

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY-MID

1-what is the prefix that means different?

A-homo

B-post

C-hetero

D-pre

Ans: C

2-what is the meaning of suffix (al/ar)?

A-condition

B-pertaining to

C- abnormal condition

D- pain

Ans: B

3-instrument to view

A- scopy

B-rrhexis

C-osis

D- scope

Ans: D

4-what is the plural of appendix?

- A-appendices
- B-appendixs
- C-appendces
- D-appendies

Ans: A

5-the organelle that called cell power?

- A-The Golgi apparatus
- B-Ribosomes
- C-Mitochondria
- D -Nucleus

Ans:c

6-what is the organelle Synthesis of proteins?

- A-Nucleus
- B-Ribosomes
- C-Mitochondria
- D-The Golgi apparatus

Ans: B

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY-MID

7-what is the number of phases in mitosis, divisions in meiosis?

A-2,4

B-4,2

C-3,2

D-1,4

Ans: B

8-which is the structure that Lines the surface of serous membranes, such as the pleura?

A-Dense connective

B-Endothelium

C-Loose connective

D-Mesothelium

Ans: D

9-what is the type of muscle that does not striate?

A-smooth muscle

B-cardiac muscle

C-skeletal muscle

D- XXX

Ans: A

10-pertaining to the outer wall of the body cavity

A-Visceral

B-Parietal

C-Posterior

D-Anterior

Ans: B

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11-the Frontal plane divides the body into?

- A-Proximal,Distal
- B-Lateral,Medial
- C-Superior, Inferior
- D-Anterior, Posterior

Ans: D

12-what do we call the pertaining to the tail?

- A- caudal
- B- cranial
- C-distal
- D-proximal

Ans: A

13-what is the name of cavity that hold the brain?

- A- Thoracic cavity
- B- caudal cavity
- C- cranial cavity
- D- Spinal cavity

Ans: C

14-when the body is erect and the eyes are looking forward, with the palms facing forward?

- A- Fowler's position
- B- Trendelenburg's position
- C-Reverse Trendelenburg's position
- D- anatomical position

Ans: D



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15-lying flat with the head lower than the body or legs?

- A- Trendelenburg's position
- B-Reverse Trendelenburg's position
- C- anatomical position
- D- Fowler's position

Ans: A

16-lying flat with the head higher than the body or legs

- A- anatomical position
- B- Fowler's position
- C-Reverse Trendelenburg's position
- D- Trendelenburg's position

Ans: C

17-one of the following hormones is not produced from anterior pituitary gland?

- A-MSH
- B-PTH
- C-GH
- D-TSH

Ans: B

18-what is the gland that is located Superior to the kidney?

- A-adrenal gland
- B-thyroid gland
- C-pituitary gland
- D-thymus gland

Ans: A

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19-what is the hormone that is produced by two different glands?

A-ADH

B-FSH

C-LH

D-somatostatine

Ans: D

20-what are the hormones regulated the level of calcium in bloodstream?

A-ADH+GH

B-FSH+LH

C-PTH+ calcitonin

D-PTH+MSH

Ans: C

21-the correct spelling

A- gynecomastiea

B- gynecomastea

C- gynecomastya

D- gynecomastia

Ans: D

22- hypersecretion of testosterone by adrenal cortex in females?

A- Adrenal feminization

B- Adrenal virilism

C- pheochromocytoma

DCushing's syndrome

Ans: B

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23- hypersecretion of epinephrine by adrenal medulla

- A- pheochromocytoma
- B- Cushing's syndrome
- C- Adrenal feminization
- D- Addison's disease

Ans: A

24- A patient with a low level of aldosterone

- A- pheochromocytoma
- B- Addison's disease
- C- Cushing's syndrome
- D- gynecomastia

Ans: B

25- hyposecretion of antidiuretic hormone

- A- diabetes mellitus
- B- Diabetes Insipidus
- C- Graves' disease
- D- cretinism

Ans: B

26- hyposecretion of Thyroid Gland in adult?

- A- Graves' disease
- B- goiter
- C- myxedema
- D- cretinism

Ans: C

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27- symptoms include rapid heart rate, tremors, and weight loss

- A- thyrotoxicosis
- B- panhypopituitarism
- C- Graves' disease
- D- cretinism

Ans: A

28- autoimmune destruction of thyroid

- A- myxedema
- B- thyrotoxicosis
- C- Cretinism
- D- Hashimoto's disease

Ans: D

29- large dose of radioactive iodine is given to kill a portion of the thyroid gland; avoids surgery

- A- Chemical Thyroidectomy
- B- laparoscopic adrenalectomy
- C- lobectomy
- D- hormone replacement therapy

Ans: A

30- two diseases work to hypersecretion

- A- Cushing's syndrome+ dwarfism
- B- Recklinghausen disease+ tetany
- C- Recklinghausen disease+ Cushing's syndrome
- D- myxedema+ Addison's disease

Ans: C

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY - MID

31- veins carry oxygenated blood

A- Pulmonary Veins

B- Aortic veins

C-axillary veins

D -femoral veins

Ans: A

32-record of a vein

A- venous

B- ventricular

C- venule

D- venogram

Ans: D

33-hepatomegaly

A-inflammation of liver

B-enlarged of liver

C-pertaining to liver

D-record of liver

Ans: B

34- sudden drop in blood pressure when standing up suddenly

A- auscultation

B- palpitation

C- orthostatic hypotension

D-ischemia

Ans: C



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35- severe pain and sensation of constriction around heart

- A- angina pectoris
- B- Bundle branch block
- C- infarct
- D- Arrhythmia

Ans: A

36- used to dissolve clots

- A- Statins
- B- Adrenergic
- C- Antianginal
- D- Thrombolytic therapy

Ans: D

37- used to ↓ cholesterol production in the liver

- A- Nitrates
- B- Statins
- C- Antianginal
- D- Thrombolytic therapy

Ans: B

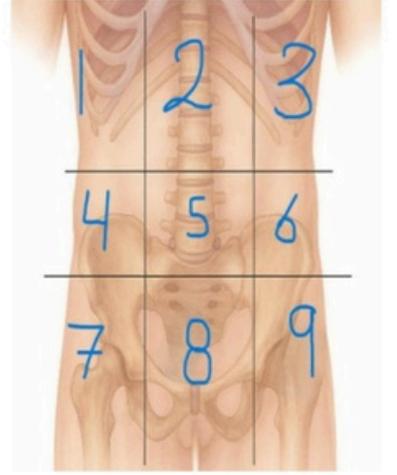
38- stainless steel tube placed within blood vessel to widen the lumen

- A- Statins
- B- stent
- C- plaque
- D- pallor

Ans: B

39-number 2

Epigastric



وفقكم الله