Medical Terminology

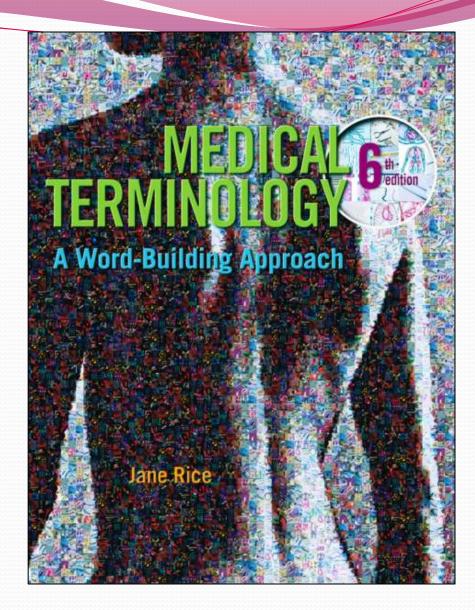
A Word-Building Approach

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Classroom Response System

Chapter 3

Prefixes



A prefix that means without is:

- A. an-
- B. ant-
- C. anti-
- D. auto-

A prefix that means without is:

A. anB. antC. antiD. auto-

The prefix de- means:

- A. apart, separateB. difficult, painfulC. down, away from
- D. outside, outer

The prefix de- means:

A. apart, separate
B. difficult, painful
C. down, away from
D. outside, outer

The prefix bi- means:

- A. with
- B. two
- C. away from
- D. up

The prefix bi- means:

A. withB. twoC. away fromD. up

What is a prefix that means difficult?

- A. di-B. dia-
- C. dis-
- D. dys-

What is a prefix that means

difficult?

A. diB. diaC. disD. dys-

The prefix peri- means:

- A. around
- B. away from
- C. beyond
- D. down

The prefix peri- means:

A. around

B. away fromC. beyondD. down

The prefix nulli- means none.

The prefix nulli- means none.

underdevelopment of a tissue,

organ, or body.

underdevelopment of a tissue,

organ, or body.



two branches.

Bifurcate means separating into

two branches.

Process of closing or state of being closed is called occlusion.

Process of closing or state of being closed is called occlusion.

The prefix multi- means many.

The prefix multi- means many.

The prefix oligo- means all.

The prefix oligo- means all.





retro-.



many, much, and excessive.

Poly- is a prefix that means

many, much, and excessive.



of the word.



of the word.





above.

Chapter 3 Scenario

You are a ward clerk in the ER. A 56-year-old male patient comes in with chest pain. The patient complains of tachypnea, is afebrile, and goes into cardiac arrest.



mean?

- A. difficult breathing
- B. excessive breathing
- C. fast breathing
- D. lack of breathing



mean?

A. difficult breathing
B. excessive breathing
C. fast breathing
D. lack of breathing

The term afebrile means:

- A. pertaining to a fever
- B. pertaining to without fever
- C. pertaining to pain
- D. pertaining to without pain

The term afebrile means:

A. pertaining to a fever

B. pertaining to without fever

- C. pertaining to pain
- D. pertaining to without pain



patient:

A. had a heart attackB. had his heart stopC. had chest painD. had a stroke



patient:

A. had a heart attack
B. had his heart stop
C. had chest pain
D. had a stroke



the cardiac arrest.

- A. diagnosis
- B. prognosis
- C. sign
- D. symptom



the cardiac arrest.

- A. diagnosisB. prognosisC. sign
- **D.** symptom



means:

- A. difficultB. goodC. fast
- D. slow



means:

A. difficultB. goodC. fastD. slow