Medical Terminology and Anatomy Quiz

1. Which of the following is not considered a bone in the cranium?
   a. Frontal
   b. Parietal
   c. Ethmoid
   d. Spheroid

   “d” See CPT Illustrations (Figure 14)

2. How many pairs of ribs does the human body have?
   a. 12
   b. 10
   c. 7
   d. 5

   “a” There are 7 pairs of “true” ribs, 3 pairs of “false” ribs, and 2 pairs of “floating” ribs. See CPT Illustrations (Figure 3)

3. The plural term for scapula is:
   a. Scapuli
   b. Scapulum
   c. Scapulas
   d. Scapulae

   “d”

4. Another term for the scapula is:
   a. Forearm
   b. Collar bone
   c. Shoulder blade
   d. Pelvic girdle

   “c”

5. The only bone that does not articulate with any other bone is the:
a. Ilium
b. Hyoid
c. Auricle
d. Lunate

“b” The hyoid is suspended between the mandible and laryngopharynx. The lunate is one of the carpal bones in the wrist. The auricle is the external portion of the ear. The ilium is the pelvic bone.

6. The anatomic “end” of the femur at the hip joint would be considered:
   a. The proximal end
   b. The distal end
   c. The medial end
   d. The lateral end

   “a” The proximal end is the end closest to the midline or beginning of a structure. The distal is the end farthest from the midline or beginning of a body structure. See CPT Illustrations (Figure 1C)

7. Another word for a disease or operation/procedure named for the person who discovered or described it first is an:
   a. Abbreviation
   b. Eponym
   c. Endonym
   d. Acronym

   “b” An acronym is a word formed by the first letter(s) of the major parts of the compound term.

8. What genetic disorder is also known as trisomy 21?
   a. Polydactyly
   b. Down’s Syndrome
   c. Richter’s Syndrome
   d. Tay-Sach’s Disease

   “b”
9. What is another name for the “soft spot” on a baby’s head?
   a. Fontana
   b. Follicle
   c. Fontanel
   d. Fontino

   “c”

10. The upper blade shaped part of the pelvic girdle is called the ilium the lower part is called the:
   a. Pubic symphisis
   b. Acetabulum
   c. Ischium
   d. Sacroliliac

   “c” See CPT Illustrations (Figure 3)

11. What term refers to a hospital acquired infection?
   a. Idiopathic
   b. Nosocomial
   c. Iatrogenic
   d. Pathologic

   “b”

12. What term means laying “face down” on the stomach?
   a. Caudal
   b. Supine
   c. Prone
   d. Cephalic

   “c” See CPT Illustrated Anatomical and Procedural Review (page xvii)

13. A “sign” is considered:
   a. Objective because it can be evaluated by others (e.g., fever)
   b. Subjective because it can only be evaluated by the patient (e.g., stomach pain
   c. Neither of the above
   d. Both a and b

   “a” A sign is evidence of a disease (objective) whereas a symptom is subjective because it can only be observed by the patient.
14. What is the plural term for “punctum”?
   
   a. Punctums  
   b. Puncta  
   c. Punctivas  
   d. Puncti  

   “b”  

15. The vertical plane that divides the body into equal right and left halves is called the:

   a. Sagittal plane  
   b. Coronal plane  
   c. Median sagittal plane  
   d. Vertical plane  

   “c” See CPT Illustrations (Figure 1C)  

16. Which bone is not considered part of the ankle?

   a. Malleolus  
   b. Talus  
   c. Calcaneus  
   d. Stapes  

   “d” The stapes is a bone in the ear.  

17. What is another term for a “bunion”?

   a. Hallux vagus  
   b. Hallux valgus  
   c. Hallux varus  
   d. Hallux malleus  

   “b”  

18. Which blood type is considered the “universal recipient” (meaning they can receive blood from any blood type)?

   a. AB  
   b. A  
   c. O  
   d. B
“a” Type O blood is considered the “universal donor” (meaning a patient with type O blood can donate to any type of patient (A, B, AB, or O).

19. Which of the following is a disease of the digestive system?
   
   a. Herpes zoster
   b. Raynaud’s phenomenon
   c. Crohn’s disease
   d. Bell’s palsy

   “c” Look up, Crohn’s disease in the ICD-9-CM Alphabetic index which leads to the Digestive system chapter.

20. Which type of neuron carries impulses toward the brain and spinal cord?

   a. Associative
   b. Efferent
   c. Receptors
   d. Afferent

   “d” Efferent neurons carry impulses away from the spinal cord towards muscles and glands. Associative neurons carry impulses from one neuron to another.

21. The membranous lining of all internal organs including blood vessels is called

   a. Epithelium
   b. Endothelium
   c. Erythroderma
   d. Erythema

   “b” the prefix end/o refers to within, inside, or in.

22. Neurons that carry impulses away from the brain and spinal cord and toward the muscles and glands are called:

   a. Efferent (motor)
   b. Afferent (sensory)
   c. Associative (connective)
   d. Interneuron

   “a” Efferent neurons, also called “motor” neurons carry impulses away from the brain and spinal cord and toward the muscles and glands.
23. To collapse or become overwhelmed by exhaustion is referred to as
   a. Prostate  
   b. Syncope  
   c. Prostrate  
   d. Lethargic

   “c”

24. Impairment in speech due to a brain lesion is called
   a. Dyspepsia  
   b. Dysphagia  
   c. Dystaxia  
   d. Dysphasia

   “d” Dys- as a prefix means difficult. Dysphagia means difficulty swallowing.

25. Choledocholithiasis refers to
   a. Calculus in the gallbladder  
   b. An inflammation of the gallbladder  
   c. Calculus in the common bile duct  
   d. Calculus in the hepatic duct

   “c” Choledocho- refers to bile buct and litho-refers to stone or calculus.

26. The second largest part of the human brain that plays an essential role in the production of normal movements is called
   a. Cerebrum  
   b. Midbrain  
   c. Corpus callosum  
   d. Cerebellum

   “d”. The cerebrum is the largest and uppermost part of the brain. The midbrain is the short part of the brain stem just above the pons
27. A gland found in the endocrine system that is no larger than a pea and that is responsible for the secretion of several major hormones is called

   a. Pituitary
   b. Hypothalamus
   c. Thyroid
   d. Thymus

   “a”

28. The time period that begins after the third stage of labor and ends when the uterus returns to its normal size (4-6 weeks later).

   a. Postnatal
   b. Puerperal
   c. Perinatal
   d. Prenatal

   “b”

29. Hardening of the arteries is called

   a. Arteriostenosis
   b. Atheroscleriosis
   c. Arteriosclerosis
   d. Arthrosclerosis

   “c”

30. The following are all benign neoplasm except

   a. Nevus
   b. Papilloma
   c. Fibrosarcoma
   d. Dermatofibroma

   “c”
31. A division or transection of a nerve root, either within the spinal canal or outside it is called
   
   a. Neuorlysis
   b. Rhizotomy
   c. Chemodenervation
   d. Neuroplasty

   “b” Neurolysis is a release of a nerve by cutting it longitudinally. Neuroplasty is a plastic repair of a nerve

32. Panniculectomy refers to
   
   a. A surgical excision of the abdominal apron of superficial fat.
   b. A surgical excision of a portion of skin which remains attached and is used to create a graft
   c. A surgical excision of a portion of the sac surrounding the heart
   d. A surgical excision of a portion of the synovial tissue in a joint

   “a” A panniculectomy is often done either cosmetic or now as a reconstruction after having bariatric surgery for morbid obesity. Generally, done in concurrence with an abdominoplasty “tummy tuck”.

33. A forward displacement of one vertebral body over another usually resulting from a spinal defect is called:

   a. Spondylosis
   b. Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia
   c. Spondylolysis
   d. Spondylolithesis

   “d”

34. An abnormally low blood platelet count is called:

   a. anemia
   b. thalassemia
   c. thrombocytopenia
   d. polycythemia

   “c” Thrombo- means “clot” and cyto- means “cell”. Platelets are our clotting cells. Anemia is a deficient number of red blood cells or deficient hemoglobin
35. A collection of fibers and known as the “heart’s pacemaker”, located in the wall of the right atrium near the opening of the superior vena cava, where nerve impulse conduction of the heart normally starts is called

   a. Atrioventricular node
   b. Purkinje fibers
   c. AV bundle of His
   d. Sinoatrial node

“d” Purkinje fibers are specialized cells located in the walls of the ventricles that relays nerve impulses from the AV node to the ventricles, causing them to contract.

36. A prolapse of the intestines commonly found in women after childbearing

   a. Cystocele
   b. Enterocoele
   c. Rectocele
   d. Urethrocele

“b”

37. An inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis often caused by infection

   a. Pyelonephritis
   b. Glomerulonephritis
   c. Cystitis
   d. Nephritis

“a”

38. Removal of an exostosis (bone over-growth) usually on the dorsal surface of the distal first metatarsal.

   a. Cheilectomy
   b. Cheilosis
   c. Cheilotomy
   d. Ostectomy

“a” Even though the prefix cheilo- refers to the lips. The procedure “cheilectomy” refers to the remove of excess bone overgrowth commonly called an “exostosis” in the musculoskeletal system.
39. A decrease in the amount of space between the eyelids is called:

   a. blepharophimosis
   b. blepharoptosis
   c. blepharospasm
   d. blepharoconjunctivitis

   “a” Blepharophimosis is a narrowing of the eyelids.

40. Failure of the bowels to move forward which may be caused either by a mechanical obstruction or a disturbance in neural stimulation is called

   a. Ileus
   b. Ilium
   c. Eleoma
   d. Ileum

   “a”

41. An inflammation surrounding the nail plate often caused by an infection

   a. onychia
   b. pachyonychia
   c. paronychia
   d. onychauxis

   “c”

42. The inflammation of the fibrous tissues that lie deep to the skin and form an investment for muscles and various organs of the body is called

   a. fasciculus
   b. faucitis
   c. folliculitis
   d. fasciitis

   “d”
43. A true neoplasm made up of a number of different types of tissue, none of which is native to the area in which it occurs; usually found in the ovaries or testis is called:

   a. myeloma  
   b. teratoma  
   c. adenoma  
   d. choriocarcinoma

   “b”

44. A surgical reconstruction or reshaping of the nasal septum is called:

   a. rhinoplasty  
   b. septal dermatoplasty  
   c. septoplasty  
   d. sinoplasty

   “c”

45. A surgical creation of a free communication between the ventricle and the interpeduncluar cistern is called:

   a. Ventriculostomy  
   b. Ventriculomyotomy  
   c. Valvotomy  
   d. Vasotony

   “a”

46. Direct surgical excision of thickened atheromatous areas of the innermost coat of an artery is called

   a. Arthrectomy  
   b. Arteriectomy  
   c. Atherectomy  
   d. Endarterectomy

   “d”. The surgical removal of plaque deposits or blood clots along with the atheromatous portion of the intimal lining of the artery by direct incision of the artery is an endarterectomy.

47. The type of tissue graft that comes from the same person is a(n):
48. An abnormal inward-turning of the eyelids is called
   a. Entropion
   b. Exophthalmos
   c. Ectropion
   d. Esotropia
   “a”

49. The diagnostic term scleroderma refers to:
   a. A type of malignant neoplasm that arises from the connective tissue and named for the cells, tissues, or structures involved.
   b. An autoimmune disorder that involves the skin and many organs of the body
   c. An inflammatory skin condition that causes widespread redness, itching, and pain and can lead to an arthritic condition characterized by pain in joints.
   d. An eye disorder in which yellowish, slightly raised lesions that form on the surface tissue of the white part of your eye known as the sclera close to the edge of the cornea.
   “b” Scleroderma is an autoimmune disorder causing illnesses based on the body’s immune system attacking itself. It is characterized by the formation of scar tissue, inflammation and thickening of the skin and fibrosis in organs of the body. Treatment is focused on the specific illnesses that arise in the organs of the body. Prognosis depends on how soon the condition is diagnosed after contracted.

50. The connection of two tubular structures in the intestines is called
   a. Colorrhaphy
   b. Ileocolostomy
   c. Anastomosis
   d. Proctopexy
   “c” Often performed with intestinal procedures where a section of the intestines is cut away and then a connection needs to be formed.