

**DO NOT WRITE ON
TEST**



**Health Administration Concepts
~OPEN EVENT~
(690)
REGIONAL 2025**

CONCEPT KNOWLEDGE:

Multiple Choice (50 @ 2 points each)

_____ (100 points)

Test Time: 60 minutes

GENERAL GUIDELINES:

Failure to adhere to any of the following rules will result in disqualification:

1. Contestant must hand in this test booklet and all printouts if any. Failure to do so will result in disqualification.
2. No equipment, supplies, or materials other than those specified for this event are allowed in the testing area. No previous BPA tests and/or sample tests (handwritten, photocopied, or keyed) are allowed in the testing area.
3. Electronic devices will be monitored according to ACT standards.

Directions: Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. What does the prefix “anti-“ mean in medical terminology?
 - A. before
 - B. against
 - C. within
 - D. around
2. Which term refers to the study of the structure and function of cells?
 - A. Histology
 - B. Cytology
 - C. Dermatology
 - D. Cardiology
3. What is the correct definition of the term “polydipsia”?
 - A. Excessive thirst
 - B. Abnormal heart rate
 - C. Difficulty breathing
 - D. Swelling of joints
4. Which of the following suffixes means “inflammation”?
 - A. -itis
 - B. -emia
 - C. -osis
 - D. -ectomy
5. What is the medical term for the voice box?
 - A. Larynx
 - B. Pharynx
 - C. Trachea
 - D. Esophagus
6. What does the abbreviation “BMI” stand for?
 - A. Body Mass Index
 - B. Blood Pressure Measurement
 - C. Bone Marrow Infection
 - D. Brain Magnetic Imaging
7. The term “arthroscopy” refers to the examination of which part of the body?
 - A. Heart
 - B. Joints
 - C. Eyes
 - D. Stomach

8. What is the medical term for high blood pressure?
 - A. Hypotension
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Hyperglycemia
 - D. Hypoglycemia
9. What does the term “subcutaneous” mean?
 - A. Above the skin
 - B. Under the skin
 - C. Within the skin
 - D. Around the skin
10. Which of the following prefixes means “below” or “under”?
 - A. Hyper–
 - B. Sub–
 - C. Inter–
 - D. Super–
11. What does the prefix “hypo–” mean in medical terminology?
 - A. Above
 - B. Below
 - C. Rapid
 - D. Around
12. Which term refers to the surgical removal of the appendix?
 - A. Appendectomy
 - B. Cholecystectomy
 - C. Nephrectomy
 - D. Prostatectomy
13. What is the medical term for the windpipe?
 - A. Larynx
 - B. Pharynx
 - C. Trachea
 - D. Bronchus
14. The term “hematology” is associated with the study of:
 - A. Blood
 - B. Bones
 - C. Skin
 - D. Nerves
15. What does the suffix “-ology” mean in medical terminology?
 - A. Study of
 - B. Inflammation
 - C. Surgical removal
 - D. Condition of

16. Which of the following terms refers to the abnormal accumulation of fluid in the lungs?
- A. Pneumonia
 - B. Pleurisy
 - C. Edema
 - D. Asthma
17. What is the medical term for a rapid heartbeat?
- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Tachycardia
 - C. Arrhythmia
 - D. Dyspnea
18. The term “nephrology” is associated with the study of the:
- A. Heart
 - B. Kidneys
 - C. Liver
 - D. Lungs
19. What does the abbreviation “CPR” stand for?
- A. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
 - B. Centralized Patient Records
 - C. Computerized Physician Reporting
 - D. Cardiovascular Pulmonary Rehabilitation
20. Which of the following suffixes means “condition of the blood”?
- A. -itis
 - B. -emia
 - C. -osis
 - D. -algia
21. What is the medical term for the surgical repair of a joint?
- A. Arthroplasty
 - B. Osteotomy
 - C. Myoplasty
 - D. Tenorrhaphy
22. The term “gastroenteritis” refers to the inflammation of the:
- A. Liver
 - B. Stomach and intestines
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. Gallbladder
23. What does the term “dyspnea” mean?
- A. Difficulty breathing
 - B. Rapid heartbeat
 - C. Excessive thirst
 - D. Swelling of joints

24. The term “dermatitis” refers to the inflammation of the:
- A. Heart
 - B. Skin
 - C. Eyes
 - D. Joints
25. What does the prefix “endo-“ mean in medical terminology?
- A. Above
 - B. Within
 - C. Below
 - D. Around
26. What is the term for the process of measuring blood pressure?
- A. Phlebotomy
 - B. Sphygmomanometer
 - C. Spirometry
 - D. Plethysmography
27. The term “thrombocytopenia” refers to a deficiency of:
- A. Red blood cells
 - B. White blood cells
 - C. Platelets
 - D. Plasma
28. What does the term “dystrophy” mean?
- A. Abnormal development or growth
 - B. Abnormal enlargement of an organ
 - C. Abnormal hardening of tissue
 - D. Abnormal loss of sensation
29. Which of the following conditions is characterized by a persistent, abnormal fear of a specific object or situation?
- A. Agoraphobia
 - B. Acrophobia
 - C. Xenophobia
 - D. Phobia
30. The term “cyanosis” refers to:
- A. Yellow discoloration of the skin
 - B. Blue discoloration of the skin
 - C. Red discoloration of the skin
 - D. Green discoloration of the skin

31. What is the medical term for the surgical removal of a kidney?
- A. Nephrectomy
 - B. Cholecystectomy
 - C. Appendectomy
 - D. Gastrectomy
32. The term “myocardial infarction” is commonly known as:
- A. Heart attack
 - B. Stroke
 - C. Angina
 - D. Arrhythmia
33. What does the prefix “pan-“ mean in medical terminology?
- A. Above
 - B. Around
 - C. All
 - D. Within
34. The condition of having an abnormally low number of platelets is known as:
- A. Thrombocytosis
 - B. Thrombocytopenia
 - C. Leukocytosis
 - D. Leukopenia
35. Which of the following terms refers to the surgical creation of an artificial opening between the colon and the abdominal wall?
- A. Colostomy
 - B. Ileostomy
 - C. Gastrostomy
 - D. Jejunostomy
36. The term “neuralgia” refers to:
- A. Inflammation of nerves
 - B. Abnormal growth of nerves
 - C. Pain along a nerve pathway
 - D. Numbness of nerves
37. What is the medical term for inflammation of the liver?
- A. Hepatitis
 - B. Cholecystitis
 - C. Gastritis
 - D. Colitis

38. What does the suffix “-rrhea” mean in medical terminology?
- A. Flow or discharge
 - B. Swelling
 - C. Hardening
 - D. Condition of
39. The term “ophthalmology” is associated with the study of:
- A. Ears
 - B. Eyes
 - C. Nose
 - D. Throat
40. What does the term “prophylaxis” mean?
- A. Surgical repair
 - B. Prevention
 - C. Removal
 - D. Diagnosis
41. In a bustling hospital ward, healthcare professionals are faced with a variety of patients requiring urgent care. A middle-aged man is admitted with severe joint pain and swelling in his knees. Suspecting an inflammatory condition, the attending physician orders a(n) _____ to assess the extent of joint inflammation.
- A. Arthrogram
 - B. Arteriogram
 - C. Electrocardiogram
 - D. Complete Blood Count
42. A young woman brought in by ambulance, presenting with high fever and chills. The medical term suspects a urinary tract infection and administers a _____ to visualize the urinary tract for any abnormalities.
- A. Pyelogram
 - B. Pyrogen
 - C. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 - D. Ultrasound
43. Amidst the controlled chaos, a child with a history of frequent headaches arrives, accompanied by worried parents. The pediatric neurologist conducts a comprehensive _____ evaluation to assess for any neurological issues contributing to the headaches.
- A. Cephalalgia
 - B. Cerebrovascular
 - C. Neurological
 - D. Psychological

44. An elderly patient presents with chronic kidney disease and requires a _____ consultation for further management.
- A. Nephrology
 - B. Neurology
 - C. Cardiology
 - D. Endocrinology
45. A patient with a history of gastrointestinal issues is admitted due to severe abdominal pain and diarrhea. Suspecting an inflammatory bowel disease, the healthcare team orders a(n) _____ to visualize the intestinal lining and obtain biopsy samples.
- A. Enteritis
 - B. Endoscopy
 - C. Colonoscopy
 - D. Barium Enema
46. A construction worker is rushed in with severe muscle weakness and fatigue. The trauma team suspects a neuromuscular disorder and orders a _____ to assess muscle and nerve function.
- A. Electromyography
 - B. Myelogram
 - C. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 - D. Computed Tomography Scan
47. A middle-aged woman is admitted with complaints of persistent abdominal pain and fever. The attending physician suspects a urinary tract infection due to the _____ and orders a urinalysis to identify the source of infection and initiate appropriate treatment.
- A. Pyelitis
 - B. Pyrexia
 - C. Dysuria
 - D. Hematuria
48. A young man is brought in by ambulance, presenting with sudden chest pain and shortness of breath. The medical team suspects a cardiac issue and administers a(n) _____ to visualize the arteries and assess for any blockages.
- A. Arteriogram
 - B. Atherectomy
 - C. Echocardiogram
 - D. Stress Test
49. A child with a history of recurrent urinary tract infections arrives accompanied by concerned parents. The pediatric urologists recommended an _____ procedure to evaluate the urinary tract for abnormalities.
- A. Ureteroscopy
 - B. Urethritis
 - C. Voiding Cystourethrogram
 - D. Renal Scan

50. An elderly patient arrives with chronic breathing problems. They share they have emphysema and _____.
- A. CPOE
 - B. COPD
 - C. Asthma
 - D. Bronchitis