

AAPC Fundamentals of Medicine Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. What does the abbreviation 'BP' stand for in medical terminology?**
 - A. Body Performance**
 - B. Blood Pressure**
 - C. Brain Pulse**
 - D. Bone Pathology**
- 2. What term describes a structure located toward the midline of the body?**
 - A. Medial**
 - B. Lateral**
 - C. Proximal**
 - D. Distal**
- 3. What does the suffix "-plasty" refer to?**
 - A. Surgical fixation**
 - B. Plastic repair or surgery**
 - C. Surgical removal**
 - D. Excision of tissue**
- 4. What does "antegrade" describe?**
 - A. Moving in a backward direction**
 - B. Moving against the flow**
 - C. Moving in a forward direction**
 - D. Moving in an upward direction**
- 5. What term is used for a cut that divides the body into equal right and left sections along the midline?**
 - A. Sagittal**
 - B. Transverse**
 - C. Midsagittal**
 - D. Inferior**

- 6. Which term is the plural form of "matrix"?**
- A. Matrixes**
 - B. Matrixae**
 - C. Matrices**
 - D. Matricies**
- 7. What does the suffix "-rhaply" refer to?**
- A. Surgical removal**
 - B. Plastic surgery**
 - C. Surgical repair or suture**
 - D. Excision of tissue**
- 8. What is the purpose of a bronchoscope?**
- A. To measure blood pressure**
 - B. To examine a bronchus**
 - C. To perform a biopsy**
 - D. To visualize bone structure**
- 9. Which type of connective tissue includes cartilage, bone, and blood?**
- A. Connective tissue proper**
 - B. Specialized connective tissue**
 - C. Loose connective tissue**
 - D. Dense connective tissue**
- 10. What structure protects the cell by acting as a barrier?**
- A. Nucleus**
 - B. Cell membrane**
 - C. Cytoplasm**
 - D. Chromosomes**

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does the abbreviation 'BP' stand for in medical terminology?

- A. Body Performance**
- B. Blood Pressure**
- C. Brain Pulse**
- D. Bone Pathology**

The abbreviation 'BP' stands for Blood Pressure in medical terminology. Blood pressure is a critical vital sign that measures the force exerted by circulating blood on the walls of blood vessels, typically expressed in millimeters of mercury (mmHg). It is documented with two numbers: systolic pressure (the pressure during heartbeats) over diastolic pressure (the pressure when the heart is at rest between beats). Monitoring blood pressure is essential for assessing an individual's cardiovascular health and can help diagnose conditions such as hypertension or other heart-related issues. Understanding this abbreviation is vital for healthcare professionals, as it relates directly to patient assessment and management strategies focused on cardiovascular health.

2. What term describes a structure located toward the midline of the body?

- A. Medial**
- B. Lateral**
- C. Proximal**
- D. Distal**

The term that describes a structure located toward the midline of the body is "medial." In anatomical terminology, "medial" refers to the position of a body part or structure being closer to the center of the body compared to another structure. For instance, the nose is medial to the cheeks, as it is closer to the midline of the face. Conversely, "lateral" refers to a position farther from the midline; "proximal" indicates a structure closer to the point of attachment or origin, commonly used to describe limbs; and "distal" means farther from the point of attachment or origin, also typically used for limbs. Understanding these directional terms is essential for accurately describing the locations of different parts of the body in relation to one another.

3. What does the suffix "-plasty" refer to?

- A. Surgical fixation**
- B. Plastic repair or surgery**
- C. Surgical removal**
- D. Excision of tissue**

The suffix "-plasty" denotes a type of surgical procedure that involves the plastic repair or reconstruction of a body part. This term is commonly used in medical contexts to indicate surgical enhancements, repairs, or reconstructions of various anatomical structures. For example, "rhinoplasty" refers to the surgical reshaping of the nose, and "angioplasty" pertains to the surgical repair or dilation of blood vessels. This suffix is derived from the Greek word "plastos," meaning "molded" or "formed," which reinforces its connection to shaping or reconstructing tissues. This stands in clear contrast to the meanings of other medical suffixes, such as those representing surgical fixation or removal, highlighting why the correct answer centers on plastic repair or surgery.

4. What does "antegrade" describe?

- A. Moving in a backward direction
- B. Moving against the flow
- C. Moving in a forward direction**
- D. Moving in an upward direction

"Antegrade" describes movement in a forward direction. This term is often used in medical contexts to indicate that something is proceeding in the normal, expected direction of flow or movement, such as blood flow through blood vessels or the progression of a disease process. Understanding "antegrade" is important in anatomy and various medical procedures, as it provides clarity on the orientation of movements within the body. In contrast, other options refer to different types of movement: moving in a backward direction would be considered "retrograde," moving against the flow could describe a range of scenarios that are not consistent with the concept of "antegrade," and moving in an upward direction isn't specifically reflected by this term. Overall, "antegrade" embodies the idea of progression and forward motion in the medical field.

5. What term is used for a cut that divides the body into equal right and left sections along the midline?

- A. Sagittal
- B. Transverse
- C. Midsagittal**
- D. Inferior

The term that describes a cut dividing the body into equal right and left sections along the midline is "midsagittal." This term specifically denotes a plane that runs vertically through the body, creating two symmetrical halves. The midsagittal plane is crucial in anatomy because it allows for the examination of structures in a way that maintains symmetry, which is often essential for understanding biological functions and forms. In contrast, while the sagittal plane also refers to a vertical cut that divides the body into right and left parts, it does not necessarily imply that these parts are equal. The transverse plane refers to a horizontal cut that divides the body into superior (upper) and inferior (lower) portions. The term inferior indicates a position lower than another structure and does not pertain to cutting or dividing the body in any way. Therefore, "midsagittal" is the precise term needed to describe the equal division into right and left sections along the midline.

6. Which term is the plural form of "matrix"?

- A. Matrixes
- B. Matrixae
- C. Matrices**
- D. Matricies

The term "matrices" is the correct plural form of "matrix." This term is derived from Latin, where several nouns that end in "-ix" typically change to "-ices" in their plural form. In the case of "matrix," the word follows this rule and transforms into "matrices" when referring to more than one matrix. Understanding these linguistic rules is essential in medical terminology, as many terms are borrowed from Latin or Greek. Familiarity with these conventions can help practitioners and students alike communicate more effectively and avoid misunderstandings in a clinical setting. Thus, using "matrices" reflects both the correct application of language rules and the proper terminology utilized in various fields, including medicine.

7. What does the suffix "-rhaply" refer to?

- A. Surgical removal
- B. Plastic surgery
- C. Surgical repair or suture**
- D. Excision of tissue

The suffix "-rhaply" specifically denotes a procedure involving surgical repair or suture. This term has its roots in the Greek word 'raphē,' which means 'suture.' In medical terminology, it is commonly associated with various types of repair surgeries where tissues are brought together and sewn or stitched to promote healing. For example, "herniorrhaphy" refers to the surgical repair of a hernia by suturing the defect in the abdominal wall. This highlights the focus of the suffix on the action of repairing rather than removing or excising tissue, which is covered by different suffixes in medical terminology.

8. What is the purpose of a bronchoscope?

- A. To measure blood pressure
- B. To examine a bronchus**
- C. To perform a biopsy
- D. To visualize bone structure

The primary purpose of a bronchoscope is to examine the bronchus, which is part of the respiratory system. This instrument is inserted into the trachea and allows healthcare providers to directly observe the airways, including the bronchi, for any abnormalities or conditions such as inflammation, infection, or tumors. While a bronchoscope can also be utilized for procedures like biopsies, which involve taking tissue samples, its fundamental design and purpose center around visualization of the bronchial tubes. This capability is crucial for diagnosing various pulmonary diseases and guiding treatment options, making it an essential tool in respiratory medicine. The other options present functions that do not pertain to the use of a bronchoscope, which distinguishes option B as the correct choice.

9. Which type of connective tissue includes cartilage, bone, and blood?

- A. Connective tissue proper**
- B. Specialized connective tissue**
- C. Loose connective tissue**
- D. Dense connective tissue**

The correct choice is specialized connective tissue because this category encompasses connective tissues that have unique structures and functions distinct from those of connective tissue proper. Specialized connective tissues include cartilage, which provides flexibility and support at joints; bone, which offers a rigid framework for the body; and blood, which plays critical roles in transportation and immune response. Each of these tissues is adapted for specific functions unlike the more general types of connective tissues, such as connective tissue proper, loose connective tissue, and dense connective tissue. Connective tissue proper mainly consists of fibers and ground substance, serving as a supportive framework, while loose connective tissue primarily provides cushioning and support for other tissues. Dense connective tissue, characterized by tightly packed fibers, is mainly found in tendons and ligaments. Therefore, the inclusion of cartilage, bone, and blood in the category of specialized connective tissues highlights their particular roles and structure compared to the other types.

10. What structure protects the cell by acting as a barrier?

- A. Nucleus**
- B. Cell membrane**
- C. Cytoplasm**
- D. Chromosomes**

The cell membrane is the correct answer because it serves as a protective barrier that regulates the movement of substances in and out of the cell. Composed mainly of a phospholipid bilayer with embedded proteins, the cell membrane maintains the cell's integrity and environment by controlling the entry and exit of ions, nutrients, and waste products. This selective permeability is crucial for maintaining the internal balance of the cell, known as homeostasis. In contrast, the nucleus is the control center of the cell that houses genetic material but does not act as a barrier. The cytoplasm is the jelly-like substance within the cell where cellular processes occur but does not serve a protective role like the membrane does. Chromosomes, which are structures made of DNA, contain genetic information but are not involved in protecting the cell's outer structure.