Exam 2 Review WorkSheet (Ch. 4-7)
Medical Terminology

Overheard from an exhausted student:
I had the roughest time of my life. First, I got angina pectoris and then arteriosclerosis. Just as I was recovering from these, I got tuberculosis, double pneumonia and dyspnea. Then they gave me hypodermics. Appendicitis was followed by tonsillectomy. These gave way to aphasia and hypertrophic cirrhosis. I completely lost my memory for a while.
I know I had diabetes and acute ingestion, besides gastritis, rheumatism, lumbago and neuritis. I don’t know how I pulled through. It was the toughest spelling test I’ve ever had! 

Don’t forget to practice your spelling and abbreviations!

Remember that all exams are cumulative: Review Ch. 1-3!

YOU SHOULD ANSWER THESE ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER RATHER THAN TRYING TO CRAM THEM IN ON THIS.

1. What is the difference between
   a. the pelvis & the pelvic girdle?
   b. pneumonitis and pneumonia
   c. an aneurysm and arteriorrhesis?
   d. an orthosis & a prosthesis?
   e. hypoxia & hypoxemia?
   f. hypercapnia and hyperpnea?
   g. internal & external fixation?
   h. palatine tonsils and pharyngeal tonsils?
   i. pulmonary edema and pleural effusion?

2. Define these movements and state the opposite movement: abduction, extension, pronation.

3. List
   a. regions of the vertebral column from superior to inferior (including the # of vertebrae in each region)
   b. the granulocytes
   c. the agranulocytes
   d. the 3 formed elements of blood
   e. 3 forms of arthritis
   f. 4 organs of the lymphatic system
   h. 2 divisions of the skeletal system
   i. the 3 main bones of the upper limb
   k. 3 forms of hematic cytopenia
   l. the 3 components of the hip bone
   m. the components of the pelvic girdle; pectoral girdle
   n. the 3 main bones of the lower limb

4. Sketch and name 3 abnormal spinal curvatures.

5. List, describe, and give abbreviations for the tests in a typical CBC.

6. Name 3 blood indices and describe the information they provide.

7. Give another name for
   anterior- superior- transverse plane-
   dorsal- inferior- frontal plane-

8. Define and give a normal value for (a) systolic pressure, (b) diastolic pressure.

9. In general terms, trace the flow of blood through the systemic circulation, naming the types of vessels a drop of blood would pass through upon leaving the left ventricle and returning to the right atrium.

10. List in sequence the layers a surgeon must cut through (starting at the fibrous pericardium) to enter a ventricle and insert an artificial AV valve.
11. Give the opposite of these directional terms:
   posterior- proximal-
   cephalic- medial-

12. Completion:
   a. These structures insure that lymph travels in only one direction: ______________.
   b. A person donating only plasma undergoes the process of ______________.
   c. The cavity of a vessel is termed its ______________.
   d. Another name for bony necrosis is ______________.
   e. The instrument used to measure ROM is a ______________.

13. List the body cavities and state which are dorsal and which are ventral.

14. Describe 3 typical lung sounds (and their alternative names, if any).

15. Differentiate between obstructive and restrictive lung disorders and give an example of each.

16. Name and sketch the two layers of the respiratory serous membrane.

17. Give the meanings of the following abbreviations
   T & A  PA CXR  pH
   TB      SOB (in a respiratory context!)  P_{O_2}
   URI     VC     P_{CO_2}
   TV

18. What disorder is often treated with a continuous positive airway pressure mask?

19. Name two substances whose inhalation can lead to pneumoconiosis, and the specific names for both of those conditions.

20. Give a term that means
   a. presence of air and blood in the thoracic cavity
   b. excess fluid within the lungs
   c. a doctor otherwise known as an ENT
   d. hoarseness
   e. “seal-bark” cough

21. Name the three variables typically measured in an ABG.