



FINAL EXAM – TYPE A1

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

A. Read the statement below and choose the correct alternative. (01 point)

- The _____ septum separates the left and right atrium.
a. interventricular b. intraventricular c. intraauricular d. interatrial
- Means pertaining to the valve:
a. valva b. valvular c. valvulotomy d. valvectomy
- The word **sneeze** means:
a. A sudden expulsion of air through the nose and mouth, often involuntary.
b. Substances that can cause irritation in the airways.
c. A bluish coloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen.
d. A device used to deliver medication in aerosol form.
- The word **cyanosis** means:
a. A sudden expulsion of air through the nose and mouth, often involuntary.
b. Substances that can cause irritation in the airways.
c. A bluish coloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen.
d. A device used to deliver medication in aerosol form.
- Pyelectasis** means:
a. narrowing of renal pelvis b. inflammation of renal pelvis c. pain in the renal pelvis
d. dilatation of renal pelvis
- Vesic/o** means:
a. urethra b. urinary bladder c. kidney d. ureter
- The female reproductive organs include, except:
a. ovaries b. fallopian tubes c. uterus d. urinary bladder
- _____ are chemical messengers that are secreted by endocrine glands directly into the bloodstream. This enables them to reach cells and organs throughout the body.
A. Neurotransmitters b. Hormones c. Immunoglobulins d. Proteins
- The pigment that gives skin its color is:
a. collagen b. keratin c. melanin d. sebum
- The medical term for a burn that affects only the epidermis is:
a. second-degree burn b. first-degree burn c. full-thickness burn d. deep tissue burn
- This is a broader term for the hardening and thickening of artery walls:
a. aortoesclerosis b. arteriosclerosis c. arteriotomy d. arteriomalacia
- My dad had a previous infarct, now the cardiologist said he must repair one vessel, that procedure is called:
a. vesselotomy b. angiotomy c. angioplasty d. angiogram

13. The description of **backward flow of stomach acid into the esophagus** is related to:
a. gastroenteritis b. ulcer c. reflux d. diarrea
14. The description of **inflammation of stomach and intestines** is related to:
a. gastroenteritis b. ulcer c. reflux d. diarrea
15. The excision of one or more of the parathyroid glands, usually to control hyperparathyroidism is called:
a. thymectomy b. parathyroidectomy c. hyperparathyroidism d. thyroidectomy
16. _____ is the inflammation of the testes due to a virus, bacterial infection, or injury.
A. Oophoritis b. Prostatitis c. Orchiectomy d. Orchitis
17. **Cephalalgia** is the medical term for:
a. stomachache b. earache c. headache d. sore throat
18. A disease of the liver that is chronic and degenerative, causing injury to the hepatocytes (functional cells of the liver) is called:
a. Cirrhosis b. Celiac disease c. Appendicitis d. Hemorrhoids
19. The inflammation of the lacrimal (tear) gland is called:
a. dacryorrhea b. keratomycosis c. mydriasis d. dacryoadenitis
20. _____ is a term used to describe any disease or disorder that affects the eyes.
A. Ophthalmopathy b. Presbyopia c. Glaucoma d. Strabismus

GRAMMAR IN USE

B. Read the text and complete it with the appropriate verb. (01 points)

Case Study: Circumcision

Saul, a 12-year-old Jewish Russian immigrant, **21.** _____ for his bar mitzvah. He had not been circumcised on the eighth day after his birth, as is Jewish tradition, because he had been unable to practice his religion within the former Soviet system. On recommendation of his rabbi, his family **22.** _____ him to a urologist for referral and surgery. On examination, the phallus and meatus **23.** _____ normal and without lesions. Saul **24.** _____ no signs of discharge, phimosis, or balanitis. Surgery for an adult circumcision **25.** _____ along with the attendance of a mohel, a Jewish ritual circumciser.

Saul **26.** _____ in the supine position after administration of general anesthesia. His penis and scrotum **27.** _____ with an antimicrobial solution and draped in sterile sheets. The surgeon and mohel scrubbed in and donned sterile gowns and gloves. The mohel **28.** _____ several prayers in Hebrew before and after making the first small cut below the foreskin, enough to draw blood. The urologist **29.** _____ the resection of the redundant foreskin and approximated the circumferential incisions with fine-gauge absorbable suture material. After the incision was dressed with petrolatum gauze and Saul **30.** _____ enough to be returned to his room, the mohel met with him and his family to continue the sacred rite with prayer and ceremonial wine.

Source: *Medical terminology : an illustrated guide / Barbara Janson Cohen, Ann DePetrís. — 7th ed.*

21. a. was preparing b. were preparing c. will prepared d. are preparing
22. a. bring b. will bring c. brought d. brought
23. a. is b. be c. will be d. were
24. a. had b. has c. is having d. will have
25. a. was scheduling b. was scheduled c. schedule d. schedules
26. a. positions b. is positioning c. will position d. was positioned
27. a. were prepped b. was prepped c. is prepped d. are prepped
28. a. are chanting b. was chanted c. chanted d. will chant
29. a. completed b. is completed c. was completing d. completing
30. a. will recover b. are recovering c. recovered d. was recovered

READING

C. Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences. (2 points)

Phlebotomy is when someone uses a needle to take blood from a vein, usually in your arm. Also called a blood draw or venipuncture, it's an important tool for diagnosing many medical conditions. Usually, the blood is sent to a laboratory for testing. But sometimes the blood is withdrawn as a treatment for certain medical conditions. This is called therapeutic phlebotomy. It removes extra red blood cells, unusually shaped red blood cells, or extra iron in the blood. Over the next day, you may see redness or bruising where the needle went in. The spot might be a little sore, too. Most side effects go away soon afterward. The doctor might tell you to drink plenty of fluids, avoid alcohol, and not to exercise for the next few hours.

31.	Phlebotomy is another name for a blood draw or venipuncture.	T	F
32.	The text explains a procedure done in the arteries:	T	F
33.	The phlebotomy usually takes blood from the head's veins	T	F
34.	Phlebotomy is a therapeutic and a diagnostic tool for different conditions	T	F
35.	After the procedure is done, you will not have any side effect	T	F