



MED TERM COLLABORATION

Go to blooket.com/play.

FB Group Resources

The screenshot shows a Facebook group page for "Medical Terminology Collaboration for Teachers". The page is set to "Private" and has 439 members. The user "Sandy" is logged in and has joined the group. The navigation tabs at the top include "About", "Discussion", "Announcements", "Rooms", "Topics", "Members", "Events", and "More". A red arrow points to the "More" tab. Below the navigation tabs, there is a section for "What's on your mind, Sandy?" with options for "Live Video", "Photo/Video", and "Room". There is also an "Unread Announcement" section with one announcement from "Sandy Price" (Admin) dated August 4, 2020. The "About" section on the right lists the group's privacy settings: "Private", "Visible", and "General".

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My Drive - Google... ECP - CTE East Texa... ESC Region 13 E-Ca... Clusters | Career an... quizlet Rubric Score to Per... Reading list

Home 9+ 1 3 Sandy

Medical Terminology Collaboration for Teachers

Private group · 439 members

Joined + Invite

About Discussion Announcements Rooms Topics Members Events More

What's on your mind, Sandy?

Live Video Photo/Video Room

Unread Announcement · 1 See All

Sandy Price Admin · August 4, 2020 ·

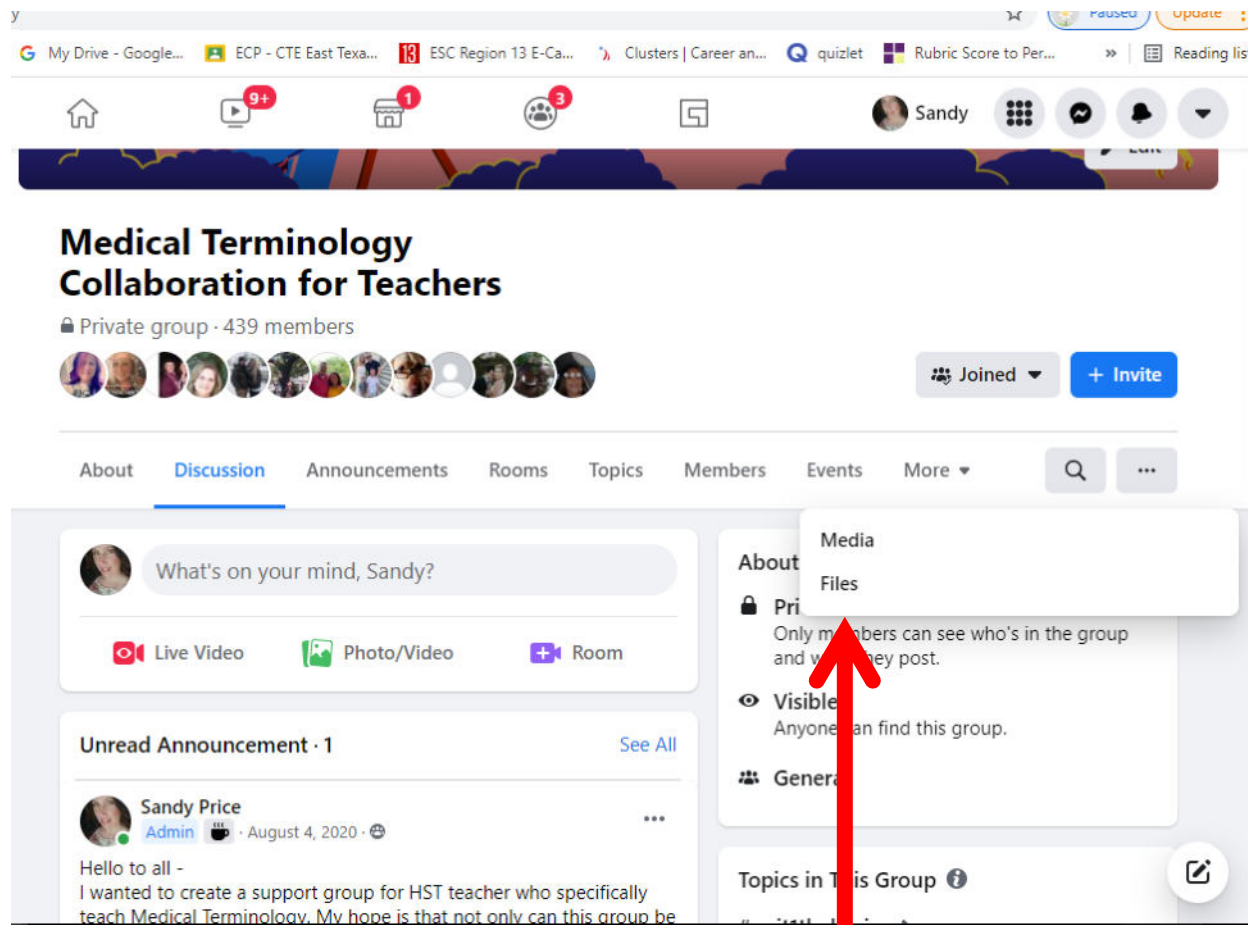
Hello to all -
I wanted to create a support group for HST teacher who specifically teach Medical Terminology. My hope is that not only can this group be

About

- Private
Only members can see who's in the group and what they post.
- Visible
Anyone can find this group.
- General

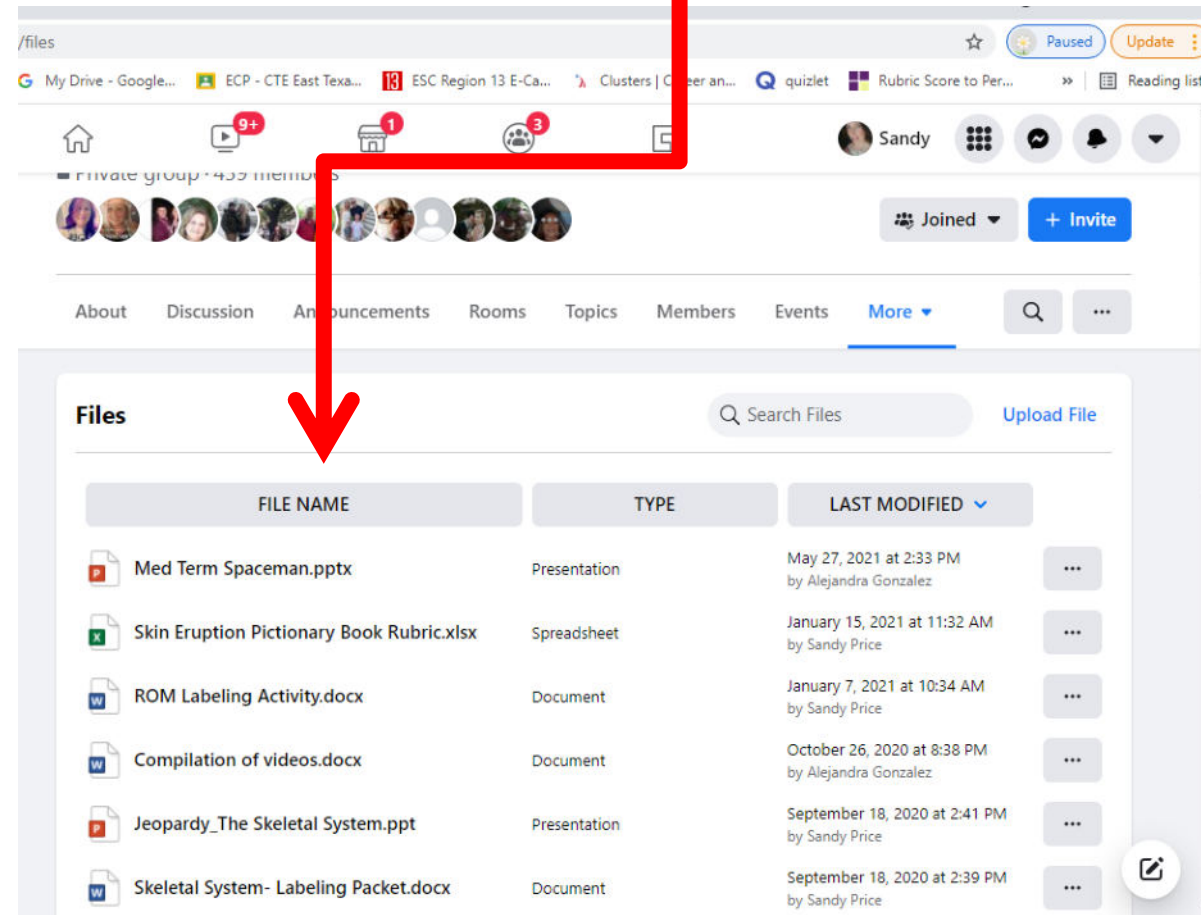
Topics in This Group

Click on
More" tab



Click on "File"

You can access and download files



First Week of School

- 1st Day Interviews
- Syllabus
 - Syllabus Scavenger Hunt
 - Syllabus Kahoots
- Classroom Expectations
 - Cell Phone Policy
- Ice Breakers
 - Medical Bingo
 - Who am I, Where am I
 - Desk Tents
- Orientation for online books/resources
- Careers in Healthcare

1ST DAY STUDENT INTERVIEW

1. Name of Person Interviewing you? _____
2. Your Grade: _____
3. If you could take a trip (all expenses paid) where would you go and why? _____

Getting To Know You

Instructions: Find someone in the room who matches a space on the BINGO board. Have them sign in that box.

****A person can only sign ONE box. NO duplicates allowed!!!**

B	I	N	G	O
Seen an Otolaryngologist (ENT)	Conjunctivitis (pink eye)	Esophageal obstruction (Choking)	Injection (shot)	Laryngitis (no voice)
Appendectomy (removed appendix)	First degree burn (sunburn)	Radius fracture (broken lower arm)	Intravenous medication (in the hospital)	Mastication of cereal (ate cereal for breakfast)
Tonsillectomy (removed tonsils)	Asthma	Blind (e)		

exciting thing you have ever done in your life? _____

favorite type of food? _____

favorite color? _____

what class? _____

university do you want to attend? _____

any clubs? Which ones? What is your favorite? _____

MED TERM SYLLABUS SCAVENGER HUNT

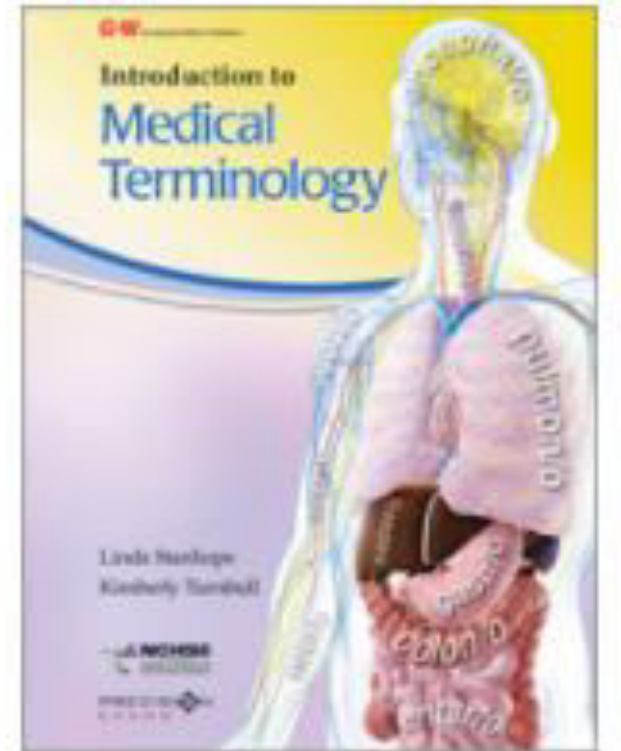
Directions: After reading your syllabus, answer the following questions.

1. What materials are required for this course? _____
2. How many packages of note/index cards are required? _____
3. When are tutorials held? _____
4. When is my conference period? _____
5. Major grades account for what percentage? _____%
6. Quizzes account for how many daily grades? _____
7. What is my email address? _____
8. What is my teacher's name for Med Term? _____
9. If you turn in an assignment 1 or 2 days late, what is the highest grade that you can earn? _____

YAG

(Year at a Glance)

- Unit 1a: Intro. to Medical Terminology
 - Unit 1b: Human Body
 - Unit 1c: Genetics
 - Unit 2: Skeletal System
 - Unit 3: Muscular System
 - Unit 4: Integumentary System
 - Unit 5: Blood, Lymphatic & Immune Systems
 - Unit 6: Cardiovascular System
 - Unit 7: Respiratory System
 - Unit 8: Digestive System
 - Unit 9: Nervous System
 - Unit 10: Special Senses
 - Unit 11: Endocrine System
 - Unit 12: Urinary System
 - Unit 13: Male Reproductive System
 - Unit 14: Female Reproductive System
- } I combined these



1st 9 Weeks

UNIT 1a – Intro to Medical Terminology

- Week 1 – Ice Breaker Activities
- Week 2 – Unit 1a
 - Suffix List Distribution
 - 1st Suffix Quiz
- Week 3 – Unit 1a
 - 2nd Suffix Quiz
- Week 4 – Unit 1a
 - 3rd Suffix Quiz
- Week 5 – Unit 1a
 - Prefix List Distribution
 - Intro to Med Term Test (MG)
 - 1st Prefix Quiz
- Week 6 – Eponyms
 - Project (MG)
 - 2nd Prefix Quiz

UNIT 1b – The Body

- Week 7 – Unit 1b
- Week 8 – Unit 1b
 - Cadaver Project (MG)
- Week 9 – Unit 1b
 - Mock Surgery
 - Unit 1b Review

I use this to focus on teaching them how to reinforce their understanding of prognosis, diagnosis, etiology, signs & systems

Name _____

Period _____

Medical Term Breakdown!



Prefix	Word Root	Suffix	Meaning
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Prefix, Game 1				
-a, an-	-ab	ad-, af-	ana-	andro-
ante-	anti-, ant-	brachy-	brady-	cata-
circum-	co-, com-, con-	contra-	de-	dia-
dis-	dorso-	dys-	e-, ec-, ef-, ex-	ect-, ecto-, exo-
em-, en-, eso-	end-, ent-, endo-	ep-, epi-	eu-	extra-, extro-

We will be a broken record to make sure they understand the rules and memorize the word parts.

Chapter 1 Word Building

Write the word you created on the line provided.

- The medical term for an abnormal flow commonly known as a runny nose is rhinorrhea. (rhin/o = nose)
- The term meaning the surgical removal of a kidney is a/an nephrectomy. (nephro/o = kidney)
- The term meaning inflammation of the ear is otitis. (ot/o = ear)
- The term meaning an enlarged heart is cardiomegaly. (cardi/o = heart)
- The term meaning inflammation of the liver is hepatitis. (hepat/o = liver)
- The term meaning the visual examination of the interior of a joint is arthroscopy. (arthro/o = joint)

Learning to Understand the Research

Case Study #1

A patient presents to the emergency room with vomiting, fever and left lower quadrant pain. The patient states that he felt fine up until just before dinner when the pain started. An hour after the pain started is when the nausea set in and the vomiting started. After a few hours, the pain was intense enough for him to come into the ER. After a couple of diagnostic testing which included a CT of the Abd and a CBC count, it was determined that he had a ruptured appendix due to appendicitis. The patient is now resting well after surgery. Unfortunately, he will have to stay a few extra days in the hospital to receive antibiotics for the infection but will be released with restrictions to rest and no heavy lifting for a couple weeks. He should feel a lot better within a week and can resume all activities in six weeks.

Signs:

Symptoms:

Diagnosis:

Prognosis:

Acute/Chronic:

EPONYM RESEARCH ACTIVITY

Name of Disease: _____

When choosing your disease – It must be an eponym. Make sure that it is a disease that has plenty of documented research so you are able to find plenty of information on it. – this includes information on the “Eponym” – or person for which the disease/disorder was named after.

Summary of the Disease (at least 5 sentences in your OWN words) including:

- Description of the Disease
- Summary of the Eponym
- What are the signs/symptoms of the disease/condition? – Separate them
- How is it diagnosed?
- Is it acute or chronic?
- What is the prognosis?

Henry H. Turner

SUMMARY:

Turner's syndrome only affects 1/500-2000 female live births. Each year there are fewer than 200,000 cases in the U.S. Turner's Syndrome is caused when the female is born with only one X chromosome. It is not caused by family history, and if a couple has another child there is an extremely small chance of having another daughter with Turner's Syndrome. Turner's Syndrome can be diagnosed prenatally, but it most commonly goes unnoticed/unrecognized until after 10 years (of age). In rarer cases, the diagnosis can be delayed until the female has entered in her teens or young adult years. Symptoms and signs include failure to

Symptoms and signs include failure to begin puberty/menstruation, infertility, deformity of ears, weaker immune system, small lower jaw, delayed growth and short/small/stubby hands and feet. One of the signs is short height. The only treatment is therapy. They aren't m



AUTHOR INFO

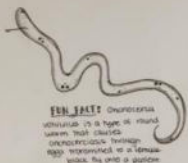
Born on August 28, 18

Hamisburg with his parents
medicine and pursued a job in
earned his master's degree in 1921.
earning his title as a pioneer endo-
and taught his own practice from
to the University of Vienna, who
discovered and wrote his manuscript
in the year of 1969. Later, Henry be-
carcinoma in his lungs.

Onchocerciasis

(ROBLES DISEASE)

by Alma Reyes and Delaney W.



FUN FACT:
Black remove flies of the genus *Simulium* lay eggs in water, depositing some of the eggs from *Oncometopia* burrows.

MEDICAL EPONYM: A disease or drug named after a person.

NAMED AFTER: Rodolfo Robles

BIOGRAPHY: Rodolfo Robles was born on January 14, 1878 in Guatemala. He attended the University of Paris and became a Guatemalan physician. Rodolfo first encountered Onchocerciasis in 1915. He published his discovery in 1917 and it brought fame into his life. However, in 1939, Rodolfo Robles died at the age of 61.

ABOUT DISEASE :

Onchocerciasis, also known as the Robles disease or river blindness, is a chronic disease or condition discovered in 1915 by Dr. Rodolfo Robles. The condition is mostly endemic to many regions of Africa and frequently affects those living near rivers and streams as well as people who travel and volunteer in these areas. Robles disease can be transmitted by repeated bites from an infected female black fly which carries the eggs of a parasitic worm named Onchocerca volvulus. Symptoms of the Robles disease take as long as 1-2 years to appear; once they do, they show infection nodules (abnormal tissue growth under the skin) develop and eye infection can lead to vision changes and blindness. Regarding the skin, patients experience bumps under the skin and rashes from scars. Regarding vision, patients experience inability to distinguish certain colors and visual impairment. It's common to experience eye redness, itching, or swollen lymph nodes. Robles disease can be diagnosed through skin snip. Skin snip involves the removal of infected skin. Afterward, the skin snip is placed into saline to encourage microfilaria to leave the skin, and microscope examination to determine correct diagnosis. Treatment involves the use of anti-parasitic medication, ivermectin, which can result in a complete cure. Long-standing infections that remain untreated may lead to permanent blindness. Robles disease is chronic, and its prognosis is unfavorable. Skin with lesions and some examples.

Eponym Poster Project Requirements

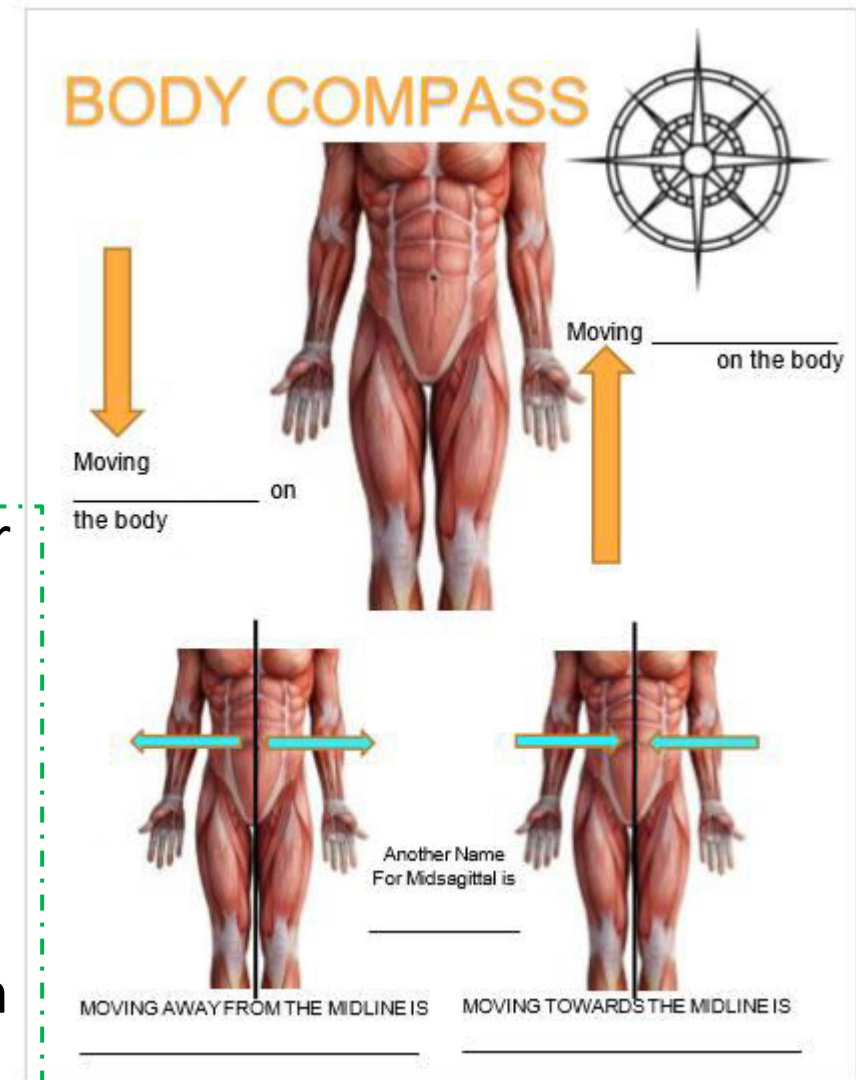
- Designate partner responsibilities before beginning the project- Partner Responsibilities Due: _____
- Title (Eponym/Name of the disease)
- Define in your OWN words what a **Medical Eponym** is.
- Name of the Individual for which the disease is named after
- Summary about the individual for which the disease was named after to include his/her background (at least 5 sentences in your OWN words)
- Summary of the Disease (at least 5 sentences in your OWN words) including:
 - Description
 - What are the signs/symptoms of the disease/condition?
 - How is it diagnosed?
 - Is it acute or chronic?
 - What is the prognosis?
- Must include hand-drawn artwork/picture (no printouts)
- Be creative AND Have fun!!! ☺
- This is a partner project – Everyone must meaningfully participate to get credit!
- Poster Due Date:

Unit 1b The Body

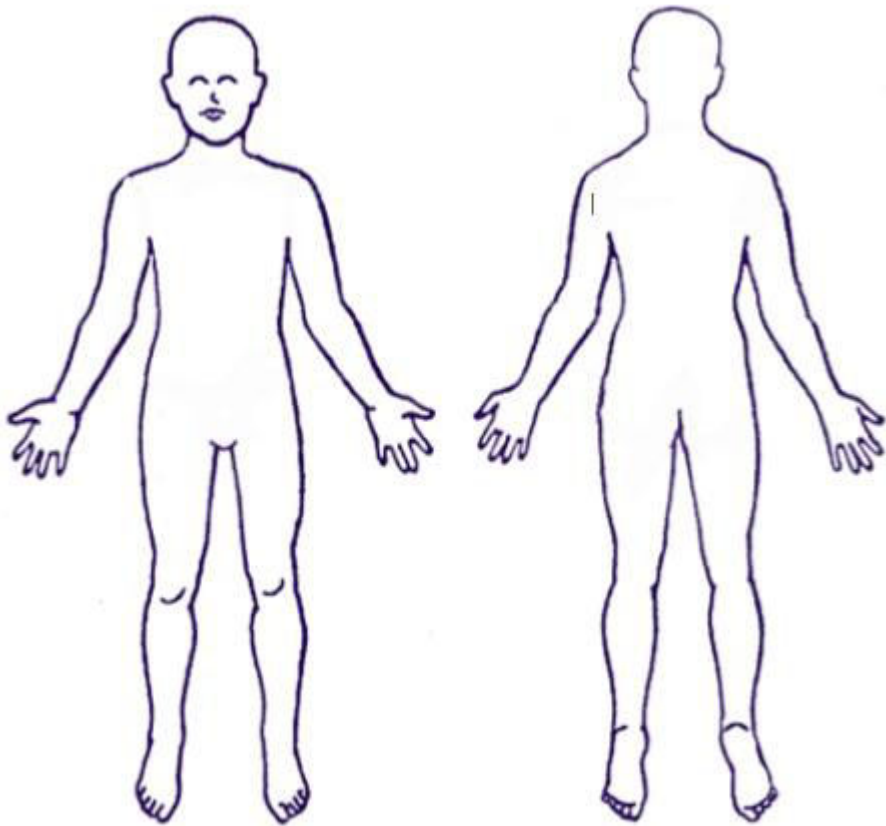
- Week 7 – Unit 1b
 - Body Planes & Directions
 - Body Cavities
 - Abdomen Quadrants
 - Abdomen Regions
- Week 8 – Unit 1b
 - Cadaver Project (MG)
- Week 9 – Unit 1b
 - Mock Surgery
 - Unit 1b Review

Assessing and Reinforcing their understanding

- Yarn Activity
- Mapping
- Labeling Packets
- Sticky Notes
- Repetitive Notes/Activities in different forms



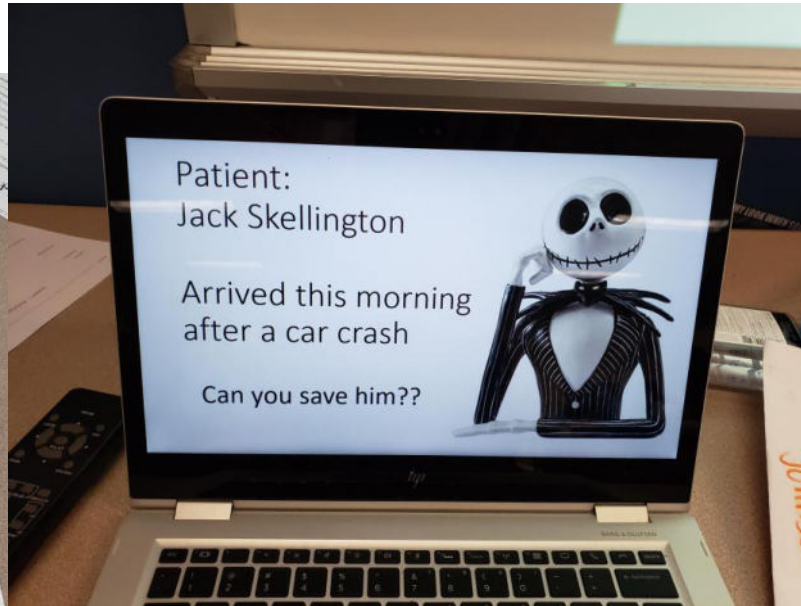
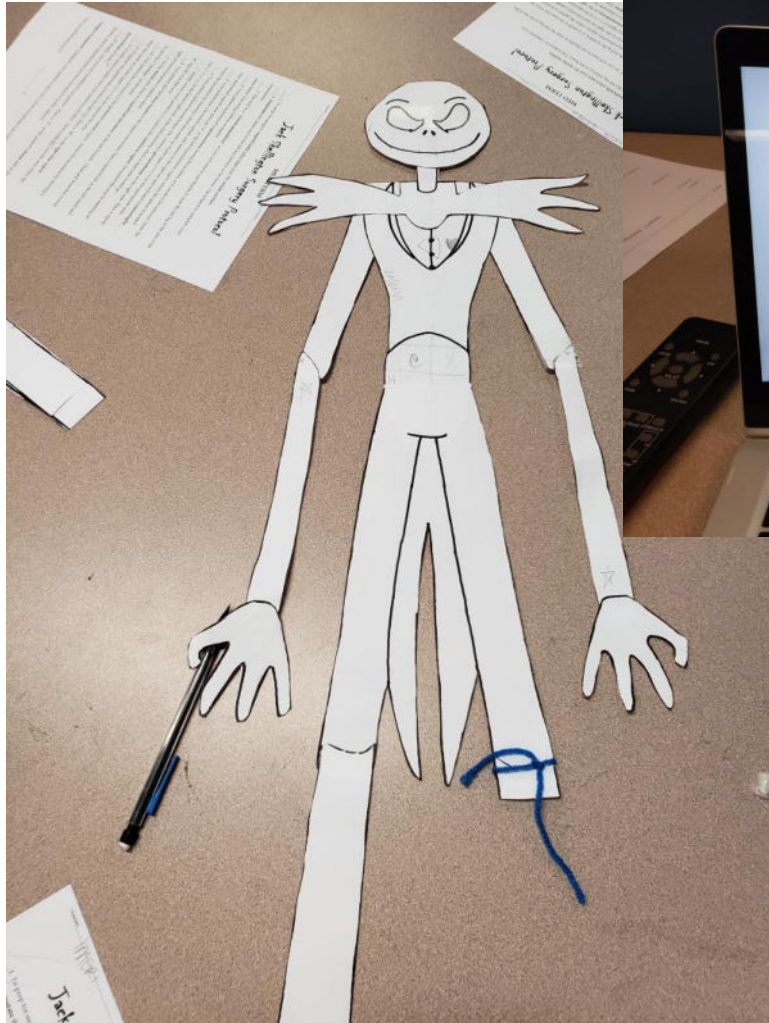
UNIT 1b Activities



Body Directions Warm Up Part 2

- a. Area cephalic and anterior to the right.
- b. Area left distal forearm
- c. Area right proximal forearm
- d. LUQ area
- e. Area medial to right thumb
- f. Area lateral to right posterior thigh
- g. Area on the dorsal forearm.
- h. Area of the posterior cranial region
- i. Ventral left foot

Mock Surgery



Name _____ Period _____

MED TERM

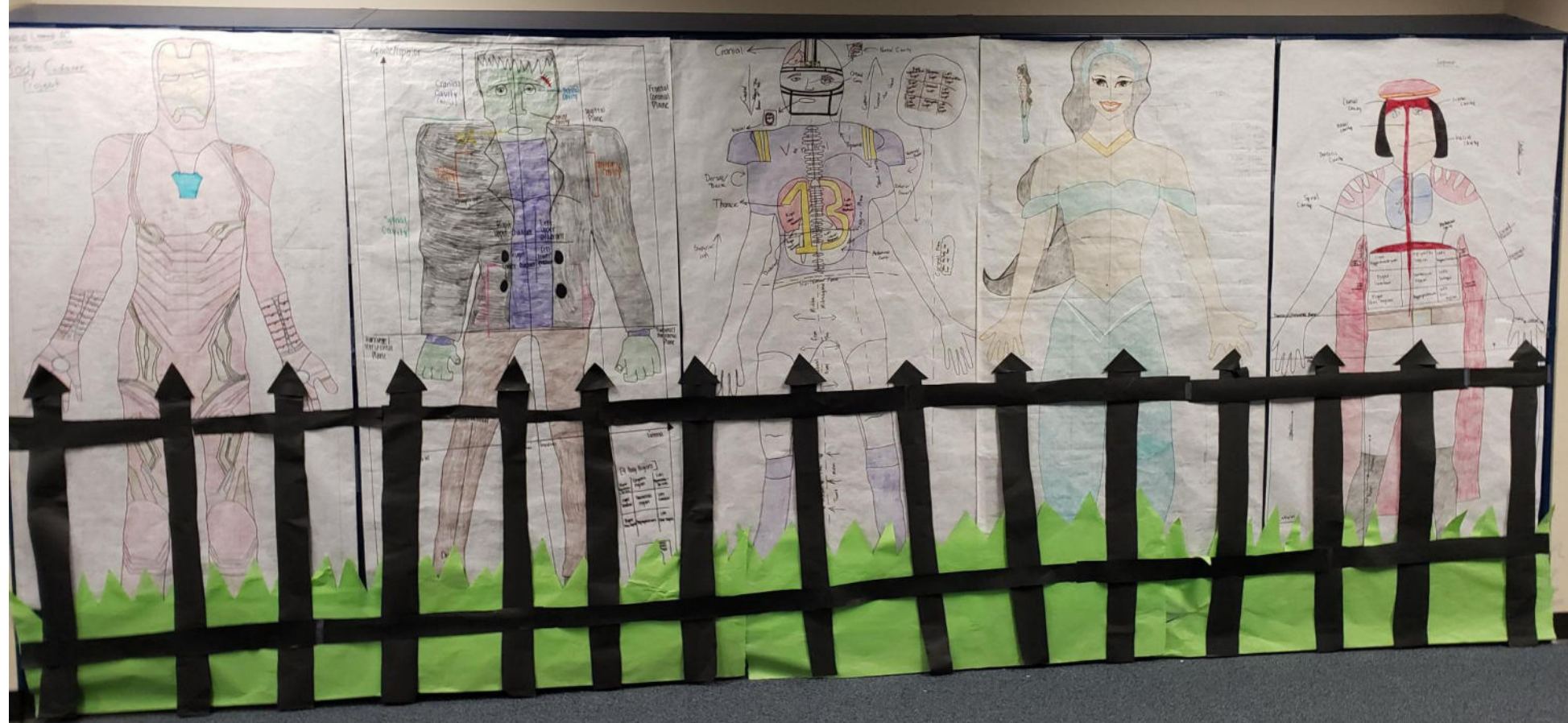
Scarecrow Surgery Protocol



1. To prep for surgery, superficially place tape over the ocular cavities.
2. Amputate the distal end of the left leg (inferior to the knee). Use scissors to complete your amputation.
3. This will be a "closed amputation" so you will need to use Staples to close the left leg at the site of the amputation. Use string/ribbon or staples.
4. Your patient experienced a splenorrhhexis during the accident, so it needs to be removed. Draw the nine abdominal regions and place an "X" in the left hypochondriac region, where the spleen is located.
5. Your patient has a laceration cephalic and anterior to the right ear and will need a craniotomy. Suture the laceration by drawing a short line made up of plus signs (+++++) in the appropriate area.
6. Your patient suffered several broken ribs, causing a pneumothorax on the right side. Place a zigzag line (/\/\/\/) on the lateral right side of the chest showing where a chest tube would go.
7. Identify where your patient is c/o pain in the umbilicus region. Document this area by marking an "a" sign (ⓐ) over that area.
8. Your patient also has deep trauma to the upper extremities. Place a small STAR on the left distal and right proximal forearms to stabilize them.
9. On the dorsal side, there is a superficial laceration on the left forearm. Clean and dress this wound by placing a "bandage" on this area.
10. Your patient has a laceration to the posterior cranial region. Suture the laceration by drawing a short line made up of plus signs (+++++) in the appropriate area.
11. It appears the patient has a broken his right hip. Place a "H" on the right iliac region.
12. Double check to make sure your patient is still alive. Draw a HEART over the area where the myocardium is located.
13. Finally, once you have stabilized your patient - Place a "D" on the patient's dorsal side in the thoracic area to represent that you have checked for further injuries.

Surgery Complete!! Transport your patient to the PACU (Post-Anesthesia Care Unit) for recovery!

Did you patient survive??? _____ %



Unit 2 – Skeletal System

- New Root Word introduction
- MTB
- A & P Activity (optional)
- Unit PowerPoint
 - Structures/Function of Bones
 - Appendicular & Axial Skeleton
 - Pathology
 - Treatment & Procedures
 - Careers related to the Skeletal System
- Project or Test for Assessment



2nd 9 Weeks

- Week 1 – Unit 1b

- Review
- Test (MG)

UNIT 1c Genetics

- Week 2 – Unit 1c
 - Genetic Disorders

- Week 3 – Unit 1a
 - Genetic PPT Project (MG)

UNIT 2 Skeletal System

- Week 4 – Unit 2

- Week 5 – Unit 2

- Week 6 – Unit 2

- Week 7 – Unit 2

- Long Bone Project (MG)

- Week 8 – Semester Review

- Week 9 – Semester Exams

I start all Systems with introducing them to the new word roots pertaining to the specific system.

I cover the system, medical terms, pathology and careers related to each system.

Introduction to New Combining Forms or Root Words

Match the following word parts and definitions.

Combining Forms

1. ____ acr/o
2. ____ ankyl/o
3. ____ arthr/o
4. ____ brachi/o
5. ____ burs/o
6. ____ carp/o
7. ____ cervic/o
8. ____ chir/o
9. ____ chrondr/o
10. ____ cost/o
11. ____ crani/o
12. ____ kyph/o
13. ____ lord/o
14. ____ lumb/o
15. ____ lux/o
16. ____ myel/o
17. ____ narc/o
18. ____ orth/o
19. ____ oste/o
20. ____ ped/o
21. ____ pod/o
22. ____ pyret/o

- A. hand
- B. sacrum
- C. joint
- D. lumbar region; loin
- E. tendon
- F. arm
- G. foot
- H. extremities
- I. skull
- J. solid structure; steroid
- K. crooked; bent; stiff; fused together
- L. bursa (sac of fluid near a joint)
- M. fever
- N. humpback
- O. ankle
- P. slide
- Q. straight
- R. wrist
- S. flesh; connective tissue
- T. neck; cervix (neck of uterus)
- U. spine; vertebra
- V. cartilage

MTB (Medical Term Breakdown)

Unit 4 Integumentary System MTB #1 Key Medical Term Breakdown

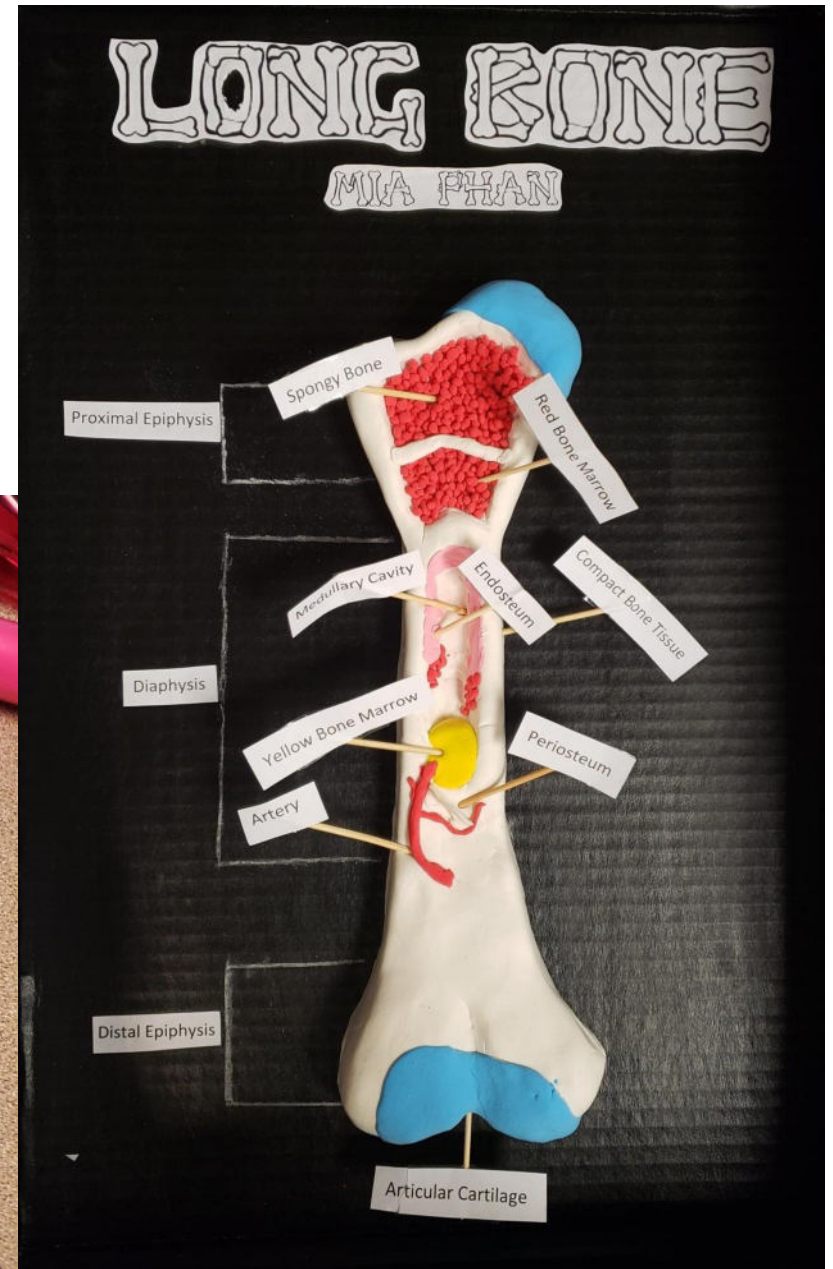
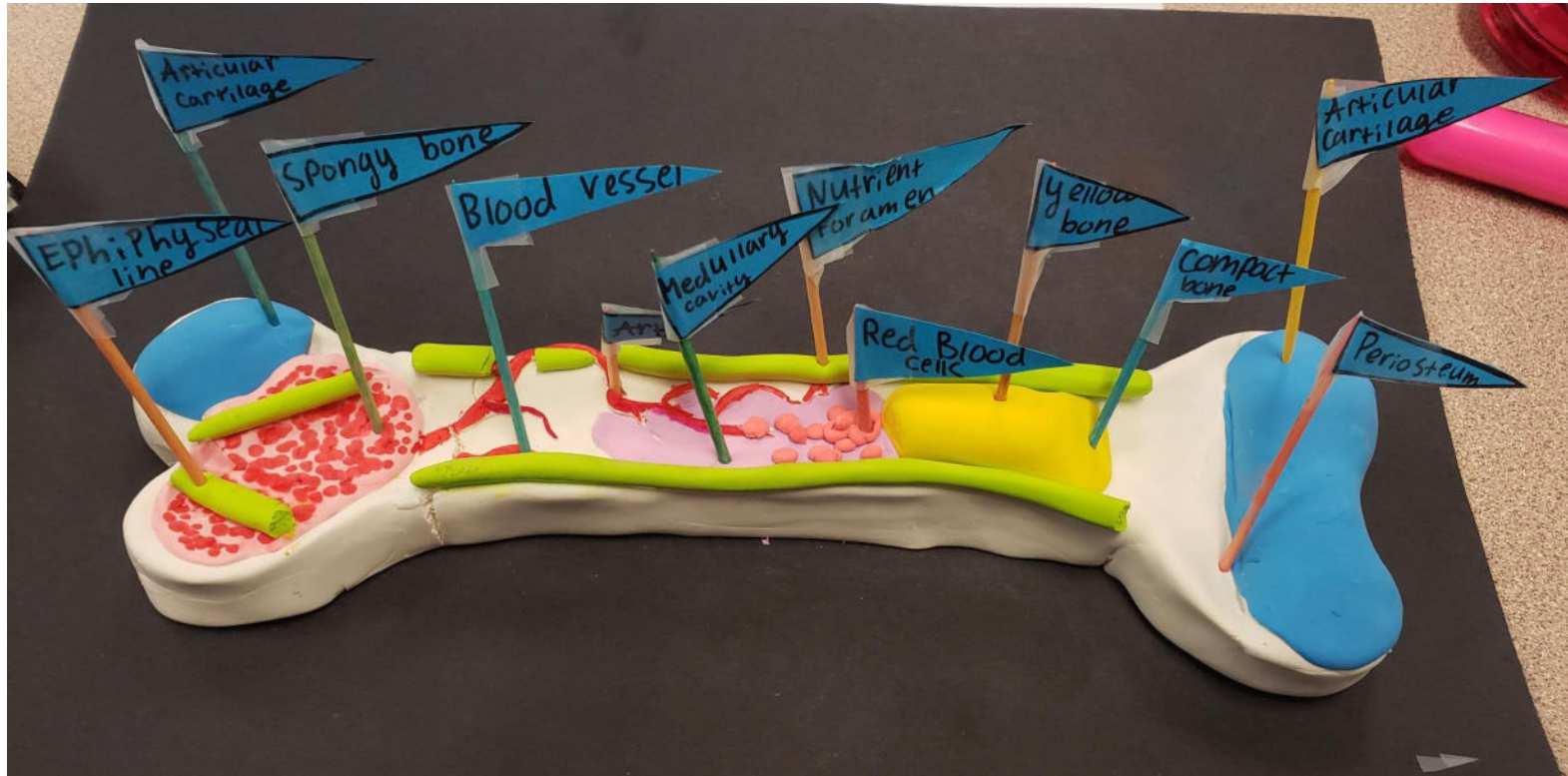


Prefix	Word Root	Suffix	Meaning
1.	Kerat	-osis	Abnormal condition of hard tissue
2.	Trich/o	-esthesia	Sensation/Feeling pertaining to the hair
3.	Hidr/o Cyst	-oma	Cystic tumor sweat (glands)
4.	Seb	-um	Pertaining to the sebum (secretion of the sebaceous gland)
5.	Papill	-ary	Pertaining to a nipple
6.	Xer	-osis	Abnormal condition of dryness
7.	Squam	-ous	Pertaining to scale
8.	Dermat/o	-rrhexis	Rupture of the skin
9. Epi-	Derm	-oma	Tumor on the skin
10. Sub-	Cutane	-ous	Pertaining to below the

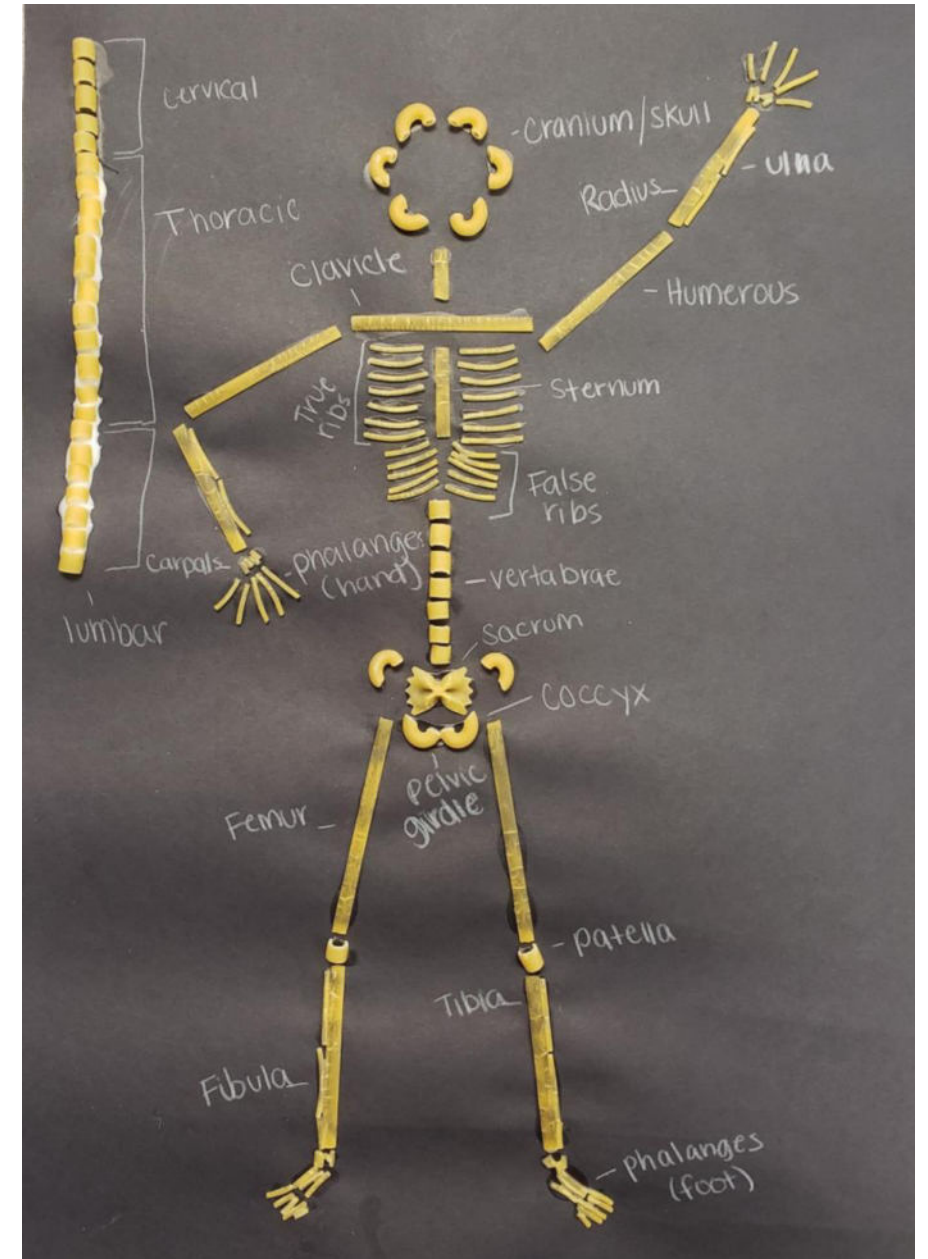
Breakout Terms

- Keratosis
- Trichoesthesia
- Hidrocystoma
- Sebum
- Papillary
- Xerosis
- Squamous
- Dermatorrhagia
- Epidermoma
- Subcutaneous

Long Bone Project



Pasta Skeleton Project



3rd 9 Weeks

Muscular

- Week 1 – Unit 3
- Week 2 – Unit 3
 - Muscular Unit Test (MG)

Lymphatic & Immune

- Week 3 – Unit 4
- Week 4 – Unit 5
- Week 5 – Unit 6
- Week 6 – Unit 6
 - Cardiovascular Unit Project (MG)

Respiratory

- Week 7 – Unit 7
- Week 8 – Unit 7

Integumentary

Cardiovascular

- Week 9 – Unit 8
- Week 10 – Unit 8

Digestive

I start all Systems with introducing them to the new word roots pertaining to the specific system.

I cover the system, medical terms, pathology and careers related to each system.

Unit 3 – Muscular System

- New Root Word introduction
- MTB
- A & P Activity (optional)
- Unit PowerPoint
 - Structures/Function of Muscles
 - Pathology
 - Treatment & Procedures
 - Careers related to the Muscular System
- Project or Test for Assessment



4th 9 Weeks

Nervous

- Week 1 – Unit 9
- Week 2 – Unit 9
 - Nervous System Project (MG)

- Week 3 – Unit 10

Special Senses

Endocrine

- Week 4 – Unit 11
 - Project (MG)

Urinary

- Week 5 – Unit 12
- Week 6 – Unit 12
 - Urinary System Project (MG)

Male & Female Reproductive

- Week 7 – Unit 13
- Week 8 – Unit 14

- Week 9 – Semester Review
- Week 10 – Semester Exams

Don't be afraid to mix and match your activities as long as you are covering the TEKS.

Change it up every Unit

A & P Activity

I have the students pair up with another student and I assign each group a word. I give them 5 minutes to research it together. I then go around the room and have each group stand up and explain the term to the class using words everyone will understand adding a random/fun fact.

1. I make them both stand
2. I make them both talk
3. I ask them to explain it as if they were talking to their patient who has no knowledge of the medical field.
4. Everyone in the classroom is responsible for filling out the definition sheet for a grade. Which makes them accountable for paying attention.

Integumentary System A & P

Nevus

Immunosuppressant

Antipruritic

Rhytidectomy

Curettage

Chemical Peel

Autograft

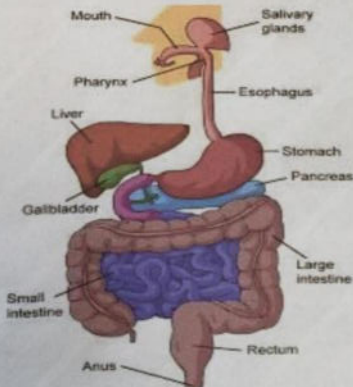
Exfoliative Cytology

Book Projects

- Can be used with any Unit
- Can be used as a major grade or something simple for an activity

digestive System DISEASE

Booklet



Aa {ANOREXIA}

Description: A lack or loss of appetite.

Etiology: Anorexia is commonly from ancestor's or passed down from family member's. It also can be a "learned trait" from older siblings to younger siblings.

Signs/Symptoms:

- Dehydration
- Low blood pressure
- Fainting
- Social Isolation
- Osteoporosis
- Water Electrolyte Imbalance

Diagnostic Methods: Several clinical tests and exams are taken to pinpoint the disease. Also physical studies are done on the person to test specific things like body fat percentages or a timeline of weight lost.

Treatment: Most treatment done for anorexia is some type of mental treatment to help with self esteem issues like support group or talk therapy. Other types of therapy done are dialect therapy or family therapy.

Prognosis: Suicide is the one of the leading causes of death from anorexia. The mortality rate from anorexia is six percent due to multiple complications the disease gives.



Page 2

Interesting Facts about Anorexia.....

- Often times when women have anorexia they loose their menstrual cycle.
- Those with anorexia believe that they are too fat when they are in reality to skinny.
- Some people with anorexia become fond with cooking or preparing food but eat very little of what they cook.
- An estimated 4.3% of women and 0.3% of men have anorexia in western countries



Skinnygirl™

MARGARITA

Page 3

Bb {Bulimia}

Description: Constant overeating as a medical condition.

Etiology: There is no guaranteed cause of bulimia. Some common sequence theory's are Genetic mid set, or environmental or cultural influences.

Signs/Symptoms:

- Binge eating
- Vomiting after overeating
- Impulsivity
- Compulsive behavior
- Constipation
- Lack of restraint

Diagnostic Methods: Most doctors perform a physical exam when patients have the symptoms of bulimia. Also many different therapy's are used to try and give the patient a better mind set to prevent binge eating.

Treatment: Doctors will recommend counseling or a nutritionist.

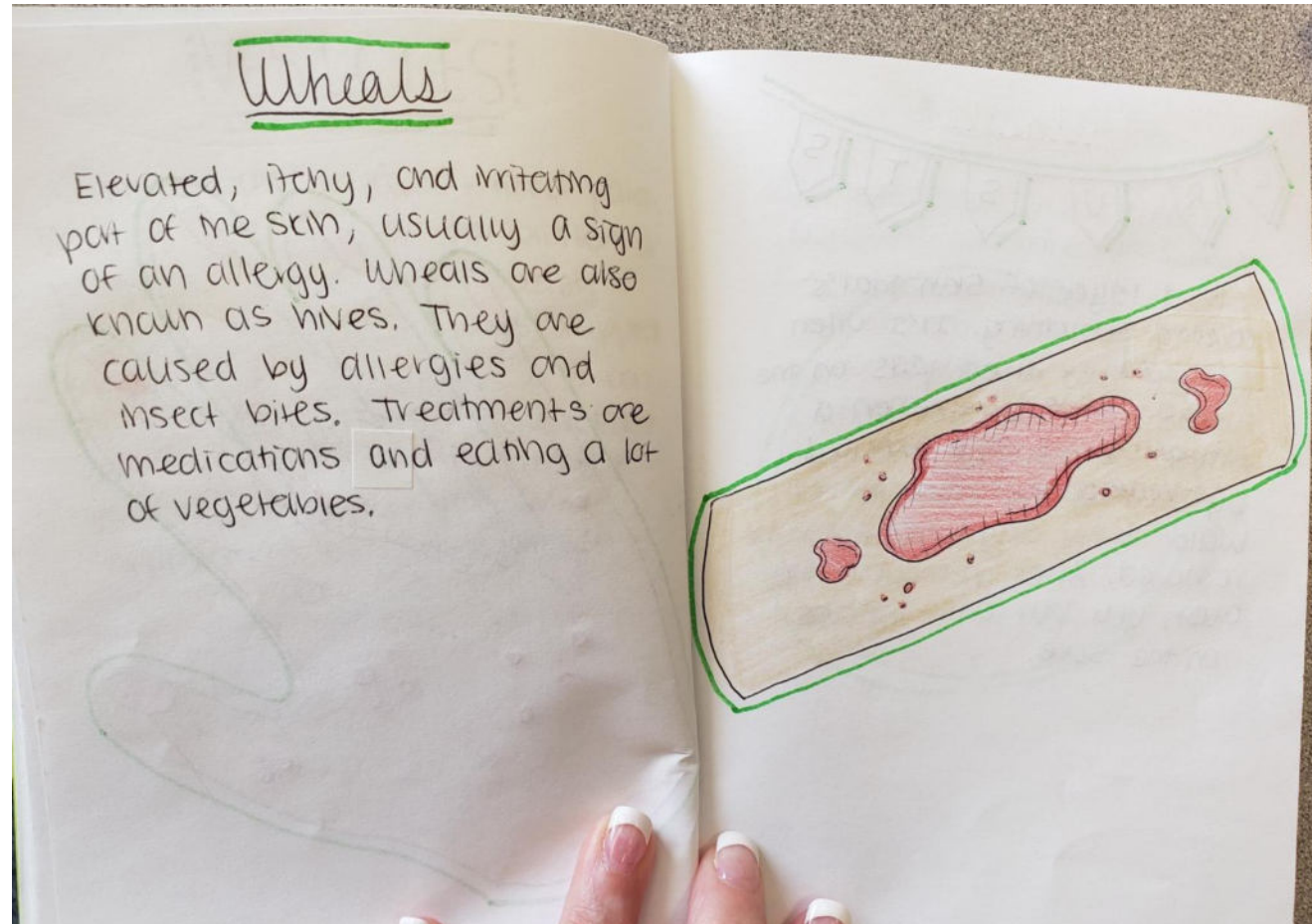
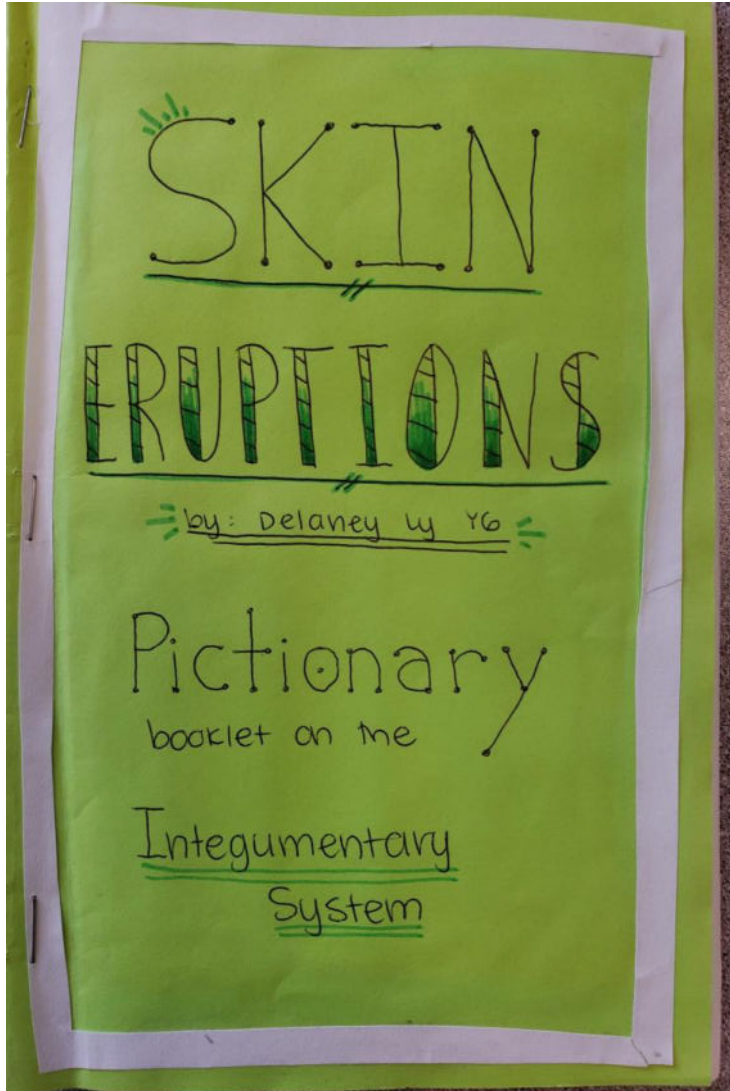
Prognosis: About 45% of people with bulimia recover from the disease while 55% of people do not recover at all or go to another eating disorder.



Page 4

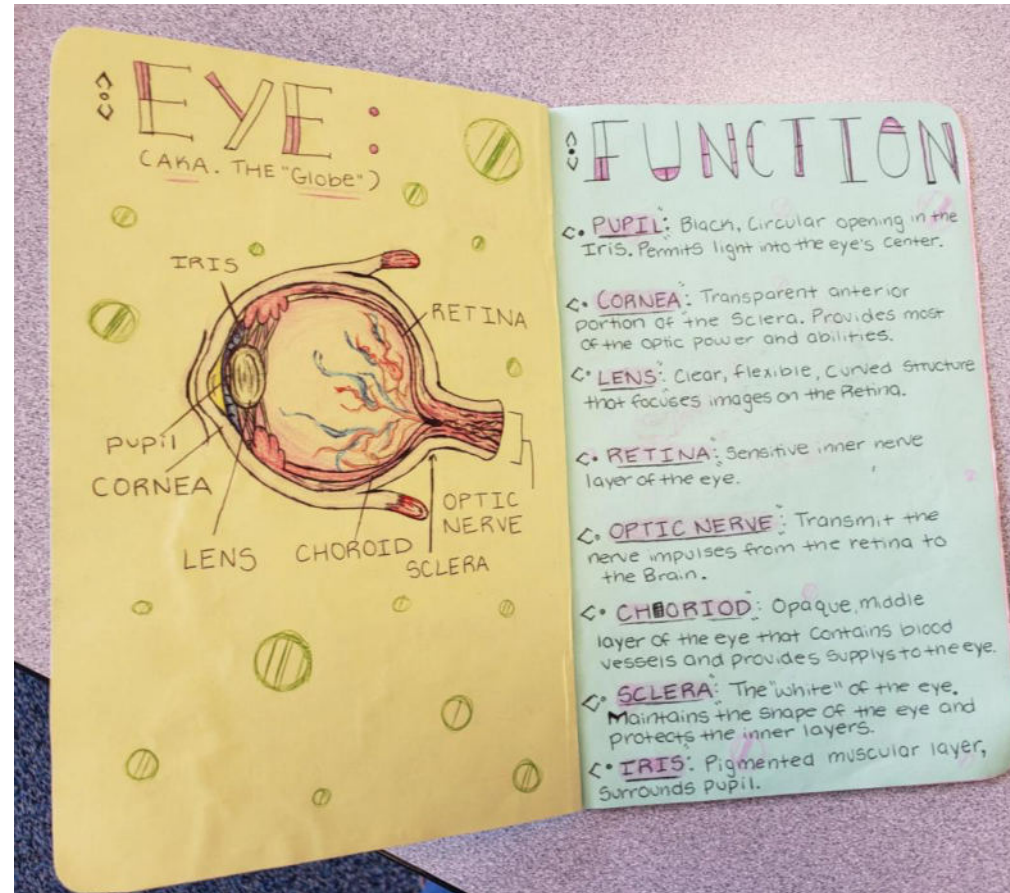
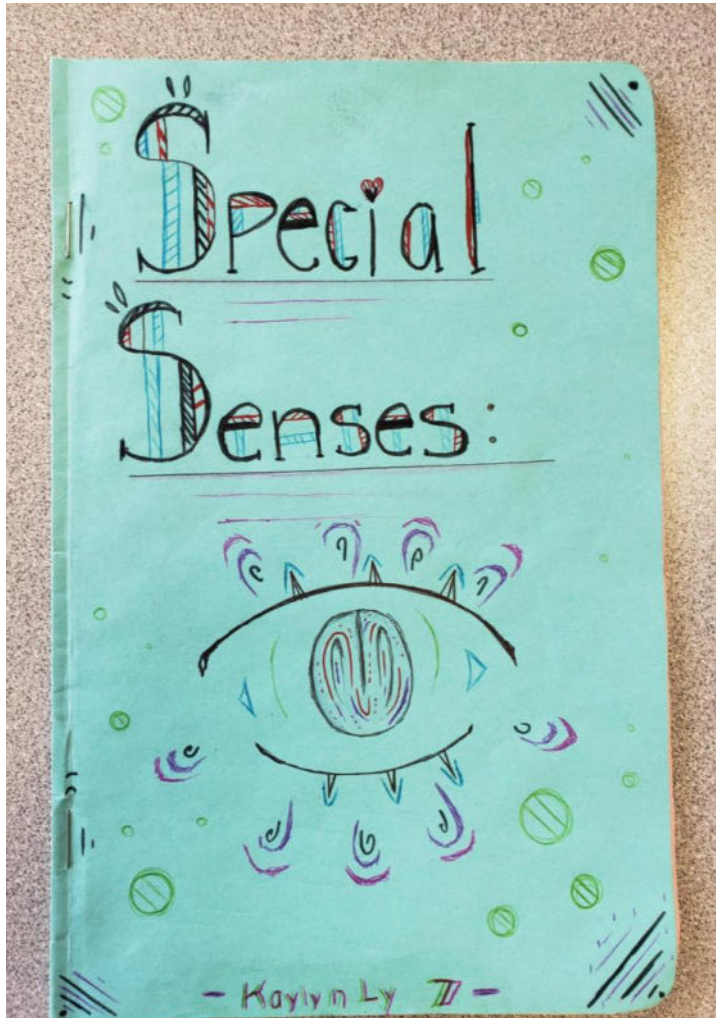
Book Projects

- Can be used with any Unit
- Can be used as a major grade or something simple for an activity



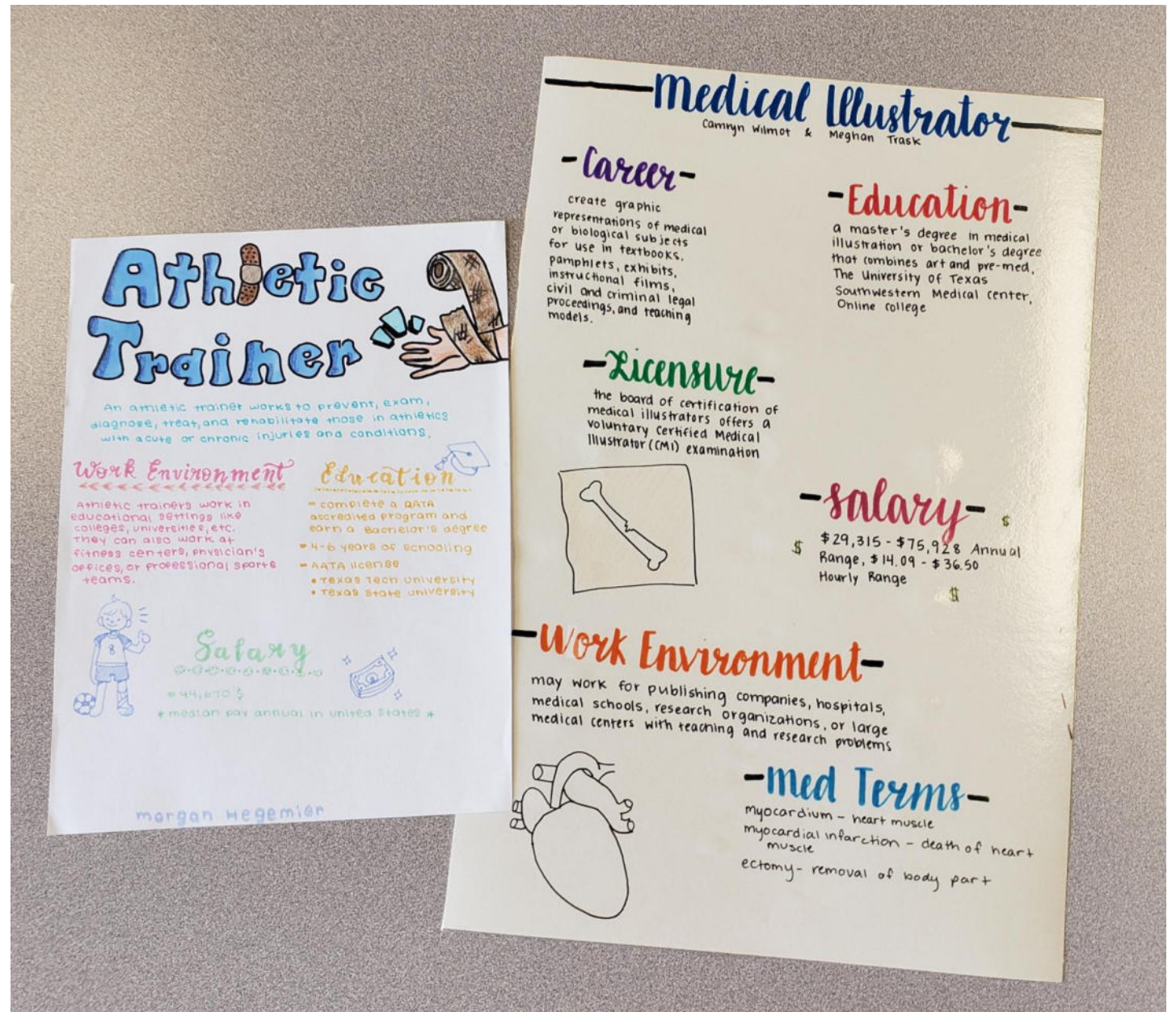
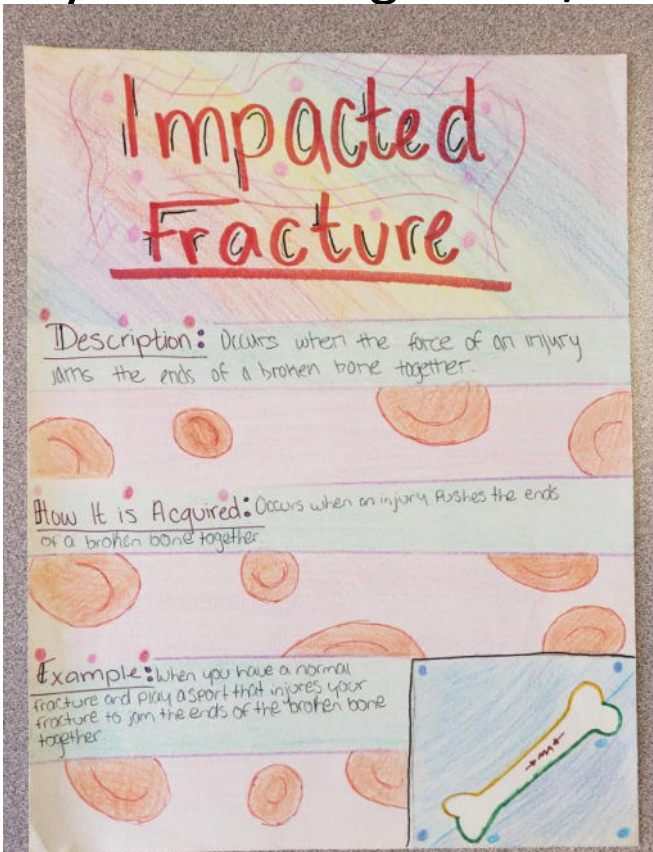
Book Projects

- Can be used with any Unit
- Can be used as a major grade or something simple for an activity



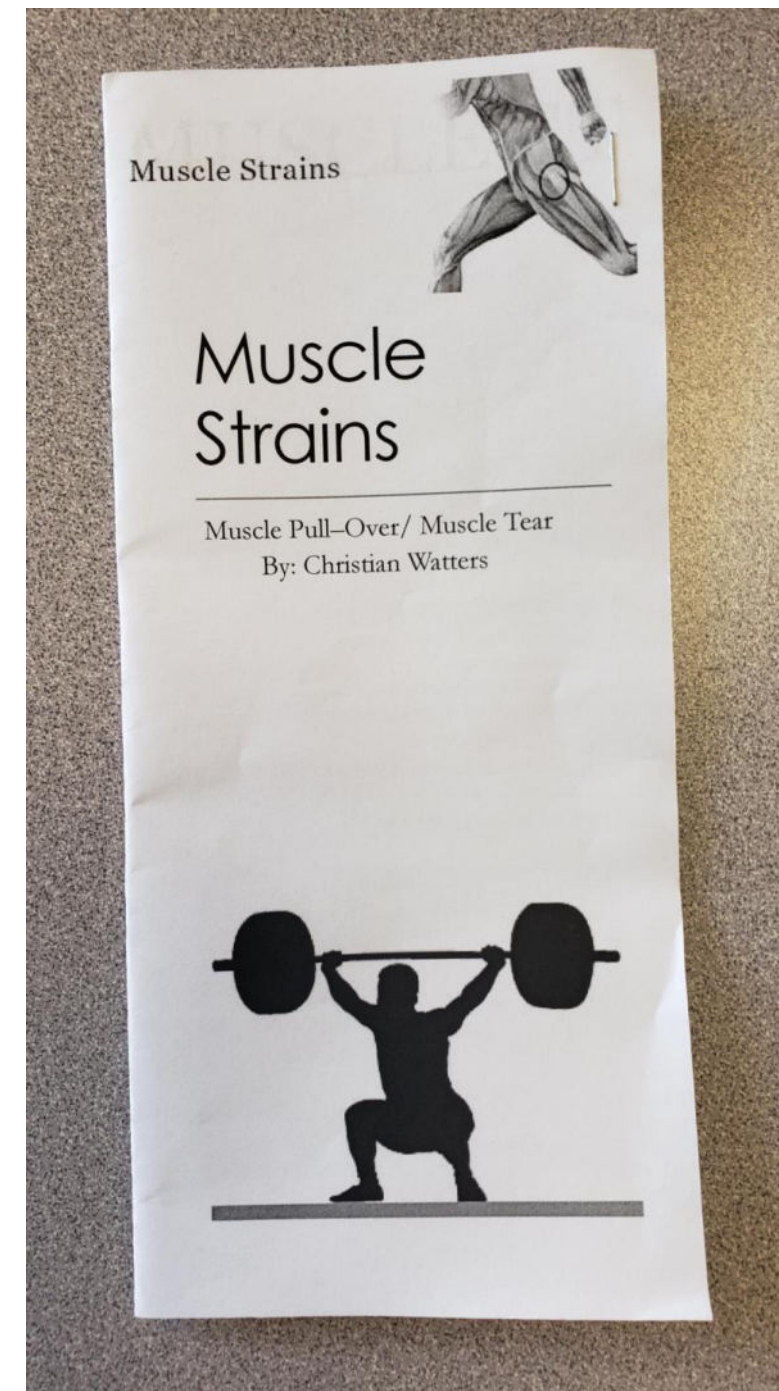
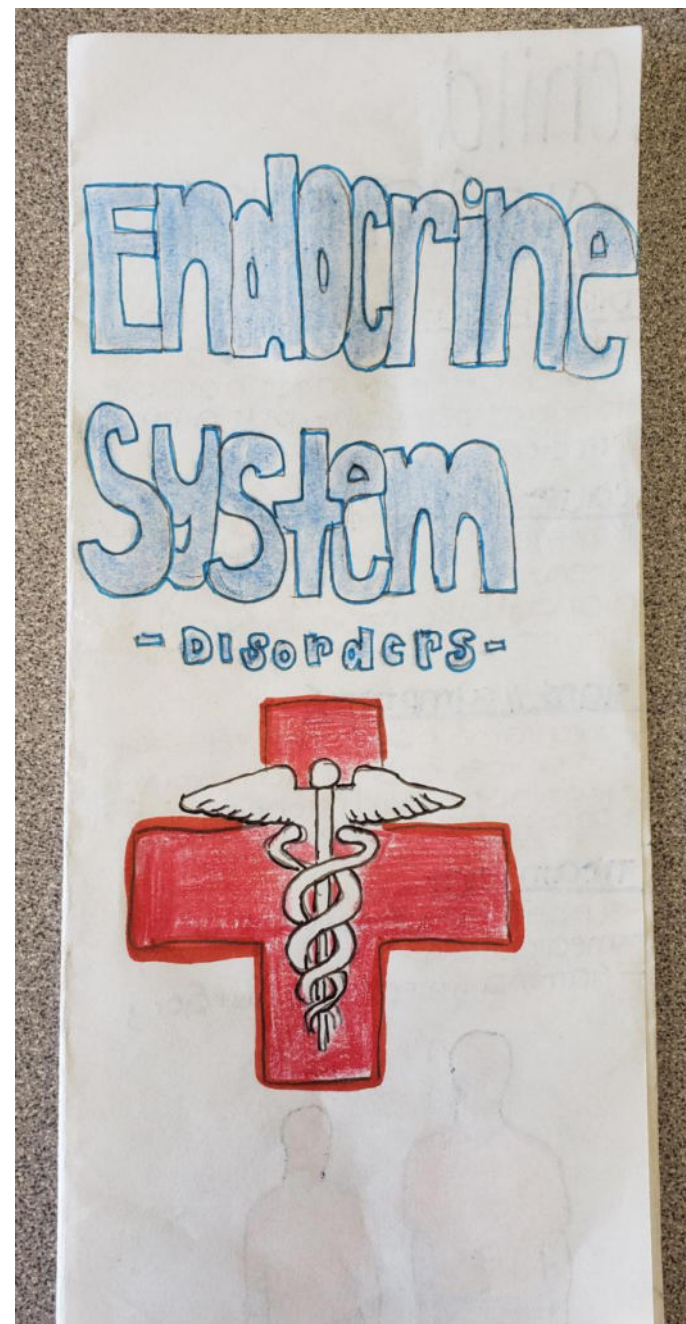
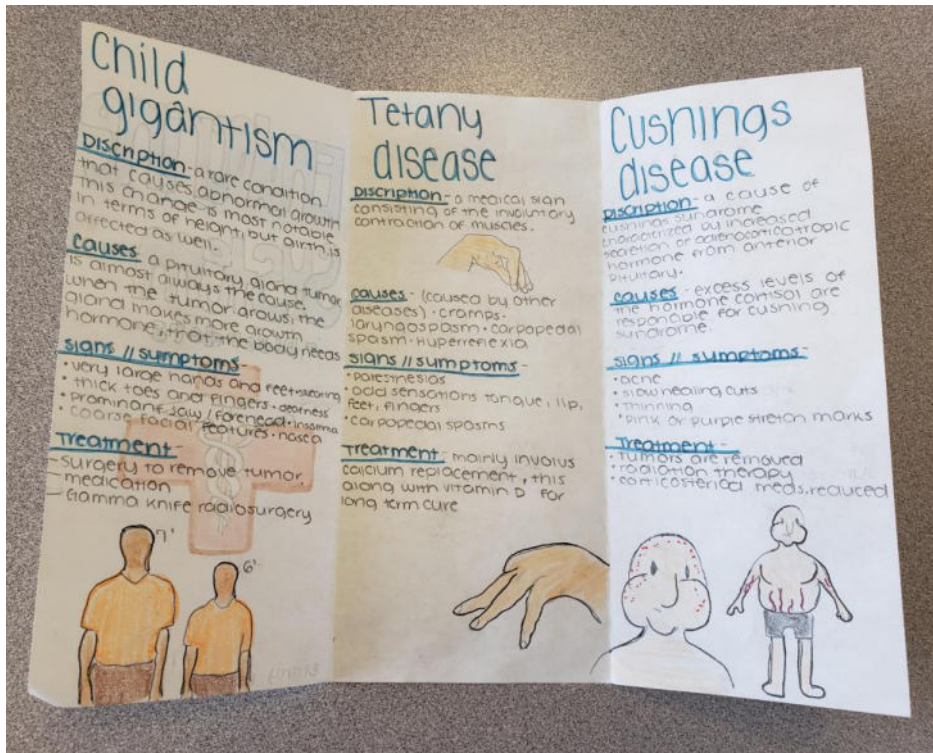
Poster Projects

- Can be used with any Unit
- Can be used as a major grade or something simple for an activity
- Gallery Walks are great w/these



Pamphlet Projects

- Can be used with any Unit
- Can be used as a major grade or something simple for an activity



Fun Activity or Bell Ringer

Medical Terminology


Term 4-Square Poster

Instructions:

You will fill in the 4 squares on the reverse side of this page following the guidelines below!
Have fun and be creative while you learn more about your assigned MEDICAL TERM!

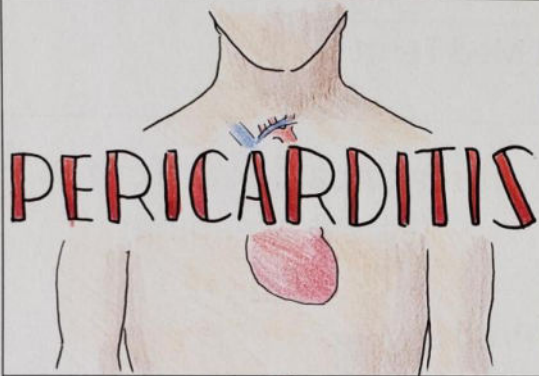
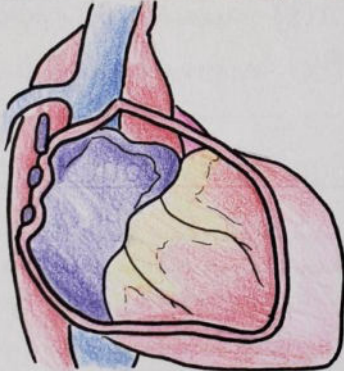
Pericarditis

My Assigned Med Term

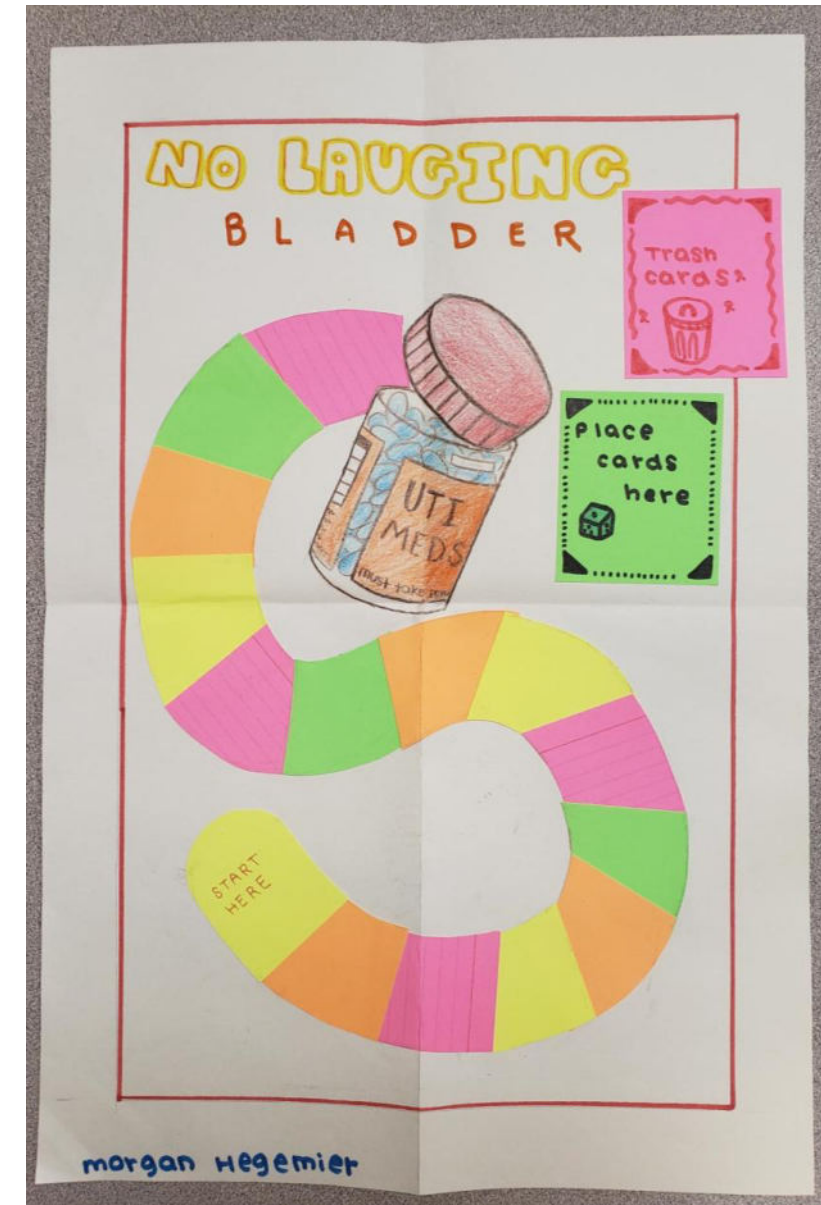
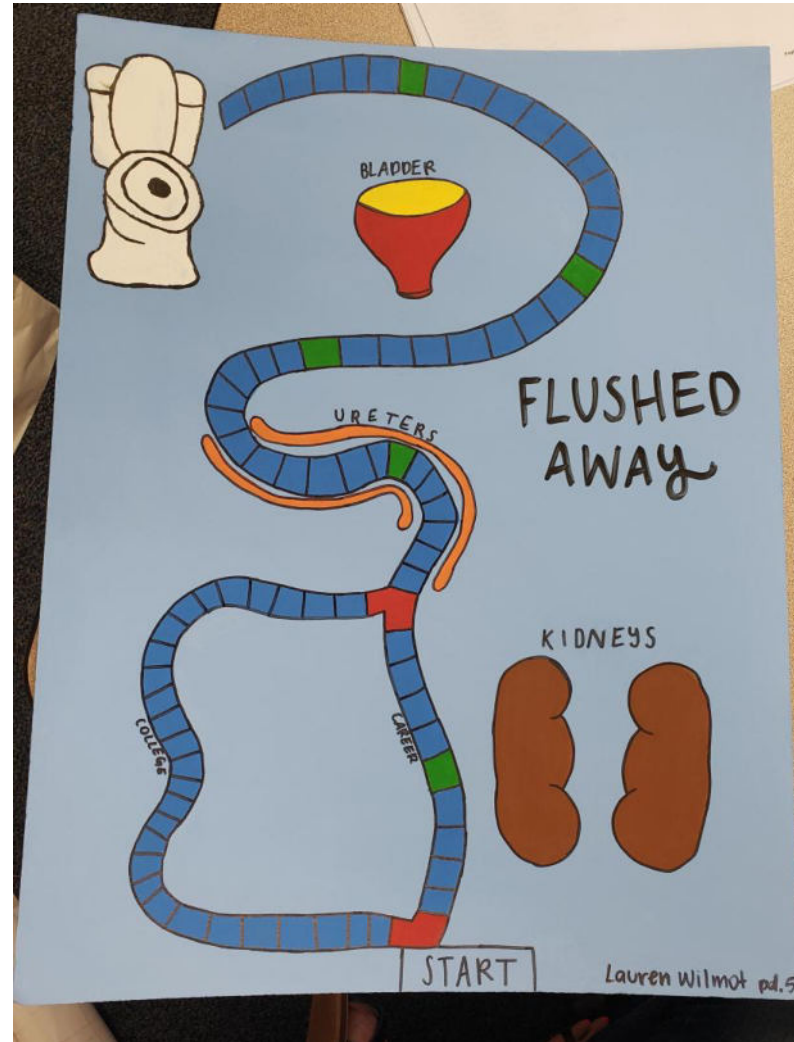
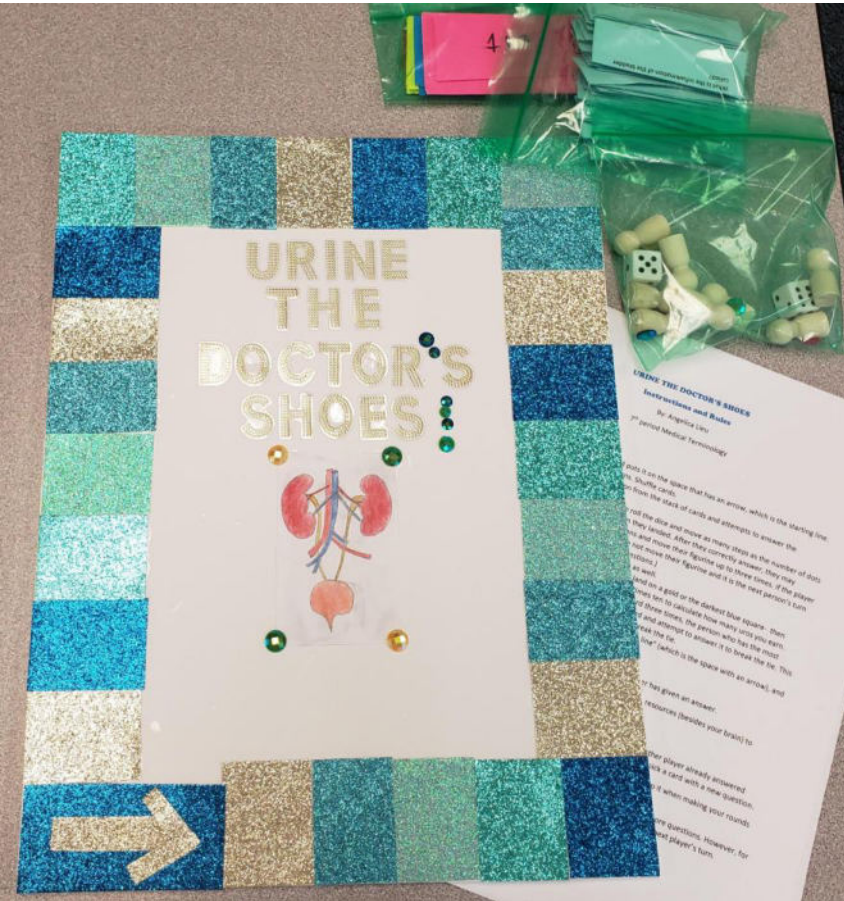
<p>The Name of Your Term in Fancy Lettering</p> <p><u>Ex:</u></p> <p>Appendectomy</p>	<p>Break Apart Your Term! (Part & Meaning)</p> <p><u>Ex:</u></p> <p>Prefix- None Root(s)- Append/o (Appendix) Suffix- -ectomy (surgical removal)</p>
<p>Draw a Picture to Illustrate your assigned term</p> 	<p><u>3 Fun Facts About Your Term:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An appendectomy is needed when the appendix becomes inflamed and the tissues become infected or the appendix ruptures.2. Most individuals have no long-term consequences after removing their appendix.3. Appendectomy is a common emergency surgery.

Make Yours on the Back!!! →

My Term 4-Square Poster

	<p>PERI/CARD/ITIS</p> <p>inflammation of the lining surrounding ♥ the heart ♥</p> <p>Prefix: Peri-(surrounding)</p> <p>Root Word: Cardi/o (heart)</p> <p>Suffix: -itis (inflammation)</p>
	<p><u>fun facts</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pericarditis is commonly caused by viral infections or complications caused by trauma.2. Pericarditis responds well to over-the-counter aspirin or ibuprofen.3. Symptoms of pericarditis can last from a few days to three weeks.

Board Game Project

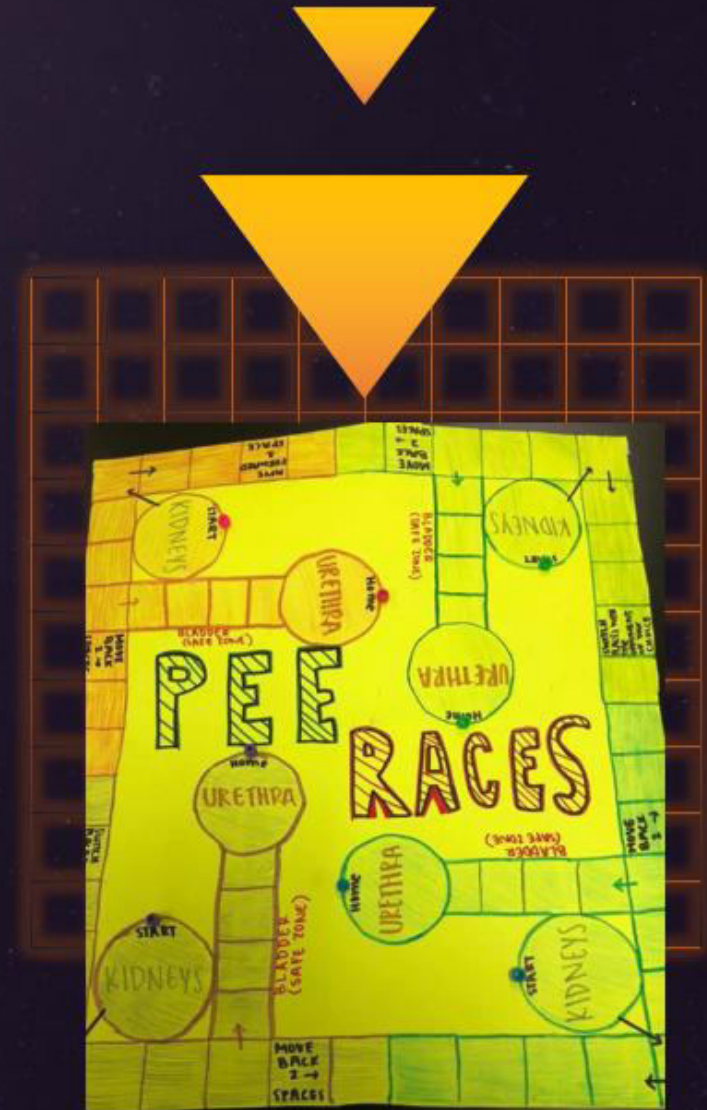


Board Game Project

Step 2 (2 days)

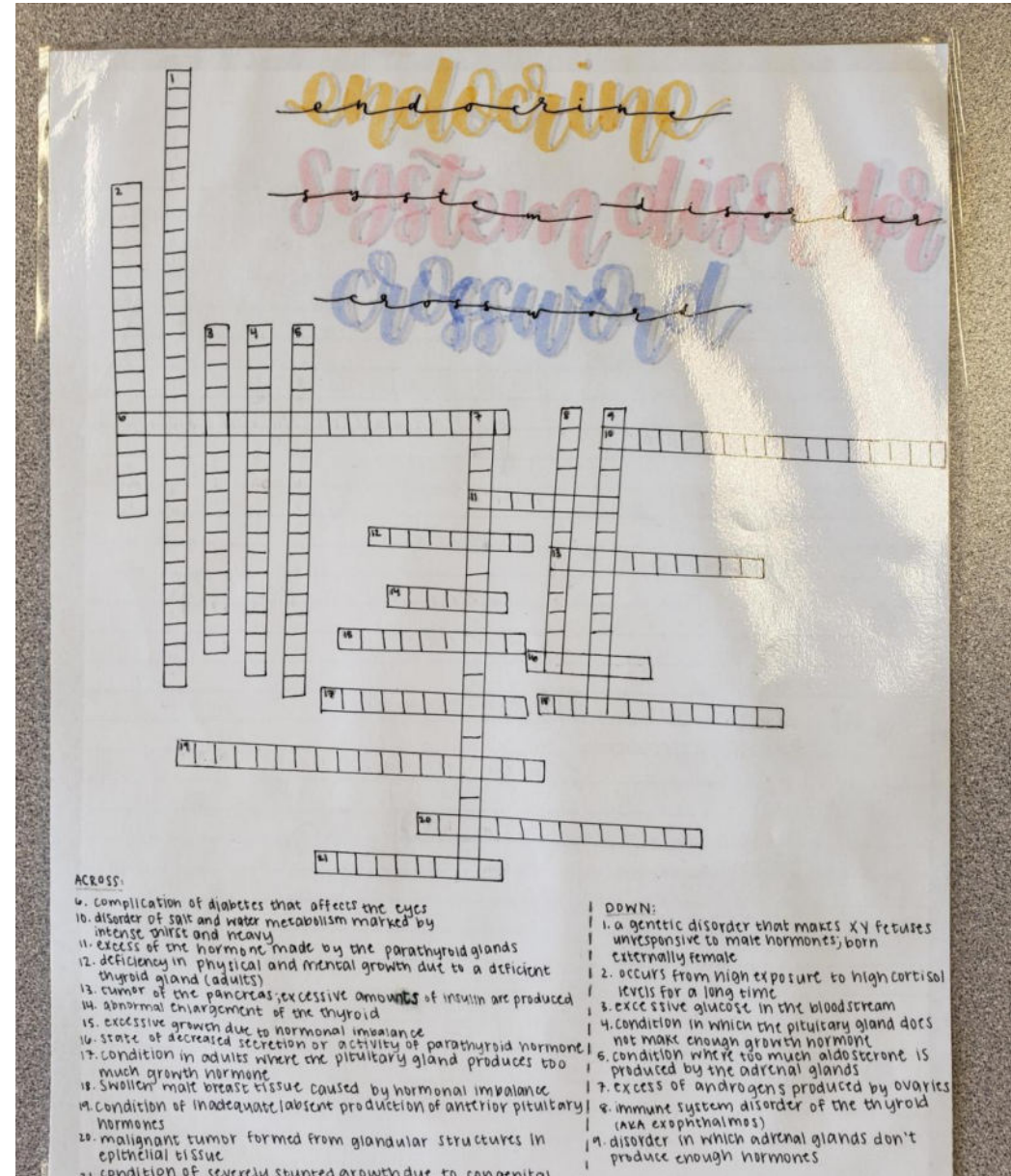
Research/Game Questions & Answers:

- ☐ You will need to develop a TYPED list of 45 QUESTIONS and CORRECT ANSWERS to play your game. If you feel like you need more than this to play your game, you may create more, but this is the minimum requirement as outlined below.
 - ☐ 10 Questions – *Urinary Root Words*
 - ☐ 10 Questions – *Urinary-Related Medical Terms (mixed terms of prefix, root, suffix)*
 - ☐ 10 Questions- *Urinary A & P*
 - ☐ 10 Questions – *Urinary Pathology (Diseases/Conditions)*
 - ☐ 5 Questions – *Urinary-Related Careers*
- ☐ Submit your TYPED list of questions and CORRECT ANSWERS to ItsLearning.
- ☐ This part of your project will count as a **Reading & Writing Grade!**



Other Activities

- Jeopardy
- Online Games
 - Kahoots
 - Quizizz
 - Blooket
 - Gimkit
- Med Term Feud
- Word Puzzles
- Student Presentations
 - Peer Review



Tests & Quizzes

- Seems to be everyone's biggest challenge
- What are we really assessing?



Stop Giving
Away Easy
Grades!

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

ID: A

Integumentary Word Part Quiz

Matching

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a. para- | e. hypo- |
| b. epi- | f. e-, ex- |
| c. auto- | g. per- |
| d. sub- | h. intra- |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. below; under | |
| _____ 2. near; beside; alongside; beyond | |
| _____ 3. through | |
| _____ 4. within; into | |
| _____ 5. on; over; upon | |
| _____ 6. out; away from | |
| _____ 7. below; below normal; deficient | |
| _____ 8. self | |
-
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. hist/o | e. cyan/o |
| b. xer/o | f. aden/o |
| c. py/o | g. squam/o |
| d. cis/o | h. myc/o |
-
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| _____ 9. pus | |
| _____ 10. gland | |
| _____ 11. to cut | |
| _____ 12. scale | |
| _____ 13. dry | |
| _____ 14. fungus | |
| _____ 15. tissue | |

A Night Shift at Yocum Memorial Hospital

This evening's night shift started with a patient who presented to the emergency room by ambulance with tachycardia. Upon arrival, the triage nurse took his vitals and noticed that the patient was cyanotic. His temperature was slightly elevated, so she administered a fever reducer sublingually. He was then sent to radiology for diagnostic testing where it was discovered that he had a pseudocyst. He will be admitted and treated.

We were then called to the neonatal department to assess a baby that was delivered from a mom with polycystic disease. I performed a transabdominal ultrasound to make sure the baby did not have any fluid buildup in the retroperitoneal cavity. We did note that there was an incidental finding of fluid below the skin due to the intravenous line. The baby seemed fine otherwise and was taken to postpartum to spend time with the mother, who is being treated with antibiotics for pyoderma.

Overall, it was not a busy evening, and I was able to catch up on my Grey's Anatomy.

Tests & Quizzes

Question

Which term from the passage means – within the vein

Which term from the passage means – many or multiple cysts

Which term from the passage means – a blue condition

Which term from the passage means – fast heart rate

Which term from the passage means – after childbirth

Which term from the passage means – below the tongue

Which term from the passage means – behind the peritoneum

Which term from the passage means – new birth

Which term from the passage means – across the abdomen

Which term from the passage means – pus from the skin

Tests & Quizzes Question Forms

1. Enter the question in the text area below

Font

Size

B

I

U

A

A

Ω

x_2

x^2

\sqrt{x}

Source

?

Using “/” to show how to break apart a term retype the following term
hematolysis

Example:
rhinoplasty would be retyped as:
rhin/o/plasty

body p

2. If you want, enter an answer key in the text field below

hemat/o/lysis

Tests & Quizzes

Question Forms

Question 5

Using "/" break apart the following term – **encephalopathy**

(make sure to use "/" in front of and behind a combining vowel to identify it.

Your answer:

1. Enter the question in the text area below

Font Size **B** *I* U A **A** Ω x_2 x^2

What is the **prefix** in the term prothrombin

body p u strong

2. If you want, enter an answer key in the text field

pro-

Tests & Quizzes Question Forms

What is the **word root** in the term iatrogenic

body p

2. If you want, enter an answer key in the text field

iatr/o

Tests & Quizzes Question Forms

1. Enter the question in the text area below

Font

Size

B

I

U

A

A

Ω

x_2

x^2

2. If you want, enter an answer key in the text field below

an-

Tests & Quizzes

Question Forms

Question 8

Identify the correctly spelled medical term.

Your answer:

- ☐ neuralglial
- ☐ neurogleal
- ☐ neuroglial

[Clear answer](#)

Question 9

Drag the boxes to match the answers

troph/o

=

?

development; nourishment

snyaps/o, synapt/o

=

?

sheath (meninges)

isch/o

=

?

to bruise

contus/o

=

?

back; to hold back

Please do not
hesitate to reach
out to me with
questions
syocum@ccisd.net

Thank You