



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH, APPLIED SCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

<b>QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BHIS</b>	<b>LEVEL: 7</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: MTD611S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: MEDICAL TERMINOLOGIES AND DISEASE NOMENCLATURE</b>
<b>SESSION: JULY 2022</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION:3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS:100</b>

<b>SUPPLEMENTARY / SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	DR ROSWITHA MAHALIE
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	MR JOMIN GEORGE

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL questions.</li><li>2. Write clearly and neatly.</li><li>3. Number the answers clearly.</li></ol>	

**PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS**

1. None

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

## SECTION A

### QUESTION 1

[40 Marks]

- 1.1 Explain to a group of first year HISM students the different rules of prefixes. (5)
- 1.2 Identify the prefix (PF), word root (WR), and suffix (SF), in the following words (where applicable) e.g., PF: oligo: WR: sperm: word root; SF: ia (marks will be allocated based on the number of word elements defined per medical term). (24)
- 1.2.1 Culdocentesis
  - 1.2.2 Hepaticogastrostomy
  - 1.2.3 Cephalhaematoma
  - 1.2.4 Neurology
  - 1.2.5 Ophthalmalgia
  - 1.2.6 Dystocia
  - 1.2.7 Stomatology
  - 1.2.8 Hyperkinesia
  - 1.2.9 Prostatomegaly
  - 1.2.10 Amniocentesis
- 1.3 Construct two (2) medical terms and its meaning from word root **urethr**. (2)
- 1.4 Drugs are known by several different names. Differentiate between the different types of drug names, their meanings and provide an example of each name. (9)

## SECTION B

### QUESTION 2

[25 Marks]

- 2.1 Build words that mean the following (each answer earns one (1) mark). (20)
- 2.1.1 Surgical fixation of hidden testes, i.e., into their normal position.
  - 2.1.2 Person who specialises in the study of tissues.
  - 2.1.3 Inflammation of many joints.
  - 2.1.4 To carve the cornea (an operation for correction of myopia/short-sightedness).
  - 2.1.5 Resembling a disc.
  - 2.1.6 Condition of without sensation of pain.
  - 2.1.7 Adhesion/fixation of pleura.

- 2.1.8 High Blood Pressure.
- 2.1.9 Surgical repair of a heart valve.
- 2.1.10 Surgical repair of the perineum and vagina.
- 2.1.11 Condition of inflammation of the eye with mucous discharge.
- 2.1.12 A condition of softening of the bones (lack of vitamin D).
- 2.1.13 An instrument used to assist the passage of a baby through the birth canal.
- 2.1.14 A false pregnancy i.e., signs and symptoms of an early pregnancy, a result of an overwhelming desire to have a child.
- 2.1.15 Condition of reduction in number of red blood cells.
- 2.1.16 Tumour/swelling in the nose.
- 2.1.17 Incision into the vestibule.
- 2.1.18 Suturing of the lung.
- 2.1.19 Excessive dripping of menses/prolonged menstruation.
- 2.1.20 Stomach acid splashing into esophagus/heartburn.

- 2.2 Write down the correct meaning of the following prefixes. (Each answer earns one (1) mark). (5)
- 2.2.1 Oligo
  - 2.2.2 Auto
  - 2.2.3 Para
  - 2.2.4 Iso
  - 2.2.5 Tetra

### **QUESTION 3**

**[15 Marks]**

- 3.1 Define the following terms:
- 3.1.1 Homonyms (2)
  - 3.1.2 Eponyms (3)
- 3.2 Write down the meaning of the following abbreviations: (5)
- 3.2.1 PAP
  - 3.2.2 STD
  - 3.2.3 TUR
  - 3.2.4 RCC
  - 3.2.5 HLA

- 3.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Justify your answer ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for your answer of choice (TRUE or FALSE) and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for the justification). (5)
- 3.3.1 The word root **culd** is derived from a French word cul-de-sac which means bottom of a bag or sack.
- 3.3.2 The word root **nas** is derived from a Latin word nasus which means nose
- 3.3.3 **Kytos** is a Greek word which means cell
- 3.3.4 **Saggital** lane divides the body in anterior and posterior portions
- 3.3.5 **PCV** talked about in the section on levels of organization refers to Packed Chemical Volume.

## SECTION C

### QUESTION 4

[20 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 in your answer booklet e.g., 4.1.1: A (1 mark for each correct answer=10 marks).

Nr	Column A	Column B
4.1.1	Necr/o	A. Pain
4.1.2	Tachy-	B. Thing/structure
4.1.3	-clysis	C. Cartilage
4.1.4	ortho-	D. Difficult/painful
4.1.5	Bio-	E. Death/death of
4.1.6	-oma	F. Tumour
4.1.7	Phon/o	G. Infusion/injection
4.1.8	-algia	H. Inside/within
4.1.9	-us	I. Sound
4.1.10	Chondr/o	J. Measuring instrument
		K. Straight
		L. Fast
		M. Removal of
		N. Life
		O. Self

4.2 Read the case history below and answer the questions that follows:

Mr Zee, a 44-year-old chemistry teacher and former industrial chemist, had been unwell for many weeks before seeking advice from his GP. He complained of headache, breathlessness, fatigue, and palpitation; the previous day he had become concerned about his condition following a severe **epistaxis** and haemoptysis. On examination he appeared to have a lower respiratory tract infection and oral thrush. Initial blood investigation revealed a **pancytopenia**, and he was referred to the Haematology Department. Mr Zee was diagnosed with a severe, secondary aplastic anaemia and was advised of its serious **prognosis**.

- 4.2.1 Write the meaning of the medical terms shown in **bold** print. (3)
- 4.2.2 Write the prefix, word root and suffix of the underlined words (where appropriate). (5)
- 4.2.3 Suppose that Mr Zee had poikilocytosis. What would this exactly mean, in common English. (1)
- 4.2.4 Build a single term for “instrument that measures haemoglobin.” (1)

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**TOTAL: 100 MARKS**