

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

In order to provide OHS Medical Terminology students with the best educational opportunities possible during this mandatory school closure, I have provided the following assignments for students to compete over the next few weeks.

Student Instructions:

- 1) If you have a printer, print out the assignments and handouts
- 2) If you don't have a printer, you can write the answers for each assignment on a piece of binder paper or you can email me at csickels@orlandusd.net to request a packet. I will send a printed copy of the materials to your address. You must email me your request by **Monday, May 18th at noon**.
- 3) Once you complete each asterisked (*) assignment, take a picture of the completed assignment (all sides) and email it to csickels@orlandusd.net to receive credit toward the your class grade. All assignment with an asterisk (*) are due by **May 29th at 3pm**. Make sure that all images are clear and readable & show your name and class period.

SPECIAL SENSES:

- Day 1: Read chapter 13 - section I (pgs. 448-464) in your Medical Terminology textbook and complete the **Ch. 13 (Eyes) Vocabulary List***
- Day 2: Copy the Special Senses Day 1 notes into your notebook
- Day 3: Complete the **Eye Coloring Diagram***
- Day 4: Watch "Pushing the Limits: Sight" at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tH3dUHA_tMM&t=912s. The video link is on the OHS Science website on the Biology page under Helpful Stuff.
- Day 5: Read chapter 13 - section II (pgs. 467-477) in your Medical Terminology textbook and complete the **Ch. 13 (Ears) Vocabulary List***
- Day 6: Copy the Special Senses Day 2 notes into your notebook
- Day 7: Color the structures in the **Ear Diagram***
- Day 8: Complete the **Special Senses Worksheet***
- Day 9: Answer the **Ch. 13 Review Questions*** on pages 478-480 in your textbook
- Day 10: Answer the **Ch. 13 Practice Exercises (A – H)*** on pages 481-485 in your textbook
- Day 11: Answer the **Ch. 13 Practice Exercises (I - L) / Ch. 13 Labeling Exercises*** on pages 485-488
- Day 12: Complete the **Special Senses Review Worksheet***

For students signed up for the Butte College class: In order to earn the Butte College credit, you must take the Medical Terminology final on **Tuesday, June 2nd between noon and 3pm**. You will receive instructions on June 1st on how to access & take the final. You will have 65 minutes to complete the 100 question multiple choice test. You will need to earn at least 70% on the final in order to obtain the Butte College credit. If you do not pass the final with a 70% or higher, the final will **NOT** count against your class grade.

MED TERM

SICKELS

10

NAME

DATE

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CHAPTER 13: SPECIAL SENSES (EYES) VOCABULARY LIST

VOCAB. TERM	DEFINITION
ACHROMATOPSIA	
AQUEOUS HUMOR	
ASTIGMATISM	
CATARACT	
CHOROID	
CILIARY BODY	
CONES	
CONJUNCTIVA	
CORNEA	
EYELASHES	
EYELIDS	
FOVEA CENTRALIS	
GLAUCOMA	
HYPEROPIA	
IRIS	

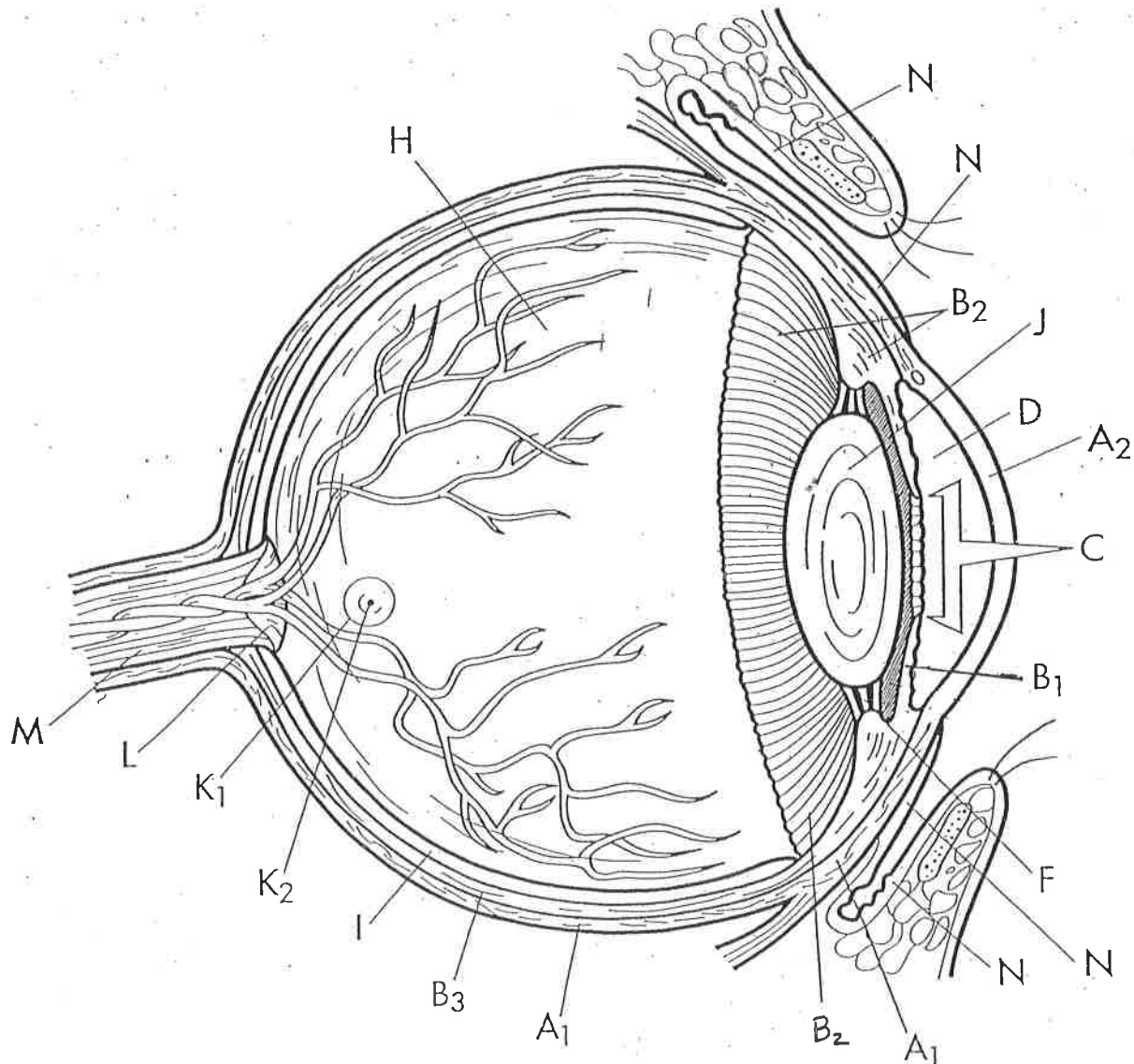
VOCAB. TERM	DEFINITION
LACRIMAL DUCT	
LACRIMAL GLAND	
LENS	
MACULA LUTEA	
MACULAR DEGENERATION	
MYOPIA	
NASOLACRIMAL DUCT	
OCULOMYCOSIS	
OPHTHALMOLOGY	
OPTIC DISK	
OPTIC NERVE	
PUPIL	
RETINA	
RETINOBLASTOMA	
RODS	
SCLERA	
VITREOUS HUMOR	

EYE COLORING WORKSHEET

COLOR THE CIRCLES IN FRONT OF THE LABELS BELOW. THIS WILL BE YOUR COLOR KEY FOR THE DIAGRAM BELOW. THEN COLOR EACH STRUCTURE IN THE DIAGRAM BELOW.

- 0 (A₁) Sclera
- 0 (A₂) Cornea
- 0 (B₁) Iris
- 0 (B₂) Ciliary Body
- 0 (B₃) Choroid
- 0 (C) Pupil
- 0 (D) Aqueous Humor
- 0 (F) Ligaments For Ciliary Muscles

- 0 (H) Vitreous Humor
- 0 (I) Retina
- 0 (J) Lens
- 0 (K₁) Macula Lutea
- 0 (L) Optic Disk
- 0 (M) Optic Nerve
- 0 (N) Eyelid with Lashes



MED TERM
SICKELS

10

NAME _____

DATE _____

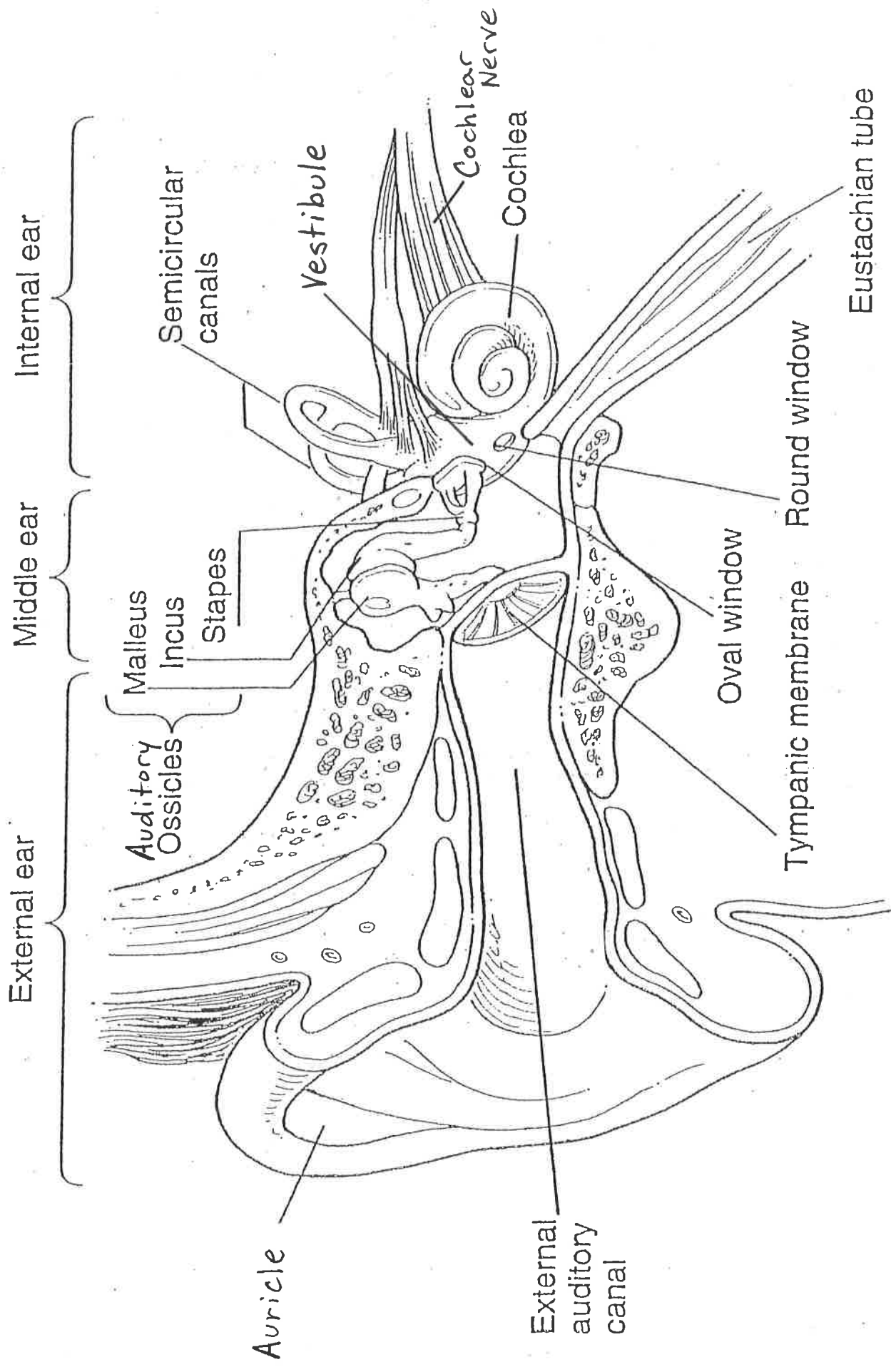
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CHAPTER 13: SPECIAL SENSES (EARS) VOCABULARY LIST

VOCAB. TERM	DEFINITION
ANACUSIS	
AUDIOLOGY	
AUDITORY OSSICLES	
AURICLE	
CERUMEN	
COCHLEA	
COCHLEAR IMPLANT	
COCHLEAR NERVE	
CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS	
EQUILIBRIUM	
EUSTACHIAN TUBE	
EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL	
EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS	

VOCAB. TERM	DEFINITION
INCUS	
MALLEUS	
MYRINGOPLASTY	
ORGAN OF CORTI	
OTALGIA	
OTOLOGY	
OTORRHAGIA	
OTOSCOPE	
OVAL WINDOW	
SEMICIRCULAR CANALS	
SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS	
TINNITUS	
STAPES	
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	
VERTIGO	
VESTIBULE	

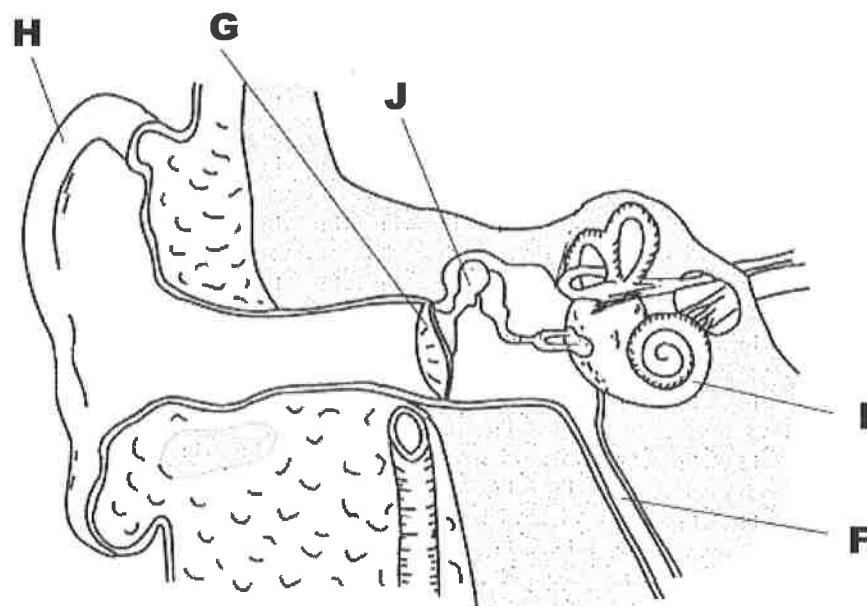
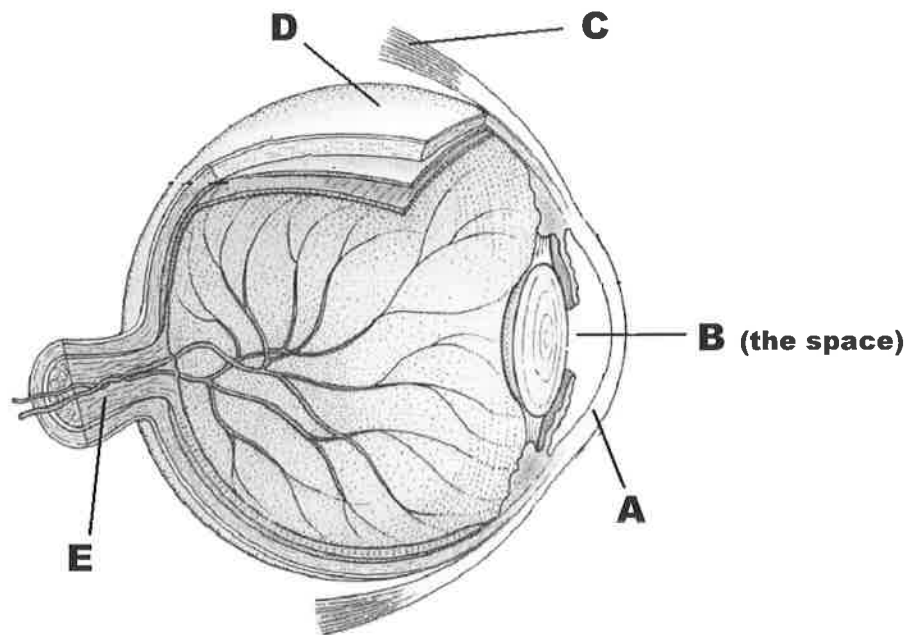


SPECIAL SENSES WORKSHEET

- _____ 1. The condition more common in males called colorblindness.
- _____ 2. The medical term for deafness.
- _____ 3. The condition in which the lens has an uneven curvature.
- _____ 4. Composed of the stapes, malleus, and incus.
- _____ 5. The middle layer of the wall of the eyeball.
- _____ 6. Thick, waxy substance produced by sebaceous glands in the ear.
- _____ 7. The protective mucous membrane lining the underside of the eyelid.
- _____ 8. Medical device used to convert sound waves into nerve impulses.
- _____ 9. The region of sharpest vision on the retina.
- _____ 10. Sensed by the semicircular canals of the inner ear.
- _____ 11. A person can see distant images clearly, but not images up close.
- _____ 12. The opening to the ear canal.
- _____ 13. The third and smallest auditory ossicle.
- _____ 14. Structure that produces a fluid to cleanse the surface of the eye.
- _____ 15. The medical term for blood coming from the ear.
- _____ 16. The jellylike material that fills the main portion of the eyeball.
- _____ 17. Type of hearing loss due to damage to the cochlear nerve.
- _____ 18. Responsible for sending information about balance to the brain.
- _____ 19. The deterioration of the macula of the retina.
- _____ 20. The area of the retina connected to the nerve that carries visual information to the brain.

21. Name the specific part of the sensory organs from the diagrams below.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A) _____ | F) _____ |
| B) _____ | G) _____ |
| C) _____ | H) _____ |
| D) _____ | I) _____ |
| E) _____ | J) _____ |

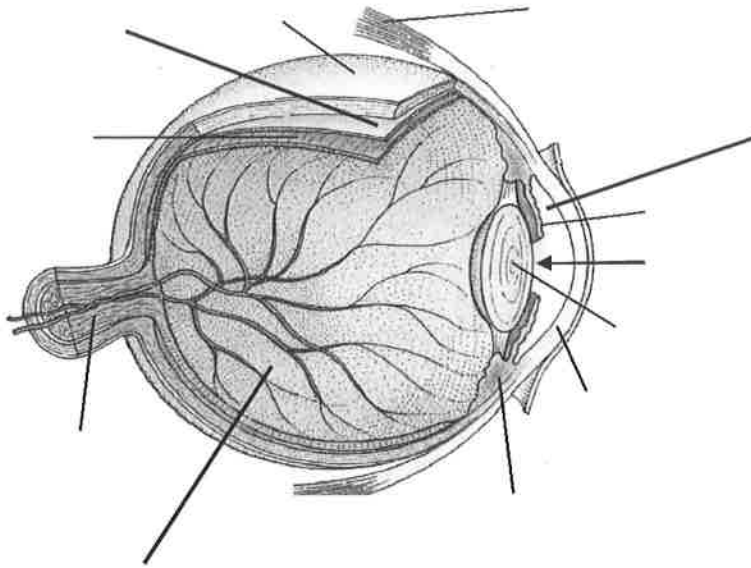


SPECIAL SENSES REVIEW WORKSHEET

The sense of _____ takes place in eye. There are three accessory organs associated with the eyeball. First, there is a layer of integument called the _____ that provides a protective covering to the exposed portion of the eye. Additionally, the _____ provide voluntary directional control of the eyeball. Lastly, the _____ produces a saline solution that lubricates, cleans, and disinfects the surface of the eye. Excess fluid collects in the _____ before moving through the _____ to drain in the _____ cavity.

The eye itself is composed of multiple structures that collectively allow for vision. The tough, outermost layer of the eye that appears white is called the _____ and just under it is the middle layer called the _____. At the anterior portion of the eye is a transparent layer of tissue called the _____ which allows light to move into the eye. The light then passes through a watery fluid called _____ before approaching a colored band of smooth muscle called the _____ which controls the size of an opening called the _____. In regard to size, the **LARGER** / **SMALLER** this opening, the more light is allowed to enter the eye. As light enters this opening, it passes through a clear disc called the _____ which bends light onto the inner layer of the eye. The focusing of the light is caused by the adjustment of the _____. If either the cornea or the lens has an uneven curvature, the person will have _____. In some people, the light focuses behind the retina, causing a condition called _____ whereas in other people, the light may focus in front of the retina, causing _____. After the light moves through the lens, it passes through a gelatinous material called _____ before hitting the vascular, inner surface of the eye called the _____. There are two types of cells embedded in this layer of the eye. The _____ are sensitive to low levels of light while the _____ are the cells that detect color. When light hits the retina, it is projected onto the _____ and the clearest vision is detected by the central depression of this structure called the _____. This causes a nerve signal to be sent through the _____ to the brain for interpretation.

Label the diagram below.



Another sense in the human body is _____ which involves the detection of sound waves by a variety of structures within the ear. The ear is composed of multiple structures and has three main regions. The external ear is composed of the _____ which focuses sound waves through an opening called the _____ into a tube called the _____ that carries sound waves through the _____ bone of the skull toward the deeper regions of the ear.

The sound waves travel to the middle ear where they bounce off of a thin, flexible barrier called the _____ which begins to vibrate in response to the frequency and amplitude of the sound waves. As this thin membrane vibrates, it causes the neighboring bone called the _____ to vibrate as well. This vibration is then transferred through the _____ and lastly through the _____. Collectively, these three small bones are called _____.

The final region of the ear is the fluid-filled inner ear. The stapes is directly connected to a small opening called the _____ of a chamber called the _____. When the stapes vibrates, it causes the fluid inside the vestibule to move, forming pressure waves. These pressure waves travel to the spiraled _____ and move the hair cells within the

_____. This movement initiates a nerve impulse that is carried through the _____ to the brain for processing. Any remaining waves exit the cochlea and travel to the pharynx through the _____.

While the cochlea is responsible for sensing sound waves for hearing, the vestibule and the looped _____ are responsible for sensing _____. Special cells in these organs initiate nerve impulses that are sent to the brain for interpretation via the _____.

Label the diagram below.

