

Name _____

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

- 1) Gross anatomy is also known as _____.
A) pathologic anatomy B) macroscopic anatomy
C) microscopic anatomy D) diagnostic anatomy
1) _____
- 2) An example of gross anatomy would be _____.
A) viewing an x-ray film B) determining the etiology of a disease
C) obtaining a mammogram D) using a microscope
2) _____
- 3) The study of physiology includes the study of _____.
A) functions B) disease C) structures D) genetics
3) _____
- 4) RBC is the abbreviation for _____.
A) red and blue circulation B) ruptured blood clot
C) red blood cells D) really bad cut
4) _____
- 5) The study of disease is known as _____.
A) microbiology B) pathology C) neurology D) cytology
5) _____
- 6) The three basic parts of a medical term include _____.
A) prefix, word root, and suffix B) base, word root, and stem
C) prefix, stem, and ending D) suffix, base, and meaning
6) _____
- 7) What system is known as the mathematical language of Anatomy and Physiology?
A) Metric system B) English system
C) Customary system D) Abbreviation system
7) _____
- 8) Which of the following is NOT a vital sign?
A) Temperature B) Respiratory rate
C) Heart rate D) Cough
8) _____
- 9) After the physician has assessed several signs and symptoms, he or she will be able to make an initial _____.
A) diagnosis B) cytology C) etiology D) prognosis
9) _____
- 10) The chemical operations occurring within the body that are necessary for conversion of nutrients are known collectively as _____.
A) pathology B) metabolism C) homeostasis D) syndrome
10) _____
- 11) The adjustments that maintain a stable environment within the body are known as _____.
A) pathology B) syndrome C) metabolism D) homeostasis
11) _____
- 12) The phase of metabolism in which the breaking down of nutrients occurs is known as _____.
A) metabolism B) catabolism C) cannibalism D) anabolism
12) _____

- 13) The body uses feedback loops to maintain homeostasis. The response that opposes an action is known as a(n) _____. 13) _____
 A) depressing feedback loop B) affirmative feedback loop
 C) negative feedback loop D) positive feedback loop
- 14) In which of the following situations is positive feedback necessary? 14) _____
 A) Blood pressure B) Bleeding C) Coughing D) Childbirth
- 15) The indicators that are essential for human life include all of the following EXCEPT _____. 15) _____
 A) heart rate B) temperature C) respiration rate D) coloring
- 16) Which is NOT a definition for disease? 16) _____
 A) A condition in which the body fails to function normally
 B) Anything that upsets normal structure or function
 C) Normal structure and function
 D) Not at ease
- 17) The term tachycardia means _____. 17) _____
 A) fast heart rate B) study of the heart rate
 C) slow heart rate D) rhythmic heart rate
- 18) Which is NOT a symptom of metabolic syndrome? 18) _____
 A) Low HDL level B) High blood pressure
 C) Vomiting and diarrhea D) High triglycerides
- 19) A sign that could be an indication of diabetes is breath that smells like _____. 19) _____
 A) fruit-flavored chewing gum B) sweat
 C) clay or starchy paste D) maple
- 20) The prefix *hyper* means _____. 20) _____
 A) above normal B) below normal C) small D) within
- 21) The suffix *oma* means _____. 21) _____
 A) enlargement of B) tumor
 C) cutting into D) surgically forming an opening
- 22) The suffix *algia* means _____. 22) _____
 A) cell B) pertaining to C) inflammation D) pain
- 23) The abbreviation for a stroke is _____ and the letters stand for _____. 23) _____
 A) CAD, coronary artery disease B) CVA, cerebrovascular accident
 C) CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation D) CVA, cardiovascular accident
- 24) MOST fevers are the body's way of _____. 24) _____
 A) preventing pathogens from reproducing
 B) making an inhospitable environment for pathogens to survive
 C) breaking up the cells of the pathogens
 D) killing all pathogens

- 25) To avoid getting an infection, your FIRST defense is _____. 25) _____
 A) the white blood cells B) your skin
 C) an allergic reaction D) an inflammatory response
- 26) The study of the transmission, frequency of occurrence, distribution, and control of a disease is called _____. 26) _____
 A) physiology B) epidemiology C) etiology D) morphology
- 27) Sweating at night may indicate _____. 27) _____
 A) tuberculosis B) riboflavin deficiency
 C) Hodgkin's disease D) skin cancer
- 28) According to the rules of medical terminology, hepatitis is defined as _____. 28) _____
 A) cirrhosis B) liver failure
 C) blood clotting D) inflammation of the liver
- 29) The abbreviation used for twice a day is _____. 29) _____
 A) p.r.n. B) TID C) TAD D) b.i.d.
- 30) Volumes expressed as ounces, pints, quarts, gallons, pecks, bushels, or cubic feet are examples of the _____. 30) _____
 A) metric system B) scientific notation
 C) English system D) international system
- 31) What is the process by which simpler compounds are built up and used to manufacture materials for growth, repair, and reproduction? 31) _____
 A) Embolism B) Metabolism C) Catabolism D) Anabolism
- 32) The diagnostic procedure is begun by FIRST determining the _____. 32) _____
 A) syndrome B) laboratory tests C) prognosis D) chief complaint
- 33) The _____ is triggered in the form of microscopic cells that either attack and "eat" the harmful invaders or release powerful chemicals that disintegrate parts of the invading germ. 33) _____
 A) neutral feedback response B) immune response
 C) allergic response D) first response
- 34) A salesperson that shakes many clients' hands during the course of the day has a higher risk of _____ transmission of diseases. 34) _____
 A) airborne B) contact
 C) etiologic D) common vehicle
- 35) _____ is the branch of medicine which studies the characteristics, causes, and effects of disease. 35) _____
 A) Physiology B) Pathology C) Ornithology D) Anatomy
- 36) An infectious disease acquired while in a hospital is called a(n) _____. 36) _____
 A) nosocomial infection B) diopathic transmission
 C) congenital disease D) idiopathic relapse

- 37) The term osteoma can be defined as _____. 37) _____
 A) cutting into the eye B) tumor of the eye
 C) cutting of the skin D) tumor of the bone
- 38) The normal heart rate for an adult is _____ beats per minute. 38) _____
 A) 90–170 B) 70–120 C) 10–30 D) 60–100
- 39) The _____ is the prediction of the outcome of a disease. 39) _____
 A) prognosis B) acute determination
 C) syndrome D) diagnosis
- 40) Disease-producing microorganisms that invade the body are known as _____. 40) _____
 A) aerobic B) pathogenic C) neogenic D) cytophrenic
- 41) A condition in which the body fails to function normally is _____. 41) _____
 A) physiology B) disease C) nosocomial D) epidemiology
- 42) The cause of a disease is called its _____. 42) _____
 A) disease B) pathology C) etiology D) nosocomial
- 43) Which of the following is the name for a specific group of signs and symptoms that are related to a specific disease? 43) _____
 A) Relapse B) Chief complaint
 C) Diagnosis D) Syndrome
- 44) A patient with Metabolic Syndrome can exhibit which of the following common conditions? 44) _____
 A) Low blood sugar levels, high blood pressure, low blood level of HDL
 B) High blood sugar levels, low blood pressure, high blood level of HDL
 C) Low blood sugar levels, low blood pressure, high triglycerides
 D) High blood sugar levels, high blood pressure, high triglycerides
- 45) A patient who has metabolic syndrome is at an increased risk for all of the following EXCEPT _____ 45) _____
 A) diabetes B) stroke
 C) Horner's syndrome D) heart attack
- 46) _____ is the physiological process that monitors and maintains a stable internal environment or equilibrium. 46) _____
 A) Homeostasis B) Negative feedback loop
 C) Positive feedback loop D) Metabolism
- 47) _____ is a mechanism in our body that continually senses the internal and external environment. The body makes adjustments to maintain homeostasis. A fever is an example of this mechanism. 47) _____
 A) Homeostasis B) Negative feedback loop
 C) Positive feedback loop D) Metabolism

- 48) _____ is known as a "vicious cycle." In MOST cases, this is harmful if the vicious cycle cannot be broken; sometimes it is necessary for a process to run to completion. 48) _____
A) Homeostasis B) Negative feedback loop
C) Positive feedback loop D) Metabolism
- 49) Which of the following are examples of a sign? 49) _____
A) Temperature B) Pulse C) Cough D) Both A and B
- 50) All of the following are symptoms EXCEPT _____. 50) _____
A) ringing in the ears B) dizziness
C) respiration rate D) itchiness
- 51) The FIRST line of defense against disease is the _____. 51) _____
A) Standard Precautions B) inflammatory response
C) immune response D) skin
- 52) This response occurs whenever the tissues in your body are injured. 52) _____
A) Allergic response B) Immune response
C) Inflammatory response D) None of the above
- 53) An insect that spreads an infection is called a(n) _____. 53) _____
A) common vehicle B) contact transmission
C) airborne spread D) vector
- 54) This form of transmission is one you may hear about in the news. This occurs when consumable goods become contaminated, infecting many people. 54) _____
A) Vectors B) Common vehicle
C) Airborne spread D) Contact transmission
- 55) What is the single MOST important way to stop the chain of infection? 55) _____
A) Get plenty of rest B) Wash your hands
C) Wear a mask D) Take antibiotics

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

- 56) Anatomy in Greek means to cut apart. 56) _____
- 57) Anatomy focuses on the function and vital processes of the human body. 57) _____
- 58) Macro means small. 58) _____
- 59) Histotechnologists study microscopic anatomy. 59) _____
- 60) Cytotechnologists study gross anatomy. 60) _____
- 61) Tachycardia means a slow heart rate. 61) _____
- 62) *Glyc/o* is the combining form for sugar. 62) _____

- 63) *Leuk/o* is the combining form for cell. 63) _____
- 64) *Hyp/o* means above normal. 64) _____
- 65) A pneumonectomy means the surgical removal of a lung. 65) _____
- 66) Stat means right away or immediately. 66) _____
- 67) A microscope views small objects. 67) _____
- 68) Cutting into a vein is called phlebotomy. 68) _____
- 69) Disease is a condition in which the body fails to function normally. 69) _____
- 70) Cough is a vital sign. 70) _____
- 71) The single MOST important thing you can do to stop the chain of infection is to wash your hands before and after working with each patient. 71) _____
- 72) Fever is a common disease process that will speed up metabolism. 72) _____
- 73) *E. coli* should NOT normally exist in your intestinal tract. 73) _____
- 74) The abbreviation MI stands for myocardial infarction, which is a heart attack. 74) _____
- 75) MOST of the body's heat loss is through peripheral areas such as the head, arms, and legs. 75) _____
- 76) An idiopathic disease is one that is always transmitted from person-to-person. 76) _____
- 77) An infection spread by insects is referred to as a vector route of transmission. 77) _____
- 78) A relapse occurs when the signs and symptoms of a chronic disease disappear at times. 78) _____
- 79) The prefix *brady* indicates "slow." 79) _____
- 80) The metric system is the "mathematical language" of medicine. 80) _____
- 81) Histology is a science that deals with the form and structure of organisms. 81) _____
- 82) The International System of Units (SI) is based on the power of ten. 82) _____
- 83) The acronym CVA stands for cardiovascular accident. 83) _____
- 84) Homeostasis, in the human organism, refers to the maintenance of a stable internal environment or equilibrium. 84) _____
- 85) The body makes adjustments to maintain temperature using negative feedback loops. 85) _____

- 86) Disease is a condition in which the body functions normally. 86) _____
- 87) The study of the characteristics, causes, and effects of disease is called pathology. 87) _____
- 88) A nosocomial infection is defined as the cause of a disease. 88) _____
- 89) An endemic disease is one that occurs over a vast, diverse region. 89) _____
- 90) An inflammatory response occurs whenever the tissues in your body are injured. 90) _____
- 91) Individuals who have metabolic syndrome are at a decreased risk for heart attacks. 91) _____
- 92) Disease is a condition in which the body fails to function normally. 92) _____
- 93) Fever, cough, and nausea are types of vital signs. 93) _____
- 94) Pain is an example of a symptom. 94) _____
- 95) Signs are measurable indicators of an illness. 95) _____
- 96) A vector-borne transmission is one in which an organism is carried by an insect or other animal. 96) _____
- 97) Relapses are recurrences of the disease. 97) _____
- 98) An acute condition has a gradual onset of signs and symptoms. 98) _____
- 99) Sneezing is a form of contact transmission of disease. 99) _____
- 100) Contact transmission can happen in two ways: direct or indirect. 100) _____

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following.

101) Nosocomial	A) A disease that occurs in large numbers over a specific region	101) _____
102) Etiology	B) An infectious disease acquired while in a medical facility	102) _____
103) Idiopathic	C) A disease that can spread but not necessarily directly from person to person	103) _____
104) Communicable	D) A disease for which the cause cannot be determined	104) _____
105) Epidemic	E) The cause of an illness	105) _____
106) Homeostasis	F) A disease that spreads country-wide or world-wide	106) _____
107) Pandemic	G) The science that investigates abnormal body function	107) _____
108) Contagious	H) The physiological process that monitors and maintains a stable internal environment or equilibrium	108) _____
109) Pathology	I) A disease that is readily transmitted from one person to another, such as the common cold	109) _____
110) Pathophysiology	J) The study of disease	110) _____

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) A
- 8) D
- 9) A
- 10) B
- 11) D
- 12) B
- 13) C
- 14) D
- 15) D
- 16) C
- 17) A
- 18) C
- 19) A
- 20) A
- 21) B
- 22) D
- 23) B
- 24) B
- 25) B
- 26) B
- 27) A
- 28) D
- 29) D
- 30) C
- 31) D
- 32) D
- 33) B
- 34) B
- 35) B
- 36) A
- 37) D
- 38) D
- 39) A
- 40) B
- 41) B
- 42) C
- 43) D
- 44) D
- 45) C
- 46) A
- 47) B
- 48) C
- 49) D
- 50) C

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 51) D
- 52) C
- 53) D
- 54) B
- 55) B
- 56) TRUE
- 57) FALSE
- 58) FALSE
- 59) TRUE
- 60) FALSE
- 61) FALSE
- 62) TRUE
- 63) FALSE
- 64) FALSE
- 65) TRUE
- 66) TRUE
- 67) TRUE
- 68) TRUE
- 69) TRUE
- 70) FALSE
- 71) TRUE
- 72) TRUE
- 73) FALSE
- 74) TRUE
- 75) TRUE
- 76) FALSE
- 77) TRUE
- 78) FALSE
- 79) TRUE
- 80) TRUE
- 81) FALSE
- 82) TRUE
- 83) FALSE
- 84) TRUE
- 85) TRUE
- 86) FALSE
- 87) TRUE
- 88) FALSE
- 89) FALSE
- 90) TRUE
- 91) FALSE
- 92) TRUE
- 93) FALSE
- 94) TRUE
- 95) TRUE
- 96) TRUE
- 97) TRUE
- 98) FALSE
- 99) FALSE
- 100) TRUE

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

101) B

102) E

103) D

104) C

105) A

106) H

107) F

108) I

109) J

110) G