

# ***Medical Terminology: An Illustrated Guide, Ninth Edition (Cohen)***

## **Worksheet**

### **Chapter 1—Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology**

#### **True or False**

Examine the following statements. If the statement is true, write “True.” If the statement is false, write “False.”

1. Medical terminology is based mainly on Greek and Latin words. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A suffix establishes a medical word’s basic meaning. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A root modifies a prefix’s meaning. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The root *cardi* means “heart.” \_\_\_\_\_
5. *Neur/o* is an example of a compound word. \_\_\_\_\_
6. USA is an acronym. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The word *cerebrospinal* is a compound word. \_\_\_\_\_
8. In the word *pharyngitis*, the suffix is *-itis*. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Medical terminology varies greatly throughout the world. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The adjective for *coccyx* is *coccyical*. \_\_\_\_\_
11. A suffix is a word ending that modifies a root. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The suffix *-ous* means “pertaining to.” \_\_\_\_\_
13. The plural of *embolus* is *embols*. \_\_\_\_\_
14. In the word *epileptiform*, the suffix means “resembling.” \_\_\_\_\_
15. *Vertebras* is the correct plural form for bones of the spine. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The singular form of *omenta* is *omentum*. \_\_\_\_\_

17. The suffix *-logy* refers to a field of study or a specialty. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Podiatry is the study and treatment of mental disorders. \_\_\_\_\_
19. The word *necrotic* is an adjective. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Anematology is a medical specialty devoted to the study of blood. \_\_\_\_\_
21. A prefix appears before a root. \_\_\_\_\_
22. The prefix in *monocular* means “one.” \_\_\_\_\_
23. The opposite of *abduct* is *antiduct*. \_\_\_\_\_
24. The prefix in *erythrocyte* means “round.” \_\_\_\_\_
25. Two monosaccharides form a disaccharide. \_\_\_\_\_
26. The opposite of *poly-* is *oligo-*. \_\_\_\_\_
27. Endoderm is superficial to ectoderm. \_\_\_\_\_
28. The term *hypoglycemia* means “high blood sugar.” \_\_\_\_\_
29. A megalocyte is larger than a microcyte. \_\_\_\_\_
30. A right-handed person is dextromanual. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Fill-in-the-Blank**

Complete the sentence with the correct term(s).

31. The fundamental unit of each medical word is the \_\_\_\_\_.
32. A short word part added at the end of a root is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
33. A short word part added before a root is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
34. A root with a vowel added to aid in pronunciation is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
35. A compound word that means “pertaining to the heart and blood vessels” is \_\_\_\_\_.
36. The vowel in the word *pet* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ vowel.
37. The first vowel in the word *rise* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ vowel.

38. Combine *hem/o* meaning “blood” and *rhage* meaning “bursting forth” to form a word that means “a bursting forth of blood”: \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Combine the root *psych* meaning “mind” with *-logy* meaning “study of” to form a word that means “study of the mind”: \_\_\_\_\_.
40. An abbreviation formed from the first letter of each word in a phrase is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
41. The root *cardi* with a vowel added to aid pronunciation forms *cardi/o*, which is termed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
42. The adjective of *pharynx* is \_\_\_\_\_.
43. The *-itis* in pleuritis is the word part called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
44. The *pn* in the word *pneumonia* is pronounced like the letter \_\_\_\_\_.
45. The *rh* in the word *rhinitis* is pronounced like the letter \_\_\_\_\_.
46. The name given to a root combined with a vowel is \_\_\_\_\_.
47. A gastroduodenostomy is a communication between the stomach and duodenum. The part of the word *gastroduodenostomy* that means “communication” is the \_\_\_\_\_.
48. A word part added to the end of a root to modify its meaning is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
49. Most medical word parts come from Greek and \_\_\_\_\_.
50. An organ of excretion (roots: *ren/o*, *nephr/o*) is the \_\_\_\_\_.
51. A letter inserted between the root and the next word part to aid in pronunciation is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
52. \_\_\_\_\_ means pertaining to the coccyx.
53. A dropping, downward displacement is \_\_\_\_\_.
54. A word ending that modifies a root is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
55. The suffix *-logy* means \_\_\_\_\_.
56. A physician who specializes in study and treatment of the skin (dermatology) is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
57. The word that means “pertaining to a vein” (root: *ven*) is \_\_\_\_\_.

58. The word that means “pertaining to saliva” is \_\_\_\_\_.
59. The adjective for *neurosis* is \_\_\_\_\_.
60. The adjective for *pelvis* is \_\_\_\_\_.
61. The adjective *nuclear* pertains to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
62. The plural of *diagnosis* is \_\_\_\_\_.
63. The singular of *vertebrae* is \_\_\_\_\_.
64. A specialist who studies and treats the feet is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
65. The word that means “pertaining to the heart” is \_\_\_\_\_.
66. The adjective that means “pertaining to respiration” is \_\_\_\_\_.
67. The plural of *ganglion* is \_\_\_\_\_.
68. The suffix *-sis* means \_\_\_\_\_.
69. The singular of *phalanges* is \_\_\_\_\_.
70. The plural of *matrix* is \_\_\_\_\_.
71. The singular form of *foci* is \_\_\_\_\_.
72. The singular form of *paralyses* is \_\_\_\_\_.
73. The suffix that means “pertaining to” in the word *nervous* is \_\_\_\_\_.
74. A dark pigment that gives color to the hair and skin and protects the skin against the sun’s radiation is \_\_\_\_\_.
75. \_\_\_\_\_ is a bluish discoloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen.
76. To separate tissues for anatomic study is to \_\_\_\_\_.
77. Introduction of blood or blood components into the bloodstream is \_\_\_\_\_.
78. \_\_\_\_\_ means “having equal sides.”
79. \_\_\_\_\_ means “of uniform composition.”
80. \_\_\_\_\_ means of “extremely small size—visible only with the aid of the microscope.”

81. Another name for the lumen of an organ or vessel is \_\_\_\_\_.
82. Development of a blood clot within a vessel is \_\_\_\_\_.
83. The care and treatment of children is \_\_\_\_\_.
84. The study of the nervous system is \_\_\_\_\_.
85. \_\_\_\_\_ means “pertaining to a nucleus.”
86. \_\_\_\_\_ means “pertaining to anatomy.”
87. \_\_\_\_\_ is the plural form of phalanx.
88. The process of determining the cause and nature of an illness is \_\_\_\_\_.
89. A word part that appears in front of a root is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
90. Trifocal glasses have \_\_\_\_\_ lenses.
91. The term *cyanotic* pertains to the color \_\_\_\_\_.
92. A xanthoma is a growth that is named for the color \_\_\_\_\_.
93. Erythrocytes are named for the color \_\_\_\_\_.
94. The prefixes *anti-* and *contra-* mean \_\_\_\_\_.
95. The opposite of *permeable* is \_\_\_\_\_.
96. The prefixes *dia-*, *per-*, and *trans-* mean \_\_\_\_\_.
97. The prefix in *pandemic* means \_\_\_\_\_.
98. The prefix *syn-* means \_\_\_\_\_.
99. The opposite of *hyperglycemia* is \_\_\_\_\_.
100. To move the arm away from the midline is to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
101. The prefix *pre-* means \_\_\_\_\_.
102. The prefix that means “few” or “scanty” is \_\_\_\_\_.
103. The opposite of *dextrmanual* is \_\_\_\_\_.

104. A synonym for *antenatal* is \_\_\_\_\_.
105. The prefixes *macro-*, *mega-*, and *megalo-* all mean \_\_\_\_\_.
106. The prefix *pseudo-* means \_\_\_\_\_.
107. A hemisphere is \_\_\_\_\_ of a sphere.
108. A tricuspid structure has \_\_\_\_\_ parts.

## Matching

Match the following terms, and write the appropriate letter next to each term.

109.

### Term

bedpan \_\_\_\_\_  
 ren/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 pseudo \_\_\_\_\_  
 carry \_\_\_\_\_

### Definition

- A. word with a hard *c*
- B. prefix that means false
- C. combining form
- D. compound word

110.

### Term

rage \_\_\_\_\_  
 glue \_\_\_\_\_  
 pace \_\_\_\_\_  
 gnome \_\_\_\_\_

### Definition

- A. word with a hard *g*
- B. word with a soft *g*
- C. word with a silent *g*
- D. word with a soft *c*

111.

### Term

FDA \_\_\_\_\_  
 KAR-dē-ak \_\_\_\_\_  
 dipl/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 cardiovascular \_\_\_\_\_

### Definition

- A. referring to double
- B. compound word
- C. acronym
- D. phonetic pronunciation

112.

### Term

prefix \_\_\_\_\_  
 suffix \_\_\_\_\_  
 root \_\_\_\_\_  
 diarrhea \_\_\_\_\_

### Definition

- A. fundamental word unit
- B. comes before the root
- C. comes after the root
- D. its suffix means “to flow”

113.

**Term**

-sis \_\_\_\_\_

-ous \_\_\_\_\_

-logy \_\_\_\_\_

-ist \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition**

A. suffix that means “study,” “study of”

B. suffix that means “pertaining to” or “like”

C. suffix that means “specialist”

D. suffix that means “condition of”

114.

**Term**

dermatology \_\_\_\_\_

insomnia \_\_\_\_\_

anatomy \_\_\_\_\_

dysentery \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition**

A. study of structure

B. intestinal disorder

C. study and treatment of the skin

D. inability to sleep

115.

**Term**

thrombus \_\_\_\_\_

ganglion \_\_\_\_\_

febrile \_\_\_\_\_

ovoid \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition**

A. blood clot in a vessel

B. mass of nervous tissue

C. pertaining to fever

D. resembling an egg

116.

**Term**

topical \_\_\_\_\_

appendices \_\_\_\_\_

ova \_\_\_\_\_

lymphoid \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition**

A. things added

B. eggs

C. pertaining to a surface

D. pertaining to the lymphatic system

117.

**Term**

hemisphere \_\_\_\_\_

contraindicated \_\_\_\_\_

percutaneous \_\_\_\_\_

regurgitation \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition**

A. against recommendations

B. one half of a globe

C. backward flow

D. through the skin

118.

**Term**

oligodontia \_\_\_\_\_

abduct \_\_\_\_\_

hyperventilation \_\_\_\_\_

hypoglycemia \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition**

A. fewer than normal number of teeth

B. excessive breathing

C. move away from the midline

D. low blood sugar

119.

**Term**

orthotic \_\_\_\_\_  
preoperative \_\_\_\_\_  
equilateral \_\_\_\_\_  
neonate \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition**

- A. having equal sides
- B. a newborn
- C. correcting deformities
- D. before surgery

120.

**Term**

monocyte \_\_\_\_\_  
mesencephalon \_\_\_\_\_  
tetralogy \_\_\_\_\_  
homothermic \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition**

- A. cell with one nucleus
- B. having a constant temperature
- C. a group of four
- D. midbrain

**Pronounce It**

For each phonetic transcription in this section, pronounce the term aloud and write it in the space provided, being careful to spell it correctly.

121. KEM-ih-kal \_\_\_\_\_

122. FAN-tom \_\_\_\_\_

123. FO-be-ah \_\_\_\_\_

124. u-FOR-e-ah \_\_\_\_\_

125. dis-FUNK-shun \_\_\_\_\_

126. ZIF-oyd \_\_\_\_\_

127. TO-sis \_\_\_\_\_

128. RI-no-plas-te \_\_\_\_\_

129. AK-ro-nim \_\_\_\_\_

130. fah-RIN-je-al \_\_\_\_\_

131. kok-SIJ-e-al \_\_\_\_\_

132. RU-mah-tizm \_\_\_\_\_

133. nu-MAT-ik \_\_\_\_\_

134. kar-de-OL-o-je \_\_\_\_\_



- 135. nef-RI-tis \_\_\_\_\_
- 136. tho-RAS-ik \_\_\_\_\_
- 137. SER-vih-kal \_\_\_\_\_
- 138. re-no-GAS-trik \_\_\_\_\_
- 139. dis-LEK-se-ah \_\_\_\_\_
- 140. FAR-mah-se \_\_\_\_\_
- 141. si-ah-NOT-ik \_\_\_\_\_
- 142. LU-ko-site \_\_\_\_\_
- 143. or-THOT-ik \_\_\_\_\_
- 144. ho-mo-JE-ne-us \_\_\_\_\_
- 145. sim-bi-o-sis \_\_\_\_\_
- 146. tel-en-SEF-ah-lon \_\_\_\_\_
- 147. EKS-tract \_\_\_\_\_
- 148. SIN-drome \_\_\_\_\_
- 149. eks-OJ-eh-nus \_\_\_\_\_
- 150. di-AL-ih-sis \_\_\_\_\_
- 151. prog-NO-sis \_\_\_\_\_
- 152. KWAD-ru-ped \_\_\_\_\_
- 153. zan-tho-DER-mah \_\_\_\_\_
- 154. eh-rih-THE-mah \_\_\_\_\_
- 155. ol-ih-go-DON-she-ah \_\_\_\_\_
- 156. poy-kil-o-DER-mah \_\_\_\_\_
- 157. mak-ro-SKOP-ik \_\_\_\_\_

158. u-nih-LAT-er-al \_\_\_\_\_

159. ep-ih-THE-le-al \_\_\_\_\_

160. ho-me-o-STA-sis \_\_\_\_\_

161. PAR-ah-sit-izm \_\_\_\_\_

162. steh-NO-sis \_\_\_\_\_

163. nu-ROL-o-je \_\_\_\_\_

164. op-TISH-an \_\_\_\_\_

165. ah-NAT-o-me \_\_\_\_\_

166. tek-NOL-o-je \_\_\_\_\_

167. MEH-trik \_\_\_\_\_

168. VE-nus \_\_\_\_\_

169. MUS-ku-lar \_\_\_\_\_

170. feh-NOM-eh-non \_\_\_\_\_

171. pro-to-ZO-ah \_\_\_\_\_

172. FUN-ji \_\_\_\_\_

173. fo-RAM-ih-nah \_\_\_\_\_

174. FI-broyd \_\_\_\_\_

175. RU-mah-toyd \_\_\_\_\_

176. di-ag-NO-sis \_\_\_\_\_

177. SKEL-eh-tal \_\_\_\_\_

178. VER-teh-brah \_\_\_\_\_

179. DIP-loyd \_\_\_\_\_

## **Word Building**

For each item in this section, select the correct word parts from the bank below to form the term that matches the definition. Word parts may be used more than once.

### **Part 1 Word Bank**

cardi	logy	r
dia	men	rhage
gastr	nephr	rhea
hem	neur	thorac
ic	o	
itis	perine	

180. Study of the heart \_\_\_\_\_
181. Inflammation of the stomach \_\_\_\_\_
182. Pertaining to the chest \_\_\_\_\_
183. Loss of blood \_\_\_\_\_
184. Inflammation of a nerve \_\_\_\_\_
185. Study of the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
186. Passage of fluid stool \_\_\_\_\_
187. Menstrual flow \_\_\_\_\_
188. Inflammation of the kidney \_\_\_\_\_
189. Study of the stomach \_\_\_\_\_

### **Part 2 Word Bank**

a	di	o
ab	duct	ous
ad	leuk	poikilo
cyte	micro	xanth
derma	morph	

190. Pertaining to a yellow color \_\_\_\_\_
191. A very small cell \_\_\_\_\_
192. Irregular, mottled skin condition \_\_\_\_\_

193. A cell with an irregular shape \_\_\_\_\_

194. A yellow skin condition \_\_\_\_\_

195. Having two forms \_\_\_\_\_

196. White cell \_\_\_\_\_

197. To move away from \_\_\_\_\_

198. To move toward \_\_\_\_\_

199. Having no shape \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 3 Word Bank**

a	log	psych
dermat	o	sis
ic	oid	um
ist	ov	y

200. Like or resembling an egg \_\_\_\_\_

201. Study and treatment of the skin \_\_\_\_\_

202. Study of the mind \_\_\_\_\_

203. A single egg cell \_\_\_\_\_

204. One who studies the mind \_\_\_\_\_

205. Specialist in treatment of the skin \_\_\_\_\_

206. Pertaining to psychology \_\_\_\_\_

207. Disorder involving the mind \_\_\_\_\_

208. Multiple egg cells \_\_\_\_\_

209. Pertaining to dermatology \_\_\_\_\_

## Sorting

For each word part category in this section, list the corresponding word parts from the bank below.

### **Part 1 Word Bank**

cardio	lymphocyte	ren
cardiovascular	nephro	thoraco
hem	neur	urogenital
laryngo	pulm	wheelchair

210. roots

211. combining forms

212. compound words

### **Part 2 Word Bank**

a-	dis-	mon/o-
contra-	erythr/o-	non-
cyan/o-	leuk/o-	poly-
dipl/o-	melan/o-	tetra-

213. Prefixes for number

214. Prefixes for color

215. Negative prefixes

### **Part 3 Word Bank**

-form	-ics	-oid
-ia	-ism	-ous
-ian	-ist	-sis
-ic	-logy	-y

216. suffixes for “condition of”

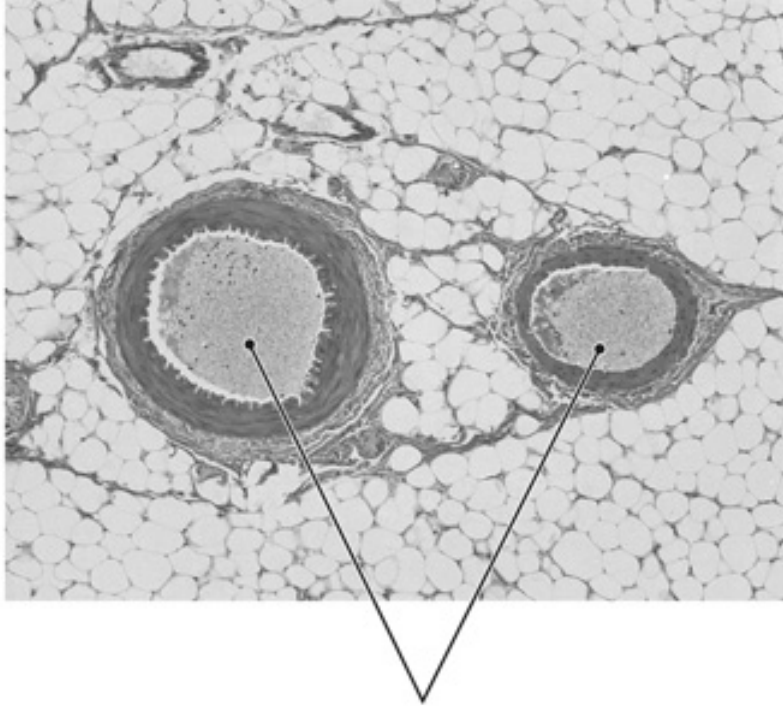
217. suffixes for “like” or “resembling”

218. suffixes for specialty or specialist

### Look and Label

For each image in this section, write each label indicated on the image in the correct location or near the image with a line pointing from the label to the correct location on the image.

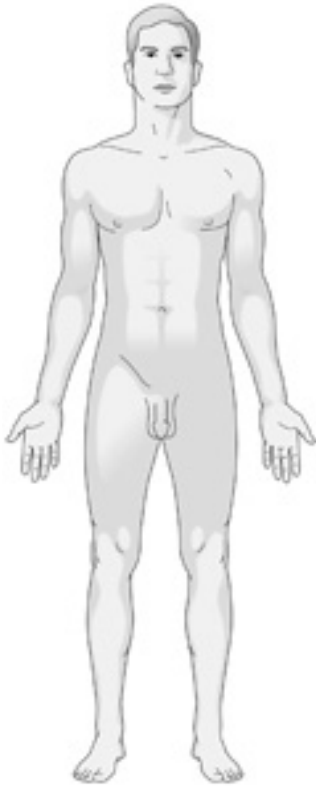
219. Labels: artery, lumen, vein



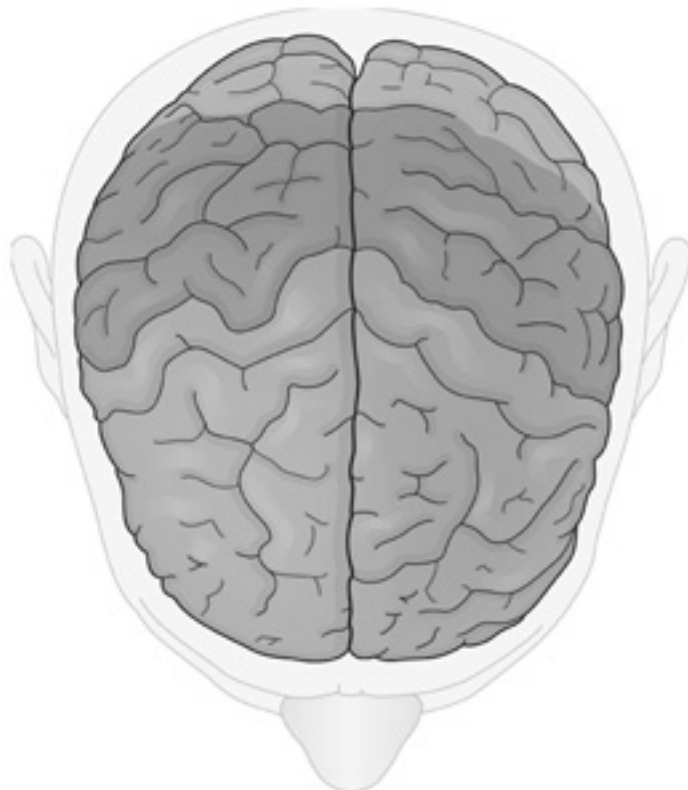
220. Labels: distal phalanx, middle phalanx, phalanges, proximal phalanx



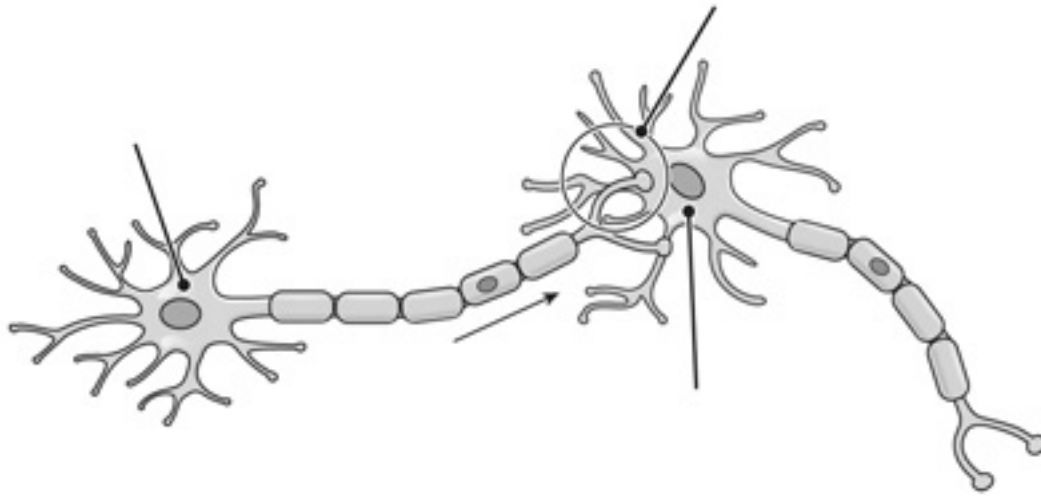
221. Label: What stance is shown in this figure?



222. Labels: anterior, left hemisphere, posterior, right hemisphere



223. Labels: postsynaptic cell, presynaptic cell, synapse





## Case Study

Read the following case studies carefully. Complete the sentence with the correct term(s).

### **Case Study 1: Osteoarthritis Consultation Note**

**HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS:** The patient has a history of chronic pain in the lumbosacral spine that has progressively gotten worse over the past 2 years. She was scheduled to have an MRI but never completed it because of claustrophobia. She also has pain in the hands and both shoulders, with significant morning stiffness. She has difficulty getting up from a sitting position. She reports pain in the knee with swelling of the left knee. She has moderate swelling of both ankles, which may be related more to her history of hypertension. She has just recently had an angiogram and is currently on a low dose of diuretic.

**PERTINENT PHYSICAL FINDINGS:** Hands have no evidence of synovitis. There are Heberden and Bouchard nodes, with changes of osteoarthritis. Wrist movement is normally maintained. There is tenderness of both shoulders with decreased range of mobility. There is also gluteal tenderness. Hip movement is decreased. There is bilateral crepitus of the knees with decreased range of mobility. The ankles have moderate swelling. The feet are normal.

**ASSESSMENT:** Osteoarthritis of the knees.

**PLAN:** We will start Celebrex 100 mg bid for pain. We will check for inflammation with a sedimentation rate, C-reactive proteins, rheumatoid factor, ANA, and uric acid levels. Will recommend physical therapy. Local injections are an option to consider in the future.

224. The *itis* in the word *osteoarthritis* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
225. The word *lumbosacral* is formed from two roots. It is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
226. MRI stands for magnetic resonance imaging. This term represents a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
227. The *rh* in the word *rheumatoid* is pronounced as \_\_\_\_\_.
228. The *bi* in the word *bilateral* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
229. The *ch* in the word *chronic* is pronounced as \_\_\_\_\_.
230. The root *syn/o* refers to synovial membrane. The root is written in its \_\_\_\_\_ form.
231. The word *synovitis* means \_\_\_\_\_.
232. The suffix *-gram* means “a recording.” In the word *angiogram*, *angi* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
233. The *hyper* in the word *hypertension* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Case Study 2: Endocrinology Office Consultation**

**HISTORY:** This is a 59-year-old woman who has been in good health. She had an incident where a thyroid nodule was discovered after referral to a general surgeon for a breast lump. At that time, thyroid ultrasound and fine-needle aspiration of a rather sizable cyst of the right lobe of the thyroid, as well as aspiration of a nodule on the left side, were carried out. The findings suggested hemorrhage, and the patient was seen in follow-up 6 months later. Since that time, she has noted no hoarseness, dysphagia, local tenderness, or other focal symptoms. She also has no symptoms suggestive of thyroid dysfunction, and her baseline thyroid function studies last September were noted to be normal. She does admit to loud snoring and some sleep difficulty, with occasional fatigue the following day. This has been commented upon by her husband as being particularly coarse and loud in nature.

**MEDICATIONS:** She is on no medications except for Estraderm twice weekly.

**FAMILY HISTORY:** She does have a history of thyroid goiter in mother and grandmother.

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:** This is a healthy-appearing woman. Blood pressure is 130/74. Height is 5 feet 4 inches. Weight is 155 pounds. Integument is normal. She is well tanned. Eyes reveal no ophthalmopathy. Examination of the neck reveals a 2-cm nodular area in the lower part of the neck, which moves with swallowing. Otherwise, there is no enlargement of the thyroid. No lymphadenopathy or other abnormality is present. Chest is clear. She has no chest wall tenderness. Cardiac exam reveals a slow, regular rate and rhythm. Reflexes are normal.

**RADIOLOGY REPORT:** Review of the ultrasound shows several cysts, one of which is sizable and compatible with a hemorrhagic cyst, as well as the suggestion of two demarcated adenomas, one of which was aspirated last October. The left-sided nodule did show follicular cells, although it is not stated whether there are adequate numbers, that is, six separate cells present.

**IMPRESSION:** Probable nodular hyperplasia with rather well-demarcated thyroid nodules, not palpable on clinical exam, and hemorrhagic thyroid cyst that has not changed in the last 6 months.

**PLAN:** A free T4 and TSH blood test, and it was recommended that a re-exam and ultrasound be done in approximately 6 months.

234. The suffix in the word *endocrinology* means \_\_\_\_\_.
235. A doctor specializing in the field of endocrinology is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
236. The suffix in the word *thyroid* means \_\_\_\_\_.
237. The term *adenomas* is often used as the plural form of *adenoma*. The more accurate plural is \_\_\_\_\_.
238. The patient history notes that she occasionally has some difficulty sleeping. In other words, she has \_\_\_\_\_.
239. The suffix *-ia* in the word *dysphagia* means \_\_\_\_\_.
240. If the physical examination revealed heart problems, the patient would be referred to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
241. The adjective *hemorrhagic* is formed from the noun \_\_\_\_\_.

242. The suffix *-y* in the terms *lymphadenopathy* and *ophthalmopathy* means \_\_\_\_\_.

243. The term *focal* refers to a focus, or center. The plural of *focus* is \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Case Study 3: Thyroid Cancer Surgery Discharge Summary**

DISCHARGE DIAGNOSIS: Follicular thyroid cancer.

HOSPITAL COURSE: The patient came into the same-day surgery department on Friday, 4 days prior to this dictation. She underwent an uneventful left thyroid lobectomy, and intraoperatively, her frozen section diagnosis was follicular adenoma. She did well postoperatively and was subsequently prepared for discharge. However, the pathology demonstrated that she had a moderately well-differentiated follicular cancer. A completion thyroidectomy was then planned, and she was returned to the operating room. The contralateral lobe was then removed. Parathyroid glands were well identified, as were the recurrent laryngeal nerves bilaterally, and the procedure was well tolerated.

Postoperatively, her calcium level was 7.9, with a preoperative calcium of 8.5. She had no Chvostek or Trousseau sign on postoperative examination and felt no irritability. She had some very mild hoarseness after the second operation but good phonation and was able to cough well. She was instructed on postoperative wound care, and it was discussed with her that she should have radioiodine ablation in several weeks when she becomes hypothyroid.

PLAN: Discharge her home on oral Vicodin for pain and have her return to the office later in the week. Additional plans for outpatient ablation will be forthcoming.

244. The prefix and its meaning in *uneventful* are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

245. The patient's preoperative calcium level would be measured \_\_\_\_\_.

246. The prefix and its meaning in *discharge* are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

247. The word *contralateral* means \_\_\_\_\_.

248. The prefix in the word *postoperative* means \_\_\_\_\_.

249. During a surgery, the recurrent laryngeal nerves are visualized bilaterally. This means that they are seen on \_\_\_\_\_.

250. The prefix and its meaning in the word *ablation* are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

251. The word *hypothyroid* refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

252. The patient's discharge notes predict a good outcome for the patient. This prediction is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

253. The patient's thyroid is surgically removed. Another word that means "to cut out" is \_\_\_\_\_.