VIII. Exercises

Remember to check your answers carefully with those given in Section IX, Answers to Exercises.

A. Build medical terms.

1. inflammation of the testes

2. inflammation of the tube that carries the spermatozoa to the vas deferens

3. resection of the prostate gland

4. inflammation of the prostate gland

5. the process of producing (the formation of) sperm cells

6. fixation of undescended testicle

7. inflammation of the glans penis

8. condition of scanty sperm

9. no sperm or semen are produced

10. pertaining to a testicle

B. Give the meanings of the following medical terms.

1. hypospadias

2. parenchyma

3. stroma

4. cryogenic

5. interstitial cells of the testes

6. testosterone

7. phimosis

8. azoospermia

9. androgen

10. testicular seminoma

11. teratocarcinoma
C. Give medical terms for the descriptions below.

1. tube above each testis; carries and stores sperm

2. gland surrounding the urethra at the base of the urinary bladder

3. parenchymal tissue of the testes; produces spermatozoa

4. sperm cell

5. foreskin

6. male gonad; produces hormone and sperm cells

7. pair of sacs; secrete fluid into ejaculatory ducts

8. sac on outside of the body enclosing the testes

9. tube carrying sperm from the epididymis toward the urethra

10. pair of glands near the urethra; secrete fluid into the urethra

D. Match the term in column I with the letter of its meaning in column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. castration</td>
<td>A. to tie off or bind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. semen analysis</td>
<td>B. removal of a piece of the vas deferens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ejaculation</td>
<td>C. orchietomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. purulent</td>
<td>D. removal of the prepuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. vasectomy</td>
<td>E. destruction of tissue by freezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. circumcision</td>
<td>F. pus-filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ligation</td>
<td>G. test of fertility (reproductive ability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. cryosurgery</td>
<td>H. ejection of sperm and fluid from the urethra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Give medical terms for the following abnormal conditions.

1. prostatic enlargement, nonmalignant

2. opening of the urethra on the undersurface of the penis

3. sexually transmitted infection with herpes virus
4. malignant tumor of the prostate gland

5. enlarged, swollen veins near the testes

6. sexually transmitted infection; primary stage marked by chancre

7. malignant tumor of the testes (three types) ________________, and ________________, STI etiologic agent is berry-shaped bacteria marked by inflammation of genital mucosa and mucopurulent discharge

9. undescended testicles

10. sac of clear fluid in the scrotum

F. Give the meanings of the following abbreviations and then select the letter from the sentence that is the best association for each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PSA</td>
<td>A. Manual diagnostic procedure to examine the prostate gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. BPH</td>
<td>B. Relieves symptoms of prostate gland enlargement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. TURP</td>
<td>C. Etiological agent of a sexually transmitted infection; characterized by blister formation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. TRUS</td>
<td>D. Noncancerous enlargement of the prostate gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. DRE</td>
<td>E. Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are examples of this general condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. HSV</td>
<td>F. Helpful procedure in guiding a prostatic biopsy needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. STI</td>
<td>G. High blood serum levels of this protein indicate prostatic carcinoma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. Review exercise. Give the meanings of the following.

1. -stasis

2. -sclerosis

3. -stenosis

4. -cele

5. -rrhagia

6. -ptosis

7. -plasia

8. -phagia

9. -rrhaphy

10. -pexy
11. -ectasis  
12. -centesis  
13. -genesis  
14. balan/o  
15. oophor/o  
16. salping/o  
17. hyster/o  
18. metr/o  
19. colp/o  
20. mast/o  

H. Match the following surgical procedures with the reasons they would be performed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bilateral orchiectomy</td>
<td>carcinoma of the prostate gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumcision</td>
<td>cryptorchism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrocelectomy</td>
<td>sterilization (hormones remain and potency is not impaired)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchiopexy</td>
<td>benign prostatic hyperplasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radical (complete)</td>
<td>reversal of sterilization procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostatectomy</td>
<td>teratocarcinoma of the testes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURP</td>
<td>phimosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varicocelectomy</td>
<td>swollen, twisted veins above the testes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vasectomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vasovasostomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Give the following medical terms based on their meanings and partial spellings. Check your answers carefully.

1. gland at the base of the urinary bladder in males: pro ___________________ gland
2. coiled tube on top of each testis: epi ______________________________
3. essential cells of an organ: par ________________________________
4. foreskin: pre ______________________________
5. bacteria that is the major cause of nonspecific urethritis in males and cervicitis in females: Ch ______________________
6. ulcer that forms on genital organs after infection with syphilis: ch ____________________________

7. androgen produced by the interstitial cells of the testis: test ____________________________

8. fluid secreted by male reproductive glands and ejaculated with sperm: se ____________________________

J. Circle the correct terminology to complete the following sentences.

1. Fred's doctors could feel only one testicle shortly after his birth and suggested close following of his condition of (gonorrhea, cryptorchism, prostatic hyperplasia).

2. Bob had many sexual partners, one of whom had been diagnosed with (testosterone, phimosis, chlamydial infection), a highly infectious STI.

3. At age 65, Mike had some difficulty with urgency and discomfort when urinating. His doctor did a digital rectal examination to examine his (prostate gland, urinary bladder, vas deferens).

4. Just after his birth, Nick's parents had a difficult time deciding whether to have the boy undergo (TURP, castration, circumcision).

5. Ted noticed a hard ulcer called a (eunuch, chancre, seminoma) on his penis and made an appointment with his doctor, a (gastroenterologist, gynecologist, urologist). The doctor viewed a specimen of the ulcer under the microscope and did a blood test, which revealed that Ted had contracted (gonorrhea, herpes genitalis, syphilis).

6. After his fifth child was born, Art decided to have a (vasovasostomy, hydrocelectomy, vasectomy) to prevent conception of another child. A (an) (nephrologist, urologist, abdominal surgeon) performed the procedure to cut and ligate the (urethra, epididymis, vas deferens).

7. Twenty-six-year-old Lance noticed a hard testicular mass. His physician prescribed a brief trial with (antibodies, antibiotics, pain killers) to rule out (epididymitis, testicular cancer, varicocele). The mass remained and Lance underwent (epididymectomy, orchietomy, prostatectomy) and lymph node resection. The mass was a (seminoma, prostate cancer, hydrocele).

8. Sarah and Steve had been trying to conceive a child for 7 years. Steve had a (digital rectal examination, TURP, semen analysis), which revealed 25 percent normal sperm count with 10 percent motility. He was told he had (anorchism, aspermia, oligospermia).

9. To boost his sperm count, Steve was given (estrogen, testosterone, progesterone). As a side effect, this (androgen, progestin, enzyme) gave him a case of acne lasting several months.

10. Sarah eventually became pregnant. An ultrasound examination showed two embryos in separate (peritoneal, scrotal, amniotic) sacs. Sarah delivered two healthy (identical, fraternal, perineal) twin girls.