

Disease/Disorder Matching Review List			
<i>Use these words to complete the Medical Disease and Disorder Matching Review</i>			
1	Acne	50	Hyperthyroidism
2	Acromegaly	51	Hypothyroidism/Myxedema
3	AIDS	52	Impotence
4	Alzheimer's Disease	53	Incontinence
5	Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	54	Influenza
6	Aneurysm	55	Iron Deficiency Anemia
7	Aplastic Anemia	56	Kidney Stones
8	Appendicitis	57	Leukemia
9	Arteriosclerosis	58	Lung Cancer
10	Atherosclerosis	59	Macular Degeneration
11	Bacterial Meningitis	60	Malignant Melanoma
12	Basal Cell Carcinoma	61	Measles
13	Breast Cancer	62	Middle Ear Infection
14	Cataracts	63	Mononucleosis
15	Cerebal Palsy	64	Multiple Sclerosis
16	Cerebrovascular Accident	65	Mumps
17	Cervical/Uterine Cancer	66	Murmur
18	Chlamydia	67	Muscular Dystrophy
19	Cirrhosis	68	Myocardial Infarction
20	Colorectal Cancer	69	Myopia
21	Conductive Deafness	70	Obesity
22	Cretinism	71	Osteoarthritis
23	Cystitis	72	Osteoporosis
24	Decubitus Ulcers	73	Ovarian Cancer
25	Diabetes Insipidus	74	Parkinson's Disease
26	Diabetes Mellitus	75	Pernicious Anemia
27	Dwarfism	76	Pneumonia
28	Emphysema	77	Polycythemia
29	Endometriosis	78	Presbyopia
30	Epilepsy	79	Prostate Cancer
31	Fibromyalgia	80	Renal Failure
32	Fractures	81	Rubella
33	Gallstones	82	Scoliosis
34	Genital Herpes	83	Sensorineural Deafness
35	Genital Warts	84	Shin Splints
36	Gigantism	85	SIDS
37	Glaucoma	86	Spina Bifida
38	Glomerulonephritis	87	Squamous Cell Carcioma
39	Gonorrhea	88	Strabisimus
40	Hemolytic Anemia	89	Syphilis
41	Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn	90	Muscle Strain
42	Hemophilia	91	Testicular Cancer
43	Hemorrhagic Anemia	92	Tetanus
44	Hepatitis A	93	Tinnitus
45	Hepatitis B	94	Trichomoniasis
46	Herniated Disc	95	Tuberculosis
47	Human Papilloma Virus	96	Ulcers
48	Hyperopia	97	Urinary Tract Infections
49	Hypertension	98	Vertigo

Medical Anatomy Diseases and Disorders Matching Review

Name: _____

Period: _____

MATCH THESE SYMPTOMS WITH THE DISEASE

1	A cancerous lump or swelling in the testicle, a feeling of heaviness in the scrotum.
2	Abnormal amount of body fat.
3	Abnormal curvature of the spine.
4	Abnormal loss of transparency of lens.
5	Abnormally high intraocular pressure due to a build-up of aqueous humor inside the ant. chamber.
6	Acute infectious disease due to toxin growing anaerobically at the site of injury.
7	Acute infectious disease resembling both scarlet fever and measles but has a short course.
8	Acute, contagious respiratory infection characterized by sudden onset, fever, chills, headache.
9	Acute, contagious, febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid and salivary glands.
10	Body is deficient of iron which impairs the body's ability to make normal hemoglobin.
11	Breaking of a bone.
12	Calculus or crystalline masses present in the pelvis of the kidney.
13	Cancer of the ovaries.
14	Cancer of the prostate; second most common form of cancer among men in the United States.
15	Cancer of the uterine cervix.
16	Cancer that develops in the wall of the epithelium of the bronchial tree.
17	Chronic disease of middle aged persons with elongation and enlargement of bones or extremities.
18	Chronic disease of the liver characterized by formation of dense connective tissue in hepatic cells.
19	Chronic disease of weight bearing joints; destruction of articular cartilage, bone spurs, impairment.
20	Chronic disorder of carbohydrate metabolism with hyperglycemia and glucosuria; deficient insulin.
21	Chronic nervous disease caused by fine, slowly spreading tremor, muscular weakness and rigidity.
22	Chronic pain in muscles and soft tissues surrounding joints.
23	Chronic pulmonary disease characterized by increase in the size of the alveolar clusters.
24	Chronic, organic mental disorder, a form of pre-senile dementia due to atrophy of frontal neuron.
25	Completely unexpected and unexplained death of an apparently well or virtually well infant.
26	Concretion formed in the gallbladder or bile duct.
27	Condition caused by a partial or complete occlusion of one or more coronary arteries.
28	Condition in which the patient has a higher blood pressure than that judged to be normal.
29	Condition of being abnormally small.
30	Congenital condition due to lack of thyroid secretion; arrested physical & mental development.
31	Congenital defect in the walls of the spinal canal caused by the lack of union between the laminae.
32	Deafness resulting from damage to the nerves or to the Organ of Corti.
33	Decrease in the amount of circulating RBC's lost because of hemorrhage or bleeding.
34	Defect in the cusp of a heart valve results in the leakage of blood though the closed valve.
35	Dietary deficiency of vitamin B ₁₂ or the loss of the intrinsic factor from the lining of the stomach.
36	Distorted vision or blindness due to growth of new blood vessels over the macula lutea.
37	Excessive production of thyroid hormones to increase metabolism.
38	Failure of the kidneys to perform their essential functions.
39	Farsightedness.
40	Fatty porridge like build up of plaque within the lumen of a blood vessel that reduc. vessel diameter.
41	Form of arteriosclerosis which is characterized by the formation of fatty plaques in the arteries.
42	Form of nephritis in which the lesions primarily involve the glomeruli.
43	General term describing any disease process that results in reduction of bone mass.
44	Hereditary blood disease with greatly increased coagulation time due to lack of clotting factors.
45	Highly communicable disease characterized by spots on buccal mucosa/maculopapular eruptions.
46	Highly contagious form of hepatitis and is transmitted by the fecal-oral route.
47	Highly contagious form of hepatitis, transmitted by the direct exchange of contaminated blood.
48	Hypersecretion of the GH during childhood resulting in a person who grows to a very large size.
49	Imbalance in the extrinsic muscles of the eye that produces a squint.

50	Inability of the male to achieve or maintain an erection.
51	Inability of the of the red bone marrow to produce RBC's which have been destroyed
52	Inability to retain urine, feces, or semen through the loss of sphincter control.
53	Increase in the number of erythrocytes in the blood.
54	Infection of the genital and anorectal skin and mucosa.
55	Infection of the small, air filled cavity in the temporal bone.
56	Infection of the urinary tract (kidney's, ureters, bladder, urethra) by microorganisms.
57	Infectious disease characterized by inflammatory infiltrations, formation of tubercles, necrosis, etc..
58	Infectious, chronic venereal disease characterized by marked lesions on any organ or tissue.
59	Inflammation of the bladder usually occurring secondary to ascending urinary tract infections.
60	Inflammation of the lungs resulting in fluid build up within the alveoli and lowered gas exchange.
61	Inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord.
62	Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.
63	Inflammatory disease of the central nervous system; myelin sheath is degenerated around nerves.
64	Inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands and hair follicles of the skin (pustules).
65	Leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States.
66	Localized abnormal dilation of a blood vessel-usually an artery-due to a congenital defect/weakness.
67	Loss of elasticity of the lens due to advancing age with resulting inability to focus clearly on objects.
68	Loss of hearing related to the impairment of the conduction of sound waves through the ear.
69	Malignant neoplasm of the colon or rectum.
70	Most common of sexually transmitted diseases.
71	Nearsightedness.
72	Non progressive form of paralysis resulting from developmental defects in the brain or birth trauma.
73	Open sore or lesion of the skin or mucous membrane accompanied by sloughing of tissue.
74	Pain in the anterior compartment of the tibia.
75	Polyuria and polydipsia caused by inadequate secretion of ADH by the posterior pituitary gland.
76	Presence of abnormally high number of mononuclear leukocytes in the blood.
77	Presence of endometrial lining outside the uterus.
78	Pressure sore or bed sore, it is an ulcer, initially of the skin, due to prolonged pressure.
79	Recurrent paroxysmal disorder of cerebral function with sudden brief attacks of altered conscious.
80	Results from the abnormal destruction of erythrocytes.
81	Results in many immature WBC's which are unable to carry out their immunological function.
82	Ringling, roaring, or clicking in the ears.
83	Rupture or herniation of the nucleus pulposus of the intervertebral disc.
84	Sensation of spinning movement in which the world is revolving or the person is revolving in space.
85	Sexually transmitted disease that causes persistent redness, burning, and itching of the vulva.
86	Slow growing, destructive tumor. Occurs mostly in people over 40, fair-skinned and blonde.
87	Specific, contagious, inflammation of the genital mucous membrane caused by bacterium.
88	Stroke.
89	Swelling condition resulting from hypofunction of the thyroid gland.
90	Syndrome marked by muscular weakness/atrophy/spasticity/hyperflexia; Lou Gehrig's Disease.
91	Syndrome of opportunistic infections that occur as the final stage of infection by HIV.
92	This disease occurs in the fetus if the fetus is Rh+ while the mother is Rh-.
93	This is a tumor that grows from the melanocytes.
94	This is an invasive tumor with a potential for spreading. It arises from the epidermal layer.
95	Trauma to a muscle or the musculo-tendinous units from violent contraction or excessive stretch.
96	Virus that includes more than 100 types, over 30 of which are sexually transmitted.
97	Wart of the genitalia caused by the Human Papilloma Virus.
98	Wasting away and atrophy of muscles.

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ANSWER KEY

1	91	A cancerous lump or swelling in the testicle, a feeling of heaviness in the scrotum.
2	70	Abnormal amount of body fat.
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