

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY TEST STUDY GUIDE

Students entering Paramedic Training should review EMT level anatomy, physiology and medical terminology. Paramedic training will build on this basic knowledge. The following terms and topics will be tested prior to entry into the program. (A passing score is 80% correct).

Descriptive words pertaining to body parts

and positions:

Abduction

Adduction

Anatomical position

Anterior

Distal

Extension

Flexion

Inferior

Lateral

Lateral rotation

Medial

Medial rotation

Midline

Peripheral

Posterior

Proximal

Superior

Patient positions: (describe or label drawings)

Prone

Supine

Lateral recumbent (right or left)

Fowler's, semi-Fowler's

Trendelenburg

Miscellaneous medical terms: (define)

Apical pulse

Apnea

Dyspnea

Febrile

Hypertension

Hypotension

Shortness of breath

Vital Signs

Body systems. anatomical terms:

Skeletal system (identify on drawing or by written description)

Skull (frontal, occipital, parietal and temporal bones; mandible, maxilla, orbits)

Cervical spine, thoracic spine, lumbar spine, sacrum, coccyx

Femur, tibia, fibula, patella

Clavicle, scapula, sternum, xiphoid, ribs

Humerus, ulna, radius

Ilium, ischium, pubis

Cardiovascular system (state location and basic function of:)

Red and white blood cells

Heart, left atrium, right atrium, left ventricle, right ventricle

Major arteries: pulmonary arteries, aorta, carotid, femoral, brachial, pedal, radial

Major veins: pulmonary veins, external jugular, vena cava

Neurologic system (location and function of:)

Brain, spinal cord, cerebrospinal fluid

Respiratory system (location and function of:)

Lungs, trachea, larynx, nasopharynx, epiglottis

Genitourinary system (location and function of:)

Kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra

Ovary, uterus, fallopian tube, vagina

Testes, penis, scrotum

Body cavities: (location and contents)

Cranial

Thoracic

Abdominal (four quadrants)

Pelvic