ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY EXAMINATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The supraglottis is within the...
   a. Esophagus
   b. Larynx
   c. Pharynx
   d. Stomach

2. The suffix “-emia” in the word leukemia means...
   a. Excessive
   b. White
   c. Blood
   d. Cells

3. The largest organ is the ...
   a. Liver
   b. Heart
   c. Skin
   d. Small Intestine

4. An excessive increase in the number of WBC’s is termed...
   a. Leukopenia
   b. Leukocytosis
   c. Erythrocytosis
   d. Polycythemia

5. The removal of tissue from a living patient for the purpose of making a diagnosis by microscopic examination of the cells is...
   a. Necropsy
   b. Endoscopy
   c. Biopsy
   d. Choreography

6. The ________ includes the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestines and large intestines.
   a. Gastrointestinal Tract
   b. Colon
   c. Alimentary Canal
   d. Both a and c.
7. The following organ is both endocrine and exocrine...
   a. Liver
   b. Spleen
   c. Gallbladder
   d. Pancreas

MATCH THE ROOT WORD WITH THE ORGAN TO WHICH IT REFERS

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<td>8. broncho-</td>
<td>a. tongue</td>
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<td>9. cephalo-</td>
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<td>10. colo-</td>
<td>c. small intestine</td>
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<td>11. cyst-</td>
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<td>13. entero-</td>
<td>f. liver</td>
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<td>14. gastro-</td>
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<td>16. hepat-</td>
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<td>20. ocular</td>
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<td>21. oophoro-</td>
<td>n. stomach</td>
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<td>22. orchi-</td>
<td>o. bladder</td>
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<td>23. spleno-</td>
<td>p. spleen</td>
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MATCH SYMPTOM ON THE LEFT WITH CORRECT DEFINITION ON THE RIGHT

____ 24. adenopathy a. enlargement of the liver
____ 25. ascites b. abnormal presence of serous fluid in connective tissue or body
____ 26. dysphagia c. difficulty swallowing
____ 27. edema d. discharge of blood in urine
____ 28. hematuria e. death or decay of cells or tissue in part of the body
____ 29. hepatomegaly f. accumulation of fluid in abdominal cavity
____ 30. necrosis g. enlargement of the glands

MATCH THE TERM ON THE LEFT WITH THE DEFINITION ON THE RIGHT

____ 31. benign a. to determine the nature of disease
____ 32. carcinoma b. malignant tumor arising from epithelial tissue
____ 33. contiguous c. means new growth
____ 34. diagnosis d. the study of cell types
____ 35. histology e. not malignant
____ 36. in-situ f. malignancy in which there is no invasion of the basement membrane
____ 37. metastatic g. in contact or adjacent; touching
____ 38. neoplasm h. secondary malignant growth at a distance from the primary site
MATCH THE SUFFIX ON THE LEFT TO THE DEFINITIONS ON THE RIGHT

____ 39. -ectasis  a. inflammation of
____ 40. -emia  b. expansion, dilatation
____ 41. -itis  c. flow, discharge
____ 42. -megaly  d. destruction, breakdown
____ 43. -oma  e. fluid substance of cells
____ 44. -oscopy  f. enlargement
____ 45. -penia  g. blood
____ 46. -plasm  h. tumor
____ 47. -rrhea  i. visualized through instrument
____ 48. -lysis  j. lack of, deficiency

MATCH THE WORD ELEMENT ON THE LEFT WITH THE DEFINITIONS ON THE RIGHT

____ 49. carcino  a. form or shape
____ 50. cyte  b. blood
____ 51. neo  c. skin
____ 52. derm  d. new
____ 53. hem(a)  e. crab, cancer
____ 54. morph  f. nose
____ 55. melano  g. cell
____ 56. rhin(o)  h. black
MATCH THE ORGAN WITH THE CORRESPONDING PROCEDURE.

____  57. bladder  a. gastroscopy
____  58. breast  b. orchietomy
____  59. eye  c. enucleation
____  60. kidney  d. cystectomy
____  61. rectum  e. hemiglossectomy
____  62. lung  f. modified radical mastectomy
____  63. stomach  g. nephrotomy
____  64. testis  h. proctectomy
____  65. tongue  i. pneumonectomy