



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BHIS	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: MTD611S	COURSE NAME: MEDICAL TERMINOLOGIES AND DISEASE NOMENCLATURE
SESSION: JULY 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SUPPLEMENTARY / SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. None

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

[40 Marks]

1.1 Below are some combining forms that refer to the anatomy of the human respiratory tract. Indicate which part of the system they refer to by putting a number from the diagram next to each word.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------------------|-----|
| 1.1.1 | Broncho | <input type="text"/> | (1) |
| 1.1.2 | trache/o | <input type="text"/> | (1) |
| 1.1.3 | laryng/o | <input type="text"/> | (1) |
| 1.1.4 | Rhin/o | <input type="text"/> | (1) |
| 1.1.5 | Gloss/o | <input type="text"/> | (1) |
| 1.1.6 | Phren | <input type="text"/> | (1) |

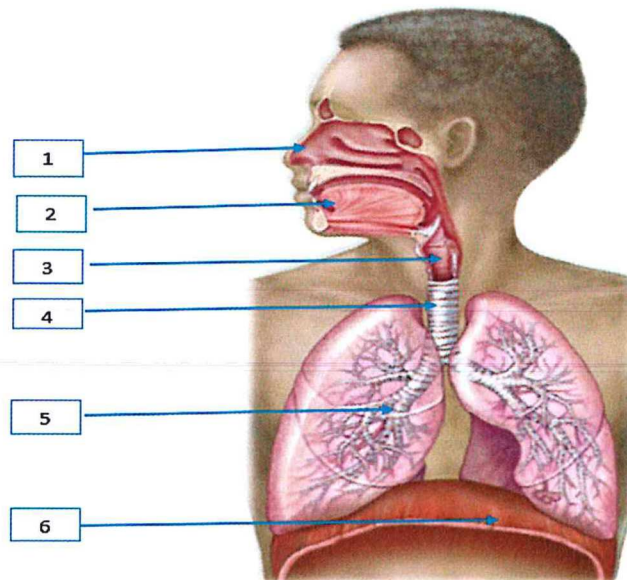


Fig 1: Section through the anatomy of the human respiratory tract

1.2 Identify the wordroot, suffix and prefix in the following words (where applicable) e.g. oligo: prefix; sperm: word root; ia: suffix (22)

- 1.2.1 Proctoclysis
- 1.2.2 Secundipara

- 1.2.3 Vulvovaginoplasty
 - 1.2.4 Pylorogastrectomy
 - 1.2.5 Bradycardia
 - 1.2.6 Aspermia
 - 1.2.7 Osteomyelitis
 - 1.2.8 Jejunojunostomy
- 1.3 Construct 2 medical terms and its meaning from each of the following word Roots (12)
- 1.3.1 Ovari (2)
 - 1.3.2 Ur (2)
 - 1.3.3 Psych (2)
 - 1.3.4 Immun (2)
 - 1.3.5 Blephar (2)
 - 1.3.6 Melan (2)

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

[20 Marks]

- 2.1 Describe the basic foundations of medical terminologies globally (8)
- 2.2 Build words that mean the following:
- 2.2.1 Inflammation of the intestines and stomach (due to infection) (1)
 - 2.2.2 Split/cleft jaw (1)
 - 2.2.3 Breakdown of cells (1)
 - 2.2.4 Removal of an ovary and oviduct (1)
 - 2.2.5 Condition of difficult/painful/bad birth (1)
 - 2.2.6 Condition of women's breasts (abnormal condition seen in males) (1)
 - 2.2.7 Inflammation of all the heart (1)
 - 2.2.8 Condition of pain in the mastoid region (1)
 - 2.2.9 Breaking down of the pancreas (1)
 - 2.2.10 Drugs that breaks down fibrin of blood clots (1)
 - 2.2.11 Instrument used to view the thorax (1)
 - 2.2.12 Drug that reduces the feeling of congestion in the nose (1)

QUESTION 3

[15 Marks]

- 3.1 Write down the correct meaning of the following suffixes
- 3.1.1 -aemia (1)
 - 3.1.2 -ptosis (1)
 - 3.1.3 -stomy (1)

- 3.1.4 -plasty (1)
 3.1.5 -oma (1)

3.2 Write down the meaning of the following abbreviations

- 3.2.1 Histo (1)
 3.2.2 AI (1)
 3.2.3 LMP (1)
 3.2.4 XR (1)
 3.2.5 THR (1)
 3.2.6 Prn (1)
 3.2.7 DTR (1)
 3.2.8 CSF (1)
 3.2.9 MRI (1)
 3.2.10 ET (1)

SECTION C

QUESTION 4

[25 Marks]

- 4.1 Match each prefix from Column A with a meaning in Column B. Write the appropriate letter from Column B next to the correct number e.g. 4.2.1: A (1 mark for each correct answer=**10 marks**).

Nr	Column A	Column B
4.1.1	Xero-	A. Half
4.1.2	Trans	B. Under
4.1.3	Trich/o	C. Beside
4.1.4	Oligo-	D. Small
4.1.5	Dys-	E. Nearby
4.1.6	Poly-	F. Dry
4.1.7	Micro-	G. Without
4.1.8	Hemi-	H. Across
4.1.9	Sub-	I. Many
4.1.10	Neo-	J. Thick
		K. Hair
		L. Many
		M. Difficult/painful
		N. Small
		O. New
		P. Deficiency/few

4.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Justify your answer. (5)

4.2.1 The term antepartum is used to indicate the period after birth of a baby. (1)

4.2.2 A tocography is technique of recording uterine contractions. (1)

4.2.3 Insulin is secreted by the islets of Langerhans. (1)

4.2.4 Vesicle is large fluid-filled accumulation in the skin/blister (1)

4.2.5 Hypoderm means within the skin. (1)

4.3 Read the case history below and answer the questions that follows

A 13-year-old male was referred to the Orthopaedic Department after sustaining a hyperextension injury to his right knee during a school soccer match. He had immediate onset of pain and swelling during the first few hours following the injury. On admission he could not bear weight on the knee and flexion and extension exacerbated the pain. His medical record indicated no previous injury to his right lower extremity and he appeared to be in good health.

Examination of the right lower extremity revealed a knee effusion with soft tissue swelling and diffuse, tenderness over the **proximal** tibial growth plate. There were **superficial** skin lacerations on the **anterior** and **medial** surface of his right thigh. He could not dorsiflex or evert his foot and sensation in the **lateral** calf and foot was reduced. Vascular insufficiency in the injured extremity was assessed; the popliteal, dorsalis pedis and posterior tibial pulses were palpable with good **distal** refiling.

Lateral and anteroposterior radiography demonstrated a proximal tibial fracture classified as a Salter-Harris type 3. The intra-articular fracture extended along the articular surface into the medial and lateral plateaus. The epiphyseal plate was anteriorly displaced on the metaphysis. He underwent open-reduction and internal fixation with a 3 mm Steiman pin; recovery was uneventful, and his articular surface was preserved.

4.3.1 Write the meaning of the medical terms shown in **bold** (6)

4.3.2 Write the word root, prefix and suffix of the underlined words. (4)
(where appropriate)

TOTAL: 100 MARKS