



SAMPLE CHALLENGE EXAMINATION IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

There are two dates scheduled for the challenge examination. Candidates must sit on one of these dates.

1 February 2021 (applications close 10 December 2020)

For **March 2021** intake Introductory ICD-10-AM,ACHI and ACS clinical coding.

3 May 2021 (applications close 31 March 2021)

For **July 2021** intake Introductory ICD-10-AM,ACHI and ACS clinical coding.

The sample questions are a self-assessment tool for you to decide whether you should sit the challenge examination or enrol in the HIMAA Comprehensive Medical Terminology course.

The pass mark for the challenge is 80%. If you achieve this mark in the practice paper we advise you to sit the challenge.

If you feel that you need further revision we recommend you purchase the textbook for our Comprehensive Medical Terminology course:

Mastering Medical Terminology 3rd edition ISBN 9780729543330

If your mark is between 70% and 79% you should be able to pass the challenge with revision and we recommend that you purchase the textbook. If you would like to discuss the format of the challenge and your revision please contact:

Joanne Williams, Team Leader, Medical Terminology – Education Services
email joannew@hima.org.au or phone +61 2 9887 5898

If your mark is less than 70% we advise you to enrol in the HIMAA Comprehensive Medical Terminology course. If you are unsure about enrolling in this course please contact Joanne Williams or email education@hima.org.au.

Note:

The challenge is a supervised ninety-minute closed book examination.

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CONTENT

All questions must be attempted. It is better to answer a portion of a question and get one quarter of a mark than to leave a blank

Question 1 (10 marks)

Answer **TRUE** or **FALSE** to the following

(In the examination there are ten statements worth one mark each)

- (a) Both combining forms ren/o and nephr/o mean kidney _____
- (b) An acoustic neuroma is a benign tumour arising from the acoustic nerve _____
- (c) Hypothyroidism is an oversecretion of thyroid hormone _____
- (d) Pulmonary edema is swelling and fluid in the air sacs of the lung and bronchioles _____
- (e) Nephrolysis is another term for renal calculus _____
- (f) Atrial fibrillation involves rapid irregular atrial impulses and ineffective atrial contractions _____
- (g) Secondary infertility in a female is infertility as the result of another condition _____
- (h) A condition of excessive thirst is polydipsia _____
- (i) Trigonitis is inflammation of the trigger finger _____
- (j) Hydroureter is the overdistention of the ureter with semen _____

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Question 2 (10 marks)

Select from the following terms to complete the sentences below

(In the examination there are ten sentences and fifteen or sixteen terms. Each sentence is worth one mark)

idiopathic	hysterosalpingography	paracentesis
aphakia	iatrogenic	antiemetic
hydrocephaly	cataract	dacryorrhoea
amniocentesis	antipyretic	agenesis
angiography	otopyorrhoea	anencephaly

- (a) Unexpected side effects that result from treatment by a physician are described as _____
- (b) _____ is the absence of the crystalline lens of the eye
- (c) An _____ disease is a disease of unknown causation
- (d) _____ is the congenital condition where the infant has no brain
- (e) _____ is the surgical puncture of the abdomen for withdrawal of fluid
- (f) A condition of overabundance of tears is _____
- (g) A drug that reduces vomiting is an _____
- (h) Flow of pus from the ear is _____
- (i) _____ is performed by injecting contrast material into the uterus and uterine tubes and x-rays taken
- (j) A congenital anomaly known as _____ is the absence of one kidney

Question 3 (10 marks)

Indicate the **most** appropriate answer by circling the accompanying letter

(in the examination there are ten statements worth one mark each)

- (i) The meaning of the prefix auto- is
- (a) automatic
 - (b) one
 - (c) self
 - (d) without
- (ii) Bartholin's glands are located
- (a) at the base of the brain
 - (b) at the vaginal orifice
 - (c) in the cul-de-sac
 - (d) in the graafian follicles
- (iii) Deficient sodium in the blood is
- (a) hyperthyroidism
 - (b) ketoacidosis
 - (c) hyponatraemia
 - (d) hypoglycaemia
- (iv) Dysplasia of the kidneys is
- (a) displaced kidney
 - (b) missing kidney
 - (c) multicystic kidney
 - (d) polycystic kidney
- (v) Decubitus ulcer is
- (a) cutaneous inflammatory condition producing red, papular and vesicular lesions, crusts and scales
 - (b) inflammation of the skin
 - (c) inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
 - (d) a bed sore or pressure sore
- (vi) Major depressive disorder (previously called endogenous depression) is
- (a) depression which comes about as a result of external changes e.g. loss of loved one
 - (b) depression mainly resulting from internal biochemical causes, with episodes of severe dysphoria
 - (c) anxiety that appears to be without a specific cause
 - (d) depression in enclosed situations

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(vii) Glaucoma is

- (a) degeneration of the macula lutea of the retina
- (b) abnormal deviation of the eye
- (c) glucose in the eye
- (d) increased intraocular pressure results in damage to the retina and optic nerve

(viii) Reading, writing and learning disorder is

- (a) dyslexia
- (b) epilepsy
- (c) aphasia
- (d) dyspraxia

(ix) Awareness of a pounding or racing heart is

- (a) palpitation
- (b) murmur
- (c) sinus rhythm
- (d) vasospasm

(x) The kneecap is known as the

- (a) femur
- (b) patella
- (c) tibia
- (d) fibula

Question 4 (32 marks)

Divide the following terms into their components (ie prefix, suffix and word root/combining form) and give the meaning of **each** component. One mark is given for the correct definition of each component part.

For example neural = neur (nerve) + al (pertaining to)

(In the examination there will be approximately twelve terms and each component is worth one mark. HINT - the number of lines next to each word is the number of components)

(a) intraocular _____

(b) encephalomyelitis _____

(c) toxaemia _____

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(d) polyneuritis _____

(e) haematuria _____

(f) pancytopenia _____

(g) otalgia _____

(h) dacryoadenectomy _____

(i) antepartum _____

(j) sialadenitis _____

(k) melanoma _____

(l) colpoperineorrhaphy _____

(m) glossodynia _____

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Question 5 (8 marks)

Define the following medical terms

Note information such as symptoms and aetiology should be included to illustrate your answer but the depth of detail should be balanced against the value of a correct answer (i.e. one mark is the maximum which can be gained for each definition)

(In the examination there are eight terms worth one mark each)

(a) pleurisy _____

(b) late-onset dementia _____

(c) Parkinson's disease _____

(d) episiotomy _____

(e) giardiasis _____

(f) carpal tunnel syndrome _____

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(g) osteomyelitis _____

(h) thalassaemia _____

Question 6 (20 marks)

Expand the following underlined abbreviations and write the full words they represent in the spaces provided:

(In the examination a number of abbreviations may be used in a single sentence. There are twenty abbreviations and each abbreviation is worth one mark)

On examination the JVP was significantly elevated, leading to suspicion of SVC obstruction.

A relatively new technique involving study of the CSF may allow early noninvasive dx of encephalitis due to HSV.

This 35 year old man was admitted to the Urology Ward. Results of the MSU showed a UTI. He was given Augmentin forte t.d.s.

The patient's ECG confirmed the diagnosis of AMI. He was admitted to the ICU for stabilization of his condition.

This 51-year-old woman, with a PH of PMB, was admitted for THBSO.

This 18 year old male was the passenger in a MVA. He underwent ORIF for a # L femur and his fractured R NOH was treated conservatively.

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JVP	_____
SVC	_____
CSF	_____
dx	_____
HSV	_____
MSU	_____
UTI	_____
t.d.s.	_____
ECG	_____
AMI	_____
ICU	_____
PH	_____
PMB	_____
THBSO	_____
MVA	_____
ORIF	_____
#	_____
L	_____
R	_____
NOH	_____

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Question 7 (10 marks)

Define the meaning of the following terms. Your definition should demonstrate the difference between them.

For example hypertension - high blood pressure
 hypotension - low blood pressure

(In the examination there are five pairs of terms. Each term is worth one mark. HINT - only give sufficient detail to define the term and demonstrate the differences - three or four words may suffice for some terms)

❖ urologist _____

nephrologist _____

❖ ectropion _____

entropion _____

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❖ osteoarthritis

rheumatoid arthritis

❖ diabetes mellitus

diabetes insipidus

❖ ilium

ileum

ANSWERS TO SAMPLE EXAMINATION

Question 1

- (a) TRUE
- (b) TRUE
- (c) FALSE
- (d) TRUE
- (e) FALSE
- (f) TRUE
- (g) TRUE
- (h) TRUE
- (i) FALSE
- (j) FALSE

Question 2

- (a) iatrogenic
- (b) aphakia
- (c) idiopathic
- (d) anencephaly
- (e) paracentesis
- (f) dacryorrhoea
- (g) antiemetic
- (h) otopyorrhoea
- (i) hysterosalpingography
- (j) agenesis

Question 3

- (i) c
- (ii) b
- (iii) c
- (iv) c
- (v) d
- (vi) b
- (vii) d
- (viii) a
- (ix) a
- (x) b

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Question 4

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) | intra = within | ocular = eye | |
| (b) | encephalo = brain | myel = spinal cord | itis = inflammation |
| (c) | tox = poison | aemia = blood | |
| (d) | poly = many | neur = nerve | itis = inflammation |
| (e) | haemat = blood | uria = urine | |
| (f) | pan = all | cyto = cell | penia = deficiency |
| (g) | ot = ear | algia = pain | |
| (h) | dacryo = tear | aden = gland | ectomy = excision |
| (i) | ante = before | partum = birth | |
| (j) | sial = saliva | aden = gland | itis = inflammation |
| (k) | melan = black | oma = tumour | |
| (l) | colpo = vagina | perineo = perineum | rrhaphy = suture |
| (m) | glosso = tongue | dynia = pain | |

Question 5

The following are examples of the way these questions could be answered, including brief definition, symptoms, aetiology and treatment. Quarter and half marks are given for important points up to a maximum of one mark per answer. Information given in brackets is not necessary for a full mark but gives optional or alternate information.

(a) pleurisy

is inflammation of the pleura. It may be caused by infection, injury or tumour, or may be a complication of lung diseases, particularly of pneumonia. Symptoms include cough, fever, chills, and a sharp pain that is worse on inspiration. Treatment is usually directed at the cause of the inflammation.

(b) late-onset dementia

is a general loss of intellectual abilities involving impairment of judgement, memory and abstract thinking, as well as changes in personality, usually occurring in people over the age of 65. There is a gradual and subtle onset, with a progressive course leading to an inability to care for oneself.

(c) Parkinson's disease is a degeneration of nerves in the brain. Usually occurs in later life. Results in tremors, especially of the hands, weakness and stiffness of muscles, a shuffling gait and slowness of movement. Caused by deficiency of dopamine made by cells in the midbrain. No known cure at present.

(d) episiotomy

is an incision into the perineum to enlarge the vaginal opening and to prevent it tearing during childbirth.

(e) giardiasis

is an infectious disease caused by the intestinal parasite *Giardia intestinalis* (formerly known as *Giardia lamblia*) that produces a wide range of symptoms such as gastrointestinal discomfort, diarrhoea, steatorrhoea and malabsorption

(f) carpal tunnel syndrome

is compression (by a wrist ligament) of the median nerve as it passes between the ligament and the bones and tendons of the wrist (carpal tunnel)

(g) osteomyelitis

is inflammation of the bone and bone marrow. Aetiology is bacterial infection. Bacteria enters body through wound or comes from a skin or throat infection. Usually occurs in long bones of the legs and arms. Begins as an abscess. Treated with antibiotics.

(h) thalassaemia

is (group of conditions in which there is) an inherited defect in the ability to produce haemoglobin. Varying forms and degrees of severity. (The name is from the Greek *thalass* meaning sea as the defect was originally named for people in the Mediterranean area with the defect).

Question 6

jugular venous pressure

superior vena cava

cerebrospinal fluid

diagnosis

herpes simplex virus

mid stream urine (*or* microurine *or* mid specimen urine)

urinary tract infection

three times a day (*ter die sumendum*) it is not necessary to know the Latin meaning

electrocardiogram

acute myocardial infarction

Intensive Care Unit

past history

postmenopausal bleeding

total hysterectomy bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy

motor vehicle accident

open reduction and internal fixation

fracture

left

right

neck of humerus

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Question 7

urologist	specialist in the branch of medicine which deals with the urinary system in females, and genitourinary system in males - a surgeon
nephrologist	specialist in the branch of medicine which deals with the kidneys - a physician
ectropion	outward turning of the eyelid
entropion	inward turning of the eyelid
osteoarthritis	progressive degenerative joint disease, noninflammatory disorder of joints. Degeneration of cartilage.
rheumatoid arthritis	a chronic disease in which joints become inflamed and painful, thought to be an autoimmune reaction to joint tissue
diabetes mellitus	“sugar” diabetes - lack of insulin secretion or resistance to the action of insulin to promote sugar, starch and fat metabolism in cells
diabetes insipidus	“water” diabetes - insufficient secretion or resistance to the action of the antidiuretic hormone (vasopressin).
ilium	uppermost and largest portion of the hip bone
ileum	third part of the small intestine