

Answers to word exercises

Introduction

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Gastropathy
- (b) Gastroscopy
- (c) Hepatitis
- (d) Hepatomegaly
- (e) Hepatoma

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Duodenojejunostomy
- (b) Tracheobronchitis
- (c) Gastroenterostomy
- (d) Laryngopharyngectomy
- (e) Osteoarthritis

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Endodontic
- (b) Prosthodontist
- (c) Pararectal
- (d) Monocular
- (e) Perisplenitis

Unit 1 Levels of organization

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Cyt – word root meaning cell, o – combining vowel, pathy – suffix meaning disease
- (b) Disease of cells
- (c) Study of disease
- (d) Study of disease of cells
- (e) Breakdown/disintegration of cells
- (f) Pertaining to poisonous to cells
- (g) Specialist who studies cells

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Erythr – word root meaning red, o – combining vowel, cyte – word root meaning cell
- (b) Red cell

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Melanocyte
- (b) Fibrocyte
- (c) Lympho/lymphocyte (lymph cell)
Spermato/spermatocyte (sperm cell)
Oo/oocyte (egg cell)
Granulo/granulocyte (granular cell)
Chondro/chondrocyte (cartilage cell)

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Bone forming cell/immature bone cell
- (b) Fibre forming cell/immature fibre cell
- (c) Immature blood cell/cell that forms blood cells

Word Exercise 5

- (a) The chemistry of tissues (refers to study of)
- (b) Study of diseased tissues
- (c) Person who specializes in study of tissues
- (d) Breakdown/disintegration of tissues

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Small
- (b) Instrument to view small objects
- (c) Technique of viewing very small objects with a microscope
- (d) Person who specializes in microscopy
- (e) Study of small life/microorganisms

Word Exercise 7

- (a) The formation of organs
- (b) Pertaining to formation/genesis of organs
- (c) Pertaining to nourishing/stimulating organs

Case History 1

- (a) The study of tissues/department that studies tissues
- (b) Specialist who studies disease/diseased organs
- (c) Pertaining to the study of cells
- (d) Technique of viewing small things (here cells)
- (e) White (blood) cell
- (f) Lymph cell
- (g) Study of small forms of life i.e. bacteria, fungi and protozoa etc.
- (h) Pertaining to causing disease

Unit 2 The digestive system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Instrument to view the oesophagus
- (b) Removal of oesophagus
- (c) Incision into the oesophagus
- (d) Inflammation of the oesophagus

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Instrument to view the stomach
- (b) Removal of part or all of stomach
- (c) Incision into stomach

- (d) Inflammation of the stomach, especially the lining
- (e) Gastropathy
- (f) Gastrology
- (g) Epigastric

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Inflammation of the intestines
- (b) Disease of the intestines
- (c) Incision into the intestine
- (d) Opening into the intestine (often to connect to stomach, ileum, jejunum or abdominal wall)
- (e) Intestinal stone (compacted material in intestine)
- (f) Enterology
- (g) Enterologist
- (h) Study of intestines and stomach (+ associated structures, e.g. liver and pancreas)
- (i) Disease of intestines and stomach
- (j) Inflammation of the intestines and stomach (often due to infection)
- (k) Technique of viewing the intestines and stomach

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Removal of stomach and pylorus
- (b) Technique of viewing pylorus (with an endoscope)

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Formation of an opening (anastomosis) between the intestine and duodenum
- (b) Formation of an opening (anastomosis) between one part of the jejunum and another part of the jejunum
- (c) Pertaining to the jejunum and duodenum
- (d) Ileostomy
- (e) Ileitis

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Large colon
- (b) Inflammation of the appendix
- (c) Removal of the colon
- (d) Opening into the colon (usually a connection between the colon and the abdominal wall; it acts as an artificial anus)
- (e) Caecostomy (Am. cecostomy)
- (f) Appendectomy (Am. appendectomy)
- (g) Gastrocolostomy

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Technique of viewing the sigmoid colon
- (b) Pertaining to beside the rectum
- (c) Inflammation around anus/rectum
- (d) Administration of fluid into anus/rectum (enema)
- (e) Condition of pain in the anus/rectum
- (f) Proctoscope
- (g) Proctocaecostomy (Am. proctocecostomy)
- (h) Caecosigmoidostomy (Am. cecosigmoidostomy)

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Inflammation of the peritoneum
- (b) Infusion/injection into peritoneum

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Breaking down of the pancreas
- (b) Enlargement of the liver
- (c) Liver tumour
- (d) Pertaining to poisonous to the liver
- (e) Formation of an opening between the stomach and hepatic duct
- (f) Pertaining to the duodenum and pancreatic duct

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Condition of absence of bile
- (b) Bile stone
- (c) Abnormal condition of stones in bile duct (or gall bladder)
- (d) Condition of bile in blood
- (e) Condition of bile in urine
- (f) Incision into gall bladder
- (g) Removal of gall bladder
- (h) Abnormal condition of stones in gall bladder
- (i) X-ray film demonstrating bile ducts (vessels)
- (j) Technique or process of making a cholangiogram
- (k) Abnormal condition of stones in common bile duct
- (l) Incision into common bile duct to remove stones

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Visual examination of the abdomen (i.e. abdominal cavity) with a laparoscope
- (b) Incision into the abdomen

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Enteroscope (4)
- (b) Endoscope (6)
- (c) Enteroscopy (7)
- (d) Endoscopy (9)
- (e) Endoscopist (8)
- (f) Colonoscopy (3)
- (g) Proctoscope (1)
- (h) Sigmoidoscopy (10)
- (i) Panendoscopy (5)
- (j) Photoendoscopy (2)

Case History 2

- (a) Abnormal condition of stones in the bile (in gall bladder or bile duct)
- (b) Pertaining to the region upon/above the stomach (epigastrium)
- (c) Pertaining/relating to bile
- (d) Study of the intestines and stomach
- (e) Pertaining to using a laparoscope (instrument to view the abdomen)

- (f) Removal of the gall bladder
- (g) Inflammation of the gall bladder
- (h) Pertaining to the stomach and nose (here a tube passed through the nose into the stomach)

Unit 3 The breathing system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Technique of viewing the nose
- (b) Disease of the nose
- (c) Condition of pain in the nose
- (d) Inflammation of the nose
- (e) Excessive flow/discharge from the nose
- (f) Surgical repair of the nose

Word Exercise 2

- (a) A tube that passes from nose to stomach (for suction or feeding)
- (b) A tube that passes from nose to oesophagus (for suction or feeding)

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Condition of pain in pharynx
- (b) Excessive flow/discharge from the pharynx
- (c) Pharyngoplasty
- (d) Pharyngorhinitis

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Study of the larynx
- (b) Removal of the pharynx and larynx
- (c) Laryngoscopy
- (d) Laryngorhinology

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Incision into the trachea
- (b) Formation of an opening into the trachea (to establish a safe airway) or the opening itself

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Bronchorrhoea (Am. bronchorrhea)
- (b) Bronchogram
- (c) Bronchography
- (d) Bronchoscope
- (e) The windpipe itself – bronchus
- (f) Condition of paralysis of the bronchi
- (g) Suturing of the bronchi
- (h) Dilatation of the bronchi
- (i) Abnormal condition of fungi in bronchi
- (j) Originating in the bronchi/pertaining to formation of bronchi
- (k) Involuntary contraction of bronchi (smooth muscle)
- (l) Pertaining to the bronchi and trachea
- (m) Inflammation of bronchi, trachea and larynx
- (n) Formation of an opening between the oesophagus and bronchus

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Incision into the lung
- (b) Suturing of the lung
- (c) Disease/abnormal condition of lung
- (d) Pneumonectomy
- (e) Pneumonopathy
- (f) Puncture of the lung (by surgery)
- (g) Fixation of a lung by surgery (to thoracic wall)

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Blood and air in thorax (pleural cavity)
- (b) Technique of making an X-ray after injection of air
- (c) Without breathing (temporary, due to low levels of carbon dioxide in blood)
- (d) Difficult/painful breathing
- (e) Above normal breathing (higher rate and depth)
- (f) Below normal breathing (low rate and depth)
- (g) Fast breathing

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Lobotomy
- (b) Lobectomy

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Pertaining to the lungs
- (b) Pertaining to the lungs

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Inflammation of the pleura
- (b) Puncture of the pleura
- (c) Pleurography
- (d) Condition of pain in the pleura
- (e) Adhesion/fixation of pleura

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm
- (b) Pertaining to the liver and diaphragm
- (c) Condition of paralysis of the diaphragm

Word Exercise 13

- (a) Thoracopathy
- (b) Thoracotomy
- (c) Puncture of the thorax (by surgery)
- (d) Instrument to view the thorax
- (e) Abnormal condition of narrowing of the thorax

Word Exercise 14

- (a) Pertaining to between the ribs
- (b) Pertaining to originating in the ribs/pertaining to forming ribs
- (c) Inflammation of cartilage of the ribs

Word Exercise 15

- (a) Bronchoscope (3)
- (b) Laryngoscopy (4)
- (c) Rhinoscope (8)
- (d) Pharyngoscope (6)

- (e) Bronchoscopy (7)
- (f) Rhinologist (1)
- (g) Tracheostomy tube (5)
- (h) Laryngoscope (2)

Word Exercise 16

- (a) Thoracoscope (5)
- (b) Stethoscope (7)
- (c) Spirometer (6)
- (d) Spirography (3)
- (e) Nasal speculum (1)
- (f) Nasogastric tube (8)
- (g) Pleurography (2)
- (h) Spirometry (4)

Case History 3

- (a) Pertaining to the lungs
- (b) Removal of a lobe (here of the lung)
- (c) Difficult/painful breathing
- (d) Abnormal condition of blue (appearance of skin and mucous membranes)
- (e) Spasmodic (involuntary) contractions of the bronchi/bronchial tubes
- (f) Condition of below normal supply of oxygen (to tissues)
- (g) Condition of above normal carbon dioxide (in the blood)
- (h) Condition of the lung (in which there is inflammation of the spongy tissue of the lung due to infection)

Unit 4 The cardiovascular system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Pertaining to the heart
- (b) Condition of pain in the heart
- (c) Instrument to view the heart
- (d) Instrument that records the heart (beat – force and form of)
- (e) Tracing/recording made by a cardiograph
- (f) Condition of fast heart rate
- (g) Cardiomegaly
- (h) Cardioplasty
- (i) Cardiopathy
- (j) Cardiology
- (k) The heart muscle
- (l) Disease of heart muscle
- (m) Stitching/suturing of heart
- (n) Instrument that records electrical activity of heart
- (o) Inflammation inside heart (lining)
- (p) Inflammation of all of heart
- (q) Condition of slow heart beat
- (r) Condition of right heart (heart displaced to right)
- (s) Technique of recording heart sounds
- (t) Technique of recording (ultrasound) echoes of heart
- (u) Tracing of electrical activity of heart

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Pericarditis
- (b) Fixation of the pericardium to the heart
- (c) Puncture of the pericardium (by surgery)
- (d) Removal of the pericardium

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Valvoplasty
- (b) Valvectomy
- (c) Instrument for cutting a heart valve
- (d) Pertaining to a valve
- (e) Incision into a valve

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Sudden contraction of a blood vessel
- (b) Pertaining to without blood vessels
- (c) Vasculitis
- (d) Vasculopathy

Word Exercise 5

- (a) X-ray picture of blood vessels (usually arteries)
- (b) X-ray picture of heart and major vessels
- (c) Technique of making angiocardigram
- (d) Angiology
- (e) Angioplasty
- (f) Tumour formed from blood vessels (non-malignant)
- (g) Dilatation of blood vessels
- (h) Formation of blood vessels
- (i) Abnormal condition of hardening of blood vessels

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Aortopathy
- (b) Aortography

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Arteriorrhaphy
- (b) Arteriosclerosis
- (c) Removal of lining of artery
- (d) Abnormal condition of decay of arteries
- (e) Abnormal condition of narrowing of arteries

Word Exercise 8

- (a) X-ray picture of a vena cava
- (b) Technique of making an X-ray/tracing of the venae cavae

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Dilatation of a vein (varicosity or varicose vein)
- (b) Injection or infusion into a vein (of nutrients or medicines)
- (c) Pertaining to veins/of the nature of veins
- (d) Venogram
- (e) Venography

Word Exercise 10

- (a) General dilatation of arteries and veins
- (b) Injection/infusion into a vein
- (c) Incision into vein
- (d) Cessation of movement of blood in a vein
- (e) Instrument to measure pressure within a vein
- (f) Concretion or stone within a vein

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Formation of a clot
- (b) Inflammation of a vein associated with a thrombus
- (c) Removal of the lining of an artery and a thrombus
- (d) Thrombosis
- (e) Thrombectomy
- (f) Formation of clots
- (g) Disintegration/breakdown of clots

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Formation of atheroma
- (b) Blockage caused by atheroma and embolus

Word Exercise 13

- (a) Surgical repair of an aneurysm
- (b) Suturing/stitching of an aneurysm

Word Exercise 14

- (a) Instrument that measures the force of the pulse (pressure and volume)
- (b) Instrument that measures pressure of the pulse (arterial blood pressure)
- (c) Technique of measuring the pulse
- (d) Instrument that records the pulse
- (e) Tracing/picture/recording of the pulse
- (f) Instrument that records the heart beat and pulse

Word Exercise 15

- (a) Cardioscope (6)
- (b) Cardiograph (4)
- (c) Electrocardiograph (5)
- (d) Cardiovalvotome (2)
- (e) Angiocardiography (3)
- (f) Sphygmomanometer (1)

Word Exercise 16

- (a) Echocardiography (6)
- (b) Sphygmocardiograph (5)
- (c) Stethoscope (2)
- (d) Phonocardiogram (1)
- (e) Electrocardiogram (3)
- (f) Phlebomanometer (4)

Case History 4

- (a) Study of the heart
- (b) Pertaining to veins/of the nature of veins
- (c) Condition of fast heart beat

- (d) Instrument that records the electrical activity of the heart
- (e) Enlargement of the heart
- (f) Pertaining to two ventricles (right and left)
- (g) Pertaining to the heart
- (h) Drug that induces dilatation of blood vessels

Unit 5 The blood**Word Exercise 1**

- (a) The study of blood
- (b) Study of diseases of the blood
- (c) Pertaining to the force and movement of the blood (study of)
- (d) Formation of the blood
- (e) Cessation of blood flow/stopping of bleeding by clotting
- (f) Blood in the pericardial sac (around heart)
- (g) Spitting up of blood
- (h) Haematoma (Am. hematoma)
- (i) Haemolysis (Am. hemolysis)
- (j) Haematuria (Am. hematuria)
- (k) Haemorrhage (Am. hemorrhage)
- (l) Too many blood cells (refers to conditions in which there is an increase in the number of circulating red blood cells)
- (m) Without blood (refers to condition of reduced number of red cells and/or quantity of haemoglobin)
- (n) Condition of decay of blood (due to infection)
- (o) Instrument that measures haemoglobin
- (p) Blood protein
- (q) Condition of haemoglobin in the urine
- (r) Condition of abnormal decrease of haemoglobin (colour)
- (s) Condition of abnormal increase of haemoglobin (colour)
- (t) Pertaining to normal concentration of haemoglobin (colour)

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Condition of reduction in number of red blood cells
- (b) Formation of red blood cells
- (c) Immature germ cell that gives rise to red blood cells
- (d) Formation of red blood cells
- (e) Breakdown of red blood cells
- (f) Condition of erythrocyte blood, i.e. too many red blood cells
- (g) Abnormal condition of too many small cells (small erythrocytes)
- (h) Abnormal condition of too many large cells (large erythrocytes)
- (i) Abnormal condition of too many elliptical cells (elliptical erythrocytes)
- (j) Abnormal condition of too many unequal cells (unequal sized erythrocytes)

- (k) Abnormal condition of too many irregular/ varied cells (variable shaped erythrocytes)
- (l) Pertaining to normal cells (red blood cells of normal size)

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Reticuloblast
- (b) Reticulocytosis
- (c) Reticulopenia

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Leucopenia (Am. leukopenia)
- (b) Leucopoiesis (Am. leukopoiesis)
- (c) Formation of white blood cells
- (d) Condition of white blood (synonymous with leukocythaemia, a malignant cancer of white blood cells)
- (e) Abnormal condition of white cells (an increase in white blood cells, usually transient in response to infection)
- (f) Tumour of leucocytes (Am. leukocytes)
- (g) Immature germ cell that gives rise to leucocytes (Am. leukocytes)
- (h) Abnormal condition of too many white germ cells (results in proliferation of leucocytes (Am. leukocytes))
- (i) Pertaining to poisonous to white cells

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Marrow cell
- (b) Condition of fibres in marrow
- (c) Myeloblast
- (d) Myeloma

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Condition of reduction in the number of platelets
- (b) Formation of platelets
- (c) Breakdown of platelets
- (d) Disease of platelets
- (e) Instrument that measures volume of thrombocytes in a sample, or the actual value of the measured volume of thrombocytes in a sample of blood
- (f) Withdrawal of blood, removal of red cells and retransfusion of remainder
- (g) Withdrawal of blood, removal of thrombocytes and retransfusion of remainder
- (h) Withdrawal of blood, removal of leucocytes and retransfusion of remainder

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Plasmapheresis (4)
- (b) Differential count (3)
- (c) Haematocrit (2)
- (d) Haemoglobinometer (5)
- (e) Blood count (1)

Case History 5

- (a) Spitting/coughing up of blood
- (b) Condition of reduction of all cells (i.e. all types of cells in the blood)
- (c) Pertaining to leukaemia/white blood (cancer of the white blood cells)
- (d) Pertaining to normal colour (here meaning haemoglobin)
- (e) Pertaining to normal cells (here normocyte refers to an erythrocyte of a typical shape and size)
- (f) Condition of a reduction in granulocytes (types of white blood cells)
- (g) Condition of reduction in thrombocytes/platelets
- (h) Condition of without blood (actually a reduction in erythrocytes and haemoglobin (Am. hemoglobin))

Unit 6 The lymphatic system and immunology

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Abnormal condition of lymph cells (too many cells)
- (b) Condition of bursting forth of lymph (from lymph vessels)
- (c) Technique of making an X-ray/tracing of lymphatic vessels
- (d) X-ray picture/tracing of a lymph vessel
- (e) Dilatation of lymph vessels
- (f) Tumour of a lymph node
- (g) Removal of a lymph node
- (h) Disease of a lymph node
- (i) Inflammation of a lymph node

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Enlargement of the spleen
- (b) Enlargement of the liver and spleen
- (c) Surgical fixation of the spleen
- (d) Hernia/protrusion of the spleen
- (e) Condition of softening of spleen
- (f) Breakdown/disintegration of spleen
- (g) X-ray picture of the spleen
- (h) X-ray picture of portal vein and spleen

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Tonsillitis
- (b) Tonsillectomy
- (c) Pertaining to the pharynx and tonsils
- (d) Instrument to cut the tonsils

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Thymocyte
- (b) Thymopathy
- (c) Thymocle
- (d) Abnormal condition of ulceration of thymus
- (e) Pertaining to lymphatics and thymus

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Immunology
- (b) Immunopathology
- (c) Formation of immunity
- (d) Self immunity (immune system acts against self, producing an autoimmune disease)
- (e) Protein of immune system (antibody)

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Serology

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Condition of pus in blood (infection in blood)
- (b) Pertaining to generating pus
- (c) Flow of pus (usually referring to pus flowing from teeth sockets)
- (d) Formation of pus

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Tonsillotome (3)
- (b) Lymphangiography (4)
- (c) Lymphadenography (6)
- (d) Lymphogram (2)
- (e) Splenoportogram (1)
- (f) Lymphography (5)

Case History 6

- (a) Inflammation of the tonsils
- (b) Enlargement of the spleen
- (c) Disease of the lymph glands i.e. lymph nodes
- (d) Pertaining to a lymph node
- (e) Study of disease of tissues (here refers to a section of the pathology laboratory)
- (f) Tumour of the lymph (tissue)
- (g) Lymph cell
- (h) Type of lymphocyte that secretes antibodies (named after the Bursa of Fabricius in birds)

Unit 7 The urinary system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Pertaining to the stomach and kidney
- (b) X-ray/tracing of the kidney
- (c) Technique of making an X-ray/tracing of kidney

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Falling kidney (downward displacement)
- (b) Abnormal condition of water in kidney (swelling)
- (c) Swelling/hernia of a kidney
- (d) Condition of pain in a kidney
- (e) Nephropexy
- (f) Nephroplasty
- (g) Nephrotomy
- (h) Nephrolithiasis

- (i) Nephrectomy
- (j) Inflammation of glomeruli (producing pus)
- (k) Disease of glomeruli
- (l) Abnormal condition of hardening of glomeruli

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Inflammation of kidney and renal pelvis
- (b) Incision to remove stone from renal pelvis
- (c) Disease/abnormal condition of the kidney and renal pelvis
- (d) Pyeloplasty
- (e) Pyelogram

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Hernia/protrusion of the ureter
- (b) Removal of a ureterocele
- (c) Condition of excessive flow of blood from the ureter
- (d) Suturing of the ureter
- (e) Dilatation of a ureter
- (f) Visual examination of the kidney and ureters
- (g) Formation of an opening into the ureter
- (h) Ureteroenterostomy
- (i) Ureterocolostomy

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Inflammation of the bladder
- (b) Removal of stones from bladder
- (c) Inflammation of renal pelvis and bladder
- (d) Falling/displacement of bladder
- (e) Instrument to view the bladder
- (f) Formation of an opening between rectum/anus and bladder
- (g) Cystometer
- (h) Cystometry
- (i) Cystometrogram

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Vesicostomy
- (b) Vesicotomy
- (c) Infusion/injection into the bladder
- (d) Pertaining to the bladder
- (e) Opening between sigmoid colon and bladder (to drain urine)
- (f) Pertaining to the ureter and bladder

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Process of measuring the urethra
- (b) Inflammation of trigone and urethra
- (c) Fixation (by surgery) of the urethra
- (d) Urethralgia
- (e) Urethrorrhagia
- (f) Urethroscopy
- (g) Tumour/boil in urethra
- (h) Instrument for cutting urethra
- (i) Abnormal condition of narrowing of urethra
- (j) Condition of pain in the urethra

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Of the nature of/pertaining to carrying urine
- (b) Urine splitting/separating for analysis
- (c) Instrument to measure urine

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Technique of recording the urinary tract (X-ray)
- (b) Person specializing in the study of the urinary tract
- (c) Formation of urine
- (d) Condition of little urine (diminished secretion of)
- (e) Condition of albumin in urine
- (f) Condition of urea (too much) in urine
- (g) Condition of much urine
- (h) Condition of painful difficult (flow) of urine
- (i) Condition of blood in urine
- (j) Condition of pus in urine
- (k) Condition of too much calcium in urine

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Inflammation of kidney due to stones
- (b) Condition of calculus or stones in urine
- (c) Formation of stones
- (d) Instrument to crush stones
- (e) Washing of stones from bladder following crushing
- (f) Instrument that uses shock waves to destroy stones
- (g) The procedure of breaking stones using shock waves/lithotripter
- (h) Excretion of stones in the urine

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Diathermy (8)
- (b) Cystoscope (10)
- (c) Lithotripter (7)
- (d) Urinometer (9)
- (e) Haemodialyser (2)
- (f) Ureteroscopy (4)
- (g) Urethrotome (3)
- (h) Cystometer (5)
- (i) Urethroscope (6)
- (j) Lithotrite (1)

Case History 7

- (a) Abnormal condition of stones in the urinary tract
- (b) Pertaining to the urethra
- (c) Condition of painful/difficult urine (urination)
- (d) Condition of blood in urine
- (e) Disease of the urinary tract
- (f) Technique of making a tracing/X-ray of the renal pelvis
- (g) Technique of breaking up stones using a lithotripter
- (h) Condition of above normal calcium in the urine

Unit 8 The nervous system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Study of nerves/nervous system
- (b) Disease of the nervous system
- (c) Condition of pain in nerves
- (d) Nerve fibre tumour (arises from connective tissue around nerves)
- (e) Inflammation of many nerves
- (f) Pertaining to formation of nerves/originating in nerves
- (g) Neurosclerosis
- (h) Neuromalacia
- (i) Neurologist
- (j) Wasting/decay of nerves
- (k) Pertaining to affinity for/stimulating nervous tissue
- (l) Injury to nerve
- (m) Nerve glue cell
- (n) Tumour of gliocytes/gliocytes (nerve glue cells)

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Disease of a plexus
- (b) Pertaining to the formation of a plexus/originating in a plexus

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Hernia/protrusion from head
- (b) Pertaining to without a head
- (c) Pertaining to tumour of blood within the head (actually a collection of blood in sub-periosteal tissue, the result of an injury)
- (d) Thing (baby) with water in head
- (e) Microcephalic
- (f) Cephalogram
- (g) Cephalometry
- (h) Thing (baby) with large head
- (i) Pertaining to turning motion of head

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Tumour of brain
- (b) Abnormal condition of pus (infection) of brain
- (c) Pertaining to without a brain
- (d) Instrument that records electrical activity of the brain
- (e) Encephalography
- (f) Pneumoencephalography
- (g) Electroencephalography
- (h) Encephalopathy
- (i) Encephalocele
- (j) Tracing/picture of brain made using reflected ultrasound (echoes)
- (k) Middle brain
- (l) Inflammation of grey matter of brain

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Cerebro sclerosis
- (b) Cerebromalacia
- (c) Cerebrosis

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Ventriculostomy
- (b) Ventriculotomy
- (c) Technique of making X-ray of brain ventricles
- (d) Opening between the cistern (subarachnoid space) and ventricles

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Craniotomy
- (b) Craniometry
- (c) Intracranial

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Ganglioma
- (b) Pertaining to before a ganglion
- (c) Pertaining to after a ganglion
- (d) Removal of a ganglion

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Meningitis
- (b) Meningocele
- (c) Meningorrhagia
- (d) Hernia/protrusion of brain through meninges
- (e) Inflammation of brain and meninges
- (f) Disease of brain and meninges
- (g) Tumour of the meninges
- (h) Pertaining to above/upon the dura
- (i) Swelling/tumour of blood beneath the dura

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Inflammation of the ganglia and spinal roots
- (b) Inflammation of nerves and spinal nerve roots
- (c) Incision into a spinal root

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Inflammation of the meninges and spinal cord
- (b) Hernia/protrusion of the spinal cord through the meninges
- (c) Inflammation of spinal nerve roots and spinal cord
- (d) Inflammation of brain and spinal cord
- (e) Wasting of the spinal cord
- (f) Inflammation of grey matter of spinal cord
- (g) Myelosclerosis
- (h) Myelomalacia
- (i) Myelography
- (j) Condition of abnormal/difficult development/growth (of cells) of the spinal cord
- (k) Without nourishment of the spinal cord (wasting away/poor growth)
- (l) Abnormal condition of a tube (cavity) in spinal cord

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Instrument to measure spine (curvature)
- (b) Puncture of spine
- (c) Splitting of spine

Word Exercise 13

- (a) Condition of paralysis of all four limbs
- (b) Condition of paralysis of half body, right or left side
- (c) Condition of near/beside paralysis (lower limbs)
- (d) Condition of two parts paralyzed (similar parts on either side of body)
- (e) Condition of paralysis of four limbs (synonymous with quadriplegia)

Word Exercise 14

- (a) Condition of without sensation/state of being anaesthetized
- (b) Pertaining to a drug that reduces sensation
- (c) Study of anaesthesia
- (d) Person who administers anaesthesia/specialist in anaesthesia
- (e) Condition of anaesthesia of half the body (one side)
- (f) Condition of decreased sensation
- (g) Condition of increased sensation
- (h) Post-anaesthetic/anaesthetic/anaesthesia
- (i) Pre-anaesthetic/anaesthetic/anaesthesia

Word Exercise 15

- (a) Abnormal condition of stupor/deep sleep (drug induced)
- (b) Treatment with narcotics

Word Exercise 16

- (a) Condition of sensing pain
- (b) Condition of without sensation of pain
- (c) Condition of excessive/above normal sensation of pain
- (d) Pertaining to a loss of pain/drug that reduces pain

Word Exercise 17

- (a) Study of the mind (behaviour)
- (b) Pertaining to the mind
- (c) Disease of the mind
- (d) Abnormal condition/disease of the mind
- (e) Drug that acts on/has an affinity for the mind
- (f) Pertaining to body and mind (actually body symptoms of mental origin)
- (g) Study/treatment of mind/mental illness/treatment of the mind by a doctor

Word Exercise 18

- (a) Condition of fear of heights (peaks, extremities)
- (b) Condition of fear of open spaces
- (c) Condition of fear of water
- (d) Condition of fear of cancer
- (e) Condition of fear of death/dead bodies

Word Exercise 19

- (a) Pertaining to forming/causing epileptic fit
- (b) Pertaining to following/after an epileptic fit
- (c) Having form of epilepsy

Word Exercise 20

- (a) Encephalography (5)
- (b) Pneumoencephalography (4)
- (c) Ventriculography (6)
- (d) Tendon hammer (1)
- (e) Tomograph (2)
- (f) Craniometry (3)

Word Exercise 21

- (a) MRI (3)
- (b) Lumbar puncture (6)
- (c) Myelography (5)
- (d) CAT (1)
- (e) Electroencephalography (2)
- (f) Ventriculography (4)

Case History 8

- (a) Pertaining to the (blood) vessels of the cerebrum/brain
- (b) Condition of half paralysis (one side of the body)
- (c) Condition of beyond sensation (numbness) of half (one side) of the body/abnormal sensations
- (d) Loss of sensation of half (one side) of the body
- (e) Pertaining to the cerebrum/cerebral hemispheres
- (f) Pertaining to within the cranium/skull
- (g) Study of nerves/nervous system, here refers to a department that studies and treats disorders of the nervous system
- (h) Pertaining to above normal/exaggerated reflexes

Unit 9 The eye

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Ophthalmoscope
- (b) Ophthalmologist
- (c) Ophthalmoplegia
- (d) Ophthalmitis
- (e) Ophthalmomycosis
- (f) Pertaining to pain in the eye
- (g) Pertaining to circular movement of eye
- (h) Inflammation of optic nerve
- (i) Inflammation of all eye
- (j) Instrument to measure tension (pressure) within the eye
- (k) Condition of inflammation of eye with mucus discharge
- (l) Condition of inflammation due to dryness of eye
- (m) In eye (displacement of eyes into sockets)
- (n) Out eye (bulging eyes)

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Pertaining to one eye
- (b) Pertaining to one eye
- (c) Pertaining to two eyes
- (d) Nerve that stimulates eye movement/action

- (e) Pertaining to nose and eye
- (f) Picture/tracing of electrical activity of eye
- (g) Pertaining to circular movement of eye

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Instrument that measures sight
- (b) Technique of measuring sight
- (c) Person who measures sight (specializes in optometry)
- (d) Instrument for measuring the muscles of sight (power of ocular muscles)
- (e) Condition of sensation of sight (ability to perceive visual stimuli)

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Condition of double vision
- (b) Condition of old man's vision
- (c) Condition of dim vision
- (d) Condition of half colour vision (faulty colour vision in half field of view)
- (e) Condition of painful/difficult/bad vision
- (f) Condition of without half vision (blindness in one half of visual field in one or both eyes)

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Blepharoplegia
- (b) Blepharospasm
- (c) Blepharoptosis
- (d) Blepharorrhaphy
- (e) Flow of pus from eyelid
- (f) Inflammation of eyelid glands (meibomian glands)
- (g) Condition of sticking together of eyelids
- (h) Slack, loose eyelids (causes drooping)

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Incision into sclera
- (b) Dilatation of sclera
- (c) Instrument to cut sclera

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Inflammation of cornea and sclera
- (b) Measurement of cornea (actually curvature of cornea)
- (c) Instrument to cut cornea
- (d) Surgical repair of cornea (corneal graft)
- (e) Puncture of the cornea
- (f) Abnormal condition of ulceration of cornea
- (g) Puncture of the cornea
- (h) To carve the cornea
- (i) Cone-like protrusion of the cornea

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Iridoptosis
- (b) Iridokeratitis
- (c) Motion/movement of iris (contraction and expansion)
- (d) Separation of iris

- (e) Hernia/protrusion of iris (through cornea)
- (f) Separation of iris and sclera
- (g) Incision into iris and sclera
- (h) Inflammation of iris and cornea

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Inflammation of ciliary body and iris
- (b) Condition of paralysis of ciliary body
- (c) Heating through the ciliary body (to destroy tissue)

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Goniometer
- (b) Gonioscope
- (c) Goniotomy

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Condition of paralysis of pupil
- (b) Measurement of pupil (diameter)

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Condition of equal pupils
- (b) Condition of unequal pupils
- (c) Surgical fixation of pupil into new position
- (d) Surgical repair of pupil

Word Exercise 13

- (a) Inflammation of ciliary body and choroid
- (b) Inflammation of choroid and sclera

Word Exercise 14

- (a) Tumour of germ cells of retina
- (b) Condition of softening of retina
- (c) Splitting (separation of retina)
- (d) Disease of the retina
- (e) Technique of viewing the retina
- (f) Electoretinogram
- (g) Retinochoroiditis
- (h) Choroidoretinitis

Word Exercise 15

- (a) Swelling of the optic disc
- (b) Retinopapillitis

Word Exercise 16

- (a) Phacomalacia
- (b) Phacoscope
- (c) Phacosclerosis
- (d) Aphakia
- (e) Removal of lens bladder (capsule)
- (f) Sucking out of lens

Word Exercise 17

- (a) Instrument to measure scotomas
- (b) Technique of measuring scotomas
- (c) Instrument to record scotomas

Word Exercise 18

- (a) Lacrimotomy
- (b) Nasolacrimal

Word Exercise 19

- (a) Tear bladder (lacrimal sac)
- (b) Technique of making an X-ray of the lacrimal sac
- (c) Formation of an opening between the nose and lacrimal sac
- (d) Tear stone
- (e) Abnormal condition of narrowing lacrimal duct (apparatus)
- (f) Pertaining to stimulation of tears
- (g) Flow of mucus from lacrimal sac
- (h) Condition of pus in lacrimal sac

Word Exercise 20

- (a) Ophthalmoscope (4)
- (b) Dacryocystogram (1)
- (c) Keratome (5)
- (d) Pupillometry (8)
- (e) Optometry (7)
- (f) Scotometry (2)
- (g) Ophthalmotonometer (3)
- (h) Optomyometer (6)

Word Exercise 21

- (a) Sclerotome (5)
- (b) Optometer (4)
- (c) Keratometry (6)
- (d) Pupillometer (8)
- (e) Phacoscope (7)
- (f) Retinoscopy (1)
- (g) Tonography (2)
- (h) Dacryocystography (3)

Case History 9

- (a) Specialist who measures site (optician)
- (b) Condition of double vision
- (c) Condition of pain in the eye
- (d) Inflammation of the optic nerve
- (e) Inflammation of the optic disc
- (f) Dark area/region of reduced vision within a visual field
- (g) Pertaining to the eye
- (h) Condition of paralysis of the eye

Unit 10 The ear**Word Exercise 1**

- (a) Otology
- (b) Otoscope
- (c) Otosclerosis
- (d) Otopyosis
- (e) Technique of viewing the ear (with an otoscope)
- (f) Study of the larynx, nose and ear
- (g) Abnormal condition of fungi in the ear

- (h) Excessive flow of pus from the ear
- (i) Condition of small ears
- (j) Condition of large ears

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Auriscope
- (b) Pertaining to two ears
- (c) Pertaining to within the ear
- (d) Pertaining to having two ear flaps (pinnae)

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Myringotomy
- (b) Myringotome
- (c) Myringomycosis

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Tympanoplasty
- (b) Tympanocentesis
- (c) Tympanostomy
- (d) Inflammation of the middle ear/ear drum
- (e) Incision into the middle ear/ear drum

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Blocking up of Eustachian tube
- (b) Pertaining to pharynx and Eustachian tube

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Stapedectomy
- (b) Cutting of tendon of stapes

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Incision into the malleus

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Pertaining to malleus and incus
- (b) Pertaining to stapes and incus
- (c) Pertaining to the incus and malleus

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Cochleostomy
- (b) Electrocochleography

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Labyrinthitis
- (b) Labyrinthectomy

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Incision into the vestibule
- (b) Pertaining to originating in the vestibule

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Mastoidalgia
- (b) Mastoidotomy
- (c) Mastoidectomy
- (d) Tympanomastoiditis

Word Exercise 13

- (a) Audiology
- (b) Instrument that measures hearing
- (c) Tracing/recording made by an audiometer
- (d) Technique of measuring hearing/using an audiometer

Word Exercise 14

- (a) Audiometer (6)
- (b) Audiometry (1)
- (c) Aural speculum (7)
- (d) Auriscope (2)
- (e) Otoscopy (3)
- (f) Aural syringe (4)
- (g) Grommet (5)

Case History 10

- (a) Condition of pain in the ear
- (b) Technique of viewing/examining the ear
- (c) Technician who measures hearing
- (d) Tracing/recording of hearing (ability)
- (e) Study of the ear and its disorders
- (f) Technique of measuring the tympanic membrane (actually the measurement of the mobility and impedance of the membrane)
- (g) Incision into the tympanic membrane/ear drum
- (h) Opening into the tympanum/tympanic membrane

Unit 11 The skin

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Abnormal condition of the skin
- (b) Above/upon skin/the outer layer of the skin
- (c) Skin plant (fungus that infects skin)
- (d) Thick skin
- (e) Yellow skin
- (f) Self surgical repair of skin (using one's own skin for a graft)
- (g) Condition of dry skin
- (h) Specialist who studies skin and diseases of the skin
- (i) Dermatomycosis
- (j) Dermatome
- (k) Hypodermic/subdermal
- (l) Intradermal

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Abnormal condition of the epidermis caused by excessive exposure to sun
- (b) Abnormal condition of the epidermis (above normal thickening)
- (c) Tumour of the epidermis
- (d) Breakdown/disintegration of the epidermis

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Nerve that performs an action to move hair (erects hair)

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Abnormal condition of hair plants (fungal infection)
- (b) Abnormal condition of hair
- (c) Condition of sensitive hairs
- (d) Condition of split hairs
- (e) Broken/ruptured hairs

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Excessive flow of sebum
- (b) Sebaceous stone (actually hardened sebum)
- (c) Pertaining to stimulating the sebaceous glands

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Abnormal condition of sweating (excess)
- (b) Condition of increased/above normal sweating
- (c) Formation of sweat
- (d) Abnormal condition of without sweating
- (e) Inflammation of sweat glands

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Abnormal condition of hidden nail (ingrowing)
- (b) Condition of increased growth of nails
- (c) Difficult/poor growth of nails (malformation)
- (d) Without nourishment/wasting away of nails
- (e) Condition beside a nail (inflammation)
- (f) Splitting/parting of nails
- (g) Condition of nail eating (actually biting)
- (h) Onycholysis
- (i) Onychomycosis
- (j) Onychitis
- (k) Rupture/breaking of nails
- (l) Condition of without nails
- (m) Condition of thickened nails

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Melanocyte
- (b) Melanosis
- (c) Tumour of melanin (melanocytes), highly malignant

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Excision biopsy (4)
- (b) Dermatome (5)
- (c) Medical laser (2)
- (d) PUVA (6)
- (e) Epilation (1)
- (f) Electrolysis (3)

Case History 11

- (a) Study of the skin
- (b) Specialist who studies the skin and its disorders
- (c) Pertaining to above normal epidermis i.e. a thickening of the epidermis
- (d) Pertaining to the skin/of the nature of skin
- (e) Disintegration/break-down of the nails
- (f) Pertaining to the epidermis/keratin

- (g) Tumour formed from an epithelium/epithelial cell
- (h) Tumour of melanin/melanocytes

Unit 12 The nose and mouth

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Study of mouth
- (b) Condition of excessive flow (of blood) from mouth
- (c) Disease of mouth
- (d) Stomatodynia/stomatalgia
- (e) Stomatomycosis

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Pertaining to the mouth
- (b) Pertaining to inside the mouth
- (c) Pertaining to the pharynx and mouth
- (d) Pertaining to the nose and mouth

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Glossology
- (b) Glossodynia/glossalgia
- (c) Glossopharyngeal (e.g. glossopharyngeal nerve IX)
- (d) Condition of paralysis of the tongue
- (e) Condition of hairy tongue
- (f) Protrusion/swelling of tongue
- (g) Condition of large tongue
- (h) Surgical repair of the tongue

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Removal of a salivary gland
- (b) Technique of making X-ray/tracing of salivary vessels/ducts
- (c) Condition of much saliva (excess secretion)
- (d) X-ray of salivary glands and ducts
- (e) Sialolith
- (f) A drug that stimulates saliva (production)
- (g) Condition of eating air and saliva (excessive swallowing)

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Pertaining to formation of saliva/originating in saliva
- (b) Excessive flow of saliva
- (c) Stone in the saliva

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Gnathalgia/gnathodynia
- (b) Gnathoplasty
- (c) Gnathology
- (d) Stomatognathic
- (e) Instrument that measures force of jaw (closing force)
- (f) Split or cleft jaw
- (g) Inflammation of the jaw

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Surgical repair of mouth and lip
- (b) Split/cleft lip
- (c) Suturing of lips
- (d) Cheilitis

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Pertaining to larynx, tongue and lips
- (b) Labioglossopharyngeal

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Gingivitis
- (b) Gingivectomy
- (c) Pertaining to gums and lips
- (d) Pertaining to (the part) behind the palate

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Palatoplegia
- (b) Palatognathic
- (c) Palatoschisis
- (d) Pertaining to after the palate

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Uvulectomy
- (b) Uvulotomy

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Condition of without speech/loss of voice
- (b) Condition of difficult speech

Word Exercise 13

- (a) Odontology
- (b) Odontopathy
- (c) Odontalgia
- (d) Pertaining to around the teeth (study of tissues that support the teeth)
- (e) Study of inside of teeth (pulp, dentine, etc.)
- (f) Pertaining to straight teeth (branch of dentistry dealing with the straightening of teeth and associated facial abnormalities)
- (g) Person who specializes in orthodontics
- (h) Pertaining to adding teeth (branch of dentistry dealing with the construction of artificial teeth and other oral components)

Word Exercise 14

- (a) Condition of nasal voice (speech through nose)
- (b) Technique of measuring pressure (air flow) in nose
- (c) Tumour/swelling/boil of nose
- (d) Technique of viewing the nose (internally)
- (e) Study of the larynx, nose and ear
- (f) Condition of excessive flow of blood (from nose)

Word Exercise 15

- (a) Hollow/cavity in bone/anatomical part
- (b) Inflammation of bronchi and sinuses

- (c) Inflammation of a sinus
- (d) X-ray/tracing of sinus

Word Exercise 16

- (a) Antroscope
- (b) Antrotympanitis
- (c) Incision into the antrum
- (d) Pertaining to the nose and antrum
- (e) Swelling/protrusion of antrum
- (f) Pertaining to the cheek and antrum
- (g) Formation of an opening into the antrum

Word Exercise 17

- (a) Pertaining to the face
- (b) Condition of paralysis of the face
- (c) Surgical repair of the face

Word Exercise 18

- (a) Antroscope (3)
- (b) Sialography (5)
- (c) Gnathodynamometer (1)
- (d) Rhinomanometer (6)
- (e) Prosthesis (4)
- (f) Glossography (2)

Case History 12

- (a) Inflammation of the nose
- (b) Technique of viewing/examining the nose
- (c) Inflammation of a sinus
- (d) Study of the larynx, nose and ears (here referring to the department that studies disorders of these areas)
- (e) Pertaining to towards the back of the nose
- (f) Pertaining to the antrum (here the maxillary sinus or antrum of Highmore)
- (g) Pertaining to within the nose
- (h) Formation of an opening into the antrum (maxillary sinus or antrum of Highmore)

Unit 13 The muscular system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Pertaining to nerve and muscle
- (b) Disease of heart muscle
- (c) Poor nourishment (growth) of muscle
- (d) Inflammation of a muscle
- (e) Abnormal condition of fibres in muscle
- (f) Myosclerosis
- (g) Myoma
- (h) Myoglobin
- (i) Myospasm
- (j) Condition of involuntary twitching of muscle
- (k) Condition of muscle tone (abnormal increased tone)
- (l) Slight paralysis of muscle
- (m) Rupture of a muscle
- (n) Condition of softening of a muscle

- (o) Myography
- (p) Electromyography
- (q) Myogram

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Tumour of striated muscle
- (b) Breakdown of striated muscle

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Pertaining to affinity for/stimulating muscle
- (b) Pertaining to the diaphragm muscles
- (c) Poor nourishment (growth) of muscle. An inherited disease

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Condition of sensation of movement
- (b) Instrument that measures muscular movement
- (c) Pertaining to forming movements
- (d) Condition of above normal movement
- (e) Dyskinesia

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Condition of pain in a tendon
- (b) Instrument to cut tendons
- (c) Inflammation of tendons
- (d) Study of tendons
- (e) Tenomyoplasty
- (f) Tenomyotomy
- (g) Suturing of an aponeurosis
- (h) Inflammation of an aponeurosis

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Pertaining to straight child, a branch of surgery that deals with the restoration of function in the musculoskeletal system

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Myography (5)
- (b) Electromyography (4)
- (c) Myogram (2)
- (d) Myokinesiometer (6)
- (e) Orthosis (1)
- (f) Electromyogram (3)

Case History 13

- (a) Difficult/poor nourishment (of a tissue)
- (b) False above normal nourishment (here the muscles look large and over nourished but the enlargement is due to disease processes within the muscle)
- (c) Pertaining to dystrophy
- (d) Technique of recording the electrical activity of muscle
- (e) Pertaining to disease of muscle
- (f) Recording/tracing of the electrical activity of muscle
- (g) Without nourishment (wasting away)
- (h) Pertaining to heart muscle

Unit 14 The skeletal system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Bone plant (plant-like growth of bone)
- (b) Abnormal condition of passages (pores) in bone
- (c) Abnormal condition of stone-like bones
- (d) Breaking down of bone
- (e) Cell that breaks down bone
- (f) Bad nourishment of bone (poor growth)
- (g) Osteoblast
- (h) Osteolytic
- (i) Osteotome
- (j) Osteologist

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Instrument to view within a joint
- (b) Abnormal condition of pus in joint
- (c) Technique of making an X-ray of joints
- (d) Inflammation of many joints
- (e) Fixation of a joint by surgery
- (f) Breaking of a joint (actually breaking adhesions within a joint to improve mobility)
- (g) Arthroscopy
- (h) Arthrocentesis
- (i) Arthrogram
- (j) Arthropathy
- (k) Arthrolith
- (l) Arthroplasty

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Inflammation of a synovial joint
- (b) Removal of the synovial membranes/synovia
- (c) Tumour/swelling of a synovial membrane

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Plant-like growth of cartilage
- (b) Pertaining to/of the nature of bone and cartilage
- (c) Abnormal condition of passages (pores) in cartilage
- (d) Bad nourishment of cartilage (poor growth)
- (e) Pertaining to rib cartilage
- (f) Pertaining to within cartilage
- (g) Chondralgia
- (h) Chondromalacia
- (i) Chondrogenesis
- (j) Chondrolysis
- (k) Abnormal condition of calcified cartilage/ abnormal increase in calcium in cartilage

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Condition of pain in the vertebrae
- (b) Abnormal condition of pus in vertebrae
- (c) Spondylolysis
- (d) Spondylopathy
- (e) Slipping/dislocation of vertebrae

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Resembling a disc
- (b) Pertaining to forming a disc/originating in a disc

- (c) Discography
- (d) Discectomy

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Inflammation of bone marrow
- (b) Abnormal condition of fibres in marrow

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Osteotome (4)
- (b) Arthrodesis (3)
- (c) Replacement arthroplasty (5)
- (d) Arthrocentesis (1)
- (e) Arthrography (2)

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Claviculoplasty
- (b) Craniomalacia
- (c) Intercostal
- (d) Phalangectomy
- (e) Pelvic
- (f) Olecranonarthritis
- (g) Tibiofemoral
- (h) Scapulodesis
- (i) Metatarsalgia
- (j) Acetabuloplasty

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Pertaining to between finger/toe bones
- (b) Condition of pain in a metatarsus
- (c) Pertaining to a tarsus and metatarsus
- (d) Pertaining to a metacarpus

Case History 14

- (a) Specialist who studies rheumatism
- (b) Condition of pain in the joints
- (c) Inflammation of a bursa
- (d) Inflammation of many joints
- (e) Pertaining to the phalanges and metacarpals
- (f) Pertaining to between the phalanges
- (g) Pertaining to the phalanges and the metatarsal bones
- (h) Disease of joints

Unit 15 The male reproductive system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Disease of the testes
- (b) Hernia/protrusion/swelling of testes (through scrotum)
- (c) Process of hidden testes, i.e. undescended
- (d) Surgical fixation of the testes, i.e. into their normal position
- (e) Orchiotomy/orchidotomy
- (f) Orchioplasty/orchidoplasty
- (g) Orchidectomy/orchiectomy

- (h) Orchialgia/orchidalgia
- (i) Surgical fixation of hidden testes, i.e. into their normal position

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Scrotectomy
- (b) Scrotoplasty
- (c) Scrotocele
- (d) Pertaining to through/across the scrotum

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Phallitis
- (b) Phallic
- (c) Phallectomy

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Balanitis
- (b) Condition of bursting forth (of blood) from the glans penis
- (c) Inflammation of the prepuce and glans penis

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Epididymitis
- (b) Epididymectomy
- (c) Inflammation of the testes and epididymis

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Removal of the vas deferens (a section of it to prevent transfer of sperm)
- (b) Formation of an opening between the epididymis and the vas deferens
- (c) Technique of making an X-ray of the epididymis and vas deferens
- (d) Cutting/excision of the vas deferens
- (e) Suturing of the vas deferens
- (f) Formation of an opening between the testes and the vas deferens
- (g) Formation of an opening between the vas deferens and another part of the vas deferens
- (h) Incision into the vas deferens

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Vesiculography
- (b) Vesiculotomy
- (c) Removal of the seminal vesicles and vas deferens

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Incision into the bladder and prostate gland
- (b) Enlargement of the prostate gland
- (c) Removal of the prostate gland
- (d) Removal of the seminal vesicles and prostate gland

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Pertaining to/of the nature of carrying semen
- (b) Condition of semen in the urine
- (c) Tumour of semen (actually the germ cells of the testis)

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Condition of being without sperm
- (b) Condition of few sperm (low sperm count)
- (c) Killing of sperms (actually an agent used as a contraceptive for killing sperm)
- (d) Spermatopathia
- (e) Spermatogenesis
- (f) Spermatolysis
- (g) Spermatorrhoea (Am. spermatorrhea)

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Sperm count (5)
- (b) Transurethral resection (4)
- (c) Vasectomy (6)
- (d) Orchidometer (3)
- (e) In vitro fertilization (1)
- (f) Vasoligature (2)

Case History 15

- (a) Process of hidden testicles (i.e. undescended testicles)
- (b) Fixation of testicles by surgery (operation to fix undescended testicles in their correct position)
- (c) Inflammation of the testes/testicles
- (d) Pertaining to within a testicle
- (e) Removal of a testicle
- (f) Pertaining to sperm
- (g) Pertaining to through the scrotum
- (h) Tumour of the semen (arising from undifferentiated germ cells in the testis)

Unit 16 The female reproductive system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Germ cell that produces eggs
- (b) Egg cell (ovum)
- (c) Formation of eggs

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Oophorectomy
- (b) Oophoropexy
- (c) Oophorotomy
- (d) Removal of bladder (cyst) of ovary (an ovarian cyst)
- (e) Opening into an ovary/formation of an opening into an ovary

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Ovariectomy
- (b) Ovariectomy
- (c) Rupture/breaking of ovary
- (d) Pertaining to the oviduct and ovary
- (e) Puncture of an ovary

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Removal of an ovary and oviduct
- (b) Removal of an oviduct and ovary
- (c) Fixation of a Fallopian tube (by surgery)
- (d) Hernia/protrusion/swelling of oviduct
- (e) Inflammation of ovary and oviduct
- (f) Salpingography
- (g) Salpingolithiasis
- (h) Salpingoplasty

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Uteralgia/uterodysnia
- (b) Uterosclerosis
- (c) Pertaining to the tubes (Fallopian) and uterus
- (d) Technique of making an X-ray of the oviduct and uterus
- (e) Pertaining to the bladder and uterus
- (f) Pertaining to the rectum and uterus
- (g) Pertaining to the placenta and uterus

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Hysteroscope
- (b) Hysteroptosis
- (c) Hystrogram
- (d) Technique of making an X-ray of the oviduct and uterus
- (e) Formation of an opening between the oviduct and uterus
- (f) Removal of ovary, oviduct and uterus
- (g) Suturing of the neck of the womb
- (h) Incision into the neck of the womb

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Excessive dripping/bleeding from womb
- (b) Condition of disease of womb with excessive loss of blood
- (c) Inflammation of the peritoneum around the womb
- (d) Inflammation of veins of womb
- (e) Abnormal condition of cysts in the womb
- (f) Abnormal condition of falling/prolapsed womb
- (g) Metrostenosis
- (h) Metromalacia
- (i) Inflammation within the lining of the womb (endometrium)
- (j) Tumour of the endometrium
- (k) Abnormal condition of the endometrium

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Excessive dripping of menses/prolonged menstruation
- (b) Beginning of menstruation
- (c) Stopping of menstruation (occurs in women aged 45–50 years approximately)
- (d) Without menstrual flow (menstruation), e.g. as in pregnancy
- (e) Difficult/painful/bad menstruation

- (f) Reduced flow of menses/infrequent menstruation
- (g) Before menstruation

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Cervicitis
- (b) Cervicectomy

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Visual examination of the vagina
- (b) Microscope used to view the lining of the vagina in situ
- (c) Picture (in this case a differential list) of vaginal cells
- (d) Suturing of the perineum and vagina
- (e) Removal of the uterus through vagina
- (f) Hernia/protrusion/swelling of the uterus into vagina
- (g) Inflammation of the vagina and cervix
- (h) Colpoperineoplasty
- (i) Colpopexy

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Incision into the perineum and vagina
- (b) Suturing of the perineum and vagina
- (c) Pertaining to the bladder and vagina
- (d) Vaginomycosis
- (e) Vaginopathy

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Inflammation of the vagina and vulva
- (b) Surgical repair of the vagina and vulva

Word Exercise 13

- (a) Instrument to view the rectouterine pouch
- (b) Technique of viewing the rectouterine pouch
- (c) Puncture of the rectouterine pouch

Word Exercise 14

- (a) Study of women (particularly diseases of the female reproductive tract)
- (b) Pertaining to woman-forming (feminizing)

Word Exercise 15

- (a) A woman's first pregnancy
- (b) A woman's second pregnancy
- (c) A woman who is pregnant and has been pregnant more than twice before
- (d) A woman who has never been pregnant

Word Exercise 16

- (a) A woman who has had one pregnancy that resulted in a viable child
- (b) A woman who has had two pregnancies that resulted in viable offspring
- (c) A woman who has had more than two pregnancies that resulted in viable offspring
- (d) A woman who has never borne a viable child

Word Exercise 17

- (a) Study of the fetus
- (b) Instrument to view the fetus
- (c) Pertaining to the placenta and fetus
- (d) Fetotoxic
- (e) Fetometry

Word Exercise 18

- (a) Instrument to cut the amnion
- (b) Pertaining to the amnion and fetus
- (c) Amniotomy
- (d) Amnioscope
- (e) Technique of making an X-ray of the amnion
- (f) An X-ray picture of the amnion
- (g) Puncture of the amnion to remove amniotic fluid
- (h) Pertaining to the amnion and chorion (fetal membranes)
- (i) Inflammation of the amnion and chorion

Word Exercise 19

- (a) Placentography
- (b) Placentopathy

Word Exercise 20

- (a) Condition of difficult/painful/bad birth
- (b) Study of labour/birth
- (c) Condition of good (normal) birth

Word Exercise 21

- (a) Pertaining to new birth
- (b) Pertaining to before birth
- (c) Pertaining to around/near birth
- (d) Pertaining to before birth
- (e) Study of neonates (new births)

Word Exercise 22

- (a) Technique of making a breast X-ray
- (b) Surgical reconstruction/repair of the breast
- (c) Pertaining to affinity for/affecting the breast

Word Exercise 23

- (a) Mastography
- (b) Mastoplasty
- (c) Mastectomy
- (d) Condition of women's breasts (abnormal condition seen in males)

Word Exercise 24

- (a) Agent stimulating/promoting milk production
- (b) Pertaining to carrying milk
- (c) Instrument to measure milk (specific gravity)
- (d) Hormone that nourishes (develops/stimulates) milk
- (e) Hormone that acts before milk, i.e. on breast to stimulate lactation
- (f) Agent that stops milk
- (g) Pertaining to forming milk/originating in milk

Word Exercise 25

- (a) Agent that stimulates milk production
- (b) Excessive flow of milk
- (c) Condition of holding back/stopping milk
- (d) Formation of milk

Word Exercise 26

- (a) Vaginal speculum (9)
- (b) Colposcope (5)
- (c) Pap test (7)
- (d) Culdoscopy (3)
- (e) Fetoscope (10)
- (f) Hysteroscope (2)
- (g) Amniotome (4)
- (h) Lactometer (6)
- (i) Obstetrical forceps (8)
- (j) Tocography (1)

Case History 16

- (a) Woman pregnant for the first time
- (b) Without menstruation/menstrual flow
- (c) Technique of recording labour (uterine contractions) and the heart rate (of the fetus) during delivery
- (d) Pertaining to before birth
- (e) Pertaining to around birth
- (f) Doctor who specializes in problems associated with childbirth/midwifery
- (g) Period following birth when reproductive organs return to their normal condition (approx. 6 weeks)
- (h) Pertaining to the amnion

Unit 17 The endocrine system

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Process of secreting below normal level of pituitary secretion
- (b) Process of secreting above normal level of pituitary secretion
- (c) Condition of small extremities, i.e. hands and feet (due to deficiency of growth hormone)
- (d) Large extremities, i.e. hands and feet (due to excess production of growth hormone in adults)

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Pertaining to the tongue and thyroid gland
- (b) Inflammation of the thyroid gland
- (c) Thyroid protein
- (d) Incision into thyroid cartilage
- (e) Condition of poisoning by thyroid (due to overstimulation of thyroid gland)
- (f) Near/beside the thyroid/the parathyroid gland
- (g) Removal of the parathyroid gland
- (h) Process of secreting above normal levels of parathyroid hormones

- (i) Enlargement of the thyroid gland
- (j) Hyperthyroidism
- (k) Hypothyroidism
- (l) Thyroptosis
- (m) Thyrotropic
- (n) Thyrogenic

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Pertaining to affinity for/acting on pancreas
- (b) Formation of insulin (from Islets of Langerhans)
- (c) Tumour of Islets of Langerhans
- (d) Inflammation of Islets of Langerhans
- (e) Process of secreting above normal level of insulin
- (f) Condition of below normal levels of sugar in blood
- (g) Condition of above normal levels of sugar in blood
- (h) Condition of sugar in urine
- (i) Pertaining to a constant glucose level (controlled level)

Word Exercise 4

- (a) Adrenomegaly
- (b) Adrenotoxic
- (c) Adrenotropic
- (d) Condition of above normal levels of sodium in blood
- (e) Condition of below normal levels of potassium in blood
- (f) Secretion of excess sodium in urine
- (g) Pertaining to nourishing the adrenal cortex
- (h) Condition of above normal growth of cells of adrenal cortex

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Pertaining to male and female
- (b) Tumour of germ cells of male, i.e. testis

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Adrenal function test (4)
- (b) Glucose tolerance test (3)
- (c) PBI test (2)
- (d) Glucose oxidase paper strip test (5)
- (e) Thyroid scan (1)

Case History 17

- (a) Condition of too much urine
- (b) Condition of sugar in the urine
- (c) Condition of above normal concentration of sugar in the blood
- (d) Condition of ketones in the blood
- (e) Abnormal acidity caused by ketones
- (f) Pertaining to the pancreas
- (g) Condition of below normal levels of sugar in the blood
- (h) Pertaining to sugar

Unit 18 Radiology and nuclear medicine

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Specialist who studies radiology (medically qualified)
- (b) An X-ray picture
- (c) Technique of making an X-ray
- (d) One who makes an X-ray (technician, not medically qualified)
- (e) Specialist who treats disease using radiation (medically qualified)

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Technique of making an X-ray/roentgenogram
- (b) Specialist who studies roentgenology/X-rays (medically qualified)
- (c) An X-ray picture
- (d) X-ray picture of the heart
- (e) Fluoroscope
- (f) Fluorography

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Moving X-ray picture
- (b) Technique of making a moving X-ray
- (c) Technique of making a moving X-ray of the heart and vessels
- (d) Moving X-ray picture of the oesophagus

Word Exercise 4

- (a) X-ray picture of a slice/section through body
- (b) Technique of making an X-ray of a slice/section through the body

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Picture of sparks, i.e. distribution of radioactivity within body (synonymous with scintiscan) image/tracing produced by a scintiscanner
- (b) Technique of making a scintigram

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Treatment by radiation
- (b) Specialist who treats disease with radiation (medically qualified)

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Picture/tracing produced using ultrasound
- (b) Technique of making a picture/tracing using ultrasound
- (c) An instrument that uses ultrasound to make a picture/tracing

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Picture/tracing of the brain made using ultrasound echoes
- (b) Echogenic
- (c) Echogram
- (d) Echoencephalograph

- (e) Echocardiogram
- (f) Echography

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Picture/tracing of infrared heat within body
- (b) Technique of making a thermogram of infrared heat from the scrotum (used to detect testicular cancer)

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Radiography (4)
- (b) Fluoroscopy (7)
- (c) Thermography (8)
- (d) Ultrasonograph (5)
- (e) Computerized tomograph (6)
- (f) Radiotherapy (9)
- (g) Cineradiography (10)
- (h) Gamma camera (1)
- (i) Echocardiography (2)
- (j) Contrast medium (3)

Case History 18

- (a) Recording/picture produced using X-rays
- (b) Technique of recording/producing an image of a 'slice'/cross-section through the body
- (c) Specialist who treats disease using radiation (medically qualified)
- (d) Treatment using radiation/X-rays etc.
- (e) X-ray picture of a slice/section through body
- (f) Pertaining to the killing of a tumour
- (g) Device that produces high energy beams of electrons/X-rays for radiotherapy
- (h) Technique of making a recording using high frequency sound waves

Unit 19 Oncology

Word Exercise 1

- (a) Abnormal condition of tumours
- (b) Formation of tumours
- (c) Pertaining to affinity for a tumour
- (d) Oncogenic
- (e) Oncolysis
- (f) Oncologist

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Pertaining to the formation of a carcinoma (malignant tumour of an epithelium)
- (b) Destruction/disintegration of a carcinoma
- (c) Pertaining to stopping growth of a carcinoma

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Malignant tumour of cartilage
- (b) Malignant tumour of smooth muscle
- (c) Malignant tumour of striated muscle
- (d) Malignant tumour of meninges
- (e) Malignant tumour of blood vessels
- (f) Abnormal condition of sarcomas

Case History 19

- (a) New growth (of cancer cells)
- (b) Parts of a tumour that have spread from one site to another
- (c) Tumour of the meninges
- (d) Lump of matter (here meaning a tumour)
- (e) Tumour of glial cells (neurogliaocytes) in the brain
- (f) Specialist who studies tumours/cancers
- (g) Specialist who treats disease using radiation/X-rays etc. (medically qualified)
- (h) Treatment using chemicals (cytotoxic drugs that kill cancer cells)

Unit 20 Anatomical position**Word Exercise 1**

- (a) Superior
- (b) Inferior
- (c) Lateral
- (d) Medial
- (e) Anterior
- (f) Dorsal
- (g) Distal
- (h) Proximal
- (i) Superficial

Word Exercise 2

- (a) Inferior
- (b) Superior
- (c) Medial
- (d) Proximal
- (e) Anterior
- (f) Dorsal

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Region pertaining to below cartilage (of rib cage)
- (b) Region pertaining to upon/above the stomach
- (c) Region pertaining to the flank/hip

Word Exercise 4

- (a) 6
- (b) 1
- (c) 7
- (d) 2
- (e) 5
- (f) 8
- (g) 3
- (h) 4

Word Exercise 5*Leg regions*

- (a) femoral region
- (b) patella region
- (c) crural region
- (d) tarsal region
- (e) digital/phalangeal region
- (f) hallux region
- (g) pedal region

Arm regions

- (a) brachial region
- (b) antebrachial region
- (c) pollex region
- (d) axillary region
- (e) carpal region
- (f) palmar/volar region
- (g) digital/phalangeal region

Word Exercise 6

- (a) 3
- (b) 1
- (c) 4
- (d) 2

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Paranasal
- (b) Intervertebral
- (c) Epigastric
- (d) Post-ganglionic
- (e) Dextrocardia
- (f) Infra-orbital/sub-orbital

Word Exercise 8

- (a) Pertaining to around the heart
- (b) Pertaining to within a vein
- (c) Pertaining to between the ribs
- (d) Uterus turned backwards
- (e) Pertaining to above the liver
- (f) Pertaining to below the sternum
- (g) Pertaining to before/in front of a ganglion
- (h) Pertaining to outside the placenta
- (i) Under the epidermis

Case History 20

- (a) Pertaining to near the point of attachment/origin
- (b) Pertaining to near the surface of the body or structure
- (c) Towards the front
- (d) Pertaining to the median line along the centre of the body
- (e) Flexing/bending back
- (f) Pertaining to the side
- (g) Pertaining to further away from the point of attachment/origin
- (h) From the front to the back

Unit 21 Pharmacology and microbiology**Word Exercise 1**

- (a) (Scientific) study of drugs
- (b) Specialist who studies drugs
- (c) Drug psychosis/abnormal condition of psychosis due to drugs/abnormal condition of drugged mind

Word Exercise 2

- (a) 3
- (b) 1
- (c) 5
- (d) 2
- (e) 4

Word Exercise 3

- (a) Drug that acts against bacteria
- (b) Drug that acts against life (actually against living cells bacteria and fungi)
- (c) Drug that acts against fungi
- (d) Drug that acts against viruses/virions
- (e) Drug that acts against itching
- (f) Drug that acts against acid (neutralizes acid)
- (g) Drug that acts against worms, e.g. thread worms/tapeworms

Word Exercise 4

- (a) The word means without pain, therefore a drug that reduces pain
- (b) The word means without sensation, therefore a drug that reduces sensation

Word Exercise 5

- (a) Drug that acts against (reduces symptoms of) diarrhoea/against excessive discharge through (the body)
- (b) Drug that acts against (prevents) spasm (these reduce the motility of the intestines)

Word Exercise 6

- (a) Drug that breaks down mucus (reduces viscosity of mucus)
- (b) Drug that acts against (prevents) coughing
- (c) Drug that dilates the bronchi

Word Exercise 7

- (a) Drug that breaks down fibrin of blood clots (used to remove clots/thrombi)
- (b) Drug that prevents the breakdown of fibrin/clots (used to promote clotting in severe haemorrhage (Am. hemorrhage))
- (c) The word means against without rhythm, therefore drug that acts against arrhythmias (an arrhythmia is an abnormal heart beat, i.e. one without rhythm)
- (d) Drug that stops blood flow thereby stimulating the clotting of blood

Word Exercise 8

- (a) The word means pertaining to sleep, therefore a drug that induces sleep
- (b) The word means breaking down anxiety, therefore a drug that reduces anxiety
- (c) Drug that acts against (prevents) epilepsy
- (d) Drug that acts against (prevents) psychosis, e.g. schizophrenia

Word Exercise 9

- (a) Drug that paralyzes the ciliary body of the eye (used for eye examination)

Word Exercise 10

- (a) Drug that acts against (prevents) itching
- (b) Drug that breaks down epidermis/keratin (used to remove warts – overgrowths of epidermis caused by a viral infection)

Word Exercise 11

- (a) Drug that produces quick labour/birth (used to induce birth)
- (b) Drug that nourishes/stimulates the gonads
- (c) Drug that acts against oestrogen (Am. estrogen) (used for infertility treatment in women)

Word Exercise 12

- (a) Drug that acts against the thyroid (especially the synthesis of thyroid hormones)

Word Exercise 13

- (a) Drug that is poisonous to cells and kills them, used to destroy cancer cells
- (b) Drug that acts against new growths (tumours/cancer cells) and kills them

Word Exercise 14

- (a) Drug that suppresses the immune system/response
- (b) Drug used to suppress the cell-mediated immune response by killing cells (used to prevent rejection of transplanted organs)

Word Exercise 15

- (a) 5
- (b) 3
- (c) 6
- (d) 2
- (e) 1
- (f) 7
- (g) 4

Word Exercise 16

- (a) Specialist who studies bacteria
- (b) Pertaining to streptococci
- (c) Condition of bacteria in the urine
- (d) Pertaining to killing bacteria
- (e) Pertaining to stopping bacteria (growing)
- (f) Pertaining to breakdown/disintegration of bacteria
- (g) Condition of bacilli in the blood
- (h) Pertaining to the formation of bacilli
- (i) Agent that kills streptococci
- (j) Condition of blood poisoning (septicaemia (Am. septicemia)) caused by streptococci
- (k) Abnormal condition/disease caused by spirilli

Word Exercise 17

- (a) Abnormal condition/disease of fungi (fungal infection)
- (b) Pertaining to fungi
- (c) Toxin/poison produced by fungi
- (d) Abnormal condition/disease due to fungal toxin/poison

Word Exercise 18

- (a) Having the form of a fungus
- (b) Pertaining to toxic/poisonous to fungi
- (c) Agent that kills fungi
- (d) Pertaining to stopping fungi (growth)
- (e) Resembling fungi
- (f) State/condition of fungi

Word Exercise 19

- (a) Agent that kills viruses
- (b) Specialist who studies viruses

- (c) Agent that acts against retroviruses (e.g. HIV)
- (d) Condition of (excreting) viruses in urine
- (e) Condition of viruses in the blood
- (f) Condition of (excreting) viruses in milk

Case History 21

- (a) Drug that acts against retroviruses (e.g. HIV)
- (b) Abnormal condition resulting from *Candida* (a yeast-like fungal infection)
- (c) Drug that acts against bacteria
- (d) Drug that acts against life (antibiotics are derived or are derivatives of chemicals produced by living microorganisms and have the capacity to kill other organisms)
- (e) The study of small organisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoa etc.)
- (f) Drug that acts against fungi (e.g. *Candida albicans*)
- (g) Drug that acts to prevent vomiting
- (h) Pertaining to a treatment regimen involving drugs

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Answers to self-assessment tests

Levels of organization

Test 1A

(a)	7	(h)	4	(o)	16
(b)	14	(i)	17	(p)	20
(c)	18	(j)	12	(q)	11
(d)	19	(k)	5	(r)	15
(e)	8	(l)	10	(s)	6
(f)	3	(m)	1	(t)	13
(g)	9	(n)	2		

Test 1B

- (a) Breakdown of cartilage
- (b) Breakdown of white cells
- (c) Pertaining to poisonous to tissues
- (d) Disease of bone
- (e) Immature lymph cell/cell that forms lymphocytes

Test 1C

- (a) Microcyte
- (b) Pathologist
- (c) Cytopathologist
- (d) Chondrology
- (e) Cytopathic

The digestive system

Test 2A

(a)	15	(f)	4	(k)	3
(b)	14	(g)	13/12	(l)	7
(c)	10/11	(h)	5	(m)	8
(d)	2	(i)	12	(n)	6
(e)	9	(j)	1	(o)	11

Test 2B

(a)	14	(h)	17	(o)	11
(b)	20	(i)	15	(p)	13
(c)	2	(j)	7	(q)	10
(d)	5	(k)	12	(r)	4
(e)	19	(l)	3	(s)	18
(f)	9	(m)	16	(t)	8
(g)	6	(n)	1		

Test 2C

(a)	6	(h)	7	(o)	18
(b)	20	(i)	5	(p)	3
(c)	17	(j)	12	(q)	10
(d)	14	(k)	19	(r)	1
(e)	16	(l)	4	(s)	9

(f)	8	(m)	15	(t)	2
(g)	11	(n)	13		

Test 2D

- (a) Inflammation of colon, intestine and stomach
- (b) Technique of making an X-ray/recording of liver
- (c) Pertaining to the rectum and ileum
- (d) Instrument to view the sigmoid colon and rectum
- (e) Enlargement of the pancreas

Test 2E

- (a) Duodenitis
- (b) Gastralgia
- (c) Hepatotomy
- (d) Proctology
- (e) Ileoproctostomy

The breathing system

Test 3A

(a)	3	(e)	4	(i)	9
(b)	10	(f)	7/6	(j)	1
(c)	5	(g)	2		
(d)	6/7	(h)	8		

Test 3B

(a)	14	(h)	18	(o)	15
(b)	16	(i)	4	(p)	20
(c)	7	(j)	1	(q)	9
(d)	12	(k)	19	(r)	3
(e)	8	(l)	5	(s)	10
(f)	2	(m)	6	(t)	17
(g)	11	(n)	13		

Test 3C

(a)	3	(h)	13	(o)	17
(b)	19	(i)	12	(p)	9
(c)	5	(j)	10/11	(q)	11/10
(d)	18	(k)	14	(r)	20
(e)	7	(l)	2	(s)	4
(f)	15	(m)	6	(t)	8
(g)	1	(n)	16		

Test 3D

- (a) Originating in bronchi/pertaining to formation of bronchi
- (b) Abnormal condition of narrowing of trachea

- (c) Specialist who studies lungs
- (d) Instrument that records diaphragm (movement)
- (e) Condition of paralysis of larynx

Test 3E

- (a) Bronchoplasty
- (b) Bronchoscopy
- (c) Tracheorrhaphy
- (d) Rhinology
- (e) Costophrenic

The cardiovascular system

Test 4A

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) 6 | (c) 4 | (e) 2 |
| (b) 1 | (d) 5 | (f) 3 |

Test 4B

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| (a) 8 | (h) 20 | (o) 3/2 |
| (b) 5 | (i) 2/3 | (p) 14 |
| (c) 15 | (j) 1 | (q) 13 |
| (d) 4 | (k) 19 | (r) 6 |
| (e) 10 | (l) 18 | (s) 17 |
| (f) 7 | (m) 11 | (t) 16 |
| (g) 12 | (n) 9 | |

Test 4C

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 12 | (h) 1 | (o) 18 |
| (b) 9/10 | (i) 13 | (p) 20 |
| (c) 6 | (j) 14 | (q) 17 |
| (d) 2 | (k) 3 | (r) 5 |
| (e) 7 | (l) 15/16 | (s) 10/9 |
| (f) 8 | (m) 4 | (t) 16/15 |
| (g) 11 | (n) 19 | |

Test 4D

- (a) Inflammation of heart valves
- (b) Suturing of the aorta
- (c) Instrument to view vessels
- (d) Abnormal condition of narrowing of veins
- (e) Inflammation of lining of artery due to a clot

Test 4E

- (a) Thromboarteritis
- (b) Cardiocentesis
- (c) Arteriopathy
- (d) Phlebectomy
- (e) Angiocardiology

The blood

Test 5A

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|
| (a) 5 | (c) 3/1 | (e) 4 |
| (b) 1/3 | (d) 2 | |

Test 5B

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 10 | (i) 3 | (q) 5 |
| (b) 17 | (j) 12 | (r) 11 |
| (c) 9 | (k) 7 | (s) 16 |
| (d) 6 | (l) 2 | (t) 15 |
| (e) 13 | (m) 21 | (u) 24 |
| (f) 19 | (n) 4 | (v) 14 |
| (g) 20 | (o) 18 | (w) 8 |
| (h) 22 | (p) 23 | (x) 1 |

Test 5C

- (a) Condition of white blood cells/leucocytes (Am. leukocytes) in urine
- (b) Abnormal condition of marrow cells (too many)
- (c) Condition of erythrocytes in urine
- (d) Condition of blood with thrombocytes (too many platelets)
- (e) Breakdown of phagocytes

Test 5D

- (a) Haemopathy (Am. hemopathy)
- (b) Erythrocytopenia
- (c) Haematologist (Am. hematologist)
- (d) Haemotoxic/haematotoxic (Am. hemotoxic/hematotoxic)
- (e) Neutropenia

The lymphatic system and immunology

Test 6A

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) 5 | (c) 2 | (e) 4 |
| (b) 3 | (d) 1 | |

Test 6B

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 14 | (h) 10 | (o) 15 |
| (b) 5 | (i) 3 | (p) 11 |
| (c) 8 | (j) 13 | (q) 9 |
| (d) 4 | (k) 18 | (r) 20 |
| (e) 2 | (l) 17 | (s) 7 |
| (f) 1 | (m) 19 | (t) 12 |
| (g) 16 | (n) 6 | |

Test 6C

- (a) Excessive flow of lymph
- (b) Pertaining to the spleen
- (c) Dilatation of a lymph node
- (d) Breakdown of thymus
- (e) Specialist who studies sera

Test 6D

- (a) Lymphoma
- (b) Lymphography
- (c) Splenectomy

- (d) Splenorrhagia
(e) Lymphangioma

The urinary system

Test 7A

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) 4 | (d) 3 | (g) 5 |
| (b) 2 | (e) 7 | (h) 8 |
| (c) 1 | (f) 6 | |

Test 7B

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 9 | (h) 17 | (o) 10 |
| (b) 7 | (i) 18 | (p) 6 |
| (c) 15 | (j) 2 | (q) 20 |
| (d) 16 | (k) 5 | (r) 1 |
| (e) 14 | (l) 13 | (s) 3 |
| (f) 11 | (m) 8 | (t) 4 |
| (g) 12 | (n) 19 | |

Test 7C

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|
| (a) 17 | (h) 18 | (o) 16 |
| (b) 8/9 | (i) 12 | (p) 7 |
| (c) 11 | (j) 5 | (q) 13 |
| (d) 15 | (k) 3/2 | (r) 14 |
| (e) 1 | (l) 4 | (s) 10 |
| (f) 19 | (m) 20 | (t) 9 or 8 |
| (g) 2/3 | (n) 6 | |

Test 7D

- (a) Incision to remove stones from the renal pelvis and kidney
(b) Abnormal condition of narrowing of the ureter
(c) Technique of recording/making an X-ray of urethra and bladder
(d) Hernia/protrusion of the bladder
(e) Dilatation of the pelvis

Test 7E

- (a) Ureterectasis
(b) Sigmoidoureterostomy
(c) Cystography
(d) Urogram
(e) Nephrosclerosis

The nervous system

Test 8A

- | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| (a) 3 | (e) 6 | (h) 8 |
| (b) 1 | (f) 4 | (i) 7 |
| (c) 9 | (g) 2 | (j) 5 |
| (d) 10 | | |

Test 8B

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| (a) 7/8 | (h) 13 | (o) 20 |
| (b) 19 | (i) 4/3 | (p) 12 |

- | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|
| (c) 15 | (j) 14 | (q) 1 |
| (d) 8/7 | (k) 6 | (r) 11 |
| (e) 3/4 | (l) 2 | (s) 9/10 |
| (f) 18 | (m) 17 | (t) 10/9 |
| (g) 16 | (n) 5 | |

Test 8C

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 20 | (h) 7 | (o) 3 |
| (b) 10 | (i) 18 | (p) 2 |
| (c) 13 | (j) 6 | (q) 1 |
| (d) 8 | (k) 17 | (r) 14 |
| (e) 11 | (l) 16 | (s) 5 |
| (f) 19 | (m) 4 | (t) 9 |
| (g) 12 | (n) 15 | |

Test 8D

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 14 | (h) 2 | (o) 4 |
| (b) 7 | (i) 17 | (p) 6 |
| (c) 19 | (j) 11 | (q) 15 |
| (d) 13 | (k) 8 | (r) 20 |
| (e) 3 | (l) 1 | (s) 9 |
| (f) 18 | (m) 16 | (t) 5 |
| (g) 12 | (n) 10 | |

Test 8E

- (a) Inflammation of the spinal cord and nerves
(b) Incision into the spine
(c) Condition of softening of the meninges
(d) Disease of spinal cord and brain
(e) Instrument to view ventricles

Test 8F

- (a) Meningopathy
(b) Cephalometer
(c) Radiculomyelitis
(d) Encephalorrhagia
(e) Neurocytology

The eye

Test 9A

- | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|
| (a) 3 | (e) 1 | (h) 9 |
| (b) 4 | (f) 7 | (i) 6 |
| (c) 2 | (g) 8 | (j) 10 |
| (d) 5 | | |

Test 9B

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| (a) 12 | (h) 20 | (o) 8 |
| (b) 10 | (i) 15 | (p) 7 |
| (c) 18 | (j) 6 | (q) 17 |
| (d) 19 | (k) 16 | (r) 2 |
| (e) 1 | (l) 4/5 | (s) 9 |
| (f) 14 | (m) 3 | (t) 5/4 |
| (g) 13 | (n) 11 | |

Test 9C

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| (a) 17 | (h) 10 | (o) 3 |
| (b) 14 | (i) 4 | (p) 11 |
| (c) 9 | (j) 2 | (q) 5 |
| (d) 18 | (k) 20/19 | (r) 8 |
| (e) 1 | (l) 16/15 | (s) 13 |
| (f) 12 | (m) 15/16 | (t) 7 |
| (g) 19/20 | (n) 6 | |

Test 9D

- (a) Surgical repair/reconstruction of the eye
- (b) Surgical fixation of the retina
- (c) Excessive flow of pus from tear ducts
- (d) Inflammation of the iris and sclera
- (e) Nerve that stimulates movement/action of the eye

Test 9E

- (a) Ophthalmoscopy
- (b) Blepharitis
- (c) Keratopathy
- (d) Retinoscope
- (e) Iridoplegia

The ear

Test 10A

- | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|
| (a) 8 | (e) 3 | (h) 1 |
| (b) 5 | (f) 4 | (i) 6 |
| (c) 7 | (g) 10 | (j) 2 |
| (d) 9 | | |

Test 10B

- | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| (a) 8/9/10 | (h) 3 | (o) 11 |
| (b) 9/8/10 | (i) 15 | (p) 13 |
| (c) 14 | (j) 17 | (q) 2 |
| (d) 10/9/8 | (k) 6 | (r) 5 |
| (e) 16 | (l) 18 | (s) 4 |
| (f) 19 | (m) 7 | (t) 1 |
| (g) 12 | (n) 20 | |

Test 10C

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| (a) 12 | (h) 17 | (o) 3 |
| (b) 5/6 | (i) 11 | (p) 4 |
| (c) 7 | (j) 13 | (q) 1 |
| (d) 15 | (k) 18 | (r) 14 |
| (e) 20 | (l) 6/5 | (s) 8 |
| (f) 2 | (m) 16 | (t) 9 |
| (g) 10 | (n) 19 | |

Test 10D

- (a) Study of the larynx and ear
- (b) Condition of hardening within middle ear (around ear ossicles)

- (c) Pertaining to the vestibular apparatus and stapes
- (d) Pertaining to the malleus and tympanic membrane
- (e) Pertaining to the cochlea and vestibular apparatus

Test 10E

- (a) Mastoidocentesis
- (b) Myringectomy
- (c) Otoplasty
- (d) Otagia
- (e) Tympanogenic

The skin

Test 11A

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) 5 | (c) 1 | (e) 2 |
| (b) 4 | (d) 6 | (f) 3 |

Test 11B

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 18 | (h) 4 | (o) 20 |
| (b) 19 | (i) 3 | (p) 1 |
| (c) 17 | (j) 14 | (q) 7 |
| (d) 8 | (k) 6 | (r) 12 |
| (e) 13 | (l) 5 | (s) 15 |
| (f) 2 | (m) 10 | (t) 9 |
| (g) 16 | (n) 11 | |

Test 11C

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| (a) 11 | (e) 12 | (i) 8 |
| (b) 7 | (f) 2 | (j) 4/5 |
| (c) 9 | (g) 3 | (k) 10 |
| (d) 1 | (h) 6 | (l) 5/4 |

Test 11D

- (a) Abnormal condition of skin plants (fungal infection)
- (b) Epidermal cell
- (c) Condition of without hair sensation
- (d) Tumour of a sweat gland
- (e) Abnormal condition of fungi in the epidermis

Test 11E

- (a) Dermatitis
- (b) Onychosis
- (c) Melanonychia
- (d) Dermatology
- (e) Pachyonychia

The nose and mouth

Test 12A

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) 4 | (d) 5 | (g) 3 |
| (b) 8 | (e) 2 | (h) 1 |
| (c) 6 | (f) 7 | |

Test 12B

(a) 19	(h) 8	(o) 6
(b) 14	(i) 7	(p) 11
(c) 13	(j) 9	(q) 20
(d) 15	(k) 18	(r) 10
(e) 16	(l) 5	(s) 3
(f) 4	(m) 1	(t) 2
(g) 17	(n) 12	

Test 12C

(a) 9	(h) 12	(o) 8
(b) 13	(i) 16/15	(p) 20/19
(c) 15/16	(j) 5	(q) 3
(d) 17	(k) 4	(r) 11
(e) 18	(l) 2	(s) 10
(f) 1	(m) 14	(t) 6
(g) 7	(n) 19/20	

Test 12D

- (a) Instrument to measure power/force of the tongue
- (b) Measurement of saliva
- (c) Inflammation of the tongue and mouth
- (d) Splitting of the palate and jaw
- (e) Pertaining to formation of/originating in teeth

Test 12E

- (a) Sialadenotomy
- (b) Palatorrhaphy
- (c) Rhinomycolysis
- (d) Labial
- (e) Palatoplasty

The muscular system

Test 13A

(a) 18	(h) 17/16	(o) 7
(b) 15	(i) 3	(p) 10
(c) 8	(j) 19	(q) 20
(d) 13	(k) 1	(r) 11
(e) 9	(l) 5	(s) 12
(f) 2	(m) 4	(t) 14
(g) 16/17	(n) 6	

Test 13B

- (a) Instrument that measures electrical activity of muscle
- (b) Study of movement
- (c) Incision into a tendon and muscle
- (d) Without nourishment of muscle (muscle wasting)
- (e) Pertaining to an aponeurosis and muscle

Test 13C

- (a) Myomalacia
- (b) Myogenic

- (c) Myopathy
- (d) Tenorrhaphy
- (e) Tenotomy

The skeletal system

Test 14A

(a) 4	(c) 2	(e) 6
(b) 3	(d) 1	(f) 5

Test 14B

(a) 14/15	(h) 13	(o) 3
(b) 4	(i) 15/14	(p) 2
(c) 18	(j) 20	(q) 6
(d) 12	(k) 11	(r) 16
(e) 7	(l) 8	(s) 5
(f) 19	(m) 9	(t) 10
(g) 17	(n) 1	

Test 14C

(a) 5	(h) 15	(o) 19
(b) 7	(i) 16	(p) 18
(c) 9	(j) 11	(q) 4
(d) 12	(k) 10	(r) 13
(e) 17	(l) 2	(s) 6
(f) 20	(m) 1	(t) 3
(g) 14	(n) 8	

Test 14D

- (a) Inflammation of cartilage of a joint
- (b) Stone in a bursa
- (c) Binding together of vertebrae
- (d) Cell that breaks down cartilage
- (e) Pertaining to having a hump/hunch back

Test 14E

- (a) Arthralgia
- (b) Osteosynovitis
- (c) Spondylomalacia
- (d) Osteoarthropathy
- (e) Synovioblast

The male reproductive system

Test 15A

(a) 3	(d) 6	(g) 4
(b) 7	(e) 2	(h) 8
(c) 5	(f) 1	

Test 15B

(a) 16	(h) 13	(o) 14
(b) 18	(i) 20	(p) 19
(c) 3	(j) 12/11	(q) 2
(d) 9	(k) 1	(r) 5
(e) 15	(l) 7	(s) 6

- (f) 17 (m) 10 (t) 4
(g) 11/12 (n) 8

Test 15C

- (a) 4 (f) 15 (k) 13
(b) 14 (g) 2 (l) 7
(c) 8 (h) 3 (m) 9
(d) 1 (i) 6 (n) 10
(e) 12 (j) 5 (o) 11

Test 15D

- (a) Removal of the epididymes and testes
(b) Flow from the penis (abnormal)
(c) Removal of the vas deferens and epididymes
(d) Tying off of the vas deferens
(e) Condition of sperm in the urine

Test 15E

- (a) Orchidorrhaphy/orchiorrhaphy
(b) Prostatagia
(c) Epididymovasostomy
(d) Scrotitis
(e) Prostatorrhoea (Am. prostatorrhea)

The female reproductive system

Test 16A

- (a) 3 (d) 6 (g) 8
(b) 4 (e) 2 (h) 7
(c) 1 (f) 5

Test 16B

- (a) 5 (h) 17 (o) 18
(b) 10/11 (i) 7 (p) 8
(c) 12 (j) 15 (q) 16
(d) 19 (k) 3 (r) 1
(e) 20 (l) 13 (s) 14
(f) 2 (m) 6 (t) 9
(g) 4 (n) 11/10

Test 16C

- (a) 22 (j) 4 (r) 9
(b) 17/18 (k) 13/12/14 (s) 7
(c) 16 (l) 5 (t) 23
(d) 8 (m) 10 (u) 15
(e) 1 (n) 19 (v) 14/12/13
(f) 12/13/14 (o) 20/21 (w) 18/17
(g) 24 (p) 21/20 (x) 25
(h) 2/3 (q) 11 (y) 6
(i) 3/2

Test 16D

- (a) Instrument that measures labour (uterine contractions)
(b) Removal of the uterus and ovaries
(c) Surgical fixation of the breasts

- (d) Rupture of the uterus
(e) Disease of the uterus

Test 16E

- (a) Culdoplasty
(b) Salpingostomy
(c) Amniorrhexis
(d) Colpoptosis
(e) Colpocytology

The endocrine system

Test 17A

- (a) 4 (d) 2 (g) 1
(b) 3 (e) 5 (h) 8
(c) 7 (f) 6

Test 17B

- (a) 16 (h) 10 (o) 9
(b) 11 (i) 15 (p) 4
(c) 20 (j) 2 (q) 5
(d) 1 (k) 7 (r) 12
(e) 19 (l) 3 (s) 14
(f) 8 (m) 17 (t) 13
(g) 18 (n) 6

Test 17C

- (a) Removal of the parathyroid and thyroid gland
(b) Pituitary cell
(c) Enlargement of the adrenal
(d) Pertaining to acting on/affinity for sugar
(e) Condition of above normal level of ketones in the blood

Test 17D

- (a) Hyperinsulinism
(b) Hyponatraemia (Am. hyponatremia)
(c) Thyrotrophic
(d) Adrenotropic
(e) Hypoparathyroidism

Radiology and nuclear medicine

Test 18A

- (a) 11 (h) 19 (o) 10
(b) 13 (i) 9 (p) 7
(c) 15 (j) 3 (q) 4
(d) 20 (k) 1 (r) 8
(e) 17 (l) 2 (s) 6
(f) 14 (m) 18 (t) 5
(g) 12 (n) 16

Test 18B

- (a) Treatment with X-rays
(b) Specialist who studies sound (ultrasound images)

- (c) Treatment with X-rays and heat
- (d) Instrument that produces a moving X-ray picture
- (e) Technique of making a recording/picture of a slice through the body using ultrasound

Test 18C

- (a) Ultrasonotherapy
- (b) Fluoroscopic
- (c) Scintiangiography
- (d) Thermograph
- (e) Echoencephalography

Oncology**Test 19A**

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 9 | (h) 16 | (o) 11 |
| (b) 20 | (i) 17 | (p) 6 |
| (c) 10 | (j) 18 | (q) 5 |
| (d) 14 | (k) 4 | (r) 15 |
| (e) 12 | (l) 2 | (s) 7 |
| (f) 3 | (m) 19 | (t) 8 |
| (g) 1 | (n) 13 | |

Test 19B

- (a) Malignant tumour of fibrous tissue
- (b) Malignant glandular tumour of stomach
- (c) Malignant tumour of liver cells
- (d) Malignant, disordered tumour of the thyroid (refers to appearance of backward growth, i.e. becoming disordered)
- (e) Malignant tumour originating in the bronchus

Test 19C

- (a) Lymphosarcoma
- (b) Chondroma
- (c) Osteosarcoma
- (d) Neoplasia
- (e) Oncotherapy

Anatomical position**Test 20A**

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| (a) 13 | (h) 8/9 | (o) 10 |
| (b) 18 | (i) 12 | (p) 9/8 |
| (c) 17 | (j) 3 | (q) 11 |
| (d) 20 | (k) 19 | (r) 4 |
| (e) 1 | (l) 5/6 | (s) 15 |
| (f) 14 | (m) 7 | (t) 6/5 |
| (g) 2 | (n) 16 | |

Test 20B

- | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|
| (a) 9 | (h) 15 | (o) 8/7 |
| (b) 12 | (i) 19 | (p) 13 |
| (c) 7/8 | (j) 5 | (q) 10 |
| (d) 14 | (k) 18 | (r) 3 |

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| (e) 1/2 | (l) 6 | (s) 17 |
| (f) 20 | (m) 11 | (t) 4 |
| (g) 16 | (n) 2/1 | |

Test 20C

- (a) Pertaining to between the phalanges (fingers and toes)
- (b) A turning to the right
- (c) Pertaining to behind/back of cheek
- (d) Pertaining to above the ribs
- (e) Pertaining to within the nose

Test 20D

- (a) Lateral
- (b) Laevoversion (Am. levoversion)
- (c) Post ganglionic
- (d) Infrahepatic
- (e) Transdermal

Pharmacology and microbiology**Test 21A**

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 9 | (h) 14 | (o) 4 |
| (b) 13 | (i) 15/16/17 | (p) 1 |
| (c) 12 | (j) 10 | (q) 11 |
| (d) 19 | (k) 15/16/17 | (r) 5 |
| (e) 2 | (l) 7 | (s) 15/16/17 |
| (f) 20 | (m) 18 | (t) 6 |
| (g) 3 | (n) 8 | |

Test 21B

- | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|
| (a) 17 | (h) 4/5 | (o) 3 |
| (b) 9 | (i) 2 | (p) 10 |
| (c) 16 | (j) 19 | (q) 1 |
| (d) 13 | (k) 18 | (r) 11 |
| (e) 6 | (l) 20 | (s) 12 |
| (f) 8 | (m) 5/4 | (t) 15 |
| (g) 14 | (n) 7 | |

Test 21C

- (a) Study of poisons
- (b) Abnormal condition/disease caused by poisoning with fungi/fungal toxins
- (c) Drug specialist (a person who dispenses drugs)
- (d) Chemical/drug used for treatment of disease (used in treatment of cancer – chemotherapy)
- (e) Specialist who studies microorganisms

Test 21D

- (a) Bacteriologist
- (b) Antibiotic
- (c) Protozoology
- (d) Bacteriostatic
- (e) Virucidal

Test 21E

(a)	7	(h)	17	(o)	22	(v)	15
(b)	12	(i)	4	(p)	24	(w)	11
(c)	19	(j)	25	(q)	8	(x)	16
(d)	9	(k)	23	(r)	13	(y)	10
(e)	20	(l)	2	(s)	14		
(f)	21	(m)	1	(t)	5		
(g)	18	(n)	3	(u)	6		

Test 21F

(a)	8	(h)	1
(b)	4	(i)	3
(c)	9	(j)	6
(d)	2	(k)	11
(e)	12	(l)	7
(f)	10		
(g)	5		