

AMCI INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY FOR I2MC PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. The right iliac region is located to the right of the hypogastric region at the top of the hip bone.**
 - A. Right iliac region
 - B. Left iliac region
 - C. Epigastric region
 - D. Umbilical region

- 2. Which prefix means THROUGH OR BY and is used in the word perfusion?**
 - A. PER-
 - B. TRANS-
 - C. INTER-
 - D. PRE-

- 3. Tarsal refers to which region?**
 - A. Ankle
 - B. Forearm
 - C. Eye
 - D. Chin

- 4. Which plane divides the body into front and back?**
 - A. Coronal (frontal) plane
 - B. Sagittal plane
 - C. Transverse plane
 - D. Oblique plane

- 5. The suffix -rrhea indicates which bodily phenomenon?**
 - A. Discharge
 - B. Infection
 - C. Pain
 - D. Swelling

- 6. Which term is a medical professional who studies blood?**
 - A. HEMATOLOGIST
 - B. ARRHYTHMIA
 - C. DYSRHYTHMIA
 - D. CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION

7. Immun/o refers to which system?

- A. Immune
- B. Digestive
- C. Nervous
- D. Integumentary

8. Craniotomy refers to an incision into which structure?

- A. Skull
- B. Spine
- C. Chest wall
- D. Femur

9. Which directional term means closest to the point of attachment?

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

10. The forearm is denoted by which term?

- A. Antebrachial
- B. Antecubital
- C. Inguinal
- D. Crural

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The right iliac region is located to the right of the hypogastric region at the top of the hip bone.

- A. Right iliac region**
- B. Left iliac region
- C. Epigastric region
- D. Umbilical region

Think of the abdomen divided into nine regions. The bottom row includes the right iliac region on the lower right, the hypogastric region in the center, and the left iliac region on the lower left. The hypogastric region sits in the center below the navel, so a region that is to its right and in the lower part of the abdomen corresponds to the right iliac region. This area is near the hip bone (the iliac crest), which is why you might hear it described in relation to the hip. So the statement fits the right iliac region: it's to the right of the hypogastric region and in the lower portion of the abdomen near the hip. The left iliac region would be on the opposite side, the epigastric region is higher up in the abdomen, and the umbilical region centers around the navel.

2. Which prefix means THROUGH OR BY and is used in the word perfusion?

- A. PER-**
- B. TRANS-
- C. INTER-
- D. PRE-

In medical terms, direction or flow is often shown by prefixes. The prefix per- means through or by, and that fits perfusion because it describes the flow of a fluid (usually blood) through tissues or organs. So perfusion conveys that movement through the vascular system to reach and nourish tissues. The other prefixes have different senses—trans- means across, inter- means between, and pre- means before—so they don't match the idea of moving through.

3. Tarsal refers to which region?

- A. Ankle**
- B. Forearm
- C. Eye
- D. Chin

Tarsal refers to the ankle region. The tarsus is the set of seven bones in the foot that form the back part of the foot and the ankle joint, connecting the leg to the foot. So terms using tarsal point to the ankle/heel area, not the forearm, eye, or chin. The ankle joint sits where the tibia and fibula meet the talus, linking the leg to the foot.

4. Which plane divides the body into front and back?

A. Coronal (frontal) plane

B. Sagittal plane

C. Transverse plane

D. Oblique plane

Understanding planes of the body helps describe how we slice the body to view different parts. The plane that divides the body into front and back is the coronal plane, also called the frontal plane. It runs vertically from head to toe and separates anterior (front) from posterior (back) regions. This is different from the sagittal plane, which divides left from right; the transverse plane, which divides upper from lower; and the oblique plane, which cuts at an angle. Therefore, for a front-and-back division, the coronal plane is the one used.

5. The suffix -rrhea indicates which bodily phenomenon?

A. Discharge

B. Infection

C. Pain

D. Swelling

In medical terms, the ending -rrhea signals a flow or discharge from a body part. It shows that something is being expelled or leaking from that area. You can see this in examples like diarrhea (flow of stool from the digestive tract) or leukorrhea (vaginal discharge), and even menorrhea (regular menstrual flow) as a type of discharge. So this suffix points to discharge as the phenomenon, not to infection, pain, or swelling. That's why the best choice is discharge.

6. Which term is a medical professional who studies blood?

A. HEMATOLOGIST

B. ARRHYTHMIA

C. DYSRHYTHMIA

D. CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION

Hematology is the study of blood, and a medical professional who focuses on blood diseases is called a hematologist. The word breaks down into hemat/o meaning blood, and -logy meaning study of, with -logist indicating a specialist. The other terms describe either a condition (arrhythmia, dysrhythmia) related to heart rhythm or a procedure (cardiac catheterization) used to examine the heart, not a person who studies blood. So hematologist is the correct term.

7. Immun/o refers to which system?

- A. Immune
- B. Digestive
- C. Nervous
- D. Integumentary

Immun/o designates the immune system, the body's defense against pathogens. This combining form appears in terms like immunology, immune, and immunization, all centering on immunity and immune responses. It isn't connected to digestion, nerves, or skin, which use different roots (gastr/o or enter/o for digestive, neur/o for nervous, and derm/o or cutane/o for integumentary). So immun/o is the one that names the immune system.

8. Craniotomy refers to an incision into which structure?

- A. Skull
- B. Spine
- C. Chest wall
- D. Femur

Craniotomy involves making an opening in the skull to reach the brain. The prefix crani- means skull, and the suffix -otomy means to cut into or open. This procedure is used in neurosurgery to access brain tissue, relieve pressure, or remove lesions. It is not related to the spine, chest wall, or femur, which would involve different anatomical regions and terms.

9. Which directional term means closest to the point of attachment?

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

In anatomy, directional terms describe location relative to the body or a point of attachment. Proximal means closest to the point where a limb attaches to the trunk. So, for the upper limb, the elbow is proximal to the wrist because the elbow is nearer to the shoulder (the limb's attachment). Similarly, in the lower limb, the thigh is proximal to the knee, and the knee is proximal to the ankle. This is the opposite idea of distal, which means farther from the attachment point. Medial and lateral describe position toward or away from the body's midline, not distance to the attachment point.

10. The forearm is denoted by which term?

A. Antebrachial

B. Antecubital

C. Inguinal

D. Crural

In medical terminology, regions are named with Latin/Greek roots to describe location. The forearm, the part between the elbow and the wrist, is described by the adjective antebrachial. It comes from ante- meaning before or in front of and brachial meaning arm, so antebrachial designates the forearm area. Antecubital refers specifically to the area in front of the elbow, not the entire forearm; inguinal means the groin region; crural refers to the leg. So antebrachial is the correct term for the forearm.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://amciintrotomedtermsfori2mc.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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