Name: _____   **Date :** _____

MELSA Café
医療
英語
since 2020

MELSA Japan since 2013

Quiz #4 SCORE :	/100

1. Not all quizzes are created equally.
2. Please try to answer each quiz first without any help, then check it by yourself.
3. You can use anything -- books and/or devices -- to help you check it.
4. Please repeat as many times as possible for your great success and satisfaction.
5. Learning something could be infinite and endless in a lifelong study.
Hopefully, you will enjoy answering "Quiz the 100"! [by Dr. Mido]

[Quiz #4] Cardiovascular System, Obstetrics, and Others
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the list below and
write sentences translated into your target language in between brackets.

(Part 1) [Cardiovascular System Terminology] (1 - 23)

1 A procedure in which new routes are created around blocked or narrowed
coronary arteries, so that increased oxygen and nutrients can get to
the heart muscle.
(   ) (   )

2 A thin, flexible tube placed into a blood vessel or body opening to create
a pathway for fluids to flow in or out.
(   ) (   )

3 Unpleasant sensations of irregular and / or forceful beating of the heart.
(   ) (   )

4 Swelling; an accumulation of an excessive amount of watery fluid in cells
or interstitial spaces/extracellular matrix.
(   ) (   )

5 Blood that has converted from a liquid to a solid status.
(   ) (   )

6 Abnormal flow of blood through the heart that can be heard on a stethoscope.
This abnormality may be of minimal significance , or it may be very serious.
(   ) (   )

7 A tube or tiny metal cage designed to be inserted into a vessel or
passageway to keep it open.
(   ) (   )

8 The formation of a blood clot in a blood vessel.
(   ) (   )

9 An ultrasound of the heart.
(   ) (   )

10 An irregular heartbeat.
(   ) (   )

(Part 1) [Cardiovascular System Terminology]
    22 The acronym used to denote a heart attack as follows; MI
        (   ) (   )

    23 Pain in the chest; (   ) pectoris
        (   ) (   )

Part (1) [Cardiovascular System] Vocabulary list (1 - 23)

aneurysm	angina	angioplasty	anticoagulant
arrhythmia	blood thinner	catheter	clot
congenital	coronary bypas	echocardiography	
edema	embolism	heart murmur	hemoglobin
pacemaker	myocardial infarction		palpitations
platelet	stent	stress	stroke
thrombosis			

(Part 2) [Obstetrics & Gynecology, and Others] (24 - 33)
    24 (Lo…..   birth……..) is a term used to describe babies who are born weighing
        less than 2,500 grams.
        (   ) (   )

    25 (New…......   jau……….) occurs when a baby has a high level of bilirubin
        in the blood.
        (   ) (   )

    28 (Aut……...   spe….......   dis……...) is a neurological and developmental disability
        that can causesignificant social, communication and behavioral challenges.
        (   ) (   )

    30 (Child ab……….) or child maltratment is physical, sexual, and/or psychological
        maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or a caregiver.
        (   ) (   )

    31 A (neo……….) is specifically a baby in the first 4 weeks after birth.
        (   ) (   )

    33 An (adol………..) is the period following the onset of puberty during which a young
        person develops from a child into an adult.
        (   ) (   )

(Part 4) [Acronyms: Endocrine System & Others] (53 -56)

    53 IDDM   stands for (   ).
                                (   )
    54 NIDDM stands for (   ).
                                (   )
    55 BMI   stands for (   ).
                                (   )
    56 NSAIDs stands for (   ).
                                (   )

(Part 5) [Basic Physiology] (57 - 71)

57 The basic part of all living things is the (ce…….).
( ) ( )

58 A group pf the same type of cells that works together to do a special job,
is called (ti……..).
( ) ( )

59 Most anatomists group organs into the following 10 systems; skeletal,
muscular, circulatory, respiratory, (dig……………...), urinary, reproductive,
endocrine, nervous, and sensory.
( ) ( )

60 The blood vessels which go out from the heart are called (art………… s).
( ) ( )

61 The blood vessels which go into the heart are called (ve…….s).
( ) ( )

62 The top part (chamber) of the heart is called the (atr……….).
( ) ( )

63 The bottom part (chamber) of the heart is called the (ven………..).
( ) ( )

64 There is a special door called a (va…….) which opens only one way.
( ) ( )

(Part 6) [Immunization of Children & Others] (72 - 88)

72 Whole blood is made of (pla……..) and blood cells.
( ) ( )

73 Plasma has (contains) nutrients, (hor… ……..s), antibodies,
and waste materials.
( ) ( )

74 Red blood cells have (hem…………...) that carries oxygen.
( ) ( )

75 New red blood cells are made in the (bo…….. ma………...).
( )

76 The old red blood cells are destroyed by the (sp………...).
( ) ( )

78 (Pla… … s) help to block the blood from going out if we are cut.
( ) ( )

79 The use of (vac……..s) during childhood has dramatically reduced the number
of deaths from the basic infectious diseases.
( ) ( )

80 (Imm………….) is vital preventive medicine, and parents have a responsibility
( ) ( )

Find an appropriate word from the options below and translate sentences.
PT: Physical therapist   Pt: Patient

89   PT: First, please sit on the floor with both legs (89.   ), and put
        a towel under your knees.
        Then, push down on the towel without bending your knees.
        (   )

90   PT: What I want you to do today is a (90.   ) called "RICE".
        Have you heard of it?
        (   )

91   Pt: Yes, I have. It's a type of (91.   ) for injuries, isn't it?
        (   )

     PT: That's right.
92   "R" means (92.   ).
        It is recommended during the initial 24 - 48 hours after an injury,
93   but it's important to be more (93.   ) little by little after that.

     PT: "I" is for Ice.
94   (94.   ) ice the area should reduce (95.   ) and pain.
95   (   )

     PT: Ice the area for 20 minutes and then stop for a while, and then
96   put ice on it again, and continue (96.   ) that cycle.
        (   )

     PT: "C" means Compression.
97   The purpose of compression is to reduce (97.   ).
98   It helps to reduce the (98.   ) of blood to the injured area.
        (   )

     PT: "E" stands for Elevation.
99   Elevation prevents (99.   ) by elevating the injured area
100   (100.   ) the heart.
        (   )

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    89 (crossed / straight / closed / extended)
    90 (medication / prescription / treatment / measurement)
    91 (first-aid / ER-aid / final-aid / easy-aid)
    92 (Rest / Relax / Rubbing / Rock)
    93 (aggressive / negative / active / positive)
    94 (Melting / Applying / Touching / Pointing)
    95 (swelling / itchiness / fever / inflammation)
    96 (putting / repeating / checking / cleaning)
    97 (inflammation / bruises / swelling / pus)
    98 (loss / flow / wave / clot)
    99 (inflammation / redness / swelling / necrosis)
    100 (above / below / near / over)