


Test # _____

⌚ **Start Time:** _____

⌚ **End Time:** _____

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
|  23-24 Regional | Event: Medical Terminology | Competitor Name: _____ |
| | Division (check one): Secondary (High School) Postsecondary/Collegiate | Competitor ID #: _____ |
| | | Event Code (for Eval): MT |

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GENERAL TEST DIRECTIONS

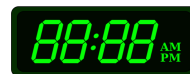
DO NOT sit with teammates for this test (if applicable).

Check your Test Booklet and Scantron

- Read ALL directions, extra time is built into your test time to do so.
- Do you have the correct test? Does your test have a start time?
- Is the pre-printed information on the answer sheet correct? If not, notify event staff.
- Write your name and competitor ID (from answer sheet) in the box above AND on the tiebreaker page (if applicable). Mark the division.
- Write your test number on the answer sheet in the appropriate area.

About Your Test:

- This is a 100 item multiple-choice test with tie-breaker questions (fill-in-the-blank or essay).
- You have 90 minutes to complete the test, plus a 10-minute buffer.



Time Management:

You are responsible for monitoring your own testing time! A clock will be in the front of the testing area. Each competitor is responsible for making sure that their end time is within the established test time limits. Remember a 10-minute buffer is given.

Noise in HOSA Testing Room:

The testing environment will NOT be silent. Competitors will be checking in and out constantly. Event staff will do their best to reduce the noise during testing.

Cell Phone, Smart Watches, & Other Electronic Devices:

Place in the **OFF** position, face down, on the table in front of you. DO NOT TOUCH during testing. Lights, sounds, notifications, and touching will be noted by event staff. Exceptions can be made for medical devices. Notify event staff, if needed.



Additional Tips:

Place bags and other belongings under your chair.
If the table has a tablecloth, place your answer sheet on top of the test booklet to bubble.
Use empty spaces and margins of the test booklet as scratch paper.
Use a #2 pencil only. Notes may NOT be used.
Mark your chosen answer by filling in the bubble completely.
Read each question carefully. There is only one BEST answer.
Answer every question. There is no penalty for guessing.
When you are finished, bring your test materials to the check-out area.
If you have personal needs once you have started the test, please raise your hand.



Medical Terminology

Regional 23-24

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT: *This test is the property of HOSA-Future Health Professionals. Possession of this test by advisors or student members for any reason is prohibited.*

1. What prefix means double, both sides, around or about?
 - A. dia-
 - B. ambi-
 - C. circum-
 - D. apo-
2. Which two prefixes mean toward, to?
 - A. as- and at-
 - B. al- and am-
 - C. ab- and an-
 - D. au- and ar-
3. What is a prefix meaning slow?
 - A. hypno-
 - B. ante-
 - C. bio-
 - D. brady-
4. What does the prefix cine- mean?
 - A. view
 - B. movement
 - C. together
 - D. voice
5. What does the prefix com- mean?
 - A. against
 - B. change
 - C. with, together
 - D. without
6. What is a prefix that means excessive, increased?
 - A. hyper-
 - B. hetero-
 - C. ano-
 - D. homo-
7. What does the prefix juxta- mean?
 - A. advanced
 - B. near, nearby, beside
 - C. over, close, covering
 - D. under

8. Which prefix means beside, near, beyond, or apart from?
- A. intra-
 - B. pan-
 - C. peri-
 - D. para-
9. Which of the following two prefixes have the same meaning?
- A. hyp- and kath-
 - B. ple/o- and pan-
 - C. poly- and multi-
 - D. dys- and ento-
10. What is the prefix that means first?
- A. ster-
 - B. primi-
 - C. re-
 - D. sub-
11. What does the prefix supra- mean?
- A. above, upper, excessive
 - B. around
 - C. behind, below, beneath
 - D. across
12. What does the prefix syn- mean?
- A. press down, separate, disjoin
 - B. ligament
 - C. together, with, union, association
 - D. vast, great
13. What is a prefix that means four?
- A. di-
 - B. mono-
 - C. tri-
 - D. tetra-
14. What does the suffix -aise mean?
- A. comfort, ease
 - B. capable of
 - C. pertaining to
 - D. state of being
15. What does the suffix -desis mean?
- A. drying
 - B. to press down
 - C. to bind, tie together
 - D. surgical puncture

16. Which suffix means to run or running?
- A. -drome
 - B. -praxis
 - C. -rrhage
 - D. -scope
17. What is a suffix for split?
- A. -dom
 - B. -ive
 - C. -some
 - D. -fida
18. Which suffix means making or producing?
- A. -ectasis
 - B. -ferent
 - C. -ific
 - D. -lysis
19. Which suffix means to make or to treat?
- A. -eum
 - B. -ize
 - C. -phyll
 - D. -rrhexis
20. What does the suffix -megaly mean?
- A. enlargement
 - B. measurement
 - C. produced by
 - D. morbid softening
21. What does the suffix -osis mean?
- A. action of
 - B. pertaining to
 - C. abnormal condition, disease
 - D. state of
22. Which suffix means carrying or transmission?
- A. -phoresis
 - B. -hilia
 - C. -physis
 - D. -poiesis
23. What does the suffix -rrhexis mean?
- A. discharge
 - B. excessive flow
 - C. rupture
 - D. prolapse

24. Which suffix means abnormal narrowing?
A. -malacia
B. -stenosis
C. -necrosis
D. -sclerosis
25. Which suffix means to crush?
A. -axe
B. -clonus
C. -genous
D. -tripsy
26. What does the combining form effus/o mean?
A. filling up
B. opening
C. pouring out
D. productive
27. What does the combining form goni/o mean?
A. breast
B. angle
C. uterus
D. turning
28. What is a combining form for filled in or stuffed?
A. striat/o
B. atres/o
C. infarct/o
D. alopec/o
29. What does the combining form lev/o mean?
A. raise, lift
B. hollow, cavity
C. wide, broad
D. high, above
30. Which two combining forms refer to the same body structure?
A. bucc/o and capit/o
B. faci/o and glott/o
C. ocul/o and omphal/o
D. mamm/o and mast/o
31. Which two combining forms refer to the same organ?
A. hem/o and hist/o
B. my/o and derm/o
C. nephr/o and ren/o
D. or/o and ot/o

32. What does the combining form par/o mean?
- A. to pass through
 - B. birth
 - C. stage, level
 - D. speech
33. What does the combining form phor/o mean?
- A. burning, fire, hot
 - B. nearest, closest
 - C. bear, carry, movement
 - D. behind, farthest
34. Which combining form means old age?
- A. presby/o
 - B. gestat/o
 - C. kyph/o
 - D. ather/o
35. What does the combining form rhin/o mean?
- A. face
 - B. kidney
 - C. pelvis
 - D. nose
36. What does the combining form spir/o mean?
- A. bacteria
 - B. to breathe, coil
 - C. circular
 - D. tight band, constrict
37. What do the combining forms sud/o and sudor/i mean?
- A. odor
 - B. fever
 - C. layers
 - D. sweat
38. What does the combining form tom/o mean?
- A. hollow, empty, void
 - B. stretch
 - C. cut, slice, section
 - D. tension
39. Which combining form means twisted?
- A. laps/o
 - B. tort/i
 - C. sten/o
 - D. tom/o

40. What does the combining form tuss/o mean?
- A. cough
 - B. head cold
 - C. knot or swelling
 - D. mucous
41. Which combining form means the same as bi/o?
- A. ablat/o
 - B. caud/a
 - C. nucle/o
 - D. vit/a
42. What does the combining form ventr/o mean?
- A. twisted back
 - B. exposed
 - C. in front, abdomen side of body
 - D. infested
43. Which combining form means turn or travel?
- A. vers/o
 - B. stol/o
 - C. transvers/o
 - D. anter/o
44. What is a combining form that means whirling around?
- A. sutur/o
 - B. chir/o
 - C. vis/o
 - D. vertig/o
45. What does the combining form xer/o mean?
- A. dry
 - B. hard
 - C. itching
 - D. rough
46. Which term refers to the groin or entire lower area of the abdomen?
- A. Inferior
 - B. Ventral
 - C. Inguinal
 - D. Thorax
47. Which membrane holds the organs in the abdominal cavity in place?
- A. Cutaneous
 - B. Omentum
 - C. Epithelium
 - D. Peritoneum

48. Which of the following cavities is found in the dorsal region of the body?
- A. Abdominal
 - B. Spinal
 - C. Pelvic
 - D. Thoracic
49. When a patient is found in a supine position, how is the patient lying?
- A. On the back, face upward
 - B. On the abdomen, face down
 - C. On the right or left side
 - D. On the back with the feet elevated higher than head
50. How does the sagittal plane divide the body?
- A. Anterior and posterior portions
 - B. Cephalic and caudal halves
 - C. Left and right halves
 - D. Upper and lower sections
51. What is the term for the shaft of a long bone?
- A. Diaphysis
 - B. Epiphysis
 - C. Meniscus
 - D. Process
52. Which bones articulate with the frontal bone and form the cheekbones?
- A. Sphenoid
 - B. Zygomatic
 - C. Palatine
 - D. Maxillary
53. What is chondromalacia?
- A. A compression of the median nerve in hand
 - B. Abnormal enlargement of a joint
 - C. Abnormal softening of cartilage
 - D. The inability to move a joint
54. What is the term for the partial displacement of a bone from its joint?
- A. Subluxation
 - B. Chondroplasty
 - C. Herniation
 - D. Sclerosis
55. What is the term for an inflammation of the bone marrow and adjacent bone?
- A. Ostealgia
 - B. Osteonecrosis
 - C. Osteostenosis
 - D. Osteomyelitis

56. What is the movement that bends the foot upward at the ankle?
- A. Dorsiflexion
 - B. Supination
 - C. Plantar flexion
 - D. Pronation
57. What is a movement disorder characterized by the involuntary and sometimes repetitive contraction of certain muscles?
- A. Hypotonia
 - B. Dystonia
 - C. Myalgia
 - D. Myotonia
58. What is the term for abnormally increased motor function or activity?
- A. Bradykinesia
 - B. Dyskinesia
 - C. Hyperkinesia
 - D. Hypokinesia
59. What is the chronic autoimmune disease that affects neuromuscular junction and produces weakness and rapid fatigue of voluntary muscles?
- A. Muscular dystrophy
 - B. Torticollis
 - C. Sarcopenia
 - D. Myasthenia gravis
60. What is the term for a joint movement causing a body part to move away from the body's midline?
- A. Abduction
 - B. Flexion
 - C. Adduction
 - D. Extension
61. Where are the thyroid cartilage and vocal cords located?
- A. Bronchi
 - B. Larynx
 - C. Trachea
 - D. Pharynx
62. What does the term bronchorrhea mean?
- A. Collapse of a bronchi due to injury
 - B. Constriction of the bronchi
 - C. Dilatation of the bronchi resulting in an expansion of the lungs
 - D. Excessive discharge of watery mucus from the bronchi

63. What is the term for the temporary absence of spontaneous respiration?
- A. Eupnea
 - B. Apnea
 - C. Dyspnea
 - D. Tachypnea
64. What is the term for the abnormal buildup of carbon dioxide in the blood?
- A. Hypercapnia
 - B. Hypoxia
 - C. Hypoxemia
 - D. Hyperpnea
65. What is the term for a surgical incision into the chest wall to open the pleural cavity for biopsy or treatment?
- A. Pleurocentesis
 - B. Thoracentesis
 - C. Thoracotomy
 - D. Tracheotomy
66. All of the following are classified as an accessory digestive organ, except which one?
- A. Liver
 - B. Appendix
 - C. Gall bladder
 - D. Pancreas
67. What does the term edentulous mean?
- A. Baby teeth
 - B. Pulp chamber
 - C. Permanent teeth
 - D. Without teeth
68. For a patient diagnosed with dysphagia, what symptoms does the patient exhibit?
- A. Difficulty in urinating
 - B. Pain and bleeding from the gums
 - C. Difficulty in swallowing
 - D. A section of the stomach protruding into the esophagus
69. What is the medical term for indigestion?
- A. Dyspepsia
 - B. Gastritis
 - C. Pyrosis
 - D. Aerophagia
70. What is the chronic intestinal inflammation of unknown cause that is characterized by deep ulcers and thickening of the intestine?
- A. Ascites
 - B. Dysentery
 - C. Diverticulitis

D. Crohn disease

71. What is the term for a condition in which there is an insufficient supply of oxygen in the tissues due to a restricted blood flow to a part of the body?
- A. Cyanosis
 - B. Fibrillation
 - C. Ischemia
 - D. Spasm
72. What is a peripheral arterial occlusive disease characterized by pallor, cyanosis, and redness of the affected areas?
- A. Deep vein thrombosis
 - B. Raynaud's disease
 - C. Ischemic heart disease
 - D. Embolism
73. What is the term for the lower pointed end of the heart formed by the left ventricle?
- A. Atrium
 - B. Tip
 - C. Septum
 - D. Apex
74. What heart valve is between the right ventricle and right atrium?
- A. Tricuspid
 - B. Mitral
 - C. Pulmonary
 - D. Bicuspid
75. What is the term for swollen and/or twisted veins, usually in the legs?
- A. Phlebalgia
 - B. Elephantiasis
 - C. Thrombophlebitis
 - D. Varicose veins
76. What is the term for the middle or second layer of the meninges?
- A. Myelin sheath
 - B. Arachnoid membrane
 - C. Dura mater
 - D. Pia matter
77. What is the term for the partial or complete suturing together of the upper and lower eyelids to protect the eye when the lids are paralyzed or unable to close normally?
- A. Blepharoplasty
 - B. Enucleation
 - C. Keratotomy

- D. Tarsorrhaphy
78. What is a myelogram?
- A. Radiographic contrast study of the spinal subarachnoid space and its contents
 - B. Recording of electrical brain activity
 - C. Radiographic study of the intracranial fluid-containing spaces
 - D. Ultrasound imaging to diagnosis a shift in the midline structures of the brain
79. What is the medical term that means double vision?
- A. Agnosia
 - B. Diplopia
 - C. Hemianopia
 - D. Hyperopia
80. Otosclerosis is characterized by which of the following conditions?
- A. A tumor in the ear
 - B. Dizziness due to fluid imbalance in the ear
 - C. Hardening of the ossicles in the ear
 - D. Inability to hear high pitched tones
81. The hormone calcitonin is produced by which gland?
- A. Thyroid
 - B. Parathyroid
 - C. Thymus
 - D. Adrenal
82. What is the term for an abnormal protrusion of the eyeball out of the orbit?
- A. Acromegaly
 - B. Exophthalmos
 - C. Cachexia
 - D. Thyropathy
83. What is polyuria?
- A. Excessive thirst
 - B. Excessive swelling
 - C. Excessive sweating
 - D. Excessive urination
84. Which endocrine gland is known as the master gland?
- A. Adrenal
 - B. Hypothalamus
 - C. Pituitary
 - D. Thymus
85. Which hormones aid the body during stress by increasing the heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration?
- A. Estrogen and progesterone
 - B. Oxytocin and melatonin
 - C. Aldosterone and cortisol

- D. Epinephrine and norepinephrine
86. What is the term for an inflammation of the glans penis?
- A. Balanitis
 - B. Phimosiis
 - C. Prostatitis
 - D. Salpingitis
87. What is the term for a woman who has borne one viable child?
- A. Nulligravida
 - B. Nullipara
 - C. Primipara
 - D. Unigravida
88. What is the abnormal implantation of the placenta in the lower part of the uterus?
- A. Abruptio placentae
 - B. Effacement
 - C. Exoplacenta
 - D. Placenta previa
89. What surgical procedure is used to implant an undescended testicle into the scrotum?
- A. Episiorrhaphy
 - B. Orchidopexy
 - C. Orchidectomy
 - D. Vagoplasty
90. What is the term for the surgical removal of an ovary?
- A. Curettage
 - B. Colporrhaphy
 - C. Oophorectomy
 - D. Salpingectomy
91. What is the pigment that determines the color of the skin?
- A. Carotene
 - B. Charcot's pigment
 - C. Chromatin
 - D. Melanin
92. What is the term for the pale, half-moon-shaped region at the nail root where new keratin cells form?
- A. Cuticle
 - B. Lunula
 - C. Matrix
 - D. Unguis
93. What is the term for the appearance of multiple purple discolorations on the skin caused by bleeding underneath the skin?
- A. Bulla
 - B. Erythema
 - C. Papula

- D. Purpura
94. What is a melanoma?
- A. Cancer of the skin
 - B. Growth encasing nerve fibers
 - C. Tumor containing blood
 - D. Lesion on the lip
95. What is the term for a technique used to treat various types of skin cancer where individual layers of skin are removed and examined under a microscope one at a time until tissue is clear of all cancerous cells?
- A. Cryosurgery
 - B. Electrolysis
 - C. Mohs surgery
 - D. Curettage
96. What is the outer region of the kidney that contains more than one million nephrons?
- A. Glomeruli
 - B. Cortex
 - C. Pyramid
 - D. Tubule
97. What is a nephrolith?
- A. Stone in the kidney
 - B. Floating bladder
 - C. Distention of the kidney
 - D. Stricture of the urethral opening
98. What is the term for a congenital abnormality of the urethral opening on the underside of the penis?
- A. Epispadias
 - B. Polyspadias
 - C. Ureterolysis
 - D. Hypospadias
99. What term describes scanty urination which can be caused by dehydration, renal failure, or a urinary tract obstruction?
- A. Anuria
 - B. Oliguria
 - C. Nocturia
 - D. Polyuria
100. What is the radiographic study of the kidneys and ureters in which a contrast medium is injected into a vein and the structures are visualized?
- A. Cystoscopy
 - B. Excretory urography
 - C. Intravenous pyelography
 - D. Urinalysis



Medical Terminology Tiebreaker Questions Regional 2024

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Test # | Competitor ID # |
| Division: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Postsecondary/Collegiate | |

Directions. Read the statement carefully and write the answer to complete the statement on the blank provided. Writing must be clear and spelling correct.

1. Abnormal smallness of the lower jaw _____
2. Nondescript pain arising from the Achilles tendon _____
3. The breaking or fracture of a tooth _____
4. Concerning or containing blood and pus _____
5. The posterior displacement of a vertebra _____
6. A lack of craving or desire, especially for food _____
7. Inflammation of the stomach, small intestine, and colon _____
8. Inability to recognize faces; face blindness _____
9. Muscular weakness of all four extremities _____

10. Loss of eyelashes or eyebrows _____
11. Containing or resembling butter _____
12. Scientific study of parasitic worms _____
13. A sacrococcygeal cyst containing hairs _____
14. The excision of a section of a ligament _____
15. Disease caused by toxins on molds or produced by molds _____
16. A disruption of a closed surgical wound _____
17. The passage of air in and out of a wound in the chest wall _____
18. Softening of the cornea as a result of vitamin A deficiency _____
19. Inability to recall and identify sounds _____
20. The relapse of a disease or recurrence of a symptom _____