1. The combining form derm/o means _____.
   a. germ  b. skin  c. across  d. tongue  e. layer

2. The combining form troph/o means _____.
   a. three  c. chest  e. none of the previous
   b. four  d. nourishment

3. An inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands and hair follicles is _____.
   a. diaphoresis  b. melanoma  c. keratosis  d. petechiae  e. acne

6. Which of the following is NOT a type of connective tissue?
   a. nervous  b. bone  c. cartilage  d. adipose  e. tendon

7. “Intra-” means _____.
   a. between  b. beside  c. within  d. without  e. none of the previous

8. A process or measure that prevents disease is a/an _____.
   a. prognosis  b. diagnosis  c. prophylaxis  d. symptom  e. syndrome

9. Several organs that work together to perform a complex function or functions are called ____.
   a. tissues  b. membranes  c. cells  d. systems  e. skin

10. Angiectasis refers to _____.
    a. dilation of a vessel  d. excision of a gland
    b. excision of a vessel  e. breakdown of blood
    c. suturing the heart

11. When the skin turns blue from lack of oxygen, it is termed _____.
    a. erythroderma  b. leukoderma  c. vitiligo
    d. cyanosis  e. xanthoderma

12. Which suffix describes something small?
    a. –ist  b. –icle  c. –ous  d. –eal  e. –ism

13. A large bruise could also be called a/an _____.
    a. ecxema  b. ecchymosis  c. petechia  d. comedo  e. mycosis

14. The suffix in polycythemia means _____.
    a. cell  b. many  c. formation of  d. large  e. blood condition

15. The combining form “hist/o” means _____.
    a. cell  b. skin  c. hair  d. tissue  e. organ

16. Hepat/o is a combining form that means _____.
    a. liver  b. kidney  c. stomach  d. gallbladder  e. abdomen

17. Another term for leukoderma is _____.
    a. erythema  d. pruritus
    b. keratosis  e. purpura
    c. vitiligo

18. The pleural of pneumothorax is _____.
19. Colostomy describes a/an _____.
   a. creation of an opening in the colon  d. binding of the colon
   b. incision in the colon  e. withdrawal of fluid from the colon
   c. excision of the colon

20. Excessive coloration of the skin is called _____.
   a. hyperpigmentation  c. dermabrasion  e. urticaria
   b. keratosis  d. dermatitis

21. A/An _____ condition is one that develops slowly and persists over time.
   a. benign  c. chronic  e. idiopathic
   b. malignant  d. acute

22. A patient exhibiting hyperhidrosis would appear to be _____.
   a. leaning to the left  c. sweating excessively  e. flushed
   b. leaning forward  d. pale

23. Another term for dry skin is _____.
   a. scleroderma  c. xeroderma  e. keratosis
   b. erythroderma  d. xanthoderma

24. An infection around a nail is called _____.
   a. dermatofibroma  c. keratosis  e. urticaria
   b. paronychia  d. seborrhea

25. QOD is a banned abbreviation meaning _____.
   a. every day  b. every other day  c. complains of  d. four times a day  e. immediately

26. Infestation with lice is _____.
   a. alopecia  c. pediculosis  e. necrosis
   b. dermatitis  d. onychophagia

27. Microscopic examination of tissue removed by a syringe, knife or needle is most accurately termed a _____.
   a. frozen section  c. curettage  e. patch test
   b. cryosurgery  d. biopsy

28. Destruction of tissue by drying it with high-frequency electric current using direct skin contact is _____.
   a. laser therapy  c. electrocautery  e. debridement
   b. fulguration  d. electrodesiccation

29. Removal of foreign material and dead/damaged tissue from a wound is _____.
   a. necrosis  c. debridement  e. dermatoplasty
   b. lipectomy  d. rhytidectomy
SAMPLE WRITTEN PORTION

3. Correctly spell any incorrectly spelled words in this list.
   antipuretic   curettage   hidropoiesis   sudoriferous

4. Identify the following abbreviations.
   NPO
   p.c.
   BCC
   I&D

5. Build terms for the following expressions.
   a. study of the stomach and intestines
   b. bursting forth of blood

6. Break each term into its component parts, define each part, then define the entire term.
   a. lipocytes
   b. dysplasia
   c. gastroenterology
   d. endocrine
   e. microlithiasis