

## Worksheet Answer Key

# Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

### True or False

Examine the following statements. Identify if the statement is true or false

	True	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."	✓	

	True	False
15. Vertebrae 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. Hematology 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 adduct.		✓
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 dextrous.	✓	

## Fill-in-the-Blank

Complete the sentence with the correct term(s).	Answers
31. The fundamental unit of each medical word is the _____.	<i>root</i>
32. A short word part added at the end of a root is a(n) _____.	<i>suffix</i>
33. A short word part added before a root is a(n) _____.	<i>prefix</i>
34. A root with a vowel added to aid in pronunciation is a(n) _____.	<i>combining form</i>
35. A compound word that means “pertaining to the heart and blood vessels” is ____.	<i>cardiovascular</i>
36. The vowel in the word pet is a(n) _____ vowel.	<i>short</i>
37. The first vowel in the word rise is a(n) _____ vowel.	<i>long</i>
38. Combine hem/o meaning “blood” and rhage meaning “bursting forth” to form a word that means “a bursting forth of blood”: ____.	<i>hemorrhage</i>
39. Combine the root psych meaning “mind” with -logy meaning “study of” to form a word that means “study of the mind”: ____.	<i>psychology</i>
40. abbreviation formed from the first letter of each word in a phrase is a(n) _____.	<i>acronym</i>
41. The root cardi with a vowel added to aid pronunciation forms cardi/o, which is termed a(n) _____.	<i>combining form</i>
42. The adjective of pharynx is _____.	<i>pharyngeal</i>
43. The -itis in pleuritis is the word part called a(n) _____.	<i>suffix</i>
44. The pn in the word pneumonia is pronounced like the letter ____.	<i>n</i>
45. The rh in the word rhinitis is pronounced like the letter ____.	<i>r</i>
46. The name given to a root combined with a vowel is _____.	<i>combining form</i>
47. A gastroduodenostomy is a surgical procedure that creates a connection between the stomach and the duodenum. The part of the word gastroduodenostomy that means “surgical opening” is the ____.	<i>suffix</i>
48. A word part added to the end of a root to modify its meaning is a(n) _____.	<i>suffix</i>
49. Most medical word parts come from Greek and _____.	<i>Latin</i>
50. organ of excretion (roots: ren/o, nephr/o) is the ____.	<i>kidney</i>
51. A letter inserted between the root and the next word part to aid in pronunciation is a(n) _____.	<i>vowel</i>
52. _____ means pertaining to the coccyx.	<i>Coccygeal</i>
53. A dropping, downward displacement is _____.	<i>ptosis</i>
54. A word ending that modifies a root is a(n) _____.	<i>suffix</i>

55. The suffix -logy means .	<i>study of</i>
56. A physician who specializes in study and treatment of the skin (dermatology) is a(n) _____.	<i>dermatologist</i>
57. The word that means “pertaining to a vein” (root: ven) is _____.	<i>venous</i>
58. The word that means “pertaining to saliva” is _____.	<i>salivary</i>
59. The adjective for neurosis is _____.	<i>neurotic</i>
60. The adjective for pelvis is _____.	<i>pelvic</i>
61. The adjective nuclear pertains to a(n) _____.	<i>nucleus</i>
62. The plural of diagnosis is _____.	<i>diagnoses</i>
63. The singular of vertebrae is _____.	<i>vertebra</i>
64. A specialist who studies and treats the feet is a(n) _____.	<i>podiatrist</i>
65. The word that means “pertaining to the heart” is _____.	<i>cardiac</i>
66. The adjective that means “pertaining to respiration” is _____.	<i>respiratory</i>
67. The plural of ganglion is _____.	<i>ganglia</i>
68. The suffix -sis means _____.	<i>condition of</i>
69. The singular of phalanges is _____.	<i>phalanx</i>
70. The plural of matrix is _____.	<i>matrices</i>
71. The singular form of foci is _____.	<i>focus</i>
72. The singular form of paralyses is _____.	<i>paralysis</i>
73. The suffix that means “pertaining to” in the word nervous is _____.	<i>ous</i>
74. A dark pigment that gives color to the hair and skin and protects the skin against the sun’s radiation is _____.	<i>melanin</i>
75. _____ is a bluish discoloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen.	<i>Cyanosis</i>
76. To separate tissues for anatomic study is to _____.	<i>dissect</i>
77. Introduction of blood or blood components into the bloodstream is _____.	<i>transfusion</i>
78. _____ means “having equal sides.”	<i>Equilateral</i>
79. _____ means “of uniform composition.”	<i>Homogeneous</i>
80. _____ means of “extremely small size—visible only with the aid of the microscope.”	<i>Microscopic</i>
81. Another name for the lumen of an organ or vessel is _____.	<i>central opening</i>

82. Development of a blood clot within a vessel is _____.	<i>thrombosis</i>
83. The care and treatment of children is _____.	<i>pediatrics</i>
84. The study of the nervous system is _____.	<i>neurology</i>
85. _____ means “pertaining to a nucleus.”	<i>Nuclear</i>
86. _____ means “pertaining to anatomy.”	<i>Anatomic</i>
87. _____ is the plural form of phalanx.	<i>Phalanges</i>
88. The process of determining the cause and nature of an illness is _____.	<i>diagnosis</i>
89. A word part that appears in front of a root is a(n) _____.	<i>prefix</i>
90. Trifocal glasses have _____ lenses.	<i>three</i>
91. The term cyanotic pertains to the color _____.	<i>blue</i>
92. A xanthoma is a growth that is named for the color _____.	<i>yellow</i>
93. Erythrocytes are named for the color _____.	<i>red</i>
94. The prefixes anti- and contra- mean _____.	<i>against</i>
95. The opposite of permeable is _____.	<i>impermeable</i>
96. The prefixes dia-, per-, and trans- mean _____.	<i>through</i>
97. The prefix in pandemic means _____.	<i>all</i>
98. The prefix syn- means _____.	<i>together</i>
99. The opposite of hyperglycemia is _____.	<i>hypoglycemia</i>
100. To move the arm away from the midline is to _____ it.	<i>abduct</i>
101. The prefix pre- means _____.	<i>before</i>
102. The prefix that means “few” or “scanty” is _____.	<i>oligo</i>
103. The opposite of dextrmanual is _____.	<i>sinistromanual</i>
104. A synonym for antenatal is _____.	<i>prenatal</i>
105. The prefixes macro-, mega-, and megalo- all mean _____.	<i>large</i>
106. The prefix pseudo- means _____.	<i>false</i>
107. A hemisphere is _____ of a sphere.	<i>one half</i>
108. A tricuspid structure has _____ parts.	<i>three</i>

## Matching

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

Term	Answers	Definition
109. bedpan	<i>D</i>	A. word with a hard c
ren/o	<i>C</i>	B. prefix that means false
pseudo	<i>B</i>	C. combining form
carry	<i>A</i>	D. compound word
110. rage	<i>B</i>	A. word with a hard g
glue	<i>A</i>	B. word with a soft g
oace	<i>D</i>	C. word with a silent g
gnome	<i>C</i>	D. word with a soft c
111. FDA	<i>C</i>	A. referring to double
KAR-dē-ak	<i>D</i>	B. compound word
dipl/o	<i>A</i>	C. acronym
cardiovascular	<i>B</i>	D. phonetic pronunciation
112. prefix	<i>B</i>	A. fundamental word unit
suffix	<i>C</i>	B. comes before the root
root	<i>A</i>	C. comes after the root
diarrhea	<i>D</i>	D. its suffix means “to flow”
113. -sis	<i>D</i>	A. suffix that means “study,” “study of”
-ous	<i>B</i>	B. suffix that means “pertaining to” or “like”
-logy	<i>A</i>	C. suffix that means “specialist”
-ist	<i>C</i>	D. suffix that means “condition of”
114. dermatology	<i>C</i>	A. study of structure
insomnia	<i>D</i>	B. intestinal disorder
anatomy	<i>A</i>	C. study and treatment of the skin
dysentery	<i>B</i>	D. inability to sleep

Term	Answers	Definition
115. thrombus	A	A. blood clot in a vessel
ganglion	B	B. mass of nervous tissue
febrile	C	C. pertaining to fever
ovoid	D	D. resembling an egg
116. topical	C	A. things added
appendices	A	B. eggs
ova	B	C. pertaining to a surface
lymphoid	D	D. pertaining to the lymphatic system
117. hemisphere	B	A. against recommendations
contraindicated	A	B. one half of a globe
percutaneous	D	C. backward flow
regurgitation	C	D. through the skin
118. oligodontia	A	A. fewer than normal number of teeth
abduct	C	B. excessive breathing
hyperventilation	B	C. move away from the midline
hypoglycemia	D	D. low blood sugar
119. orthotic	C	A. having equal sides
preoperative	D	B. a newborn
equilateral	A	C. correcting deformities
neonate	B	D. before surgery
120. monocyte	A	A. cell with one nucleus
mesencephalon	D	B. having a constant temperature
tetralogy	C	C. a group of four
homeothermic	B	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.

	Answers
121. KEM-ih-kal	<i>chemical</i>
122. FAN-tom	<i>phantom</i>
123. FO-be-ah	<i>phobia</i>
124. u-FOR-e-ah	<i>euphoria</i>
125. dis-FUNK-shun	<i>dysfunction</i>
126. ZIF-oyd	<i>xiphoid</i>
127. TO-sis	<i>ptosis</i>
128. RI-no-plas-te	<i>rhinoplasty</i>
129. AK-ro-nim	<i>acronym</i>
130. fah-RIN-je-al	<i>pharyngeal</i>
131. kok-SIJ-e-al	<i>coccygeal</i>
132. RU-mah-tizm	<i>rheumatism</i>
133. nu-MAT-ik	<i>pneumatic</i>
134. kar-de-OL-o-je	<i>cardiology</i>
135. nef-RI-tis	<i>nephritis</i>
136. tho-RAS-ik	<i>thoracic</i>
137. SER-vih-kal	<i>cervical</i>
138. re-no-GAS-trik	<i>renogastric</i>
139. dis-LEK-se-ah	<i>dyslexia</i>
140. FAR-mah-se	<i>pharmacy</i>
141. si-ah-NOT-ik	<i>cyanotic</i>
142. LU-ko-site	<i>leukocyte</i>
143. or-THOT-ik	<i>orthotic</i>
144. ho-mo-JE-ne-us	<i>homogeneous</i>
145. sim-bi-o-sis	<i>symbiosis</i>
146. tel-en-SEF-ah-lon	<i>telencephalon</i>
147. EKS-tract	<i>extract</i>
148. SIN-drome	<i>syndrome</i>
149. eks-OJ-eh-nus	<i>exogenous</i>
150. di-AL-ih-sis	<i>dialysis</i>

	Answers
151. prog-NO-sis	<i>prognosis</i>
152. KWAD-ru-ped	<i>quadruped</i>
153. zan-tho-DER-mah	<i>xanthoderma</i>
154. eh-rih-THE-mah	<i>erythema</i>
155. ol-ih-go-DON-she-ah	<i>oligodontia</i>
156. poy-kil-o-DER-mah	<i>poikiloderma</i>
157. mak-ro-SKOP-ik	<i>macroscopic</i>
158. u-nih-LAT-er-al	<i>unilateral</i>
159. ep-ih-THE-le-al	<i>epithelial</i>
160. ho-me-o-STA-sis	<i>homeostasis</i>
161. PAR-ah-sit-izm	<i>parasitism</i>
162. steh-NO-sis	<i>stenosis</i>
163. nu-ROL-o-je	<i>neurology</i>
164. op-TISH-an	<i>optician</i>
165. ah-NAT-o-me	<i>anatomy</i>
166. tek-NOL-o-je	<i>technology</i>
167. MEH-trik	<i>metric</i>
168. VE-nus	<i>venous</i>
169. MUS-ku-lar	<i>muscular</i>
170. feh-NOM-eh-non	<i>phenomenon</i>
171. pro-to-ZO-ah	<i>protozoa</i>
172. FUN-ji	<i>fungi</i>
173. fo-RAM-ih-nah	<i>foramina</i>
174. FI-broyd	<i>fibroid</i>
175. RU-mah-toyd	<i>rheumatoid</i>
176. di-ag-NO-sis	<i>diagnosis</i>
177. SKEL-eh-tal	<i>skeletal</i>
178. VER-teh-brah	<i>vertebra</i>
179. DIP-loyd	<i>diploid</i>



## 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	Answers
181. Study of the heart	<i>cardi-o-logy</i>
182. Inflammation of the stomach	<i>gastr-itis</i>
183. Pertaining to the chest	<i>thorac-ic</i>
184. Loss of blood	<i>hem-o-r-rhage</i>
185. Inflammation of a nerve	<i>neur-itis</i>
186. Study of the kidney	<i>nephr-o-logy</i>
187. Passage of fluid stool	<i>dia-r-rhea</i>
188. Menstrual flow	<i>men-o-r-rhea</i>
189. Inflammation of the kidney	<i>nephr-itis</i>
190. Study of the stomach	<i>gastr-o-logy</i>

### Part 1 Word Bank

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

Part 2	Answers
191. Pertaining to a yellow color	<i>xanth-ous</i>
192. A very small cell	<i>micro-cyte</i>
193. Irregular, mottled skin condition	<i>poikilo-derma</i>
194. A cell with an irregular shape	<i>poikilo-cyte</i>
195. A yellow skin condition	<i>xanth-o-derma</i>
196. Having two forms	<i>di-morph-ous</i>
197. White cell	<i>leuk-o-cyte</i>
198. To move away from	<i>ab-duct</i>
199. To move toward	<i>ad-duct</i>
200. Having no shape	<i>a-morph-ous</i>

Part 3	Answers
201. Like or resembling an egg	<i>ov-oid</i>
202. Study and treatment of the skin	<i>dermat-o-log-y</i>
203. Study of the mind	<i>psych-o-log-y</i>
204. A single egg cell	<i>ov-um</i>
205. One who studies the mind	<i>psych-o-log-ist</i>
206. Specialist in treatment of the skin	<i>dermat-o-log-ist</i>
207. Pertaining to psychology	<i>psych-o-log-ic</i>
208. Disorder involving the mind	<i>psych-o-sis</i>
209. Multiple egg cells	<i>ov-a</i>
210. Pertaining to dermatology	<i>dermat-o-log-ic</i>

### Part 2 Word Bank

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

### Part 3 Word Bank

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

## Sorting

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

### Part 1 Word Bank

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

#### Part 1

#### Answers

211. roots	<i>neur, pulm, ren, hem</i>
212. combining forms	<i>laryngo, thoraco, nephro, cardio</i>
213. compound words	<i>urogenital, wheelchair, cardiovascular, lymphocyte</i>

### Part 2 Word Bank

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

#### Part 2

#### Answers

214. Prefixes for number	<i>mon/o-, tetra-, poly-, dipl/o-</i>
215. Prefixes for color	<i>leuk/o-, melan/o-, erythr/o-, cyan/o-</i>
216. Negative prefixes	<i>contra-, non-, a-, dis-</i>

### Part 3 Word Bank

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

#### Part 3

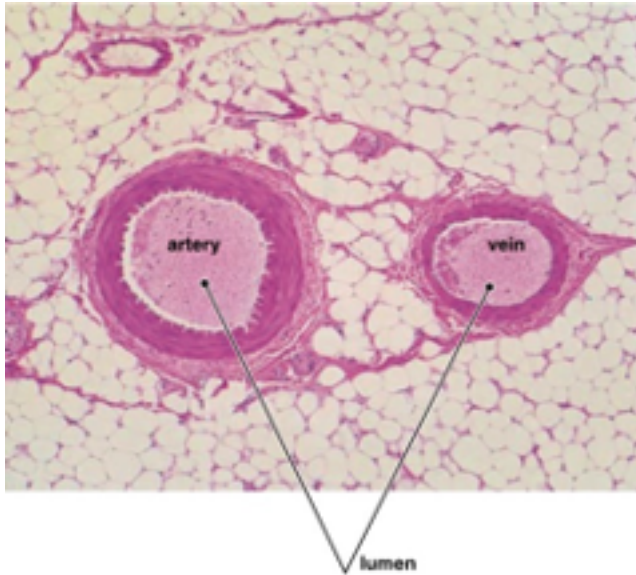
#### Answers

217. suffixes for "condition of"	<i>-sis, -y, -ia, -ism</i>
218. suffixes for "like" or "resembling"	<i>-ic, -form, -ous, -oid</i>
219. suffixes for specialty or specialist	<i>-ics, -ist, -logy, -ian</i>

## 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.

220. Labels: artery, lumen, vein



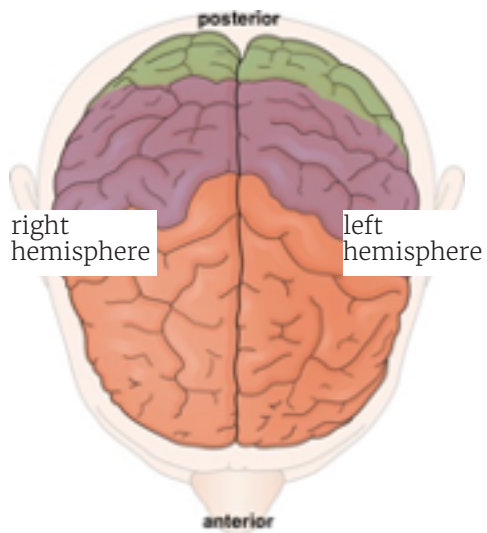
221. Labels: distal phalanx, middle phalanx, phalanges, proximal phalanx



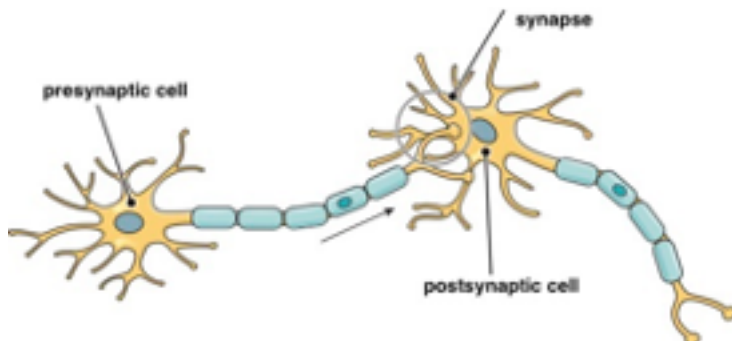
222. Label: What stance is shown in this figure?



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



224. Labels: postsynaptic cell, presynaptic cell, synapse



## Case Studies

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.

### Case Study 1: Osteoarthritis Consultation Note

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

## 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 T<sub>4</sub> and TSH blood test, and it was recommended that a re-exam and ultrasound be done in approximately 6 months.

	Answers
235. The suffix in the word endocrinology means _____.	<i>study of</i>
236. A doctor specializing in the field of endocrinology is a(n) _____.	<i>endocrinologist</i>
237. The suffix in the word thyroid means _____.	<i>pertaining to</i>
238. The term adenomas is often used as the plural form of adenoma. The more accurate plural is _____.	<i>adenomata</i>
239. The patient history notes that she occasionally has some difficulty sleeping. In other words, she has _____.	<i>insomnia</i>
240. The suffix -ia in the word dysphagia means _____.	<i>condition of</i>
241. If the physical examination revealed heart problems, the patient would be referred to a(n) _____.	<i>cardiologist</i>
242. The adjective hemorrhagic is formed from the noun _____.	<i>hemorrhage</i>
243. The suffix -y in the terms lymphadenopathy and ophthalmopathy means _____.	<i>condition of</i>
244. The term focal refers to a focus, or center. The plural of focus is _____.	<i>foci</i>

### 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.

	Answers
245. The prefix and its meaning in uneventful are ____ and ____.	<i>un; not</i>
246. The patient's preoperative calcium level would be measured ____.	<i>before a surgery</i>
247. The prefix and its meaning in discharge are ____ and ____.	<i>dis; absence, removal, separation</i>
248. The word contralateral means ____.	<i>opposite side</i>
249. The prefix in the word postoperative means ____.	<i>after</i>
250. During a surgery, the recurrent laryngeal nerves are visualized bilaterally. This means that they are seen on ____.	<i>both sides</i>
251. The prefix and its meaning in the word ablation are ____ and ____.	<i>ab; away from</i>
252. The word hypothyroid refers to ____.	<i>decreased thyroid function</i>
253. The patient's discharge notes predict a good outcome for the patient. This prediction is a(n) ____.	<i>prognosis</i>
254. The patient's thyroid is surgically removed. Another word that means "to cut out" is ____.	<i>excise</i>