

SkillsUSA 2015 Contest Projects

Medical Assisting

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Suffixes

1. The suffix that refers to vomiting is

- A. -emesis.
- B. -emia.
- C. -esis.
- D. -ulum.

2. Which of the following terms means drainage from the nose?

- (A) Rhinolalia
- (B) Rhinomycosis
- (C) Rhinophyma
- (D) Rhinorrhaphy
- (E) Rhinorrhea

3. Which suffix means abnormal softening?

- A. -megaly
- B. -malacia
- C. -stenosis
- D. -necrosis

4. The patient's complaint of painful menstrual periods will be documented in the medical record as

- (A) amenorrhea
- (B) dysmenorrhea
- (C) menorrhagia
- (D) menorrhea
- (E) metrorrhagia

5. Which of the following suffixes refers to eating?

- (A) "phagia"
- (B) "phasia"
- (C) "phonia"
- (D) "plegia"
- (E) "praxia"

6. The suffix for destruction or breakdown is

- A. -centesis.
- B. -itis.
- C. -lysis.
- D. -rrhage.

7. The suffix –arche means
- A. beginning.
 - B. bow or arch.
 - C. connected with.
 - D. separation.

8. The suffix -dynia refers to
- A. bad, difficult.
 - B. pain.
 - C. surrounding.
 - D. thirst.

9. The suffix duct/o means
- A. beneath.
 - B. carry.
 - C. hormone.
 - D. protrusion.

10. The suffix ptosis refers to
- A. anything formed.
 - B. breathing.
 - C. drooping or sagging.
 - D. spitting or saliva.

11. Which of the following suffixes means "incision into"?

- (A) -ectomy
- (B) -plasty
- (C) -scopy
- (D) -stomy
- (E) -tomy

12. Which of the following is the term for reconstruction of the eardrum?

- (A) Myringotomy
- (B) Otoplasty
- (C) Stapedectomy
- (D) Tympanocentesis
- (E) Tympanoplasty

13. Which of the following terms describes surgical fixation of the uterus in a suspended position?

- (A) Hysterectomy
- (B) Hysterodesis
- (C) Hysteropexy
- (D) Hysteroscopy
- (E) Hysterotripsy

14. Which of the following is a procedure in which synovial fluid is removed for analysis?

- (A) Apheresis
- (B) Arthrocentesis
- (C) Arthrography
- (D) Arthroscopy
- (E) Articulation

Define the following words

15. graphy

16. malacia

17. megaly

18. necrosis

19. rrhaphy

20.rrhage

21. rrhagia

22. al

23. lepsy

24. kinesis

25. cele

Prefixes

26. The prefix pachy means

- A. abnormal.
- B. deficient.
- C. new.
- D. thick.

27. The prefix that refers to sweet is

- A. ex-.
- B. gluc-.
- C. hydro-.
- D. lipo-.

28. The prefix pachy means

- A. abnormal.
- B. deficient.
- C. new.
- D. thick.

29. The prefix aut/o means

- A. alone.
- B. self.
- C. together.
- D. voice.

30. The prefix that refers to sweet is

- A. ex-.
- B. gluc-.
- C. hydro-.
- D. lipo-.

31. The prefix meaning outside or outer is

- (A) ana-
- (B) dia-
- (C) epi-
- (D) exo-
- (E) peri-

32. The prefix Entero means

- A. Around
- B. Arm
- C. Outside
- D. Intenstine

33. The prefix Epi means

- A. Cartilage
- B. Both
- C. Above or Upon
- D. Slow

34. Prefix meaning *Difficult*

35. The following Prefixes meaning *Without*

36. Prefix meaning *Before*

37. Prefix meaning *Both*

38. Prefix meaning *Slow*

39. The prefix ab-, in a medical context, means:

- a. Toward.
- b. Away from.
- c. Up from the ground.
- d. Down from above

40. The prefix Anti means

- A. Against, instead of
- B. Down or away from
- C. Before, previous
- D. Outside, beyond

41. The prefix Brady means

- A. Fast
- B. Pain
- C. Water
- D. Slow

42. The prefix Co, con means

- A. Together
- B. Against
- C. Toward
- D. Without

43. The prefix Exo means

- A. Excision
- B. Away from
- C. Within
- D. Toward

43. The prefix "Hemi" means

- A. Full
- B. Empty
- C. Half
- D. Above

44. The prefix pro- means

- A. before.
- B. near.
- C. pus.
- D. synthetic.

45. What does the prefix “nulli” mean

- A. small
- B. inside
- C. none
- D. many

46. The prefix “syn” means

- A. across, through'
- B. besides, near, along side of
- C. toward, near
- D. with, together

47. In the term polydipsia, the prefix poly- means:

- a. thirst
- b. many
- c. hunger
- d. little

48. Which prefix means “within”?

- a. sub-
- b. dia-
- c. hypo-
- d. intra-

49. The prefix that means “new” is:

- a. neo-
- b. pro-
- c. meta-
- d. dys-

50. What is the prefix that means little, scanty

- A. tri
- B. mega
- C. oligo
- D. meta

Word Roots

51. A word form that refers to a tumor is

- A. bio.
- B. fibrin.
- C. necro.
- D. onco.

52. The word form for death is

- A. abrupt/o.
- B. corp/u
- C. sinstr/o.
- D. thanat/o.

53. The word form suppur/o means

- A. above.
- B. running together.
- C. to form pus.
- D. to support.

54. The word form cost/o refers to the

- A. cell body.
- B. clavicle.
- C. rib.
- D. vagina.

55. The word form meaning plaque or fatty substance is

- A. arteri/o.
- B. ather/o.
- C. arthr/o.
- D. edem.

56. The word form atop/o means

- A. incomplete, imperfect.
- B. strange, out of place.
- C. uncontrolled.
- D. without an opening

57. The word form spir/o refers to

- A. bacteria.
- B. breathing.
- C. circular.
- D. coil.

58. The general meaning of "corpus" is

- (A) abdomen
- (B) body
- (C) chest
- (D) head
- (E) trunk

59. Which of the following is the term for an abnormally low white blood cell count?

- (A) Anemia
- (B) Leukemia
- (C) Leukocytosis
- (D) Leukopenia
- (E) Leukoplakia

60. The term "lithiasis" means

- (A) constriction of tissue
- (B) dissolving
- (C) abnormal condition of stones
- (D) penetrating a cavity
- (E) stretching of tissue

61. Menarche refers to which of the following?

- (A) Beginning of menstruation
- (B) Development of female characteristics
- (C) End of childhood
- (D) End of pregnancy
- (E) Primary infertility

62. Adipose tissue is made of which of the following?

- (A) Fat cells
- (B) Lymph nodes
- (C) Muscles
- (D) Skin
- (E) Tendons

63. Which of the following terms refers to the ability to breathe comfortably only when in an upright position?

- (A) Apnea
- (B) Dyspnea
- (C) Eupnea
- (D) Hypercapnia
- (E) Orthopnea

64. The combining form "cephal/o" refers to the

- (A) abdomen
- (B) head
- (C) neck
- (D) ribs
- (E) spine

65. The word part pertaining to fingernail is

- (A) odont-
- (B) olfact-
- (C) omphal-
- (D) onco-
- (E) onych-

66. Which term means the study of the cells, their origin, structure, function, and pathology?

- A. Cytology
- B. Histology
- C. Pathology
- D. Radiology

67. Which term means toward the lower part of the body?

- A. Caudal
- B. Cephalic
- C. Proximal
- D. Distal

68. Which term means a hospital-acquired infection?

- A. Iatrogenic
- B. Idiopathic
- C. Nosocomial
- D. Acquitis

69. This medical term means a surgical incision for the removal of a stone.

- a. colotomy
- b. lithotomy
- c. lithectomy
- d. arthroscopy

70. This word root means bone marrow or spinal cord _____.

71. The medical term _____ describes an inflammation of the stomach and small intestine.

72. The medical term _____ describes any abnormal condition or disease caused by a fungus.

73. The term _____ means the medical screening of patients to determine their relative priority of need.

74. The _____ are the bones of the fingers and toes.

75. The term _____ describes a disease named for the person who first discovered it.

Medical Abbreviations

Question 76:

In medical parlance, what is an A-line?

- ☐ A. Anatomic line
- ☐ B. Afferent line
- ☐ C. Analog line
- ☐ D. Arterial line

Question 77:

After reading the following, what will a doctor conclude? "Pt presents 3 d S/P TURP, with c/o HA x 2 d."

- ☐ A. The patient is female.
- ☐ B. The patient has no current complaints.
- ☐ C. The patient has a headache.
- ☐ D. The patient recently had abdominal surgery.

Question 78:

What do abbreviations Rx, Tx, Hx and Sx mean?

- ☐ A. Pharmacy, Treatment Room, Hospital and Sanitorium
- ☐ B. Renal, Thyroid, Uterine and Splenic
- ☐ C. Prescription, Treatment, History and Symptom
- ☐ D. Rectal, Thyroglossal, Hepatic and Splenic

Question 79:

In medical jargon, what are PMH, PSH, SH and FH?

- ☐ A. Past medical history, Past surgical history, Social history and Family history
- ☐ B. Posterior middle hyoid, Posterior superior hyoid, Superficial hyoid and Foramen hyoidium
- ☐ C. Patient mental hospital, Patient surgical hospital, Social hospital, and Female hospital
- ☐ D. Post-medical healing, Post-surgical healing, Surgical healing and Functional healing

Question 80:

If the doctor writes, "CN's 2-12 intact", which of the following would be true?

- ☐ A. All of the lymph nodes in the cervical chain are normal.
- ☐ B. The patient is a man.
- ☐ C. The patient is able to close and open the eyes.
- ☐ D. The cervical nerves are all functioning normally.

Question 81:

In medical parlance, what is an AKA?

- ☐ A. An antibiotic
- ☐ B. A patient
- ☐ C. The removal of a limb
- ☐ D. An alcoholic



Question 82:

If the doctor orders an EKG, what part of the body is going to be examined?

- A. Abdomen
- B. Heart
- C. Peripheral Nerves
- D. Brain

Question 83:

In medical jargon, "FH: CAD (M), DM (F)" implies what?

- ☐ A. The patient's mother had heart disease and the patient's father had diabetes.
- ☐ B. The patient's mother was an engineer and the patient's father was a computer programmer.
- ☐ C. The patient's mother had a stroke, and the patient's father had diabetes mellitus.
- ☐ D. The patient's mother died of an aneurysm, and the patient's father died of a myocardial infarction.

Question 84:

In medical terms, what is a CVA?

- ☐ A. A heart attack
- ☐ B. A stroke
- ☐ C. An aneurysm
- ☐ D. A type of accountant

Question 85:

At a party, a doctor asked a nurse: "Are you an RN or an LPN?" The nurse replied: "I'm an RN. I got my BSN at Georgetown. Are you an MD or a DO?" The doctor replied: "I'm a DO." Which of the following statements can be concluded from this conversation?

- ☐ A. The doctor is a chiropractor.
 - ☐ B. The doctor is going to get lucky tonight.
 - ☐ C. The doctor is not really a doctor at all.
 - ☐ D. The doctor was trained in osteopathic manipulation.
-

Write the correct abbreviation for the following definitions:

86. blood pressure

87. glucose tolerance test

88. four times a day

89. by mouth

90. diagnosis

91. Fracture

92. congestive heart failure

93. with

94. intravenous

Write the correct definition for the following abbreviations

95. COPD

96. HCT,hct

97. CBC

98. RLQ

99. CNS

100. O.S.

Word Roots

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. B
11. Path/o
12. Pulmon/o or pulm/o
13. Pyr/o
14. Later/o
15. Triage
16. Ven/o or phleb/o
17. keratoplasty
18. cardiomyopathy
19. suprapubic
20. dactylomegaly
21. condition of normally separate parts
22. group of nerve cell bodies
23. congenital absence or closure of a normal body opening
24. sheet or band of fibrous tissue surrounding muscles and/or body organs
25. the condition of objects in the visual field swaying back and forth

Medical Abbreviations

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. D | 14. DIFF or diff |
| 2. A | 15. Rh |
| 3. E | 16. DVT |
| 4. C | 17. Arterial blood gas |
| 5. B | 18. End stage renal disease |
| 6. B | 19. Blood urea nitrogen |
| 7. A | 20. Fasting blood sugar |
| 8. D | 21. Glucose tolerance test |
| 9. E | 22. Hematocrit |
| 10. C | 23. Left eye |
| 11. Under the skin | 24. After meal |
| 12. Fe | 25. potassium |
| 13. p.o. or PO | |

SkillsUSA Medical Terminology Test (Post-Secondary)
Contestant # _____

Prefixes (250 Points)

Multiple Choice

1. The prefix *brady-* means:

- ☐ fast.
- ☐ slow.
- ☐ more than.
- ☐ less than.

2. Which prefix means false?

- ☐ A. *oligo-*
- ☐ B. *eu-*
- ☐ C. *pseudo-*
- ☐ D. *peri-*

3. *Mega-* is a prefix that modifies a term to add _____ to the definition.

- ☐ A. beside
- ☐ B. more
- ☐ C. beyond
- ☐ D. large

4. What does the prefix *ab-* mean?

- ☐ A. Away from
- ☐ B. Two
- ☐ C. to see
- ☐ D. toward

5.

What does the prefix *ante-* mean?

- ☐ A. inside
- ☐ B. before
- ☐ C. small
- ☐ D. hall

6.

The prefix *milli-* means:

- ☐ A. very small.
- ☐ B. one hundred.
- ☐ C. one-thousandth.
- ☐ D. one million.

7.

The prefix *extra-*, as in the term *extracurricular*, means:

- ☐ A. outside.
- ☐ B. in addition to.
- ☐ C. take out.
- ☐ D. add to.

8.

In the term *pericardial*, the prefix *peri-* means:

- ☐ A. attached to.
- ☐ B. over.
- ☐ C. around.
- ☐ D. behind.

What does the prefix *re-* mean, as in the term *react*?

9.

- ☐ A. quick
- ☐ B. again
- ☐ C. now
- ☐ D. before

In the term *superinfection*, what does the prefix *super-* mean?

10.

- ☐ A. Large
- ☐ B. added to
- ☐ C. resistant
- ☐ D. beyond

Patients often need intravenous fluids administered. What does the prefix *intra-* mean?

11.

- ☐ A. within
- ☐ B. outside
- ☐ C. above
- ☐ D. between

When one measures the diameter of a circle, what does the prefix *dia-* indicate one should measure?

12.

- ☐ A. around
- ☐ B. Inside
- ☐ C. through
- ☐ D. outside

13. There is concern that avian flu will become a pandemic. The prefix *pan-* means:

- ☐ A. more than
- ☐ B. all
- ☐ C. great
- ☐ D. wide

14. The United States is in the western hemisphere. The prefix *hemi-* means:

- ☐ A. half.
- ☐ B. upper.
- ☐ C. direction.
- ☐ D. divided.

15. Many people suffer from hypertension, or blood pressure that is _____ normal.

- ☐ A. below
- ☐ B. stronger than
- ☐ C. lower
- ☐ D. above

16. The prefix *hidro* means _____.

- ☐ A. dry
- ☐ B. watery
- ☐ C. flat
- ☐ D. sweat

17. In the term *afebrile*, the prefix *a-* means:

- ☐ A. high.
- ☐ B. excessive.
- ☐ C. without.
- ☐ D. low.

18. Many women suffer from premenstrual syndrome. The prefix *pre-* means:

- ☐ A. before.
- ☐ B. with.
- ☐ C. during.
- ☐ D. after.

19. An illness or disease can be described as subacute. What does the prefix *sub-* mean?

- ☐ A. hidden
- ☐ B. pain
- ☐ C. chronic
- ☐ D. below

20. Some teeth are described as multirrooted, meaning they have _____ roots.

- ☐ A. separate
- ☐ B. many
- ☐ C. attached
- ☐ D. bent

Fill in the Blank

21. A/An _____ is skin taken from one part of the patient's body and transferred to another part.
22. _____ is difficulty in digestion. It also is referred to as eructation.
23. _____ is difficulty in breathing
24. Impairment of hearing in old age is known as _____.
25. _____ is a congenital defect in which the urethra opens on the anterior surface of the penis.

Suffixes (250 Points)

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is the term for an abnormally low white blood cell count?
- (A) Anemia
 - (B) Leukemia
 - (C) Leukocytosis
 - (D) Leukopenia
 - (E) Leukoplakia
2. Which of the following is the term for abnormally large breasts in men?
- (A) Gynander
 - (B) Gynecomania
 - (C) Gynecomastia
 - (D) Gynephobia
 - (E) Gynoplastics

3. Which of the following suffixes refers to eating?

- (A) "phagia"
- (B) "phasia"
- (C) "phonia"
- (D) "plegia"
- (E) "praxia"

4. Which of the following suffixes means "incision into"?

- (A) -ectomy
- (B) -plasty
- (C) -scopy
- (D) -stomy
- (E) -tomy

5. Which of the following is the term for reconstruction of the eardrum?

- (A) Myringotomy
- (B) Otoplasty
- (C) Stapedectomy
- (D) Tympanocentesis
- (E) Tympanoplasty

Fill in the Blank

6. Colporrhaphy is the _____.

7. Which term describes surgical fixation of the uterus in a suspended position?

8. The following is a surgical procedure in which a pendulous breast is lifted and fixed to the chest wall?

9. This procedure is indicated when an abnormal growth is identified on barium enema x-ray study?

10. A patient scheduled for _____ will undergo an electrical study of the brain.

Give either the definition of the suffix or write the correct suffix for the definition given

11)osis

12) hardening

13) pexy

14) drooping, downward displacement

15) paralysis

**19) surgical created opening for discharge of waste from
the body**

20) rrhea

21) rrhexis

22) View of

23) destruction or loosening

24) ectomy

25) vomit

Word Roots (250 Points)

Multiple Choice

1) The general meaning of "corpus" is

- (A) abdomen
- (B) body
- (C) chest
- (D) head
- (E) trunk

2. An area of dead myocardial tissue is called

- (A) angina pectoris
- (B) hypertrophy
- (C) an induration
- (D) an infarct
- (E) stenosis

3. The term "lithiasis" means

- (A) constriction of tissue
- (B) dissolving
- (C) abnormal condition of stones
- (D) penetrating a cavity
- (E) stretching of tissue

4. aur-

- A. ear
- B. eye
- C. tongue
- D. lip
- E. mouth

5. Blephar

- A. eyelash
- B. bile
- C. eyelid
- D. sac
- E. lip

6. Cephal-

- A. head
- B. neck
- C. Foot

7. Cheil-

- A. lip
- B. Mouth
- C. tongue

8. Encephal-

- A. brain
- B. head
- C. Scalp

9. What does the combining form angi/o mean?

- A. vessel
- B. Vein
- C. Muscle
- D. Tendon

10. What do the combining forms hem/o and hemat/o mean?

- A. hair
- B. blood
- C. eyes
- D. tongue

Fill in the Blank

11 _____ means disease

12 _____ means lung.

13 _____ is the combining form for fever

14. The term that means toward one side _____.

15. The screening of patients to determine their priority of need and the proper place of medical treatment is called _____.

16. Name two word roots for vein. (you must name both correctly to receive credit)

a.

b.

17. Surgical transplant of the cornea. _____

18 Disease of the heart muscle. _____

19. Above the pubic bone. _____

20. Enlargement of the finger or toe. _____.

Give the correct Definition for the term.

21. Anastomosis

22. Ganglion

23. Atresia

24. Fascia

25. Oscillopsia

Abbreviations (250 Points)

Matching Questions

1. ☐ BP, B/P

2. ☐ Bacti

3. ☐ Abd

4. ☐ AS

5. ☐ ANA

a bacteriology

b left ear

c American nurses' Association

d blood pressure

eAbdomen, Abdomina

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------|
| 6. | Inch or Second | A Bowel Movement |
| 7. | BM | B " |
| 8. | Bx, bx | C Below knee amputation |
| 9. | BS | D biopsy |
| 10. | BKA | E Blood Sugar |

Fill in the Blank

11. The notation "subq" indicates
12. What is the chemical symbol for iron?
13. Give the abbreviation for orally, or by mouth
14. Give the abbreviation for differential count (of white blood cells)
15. Give the abbreviation for rhesus factor.
16. Give the abbreviation for deep vein thrombosis.
17. Give the meaning of the abbreviation ABG
18. Give the meaning for the abbreviation ESRD
19. Give the meaning for the abbreviation BUN
20. Give the meaning for the abbreviation FBS
21. Give the meaning for the abbreviation GTT
22. When a doctor asks to order an HCT, what is he ordering?
23. OS is a standard abbreviation for
24. Instructions to take a medication "pc" means
25. "K" is the symbol for

SkillsUSA Medical Terminology Test (Post-Secondary) Answer key

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

Suffixes

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. D | 14. Ptosis |
| 2. C | 15. Complete loss of strength in an affected limb or muscle group |
| 3. A | 16. hemorrhage |
| 4. E | 17. surgically cutting into |
| 5. E | 18. surgical repair |
| 6. Surgical repair of the vagina | 19. ostomy |
| 7. Hysteropexy | 20. excessive flow |
| 8. Mastopexy | 21. rupture |
| 9. Colonoscopy | 22. scopy |
| 10. Electroencephalogram | 23. lysis |
| 11. Abnormal condition | 24. surgical removal |
| 12. Sclerosis | 25. emesis |
| 13. Surgical fixation | |