

TECEP Medical Terminology (APS-100-TE) Study Guide

Thomas Edison State University - 1 Credit Hour

TECEP Exam Specifications

- **Exam Code:** APS-100-TE
 - **Questions:** 75 multiple choice (1 point each)
 - **Passing Score:** 70% (52/75 correct)
 - **Grading:** Pass/Fail (CR/NC)
 - **Time Limit:** 2 hours
 - **Format:** Online with ProctorU or pen/paper with approved proctor
 - **Cost:** \$52
 - **Recommended Text:** Ehrlich & Schroeder's "Medical Terminology for Health Professions" (current edition)
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Topic Distribution & Study Priority

High Priority Topics (10 questions each - 40% of exam)

1. **Fundamentals** - Word parts, anatomic terms
2. **Skeletal & Muscular** - Structure, pathology, treatments
3. **Urinary & Reproductive** - Structure, disorders, specialists
4. **Integumentary & Endocrine** - Skin/glands, hormones

Medium Priority Topics (5 questions each - 33% of exam)

5. **Cardiovascular** - Heart, vessels, disorders
6. **Respiratory** - Breathing system, diseases
7. **Digestive** - GI tract, disorders
8. **Lymphatic & Immune** - Defense systems
9. **Nervous & Mental Health** - Brain, nerves, psychology
10. **Eyes & Ears** - Special senses
11. **Diagnostics & Pharmacology** - Tests, imaging, drugs

Study Strategy: Focus 60% of study time on high-priority topics (40% of exam), 40% on medium-priority topics.

Fundamentals of Medical Terminology

(10 Questions - 13% of Exam)

Word Part Types

1. **Word Root** - Core meaning
 - Example: cardi (heart)
 - Example: gastr (stomach)
 - Example: nephro (kidney)
2. **Combining Form** - Root + vowel (usually "o")
 - Example: cardio
 - Example: gastro
 - Example: nephro
3. **Prefix** - Beginning modifier
 - Example: tachy- (fast)
 - Example: brady- (slow)
 - Example: hyper- (excessive)
4. **Suffix** - Ending modifier
 - Example: -itis (inflammation)
 - Example: -ectomy (surgical removal)
 - Example: -ology (study of)

Essential Prefixes (MUST KNOW)

Position/Direction

- **ab-**: away from
- **ad-**: toward
- **ante-**: before
- **anti-**: against
- **circum-**: around
- **de-**: away, down
- **endo-**: within
- **epi-**: upon, above
- **ex-, exo-**: out, outside
- **hyper-**: above, excessive
- **hypo-**: below, deficient
- **inter-**: between
- **intra-**: within
- **peri-**: around
- **post-**: after
- **pre-**: before

- **retro-:** backward
- **sub-:** under
- **super-, supra-:** above
- **trans-:** across

Numbers

- **uni-, mono-:** one
- **bi-, di-:** two
- **tri-:** three
- **quad-:** four
- **multi-, poly-:** many

Conditions

- **a-, an-:** without
- **brady-:** slow
- **dys-:** difficult, painful
- **eu-:** normal, good
- **mal-:** bad
- **neo-:** new
- **tachy-:** fast

Colors (Know for sample question)

- **cyan/o:** blue ✓
- **erythr/o:** red
- **leuk/o:** white
- **melan/o:** black

Essential Suffixes (MUST KNOW)

Conditions

- **-algia:** pain
- **-ectasis:** dilation
- **-emia:** blood condition
- **-itis:** inflammation
- **-malacia:** softening
- **-megaly:** enlargement
- **-necrosis:** death of tissue
- **-oma:** tumor
- **-osis:** condition
- **-pathy:** disease
- **-penia:** deficiency
- **-rrhage:** bursting forth

- **-rrhea:** flow, discharge
- **-stenosis:** narrowing ✓

Procedures

- **-centesis:** puncture to remove fluid
- **-ectomy:** surgical removal
- **-gram:** record
- **-graph:** instrument for recording
- **-graphy:** process of recording
- **-plasty:** surgical repair
- **-scope:** instrument for viewing
- **-scopy:** process of viewing
- **-stomy:** creating opening
- **-tomy:** cutting, incision

Anatomic Terminology

Body Positions

- Anatomic position
- Supine (face up)
- Prone (face down)
- Lateral (side)

Directional Terms

- Superior/Inferior
- Anterior/Posterior
- Medial/Lateral
- Proximal/Distal
- Superficial/Deep

Body Planes

- Sagittal (left/right)
- Frontal/Coronal (front/back)
- Transverse (top/bottom)

Genetics & Pathology Terms

- **Chromosome:** genetic structure
- **Gene:** hereditary unit
- **Mutation:** genetic change
- **Benign:** non-cancerous
- **Malignant:** cancerous

- **Metastasis:** spread of cancer
 - **Neoplasm:** new growth/tumor
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Skeletal & Muscular Systems

(10 Questions - 13% of Exam)

Skeletal System Structure

Major Bones

- **Cranium:** skull
- **Clavicle:** collarbone
- **Scapula:** shoulder blade
- **Humerus:** upper arm
- **Radius/Ulna:** forearm
- **Carpals:** wrist
- **Metacarpals:** hand bones
- **Phalanges:** fingers/toes
- **Femur:** thighbone
- **Patella:** kneecap
- **Tibia/Fibula:** lower leg
- **Tarsals:** ankle
- **Metatarsals:** foot bones

Combining Forms

- **oste/o:** bone
- **arthr/o:** joint
- **chondr/o:** cartilage
- **myel/o:** bone marrow
- **orth/o:** straight
- **vertebr/o, spondyl/o:** vertebra

Muscular System Structure

Muscle Types

- **Skeletal:** voluntary movement
- **Smooth:** involuntary (organs)
- **Cardiac:** heart muscle

Muscle Terms

- **my/o, muscul/o:** muscle
- **ten/o, tend/o, tendin/o:** tendon
- **fasci/o:** fascia
- **-kinesia:** movement

Key Muscles (Know for sample question)

- **Biceps brachii:** two divisions
- **Triceps brachii:** three divisions ✓
- **Quadriceps:** four divisions

Movement Terms (Know for sample question)

- **Flexion:** bending
- **Extension:** straightening
- **Hyperextension:** overextension beyond normal ✓
- **Abduction:** away from midline
- **Adduction:** toward midline
- **Rotation:** turning
- **Circumduction:** circular motion
- **Supination:** palm up
- **Pronation:** palm down
- **Dorsiflexion:** foot up

Skeletal Pathology

- **Fracture:** broken bone
- **Osteoporosis:** bone density loss
- **Osteoarthritis:** joint degeneration
- **Osteomyelitis:** bone infection
- **Scoliosis:** spine curvature
- **Kyphosis:** hunchback
- **Lordosis:** swayback

Muscular Pathology

- **Myalgia:** muscle pain
- **Myasthenia gravis:** muscle weakness
- **Muscular dystrophy:** muscle wasting
- **Strain:** muscle/tendon injury
- **Sprain:** ligament injury
- **Tendinitis:** tendon inflammation

Diagnostic & Treatment

- **Arthroscopy:** joint viewing

- **Arthroplasty:** joint replacement
- **Arthrodesis:** joint fusion
- **ORIF:** open reduction internal fixation
- **Reduction:** fracture realignment

Specialists

- **Orthopedist:** bone/joint specialist
 - **Rheumatologist:** arthritis specialist
 - **Physiatrist:** rehabilitation specialist
 - **Chiropractor:** spine alignment
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Cardiovascular System

(5 Questions - 7% of Exam)

Structure & Function

Heart Anatomy

- **Atria:** upper chambers
- **Ventricles:** lower chambers
- **Valves:** tricuspid, pulmonary, mitral, aortic
- **Pericardium:** heart sac
- **Myocardium:** heart muscle
- **Endocardium:** inner lining

Blood Vessels

- **Arteries:** carry blood away
- **Veins:** return blood
- **Capillaries:** exchange vessels
- **Aorta:** largest artery
- **Vena cava:** largest veins

Combining Forms

- **cardi/o:** heart
- **angi/o, vas/o:** vessel
- **arteri/o:** artery
- **phleb/o, ven/o:** vein
- **hem/o, hemat/o:** blood

Cardiovascular Pathology (Know for sample questions)

- **Angina:** chest pain
- **Coronary artery disease:** narrowed coronary arteries
- **Ischemic heart disease:** insufficient oxygen to heart ✓
- **Myocardial infarction:** heart attack
- **Valvular prolapse:** abnormal valve protrusion ✓
- **Valvular stenosis:** valve narrowing
- **Valvulitis:** valve inflammation
- **Arrhythmia:** irregular heartbeat
- **Hypertension:** high blood pressure
- **Heart failure:** inadequate pumping

Diagnostic Procedures

- **ECG/EKG:** electrocardiogram
- **Echocardiography:** heart ultrasound
- **Angiography:** vessel x-ray
- **Cardiac catheterization:** heart study
- **Stress test:** exercise ECG

Treatments

- **Angioplasty:** vessel repair
- **CABG:** coronary artery bypass graft
- **Pacemaker:** rhythm device
- **Stent:** vessel support

Specialists

- **Cardiologist:** heart specialist
- **Cardiovascular surgeon:** heart surgeon

Respiratory System

(5 Questions - 7% of Exam)

Structure & Function

Upper Respiratory

- **Nose/Pharynx:** air entry
- **Larynx:** voice box

- **Trachea:** windpipe

Lower Respiratory

- **Bronchi:** main airways
- **Bronchioles:** small airways
- **Alveoli:** air sacs
- **Lungs:** gas exchange
- **Pleura:** lung lining
- **Diaphragm:** breathing muscle

Combining Forms

- **nas/o, rhin/o:** nose
- **pharyng/o:** pharynx
- **laryng/o:** larynx
- **trache/o:** trachea
- **bronch/o:** bronchus
- **pneum/o, pneumon/o:** lung
- **spir/o:** breathing
- **-pnea:** breathing

Respiratory Pathology (Know for sample questions)

- **Apnea:** no breathing
- **Dyspnea:** difficult breathing
- **Tachypnea:** rapid breathing ✓
- **Hypopnea:** shallow breathing
- **Acute nasopharyngitis:** common cold/URI ✓
- **Pneumonia:** lung infection
- **Asthma:** airway inflammation
- **COPD:** chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- **Emphysema:** alveolar damage
- **Bronchitis:** bronchial inflammation

Diagnostic Procedures

- **Spirometry:** lung function test
- **Bronchoscopy:** airway viewing
- **Chest x-ray:** lung imaging
- **ABG:** arterial blood gas
- **Pulse oximetry:** oxygen saturation

Treatments

- **Bronchodilators:** airway openers

- **Intubation:** airway insertion
- **Mechanical ventilation:** breathing support
- **Thoracentesis:** fluid removal

Specialists

- **Pulmonologist:** lung specialist
 - **Respiratory therapist:** breathing specialist
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Digestive System

(5 Questions - 7% of Exam)

Structure & Function

GI Tract Path

- **Mouth:** entry, chewing
- **Pharynx:** swallowing
- **Esophagus:** food transport
- **Stomach:** digestion
- **Small intestine:** absorption
 - Duodenum
 - Jejunum
 - Ileum
- **Large intestine:** water absorption
 - Cecum
 - Colon
 - Rectum
 - Anus

Accessory Organs

- **Liver:** bile production
- **Gallbladder:** bile storage
- **Pancreas:** enzymes, insulin

Combining Forms

- **or/o, stomat/o:** mouth
- **gloss/o, lingu/o:** tongue
- **dent/o:** teeth
- **pharyng/o:** pharynx

- **esophag/o**: esophagus
- **gastr/o**: stomach
- **enter/o**: intestine
- **hepat/o**: liver
- **cholecyst/o**: gallbladder
- **pancreat/o**: pancreas

Digestive Pathology (Know for sample questions)

Oral Conditions

- **Leukoplakia**: white precancerous lesion ✓
- **Oral thrush**: fungal infection
- **Cheilosis**: lip inflammation
- **Aphthous ulcer**: canker sore

GI Conditions

- **Dysphagia**: difficulty swallowing
- **GERD**: acid reflux
- **Peptic ulcer**: stomach sore
- **Gastritis**: stomach inflammation
- **Hematemesis**: vomiting blood ✓
- **Emesis**: vomiting
- **Eructation**: belching
- **Appendicitis**: appendix inflammation
- **Cholecystitis**: gallbladder inflammation
- **Pancreatitis**: pancreas inflammation
- **Hepatitis**: liver inflammation
- **Cirrhosis**: liver scarring

Diagnostic Procedures

- **Endoscopy**: internal viewing
- **Colonoscopy**: colon viewing
- **Upper GI series**: barium swallow
- **Lower GI series**: barium enema

Treatments

- **Appendectomy**: appendix removal
- **Cholecystectomy**: gallbladder removal
- **Gastrectomy**: stomach removal
- **Colectomy**: colon removal

Specialists

- **Gastroenterologist:** GI specialist
 - **Hepatologist:** liver specialist
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Urinary & Reproductive Systems

(10 Questions - 13% of Exam)

Urinary System Structure

Organs

- **Kidneys:** filter blood
- **Ureters:** transport urine
- **Bladder:** store urine
- **Urethra:** eliminate urine

Combining Forms (Know for sample question)

- **nephr/o, ren/o:** kidney ✓
- **ureter/o:** ureter
- **cyst/o, vesic/o:** bladder
- **urethr/o:** urethra
- **ur/o, urin/o:** urine
- **lith/o:** stone
- **-lysis:** destruction
- **-uria:** urine condition

Urinary Pathology

- **Cystitis:** bladder infection
- **Pyelonephritis:** kidney infection
- **Glomerulonephritis:** glomeruli inflammation
- **Nephrolithiasis:** kidney stones
- **Renal failure:** kidney failure
- **Incontinence:** inability to control
- **Hematuria:** blood in urine
- **Dysuria:** painful urination
- **Polyuria:** excessive urination
- **Oliguria:** decreased urination
- **Anuria:** no urine

Male Reproductive System

Structures

- **Testes:** sperm production
- **Epididymis:** sperm storage
- **Vas deferens:** sperm transport
- **Prostate:** fluid production
- **Penis:** elimination/reproduction

Combining Forms

- **orch/o, orchid/o, test/o:** testis
- **prostat/o:** prostate
- **balan/o:** glans penis
- **sperm/o, spermat/o:** sperm

Female Reproductive System

Structures

- **Ovaries:** egg production
- **Fallopian tubes:** egg transport
- **Uterus:** fetal development
- **Cervix:** uterine opening
- **Vagina:** birth canal
- **Vulva:** external genitalia

Combining Forms

- **oophor/o, ovari/o:** ovary
- **salping/o:** tube
- **hyster/o, metr/o, uter/o:** uterus
- **cervic/o:** cervix
- **colp/o, vagin/o:** vagina
- **vulv/o, episi/o:** vulva
- **mamm/o, mast/o:** breast

Reproductive Pathology

- **BPH:** benign prostatic hyperplasia
- **Prostatitis:** prostate inflammation
- **Endometriosis:** uterine lining outside uterus
- **PID:** pelvic inflammatory disease
- **Dysmenorrhea:** painful menstruation
- **Amenorrhea:** no menstruation

Specialists (Know for sample question)

- **Urologist:** urinary/male reproductive
 - **Nephrologist:** kidney specialist
 - **Gynecologist:** female reproductive ✓
 - **Obstetrician:** pregnancy/delivery
 - **Neonatologist:** newborn specialist
 - **Infertility specialist:** reproduction issues
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Lymphatic & Immune Systems

(5 Questions - 7% of Exam)

Structure & Function

Lymphatic Organs

- **Lymph nodes:** filter lymph
- **Spleen:** filter blood
- **Thymus:** T-cell maturation
- **Tonsils:** throat defense
- **Bone marrow:** cell production

Immune Components

- **Lymphocytes:** B cells, T cells
- **Antibodies:** immune proteins
- **Antigens:** foreign substances

Combining Forms

- **lymph/o:** lymph
- **lymphaden/o:** lymph node
- **splen/o:** spleen
- **thym/o:** thymus
- **immun/o:** immune
- **tonsill/o:** tonsils

Pathology (Know for sample question)

Immunodeficiency

- **HIV/AIDS:** immune deficiency
- **SCID:** severe combined immunodeficiency

Autoimmune

- **Lupus:** systemic autoimmune
- **Rheumatoid arthritis:** joint autoimmune
- **Multiple sclerosis:** nerve autoimmune

Cancer (Know classification)

- **Lymphoma:** lymph cancer
- **Leukemia:** blood cancer
- **Hodgkin's disease:** lymph node cancer
- **Cancer:** uncontrolled cell division ✓
- **Neoplasm:** new growth

Diagnostic Procedures

- **Lymph node biopsy:** tissue sample
- **Splenectomy:** spleen removal
- **Immunoglobulin tests:** antibody levels

Specialists

- **Immunologist:** immune specialist
 - **Hematologist:** blood specialist
 - **Oncologist:** cancer specialist
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Nervous System & Mental Health

(5 Questions - 7% of Exam)

Structure & Function

Central Nervous System

- **Brain:** control center
 - Cerebrum: thinking
 - Cerebellum: coordination
 - Brainstem: vital functions
- **Spinal cord:** message relay

Peripheral Nervous System

- **Cranial nerves:** 12 pairs

- **Spinal nerves:** 31 pairs
- **Autonomic:** involuntary

Combining Forms

- **neur/o:** nerve
- **encephal/o:** brain
- **cerebr/o:** cerebrum
- **cerebell/o:** cerebellum
- **myel/o:** spinal cord
- **mening/o:** meninges
- **psych/o, ment/o:** mind

Nervous System Pathology (Know for sample question)

- **Neuritis:** nerve inflammation
- **Radiculitis:** nerve root inflammation (pinched nerve) ✓
- **Sciatica:** sciatic nerve pain
- **Myelosis:** spinal cord disorder
- **Multiple sclerosis:** myelin loss
- **Parkinson's:** movement disorder
- **Alzheimer's:** progressive dementia
- **Epilepsy:** seizure disorder
- **CVA/Stroke:** brain blood flow interruption
- **Meningitis:** meninges inflammation

Mental Health Terms

- **Anxiety:** excessive worry
- **Depression:** persistent sadness
- **Bipolar:** mood swings
- **Schizophrenia:** reality distortion
- **PTSD:** trauma response

Diagnostic Procedures

- **EEG:** brain waves
- **MRI:** brain imaging
- **Lumbar puncture:** CSF sample

Specialists

- **Neurologist:** nerve specialist
- **Neurosurgeon:** brain surgeon
- **Psychiatrist:** mental health MD
- **Psychologist:** mental health therapist

Eyes & Ears

(5 Questions - 7% of Exam)

Eye Structure

Parts

- **Cornea:** clear front
- **Iris:** colored part
- **Pupil:** opening
- **Lens:** focuses light
- **Retina:** light sensors
- **Optic nerve:** to brain

Combining Forms

- **ocul/o, ophthalm/o:** eye
- **corne/o, kerat/o:** cornea
- **ir/o, irid/o:** iris
- **pupill/o:** pupil
- **phac/o, phak/o:** lens
- **retin/o:** retina

Eye Pathology

- **Myopia:** nearsightedness
- **Hyperopia:** farsightedness
- **Presbyopia:** age-related vision loss
- **Astigmatism:** irregular cornea
- **Cataracts:** lens clouding
- **Glaucoma:** pressure damage
- **Macular degeneration:** retina damage

Ear Structure

Parts

- **External:** pinna, canal
- **Middle:** tympanic membrane, ossicles
- **Inner:** cochlea, vestibule, semicircular canals

Combining Forms

- **aur/o, ot/o:** ear
- **tympan/o, myring/o:** eardrum
- **audi/o, acous/o:** hearing

Ear Pathology (Know for sample question)

- **Otitis media:** middle ear infection
- **Ménière's disease:** inner ear fluid increase causing vertigo ✓
- **Acoustic neuroma:** nerve tumor
- **Labyrinthitis:** inner ear inflammation
- **Cholesteatoma:** abnormal skin growth
- **Tinnitus:** ringing
- **Vertigo:** dizziness

Specialists

- **Ophthalmologist:** eye MD
- **Optometrist:** eye care
- **Audiologist:** hearing specialist
- **Otolaryngologist:** ENT

Integumentary & Endocrine Systems

(10 Questions - 13% of Exam)

Integumentary System

Skin Layers

- **Epidermis:** outer layer
- **Dermis:** middle layer
- **Hypodermis:** fat layer

Structures

- **Hair follicles:** hair growth
- **Sebaceous glands:** oil
- **Sweat glands:** cooling
- **Nails:** protection

Combining Forms

- **derm/o, dermat/o, cutane/o:** skin

- **kerat/o**: horny tissue
- **melan/o**: melanin
- **seb/o**: sebum
- **hidr/o**: sweat
- **onych/o, ungu/o**: nail
- **pil/o, trich/o**: hair

Skin Pathology (Know for sample question)

Burns (Know degrees)

- **First-degree**: epidermis only
- **Second-degree**: epidermis + dermis, blisters ✓
- **Third-degree**: full thickness
- **Dermabrasion**: skin resurfacing

Other Conditions

- **Dermatitis**: skin inflammation
- **Eczema**: chronic inflammation
- **Psoriasis**: scaly patches
- **Melanoma**: skin cancer
- **Acne**: sebaceous inflammation

Endocrine System

Major Glands (Know for sample question)

- **Pituitary**: master gland - controls other glands ✓
- **Hypothalamus**: links nervous/endocrine
- **Thyroid**: metabolism
- **Parathyroid**: calcium
- **Adrenal**: stress response
- **Pancreas**: insulin/glucagon
- **Thymus**: immune development
- **Pineal**: melatonin
- **Gonads**: sex hormones

Combining Forms

- **aden/o**: gland
- **hypophys/o**: pituitary
- **thyr/o, thyroid/o**: thyroid
- **parathyroid/o**: parathyroid
- **adren/o, adrenal/o**: adrenal
- **pancreat/o**: pancreas

- **gluc/o, glyc/o:** glucose

Endocrine Pathology

- **Diabetes mellitus:** high blood sugar
- **Hyperthyroidism:** overactive thyroid
- **Hypothyroidism:** underactive thyroid
- **Addison's disease:** adrenal insufficiency
- **Cushing's syndrome:** excess cortisol
- **Gigantism:** excess growth hormone
- **Dwarfism:** growth hormone deficiency

Specialists

- **Dermatologist:** skin specialist
 - **Endocrinologist:** hormone specialist
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Diagnostic Procedures, Nuclear Medicine & Pharmacology

(5 Questions - 7% of Exam)

Basic Examination Procedures

Vital Signs

- **Temperature:** body heat
- **Pulse:** heart rate
- **Respiration:** breathing rate
- **Blood pressure:** vessel pressure

Examination Positions

- **Supine:** lying face up
- **Prone:** lying face down
- **Fowler's:** sitting up
- **Trendelenburg:** head down
- **Lithotomy:** legs up

Laboratory Tests

Blood Tests

- **CBC:** complete blood count

- **BMP:** basic metabolic panel
- **Lipid panel:** cholesterol
- **Glucose:** blood sugar
- **PT/INR:** clotting time

Other Tests

- **Urinalysis:** urine test
- **Culture:** bacterial growth
- **Biopsy:** tissue sample

Imaging Tests

X-ray Types

- **Plain film:** standard x-ray
- **Contrast:** with dye
- **Fluoroscopy:** real-time
- **CT scan:** cross-sectional
- **MRI:** magnetic imaging

Nuclear Medicine (Know for sample question)

- **Purpose:** focuses on specific organs and tissues ✓
- **Radiopharmaceuticals:** radioactive tracers
- **PET scan:** metabolic imaging
- **Bone scan:** skeletal imaging
- **Thyroid scan:** thyroid function

Pharmacology Terms

Drug Classes

- **Analgesic:** pain relief
- **Antibiotic:** bacterial infection
- **Anti-inflammatory:** reduce inflammation
- **Antihypertensive:** lower BP
- **Diuretic:** increase urine

Drug Forms

- **PO:** by mouth
- **IV:** intravenous
- **IM:** intramuscular
- **SQ:** subcutaneous
- **Topical:** on skin

Complementary Therapies

- **Acupuncture:** needle therapy
 - **Chiropractic:** spine adjustment
 - **Herbal medicine:** plant remedies
 - **Massage therapy:** tissue manipulation
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Practice Questions & Test Strategy

TESU Sample Questions Link:

https://www2.tesu.edu/tecep_desc/APS-100.pdf

TECEP Sample Questions Analysis

Based on the official sample questions, here are the key patterns:

1. **Question 1:** Which word part means narrowing?
 - Answer: c. -stenosis
 - Pattern: Direct suffix meaning
2. **Question 2:** Which combining form means blue?
 - Answer: a. cyan/o
 - Pattern: Color combining form
3. **Question 3:** Which muscle is formed from three divisions?
 - Answer: c. Triceps brachii
 - Pattern: Anatomical knowledge (tri- = three)
4. **Question 4:** Overextension of a limb beyond normal limit?
 - Answer: b. hyperextension
 - Pattern: Movement terminology
5. **Question 5:** Group of cardiac disabilities from insufficient oxygen?
 - Answer: d. Ischemic heart disease
 - Pattern: Disease definition
6. **Question 6:** Abnormal protrusion of heart valve?
 - Answer: c. valvular prolapse
 - Pattern: Specific pathology term
7. **Question 7:** Abnormally rapid rate of respiration?
 - Answer: b. Tachypnea
 - Pattern: Prefix + root (tachy- + -pnea)
8. **Question 8:** Another term for acute nasopharyngitis?
 - Answer: b. Upper respiratory infection
 - Pattern: Common name for medical term
9. **Question 9:** White precancerous lesion on tongue/cheek?

- Answer: d. Leukoplakia
- Pattern: Specific condition (leuk- = white)
- 10. **Question 10:** Medical term for vomiting blood?
 - Answer: a. Hematemesis
 - Pattern: Root combination (hemat- + -emesis)
- 11. **Question 11:** Specialist for female reproductive disorders?
 - Answer: b. Gynecologist
 - Pattern: Medical specialist identification
- 12. **Question 12:** Word part pertaining to kidneys?
 - Answer: c. nephro
 - Pattern: Organ combining form
- 13. **Question 13:** Disease with uncontrolled cell division?
 - Answer: c. Cancer
 - Pattern: Disease characteristic
- 14. **Question 14:** Condition known as pinched nerve?
 - Answer: a. Radiculitis
 - Pattern: Common name recognition
- 15. **Question 15:** Inner ear disorder with vertigo?
 - Answer: a. Ménière's disease
 - Pattern: Specific disease symptoms
- 16. **Question 16:** Burn with blisters and dermis damage?
 - Answer: b. second (degree)
 - Pattern: Classification knowledge
- 17. **Question 17:** Gland controlling other endocrine glands?
 - Answer: d. Pituitary
 - Pattern: Gland function
- 18. **Question 18:** Nuclear medicine imaging focuses on?
 - Answer: d. specific organs and tissues
 - Pattern: Procedure purpose

Test-Taking Strategy

Time Management

- 2 hours for 75 questions = 1.6 minutes per question
- First pass: Answer known questions (45 seconds)
- Second pass: Work through uncertain questions (2 minutes)
- Final pass: Review flagged questions

Question Approach

1. Read the entire question carefully
2. Look for word parts you recognize
3. Break down unfamiliar terms
4. Eliminate obviously wrong answers
5. Choose the most specific/medical answer

Word Analysis Strategy

- Identify prefix first (modifies meaning)
- Find the root (core meaning)
- Check the suffix (condition/procedure)
- Combine meanings logically

Common Traps to Avoid

- Similar-sounding terms (hematemesis vs. hemoptysis)
- Opposite prefixes (hyper- vs. hypo-)
- Location confusion (nephro- vs. neuro-)
- Degree classifications (burns, sprains)

Final Study Checklist

Week Before Exam

- ☐ Review all word parts daily
- ☐ Take practice tests
- ☐ Focus on weak areas
- ☐ Create final flashcards

Day Before Exam

- ☐ Review high-yield topics (10-question sections)
- ☐ Practice word breakdown technique
- ☐ Review sample questions
- ☐ Get good sleep

Exam Day

- ☐ Arrive early/log in early
- ☐ Have water nearby
- ☐ Stay calm and focused
- ☐ Trust your preparation

Memory Tricks

Prefix Patterns

- "HYPER Hercules" - hyper = excessive/above
- "HYPO submarine" - hypo = below/under
- "BRADY is slow like the Brady Bunch theme"
- "TACHY races like a tachometer"

Suffix Groups

- Cutting procedures: -tomy (cut), -ectomy (cut out)
- Viewing procedures: -scopy (process), -scope (tool)
- Recording procedures: -graphy (process), -graph (tool), -gram (record)

System Associations

- Nephro = kidney (think "nephew needs kidneys")
- Hepato = liver (think "hepatitis affects liver")
- Pneumo = lung (think "pneumonia in lungs")

Confidence Builders

- The exam is PASS/FAIL - you only need 70%
- Focus on word parts, not memorizing every term
- Most medical terms follow logical patterns
- Your study guide covers all tested topics
- Trust the process of elimination

Remember: Success comes from understanding word building, not memorizing thousands of terms. Focus on the patterns and high-yield content marked throughout this guide. You've got this!