Quiz 1 Answer Keys

1. A

The Integumentary System is the skin, nail and hairs that protect the body from outside threats and helps maintain the water balance.

2. C

Menarche is the onset of menses (the 1st menstrual period). Menopause is the time after the menstrual cycle ceases.

3. D

Palliative means relieving pain without treating the underlying cause. It is the fundamental principle of hospice care.

4. D

Aphasia is a language disorder that affects a person's ability to communicate. A person with aphasia may have trouble understanding, speaking, reading, or writing. Aphasia usually occurs suddenly, often following a stroke or head injury, but it may also develop slowly, as the result of a brain tumor or a progressive neurological disease.

5. B

Glomerulus (plural glomeruli) is a common term used in anatomy to describe globular structures of entwined vessels, fibers, or neurons. Glomerulus is the diminutive of the Latin glomus, meaning "ball of yarn". It is also related to the term glomerulation (a hemorrhage of the bladder).

6. A

Melena is dark sticky feces containing partly digested blood. While the term in itself does not mean internal bleeding, melena is associated with upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Bright red blood in stool is called hematochezia. Bloody sputum is referred to as hemoptysis. Blood in the urine is called hematuria.

7. B

Ataxia means the loss of full control of bodily movements. The word "ataxia", comes from the Greek word, "a taxis" meaning "without order or incoordination". It is not a disease on itself, but rather a sign of a potentially serious condition. Ataxia can also refer to a group of neurological disorders in which
motor behavior appears uncoordinated. Walking, speaking clearly, swallowing, writing, reading, and other activities that require fine motor control may be abnormal in patients with ataxia.

8. D

Presbycusis is the most common type of Sensorineural Hearing Loss caused by the natural aging of the auditory system. The term is created from the Greek presbys "old" + akousis "hearing".

9. C

For example brandypnea means brandy- (slow) Suffix: -pnea.

10. D

The study of the structure, composition and function of body tissues is histology. Endocrinology is the branch of physiology and medicine concerned with endocrine glands and hormones. Cytology is the branch of biology concerned with the structure and function of plant and animal cells. Biology is the natural science that involves the study of life and living organisms, including their physical structure, chemical composition, function, development and evolution.

11. C

my/o = muscle; -rrhaphy = surgical suturing.