arthroectomy	7. cardiomegaly	12. C	17. T	22. A
3. hypotension	8. tonsillitis	13. D	18. F	23. B
4. triage	9. hepatomegaly	14. A	19. T	24. A
5. phalanges	10. neurotomy	15. B	20. F	25. A

**CHAPTER 1 SIMPLIFIED SYLLABUS QUIZ ANSWER KEYS****QUIZ A ANSWER KEY**

1. B	6. C	11. C	16. B	21. C
2. C	7. B	12. A	17. C	22. A
3. C	8. C	13. B	18. A	23. A
4. B	9. B	14. C	19. A	24. B
5. C	10. B	15. B	20. A	25. B

**QUIZ B ANSWER KEY**

1. rhinitis	6. hemorrhage	11. E	16. F	21. A
2. arthroectomy	7. sign	12. C	17. F	22. C
3. hypotension	8. gastroenteritis	13. D	18. T	23. B
4. triage	9. hepatomegaly	14. A	19. T	24. A
5. phalanges	10. neurotomy	15. B	20. F	25. A



## CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES FOR CHAPTER 1

The activities for each chapter are different; however, many of these activities can also be adapted for other chapters.

### MEDICAL WORD PART BINGO

- This very popular class activity is fun and helps students become familiar with the important concept of word parts.
- When students are first learning word parts, the caller should announce the word part and read the definition.
- Once students have mastered the most common word parts, you can use the advanced version in which a player must be able to define the word parts before being declared a winner. Another option is to allow students to use Appendix A of the textbook to look up the definitions.
- You might want to give students copies of the word part list in advance. By practicing for the game, they will master 50 word parts!
- Because of the random nature of play, each game is different, and the same supplies can be used to repeat the game at almost any time throughout the course.

### ADVANCE PREPARATION

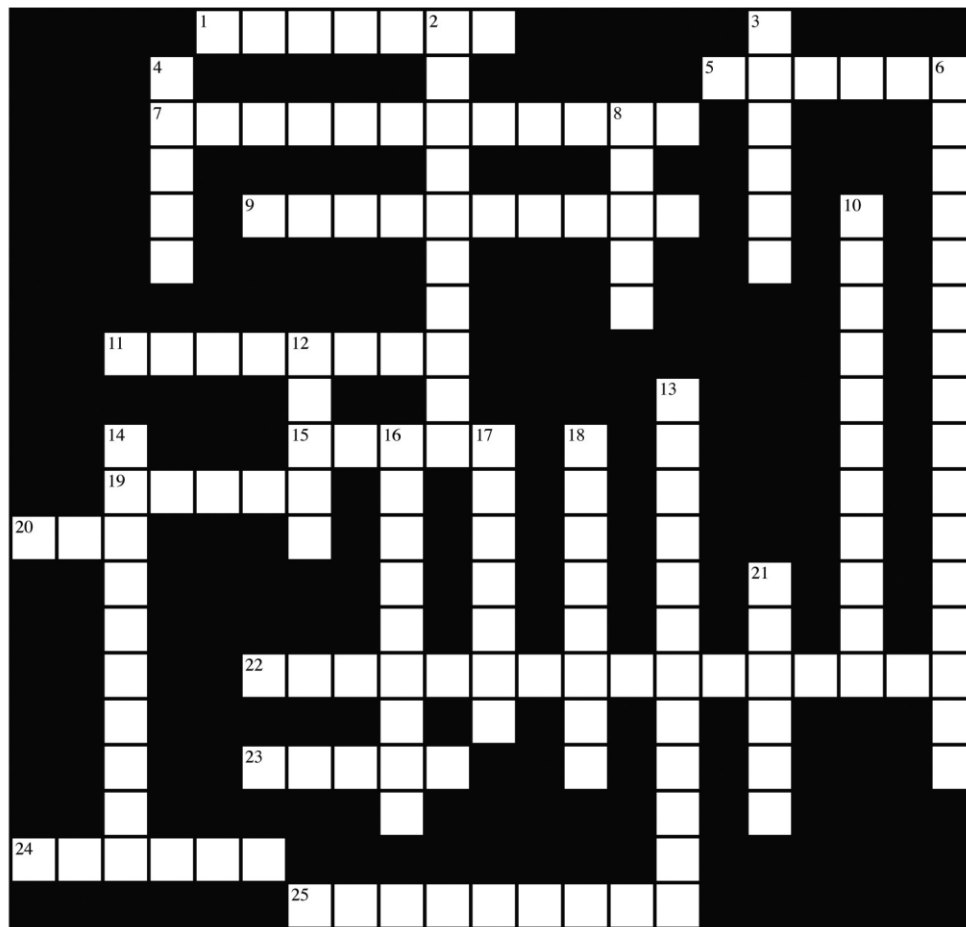
- **Caller's list.** The caller's list included here contains 50 commonly used medical word parts and space to check off the terms as they are called. Print a copy of this list for use in each game (see Figure 1.1, located at the end of this chapter's Teaching Tools).
- **Bingo cards.** Included here are 10 "Medical Word Part Bingo" cards ready to be printed for use (see Figures 1.2 through 1.11, located at the end of this chapter's Teaching Tools). This variety of cards is essential for an interesting game. Make enough copies so you have at least one card per student.
- **Markers.** With photocopied cards, markers are not required. Just have students pencil an "X" through the word part when it is called. If you want to use markers, consider small squares of colored paper, bingo chips from commercially available games, buttons, or even small candies that the students get to eat at the end of class!
- **Prizes.** Some teachers like to award small prizes to the winners. Students can still have fun without them, so this is optional.

### THE ACTIVITY

- Provide each student with a bingo card.
- The caller calls out word parts randomly from the list. The caller checks off each word part as it is called.
- If the student's card has the word part that is called, he or she marks that space.
- The first player to get a row across, up and down, or diagonally calls out "Bingo" and may be the winner. Some students will have similar cards, and this adds to the excitement of the game.
- **For advanced play:** To be declared the winner, the player must be able to define each word part correctly. If an incorrect definition is given, the player is disqualified for that game and play continues until there is a winner.



## CHAPTER 1 CROSSWORD PUZZLE



## ACROSS

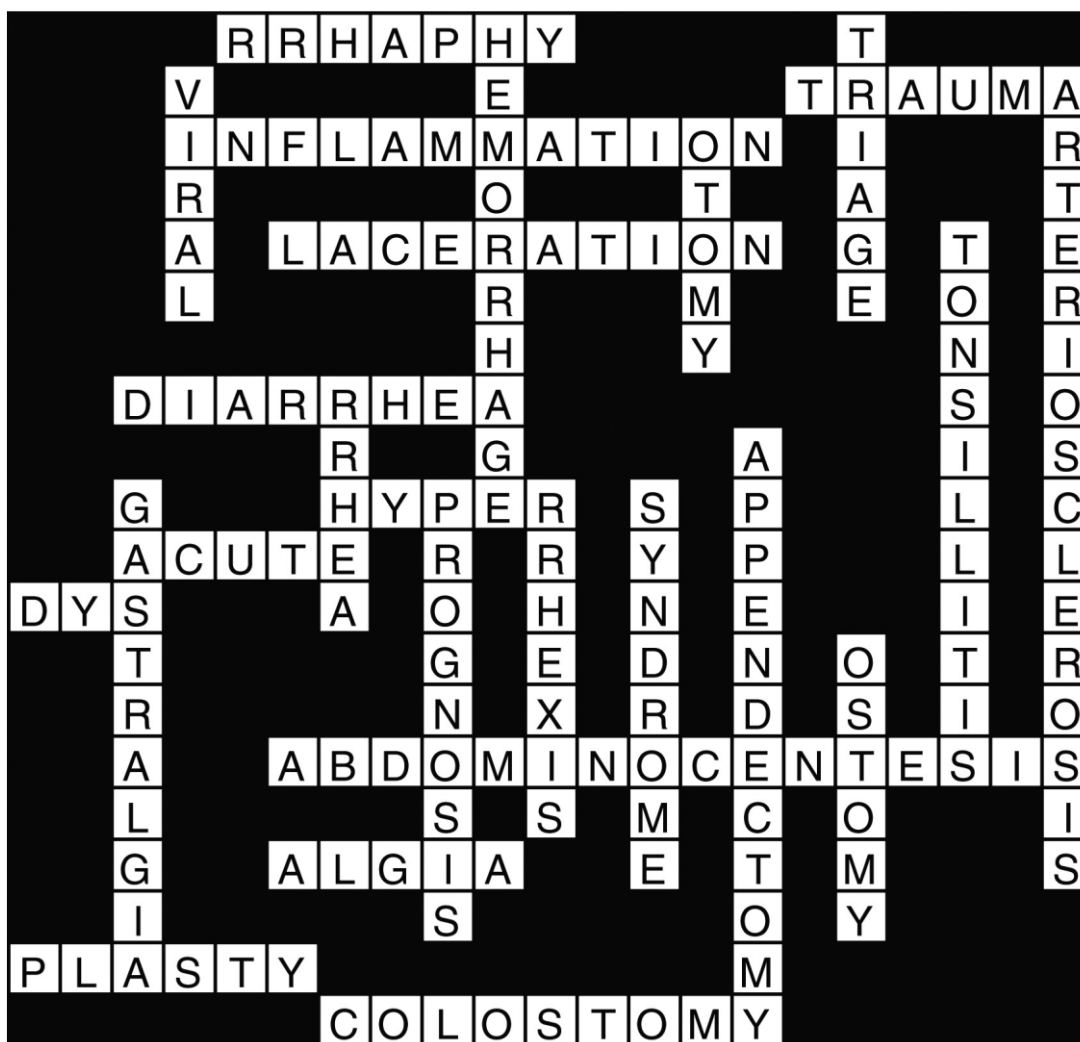
1. Suffix meaning to suture
5. Wound or injury
7. A localized response to injury or destruction of tissues
9. Torn, ragged wound
11. The flow of loose or watery stools
15. Prefix meaning excessive or increased
19. Rapid onset of disease and a relatively short duration
20. Prefix meaning bad, difficult, or painful
22. A surgical puncture into the abdomen to remove fluid
23. Suffix meaning pain and suffering
24. Suffix meaning surgical repair
25. Surgical creation of an artificial excretory opening between the colon and the body surface

## DOWN

2. The loss of a large amount of blood in a short time
3. Medical screening to determine the priority of treatment
4. Pertaining to a virus
6. Abnormal hardening of the walls of an artery or arteries
8. Suffix meaning cutting or a surgical incision
10. Inflammation of the tonsils
12. Suffix meaning flow or discharge
13. Surgical removal of the appendix
14. Pain in the stomach
16. Prediction of probable course and outcome of a disorder
17. Suffix meaning rupture
18. A set of signs and symptoms that occur together
21. Suffix meaning surgical creation of an artificial opening to the body surface



## CHAPTER 1 CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWER KEY





**CHAPTER 1 WORD SEARCH PUZZLE**

R V T O N E O H Y P O T E N S I O N S  
 E I N F L A M M A T I O N G P P E T T  
 T R S G S B T S A I L N H U H S Y N R  
 S A H S O D A E R G A S T R A L G I A  
 A L S T A O E O E T C I A S L A N P U  
 E A I O N M A T M Y E L O P A T H Y M  
 L T O R E I S L I R R L G G N H G D A  
 O O R O U N U I S V A I I H G T A E R  
 Y I D N R O P D S A T T N E E T P R I  
 O N T C O C I L I N I I D M S M O M L  
 S T A F R E N O O G O S I O S P M A A  
 Y O I I R N A L N I N O A R I L O T E  
 N L O S H T T L A O U N I R R I M O P  
 D Y I S A E I B T G O S O H R Y I L O  
 R T Y U P S O O A R M A L A I S E O N  
 O T O R H I N O L A R Y N G O L O G Y  
 M N M E Y S N S M P H E D E M A E I M  
 E R G I M S O S S H A R H L O S O S O  
 N C O L O S T O M Y I T A S N A I T O

**CLUES:**

1. The surgical puncture of the abdominal cavity to remove fluid.
2. The radiographic study of blood vessels after the injection of a contrast medium.
3. The surgical creation of an artificial excretory opening.
4. A physician who specializes in disorders of the skin.
5. Swelling caused by an abnormal accumulation of fluid.
6. A disease, structure, operation, or procedure named for the person who discovered it first.
7. A groove or crack-like sore of the skin.
8. Pain in the stomach.
9. Loss of a large amount of blood in a short time.
10. Lower than normal blood pressure.
11. A localized response to an injury or to the destruction of tissues.
12. A torn or jagged wound or an accidental cut wound.
13. A feeling of general discomfort or uneasiness.
14. Any pathologic change or disease in the spinal cord.
15. Pertaining to birth.
16. Suturing together the ends of a severed nerve.
17. The study of the ears, nose, and throat.
18. The bones of the fingers and toes.
19. The disappearance of the symptoms of a disease without having achieved a cure.
20. The act of rotating the arm so that the palm of the hand is forward or upward.
21. A set of the signs and symptoms that occur together as part of a specific disease process.
22. An inflammation of the tonsils.
23. Wound or injury.
24. Pertaining to a virus.




## CHAPTER 1 WORD SEARCH PUZZLE ANSWER KEY

R	V	T	O	N	E	O	H	Y	P	O	T	E	N	S	I	O	N	S
E	I	N	F	L	A	M	M	A	T	I	O	N	G	P	P	E	T	T
T	R	S	G	S	B	T	S	A	I	L	N	H	U	H	S	Y	N	R
S	A	H	S	O	D	A	E	R	G	A	S	T	R	A	L	G	I	A
A	L	S	T	A	O	E	O	E	T	C	I	A	S	L	A	N	P	U
E	A	I	O	N	M	A	T	M	Y	E	L	O	P	A	T	H	Y	M
L	T	O	R	E	I	S	L	I	R	R	L	G	G	N	H	G	D	A
O	O	R	O	U	N	U	I	S	V	A	I	I	H	G	T	A	E	R
Y	I	D	N	R	O	P	D	S	A	T	T	N	E	E	T	P	R	I
O	N	T	C	O	C	I	L	I	N	I	I	D	M	S	M	O	M	L
S	T	A	F	R	E	N	O	O	G	O	S	I	O	S	P	M	A	A
Y	O	I	I	R	N	A	L	N	I	N	O	A	R	I	L	O	T	E
N	L	O	S	H	T	T	L	A	O	U	N	I	R	R	I	M	O	P
D	Y	I	S	A	E	I	B	T	G	O	S	O	H	R	Y	I	L	O
R	T	Y	U	P	S	O	O	A	R	M	A	L	A	I	S	E	O	N
O	T	O	R	H	I	N	O	L	A	R	Y	N	G	O	L	O	G	Y
M	N	M	E	Y	S	N	S	M	P	H	E	D	E	M	A	E	I	M
E	R	G	I	M	S	O	S	S	H	A	R	H	L	O	S	O	S	O
N	C	O	L	O	S	T	O	M	Y	I	T	A	S	N	A	I	T	O

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ABDOMINOCENTESIS | 13. MALAISE             |
| 2. ANGIOGRAPHY      | 14. MYELOPATHY          |
| 3. COLOSTOMY        | 15. NATAL               |
| 4. DERMATOLOGIST    | 16. NEURORRHAPHY        |
| 5. EDEMA            | 17. OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY |
| 6. EPONYM           | 18. PHALANGES           |
| 7. FISSURE          | 19. REMISSION           |
| 8. GASTRALGIA       | 20. SUPINATION          |
| 9. HEMORRHAGE       | 21. SYNDROME            |
| 10. HYPOTENSION     | 22. TONSILLITIS         |
| 11. INFLAMMATION    | 23. TRAUMA              |
| 12. LACERATION      | 24. VIRAL               |



## MEDICAL MYSTERY FOR CHAPTER 1



HARBOR HILLS ORTHOPEDICS	
Name:	John H.
Age:	29
Height:	6' 2"
Weight:	226 pounds
Symptoms:	back pain radiating to left thigh, difficulty walking

### HIS STORY

John finally got a job with a construction company. The pay was good, but the work involved a lot of heavy lifting. Three months into his job, John started to have some back pain. When he got home, he always had to lie down for some time to relieve the ache. One day, he was lifting some heavy metal pipes and suddenly collapsed from the pain. The pain was excruciating, and he noticed that it was going down the back of his left leg. The company nurse gave him two ibuprofen and told him to rest on the cot in the office trailer. After lying flat for 2 hours, he finally could sit up for a little while. His wife was called to pick him up, and he took the entire week off to recover. When he returned back to work, he was given lighter duties. Still, after a period of 3 months, he began to feel tingling in his left leg every time he bent over. One day, while lifting a box, he fell and developed the same severe back pain. This time, he decided to go see the physician's assistant (PA) at his HMO.

### THE EVALUATION

The PA asked John his health history and found it to be unremarkable. The examination did not reveal anything significant. The PA found that the pain in John's leg was aggravated whenever he lifted or stretched his legs. Since x-rays of his back did not show any fractures, the PA prescribed pain medication and told him not to work too hard. John continued to have back pain and some days could not go to work. He tried applying pain-relieving creams to his back and even tried acupuncture—all to no avail.

### THE DIAGNOSIS

John finally requested a referral to our back clinic, and after our first meeting, I ordered an MRI. He was too young for spinal stenosis, and there was no evidence of spondylolisthesis. In my opinion, the pain he was experiencing could be caused by a herniated intervertebral disk or a strained muscle. But the fact that the pain from his back radiated down the back of his leg made me suspect that John had a pinched nerve. An MRI is excellent at identifying this type of neuropathic pain, and my hunch turned out to be correct.

### THE TREATMENT

I advised John to wear a back brace for a few weeks, prescribed a stronger pain medication, and suggested that he avoid heavy lifting. Once the pain has subsided, I wanted John to enroll in a short-term course of physical therapy. Hopefully these measures will help him avoid surgery. This is usually the last option for back pain as the results are often not very good.



**CASE CLOSED**

John followed my treatment instructions, and after 6 months, he was able to perform his lighter job duties regularly. I ordered a repeat MRI of his back, which revealed only a mild compression of the nerve. John reported that even though the pain was still present, it was much more tolerable. John is continuing in physical therapy, and he will follow up with his PA.

**Discussion Questions**

1. Use your knowledge of word parts to determine where an intervertebral disk is located.
2. Many medical abbreviations can mean more than one thing. *PA* means physician's assistant in this story. What is another term that *PA* is an abbreviation for?
3. John has neuropathic pain. Use word parts to determine what this means.
4. Although the diagnosis of a pinched nerve was correct, the doctor considered several other possibilities. What is the plural of *diagnosis*?



## SOAP NOTE FOR CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION: WHAT IS A SOAP NOTE?

A SOAP note is a concise way of organizing information on a patient's situation for verbal or written report between health care providers. *SOAP* is an acronym that stands for **S**ubjective, **O**bjective, **A**ssessment, **P**lan. A SOAP note should include information relevant to the patient's current situation, as well as his or her medical history.

Children's Hospital Outpatient Clinic      Dr. Alpert      2/13/13  
 Patient name: Jenny Bleaker  
 Age: 16  
 Occupation: high school student

### SUBJECTIVE

- generalized weakness, chills, poor appetite
- denies nausea

### OBJECTIVE

- 16-year-old female
- productive cough, runny nose for 2 days
- vital signs: blood pressure 118/68 (normal), pulse 78 and regular (normal), temperature 38.5°C (101.4°F) (fever)
- positive flu swab
- denies vomiting, diarrhea

### ASSESSMENT

- influenza (flu)

### PLAN

- Tylenol for fever, encourage rest and fluids, return if not better in 2 weeks

## Questions

1. Define *symptom*, and give an example. Is a symptom subjective or objective?
2. Define *diarrhea*, and provide the word parts.
3. Does this patient have an acute or chronic condition? Give a definition for your choice.



## CASE STUDY FOR CHAPTER 1

## ADMISSION HISTORY AND PHYSICAL

**Patient Name:** Jonathan Jones**MR#:** 44579**Attending Physician:** Ajay Shah, M.D.**DOB:** 12/24/85**Chief Complaint:** 27 yo [*year old*] male presents with 2 days of worsening right lower quadrant belly pain, nausea, and vomiting.**History of Present Illness (HPI)** 2 days prior to admission, the patient began complaining of diffuse belly pain that initially felt like indigestion. Over the course of the day, this pain grew progressively worse, localizing in the right lower quadrant. This pain became constant and dull, and radiated to the back. The evening prior to admission the patient was awakened by pain and nausea. He drank some Alka-Seltzer and attempted to return to sleep, after which he shortly began vomiting nonbloody or bilious emesis. Shortly thereafter, the patient decided to come to the ED [*Emergency Department*].

The patient indicates he did have a fever, but did not take his temperature. He denies chills, testicular pain, blood in the stool, or recent weight change. The patient's last bowel movement was yesterday, with some small amounts of mucus, but otherwise normal. He notes a history of irritable bowel syndrome. However, he states that this pain is different than the pain he has had in the past.

**Past Medical History (PMH):** Irritable bowel syndrome, last exacerbation 6 months ago. The rest of the past medical history is unremarkable.**Past Surgical History (PSH):** Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy in early childhood. Umbilical hernia repair at age 4.**Medications:** None.**Allergies:** NKDA.**Social History:** The patient is employed as a computer programmer. He is married and has no children. He has a 10-year pack-history [*in this case, 5 years, two packs a day*] of smoking. He drinks alcohol rarely.**Family History:** Both parents are alive and well. One sister has a history of GERD.**Review of Systems:** 12-point review of systems was performed and was negative except for those items noted in the HPI above.

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

**General:** The patient is an alert and oriented male appearing his stated age. He appears to be in moderate distress. Vital signs: blood pressure 132/78. Pulse 68 and regular. Temperature 38.56°C (101.4°F).**HEENT:** Normocephalic, atraumatic. Pupils were equal, round, reactive to light. Ears clear. Throat normal.**Neck:** The neck is supple with no carotid bruits.**Lungs:** The lungs are clear to auscultation and percussion.**Heart:** RRR, no m/g/r.**Abdomen:** Nondistended. Bowel sounds are normal. There is rebound tenderness on the left side, with discomfort and guarding upon palpation in the right lower quadrant, and positive psoas sign [*pain on extension of right thigh with patient lying on left side*].**Extremities:** No clubbing, cyanosis, or edema, distal extremities warm and well perfused.**Laboratory Data:** Hemoglobin 14.6, hematocrit 43.6, WBC 13,000, sodium 138, potassium 3.8, chloride 105, CO<sub>2</sub> 24, BUN 10, creatinine 0.9, glucose 102. Urinalysis was negative.



**Diagnostic Studies:** Flat plate and upright films of the abdomen revealed a diffuse small bowel distension with no evidence of free air in the abdomen. CT of the abdomen indicated a thickened cecal wall and dilated appendix.

**Assessment/Impression:** 27 yo male with PMH significant for irritable bowel syndrome presents with clinical signs of acute onset appendicitis.

**Plan:** The patient will be admitted, kept NPO, and a laparoscopic appendectomy will be performed in the morning.

*Rogers, M.D.*

*Admission H and P performed and dictated by Dr. Ajay Shah for Dr. Rogers.*

## Discussion Questions

1. Why is it important that the admitting doctor record information about the patient's heart, lungs, and other body systems when the pain is in the patient's abdomen?
2. How would you find out what the abbreviation *HEENT* means? What are some of the other abbreviations used in this case study, and what do they mean?
3. Using what you've learned about word parts, describe the types of surgeries listed in the patient's past surgical history.
4. The extremities are described as "No clubbing, cyanosis, or edema." Edema is explained in this chapter. Look up what the other two terms mean.



## MEDICAL MYSTERY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS ANSWER KEY

1. **Intervertebral disks** separate and cushion the vertebrae from each other. *Inter-* means between, *vertebr/o* means vertebra and *-al* mean pertaining to.
2. **PA** is also the abbreviation for *pathology*.
3. *Neur/o* means nerve, *path/o* means suffering, and *-ic* means pertaining to. In other words, the pain he is experiencing is related to a problem with a nerve.
4. The plural of *diagnosis* is **diagnoses**.

## SOAP NOTE ANSWER KEY

1. A **symptom** is subjective evidence of a disease, such as pain or a headache.
2. **Diarrhea** is the frequent flow of loose or watery stools (*dia-* means through, and *-rrhea* means flow or discharge).
3. Acute. An **acute** condition has a rapid onset, a severe course, and a relatively short duration.

## CASE STUDY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS ANSWER KEY

1. An Admission H & P [*history and physical exam*] starts with a medical history to provide the chronology of a patient's care, including procedures and examinations performed by various health care providers during the life of the patient. The complete physical exam then helps provide a baseline of the patient's current physical condition.

2. There is a wide variety of shorthand and abbreviations used in the medical setting. This means a health professional needs to learn how to quickly find information and to determine which definition is correct. The backs of medical texts and dictionaries often have glossaries of abbreviations. Quick reference guides and PDA's can also be useful. Sometimes a Google search is the fastest way to find the answer.

Some abbreviations in this case study:

**HEENT:** head, eyes, ears, nose, throat.

**NKDA:** no known drug allergies.

**RRR, no m/g/r:** regular rate and rhythm, no murmurs/grunts/rubs heard.

3. **Tonsillectomy:** removal of the tonsils.

**Adenoidectomy:** removal of adenoids (lymph tissue near tonsils in the back of the throat).

**Laparoscopic appendectomy:** removal of the appendix through the use of a laparoscope and three or four small incisions placed in the abdomen, rather than by one large incision through the abdominal wall.

4. **Clubbing** is abnormal curving of the nails that is often accompanied by enlargement of the fingertips.

**Cyanosis** is a bluish discoloration of the skin caused by a lack of adequate oxygen.

**Edema** describes swelling caused by excess fluid in the body tissues.



**Figure 1.1** Medical Word Part Bingo Caller's List

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-AL</b> = pertaining to                 | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>MYC/O</b> = fungus                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-ALGIA</b> = pain and suffering         | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>MYEL/O</b> = spinal cord or bone marrow     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>APPENDIC/O</b> = appendix               | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>MY/O</b> = muscle                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ARTERI/O</b> = artery                   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-NECROSIS</b> = the death of tissue         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ARTHRO</b> = joint                      | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NEURO</b> = nerve                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ATHER/O</b> = plaque or fatty substance | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-OLOGIST</b> = specialist                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>CYAN/O</b> = blue                       | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-OLOGY</b> = study of                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>COL/O</b> = colon                       | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-OSIS</b> = a disease or abnormal condition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-DYNIA</b> = pain                       | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>OT/O</b> = ear                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>DYS-</b> = difficult, painful, or bad   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-OTOMY</b> = a surgical incision            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-ECTOMY</b> = surgical removal          | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-PATHY</b> = disease                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ENTER/O</b> = small intestine           | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>PERI-</b> = surrounding                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ERYTHR/O</b> = red                      | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-PLASTY</b> = surgical repair               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>GASTRO</b> = stomach                    | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>POLI/O</b> = gray                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-GRAPHY</b> = recording a picture       | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>PY/O</b> = pus                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>HEM/O</b> = relating to blood           | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>RHIN/O</b> = nose                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>HYPER-</b> = over, above, or increased  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-RRHAGE</b> = abnormal or excessive flow    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>HYP0-</b> = below, under, or decreased  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-RRHAPHY</b> = to suture or stitch          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-IC</b> = pertaining to                 | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-RRHEA</b> = flow or discharge              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-ITIS</b> = inflammation                | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-RRHEXIS</b> = rupture                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>LARYNG/O</b> = larynx                   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-SCLEROSIS</b> = abnormal hardening         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>LEUK/O</b> = white                      | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-SCOPY</b> = visual examination             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-MALACIA</b> = abnormal softening       | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-STENOSIS</b> = abnormal narrowing          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-MEGALY</b> = large or enlargement      | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>SUB-</b> = under, less, or below            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>MELAN/O</b> = black                     | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>SUPRA-</b> = above, excessive, or beyond    |



**FIGURE 1.2** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (1)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
DYS-	-AL	-ECTOMY	-OSIS	-PLASTY
-ITIS	ARTHR/O	HYPER-	-OTOMY	-RRHEA
MELAN/O	-ALGIA	<b>FREE</b>	PERI-	-STENOSIS
GASTR/O	SUB-	-MALACIA	-RRHEXIS	MYEL/O
-RRHAPHY	CYAN/O	-OLOGIST	-MEGALY	COL/O



**FIGURE 1.3** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (2)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
HEM/O	-PATHY	OT/O	ARTERI/O	-SCOPY
-DYNIA	PY/O	NEUR/O	-IC	ENTER/O
DYS-	-OLOGY	<b>FREE</b>	SUPRA-	-GRAPHY
HYPO-	POLI/O	MYC/O	ATHER/O	-OSIS
RHIN/O	ERYTHR/O	-AL	PERI-	-ALGIA



**FIGURE 1.4** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (3)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
LEUK/O	-OTOMY	-DYNIA	GASTR/O	-ITIS
-STENOSIS	-MEGALY	CYAN/O	PY/O	SUB-
HYPER-	-NECROSIS	<b>FREE</b>	OT/O	-MALACIA
LARYNG/O	ATHER/O	-ALGIA	-PLASTY	NEUR/O
-RRHAGE	-SCLEROSIS	COL/O	-ECTOMY	-PATHY



**FIGURE 1.5** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (4)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
MELAN/O	-RRHEA	ENTER/O	POLI/O	-GRAPHY
-OLOGY	MY/O	APPENDIC/O	-IC	MYEL/O
-SCOPY	HYPER-	<b>FREE</b>	-PATHY	LEUK/O
RHIN/O	DYS-	MYC/O	HYPO-	SUPRA-
HEM/O	-RRHAPHY	-OLOGIST	-ITIS	LARYNG/O



**FIGURE 1.6** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (5)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
-NECROSIS	PY/O	SUB-	-IC	LARYNG/O
-DYNIA	COL/O	ENTER/O	OT/O	-SCLEROSIS
-OSIS	GASTR/O	<b>FREE</b>	-RRHAPHY	MYC/O
MYEL/O	-ITIS	ARTHR/O	-MALACIA	-OLOGY
-SCOPY	CYAN/O	HEM/O	-MEGALY	PERI-



**FIGURE 1.7** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (6)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
-RRHEXIS	MELAN/O	NEUR/O	DYS-	-AL
-ALGIA	-OLOGIST	-GRAPHY	HYPER-	-RRHEA
RHIN/O	ATHER/O	<b>FREE</b>	-PLASTY	MY/O
-OTOMY	ERYTHR/O	SUPRA-	-PATHY	OT/O
CARDI/O	GASTR/O	-IC	POLI/O	-RRHAGE



**FIGURE 1.8** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (7)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
-AL	LEUK/O	APPENDIC/O	-ITIS	-STENOSIS
LARYNG/O	ARTERI/O	-MALACIA	-OLOGY	-ALGIA
NEUR/O	-DYNIA	<b>FREE</b>	-PLASTY	-ECTOMY
ERYTHR/O	MYC/O	-OTOMY	PERI-	-MEGALY
-RRHEA	HEM/O	-SCLEROSIS	DYS-	HYPO-



**FIGURE 1.9** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (8)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
-ALGIA	PY/O	MELAN/O	COL/O	HYPO-
GASTR/O	-AL	RHIN/O	ARTHRO	-RRHEXIS
-NECROSIS	POLI/O	<b>FREE</b>	MY/O	-PATHY
-GRAPHY	ENTER/O	-OLOGIST	LEUK/O	-IC
MYEL/O	-SCOPY	-RRHAGE	OT/O	-RRHEA



**FIGURE 1.10** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (9)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
-OLOGY	LEUK/O	COL/O	-RRHAPHY	-STENOSIS
ARTERI/O	PERI-	-NECROSIS	-ITIS	LARYNG/O
-PLASTY	-IC	<b>FREE</b>	MYC/O	APPENDIC/O
-OSIS	-DYNIA	CYAN/O	-RRHEXIS	-ECTOMY
SUPRA-	HYPER-	MELAN/O	HEM/O	ATHER/O



**FIGURE 1.11** Medical Word Part Bingo Card (10)

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
-ALGIA	CYAN/O	-OLOGY	GASTR/O	RHIN/O
-MEGALY	-SCLEROSIS	ERYTHR/O	ARTERI/O	HYPO-
SUB-	DYS-	<b>FREE</b>	-MALACIA	-RRHEA
OT/O	-PLASTY	ENTER/O	-IC	-NECROSIS
COL/O	MY/O	-ITIS	LEUK/O	-ECTOMY



## CHAPTER 1

- 1.1. -osis
- 1.2. hypo-
- 1.3. hyper-
- 1.4. -algia
- 1.5. -ectomy
- 1.6. -rrhage
- 1.7. -rrhea
- 1.8. -rrhexis
- 1.9. -plasty
- 1.10. -rrhaphy
- 1.11. -sclerosis
- 1.12. -otomy
- 1.13. dys-
- 1.14. -ostomy
- 1.15. -itis
- 1.16. infection
- 1.17. acronym
- 1.18. interstitial
- 1.19. edema
- 1.20. eponym



- 1.21. angiography (angi/o, -graphy)
- 1.22. hepatomegaly (hepat/o, megaly)
- 1.23. gastralgia (gastr, -algia)
- 1.24. hemorrhage (hem/o, -rrhage)
- 1.25. pathology (path, -ology)
- 1.26. neonatology (neo-, nat, -ology)
- 1.27. gastritis (gastr, -itis)
- 1.28. gastroenteritis (gastr/o, enter, -itis)
- 1.29. natal (nat, -al)
- 1.30. gastrosis (gastr, -osis)
- 1.31. fistula
- 1.32. fissure
- 1.33. diagnosis
- 1.34. malaise
- 1.35. prognosis
- 1.36. append, -ectomy
- 1.37. arthr, -algia
- 1.38. col, -ostomy
- 1.39. ot/o, rhin/o, laryng, -ology
- 1.40. dermat, -ologist
- 1.41. inflammation



- 1.42. symptom
- 1.43. triage
- 1.44. laceration
- 1.45. syndrome
- 1.46. supination
- 1.47. lesion
- 1.48. palpation
- 1.49. hypertension
- 1.50. myelopathy
- 1.51. mycosis (myc, -osis)
- 1.52. myopathy (my/o, -pathy)
- 1.53. pyrosis (pyr, -osis)
- 1.54. neurorrhaphy (neur/o, -rrhaphy)
- 1.55. poliomyelitis (poli/o, myel, -itis)
- 1.56. endarterial (end-, arteri, -al)
- 1.57. myorrhhexis (my/o, -rrhexis)
- 1.58. arteriosclerosis (arteri/o, -sclerosis)
- 1.59. tonsillitis (tonsill, -itis)
- 1.60. supracostal
- 1.61. sign
- 1.62. viral



- 1.63. palpitation
- 1.64. acute
- 1.65. trauma
- 1.66. abdomin/o, -centesis
- 1.67. dia-, -rrhea
- 1.68. erythr/o, -cyte
- 1.69. cyan/o, -osis
- 1.70. py/o , -derma
- 1.71. suppuration
- 1.72. hypotension
- 1.73. intramuscular
- 1.74. phalanges
- 1.75. remission







## CHAPTER 1

### **Matching Word Parts 1**

1.1 dys-

1.2 hyper-

1.3 -megaly

1.4 -algia

1.5 -ectomy

### **Matching Word Parts 2**

1.6 -osis

1.7 -malacia

1.8 hypo-

1.9 -itis

1.10 -necrosis

### **Matching Word Parts 3**

1.11 -rrhage

1.12 -ostomy

1.13 -otomy

1.14 -plasty

1.15 -rrhaphy

### **Matching Word Parts 4**

1.16 -scopy

1.17 -rrhexis

1.18 -stenosis



1.19 -sclerosis

1.20 -rrhea

**Definitions**

1.21 myelopathy

1.22 hypertension

1.23 natal

1.24 symptom

1.25 disease

**Matching Terms and Definitions 1**

1.26 leukocyte

1.27 prognosis

1.28 edema

1.29 acute

1.30 supination

**Matching Terms and Definitions 2**

1.31 palpation

1.32 exudate

1.33 lesion

1.34 palpitation

1.35 laceration

**Which Word?**

1.36 gastritis

1.37 suppuration



1.38 trauma

1.39 viral

1.40 appendectomy

### **Spelling Counts**

1.41 eponym

1.42 inflammation

1.43 fissure

1.44 neurorrhaphy

1.45 tonsillitis

### **Matching Terms**

1.46 gastrosis

1.47 syndrome

1.48 myorrhesis

1.49 gastralgia

1.50 pyoderma

### **Term Selection**

1.51 arteriosclerosis

1.52 sign

1.53 gastroenteritis

1.54 arthralgia

1.55 dermatologist

### **Sentence Completion**

1.56 hypotension



1.57 angiography

1.58 supracostal

1.59 differential

1.60 fistula

**True/False**

1.61 True

1.62 False

1.63 True

1.64 False

1.65 True

**Word Surgery**

1.66 ot/o, rhin/o, laryng, -ology

1.67 myc, -osis

1.68 poli/o, myel, -itis

1.69 neo-, nat, -ology

1.70 end-, arteri, -al

**Clinical Conditions**

1.71 intramuscular

1.72 abdominocentesis

1.73 acronym

1.74 phalanges

1.75 triage

1.76 diagnosis



1.77 pathology

1.78 remission

1.79 pyrosis

1.80 diarrhea

**Which Is the Correct Medical Term?**

1.81 neuroplasty

1.82 hemorrhage

1.83 arterionecrosis

1.84 interstitial

1.85 hepatomegaly

**Challenge Word Building**

1.86 cardiologist

1.87 rhinorrhea

1.88 arthritis

1.89 neonatologist

1.90 neurotomy

1.91 carditis

1.92 rhinalgia

1.93 neuralgia

1.94 cardiotomy

1.95 rhinitis

**Labeling Exercises**

1.96. myel/o



1.97 my/o

1.98 myel/o

1.99 neur/o

1.100 arthr/o