Chapter 02: Suffixes and Combining Forms Made Easy
Leonard: Quick & Easy Medical Terminology, 9th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Suture of a blood vessel is called:
   a. angiectomy.
   b. angioplasty.
   c. angiorrhaphy.
   d. angiotomy.

   ANS: C  REF: p. 29  TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

2. Surgical puncture of the thin membrane that surrounds the fetus is called:
   a. adenectomy.
   b. amniocentesis.
   c. angiorrhaxis.
   d. glycolysis.

   ANS: B  REF: p. 29  TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

3. Pain along the course of a nerve is called:
   a. neuralgia.
   b. neurocele.
   c. neuroplasty.
   d. neurosis.

   ANS: A  REF: p. 36  TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

4. Protrusion of all or part of an organ through the wall of a cavity that contains it is called:
   a. a hernia.
   b. dilatation.
   c. edema.
   d. emesis.

   ANS: A  REF: p. 36  TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

5. A term that means stretching of a structure is:
   a. dilatation.
   b. ptosis.
   c. prolapse.
   d. spasm.

   ANS: A  REF: p. 36  TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

6. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues that results in swelling is called:
   a. dilatation.
   b. edema.
   c. emesis.
   d. ptosis.

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7. Excessive preoccupation with fire is termed:
   a. hydrophobia.
   b. kleptomania.
   c. paranoia.
   d. pyromania.
   ANS: D

8. Carcinoma is:
   a. an abnormal fear of something.
   b. another term for cancer.
   c. any disease of a body structure.
   d. excessive preoccupation with illness.
   ANS: B

9. Prolapse means:
   a. cramping.
   b. discharge.
   c. sagging.
   d. rupture.
   ANS: C

10. A word that is also a suffix that means stopping or controlling is:
    a. edema.
    b. mania.
    c. ptosis.
    d. stasis.
    ANS: D

11. Surgical repair of the eye is:
    a. ophthalmalgia.
    b. ophthalmological.
    c. ophthalmoplasty.
    d. ophthalmorrhagia.
    ANS: C

12. A surgical procedure to increase the size of the breasts is:
    a. augmentation mammoplasty.
    b. mammography.
    c. mastitis.
    d. reduction mammoplasty.
    ANS: A

13. Partial or total excision of a nerve is called:
14. A surgical procedure in which the colon is sutured to the abdominal wall is:
   a. colonoscopy.
   b. colopexy.
   c. coloscopy.
   d. colostomy.
   ANS: B    REF: p. 32    TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

15. A term that means vomiting is:
   a. amnion.
   b. emesis.
   c. endocrine.
   d. forensic.
   ANS: B    REF: p. 36    TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

16. The branch of medicine concerned with the administration of drugs or agents that produce loss of feeling is:
   a. anesthesiologist.
   b. anesthesiology.
   c. immunologist.
   d. immunology.
   ANS: B    REF: p. 18    TOP: Specialists and Specialties

17. The physician who specializes in intestinal and gastric disorders is a:
   a. gastroenterologist.
   b. gastroenterology.
   c. gerontologist.
   d. gerontology.
   ANS: A    REF: p. 18    TOP: Specialists and Specialties

18. The medical specialty that is devoted to treating diseases of the female reproductive organs, including the breasts, is:
   a. gerontology.
   b. gynecology.
   c. pathology.
   d. urology.
   ANS: B    REF: p. 18    TOP: Specialists and Specialties

19. A term that means uniting a wound by stitches is:
   a. excision.
   b. incision.
   c. surgical puncture.
d. suture.

ANS: D    REF: p. 29    TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

20. A term that means the opposite of malignant is:
   a. benign.
   b. cancerous.
   c. obstetric.
   d. ptosis.

ANS: A    REF: p. 23    TOP: Medical Terms

21. Inflammation of the eye is called:
   a. ophthalmalgia.
   b. ophthalmitis.
   c. ophthalmopathy.
   d. ophthalmorrhhexis.

ANS: B    REF: p. 39    TOP: Medical Terms

22. Herniation of the brain through an opening in the skull is called:
   a. craniectomy.
   b. craniotomy.
   c. encephalocele.
   d. encephalopathy.

ANS: C    REF: p. 36    TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

23. The term cardiologist means:
   a. a heart specialist.
   b. any disease of the heart.
   c. inflammation of the heart muscle.
   d. study of the heart and its associated diseases.

ANS: A    REF: p. 20    TOP: Specialists and Specialties

24. Rupture of the eyeball is termed:
   a. ophthalmocentesis.
   b. ophthalmmorrhexis.
   c. otorrhexis.
   d. otorrhea.

ANS: B    REF: p. 39    TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

25. Cramping of the hand is:
   a. chirosis.
   b. cholestasis.
   c. chirospasm.
   d. colostomy.

ANS: C    REF: p. 31 | p. 40    TOP: Word Parts and Combining Forms

26. Which of the following terms means dilation of a blood or lymph vessel?
27. Any skin condition in which inflammation is not generally a symptom is termed:
   a. cutaneous.
   b. dermatitis.
   c. dermatopathy.
   d. dermatosis.
   ANS: D REF: p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

28. Controlling the flow of blood in a vein by means of compression is called:
   a. angiectasia.
   b. phlebostasis.
   c. vasoplasty.
   d. venosis.
   ANS: B REF: p. 40 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

29. *Calcipenia* means:
   a. abnormal fear of taking calcium.
   b. deficiency of calcium in the body.
   c. excessive preoccupation with taking calcium.
   d. loss of calcium owing to excessive vomiting.
   ANS: B REF: p. 37 TOP: Medical Terms

30. *Lithiasis* is:
   a. a condition in which a stone is present.
   b. a membrane or sac enclosing a stone.
   c. an unexpected symptom for a particular disease.
   d. the presence of disease.
   ANS: A REF: p. 40 TOP: Medical Terms

31. The medical specialty that studies the nature and cause of disease is:
   a. cardiology.
   b. dermatology.
   c. pathology.
   d. urology.
   ANS: C REF: p. 18 | p. 25 TOP: Specialists and Specialties

32. A term that means *pertaining to the ear* is:
   a. dermatologic.
   b. neural.
   c. ophthalmic.
   d. otic.
33. An enzyme that acts on lactose is:
   a. lactase.
   b. lactic.
   c. lactogen.
   d. lactone.
   ANS: A

34. An enzyme that breaks down fat is:
   a. adipose.
   b. amylase.
   c. lipase.
   d. lipid.
   ANS: C

35. Amylolysis is:
   a. an enzyme that breaks down fat.
   b. an enzyme that breaks down starch.
   c. digestion of starch.
   d. excessive preoccupation with fats in the diet.
   ANS: C

36. A drug or agent that is capable of producing a complete or total loss of feeling is called an:
   a. anesthesia.
   b. anesthetic.
   c. anesthetist.
   d. esthetic.
   ANS: B

37. A medical specialty that is particularly concerned with malignant tumors and their treatment is called:
   a. endocrinology.
   b. oncology.
   c. ophthalmologist.
   d. pathology.
   ANS: B

38. Which of the following terms refers to an enzyme that breaks down protein?
   a. Protease
   b. Proteinous
   c. Proteogenesis
   d. Proteolysis
   ANS: A

39. A term that means excessive vomiting is:
   a. edema.
b. hyperemesis.
c. hypoglycemia.
d. hysteria.

ANS: B  REF:  p. 36  TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

40. A method of sorting patients according to their need for care is called:
a. geriatrics.
b. hospitalist.
c. orthopedics.
d. triage.

ANS: D  REF:  p. 26  TOP: Medical Terms

41. A term that means *pertaining to the eye* is:
a. adenic.
b. ophthalmic.
c. otic.
d. vascular.

ANS: B  REF:  p. 22  TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

42. Formation of a new opening in the colon is called:
a. colitis.
b. colopexy.
c. coloscopy.
d. colostomy.

ANS: D  REF:  p. 32  TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

43. *Mastopexy* means:
a. enlarged breasts.
b. inflammation of the breast.
c. surgical fixation of the breast.
d. surgical removal of a breast.

ANS: C  REF:  p. 29  TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

44. Excision of a small piece of living tissue for microscopic examination is called:
a. biopsy.
b. emesis.
c. ptosis.
d. stasis.

ANS: A  REF:  p. 32  TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

45. Excision of a gland is called:
a. adenectomy.
b. appendectomy.
c. neurectomy.
d. tonsillectomy.

ANS: A  REF:  p. 32  TOP: Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions
46. **Neurolysis** is:
   a. loosening of adhesions surrounding a nerve.
   b. plastic surgery to repair a nerve.
   c. surgical puncture of a nerve.
   d. surgical removal of several nerves.

   ANS: A  REF:  p. 32  TOP:  Medical Terms

47. **Cutaneous** means pertaining to:
   a. a gland.
   b. fats.
   c. the heart.
   d. the skin.

   ANS: D  REF:  p. 31  TOP:  Word Roots and Combining Forms for Body Structures

48. Surgical repair of the ear is called:
   a. ophthalmpathy.
   b. ophthalmplasty.
   c. otopathy.
   d. otoplasty.

   ANS: D  REF:  p. 34  TOP:  Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

49. **Dermatoplasty** is:
   a. any disease of the skin.
   b. pertaining to the skin.
   c. skin grafting.
   d. the science that studies the skin.

   ANS: C  REF:  p. 34  TOP:  Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

50. An instrument for incising brain tissue is a(n):
   a. cerebrotomy.
   b. cerebrectomy.
   c. encephalotome.
   d. encephalocele.

   ANS: C  REF:  p. 35  TOP:  Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

51. A 28-year-old woman who is pregnant is likely to see which type of physician?
   a. Obstetric
   b. Obstetrician
   c. Gynecology
   d. Gynecologist

   ANS: B  REF:  p. 18 | p. 21  TOP:  Specialists and Specialties

52. A 22-year-old man who was involved in a motor vehicle accident sustained a spinal cord injury. Which type of physician would likely be involved in his care?
   a. Neurologist
b. Neurology

c. Spinologist

d. Spinology

ANS: A    REF:  p. 18    TOP:  Specialists and Specialties

53. A patient is being seen in the emergency department. The physician orders an x-ray of the patient’s arm. Which department specializes in x-rays?

a. Ophthalmology
b. Orthopedics
c. Pathology
d. Radiology

ANS: D    REF:  p. 18 | p. 23    TOP:  Specialists and Specialties

54. A physician who specializes in working with only newborns up to 28 days old is called a(n):

a. endocrinologist.
b. neonatologist.
c. pathologist.
d. pediatrician.

ANS: B    REF:  p. 18    TOP:  Specialists and Specialties

55. A physician who specializes in working with patients who are hospitalized is called a(n):

a. epidemiologist.
b. hospitalist.
c. intensivist.
d. internist.

ANS: B    REF:  p. 26    TOP:  Specialists and Specialties

56. The American Cancer Society recommends which test, a visual examination of the colon, once every 10 years beginning at age 50?

a. Colonoscopy
b. Colectomy
c. Colopexy
d. Colostomy

ANS: A    REF:  p. 31    TOP:  Medical Terms: Diagnostic Tests

57. A patient presents with complaints of muscle pain. The proper term for this is:

a. myalgia.
b. neuralgia.
c. ophthalmalgia.
d. otodynia.

ANS: A    REF:  p. 31
TOP:  Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

58. A 78-year-old man who had a blood vessel removed during surgery is likely to have which term documented in his chart?

a. Angiectomy
b. Angiogram
c. Angiotomy

d. Angioscopy

ANS: A  REF:  p. 29 | p. 31  TOP:  Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

59. During a physical examination, a physician can visualize the eardrum using a tool called an:
   a. ophthalmoplasty.
   b. ophthalmoscope.
   c. otoplasty.
   d. otoscope.

ANS: D  REF:  p. 34  TOP:  Medical Terms: Diagnostic Tests

60. A patient who chooses to have an augmentation mammoplasty is having a(n) _____ procedure.
   a. elective
   b. emergency
   c. essential
   d. mandatory

ANS: A  REF:  p. 25  TOP:  Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

61. A 23-year-old woman who undergoes a gynecologic exam has had which system examined?
   a. Digestive
   b. Muscular
   c. Reproductive
   d. Respiratory

ANS: C  REF:  p. 21  TOP:  Word Roots and Combining Forms

62. Robotic surgery is sometimes referred to as minimally:
   a. elective.
   b. extensive.
   c. intensive.
   d. invasive.

ANS: D  REF:  p. 25  TOP:  Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions

63. A 16-year-old woman confides in you that she has an excessive preoccupation that leads to stealing on impulse. Which term would you document to describe her statement?
   a. Hysteria
   b. Kleptomania
   c. Paranoia
   d. Pyromania

ANS: B  REF:  p. 37  TOP:  Prefixes and Suffixes

64. You are working with a 52-year-old man with a brain tumor. Which type of physician is consulted to remove the tumor?
   a. Neurologist
   b. Neurosurgeon
   c. Orthopedic surgeon
   d. Plastic surgeon

ANS: b  REF:  p. 25  TOP:  Medical Terms: Surgical Interventions
65. The history of your patient lists osteomalacia. You understand that your patient has:
   a. excessive calcium.
   b. deficiency of calcium.
   c. hardening of bones.
   d. softening of bones.

ANS: D  REF:  p. 37  TOP:  Prefixes and Suffixes

66. Which type of physician is most likely to perform an augmentation mammoplasty?
   a. Intensivist
   b. Internist
   c. Neurosurgeon
   d. Plastic surgeon

ANS: D  REF:  p. 29  TOP:  Specialists and Specialties

67. A patient who has a surgical procedure to create a new opening in the windpipe has had a:
   a. colostomy.
   b. colotomy.
   c. tracheostomy.
   d. tracheotomy.

ANS: C  REF:  p. 29 | p. 31  TOP:  Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

68. A 3-year-old boy complains of pain in his right ear. The proper term to document is:
   a. myalgia.
   b. neuralgia.
   c. otalgia.
   d. ophthalmalgia.

ANS: C  REF:  p. 36  TOP:  Prefixes and Suffixes

69. While completing a chart review, you note that your patient currently has inflammation of a vein. Which of the following terms best describes this condition?
   a. Appendicitis
   b. Dermatitis
   c. Mastitis
   d. Phlebitis

ANS: D  REF:  p. 40  TOP:  Word Roots and Combining Forms: Body Structures

70. A 27-year-old new mother who is breastfeeding has an infection which has led to inflammation of the breast. This can be referred to as:
   a. mammoplasty.
   b. mastectomy.
   c. mastitis.
   d. mastopexy.
1. An enzyme that breaks down starch is _________.
   ANS: amylase
   REF: p. 43 | p. 44 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

2. An examination of the eye is _________________.
   ANS: ophthalmoscopy
   REF: p. 34 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

3. An incision of the trachea is a(n) _____________.
   ANS: tracheotomy
   REF: p. 29 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

4. An inflammation of the appendix is called _____________.
   ANS: appendicitis
   REF: p. 37 | p. 39 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

5. Ear inflammation is termed _________.
   ANS: otitis
   REF: p. 37 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

6. Pertaining to a nerve is referred to as _____________.
   ANS: neural
   REF: p. 43 TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

7. Removal of the tonsils is a(n) _________________.
   ANS: tonsillectomy
   REF: p. 35 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

8. A skin specialist is a(n) _________________.
   ANS: dermatologist
   REF: p. 18 | p. 31 TOP: Specialists and Specialties
9. The surgical crushing of a stone is called ____________.

ANS: lithotripsy

REF: p. 29 | p. 30 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical

10. Surgical removal of a breast is termed ____________.

ANS: mastectomy

REF: p. 31 | p. 32 TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes: Surgical