

Drug Recipe Cards

Each week students are required to complete at least 5 drug cards. During the first 2 modules the instructor will assign random drugs. In modules PT3-PT7 there are specific drug lists that accompany the chapters in the text that you will complete drug cards for.

When finding the required information for these drug cards, students should be using Canadian references or cross checking to make sure the information gathered is equivalent to what is available in Canada. The main resource for this activity is the CPS (online or printed version).

Some additional resources to assist:

- Health Canada's Drug Product Database (make sure to check the status. Both active and discontinued)
<http://webprod.hc-sc.gc.ca/dpd-bdpp/index-eng.jsp> (last visited April 2009)
- Canadian Pharmacy – Online Drugstore (pictures of medication and prices)
<http://online-pharmaceutics.com/index.php> (last visited April 2009)
- Drugs.com (Pill Identification Wizard):
http://www.drugs.com/xq/cfm/pageID_1151/pid_1/qx/index.htm (last visited April 2009)

★ Note that this is an American site and it should be cross referenced with a Canadian resource.

Here is an example of what the drug cards should look like.

Sample Drug Card:

Generic Name		Brand/Trade Name
nifedipine		Adalat
Drug Class:	Calcium Channel Blocker (Antihypertensive, Antianginal)	
Use:	Treat angina and hypertension	
Dose:	20-90mg po qd	
Aux Label:	No Grapefruit or Grapefruit Juice	
Drug Company:	Bayer	
Dosage Form:	XL Tablets: 20, 30, 60mg	
		(Rx) OTC / N / C / T/C

Indicate whether a drug is: Prescription (Rx), Over the Counter (OTC), Narcotic (N), Controlled Substance (C), or a Targeted and Controlled Substance (T/C).

Many drugs will have Auxiliary labels and information that would be given to a patient in a handout or through counseling by a pharmacist. At first, finding which aux labels are necessary will be difficult especially before you begin the pharmacology components of the course. Refer to the Sample Aux Labels handout.

Some drugs may be discontinued but there is a possibility that a doctor will write a prescription for a brand name drug where there are only generics available.

Example: Doctor writes an Rx for Maxeran. This drug was discontinued in 2000 but there are generic companies such as Apotex and Pharmascience that produce a bioequivalent medication.

Review these drug cards on a regular basis as this will help you with memorizing the 500 + drugs that you need to know.

Understanding the CPS (Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties)

Green Pages

BRAND AND GENERIC NAME INDEX

- Names in **bold face and underlined**: A detailed version for that name appears in the Monograph section.
- Names in **bold face**, but not underlined: A shortened version for that name appears in the Monograph section (example: the drug supply)
- Names in regular face: Indicates that name is available in Canada but does not appear in the Monograph section.
- Names in *Italics*: Indicates the generic name for the previously mentioned drug.
- Names in parenthesis: Indicates the Pharmaceutical Company providing the monograph. Some may have '*CPhA Monograph*' which indicates that the Canadian Pharmacists Association has provided the monograph for that name.

Pink Pages

THERAPEUTIC GUIDE

This section can be used as a clinical guide for the use of single entity and some combination products listed in the CPS. Identify the products used according to the condition which is listed in alphabetical order.

Gray Pages

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

This section contains full color reproductions of products. The Drug Identification Number (DIN) has been provided by the manufacturer who is also listed. Identify the products by using the manufacturer's brand name.

Yellow Pages**DIRECTORY**

- Lists **Poison Control Centers** across Canada (alphabetical order by province/territory).
 - Lists contact information for various **Health Organizations** that provide information for health care professionals and consumers (alphabetical by disease/condition or subject).
 - Provides name, address (post office and internet), phone and fax numbers of **Manufacturers and Canadian Distributors** of pharmaceuticals listed in the CPS.
-

Lilac Pages**CLIN-INFO**

This is a quick reference for clinical information and tools to assist the health care professional in the safe and effective use of drugs.

White Pages**PRODUCT MONOGRAPHS**

Listed alphabetically and by brand name or name in bold face listed in the Green Pages. CPhA Monographs will be shaded in gray.

Note: this is not intended to be an extensive list of all drugs available in Canada. The information provided is on a voluntary basis and is provided by the manufacturers producing the drugs.

Each Monograph contains information on:

- Pharmacology: Clinical explanation of how the drug works.
 - Indications: Lists the diseases/conditions that the drug has been approved for.
 - Contraindications: Lists the conditions in which the drug should not be used.
 - Warnings: example – when a medication should be discontinued.
 - Precautions: This section may include any drug interactions and other precautions.
 - Adverse Effects: Lists all reported adverse drug reactions (ADR).
Note: it is important to remember that the CPS lists all ADRs that have been reported, but this does not necessarily mean that a patient will experience those side effects listed.
 - Overdose: Includes symptoms and treatment.
 - Dosage: Includes the common oral and parenteral doses as well as some recommendations for administration.
 - Information for the patient: Available by subscription to www.e-cps.ca
 - Supplied: Lists the dosage forms available for that drug (example: tablet, liquid, injectable) as well as a brief description of the form (example: scored tablet, orange scented liquid), the strength, major ingredients and size of the available containers.
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APPENDICIES

Narcotic, Controlled Drugs, Benzodiazepines and Other Targeted Substances

Describes the legal requirements for prescribing, dispensing and record keeping of the above listed types of pharmaceuticals.

Special Access Programme (SAP)

Gives an overview of Health Canada's SAP which provides access to non-marketed drugs for practitioners treating patients with serious or life threatening illnesses when conventional therapies have failed, are unsuitable or unavailable.

Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) forms for Vaccines and Drugs

Outlines information on when to report, who to report to and provides the forms used to report the ADR.

Sample Auxiliary Labels

POISON ©1976

Bio-Hazard

DATE OPENED

Date Opened _____

Discard After _____

DRUG DISCONTINUED ON:

EXPIRY DATE

_____ **MGM** = _____ **ML**

(dose) (liquid)

THIS IS THE LAST REFILL FOR THIS PRESCRIPTION please contact your physician ©1976

AVOID WAITING for your prescription refills by calling the day before you come in. Thank You ©1976

THIS PRESCRIPTION MAY BE REFILLED _____ **TIMES** ©1976

IMPORTANT

FINISH ALL THIS MEDICATION UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY PRESCRIBER. ©1976

MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS. ALCOHOL MAY INTENSIFY THIS EFFECT. USE CARE WHEN OPERATING A CAR OR DANGEROUS MACHINERY. ©1986

DO NOT DRINK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WHEN TAKING THIS MEDICATION ©1986

May Cause DROWSINESS ©1976

MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS OR DIZZINESS

This drug may impair the ability to drive or operate machinery. **USE CARE** until you become familiar with its effects. ©1986

NOT FOR INJECTION

GENERIC SUBSTITUTION MADE ©1984

CAUTION DOSAGE STRENGTH DIFFERENT FROM ORDER. USE APPROPRIATE AMOUNT.

NOTE **DOSAGE STRENGTH** ©1976

STORE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. DO NOT REFRIGERATE.

REFRIGERATE-SHAKE WELL Good for 14 days only. ©1987

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

KEEP IN REFRIGERATOR

KEEP IN REFRIGERATOR DO NOT FREEZE

SHAKE WELL AND KEEP IN REFRIGERATOR

SHAKE WELL ©1976

DO NOT CRUSH

DO NOT CHEW OR CRUSH. SWALLOW WHOLE. ©1979

DO NOT CHEW SWALLOW WHOLE

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU TAKE OR USE THIS EXACTLY AS DIRECTED. DO NOT SKIP DOSES OR DISCONTINUE UNLESS DIRECTED BY YOUR DOCTOR. ©1986

SOME NONPRESCRIPTION DRUGS MAY AGGRAVATE YOUR CONDITION. READ ALL LABELS CAREFULLY. IF A WARNING APPEARS, CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTOR. ©1986

OBTAIN MEDICAL ADVICE BEFORE TAKING NONPRESCRIPTION DRUGS. SOME MAY AFFECT THE ACTION OF THIS MEDICATION. ©1986

"WARNING: Do not exceed the dose prescribed by your physician. If difficulty in breathing persists, contact your physician immediately."

for rectal use ONLY

MAY CAUSE DISCOLORATION OF THE URINE OR FECES ©1976

YOU SHOULD AVOID PROLONGED OR EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE TO DIRECT AND/OR ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT WHILE TAKING THIS MEDICATION. ©1986

CAUTION: CERTAIN MEDICATIONS (Antibiotics, Antifungives) may ALTER THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BIRTH CONTROL PILLS. Ask your M.D. or Pharmacist. ©1987

DO NOT TAKE A.S.A. OR A.S.A. CONTAINING PRODUCTS WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT OF YOUR PHYSICIAN. ©1981

TAKE MEDICATION ON AN EMPTY STOMACH 1 HOUR BEFORE OR 2 TO 3 HOURS AFTER A MEAL UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY YOUR DOCTOR. ©1986

TAKE THIS MEDICATION 1/2 HOUR BEFORE MEALS. ©1987

TAKE WITH FOOD ©1990

Take with lower-fat meals to avoid GI treatment effects.

DO NOT TAKE DAIRY PRODUCTS, ANTACIDS, OR IRON PREPARATIONS WITHIN ONE HOUR OF THIS MEDICATION. ©1988 PHARMEX

DO NOT EAT GRAPEFRUIT OR DRINK GRAPEFRUIT JUICE WHILE TAKING THIS MEDICATION ©1988

MEDICATION SHOULD BE TAKEN WITH PLENTY OF WATER ©1978

Rinse mouth thoroughly after each use ©1994

IT MAY BE ADVISABLE TO DRINK A FULL GLASS OF ORANGE JUICE OR EAT A BANANA DAILY WHILE TAKING THIS MEDICATION. ©1976

Guide for Presentation Project

This is to be an oral presentation with the use of visual aids and notes for distribution to the class. The visual component of your presentation will be displayed in the classroom after completion. The presentations will be done in pairs, with each member of the group contributing equally in the preparation and in the presentation.

Length:

The length should be between 8 and 10 minutes.

Topic:

In consultation with your instructor, choose a body system. Discuss the 5 W's – who, what, where, when and why.

Include a minimum of 5 medical terminology words within the presentation. In your handout and visuals, break the words down and bold the term itself. Include a definition for each term.

Marks are distributed as follows:

		Total
Topic outline	10	10
5 W's	5 each	25
Medical terminology breakdown and definitions	5 each	25
Overall presentation	10	10
Creativity	10	10
Written Handout	10	10
Visual aids	10	10
		<hr/> 100

The mark for the oral presentation project rates the same as a chapter exam mark. The usual rules apply, i.e.: 75% is pass, 90% is honors. Any presentation that is late will be considered the same as a rewrite with the highest attainable mark set at 89%.

The outline is due to be handed in on Day 14. The presentations will be given on Day 18. Meet with your instructor to choose a partner or partners and to choose your topic.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____ MARK: _____ / 76 _____ %

Chapter 1 Exam**A. Circle the best answer.**

1. What is a gastrotomy?
 - A. Gastric resection
 - B. Intestinal incision
 - C. Tumor of the stomach
 - D. Incision of the stomach

2. What is osteitis?
 - A. Incision of a bone
 - B. Inflammation of a bone
 - C. Incision of a bone
 - D. Inflammation of a joint

3. What is a cystoscopy?
 - A. Study of cells
 - B. Visual examination of cells
 - C. Visual examination of the urinary bladder
 - D. Removal of the urinary bladder

4. What is meant by the term resection?
 - A. To keep back
 - B. A cutting back or removal
 - C. Able to be removed
 - D. Reposition

5. Which gland is not an endocrine gland?
 - A. Thyroid gland
 - B. Adrenal gland
 - C. Ovary
 - D. Mammary gland

6. What is an electroencephalogram?
 - A. Record of the electrical activity in the brain
 - B. Record of electricity in the heart
 - C. X-rays of the head
 - D. Record of sound waves in the brain

7. Which statement provides an accurate definition of the term diagnosis?
 - A. Is made after the prognosis
 - B. Is a guess as to the patient's condition
 - C. Is a prediction of the course of treatment
 - D. Is made on the basis of complete knowledge about the patient's condition

8. What term would be used to describe a cancerous tumor?
 - A. Hematoma
 - B. Adenoma
 - C. Carcinoma
 - D. Myoma

9. Which term indicates a microscopic examination of living tissue?
 - A. Incision
 - B. Pathology
 - C. Biopsy
 - D. Autopsy

10. What type of doctor would specialize in diseases of the joints?
 - A. Rheumatologist
 - B. Oncologist
 - C. Cardiologist
 - D. Gynecologist

11. What term would be used to indicate the removal of a gland?
 - A. Gastrectomy
 - B. Adenectomy
 - C. Hepatic resection
 - D. Nephric section

12. What term indicates a decrease in the numbers of red blood cells?
 - A. Anemia
 - B. Erythrocytosis
 - C. Thrombocytosis
 - D. Leukemia

13. What is the role of a pathologist?
- A. One who examines X-rays
 - B. One who operates on the urinary tract
 - C. One who performs autopsies and views biopsies
 - D. One who operates on the kidney
14. What medical term would be used to describe pain in a joint?
- A. Ostealgia
 - B. Arthritis
 - C. Osteoarthritis
 - D. Arthralgia
15. What term indicates an increase in numbers of malignant white blood cells?
- A. Hyperemia
 - B. Leukemia
 - C. Erythremia
 - D. Thrombocytosis
16. What is the term for an instrument that is used to view within?
- A. Endoscopy
 - B. Enteroscopy
 - C. Stethoscope
 - D. Endoscope
17. What is a platelet?
- A. Hematoma
 - B. Thrombosis
 - C. Leukocyte
 - D. Thrombocyte
18. What term would be used to describe an abnormal condition of the mind?
- A. Psychosis
 - B. Psychosis
 - C. Psychogenic
 - D. Encephalopathy
19. Which term indicates inflammation of the nose?
- A. Rhinitis
 - B. Hepatitis
 - C. Nephritis
 - D. Dermatitis

B. Match the term in the left column with its meaning in the right column:

Please indicate by alphabetical letter.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| ___ | 1. Oncology | A. High levels of blood sugar |
| ___ | 2. Dermatitis | B. Study of tumors |
| ___ | 3. Hyperglycemia | C. Excision of the stomach |
| ___ | 4. Gastrectomy | D. Abnormal condition of clotting cells |
| ___ | 5. Thrombocytosis | E. Abnormal condition of skin |

C. Complete the following medical terms:

1. pro_____ prediction about the outcome of a disease / before knowledge
2. _____logy study of women and female diseases
3. nephr_____ removal of a kidney
4. leukocyt_____ abnormal condition of white blood cells
5. hypo_____ less than normal blood sugar
6. _____al pertaining to the largest part of the brain
7. _____itis inflammation of skin
8. _____gram an x-ray record of a joint

D. Oral Spelling & Definitions:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____ MARK: _____ / 79 _____ %

Chapter 2 Exam**A. Circle the best answer.**

1. Which body system plays an important role in the immunity of the body?
 - A. Endocrine
 - B. Nervous
 - C. Digestive
 - D. Lymphatic

2. What is the medical term for the space in the chest between the lungs?
 - A. Peritoneum
 - B. Esophagus
 - C. Pleural cavity
 - D. Mediastinum

3. What is the medical term for the voice box?
 - A. Uvula
 - B. Pharynx
 - C. Larynx
 - D. Epiglottis

4. What is the meaning of the term cranial?
 - A. Pertaining to the brain
 - B. Pertaining to the skull
 - C. Pertaining to under the head
 - D. Pertaining to the scalp

5. What type of cell is an epithelial cell?
 - A. Skin cell
 - B. Nerve cell
 - C. Fat cell
 - D. Organ

6. What is the medical term for the space between the membranes that surround each lung?
 - A. Thoracic cavity
 - B. Mediastinum
 - C. Pericardium
 - D. Pleural cavity

7. What is the medical term for the throat?
- A. Trachea
 - B. Pharynx
 - C. Larynx
 - D. Esophagus
8. What is the peritoneum?
- A. Surrounds all the organs in the chest
 - B. Lines the mediastinum
 - C. Surrounds the abdominal organs
 - D. Part of the pericardium
9. What is the other term for the coronal plane?
- A. Saggital
 - B. Frontal
 - C. Lateral
 - D. Sacral
10. What body cavity contains the pituitary gland?
- A. Cranial
 - B. Spinal
 - C. Pelvic
 - D. Abdominal
11. What does the term disc refer to?
- A. Part of the hipbone
 - B. Piece of cartilage between backbones
 - C. Connection between the joints in the back
 - D. Abnormal structure in back
12. In the human body, what does the term 'anterior' refer to?
- A. Back
 - B. Front
 - C. Posterior
 - D. Proximal
13. What is the transverse plane?
- A. Horizontal plane that divides the body into upper and lower parts
 - B. Vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior parts
 - C. Vertical plane that divides the body into right and left parts
 - D. Lateral plane dividing the body into halves

14. What is the medical term that is used to indicate the tailbone?
- A. Sacrum
 - B. Larynx
 - C. Pelvis
 - D. Coccyx
15. What is the name for the muscle separating the abdominal and thoracic cavities?
- A. Pleura
 - B. Mediastinum
 - C. Diaphragm
 - D. Peritoneum
16. What is the common name for the trachea?
- A. Voice box
 - B. Backbone
 - C. Windpipe
 - D. Throat

B. Match the term in the left column with its definition in the right column:

Please indicate your answer by alphabetical letter.

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|--|
| _____ | 1. thoracic | A. . Backbone |
| _____ | 2. abdomen | B. pertaining to the chest |
| _____ | 3. vertebra | C. vertical plane dividing the body into right and left portions |
| _____ | 4. sagittal | D. space below the chest that contains internal organs and stomach |

C. Please complete the following terms from their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. _____minal | pertaining to the abdomen |
| 2. _____ic | pertaining to the hip bone |
| 3. _____scopy | visual examination of the bronchial tubes |
| 4. _____al | pertaining to the sacrum |
| 5. _____scopy | visual examination of the abdomen |
| 6. _____plane | divides the body into anterior and posterior portions |
| 7. _____al | pertaining to the windpipe |
| 8. _____tomy | incision of the skull |
| 9. _____itis | inflammation of the membrane surrounding the lungs |

D. Oral Spelling & Definitions

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
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18. _____
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21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____ MARK: _____ / 67 _____ %

Chapter 3 Exam**A. Circle the best answer.**

1. What does an amniocentesis involve?
 - A. Incision of the abdomen
 - B. Surgical puncture to remove fluid from the sac around the embryo
 - C. Surgical puncture to remove fluid from the abdomen
 - D. Puncture of the chest region

2. Which term indicates inflammation of lymph tissue in the throat?
 - A. Bronchitis
 - B. Laryngitis
 - C. Pharyngeal
 - D. Tonsillitis

3. Which medical term describes blood that is held back from an area?
 - A. Thrombocyte
 - B. Anemia
 - C. Ischemia
 - D. Hematoma

4. Which combining form is used to describe death (of cells)?
 - A. Neur / o
 - B. Neph / o
 - C. Neutr / o
 - D. Necr / o

5. Which term reflects pain in the ear?
 - A. Pleurodynia
 - B. Gastralgia
 - C. Otagia
 - D. Dactylodnia

6. Which term describes a symptom continuing over a long period of time?
 - A. Chromic
 - B. Acute
 - C. Chronic
 - D. Chondric

7. Which suffix denotes 'enlargement'?
 - A. -ole
 - B. -megaly
 - C. -sclerosis
 - D. -pathy

8. Which suffix describes the process of visual examination?
 - A. -scope
 - B. -scopy
 - C. -opsy
 - D. -stasis

9. Which condition involves inflammation of the urinary bladder?
 - A. Hematuria
 - B. Nephropathy
 - C. Phlebitis
 - D. Cystitis

10. Which term is used to describe a cancerous tumor of the bone marrow?
 - A. Myosarcoma
 - B. Multiple myeloma
 - C. Osteogenic sarcoma
 - D. Adenocarcinoma

11. What is the medical term for an X-ray record of the spinal cord?
 - A. Electroencephalogram
 - B. Bone scan
 - C. Myogram
 - D. Myelogram

12. Which term indicates an accumulation of waste products in the blood?
 - A. Septicemia
 - B. Ischemia
 - C. Uremia
 - D. Leukemia

13. Which suffix describes the process of recording?
 - A. -gram
 - B. -graphy
 - C. -scope
 - D. -graph

14. Which suffix describes a discharge or flow?
- A. -rrhage
 - B. -rrhagia
 - C. -uria
 - D. -rrhea
15. What is involved in an angioplasty procedure?
- A. surgical repair of a blood vessel
 - B. pertaining to fat
 - C. therapy with chemicals
 - D. surgical puncture of a blood vessel
16. Which procedure involves the removal of the voice box?
- A. Laryngectomy
 - B. Pharyngotomy
 - C. Pharynostomy
 - D. Laryngectomy
17. Which suffix is used to describe treatment?
- A. -therapy
 - B. -genic
 - C. -plasty
 - D. -osis
18. Which suffix refers to the surgical creation of a permanent opening to the outside of the body?
- A. -stomy
 - B. -tomy
 - C. -ectomy
 - D. -section

B. Match the suffix in the left column with its meaning in the right column:

Please indicate your answer by alphabetical letter

- | | | |
|-------|------------|----------------------|
| _____ | 1. -pathy | A. surgical repair |
| _____ | 2. -plasty | B. blood condition |
| _____ | 3. -emia | C. enlargement |
| _____ | 4. -megaly | D. disease condition |

C. Using the definitions provided, complete the following terms:

1. _____oma malignant tumor of the muscle tissue
2. _____toma collection (mass) of blood
3. _____oma tumor of muscle (benign)
4. colo_____ new opening from the colon to outside the body
5. radio_____ treatment using x-rays
6. _____oma tumor of the liver (malignant)
7. neuro_____ disease of the nerves
8. _____carcinoma cancerous tumor of glandular tissue
9. arterio_____ hardening of the arteries

D. Oral Spelling & Definitions

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____ MARK: _____ / 75 _____ %

Chapter 4 Exam**A. Circle the best answer.**

1. Which term means pertaining to between the ribs?
 - A. Intracostal
 - B. Infracostal
 - C. Costochondral
 - D. Intercostal

2. Which term means pertaining to both sides?
 - A. Bilateral
 - B. Contralateral
 - C. Unilateral
 - D. Ectopic

3. Which medical term indicates a partial resection of the stomach?
 - A. Retrocutaneous gastrectomy
 - B. Subcostal gastrectomy
 - C. Subtotal gastrectomy
 - D. Intraabdominal gastroscopy

4. Which condition is an example of a congenital anomaly?
 - A. Cerebral ischemia
 - B. Dysphagia
 - C. Hemiglossectomy
 - D. Webbed fingers or toes

5. What does it mean when a disease is in remission?
 - A. Symptoms of the disease lessen
 - B. Symptoms of the disease return
 - C. Symptoms occur before the onset of the disease
 - D. A group of symptoms occur simultaneously

6. Which term describes the symptoms preceding an illness?
- A. Apnea
 - B. Syndrome
 - C. Euphoria
 - D. Prodrome
7. Which term would be used to describe pertaining to before birth?
- A. Prenatal
 - B. Postpartum
 - C. Antenatal
 - D. A & C
8. What are antibodies?
- A. Bacteria
 - B. Protein substances made by leukocytes
 - C. Phagocytes
 - D. Proteins produced by primitive plants
9. Which term indicates through or complete?
- A. Dysmenorrhea
 - B. Ectopic
 - C. Congenital
 - D. Diarrhea
10. Which prefix means across?
- A. Ultra-
 - B. Sub-
 - C. Trans-
 - D. Intra-
11. What is the meaning of metastasis?
- A. Paralysis of limbs
 - B. Spread of a cancerous growth
 - C. Precancerous
 - D. Change in shape or form
12. What is meant by hypertrophy?
- A. Atrophy
 - B. Poor development
 - C. Increase in cell size
 - D. Increase in cell numbers

13. Which term is used to describe excessive amounts of sugar in the blood?
- A. Hyperglycemia
 - B. Hypodermic
 - C. Hypoglycemia
 - D. Glycosuria
14. Which of the following is an antigen?
- A. Streptococci
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Antitoxins
 - D. Lymphocytes
15. Which term describes a condition of excessive thirst?
- A. Hyperglycemia
 - B. Polydipsia
 - C. Polyphagia
 - D. Adipisia
16. What does the prefix '-dia' mean?
- A. Flow
 - B. Down, lack of
 - C. Complete, through
 - D. Against
17. What does the prefix '-ab' indicate?
- A. Up, apart
 - B. Toward, near
 - C. Before, forward
 - D. Away from
18. What does the term dyspnea mean?
- A. Bad development
 - B. Difficult breathing
 - C. Not able to sleep
 - D. Catabolism
19. What does the prefix 'brady-' mean?
- A. Fast
 - B. Bad
 - C. Short
 - D. Slow

20. What form of anemia is caused by improper absorption of vitamin B12?
- A. Asplastic anemia
 - B. Pernicious anemia
 - C. Hemolytic anemia
 - D. Sickle cell anemia
21. What is the term for a condition where one is unable to speak?
- A. Aphasia
 - B. Dysphasia
 - C. Dysplasia
 - D. Polyphagia
22. What is Tachycardia?
- A. Bad, painful swallowing
 - B. Inability to swallow
 - C. Rapid heart beat
 - D. Rapid breathing
23. Which term means 'beneath the skin'?
- A. Subcutaneous
 - B. Subcostal
 - C. Percutaneous
 - D. Subdural
24. What is the meaning of intervertebral?
- A. Within the vertebra
 - B. Through the vertebra
 - C. Between the vertebra
 - D. Surrounding the vertebra

B. Match the prefix in the left column with its meaning in the right column:

Please indicate your answer by alphabetical letter.

- | | | |
|-------|----------|-------------------|
| _____ | 1. inter | A. Together; with |
| _____ | 2. intra | B. Toward |
| _____ | 3. uni | C. Away from |
| _____ | 4. ultra | D. Within |
| _____ | 5. ad | E. Surrounding |
| _____ | 6. para | F. One |
| _____ | 7. peri | G. Above |
| _____ | 8. tachy | H. Beyond |
| _____ | 9. syn | I. Before |
| _____ | 10. pro | J. Between |
| _____ | 11. ab | K. Near, beside |
| _____ | 12. epi | L. Fast |

C. Using the definitions provided, complete the following terms:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. _____scapular | Pertaining to under the shoulder |
| 2. _____cardia | Slow heart rate |
| 3. ec_____ | Pertaining to out of place |
| 4. hemi_____ | Paralysis of one half of the body |
| 5. _____venous | Pertaining to within a vein |
| 6. _____glycemia | condition of increased blood sugar |
| 7. dys_____ | Painful urination |
| 8. _____plasia | Bad (abnormal) formation |
| 9. _____partum | Before birth |

D: Oral Spelling & Definitions:

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NAME: _____

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Chapter 5 Exam**A. Circle the best answer**

1. Which term refers to the creation of an opening from the kidney to the outside of the body?
 - A. Nosocomial
 - B. Nephrostomy
 - C. Gastroscopy
 - D. Ophthalmoscopy

2. Which term means 'pertaining to an abnormal condition that has been produced by treatment'?
 - A. Neuralgia
 - B. Otitis
 - C. Iatrogenic
 - D. Oncogenic

3. Which physician diagnoses and treats diseases that are caused by microorganisms?
 - A. Orthopedist
 - B. Nephrologist
 - C. Neurologist
 - D. Infectious disease specialist

4. Which doctor specializes in the treatment of diseases of the elderly?
 - A. Geriatrician
 - B. Hematologist
 - C. Orthopedist
 - D. Endocrinologist

5. Which doctor treats cancerous tumors?
 - A. Pathologist
 - B. Oncologist
 - C. Hematologist
 - D. Rheumatologist

6. What title is given to a doctor who treats thyroid and pituitary gland disorders?
 - A. Hematologist
 - B. Obstetrician
 - C. Endocrinologist
 - D. Anesthesiologist

7. What specialty includes diagnosing and treating disorders of the mind?
 - A. Family practice
 - B. Psychiatry
 - C. Nephrology
 - D. Pathology

8. What medical specialty includes the administration of agents that cause loss of sensation?
 - A. Surgery
 - B. Pathology
 - C. Anesthesiology
 - D. Ophthalmology

9. Which term refers to treatment by operation or manual (hand) methods?
 - A. Cardiology
 - B. Surgery
 - C. Psychiatry
 - D. Oncology

10. Which doctor examines x-rays to diagnose disease?
 - A. Radiologist
 - B. Hematologist
 - C. Orthopedist
 - D. Ophthalmologist

11. What specialty includes the care of patients requiring immediate attention?
 - A. Urology
 - B. Emergency medicine
 - C. Surgery
 - D. Cardiology

12. Which doctor would treat tumors by using high-energy radiation?
 - A. Colorectal surgeon
 - B. Anesthesiologist
 - C. Radiation oncologist

13. Which doctor specializes in treatment of disorders of the eye?
- A. Otolaryngologist
 - B. Neurologist
 - C. Ophthalmologist
 - D. Orthopedist
14. Which medical specialist specializes in the treatment of hypersensitivity reactions?
- A. Allergist
 - B. Neurologist
 - C. Gastroenterologist
 - D. Pathologist
15. Which doctor would you consult for otitis media?
- A. Allergist
 - B. Orthopedist
 - C. Pathologist
 - D. Otolaryngologist

B. Match the term in the left column with its meaning in the right column:

Indicate your answer with alphabetical letter.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|---|
| _____ | 1. neuralgia | A. Pertaining to disease acquired in the hospital |
| _____ | 2. enteritis | B. Nerve pain |
| _____ | 3. nosocomial | C. Treatment of disease using high-energy radiation |
| _____ | 4. radiotherapy | D. Inflammation of the intestines (usually small intestine) |
| _____ | 5. optician | E. Incision of the chest |
| _____ | 6. orthopedist | F. Process of visual examination of the stomach |
| _____ | 7. surgeon | G. Doctor who does bone surgery |
| _____ | 8. cardiomegaly | H. Doctor who operates on patients |
| _____ | 9. thoracotomy | I. One who grinds lenses to fit glasses |
| _____ | 10. gastroscopy | J. Enlargement of the heart |

C. Oral Spelling & Definitions: (Please Print)

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NAME: _____

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Appendix I Exam**A. Circle the best answer:**

1. What is the medical term for the first part of the small intestine?
 - A. Ileum
 - B. Jejunum
 - C. Ilium
 - D. Duodenum

2. Which term describes the process of breaking down complex foods into simpler substances?
 - A. Absorption
 - B. Digestion
 - C. Gluconeogenesis
 - D. Elimination

3. Which term refers to a chronic disease of the liver with degeneration of liver cells?
 - A. Hepatitis
 - B. Cirrhosis
 - C. Cryosurgery
 - D. Mastication

4. Which term refers to a condition involving tissue from the inner lining of the uterus that grows abnormally in other pelvic or abdominal location?
 - A. Uterine cervix
 - B. Uterine tubes
 - C. Endometriosis
 - D. Pelvic inflammatory disease

5. Which procedure uses heat to destroy abnormal tissue?
 - A. Myomectomy
 - B. Mammography
 - C. Cauterization
 - D. Colposcopy

6. Which term does not apply to the female reproductive system?
 - A. Vagina
 - B. Cervix
 - C. Uterus
 - D. Adrenal glands

7. What type of procedure involves measuring blood flow in vessels via sound waves?
 - A. Doppler ultrasound
 - B. Angiography
 - C. Cardiac catheterization
 - D. Holter monitoring

8. Which condition involves local widening of an artery caused by weakness in the arterial wall or breakdown of the wall?
 - A. Cardiomegaly
 - B. Endocarditis
 - C. Aneurysm
 - D. Cardiomyopathy

9. Which description best reflects angina pectoris?
 - A. Narrowing of a valve with inflammation
 - B. Inflammation of a capillary
 - C. Blockage of a heart valve
 - D. Chest pain caused by decreased blood flow to heart muscle

10. Which procedure involves brief discharges of electricity passing across the chest to stop cardiac arrhythmias?
 - A. Thrombolytic therapy
 - B. Defibrillation
 - C. Cardioversion
 - D. B&C

11. Which procedure takes cross-sectional x-ray images of the brain and spinal cord?
 - A. Patellapexy
 - B. Computed tomography scan
 - C. Arthroscopy
 - D. Myelography

12. Which condition involves a decrease in bone density with thinning and weakening of the bone?
 - A. Osteoporosis
 - B. Scoliosis
 - C. Kyphosis
 - D. Spina bifida

13. Which condition involves an increase in pressure due to fluid build up within the chamber at the front of the eye?
- A. Alopecia
 - B. Lumbago
 - C. Glaucoma
 - D. Conjunctivitis
14. Which procedure results in sterilization of the male?
- A. Vasectomy
 - B. Circumcision
 - C. Orchiotomy
 - D. Arthroplasty
15. What is the medical term for the sac containing the male testes?
- A. Perineum
 - B. Epididymis
 - C. Scrotum
 - D. Seminal vesicle

B. Match the term in the left column with its meaning in the right column:

Please indicate your answer with an alphabetical letter.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|
| _____ | 1. Arrhythmia | A. Measurement of eyeball protrusion |
| _____ | 2. Diverticulosis | B. One of two tubes that carry sperm from the testes to the urethra for ejaculation |
| _____ | 3. Exophthalmometry | C. Malignant brain tumor arising from neuroglial cells |
| _____ | 4. Menorrhagia | D. Collapsed lung |
| _____ | 5. Thymus gland | E. Aids the immune system by stimulating the production of white blood cells |
| _____ | 6. Vas deferens | F. Abnormal heart beat (rhythm) |
| _____ | 7. Gouty arthritis | G. Abnormal condition of stones in the kidney |
| _____ | 8. Glioblastoma | H. Abnormal condition of small pouches or sacs in the wall of the intestine |
| _____ | 9. Atelectasis | I. Excessive discharge of blood from the uterus during menstruation |
| _____ | 10. Nephrolithiasis | J. Inflammation of joints caused by excessive uric acid |

C. Oral Spelling & Definitions:

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