Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

Information Field: Subject

Information Field: Feedback

Information Field: Taxonomy

Information Field: Objective

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Medical Terminology – Medical Terminology - TBNK**

**Multiple Choice**

1. The topographic term used to describe the location of body parts that are closer to the midline is:

A) lateral.

B) medial.

C) midaxillary.

D) midclavicular.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 201

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 201

2. Topographically, the term distal means:

A) near the trunk.

B) near a point of reference.

C) farther from the trunk.

D) toward the body's midline.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 202

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 202

3. Compared to the frontal region of the skull, the occiput is:

A) anterior.

B) exterior.

C) inferior.

D) posterior.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 203

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 203

4. If the body is sliced so the result is a top and bottom portion, this is referred to as the:

A) transverse plane.

B) cross section.

C) midsagittal plane.

D) body's midline.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 199

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 199

5. During your assessment of a trauma patient, you note the presence of bilateral femur fractures. This means that:

A) one femur is broken.

B) both femurs are broken.

C) one femur is broken in two places.

D) the lateral aspect of one femur is broken.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 204

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 204

6. The most inferior portion of the heart is called the:

A) base.

B) apex.

C) volar.

D) dorsum.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 203

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 203

7. Which of the following directional terms describes the front surface of the body?

A) Dorsal

B) Ventral

C) Inferior

D) Superior

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 203

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 203

8. An unconscious, adequately breathing patient should be placed in the recovery position, which is:

A) supine.

B) prone.

C) semi-sitting.

D) laterally recumbent.

Complexity: Moderate

Ans: D

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Pages: 206–207

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, pages 206–207

9. Movement of the distal point of an extremity toward the trunk is called:

A) flexion.

B) pronation.

C) supination.

D) extension.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 203

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 203

10. Movement of an extremity toward the midline of the body is called:

A) supination.

B) pronation.

C) adduction.

D) abduction.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 203

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 203

11. Relative to the wrist, the elbow is:

A) anterior.

B) posterior.

C) proximal.

D) distal.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 202

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 202

12. A vertical plane that is parallel to the median plane and divides the body into unequal left and right parts is called the:

A) midsagittal plane.

B) median plane.

C) caudal plane.

D) transverse plane.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 199

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 199

13. A patient is placed in the Fowler position. In this position, the body is:

A) on its side with the head lowered below 30 degrees.

B) sitting straight up with the knees bent or straight.

C) supine with the legs elevated between 6 and 12 inches.

D) on its side with the head elevated at 15 to 20 degrees.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 206

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 206

14. When asking a patient to supinate his or her hand, you would expect him or her to:

A) turn the hand on its side.

B) bend the hand at the wrist.

C) place the hand palm down.

D) place the hand palm up.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 204

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 204

15. Which of the following would be the MOST significant complication associated with incorrect use of medical terminology?

A) The medical director could be sued.

B) Ineffective treatment could be rendered.

C) The patient could lose trust in the paramedic.

D) The paramedic could be held legally accountable.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 191

Feedback: Introduction, page 191

16. The Greek prefix burs/o refers to the:

A) back.

B) face.

C) tongue.

D) kidney.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Origins

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 193

Feedback: Origins, page 193

17. The Greek prefix gloss/o refers to the:

A) back.

B) face.

C) tongue.

D) kidney.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Origins

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 193

Feedback: Origins, page 193

18. The root word –phagia refers to:

A) speaking.

B) swallowing.

C) movement.

D) the mouth.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Origins

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 193

Feedback: Origins, page 193

19. Ilium and ileum are examples of:

A) eponyms.

B) homonyms.

C) synonyms.

D) antonyms.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Origins

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 193

Feedback: Origins, page 193

20. Which of the following prefixes are synonymous?

A) Angi/o; vas/o

B) Nephr/o; pneum/o

C) Coron/o; mast/o

D) Mamm/o; pulmon/o

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Origins

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 194

Feedback: Origins, page 194

21. Tetralogy of Fallot is a congenital anomaly involving \_\_\_ anatomic abnormalities of the heart.

A) two

B) three

C) four

D) five

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Components of a Medical Term

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 196

Feedback: Components of a Medical Term, page 196

22. What is the medical term for a woman who has been pregnant eight times?

A) Quintipara

B) Primigravida

C) Octigravida

D) Nullipara

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Components of a Medical Term

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 196

Feedback: Components of a Medical Term, page 196

23. What color does the root word poli/o describe?

A) Gray

B) Blue

C) Yellow

D) Green

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Components of a Medical Term

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 197

Feedback: Components of a Medical Term, page 197

24. The combining form encephala/o refers to the:

A) head.

B) face.

C) brain.

D) tongue.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Components of a Medical Term

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 197

Feedback: Components of a Medical Term, page 197

25. An imaginary plane passing horizontally through the body at the waist, creating top and bottom portions, is called the:

A) coronal plane.

B) sagittal plane.

C) midsagittal plane.

D) transverse plane.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 199

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 199

26. An imaginary plane that divides the body into ventral and dorsal portions is called the:

A) coronal plane.

B) sagittal plane.

C) axial plane.

D) lateral plane.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 199

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 199

27. What term pertains to the sole of the foot or palm of the hand?

A) Volar

B) Plantar

C) Perineal

D) Gluteal

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Pages: 200–201

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, pages 200–201

28. A patient has a gunshot wound just below the right nipple. How should you describe the injury location?

A) Inferomedial

B) Anterolateral

C) Posteromedial

D) Inferolateral

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Pages: 201–203

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, pages 201–203

29. In the anatomic position, all extremities are:

A) flexed.

B) abducted.

C) adducted.

D) extended.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 203

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 203

30. Which of the following terms BEST describes a clinical finding on the same side of the body as an injury?

A) Bilateral

B) Unilateral

C) Ipsilateral

D) Contralateral

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 204

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 204

31. A patient experiencing a stroke involving the left cerebral hemisphere has contralateral hemiplegia. This means that the patient:

A) cannot move his right side.

B) cannot move his left side.

C) cannot move any of his extremities.

D) cannot move either upper extremity.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 204

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 204

32. The lateral aspect of the liver rests in what region?

A) Iliac

B) Epigastric

C) Hypogastric

D) Hypochondriac

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 205

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 205

33. What organ(s) lie in the periumbilical region?

A) Cecum and appendix

B) Small and large intestines

C) Liver and stomach

D) Bladder and large intestine

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 205

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 205

34. The diaphragm resides within the:

A) infrathoracic region.

B) retroperitoneal space.

C) superior thorax.

D) mediastinum.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 206

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 206

35. What position is generally a position of comfort for patients who do not require spinal immobilization?

A) Supine

B) Prone

C) Semi-Fowler

D) Lateral recumbent

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Topographic Anatomy

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 206

Feedback: Topographic Anatomy, page 206

36. Which of the following would be a proper way of documenting a drug dosage?

A) 5 mg

B) 2.0 mg

C) 0.10 mg

D) 25.0 mg

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 208

Feedback: Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols, page 208

37. Medical control requests you to administer 50 micrograms of a drug. You should recognize that this is equivalent to:

A) 0.5 mg.

B) 0.05 mg.

C) 0.005 mg.

D) 500 mg.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Medical Terminology Related to Pharmacology

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 209

Feedback: Medical Terminology Related to Pharmacology, page 209

38. You have administered 1 mg of a drug to a patient. This is equivalent to:

A) 0.001 mcg.

B) 1,000 mcg.

C) 10,000 mcg.

D) 0.01 mcg.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 209

Feedback: Master Tables, page 209

39. The abbreviation “amp” refers to:

A) ampule.

B) single dose.

C) bolus dose.

D) infusion dose.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 210

Feedback: Master Tables, page 210

40. A patient with blepharospasm has spasm of the:

A) gallbladder.

B) urinary bladder.

C) neck muscles.

D) eyelid.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 210

Feedback: Master Tables, page 210

41. Costohondritis is inflammation of the:

A) cartilage part of the ribs.

B) inner lining of the chest.

C) sternocleidomastoid muscles.

D) tendons of the quadriceps.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 210

Feedback: Master Tables, page 210

42. Something that is homogenous is:

A) different.

B) the same.

C) large.

D) small.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 211

Feedback: Master Tables, page 211

43. The prefix melan- means:

A) stool.

B) cancer.

C) black.

D) large.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 211

Feedback: Master Tables, page 211

44. An endogenous chemical is one that:

A) occurs inside the body.

B) occurs outside the body.

C) is in one part of the body.

D) occurs only in small amounts.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 211

Feedback: Master Tables, page 211

45. A patient with orchitis has inflammation of the:

A) eyelid.

B) testicle.

C) intestine.

D) bladder.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 212

Feedback: Master Tables, page 212

46. The term supraventricular refers to:

A) within the ventricles.

B) below the ventricles.

C) above the ventricles.

D) outside of the ventricles.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 212

Feedback: Master Tables, page 212

47. Cardiomegaly is a term used to describe:

A) an enlarged heart.

B) a weakened heart.

C) malposition of the heart.

D) surgical repair of the heart.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Pages: 210, 213

Feedback: Master Tables, pages 210, 213

48. Eupnea is a medical term that means:

A) fast breathing.

B) slow breathing.

C) normal breathing.

D) shallow breathing.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Pages: 211, 213

Feedback: Master Tables, pages 211, 213

49. The root word cleid/o refers to the:

A) neck.

B) shoulder.

C) tongue.

D) clavicle.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Page: 214

Feedback: Master Tables, page 214

50. A patient with dysphasia has:

A) difficulty swallowing.

B) painful swallowing.

C) difficulty speaking.

D) an inability to speak.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Master Tables

Subject: Medical Terminology

Pages: 211, 215

Feedback: Master Tables, pages 211, 215