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U. S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CENTER AND SCHOOL  
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234

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# BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY



**SUBCOURSE MD0010**

**EDITION 100**

## **DEVELOPMENT**

This subcourse is approved for resident and correspondence course instruction. It reflects the current thought of the Academy of Health Sciences and conforms to printed Department of the Army doctrine as closely as currently possible. Development and progress render such doctrine continuously subject to change.

For questions on the content of this subcourse, phone DSN 471-7338 (commercial 210-221-7338), e-mail don.atkerson@amedd.army.mil, or write to:

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Students who desire credit hours for this correspondence subcourse must meet eligibility requirements and must enroll through the Nonresident Instruction Branch of the U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School (AMEDDC&S).

Initial application for enrollment may be made on DA Form 145 or on ATRRS. If DA Form 145 is used, the approving official must complete the reverse side of the form and forward the form to:

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or fax the form to 210-221-4012 or DSN 471-4012. A student can self-enroll on ATRRS by going to website <http://atrrs.army.mil> and submitting the application under the SELF DEVELOPMENT selection.

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## **CLARIFICATION OF TRAINING LITERATURE TERMINOLOGY**

When used in this publication, words such as "he," "him," "his," and "men" are intended to include both the masculine and feminine genders, unless specifically stated otherwise or when obvious in context.

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**CORRESPONDENCE COURSE OF  
U.S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CENTER AND SCHOOL**

**SUBCOURSE MD0010**

**BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY**

**INTRODUCTION**

Medical terminology is the professional language of those who are directly or indirectly engaged in the art of healing. You will need to know medical terms in order to read a medical record, to complete forms, to decipher a physician's handwriting, and to communicate with others in the hospital in a professional manner.

At first, the medical terms may seem strange and bewildering to you and appear to be extremely difficult to learn. Fortunately, there is a logical method found in medical terminology. Many of the words used in medicine are made up of parts which are also used in other words. Once you know the meanings of the basic parts of the words, you can put them together to understand the meanings of many medical terms. These basic parts of medical terms are called stems, prefixes, and suffixes. During this course, you will learn to identify and define a stem, a prefix, and a suffix. You will also learn how they are used in combination to describe a medical term.

**Subcourse Components:**

This subcourse consists of 4 lessons and an examination. The lessons are:

Lesson 1, Introduction to Programmed Learning.

Lesson 2, Stems Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Lesson 3, Prefixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Lesson 4, Suffixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Examination.

**Credit Awarded:**

Upon successful completion of this subcourse, you will be awarded 5 credit hours.

## **Lesson Materials Furnished:**

Lesson materials provided include this booklet, an examination answer sheet, and an envelope. Answer sheets are not provided for individual lessons in this subcourse because you are to grade your own lessons. Exercises and solutions for all lessons are contained in this booklet. You must furnish a #2 pencil.

## **Procedures for Subcourse Completion:**

You are encouraged to complete the subcourse lesson by lesson. When you have completed all of the lessons to your satisfaction, fill out the examination answer sheet and mail it to the Army Medical Department Center and School along with the Student Comment Sheet in the envelope provided. Be sure that your social security number is on all correspondence sent to the Army Medical Department Center and School. You will be notified by return mail of the examination results. Your grade on the exam will be your rating for the subcourse.

## **Purpose:**

This programmed instruction subcourse has been prepared for use by students in the medical field. It is designed to help you obtain a knowledge of basic medical terminology. It is NOT intended to be complete or comprehensive. There are numerous textbooks on medical terminology for those students desiring a more complete study of the subject. You are encouraged to continue your study of medical terminology after completing this basic orientation to medical terminology.

This booklet may be written in and retained by the student for future reference. The glossary, pronunciation guide, and list of abbreviations will be a useful reference document.

The final goal or terminal learning objective of this subcourse is that you be able to convert a medical term into lay terminology. This means that when you are given the definition of a medical term, you will be able to identify the proper medical term or, when you are you given the medical term, you will be able to identify the proper definition.

## **Using the Dictionary:**

As you work in the medical field, you will hear and see unfamiliar medical terms. Many times you will have access to a medical dictionary. You need to know how to use a dictionary properly. Most dictionaries have the basic characteristics described below:

a. **Guide Words**. The two large words printed at the top of each page are called "guide words." These words identify the first and last words entered alphabetically on that page, and their use will speed up your process of locating a word. The introduction to the dictionary will tell you how words are alphabetized in that particular dictionary.

b. **Entry.** All the information about a word in the dictionary is called an entry. An entry contains a variety of information and may include all or part of the following information:

(1) **Entry word.** The entry word is printed in dark type and is sometimes divided into syllables.

(2) **Pronunciation.** The pronunciation is given in parentheses following the entry word. Different dictionaries use different pronunciation and accent symbols. The introduction portion of each dictionary will provide a key to the symbols.

(3) **Plural forms.** Frequently, the plural of a medical word is irregularly formed or has alternate plurals. Many medical dictionaries will list these plurals.

(4) **Etymology.** Etymology is the tracing of a word back to its origins. Information on the origin of the word generally appears in square brackets. Most medical words originated in Greek or Latin or a combination thereof.

(5) **Definition.** Following the origin, you will find the definition or definitions of the term.

(6) **Synonyms.** SYN after the definition indicates synonyms. These are words which have a similar meaning to the entry word.

(7) **Derived words.** Following the SYN, often there is a group of additional words printed in bold type. These words are closely related or derived from the entry words.

(8) **Cross reference.** For additional information on the term or entry: "See" or "See also," followed by an italicized word, is used.

### **Introductory Section to a Medical Dictionary:**

All dictionaries contain an introductory section which provides information on "how to use" the dictionary. The arrangement of this introduction varies but most medical dictionaries will address the following:

**Organization or Arrangement of Entries.** This unit addresses how main entries are made, the sequence of entries, and the use of punctuation and capitalization in entries and their sequence.

**Pronunciation.** This unit provides assistance in pronouncing the word: the diacritical markings (stress marks, long and short vowels, etc.) along with examples of common words to illustrate sounds.

**Etymology.** A section on the abbreviations used to identify the language of origin along with an explanation of the composition of medical vocabulary is generally included in

the introduction. Since more than 75% of medical terms are derived from Latin and Greek, a discussion of the transcription to English of Greek and Latin terms is usually presented. Most sections on etymology include comments on prefixes, suffixes, combining forms, and compounds used in medical terminology. Often the Greek and Latin alphabets are included in the etymology section of the introduction.

Plurals. A presentation on plural forms is included because many plurals are irregularly formed and because many words have alternate plurals. This portion of the introduction will indicate how plurals are presented and listed in the dictionary.

### **Sample Dictionary Entry:**

Appendix (ah-pen'diks), pl. appendixes, appen'dices [L. from appendere to hang upon] a general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure; see also appendage. Frequently used alone to refer to the appendix vermiforms.

Appendicopathy (ah-pen"di-kop'ah-the) [appendix + Gr pathos disease] any diseased condition of the vermiform appendix.

Entry word. appendix  
appendicopathy

Pronunciation with diacritical markings: ah-pen'diks  
ah-pen"di-kop'ah-the

Plural forms: appendixes, appendices

Etymology: [L. from appendere to hang upon] means from the Latin term, appendere, which meant to hang upon.

[appendix + Gr pathos disease] means the stem appendix plus the Greek word pathos which means disease.

Definition: A general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure.

Any disease condition of the vermiform appendix.

Synonyms: none

Cross-reference: Appendage.

### **Refining Your Vocabulary:**

This course provides an introduction to the most common medical terms you will encounter. However, just knowing the meaning of the medical terms used in this course is

not enough. Developing your medical vocabulary requires refining. As you add words to your medical vocabulary, you must constantly work to use the words correctly. You can refine and sharpen your medical vocabulary through the correct use of a medical dictionary.

### **Pretest:**

This course on medical terminology has one introductory lesson and three lessons related to terminology. Before each lesson, there is a pretest which will enable you to determine your knowledge of medical terminology. You should complete each pretest before working the lesson. If you correctly answer 90% of the pretest questions, you need not work the lesson unless you wish to reinforce your knowledge of medical terminology. The first pretest will test your knowledge of medical stems; the second pretest will test your knowledge of medical prefixes; and the third pretest will test your knowledge of medical suffixes.

### **Student Comment Sheet:**

Be sure to provide us with your suggestions and criticisms by filling out the Student Comment Sheet (found at the back of this booklet), and returning it to us with your examination answer sheet. Please review this comment sheet before studying this subcourse. In this way, you will help us to improve the quality of this subcourse.

## LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 1

Introduction to Programmed Learning.

TEXT ASSIGNMENT

Lesson 1, frame numbers 1-14.

LESSON OBJECTIVE

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

Given a series of frames defining prefix, stem, and suffix, select the correct definition.

## LESSON 1

### Section I. HOW TO USE PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

Directions: Each frame consists of a question and an answer. The answer appears on the right hand side of the page just before the next frame. Make a cover card from a piece of cardboard. Place the cover card over the answer to the frame you are reading. Read the information in the frame and answer the question. Check your answer by moving your cover card down to expose the correct answer.

The programmed instruction format begins on the next page.

GOOD LUCK!

\*\*\*\*\*  
1 The material in programmed instruction is arranged in a series of small steps called frames. Each frame presents new information to you or reviews material you may already be familiar with. Therefore, all of the following material is arranged in steps called \_\_\_\_\_.

frames

\*\*\*\*\*  
2 By checking your answer after you have answered a question, you will get immediate feedback as to whether or not you are correct. This immediate feedback will help you learn what is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(correct, incorrect)

correct

\*\*\*\*\*  
3 If your answer is incorrect, you should re-read the frame to find out why you missed the question. Fortunately, all of the information you need to correctly answer the question is contained within that \_\_\_\_\_.

frame

\*\*\*\*\*  
4 Programmed instruction also allows you to learn at your own speed. If the material is difficult for you, you can go slowly. If the material is easy, you can go more \_\_\_\_\_.  
(slowly, quickly)

quickly

\*\*\*\*\*

- 5 Programmed instruction is designed to proceed logically from one frame to the next frame. When working with programmed instruction, you should not attempt to skip ahead because each frame is developed from preceding frames. That is why this type of material is called

\_\_\_\_\_.

programmed instruction

\*\*\*\*\*

## Section II. INTRODUCTION TO STEMS, PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

\*\*\*\*\*

- 6 All medical terms can be broken down into word parts. The three word parts that you will be concerned with are the prefix, the stem (root), and the suffix. Usually, only two of these parts are present in a medical term. The word parts, then, of a medical term may include the \_\_\_\_\_, the stem, and the suffix.

prefix

\*\*\*\*\*

- 7 The stem is the part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the term. The part of the word, "basketball," which gives the basic meaning to the word is "ball." Therefore, "ball" is considered to be the \_\_\_\_\_.

stem

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
8 The part of the word which comes *before* the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the stem is called the prefix. In the word "basketball," "ball" is the stem and "basket" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

prefix

\*\*\*\*\*  
9 The part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the word is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

stem

\*\*\*\*\*  
10 The prefix is the part of the word which comes \_\_\_\_\_ the stem.  
(before, after)

before

\*\*\*\*\*  
11 The part of the word which comes *after* the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the root word is called the suffix. In the term "specialist," "special" is the stem and "ist" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

suffix

\*\*\*\*\*  
12 In summary, words used in medicine are comprised of one or more parts called prefix, stem, and suffix. The part of the word which gives basic meaning to the word is the \_\_\_\_\_.

stem

\*\*\*\*\*  
13 The part of the word which comes  
*before* the stem and modifies or  
augments the meaning of the stem is  
called the \_\_\_\_\_.

prefix

\*\*\*\*\*  
14 The part of the word which comes  
*after* the stem and modifies or  
augments the meaning of the stem  
is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

suffix

\*\*\*\*\*

---

Now that you're off to a good start, let's look at some medical word parts. **BEFORE** you look at specific medical word parts, however, you should take the Pretest for lesson 2 on stems which follows this introductory material. Read the Pretest instructions carefully.

### Section III. HOW TO COMPLETE EACH PRETEST

1. Before you begin work on your study of medical terminology in lessons 2, 3, and 4, you should complete the pretest for each lesson. The score you make on the pretest will enable you to determine how much you already know about the medical terminology presented in the lesson. The answers to each pretest are found at the end of each lesson. If you score 90% or better on the pretest, it is not necessary for you to work the problems presented in the lesson.
2. If you successfully pass the pretest, you should go to the next pretest. If you successfully pass all the pretests, you should go directly to the final examination.

## **LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

### **LESSON 2**

Stems Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

### **LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Lesson 2, frame numbers 15-131.

### **LESSON OBJECTIVES**

After completing this lesson, you should be able to :

2-1. Given a list of 15 of the 100 Latin and Greek medical stems covered in lesson 2 and a list of English meanings for these stems, write the English meaning of the medical stem in the space provided without error.

2-2. Given 10 multiple choice questions on medical stems, select the appropriate English meaning without error.

## LESSON 2

### PRETEST #1

Before you turn to frame 15 and begin work on your study of medical terminology, complete the pretest on the following pages. The pretest contains 70 questions relating to medical terminology stems. The correct answers to the pretest are found at the end of this lesson. If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest. A score of 90% on this pretest is 63 correct answers.

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Ophthalmalgia means pain in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Otorrhea is a discharge from the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Prenatal means before \_\_\_\_\_ and post febrile means after \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A salpingostomy is a surgical opening into a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Oophoropexy means fixation of an \_\_\_\_\_.
6. An enterolith is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the intestines.
7. Hematuria means the presence of blood in the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Orchidectomy means excision of a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Cystorrhagia means hemorrhage of the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Urethrorrhaphy means suturing the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. A cholelith is a \_\_\_\_\_ stone.
12. A hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy means the excision of the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Ureterocele means \_\_\_\_\_ of the ureter.
14. Esthesia means \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Pathophobia means an abnormal \_\_\_\_\_ of disease.

16. Megalomania is a mental \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Osteopathy means disease of the \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Cerebrotomy is an incision into the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Neuralgia means pain along the course of a \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Glycolysis is the breakdown or destruction of \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Edema means \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Acroparalysis refers to paralysis of the \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Tachyphagia is a word for fast or rapid \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Splenopathy means a disease of the \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Lymphostasis means control the flow of \_\_\_\_\_.
26. An encephaloma is a \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Lipolysis means destruction or breakdown of \_\_\_\_\_.
28. A pyocele is a hernia containing \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Dacryorrhea means excessive flow of \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Cytology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
31. Thrombus is the medical way to say \_\_\_\_\_.
32. Arterioplasty is surgical repair of an \_\_\_\_\_.
33. Phlebosclerosis is the hardening of the \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Vasotripsy means the crushing of a \_\_\_\_\_.
35. An angiospasm is a spasm of a \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Hepatomegaly means enlargement of the \_\_\_\_\_.
37. A proctoscopy is an examination of the \_\_\_\_\_.
38. Colocentesis means puncture of the \_\_\_\_\_.

39. Jejunoileitis is inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
40. Psychosis means any serious \_\_\_\_\_ condition.
41. Enteroptosis means prolapse of the small \_\_\_\_\_.
42. Gastrectasia is the dilation or stretching of the \_\_\_\_\_.
43. Gingivalgia means pain in the \_\_\_\_\_.
44. The lacrimal gland secretes \_\_\_\_\_.
45. Cheilosis is a disorder of the \_\_\_\_\_.
46. A duodenotomy is an incision into the \_\_\_\_\_.
47. Stomatoplasty means surgical repair of the \_\_\_\_\_.
48. Apnea means temporary cessation of \_\_\_\_\_.
49. Treatment with compressed \_\_\_\_\_ is called pneumotherapy.
50. A laparorrhaphy is the suturing of the \_\_\_\_\_.
51. Glossoplegia is a paralysis of the \_\_\_\_\_.
52. Bronchorrhagia means \_\_\_\_\_ hemorrhage.
53. Nasal means pertaining to the \_\_\_\_\_.
54. Rhinoplasty means surgical repair of the \_\_\_\_\_.
55. Laryngitis is inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Onychosis means a condition of the \_\_\_\_\_.
57. Costal means pertaining to the \_\_\_\_\_.
58. Abdominocentesis is a surgical puncture of the \_\_\_\_\_.
59. Tendinitis is inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.
60. Myocarditis is inflammation of the heart \_\_\_\_\_.
61. Myelocele means herniation of the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.

62. Chondromalacia is the softening of \_\_\_\_\_.
63. Arthritis is a word which means inflammation of a \_\_\_\_\_.
64. A tympanectomy is an excision of the \_\_\_\_\_.
65. Keratectasia means dilatation of the \_\_\_\_\_.
66. A pharyngotomy is an incision into the \_\_\_\_\_.
67. Blepharoptosis means prolapse of the \_\_\_\_\_.
68. Hemostasis means the act of controlling the flow of \_\_\_\_\_.
69. A necroparasite is one that lives on \_\_\_\_\_ organic matter.
70. Pneumomycosis is a condition of lung \_\_\_\_\_.

[Check your answers on page 2-77](#)

## Section II. BASIC COMPONENTS

NOTE: Please refer to the [pronunciation guide](#) on page B-1 to assist you in pronouncing the terms you will encounter in this lesson.

We will first discuss the main body or basic component of a medical term called the stem or root word. The stem of a medical word usually indicates the organ or part which is modified by a prefix or suffix, or both.

\*\*\*\*\*

15. The main body or basic component of a word is called the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ word.

stem                  root

\*\*\*\*\*

16. All words have a stem. Even everyday words have stems. For example, in the words "singer," "writer," and "speaker," "sing," "write," and "speak" are the stems. In medical terms such as hepatome, gastrotome, and arthrotome, the hepat (meaning liver), gastr (meaning stomach), and arthr (meaning joint) are the \_\_\_\_\_.

stems

\*\*\*\*\*

17. Certain combinations of stems are hard to pronounce. This is often true when a stem ends in a consonant and the word part that is added to it also begins with a consonant. This awkwardness of pronunciation makes it necessary to insert a vowel called a combining vowel.

\*\*\*\*\*

18. Certain combinations of stems or root words are difficult to pronounce, making it necessary to insert a vowel called a \_\_\_\_\_.

combining vowel

\*\*\*\*\*

19. Usually the combining vowel is an "o," but occasionally it may be "a," "e," "i," "u," or "y."

\*\*\*\*\*

20. The combining vowel is usually an \_\_\_\_\_.

o

\*\*\*\*\*

21. We find combining vowels in ordinary words. Instead of joining the two stems "therm" and "meter" directly, we insert the combining vowel "o" and say "therm - 'o' meter."

\*\*\*\*\*

22. Here are some more examples:

- a. Speed - meter becomes speed-ometer.
- b. Megal - mania becomes megalomania.
- c. Strat - phere becomes stratosphere.
- d. Therm - meter becomes thermometer.

\*\*\*\*\*

23. Instead of joining two stems or root words directly, we insert the combining vowel which is usually an \_\_\_\_\_.

o

\*\*\*\*\*

24. A stem plus the combining vowel is known as the combining form.

In the word speedometer, for example, "speed" is the stem and "speed -o" is the combining form.

\*\*\*\*\*

25. In the word thermometer, "therm" is the stem and "therm - o" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

combining form

\*\*\*\*\*

26. In the word megalomania, "megal" is the stem and "megal - o" is \_\_\_\_\_.

combining form

\*\*\*\*\*

27. In the word stratosphere, "strat" is the stem and "strat- o" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

combining form

\*\*\*\*\*

28. As a review, complete each of the following statements:

a. The basic core of any word is the \_\_\_\_\_.

stem (frame 15)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Combinations of stems are often difficult to pronounce. When the first stem ends in a consonant and the second word part begins with a consonant, we must insert a vowel called a \_\_\_\_\_ vowel.

combining (frame 17)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. The combining vowel is usually an \_\_\_\_\_.

o (frame 19)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. The combination of a stem plus a combining vowel is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

combining form (frame 24)

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE:** Each frame which introduces a new medical term contains the correct pronunciation with diacritical markings. The pronunciation guide below should be used to help you pronounce the medical term correctly. You should pronounce each medical term aloud so that you can hear how the word sounds. Practicing the correct pronunciation aloud will also help you remember the term and its meaning.

**USE THIS GUIDE TO ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION**

IF IT IS AN	AND	THEN IT IS
UNMARKED VOWEL	IT ENDS A SYLLABLE	LONG “ā” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
	THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT	SHORT “ă” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

In this course, stems are presented with the combining vowel and in their combining forms (stem + combining vowel = combining form) and referred to simply as the stem.

Although Latin combining forms (stem + combining vowel) should be used only with Latin prefixes and suffixes and Greek combining forms with Greek pre-fixes and suffixes, there are generally many inconsistencies in forming medical terms.

The combining forms presented in this text are legitimate ; however, you will not find all the combining forms used in this text in any one medical dictionary. The combining form of the stem, tendo, for example does not appear in some dictionaries and appears in different forms in other medical dictionaries as follows:

Stedman's Medical Dictionary - tendo-. Combining form meaning tendon; see also teno-. Teno-, tenon-, tenonto-. Combining forms meaning tendon. See also tendo-.

Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary - ten-, teno-. A combining form meaning tendon.

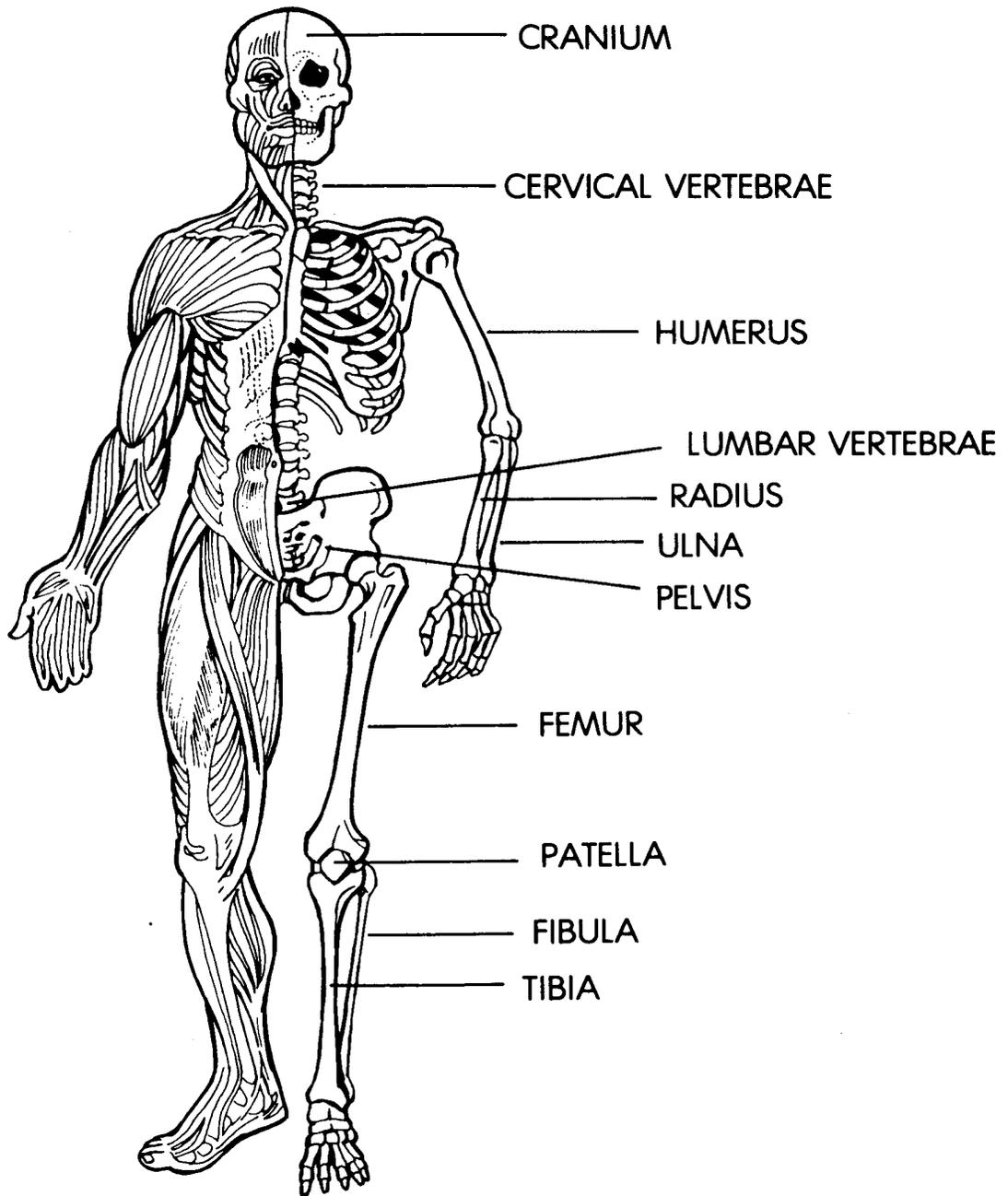
Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary - teno-, tenonto-. Combining form denoting relationship to a tendon.

Several sources were used as references in compiling the information included in this text including the following:

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary.  
Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary.

Stedman's Medical Dictionary.  
Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary.

Section III. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM



Now let's look at some of the more common stems pertaining to the musculoskeletal system.

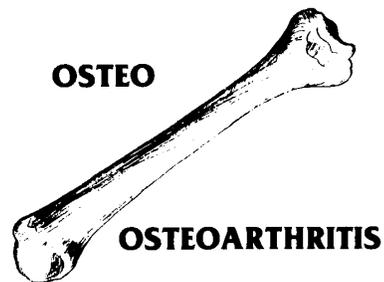
\*\*\*\*\*

29. The musculoskeletal system includes the bones, muscles, and joints.

\*\*\*\*\*

30. Osteo is a stem which means bone. A person who has osteo-arthritis, for example, has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ and joint.

os"te-o-ar-thri'-tis

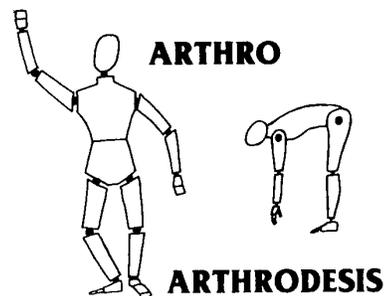


bone

\*\*\*\*\*

31. The stem, arthro, means joint. Arthrodesis means fixation of a \_\_\_\_\_ by fusion.

ar"thro-de'-sis

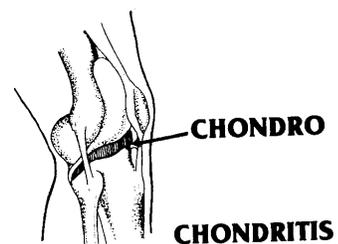


joint

\*\*\*\*\*

32. The stem chondro means cartilage. A person with chondr-itis, for example, has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

kon-dri'tis

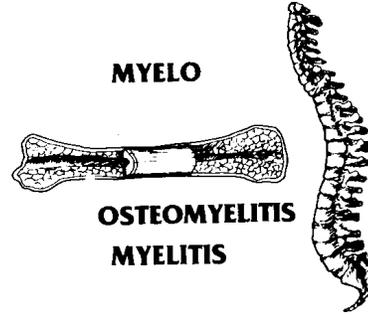


cartilage

\*\*\*\*\*

33. The stem myelo means bone marrow or spine. A person who has myelitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

mi"e-li'tis

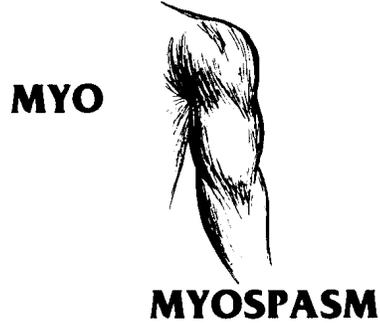


bone marrow/spine

\*\*\*\*\*

34. Myo is a stem which means muscle. A myospasm, for example, is an involuntary contraction of a \_\_\_\_\_.

mi'o-spazm

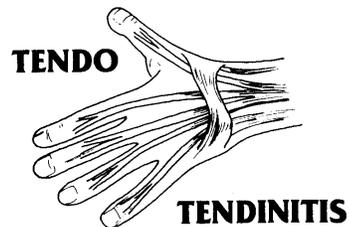


muscle

\*\*\*\*\*

35. Tendo is a stem which means tendon. A person with tendinitis has inflammation of a \_\_\_\_\_.

ten"di-ni'tis

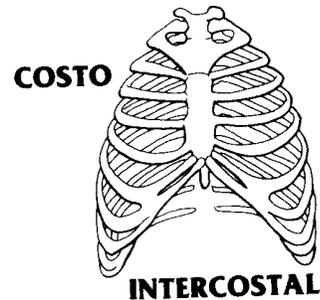


tendon

\*\*\*\*\*

36. Costo is a stem which means rib. The intercostal space, for example, refers to the space between the \_\_\_\_\_.

in"ter-kos'tal



ribs

\*\*\*\*\*

37. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the musculoskeletal system.

a. Osteo: \_\_\_\_\_

bone (frame 30)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Arthro: \_\_\_\_\_

joint (frame 31)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Chondro: \_\_\_\_\_

cartilage (frame 32)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Myelo: \_\_\_\_\_

bone marrow/spine (frame 33)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Myo: \_\_\_\_\_

muscle (frame 34)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Tendo: \_\_\_\_\_

tendon (frame 35)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Costo: \_\_\_\_\_

rib (frame 36)

\*\*\*\*\*

38. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

a. A person who has osteoarthritis has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

bone/joint (frames 30 & 31)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Arthrodesis is fixation of a \_\_\_\_\_ by fusion.

joint (frame 31)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A person with chondritis has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

cartilage (frame 32)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. A person who has myelitis has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

bone marrow/spine (frame 33)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. A myospasm is an involuntary contraction of a \_\_\_\_\_.

muscle (frame 34)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. A person with tendinitis has an inflammation of a \_\_\_\_\_.

tendon (frame 35)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Intercostal refers to the space between the \_\_\_\_\_.

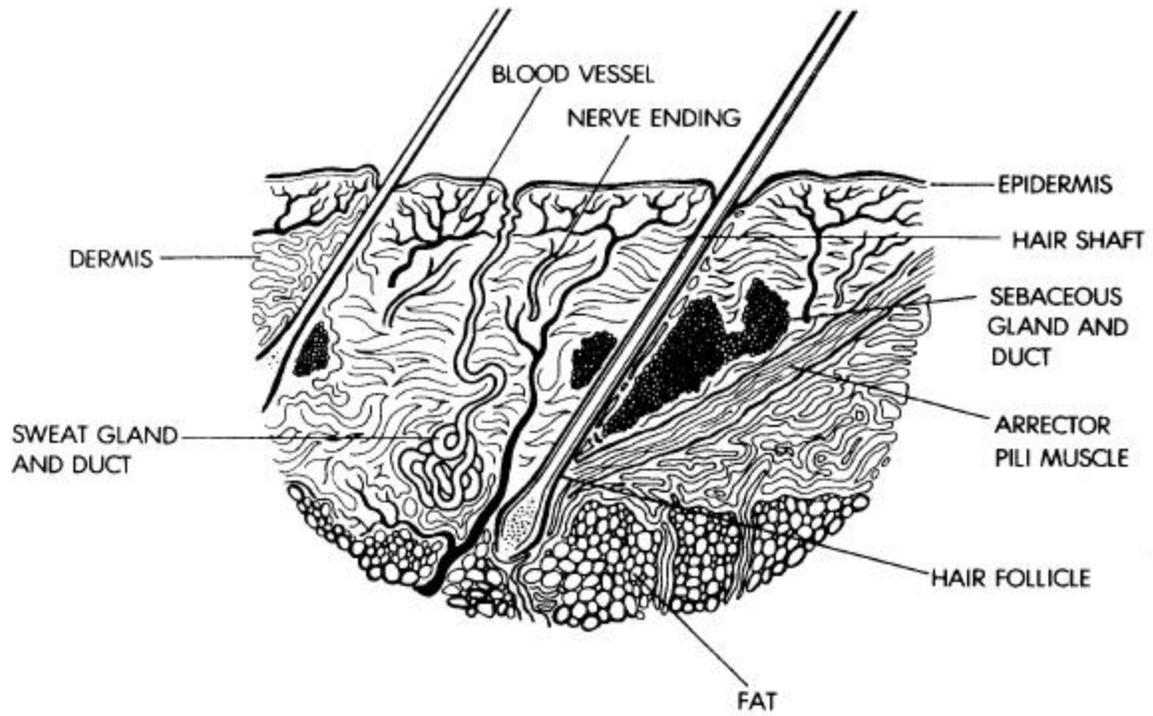
ribs (frame 36)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 37 and 38, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 39.

Section IV. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

## INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM



The integumentary system includes the skin and its appendages - the hair and nails.

39. Derma is a stem which means skin. A person with dermatophytosis, for example, has a fungus condition of the \_\_\_\_\_.

der"mah-to-fi-to'sis

\*\*\*\*\*

40. Onycho is a stem which means nail. Onychectomy means surgical removal of the \_\_\_\_\_ of a finger or toe.

on"i-kek'to-me

\*\*\*\*\*

41. Let's review the stems you've just studied. Give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the integumentary system:

a. Derma: \_\_\_\_\_

skin (frame 39)

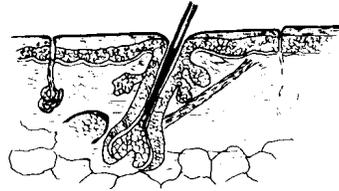
\*\*\*\*\*

b. Onycho: \_\_\_\_\_

nail (frame 40)

\*\*\*\*\*

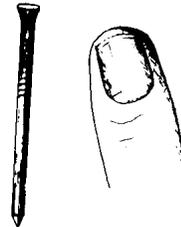
## DERMA



## DERMATOPHYTOSIS

skin

## ONYCHO



## ONYCHECTOMY

nail

42. Let's make sure you know the stems you have just studied. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms.

a. A person with dermatophytosis has a fungus condition of the \_\_\_\_\_.

skin (frame 39)

\*\*\*\*\*

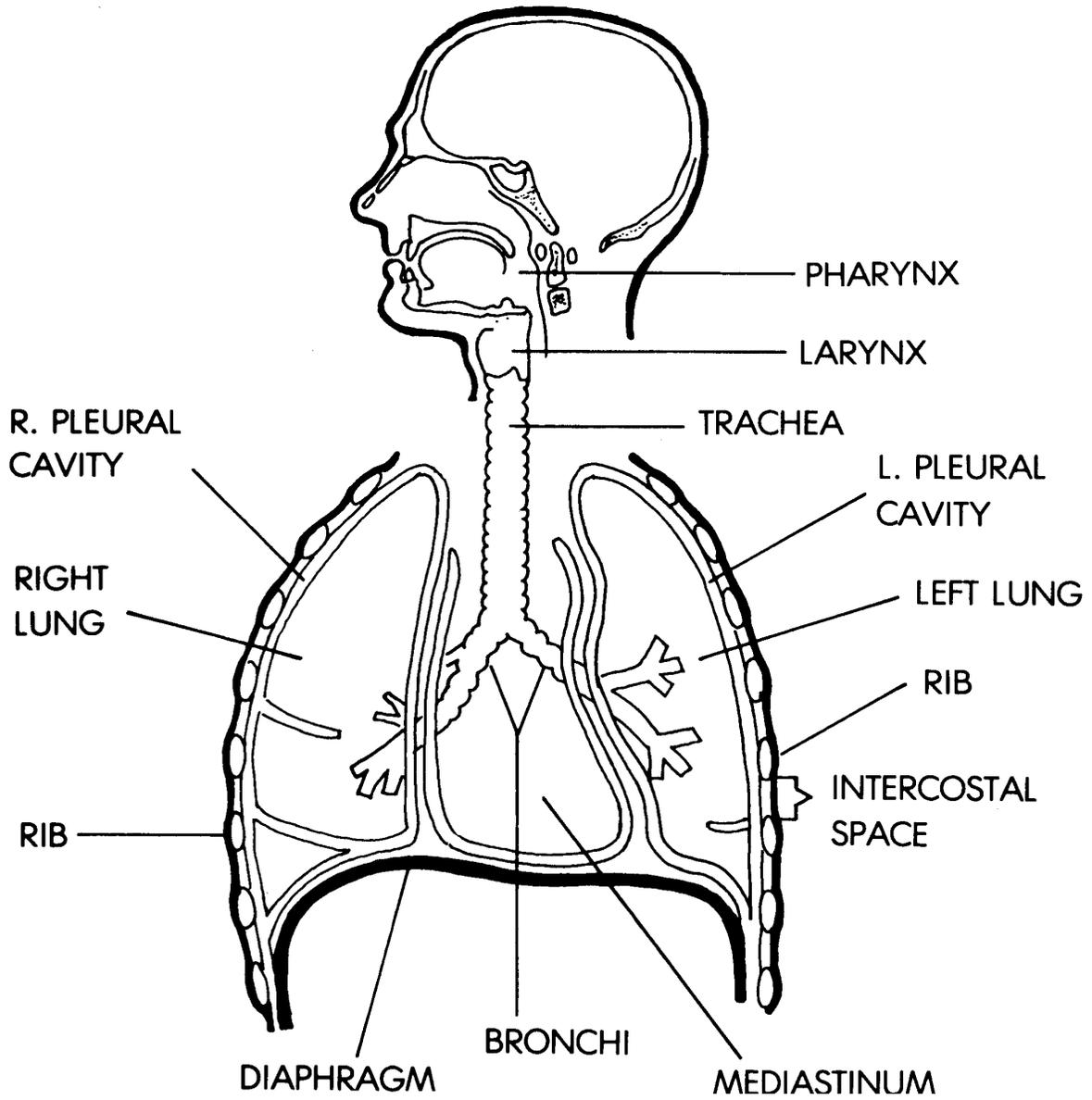
b. Onychectomy is the surgical removal of the \_\_\_\_\_ of a finger or toe.

nail (frame 40)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 41 and 42, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 43.

Section V. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



The respiratory system includes the lungs, pleura, bronchi, pharynx, larynx, tonsils, and the nose.

43. Rhino and naso are stems which mean nose. A person who has rhinitis has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ri-ni'tis



**RHINO / NASO**

**RHINITIS  
NASAL BONE**

nose

\*\*\*\*\*

44. Laryngo is a stem meaning larynx or voice box. A laryngoscopy is an examination of the interior of the \_\_\_\_\_.

lar"ing-gos'ko-pe



**LARYNGO**

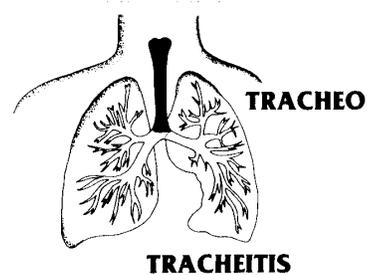
**LARYNGOSCOPY**

larynx

\*\*\*\*\*

45. Tracheo is a stem which means upper windpipe or trachea. A person with tracheitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

tra"ke-i'tis



**TRACHEO**

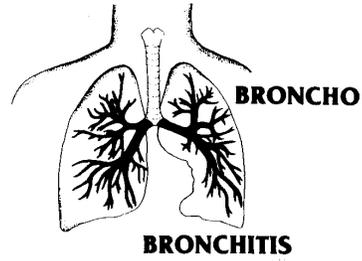
**TRACHEITIS**

upper windpipe/trachea

\*\*\*\*\*

46. Broncho is a stem which means lower windpipe or bronchus. A person with bronchitis has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

brong-ki'tis



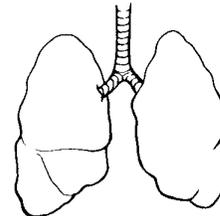
lower windpipe/bronchus

\*\*\*\*\*

47. Pulmo and pneumo are stems which mean lung. Pulmonary, for example, means concerning or involving the \_\_\_\_\_.

pul'mo-ner'e

**PULMO / PNEUMO**



**PULMONARY PNEUMONIA**

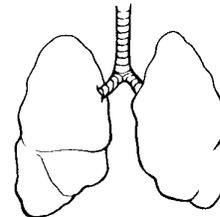
lungs

\*\*\*\*\*

48. A person with pneumonia has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

nu-mo'ne-ah

**PULMO / PNEUMO**



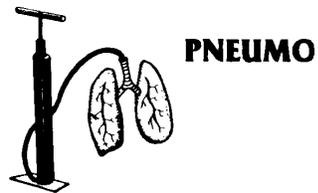
**PULMONARY PNEUMONIA**

lungs

\*\*\*\*\*

49. Pneumo is a stem which also means air. Pneumonemia is the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ or gas in the blood vessel.

nu"mo-ne'me-ah



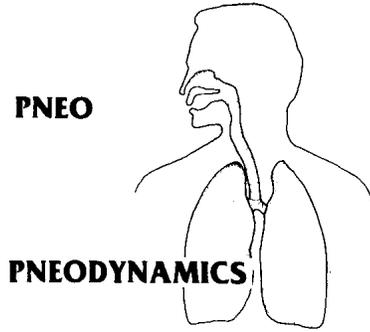
**PNEUMONEMIA**

air

\*\*\*\*\*

50. Pneo is a stem which means breath or breathing. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of \_\_\_\_\_.

ne'o-di nam'ik



breathing

\*\*\*\*\*

51. Let's review the stems you just studied. Give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the respiratory system.

a. Rhino: \_\_\_\_\_

nose (frame 43)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Naso: \_\_\_\_\_

nose (frame 43)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Laryngo: \_\_\_\_\_

larynx (frame 44)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Tracheo: \_\_\_\_\_  
or \_\_\_\_\_

upper windpipe/trachea (frame 45)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Broncho: \_\_\_\_\_  
or \_\_\_\_\_

lower windpipe/bronchus (frame 46)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Pulmo: \_\_\_\_\_

lung (frame 47)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Pneumo: \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

air/lungs (frame 47/49)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Pneo: \_\_\_\_\_

breathing (frame 50)

\*\*\*\*\*

52. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has rhinitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

nose (frame 43)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. A laryngoscope is an instrument used for examination of the \_\_\_\_\_.

larynx (frame 44)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Tracheitis is the inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

upper windpipe/trachea (frame 45)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. A child who has bronchitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

lower windpipe/bronchus (frame 46)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. The pulmonary artery leads to the \_\_\_\_\_.

lungs (frame 47)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. A person with pneumonia has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

lungs (frame 48)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Pneumonemia is the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ or gas in the blood vessels.

air (frame 49)

\*\*\*\*\*

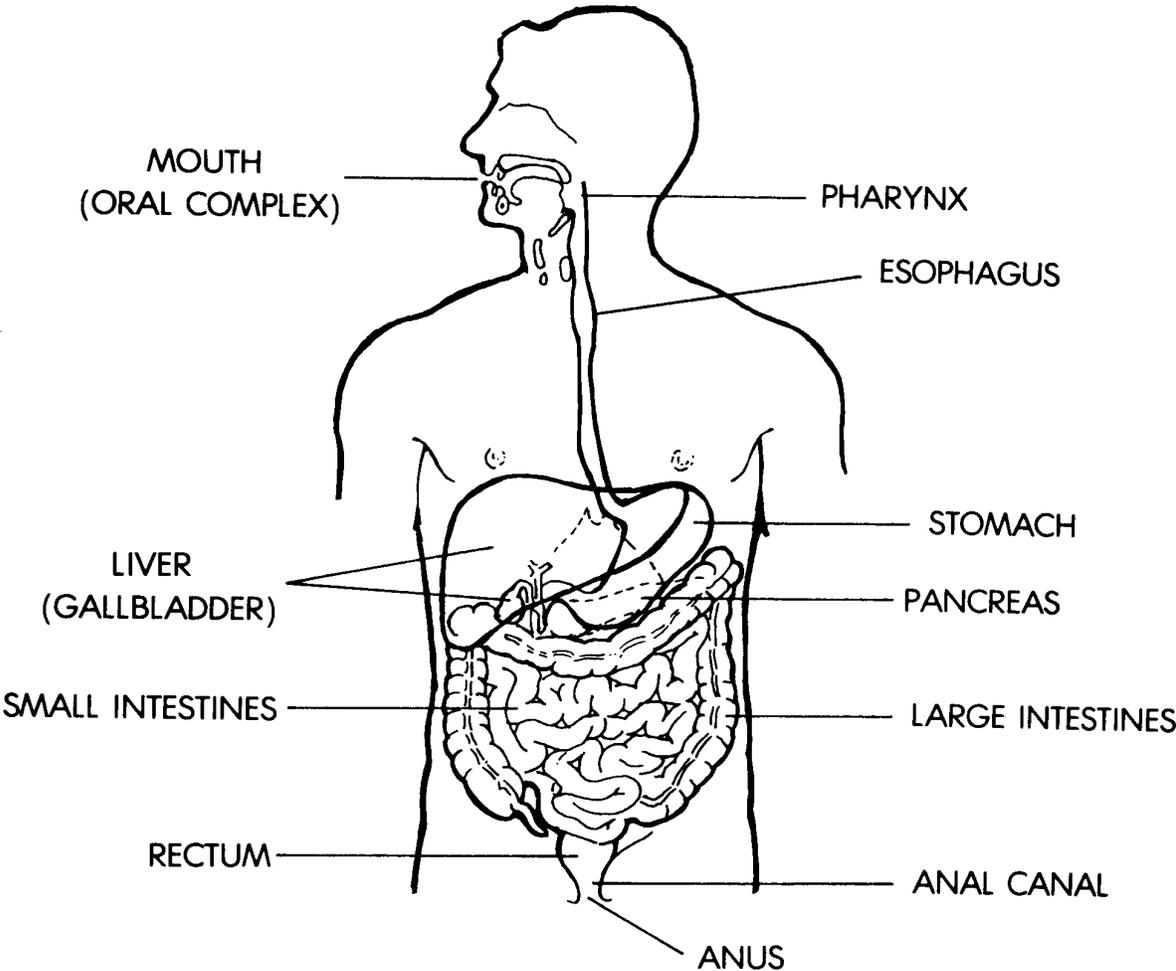
h. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of \_\_\_\_\_.

breathing (frame 50)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 51 and 52, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 53.

Section VI: STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



The digestive system or gastrointestinal tract begins with the mouth, where food enters the body and ends with the anus, where solid waste material leaves the body.

\*\*\*\*\*

53. The stem stoma means mouth. A person who has stomatitis, for example, has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

sto-mah-ti'tis

**STOMA**



**STOMATITIS**

mouth

\*\*\*\*\*

54. Lingua and glossa are stems which mean tongue. Glossitis means inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

glos-si'tis

**LINGUA / GLOSSA**



**LINGUAL / GLOSSITIS**

tongue

\*\*\*\*\*

55. Lingual means pertaining to the \_\_\_\_\_.

ling'gwal

**LINGUA / GLOSSA**



**LINGUAL / GLOSSITIS**

tongue

\*\*\*\*\*

56. Dento and odonto are stems which mean tooth. A person with dentalgia has a pain in the \_\_\_\_\_.

den-tal'je-ah

\*\*\*\*\*

57. Cheilo is a stem which means lip. A cheiloplasty is the surgical repair of a defect of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ki'lo-plas"te

\*\*\*\*\*

58. Gingivo is a stem which means gums. A person with gingivitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

jin"ji-vi'tis

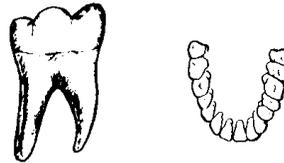
\*\*\*\*\*

59. Gastro is a stem which means stomach. A gastrectomy is the surgical removal of the \_\_\_\_\_.

gas-trek-to-me

\*\*\*\*\*

## DENTO / ODONTO



### DENTALGIA

### ODONTOID

tooth

## CHEILO



### CHEILOPLASTY

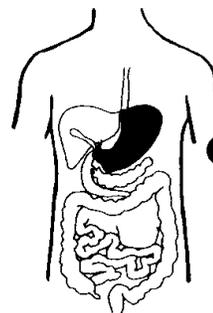
lip

## GINGIVO



### GINGIVITIS

gums



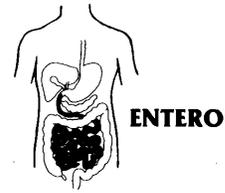
## GASTRO

### GASTRECTOMY

stomach

60. Entero is a stem which means intestine. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the stomach and \_\_\_\_\_.

gas"tro-en-ter-i'tis



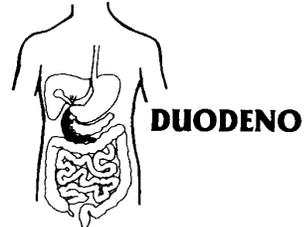
**GASTROENTERITIS**

intestine

\*\*\*\*\*

61. Duodeno is a stem which pertains to the duodenum or first part of the small intestine. A duodenal ulcer, for example, is an ulcer which is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

du"o-de'nal



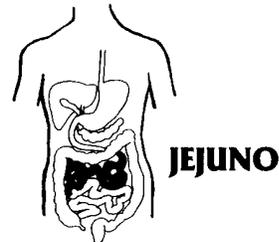
**DUODENAL ULCER**

duodenum or first part of the small intestine

\*\*\*\*\*

62. Jejuno is a stem which pertains to the jejunum or second part of the small intestine. A jejunectomy, for example, is an excision of a part of or all of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

je-joo'num  
je"joo-nek'to-me



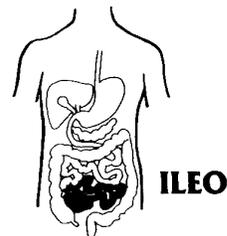
**JEJUNECTOMY**

jejunum or second part of the small intestine

\*\*\*\*\*

63. Ileo is a stem which pertains to the ileum or third part of the small intestine. Ileitis means inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

il'e-um  
il"e-i'tis



**ILEITIS**

ileum or third part of the small intestine

\*\*\*\*\*

64. Colo is a stem which means colon. When a colostomy is performed, an incision is made into the \_\_\_\_\_.

ko'lon  
ko-los'to-me

\*\*\*\*\*

65. Procto and ano are stems which mean rectum or anus. Proctitis means inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

prok-ti'tis

\*\*\*\*\*

66. As a review, give the meaning of the following stems pertaining to the digestive system.

a. Stoma: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Lingua/glossa: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Dento/odonto: \_\_\_\_\_

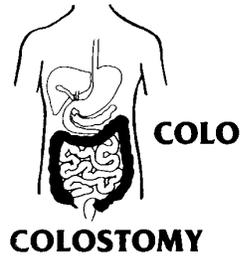
\*\*\*\*\*

d. Cheilo: \_\_\_\_\_

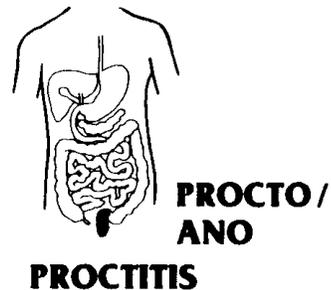
\*\*\*\*\*

e. Gingivo: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*



colon



rectum or anus

mouth (frame 53)

tongue (frame 54)

tooth (frame 56)

lip (frame 57)

gums (frame 58)

f. Gastro: \_\_\_\_\_

stomach (frame 59)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Entero: \_\_\_\_\_

intestine (frame 60)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Duodeno: \_\_\_\_\_

duodenum/first part of intestine (frame 61)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. Jejuno: \_\_\_\_\_

jejunum/2d part of intestine (frame 62)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. Ileo: \_\_\_\_\_

ileum/3d part of intestine (frame 63)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. Colo: \_\_\_\_\_

colon (frame 64)

\*\*\*\*\*

l. Procto/ano: \_\_\_\_\_

rectum/anus

\*\*\*\*\*

67. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person with stomatitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

mouth (frame 53)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Glossitis is an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

tongue (frame 54)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Lingual means pertaining to the \_\_\_\_\_.

tongue (frame 54)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. A person with dentalgia has a pain in the \_\_\_\_\_.

tooth (frame 56)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. A cheiloplasty is the surgical repair of a defect of the \_\_\_\_\_.

lip (frame 57)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Someone who has gingivitis has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

gums (frame 58)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. A gastrectomy is the surgical removal of the \_\_\_\_\_.

stomach (frame 59)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

stomach and intestine(frames 59 & 60)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. A duodenal ulcer is located in the \_\_\_\_\_.

duodenum/1st part of the small intestine (frame 61)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. A jejunectomy is an excision of part or all of the \_\_\_\_\_.

jejunum/2d part of the small intestine (frame 62)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. Ileitis is an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ileum/3d part of the small intestine (frame 63)

\*\*\*\*\*

l. A colostomy is an incision into the \_\_\_\_\_.

colon (frame 64)

\*\*\*\*\*

m. Proctitis is an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

rectum/anus (frame 65)

\*\*\*\*\*

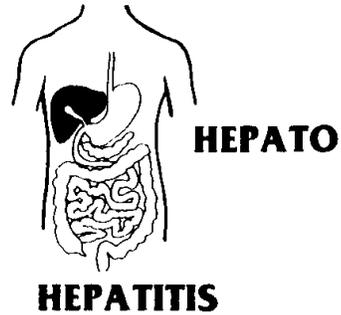
If you missed any of the questions in frames 66 and 67, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 68.

**Section VII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE ACCESSORY ORGANS OF DIGESTION**

\*\*\*\*\*

68. The stem hepato means liver. A person with hepatitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

hep"ah-ti'tis

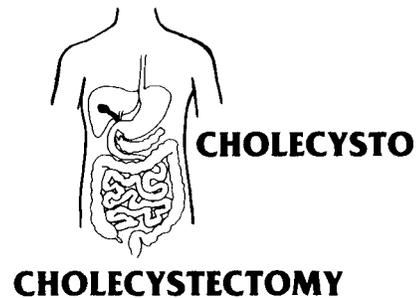


liver

\*\*\*\*\*

69. The stem cholecysto means gallbladder. A person who has had an operation called a cholecystectomy, for example, has had his \_\_\_\_\_ removed (or excised).

ko"le-sis-tek'to-me

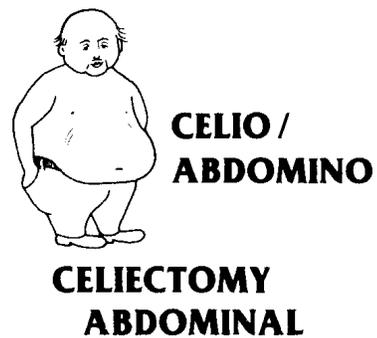


gallbladder

\*\*\*\*\*

70. The stems celio and abdomino mean abdomen. A person who has had a celiectomy has had a complete or partial removal of an organ of the \_\_\_\_\_.

se"le-ek'to-me

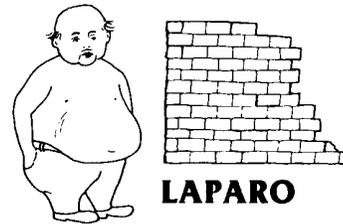


abdomen

\*\*\*\*\*

71. Laparo is a stem meaning abdominal wall. A person who has a laparotomy has had an incision made into the \_\_\_\_\_.

lap-ah-rot'o-me



**LAPARO**

**LAPAROTOMY**

abdominal wall

\*\*\*\*\*  
72. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. Hepato: \_\_\_\_\_

liver (frame 68)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. Cholecysto: \_\_\_\_\_

gallbladder (frame 69)

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. Celio/abdomino: \_\_\_\_\_

abdomen (frame 70)

\*\*\*\*\*  
d. Laparo: \_\_\_\_\_

abdominal wall (frame 71)

\*\*\*\*\*  
73. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has hepatitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

liver (frame 68)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. When a cholecystectomy is performed, the \_\_\_\_\_ is removed (or excised).

gallbladder (frame 69)

c. A person who has a celiectomy has had a complete or partial removal of an organ of the \_\_\_\_\_.

abdomen (frame 70)

\*\*\*\*\*

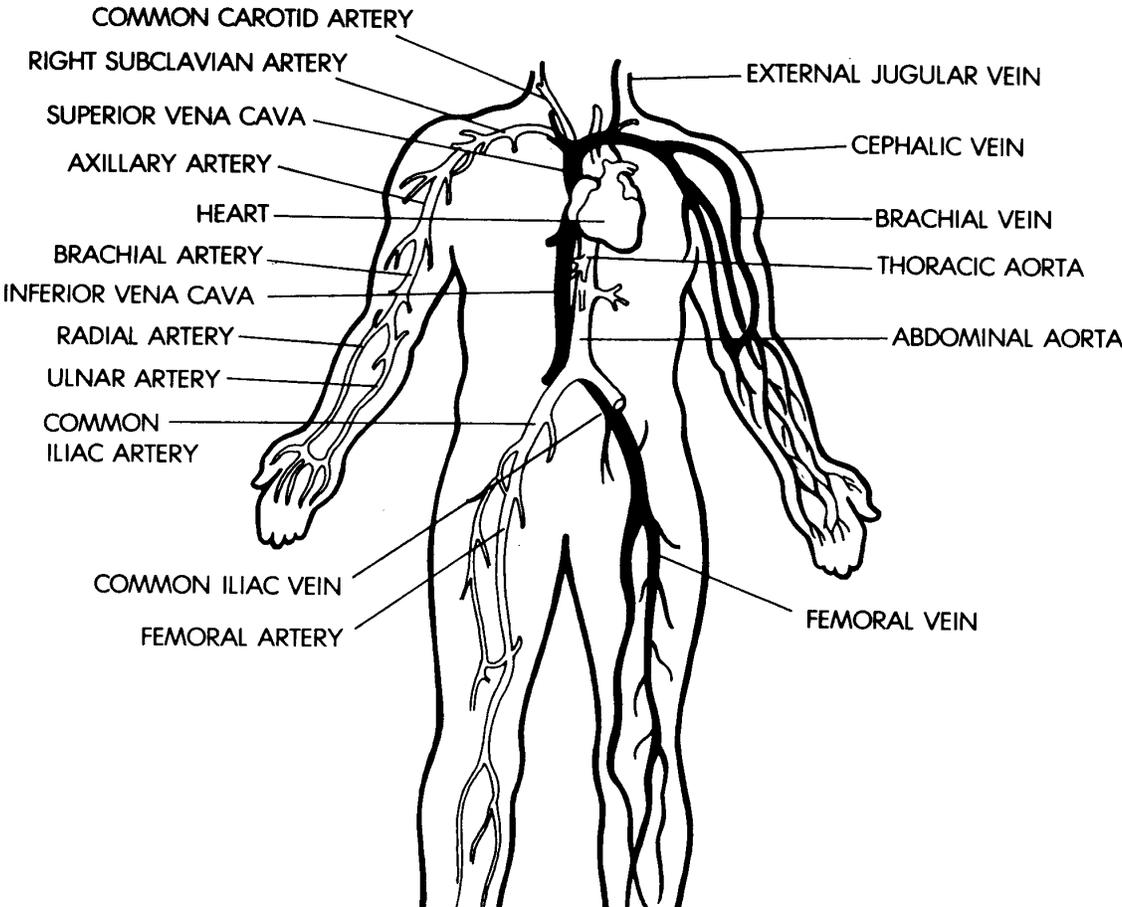
d. During a laparotomy, an incision is made into the \_\_\_\_\_.

abdominal wall (frame 71)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 72 and 73, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 74.

**Section VIII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

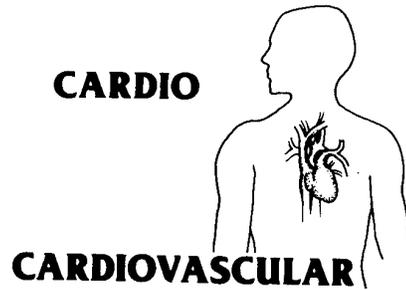


The cardiovascular system includes the heart and blood vessels.

\*\*\*\*\*

74. The stem, cardio, means heart. The cardiovascular system includes the blood vessels and the \_\_\_\_\_.

kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar

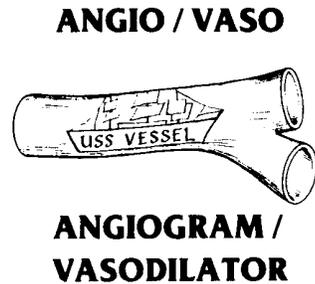


heart

\*\*\*\*\*

75. Angio and vaso are stems which mean vessel. An angiogram is a series of X-ray film of a blood \_\_\_\_\_.

an'je-o-gram"

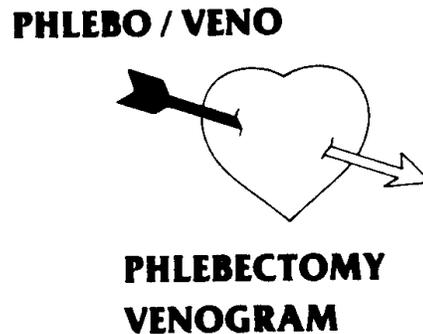


vessel

\*\*\*\*\*

76. Phlebo and veno are stems which mean vein. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a \_\_\_\_\_.

fle-bek'to-me

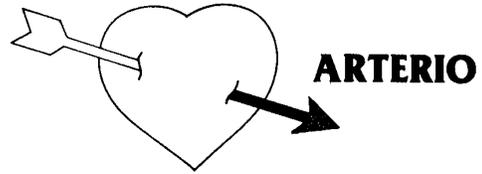


vein

\*\*\*\*\*

77. Arterio is a stem which means artery. A person who has arteriosclerosis has hardening of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ar-te"re-o-skle-ro'sis



**ARTERIOSCLEROSIS**

arteries

\*\*\*\*\*

78. Thrombo is a stem which means clot of blood. Thrombophlebitis is an inflammation of a vein with a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

throm"bo-fle-bi'tis



**THROMBOPHLEBITIS**

clot/blood

\*\*\*\*\*

79. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms pertaining to the cardiovascular system.

a. cardio: \_\_\_\_\_

heart (frame 74)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. angio/vaso: \_\_\_\_\_

vessel (frame 75)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. phlebo/veno: \_\_\_\_\_

vein (frame 76)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. arterio: \_\_\_\_\_

artery (frame 77)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. thrombo: \_\_\_\_\_

clot of blood (frame 78)

\*\*\*\*\*

80. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. The cardiovascular system includes the blood vessels and the \_\_\_\_\_.

heart (frame 74)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. When a person has an angiospasm or a vasospasm, he has a spasm of a \_\_\_\_\_.

vessel (frame 75)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a \_\_\_\_\_.

vein (frame 76)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. A person who has arteriomalacia has a softening of the \_\_\_\_\_.

arteries (frame 77)

\*\*\*\*\*

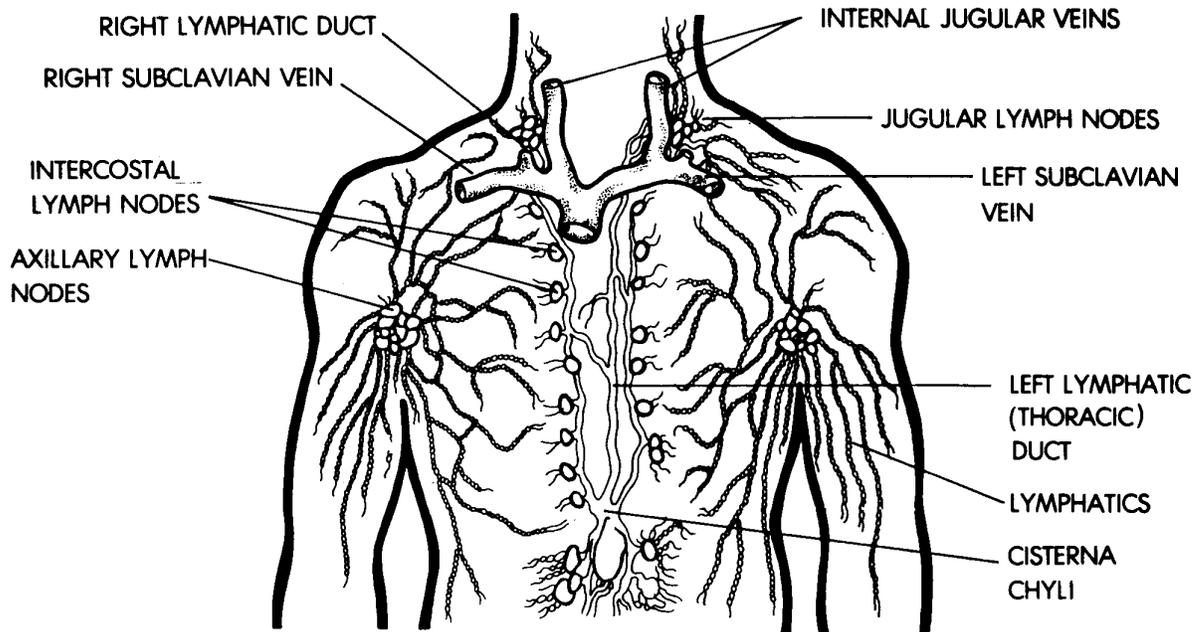
e. A thrombectomy is the excision of a \_\_\_\_\_.

clot of blood (frame 78)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 79 and 80, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 81.

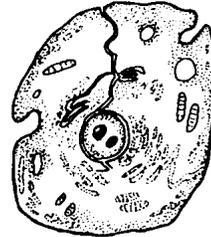
**Section IX. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE HEMATOPOIETIC AND LYMPATHIC SYSTEMS**



The hematopoietic system includes tissues concerned in the production of blood. The lymphatic system includes the lymphatic vessels and lymphoid tissues.

\*\*\*\*\*

81. Cyto is a stem meaning cell. An erythrocyte is one kind of blood cell. It is a red blood \_\_\_\_\_.



**CYTO**

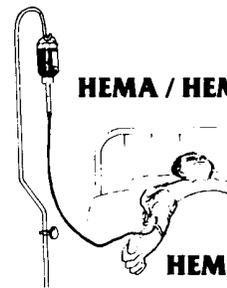
e-rith'ro-sit

**ERYTHROCYTE**

cell

\*\*\*\*\*

82. Hema and hemato are stems which mean blood. A hematoma is a tumor filled with \_\_\_\_\_.



**HEMA / HEMATO**

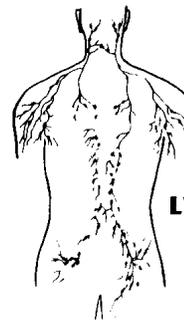
**HEMATOMA**

hem"ah-to'mah

blood

\*\*\*\*\*

83. Lympho is a stem which means lymph. A lymphocyte is a \_\_\_\_\_ cell.



**LYMPHO**

**LYMPHOCYTE**

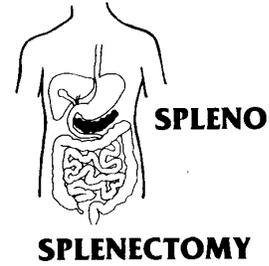
lim'fo-sit

lymph

\*\*\*\*\*

84. Spleno is a stem which means spleen. A person who has had a splenectomy has had an excision of the \_\_\_\_\_.

sple-nek'to-me



spleen

\*\*\*\*\*

85. Phago is a stem which means to eat. A phagocyte is a cell that \_\_\_\_\_ microorganisms.

fag'o-sit



**PHAGOCYTE**

eats

\*\*\*\*\*

86. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the hematopoietic and lymphatic systems.

a. cyto: \_\_\_\_\_

cell (frame 81)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. hema/hemato: \_\_\_\_\_

blood (frame 82)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Spleno: \_\_\_\_\_

spleen (frame 84)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. lympho: \_\_\_\_\_

lymph (frame 83)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. phago: \_\_\_\_\_

to eat (frame 85)

\*\*\*\*\*

87. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Cytology is the study of

\_\_\_\_\_.

cells (frame 81)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Hematology is the study of

\_\_\_\_\_.

hem'ah tol'o-je

blood (frame 82)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A lymphocyte is a \_\_\_\_\_ cell.

lymph (frame 83)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Splenectomy means excising of the \_\_\_\_\_.

spleen (frame 84)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Polyphagia means excessive

\_\_\_\_\_.

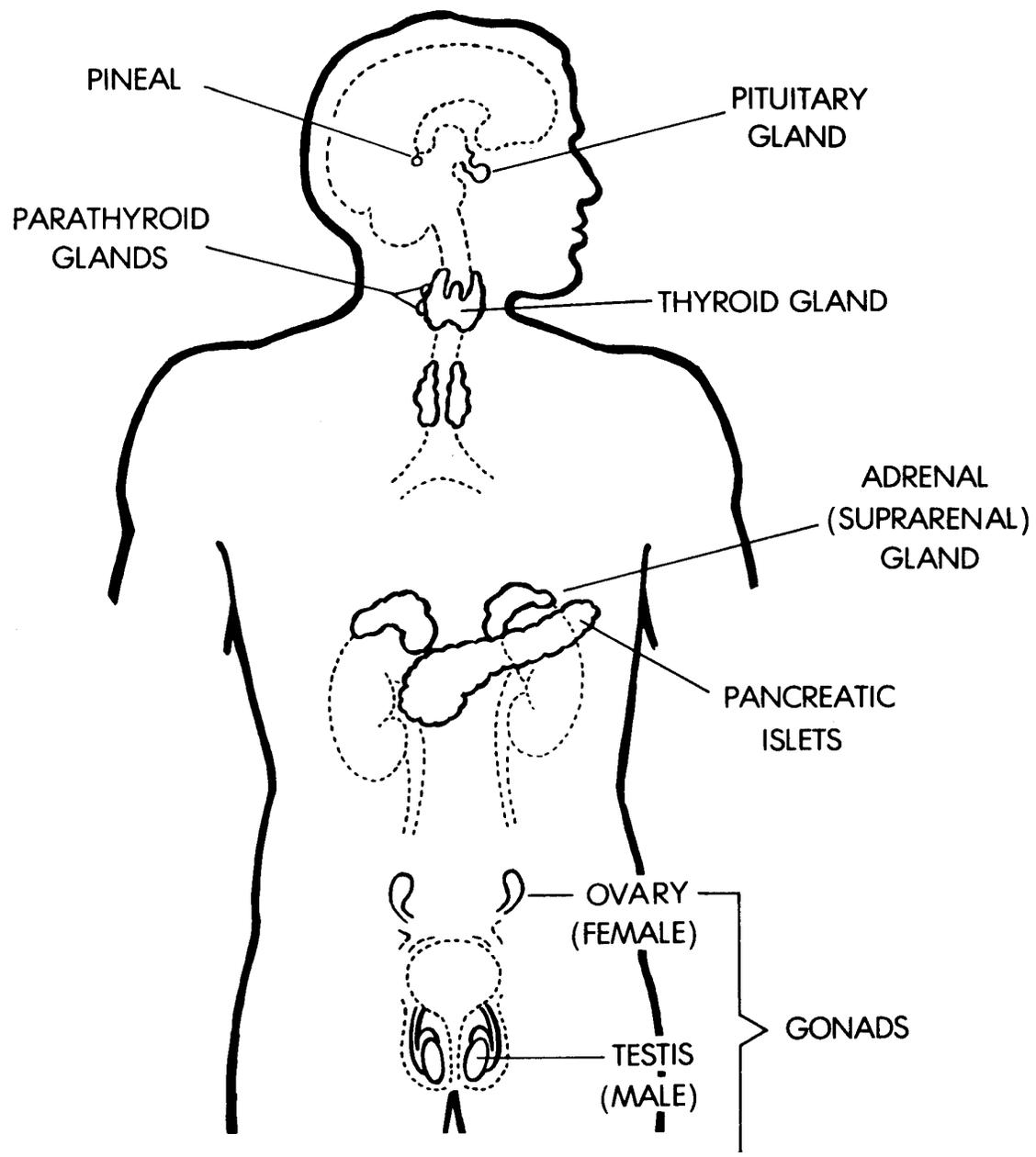
pol'e-fa'je-ah

eating (frame 85)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 86 and 87, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 88.

Section X. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

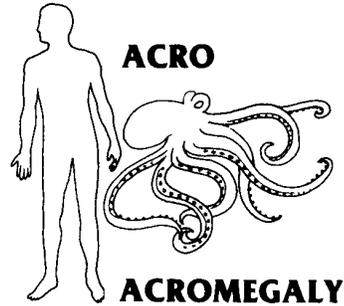


The endocrine system is composed of glands which release hormones into the blood stream.

\*\*\*\*\*

88. Acro is a stem which means extremity. Acromegaly is a disease characterized by enlargement of the bones of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ak"ro meg' ah-le

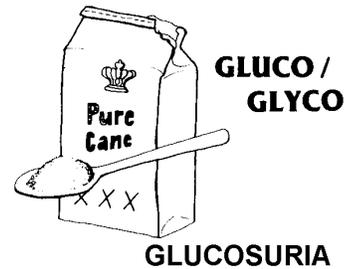


extremities

\*\*\*\*\*

89. Gluc and glyc are stems which mean sugar. A person with glucosuria has \_\_\_\_\_ in the urine.

gloo"ko-su're-ah

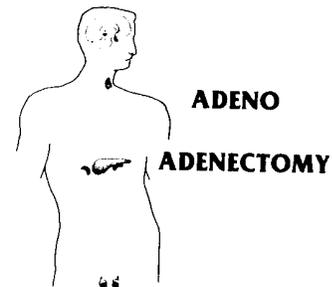


sugar

\*\*\*\*\*

90. Adeno is a stem which means gland. Adenectomy is a word meaning surgical removal of a \_\_\_\_\_.

ad"e-nek' to-me



gland

\*\*\*\*\*

91. As a review, give the meaning of the following stems:

a. acro: \_\_\_\_\_

extremity (frame 88)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. gluco/glyco: \_\_\_\_\_

sugar (frame 89)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. adeno: \_\_\_\_\_

gland (frame 90)

\*\*\*\*\*

92. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blank with the appropriate terms:

a. Acrodermatitis is a word that means inflammation of the skin of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ak"ro-der"mah-ti'tis

extremities (frame 88)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. A person with glucosuria has \_\_\_\_\_ in the urine.

sugar (frame 89)

\*\*\*\*\*

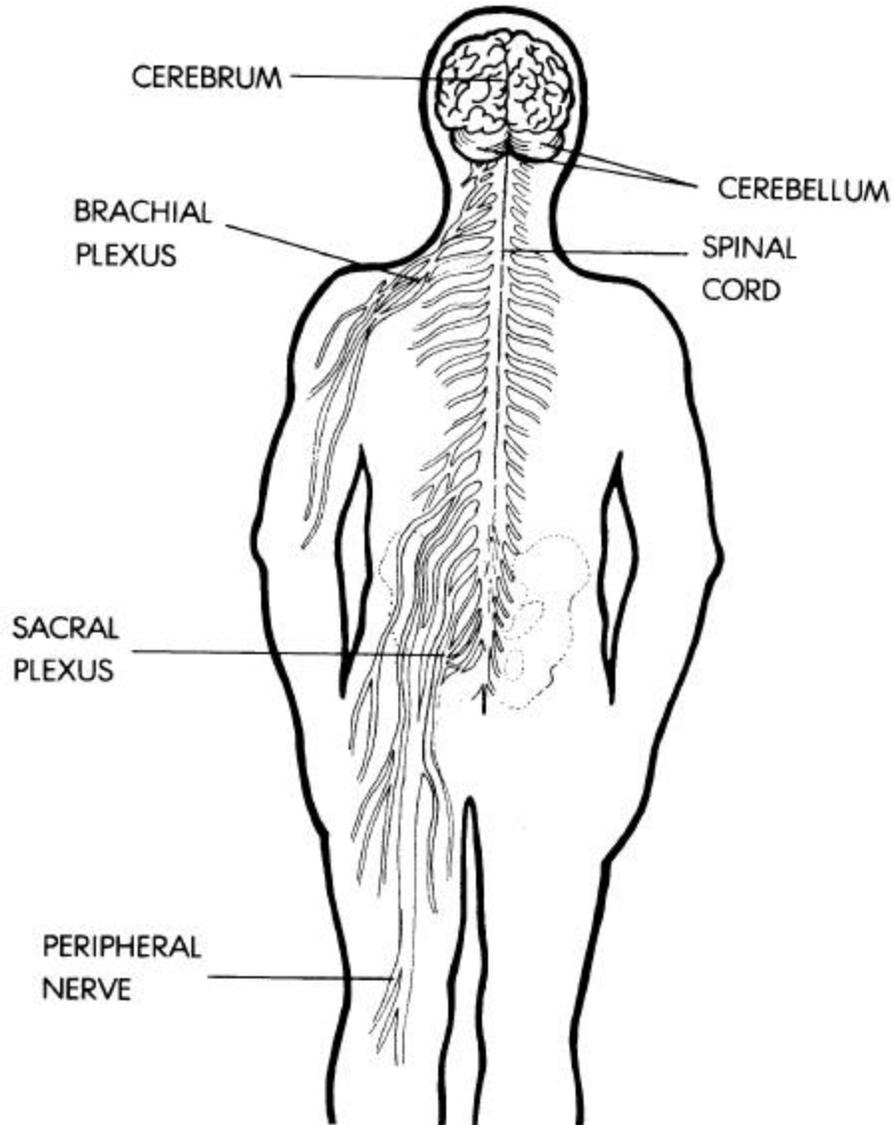
c. A person who has had an adenectomy has had surgical removal of a \_\_\_\_\_.

gland (frame 90)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 91 and 92, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 93.

**Section XI. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND  
PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS**

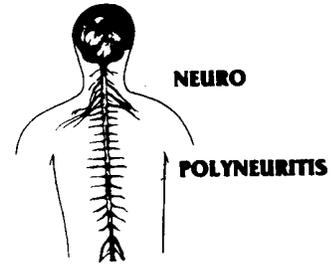


The nervous system along with the endocrine system correlates our adjustments and reactions to internal and environmental conditions.

\*\*\*\*\*

93. Neuro is a stem which means nerve. Polyneuritis means inflammation of many \_\_\_\_\_.

pol"e-nu-ri'tis

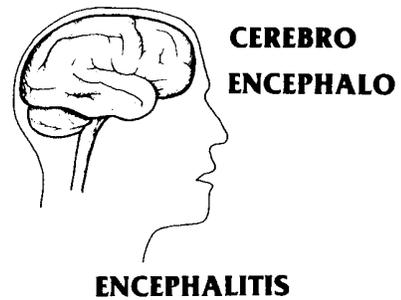


nerves

\*\*\*\*\*

94. Cerebro and encephalo are stems which mean brain. Encephalitis, for example, means inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

en"sef-ah-li'tis

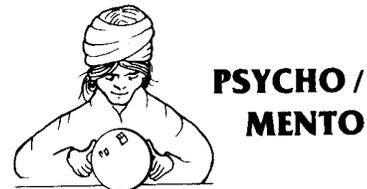


brain

\*\*\*\*\*

95. Psycho and mento are stems which mean mind. Psychology is the science that studies the \_\_\_\_\_.

si-kol 'o-je



**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**MENTAL**

mind

\*\*\*\*\*

96. Mania is a stem which means mad-  
ness. Pyromania, for example,  
means fire \_\_\_\_\_.

pi"ro-ma'ne-ah

\*\*\*\*\*

97. Phobia is a stem which means fear.  
A person with hydrophobia has a  
\_\_\_\_\_ of water.

hi"dro-fo'be-ah

\*\*\*\*\*

98. Esthesia is a stem which means  
feeling or sensation. Anesthesia  
means without \_\_\_\_\_  
or \_\_\_\_\_.

an"es-the'ze-ah

\*\*\*\*\*

99. As a review, give the meaning of the  
following terms:

a. neuro: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

b. cerebro/enkephalo: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

**MANIA**



**PYROMANIA**

madness

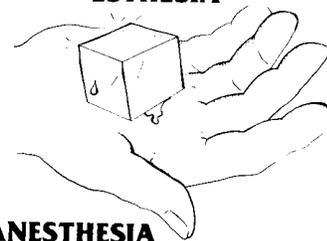
**PHOBIA**



**HYDROPHOBIA**

fear

**ESTHESIA**



**ANESTHESIA**

feeling/sensation

nerve (frame 93)

brain (frame 94)

c. psycho/mento: \_\_\_\_\_

mind (frame 95)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. mania: \_\_\_\_\_

madness (frame 96)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. phobia: \_\_\_\_\_

fear (frame 97)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. esthesia: \_\_\_\_\_

feeling/sensation (frame 98)

\*\*\*\*\*

100 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Polyneuritis is an inflammation of many \_\_\_\_\_.

nerves (frame 93)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Encephalitis is an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

brain (frame 94)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Psychology is the science that studies the \_\_\_\_\_.

mind (frame 95)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Pyromania means fire \_\_\_\_\_.

madness (frame 96)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. A person with hydrophobia has a \_\_\_\_\_ of water.

fear (frame 97)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Anesthesia means without

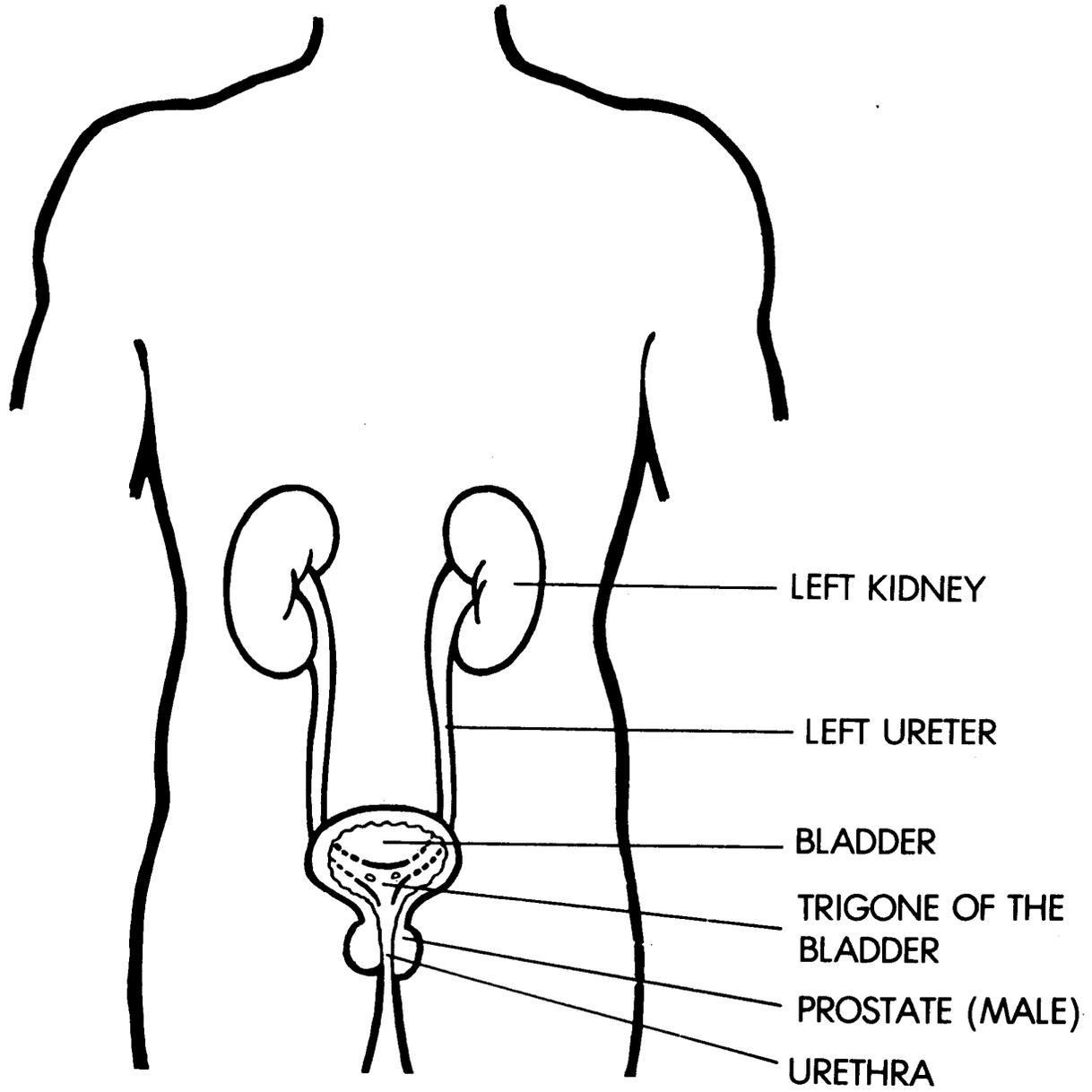
\_\_\_\_\_.

feeling/sensation (frame 98)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 99 and 100, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 101.

Section XII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

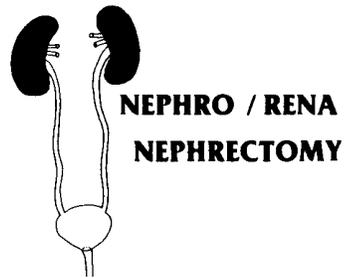


The genitourinary system includes the genitals and the urinary organs.

\*\*\*\*\*

101 Nephro and rena are stems which mean kidney. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a \_\_\_\_\_ removed.

ne-frek'to-m

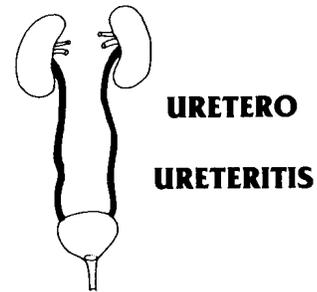


kidney

\*\*\*\*\*

102 Uretero is a stem which means ureter. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

u're-ter-i'tis

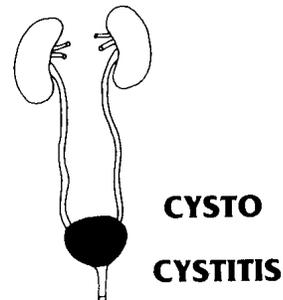


ureter

\*\*\*\*\*

103 Cysto is a stem which means bladder. A person who has cystitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

sis-ti-tis

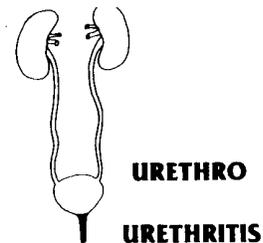


bladder

\*\*\*\*\*

104 Urethro is a stem meaning urethra. Urethritis is an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

u're-thri'tis

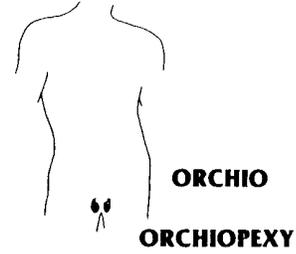


urethra

\*\*\*\*\*

105 Orchio is a stem which means testes. Orchiopexy means fixation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

or"ke-o-pek'se



testes

\*\*\*\*\*

106 Uro and uria are stems which mean urine. Urophobia is a term which means fear of passing \_\_\_\_\_.

u"ro-fo'be-ah

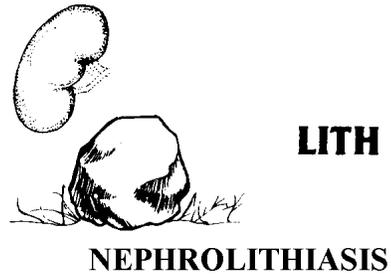


urine

\*\*\*\*\*

107 Lith is a stem which means stone. Nephrolithiasis is the formation of renal \_\_\_\_\_.

nef"ro-li-thi'ah-sis



stones

\*\*\*\*\*

108 In review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. nephro/reno: \_\_\_\_\_

kidney (frame 101)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. uretero: \_\_\_\_\_

ureter (frame 102)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. cysto: \_\_\_\_\_

bladder (frame 103)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. urethro: \_\_\_\_\_

urethra (frame 104)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. orchio: \_\_\_\_\_

testes (frame 105)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. uro/uria: \_\_\_\_\_

urine (frame 106)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. lith: \_\_\_\_\_

stone (frame 107)

\*\*\*\*\*

109 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a \_\_\_\_\_ removed.

kidney (frame 101)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ureter (frame 102)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Someone who has cystitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

bladder (frame 103)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Urethritis is an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

urethra (frame 104)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Orchiopexy is the fixation of the

\_\_\_\_\_.

testes (frame 105)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Nephrolithiasis is the formation of renal \_\_\_\_\_.

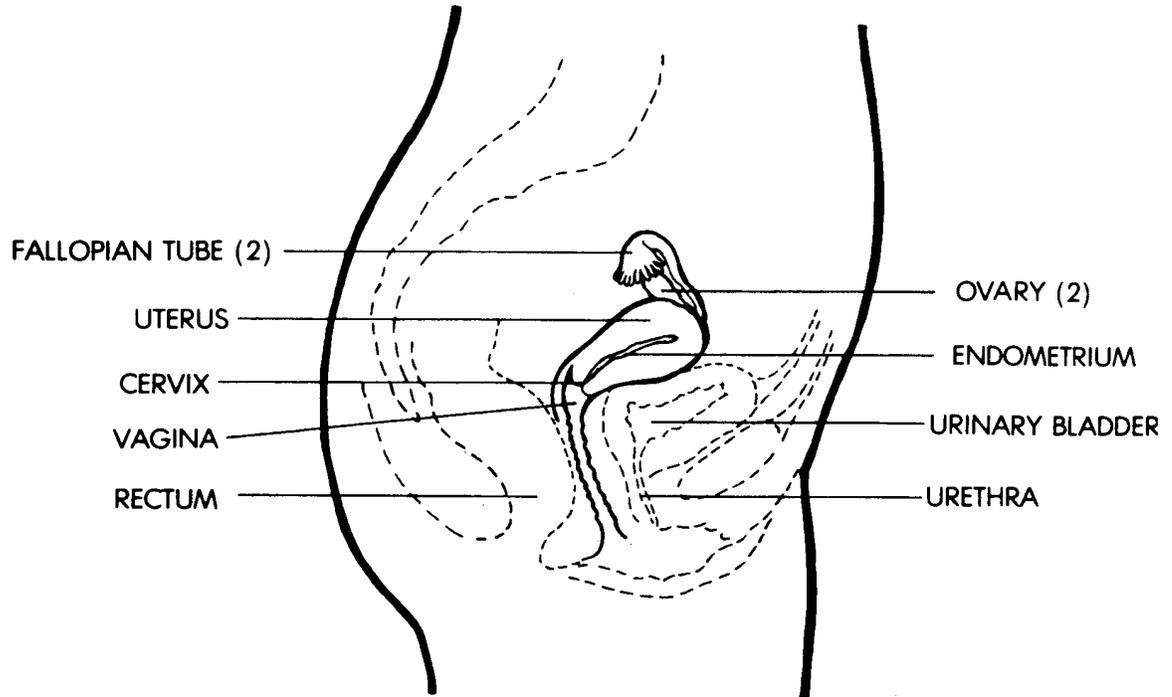
stones (frame 107)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 108 and 109, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 110.

Section XIII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

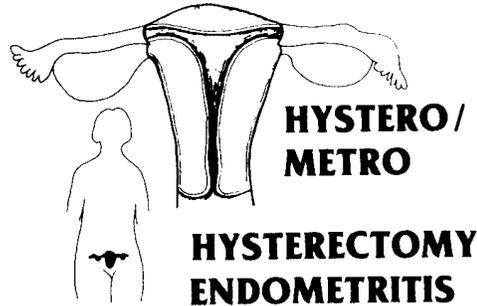


Gynecology and obstetrics relates to the female reproductive system and birth.

\*\*\*\*\*

110 Hystero and metro are stems which mean uterus or womb. A woman who has had a hysterectomy, for example, has had her \_\_\_\_\_ removed.

his"te-rek'to-me

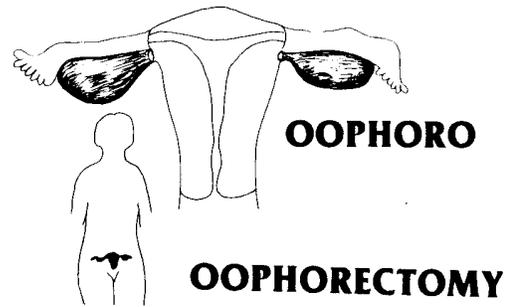


uterus

\*\*\*\*\*

111 Oophoro is a stem which means ovary. A woman who has had an oophorectomy has had her \_\_\_\_\_ removed.

o"of-o-rek'to-me

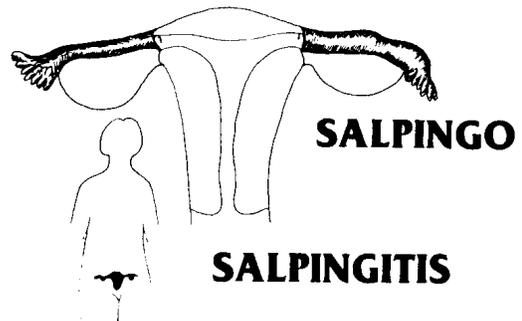


ovary

\*\*\*\*\*

112 Salpingo is a stem which means tube. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of a \_\_\_\_\_.

sal"pin-ji'tis



tube

\*\*\*\*\*

113 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. hystero/metro: \_\_\_\_\_

uterus/womb (frame 110)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. oophoro: \_\_\_\_\_

ovary (frame 111)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. salpingo: \_\_\_\_\_

tube (frame 112)

\*\*\*\*\*

114 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A woman who has had a hysterectomy has had her \_\_\_\_\_ removed.

uterus (frame 110)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. When a woman has an oophorectomy, she has an \_\_\_\_\_ removed.

ovary (frame 111)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

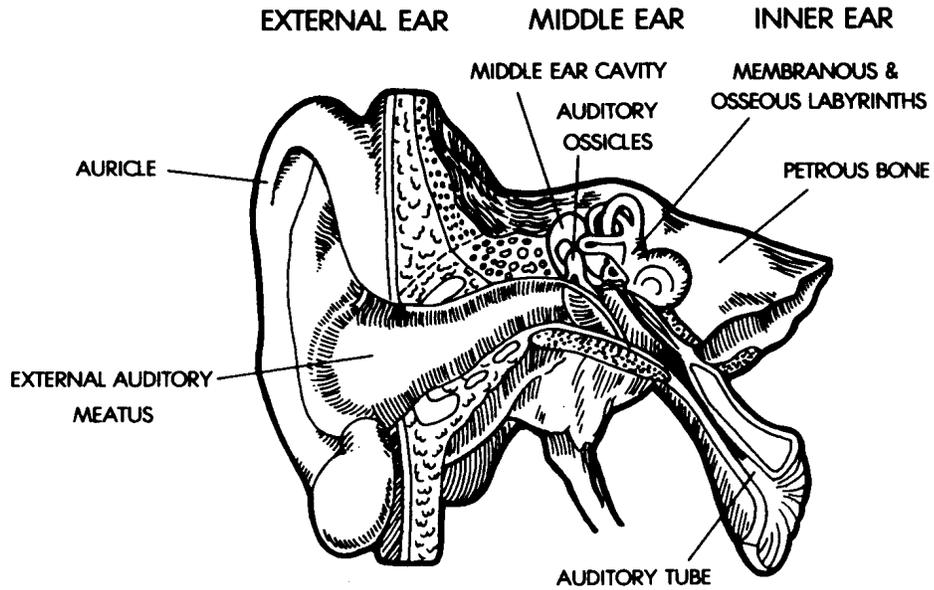
tube (frame 112)

\*\*\*\*\*

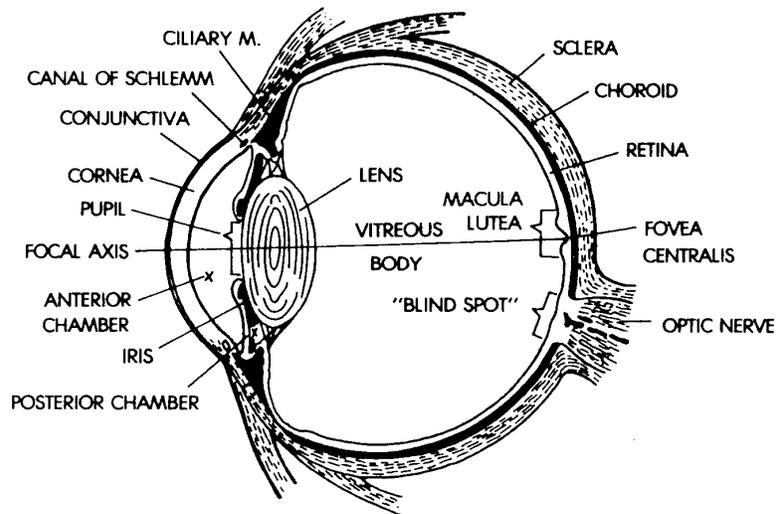
If you missed any of the questions in frames 113 and 114, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 115.

Section XIV. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE SENSORY ORGANS

**SENSORY ORGANS**



**SENSORY ORGANS**



The sensory organs, as you know, include the eye and the ear.

\*\*\*\*\*

- 115 Oto is a stem which means ear. Otoplasty, for example, means plastic repair of the \_\_\_\_\_.

o'to-plas'te



**OTO**

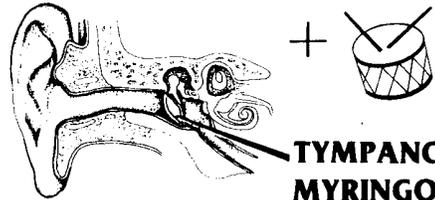
**OTOPLASTY**

ear

\*\*\*\*\*

- 116 Tympano and myringo are stems which refer to the eardrum. A tympanoplasty means plastic repair of the \_\_\_\_\_.

tim'pah-no-plas'te



**TYMPANO / MYRINGO**

**TYMPANOPLASTY  
MYRINGOTOMY**

eardrum

\*\*\*\*\*

- 117 Ophthalm and oculo are stems which mean eye. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the \_\_\_\_\_ and its diseases.

of'thal-mol'o-je



**OPHTHALMO**

**OCULO**

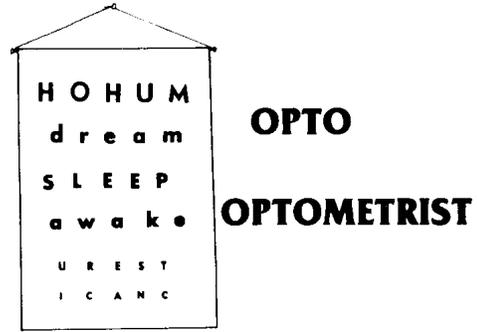
**OPHTHALMOLOGY  
OCULAR**

eye

\*\*\*\*\*

118 Opto is a stem which means vision. An optometrist is a person who is trained to examine eyes in order to determine the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ problems.

op-tom'e-trist



vision

\*\*\*\*\*

119 Blepharo is a stem which means eyelid. Blepharitis means inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

blef"ah-ri'tis



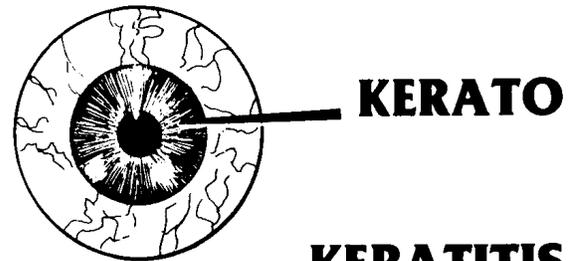
**BLEPHARO**  
**BLEPHARITIS**

eyelid

\*\*\*\*\*

120 Kerato is a stem which means cornea. Keratitis means inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ker"ah-ti'tis



cornea

\*\*\*\*\*

121 Dacryo is a stem which means tear. A person with dacryocystitis has inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ sac.

dak"re-o-sis-ti'tis



tear

\*\*\*\*\*

122 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. oto: \_\_\_\_\_

ear (frame 115)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. tympano/myringo: \_\_\_\_\_

eardrum (frame 116)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. ophthalmo/oculo: \_\_\_\_\_

eye (frame 117)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. opto: \_\_\_\_\_

vision (frame 118)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. blepharo: \_\_\_\_\_

eyelid (frame 119)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. kerato: \_\_\_\_\_

cornea (frame 120)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. dacryo: \_\_\_\_\_

tear (frame 121)

\*\*\*\*\*

123 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Otoplasty is the plastic repair of the \_\_\_\_\_.

ear (frame 115)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. A tympanoplasty is the plastic repair of the \_\_\_\_\_.

eardrum (frame 116)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the \_\_\_\_\_ and its diseases.

eye (frame 117)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. An optometrist is a person who is trained to examine eyes in order to determine the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ problems.

vision (frame 118)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Blepharitis is an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

eyelid (frame 119)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Keratitis is an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_.

cornea (frame 120)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. A person with dacryocystitis has an inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ sac.

tear (frame 121)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 122 and 123, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 124.

# EMESIS-



\*\*\*\*\*  
124 Pyo is a stem meaning pus. The word pyogenic means producing \_\_\_\_\_.

pi"o-jen'ik



**PYO**

**PYOGENIC**

pus

\*\*\*\*\*  
125 Lipo is a stem which means fat. A lipoma is a tumor composed of \_\_\_\_\_.

li-po mah



**LIPO**

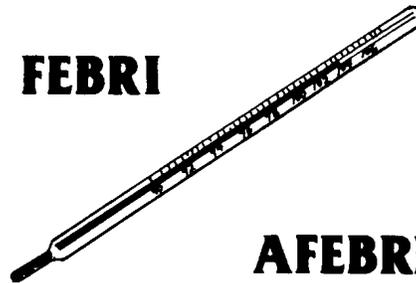
**LIPOMA**

fat

\*\*\*\*\*  
126 Febri is a stem which means fever. A person who is afebrile is without \_\_\_\_\_.

a-feb'ril

**FEBRI**



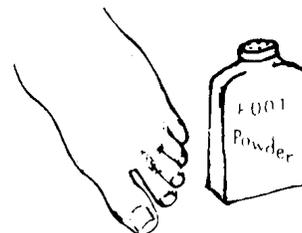
**AFEBRILE**

fever

\*\*\*\*\*  
127 Myco is a stem which means fungus. Mycosis is any disease caused by a \_\_\_\_\_.

mi-ko'sis

**MYCO**



**MYCOSIS**

fungus

\*\*\*\*\*

128 Necro is a stem which means dead.  
A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a \_\_\_\_\_ body.



**NECRO**

nek'rop-se

**NECROPSY**

dead

\*\*\*\*\*

129 Emesis is a stem which means vomit.  
Hyperemesis is a word which means excessive \_\_\_\_\_.



**EMESIS**

hi"per-em'e-sis



**HYPEREMESIS**

vomiting

\*\*\*\*\*

130 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. pyo: \_\_\_\_\_

pus (frame 124)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. lipo: \_\_\_\_\_

fat (frame 125)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. feбри: \_\_\_\_\_

fever (frame 126)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. myco: \_\_\_\_\_

fungus (frame 127)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. necro: \_\_\_\_\_

dead (frame 128)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. emesis: \_\_\_\_\_

vomiting (frame 129)

\*\*\*\*\*

131 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

a. The term pyogenic means producing \_\_\_\_\_.

pus (frame 124)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. A lipoma is a tumor composed of \_\_\_\_\_.

fat (frame 125)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A person who is afebrile is without \_\_\_\_\_.

fever (frame 126)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Mycosis is any disease caused by a \_\_\_\_\_.

fungus (frame 127)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a \_\_\_\_\_ body.

dead (frame 128)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Hyperemesis is excessive \_\_\_\_\_.

vomiting (frame 129)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 130 and 131, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

You have now completed the first part of this programmed text on medical terminology.

Congratulations!

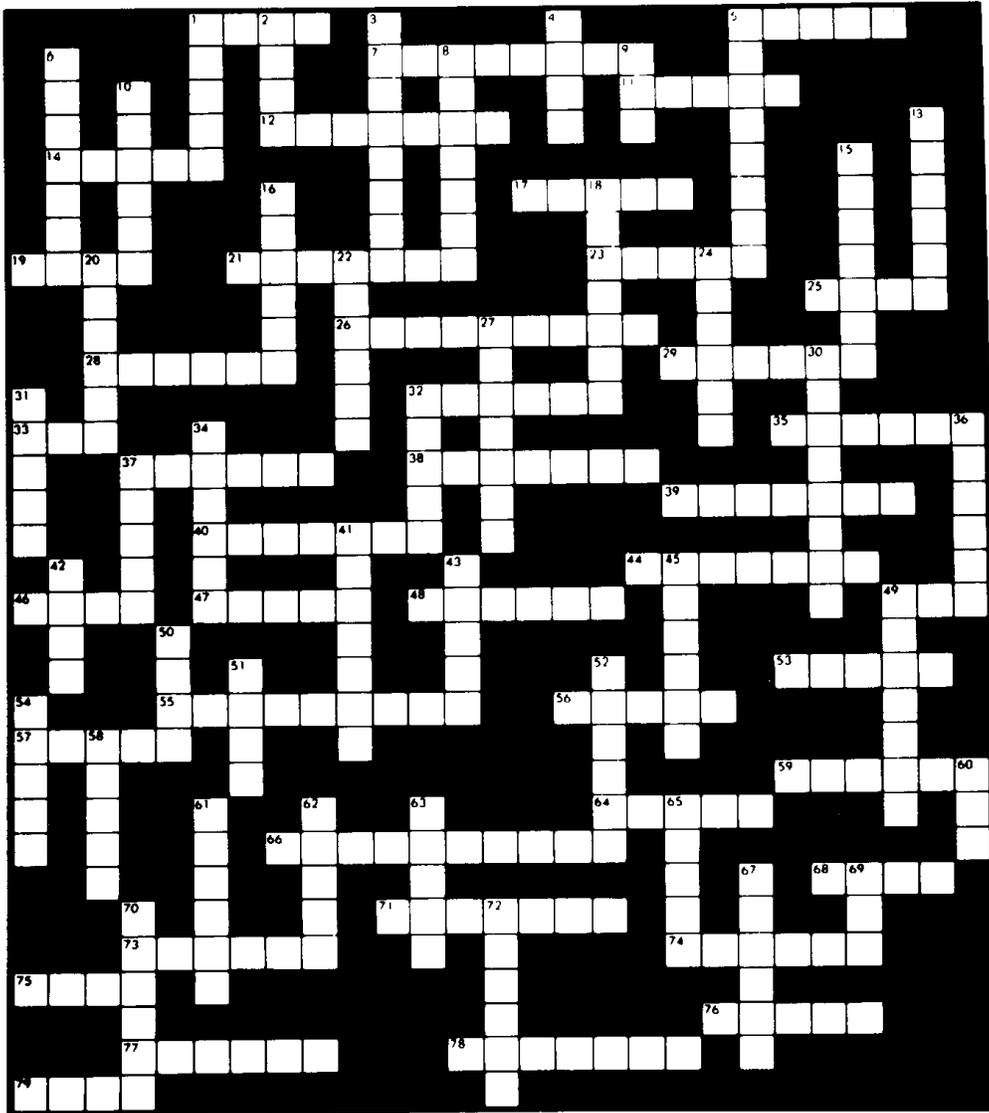
As a fun review and exercise, you can complete the stem crossword puzzle on the following page before completing the self-assessment questions starting on page 2-71.

***Continue with Self-Assessment***

## **Section XVI. MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

Fill in the combining forms for the stems listed below the puzzle.

[Solutions are on page 2-78.](#)



**DOWN**

- |                    |              |               |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. MADNESS         | 22. FEAR     | 50. ILEUM     |
| 2. CELL            | 24. KIDNEY   | 51. EXTREMITY |
| 3. FEELING         | 27. UTERUS   | 52. JEJUNUM   |
| 4. BREATH          | 30. EYELID   | 54. EYE       |
| 5. ABDOMEN         | 31. LUNGS    | 58. MOUTH     |
| 6. DUODENUM        | 32. SUGAR    | 60. ANUS      |
| 8. LARYNX          | 34. RECTUM   | 61. LUNGS     |
| 9. EAR             | 36. NAILS    | 62. EATING    |
| 10. CORNEA         | 37. RIBS     | 63. NERVE     |
| 13. LIP            | 41. BRONCHUS | 65. ABDOMEN   |
| 15. GUMS           | 42. VESSEL   | 67. TEARS     |
| 16. MIND           | 43. GLAND    | 69. PUS       |
| 18. CLOT           | 45. BLOOD    | 70. TONGUE    |
| 20. ABDOMINAL WALL | 49. EARDRUM  | 72. INTESTINE |

**ACROSS**

- |             |               |                  |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. FUNGUS   | 32. STOMACH   | 56. TOOTH        |
| 5. VESSEL   | 33. URINE     | 57. BLADDER      |
| 7. TUBE     | 35. LIVER     | 59. TONGUE       |
| 11. TENDON  | 37. HEART     | 64. DEAD         |
| 12. OVARY   | 38. URETHRA   | 66. GALL BLADDER |
| 14. SKIN    | 39. TRACHEA   | 68. VISION       |
| 17. UTERUS  | 40. BRAIN     | 71. ARTERY       |
| 19. COLON   | 44. CARTILAGE | 73. LYMPH        |
| 21. EARDRUM | 46. NOSE      | 74. TESTES       |
| 23. NOSE    | 47. BONE      | 75. VEIN         |
| 25. FAT     | 48. TEETH     | 76. SPINAL CORD  |
| 26. EYE     | 49. MUSCLE    | 77. SPLEEN       |
| 28. JOINT   | 53. FEVER     | 78. URETER       |
| 29. VEIN    | 55. BRAIN     | 79. BLOOD        |

## **Section XVII. SELF-ASSESSMENT #1**

To evaluate how well you have learned the stems covered in lesson 2, complete the self-assessment #1 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 2 before going to lesson 3. The answers to the questions are given on pages 2-75 and 2-76.

## SELF-ASSESSMENT #1

### Stems

LISTED BELOW IN COLUMN "A" ARE 15 OF THE 100 LATIN AND GREEK STEMS GIVEN TO YOU. IN COLUMN "B" ARE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS OF THE STEMS. MATCH THE TWO, AND WRITE THE ENGLISH MEANING FROM COLUMN "B" IN COLUMN "A."

EXAMPLE: GLAND ADENO

<u>COLUMN A</u>	<u>COLUMN B</u>
1. _____ OSTEO	A. URINE
2. _____ ARTHRO	B. BLOOD
3. _____ CARDIO	C. CELL
4. _____ URO/URIA	D. RIB
5. _____ LIPO	E. TONGUE
6. _____ HEMO/HEMATO	F. GALLBLADDER
7. _____ THROMBO	G. BONE
8. _____ CYTO	H. KIDNEY
9. _____ COSTO	I. NERVE
10. _____ LINGUA/GLOSSA	J. STOMACH
11. _____ CHOLECYSTO	K. HEART
12. _____ NEPHRO/RENA	L. EXTREMITY
13. _____ NEURO	M. FAT
14. _____ GASTRO	N. CLOT
15. _____ ACRO	O. JOINT

## SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #1

### STEMS

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

16. THE STEM "CHONDRO" IN THE WORD CHONDRITIS MEANS:
- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| A. TENDON | C. CARTILAGE |
| B. RIB    | D. JOINT     |
17. THE STEM "MYO" IN THE WORD MYOPLASM MEANS:
- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| A. CARTILAGE | C. BONE |
| B. MUSCLE    | D. VEIN |
18. THE STEM "HEPATO" IN THE WORD HEPATITIS MEANS:
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A. BLOOD | C. KIDNEY |
| B. LIVER | D. NAIL   |
19. THE STEM "ADENO" IN THE WORD ADENECTOMY MEANS:
- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. BLADDER     | C. ABDOMINAL WALL |
| B. GALLBLADDER | D. GLAND          |
20. THE STEM "MYCO" IN THE WORD MYCOSIS MEANS:
- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| A. SKIN | C. CLOT   |
| B. CELL | D. FUNGUS |
21. THE STEM "EMESIS" IN THE WORD HYPEREMESIS MEANS:
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. SCANT     | C. VOMITING |
| B. EXCESSIVE | D. EXIT     |
22. THE STEM "FEBRI" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. FEVER  | C. FAT     |
| B. FUNGUS | D. FEELING |

23. THE STEM "ENCEPHALO" IN THE WORD ENCEPHALITIS MEANS:
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| A. BRAIN | C. SPINE |
| B. HEAD  | D. TOOTH |
24. THE STEM "ARTERIO" IN THE WORD ARTERIOSCLEROSIS MEANS:
- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| A. VEIN   | C. JOINT     |
| B. ARTERY | D. CARTILAGE |
25. THE STEM "LAPARO" IN THE WORD LAPARATOMY MEANS:
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. ABDOMINAL WALL | C. URINARY BLADDER |
| B. CELL WALL      | D. STOMACH         |

Check your answers on the following pages

## SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #1

### Stems

1. G (BONE) OSTEO
2. O (JOINT) ARTHRO
3. K (HEART) CARDIO
4. A (URINE) URO/URIA
5. M (FAT) LIPO
6. B (BLOOD) HEMO/HEMATO
7. N (CLOT) THROMBO
8. C (CELL) CYTO
9. D (RIB) COSTO
10. E (TONGUE) LINGUA/GLOSSA
11. F (GALLBLADDER) CHOLECYSTO
12. H (KIDNEY) NEPHRO/RENA
13. I (NERVE) NEURO
14. J (STOMACH) GASTRO
15. L (EXTREMITY) ACRO

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENTQUIZ #1

Stems

16. THE STEM "CHONDRO" IN THE WORD CHONDRITIS MEANS:  
C. CARTILAGE
17. THE STEM "MYO" IN THE WORD MYOPLASM MEANS:  
B. MUSCLE
18. THE STEM "HEPATO" IN THE WORD HEPATITIS MEANS:  
B. LIVER
19. THE STEM "ADENO" IN THE WORD ADENECTOMY MEANS:  
D. GLAND
20. THE STEM "MYCO" IN THE WORD MYCOSIS MEANS:  
D. FUNGUS
21. THE STEM "EMESIS" IN THE WORD HYPEREMESIS MEANS:  
C. VOMITING
22. THE STEM "FEBRI" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:  
A. FEVER
23. THE STEM "ENCEPHALO" IN THE WORD ENCEPHALITIS MEANS:  
A. BRAIN
24. THE STEM "ARTERIO" IN THE WORD ARTERIOSCLEROSIS MEANS:  
B. ARTERY
25. THE STEM "LAPARO" IN THE WORD LAPARATOMY MEANS:  
A. ABDOMINAL WALL

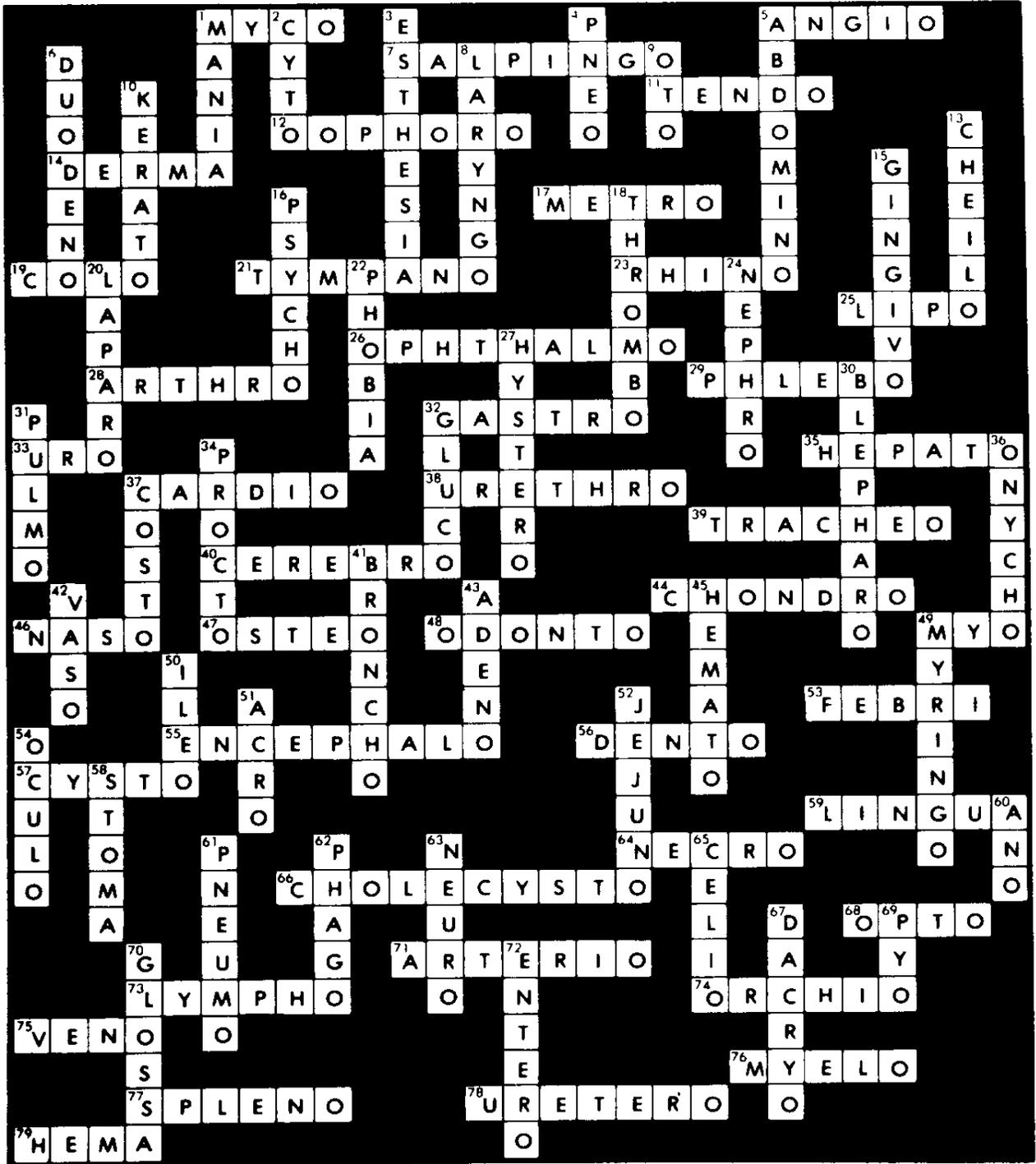
## SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #1

1. eye
2. ear
3. birth/fever
4. tube
5. ovary
6. stone
7. urine
8. testicle
9. bladder
10. urethra
11. gall
12. uterus, tubes, and ovaries
13. herniation
14. feeling/sensation
15. fear
16. disorder
17. bone
18. brain (cerebrum)
19. nerve
20. sugar
21. swelling
22. extremities
23. eating
24. spleen
25. lymph
26. brain
27. fat
28. pus
29. tears
30. cells
31. clot
32. arteries
33. veins
34. vessel
35. vessel
36. liver
37. rectum/anus
38. colon
39. jejunum - ileum
40. mental
41. intestine
42. stomach
43. gums
44. tears
45. lips
46. duodenum
47. mouth
48. breathing
49. air
50. abdominal wall
51. tongue
52. bronchial
53. nose
54. nose
55. larynx
56. nails
57. ribs
58. abdomen
59. tendon
60. muscle
61. spinal cord
62. cartilage
63. joint
64. tympanic membrane
65. cornea
66. pharynx
67. eyelid
68. blood
69. dead
70. fungus

***Go to Lesson 3***

***Continue with Lesson 2***

SOLUTION TO MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY CROSSWORD PUZZLE



## **LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

### **LESSON 3**

Prefixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

### **LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Lesson 3, frame numbers 132-198.

### **LESSON OBJECTIVES**

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

3-1. Given 10 of the 50 Latin and Greek medical related prefixes and a list of English meanings for these prefixes, write the English meaning in the space provided without error.

3-2. Given 10 multiple choice questions on medical prefixes, select the most appropriate answer without error.

## LESSON 3

### Section I. PRETEST #2

Before you turn to frame 132 and begin work on your study of prefixes in medical terminology, complete pretest #2. The pretest contains 31 questions relating to medical terminology prefixes. If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest. A score of 90% on this pretest is 27 correct answers.

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Malnutrition means \_\_\_\_\_ nutrition.
2. Noctiphobia is an abnormal fear of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Dysmenorrhea means \_\_\_\_\_ menstrual flow.
4. Hydrotherapy is treatment with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Macrorhinia means \_\_\_\_\_ nose.
6. A baby born with a microcephalus had a very \_\_\_\_\_ head.
7. A melanoma is a \_\_\_\_\_ tumor.
8. Cyanopia is a defect in vision that causes objects to appear \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Erythroderma means \_\_\_\_\_ skin.
10. A leukoblast is a \_\_\_\_\_ embryonic cell.
11. Oligopnea means \_\_\_\_\_ breathing.
12. Bradypepsia means \_\_\_\_\_ digestion.
13. Tachyphasia means \_\_\_\_\_ speech.
14. A monocyte has \_\_\_\_\_ cell(s).
15. Asepsia means \_\_\_\_\_ infection.
16. Hyperalgesia is \_\_\_\_\_ sensitivity to pain.
17. Hemifacial means pertaining to one \_\_\_\_\_ of the face.

18. Polyarthritis means inflammation of \_\_\_\_\_ joints.
19. Ectogenous is something produced \_\_\_\_\_ an organism.
20. Pericolonic is a word for \_\_\_\_\_ the colon.
21. A medication administered hypoglossal is placed \_\_\_\_\_ the tongue.
22. Subaural means \_\_\_\_\_ the ear.
23. Postcibal means \_\_\_\_\_ meals.
24. Ectocytic means \_\_\_\_\_ the cell.
25. An antiseptic is a drug that works \_\_\_\_\_ infection.
26. Endocranial means \_\_\_\_\_ the cranium.
27. Retrosternal means \_\_\_\_\_ the sternum.
28. Ante mortem is \_\_\_\_\_ death.
29. Preoperative is \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.
30. An interdental cavity is \_\_\_\_\_ the teeth.
31. Bilateral means pertaining to \_\_\_\_\_ side(s).

[Check your answers on page 3-39](#)

## Section II. PREFIXES - GENERAL INFORMATION

Prefixes are one or more letters or syllables which come before the stem (at the beginning of a word) to explain or add meaning to the rest of the term.

- \*\*\*\*\*
- 132 A prefix comes \_\_\_\_\_ the stem.
- before
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 133 In the term unforgettable, "forget" is the stem and "un" is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- prefix
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 134 In the words implant, supplant, and transplant, the prefixes are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- imp/sup/trans
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 135 You can change the meaning of a term by putting a prefix before the \_\_\_\_\_.
- stem
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 136 Prefixes are the most frequently used elements in the formation of Greek and Latin words, but not every word contains a \_\_\_\_\_.
- prefix
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 137 Prefixes may be divided into various categories of meaning depending on how they modify the stem, such as location, time, amount, color, negation, size, or position. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of \_\_\_\_\_.
- meaning
- \*\*\*\*\*

138 To reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A prefix comes \_\_\_\_\_ the stem.

before (frame 132)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. In the term unforgettable, "forget" is the stem and "un" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

prefix (frame 133)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. In the words implant, supplant, and transplant, the prefixes are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

imp/sup/trans (frame 134)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. You can change the meaning of a term by putting a prefix before the \_\_\_\_\_.

stem (frame 135)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Not every Greek or Latin word contains a \_\_\_\_\_.

prefix (frame 136)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of \_\_\_\_\_.

meaning (frame 137)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frame 138, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 139.



### Section III. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO LOCATION

We will now study the prefixes that indicate location.

\*\*\*\*\*

- 139 The prefix intra- means inside or within. The dash after intra- indicates that the stem comes \_\_\_\_\_ (before, after) the prefix.

\*\*\*\*\*

- 140 By combining the prefix intra- with the stem abdominal, you know it means \_\_\_\_\_ the abdomen.

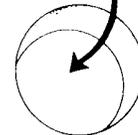
in"trah-ab-dom'i-nal

\*\*\*\*\*

after

**INTRA/ENDO**

**Within**



**INTRA-ABDOMINAL  
ENDOMETRITIS**

inside/within

141 Endo- is also a prefix meaning within or inside. Metro is the stem meaning uterus. Endometritis, then, is a word which means inflammation \_\_\_\_\_ the uterus.

en"do-me-tri'tis

\*\*\*\*\*

142 Peri- is a prefix which means around or surrounding. Cardio is the stem for heart. Pericarditis, then, is a word which means inflammation \_\_\_\_\_ the heart.

per"i-kar-di'tis

\*\*\*\*\*

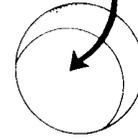
143 Ec- and ecto- are prefixes which mean out and outside. An ectopic pregnancy, for example, is a pregnancy which occurs \_\_\_\_\_ the uterine cavity.

ek-top'ik

\*\*\*\*\*

**INTRA/ENDO**

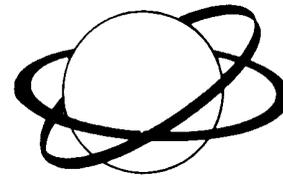
**Within**



**INTRA-ABDOMINAL  
ENDOMETRITIS**

inside/within

**PERI**



**PERICARDITIS**

around/surrounding

**EC/ECTO**

**Outside**



**ECTOPIC PREGNANCY**

outside

144 Em- and en- are also prefixes which mean within or inside. Empyema, for example, means pus \_\_\_\_\_ a body cavity.

em"pi-e'mah

\*\*\*\*\*

145 Retro- and post- are prefixes which mean behind. Retrocardial means located \_\_\_\_\_ the heart and postnasal means situated \_\_\_\_\_ the nose.

ret"ro-kar'de-al  
post-na'zal

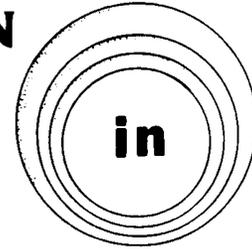
\*\*\*\*\*

146 The prefixes sub- and hypo- mean under. Subcutaneous, for example, means \_\_\_\_\_ the skin, and a hypodermic needle is one that is inserted \_\_\_\_\_ the skin.

sub"ku-ta'ne-us  
hi"po-der'mik

\*\*\*\*\*

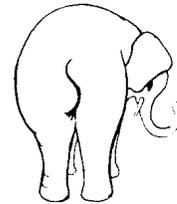
**EM/EN**



**EMPYEMA**

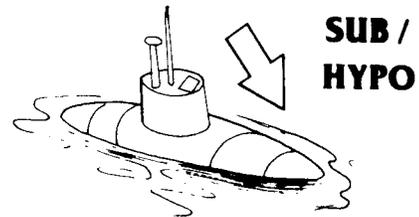
inside/within

**RETRO/POST**



**RETROCARDIAL  
POSTNASAL**

behind, behind



**SUB /  
HYPO**

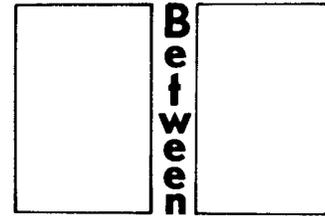
**SUBCUTANEOUS  
HYPODERMIC**

under, under

147 Inter- is a prefix meaning between.  
 The stem, costal, means ribs.  
 Therefore, intercostal muscles are  
 muscles which are \_\_\_\_\_ the  
 ribs.

in"ter-kos'tal

**INTER**



**INTERCOSTAL**

between

148 In review, given the meaning of each of  
 the following prefixes which indicate  
 location:

a. intra-/endo-: \_\_\_\_\_

inside/within (frames 140 & 141)

b. peri-: \_\_\_\_\_

around/surrounding (frame 142)

c. ec-/ecto-: \_\_\_\_\_

out/outside (frame 143)

d. em-/en-: \_\_\_\_\_

within/inside (frame 144)

e. retro-/post-: \_\_\_\_\_

behind (frame 145)

f. sub-/hypo-: \_\_\_\_\_

under (frame 146)

g. inter-: \_\_\_\_\_

between (frame 147)

149 To further reinforce what you have learned, write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. The dash after intra- indicates that the stem comes \_\_\_\_\_ (before, after) the prefix.

after (frame 139)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Intra-abdominal means \_\_\_\_\_ the abdomen.

inside/within (frame 140)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Endometritis means inflammation \_\_\_\_\_ the uterus.

inside/within (frame 141)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Pericarditis means inflammation \_\_\_\_\_ the heart.

around (frame 142)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Ectopic pregnancy is one which occurs \_\_\_\_\_ the uterine cavity.

outside (frame 143)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Empyema is a condition where there is an accumulation of pus \_\_\_\_\_ a body cavity.

inside/within (frame 144)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Retrocardial means located \_\_\_\_\_ the heart.

behind (frame 145)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Postnasal means situated \_\_\_\_\_ the nose.

behind (frame 145)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. Subcutaneous indicates \_\_\_\_\_ the skin.

under (frame 146)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. A hypodermic needle is one that is inserted \_\_\_\_\_ the skin.

under (frame 146)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. Intercostal muscles are muscles which are \_\_\_\_\_ the ribs.

between (frame 147)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 148 and 149, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 150.

### Section IV. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO TIME

We will now study the prefixes that indicate time.

\*\*\*\*\*

150 The prefixes ante- and pre- mean before. By combining the prefix ante- with the stem partum, you know that antepartum means \_\_\_\_\_ childbirth.

an'te-par'tum

**ANTE/PRE**



**ANTEPARTUM  
PREOPERATIVE**

before

\*\*\*\*\*

151 A preoperative medication is a medication which is given \_\_\_\_\_ (before, during, after) surgery.

pre-op'er-a-tiv

\*\*\*\*\*

152 The prefix post- also means after. Consequently, a postoperative complication is a complication which occurred (before, during, after) surgery.

post-op'er-a-tiv

\*\*\*\*\*

153 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate time:

a. ante-: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

b. pre-: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

c. post-: \_\_\_\_\_

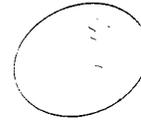
\*\*\*\*\*

154 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. Antepartum means \_\_\_\_\_ childbirth.

\*\*\*\*\*

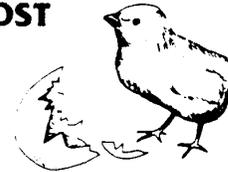
**ANTE/PRE**



**ANTEPARTUM  
PREOPERATIVE**

before

**POST**



**POST PARTUM  
POSTOPERATIVE**

after

before (frame 150)

before (frame 151)

after (frame 152)

before (frame 150)

b. A preoperative medication is one which is given \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.

before (frame 151)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A postoperative complication is one occurring \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.

after (frame 152)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 153 and 154, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 155.

### Section V: PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO NEGATION

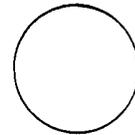
We will now study prefixes that indicate negation.

\*\*\*\*\*

155 The prefixes a- or- an mean without or absence of. Therefore, afebrile means \_\_\_\_\_ fever.

**A/AN**

**Without**



a-feb'ril

**AFEBRILE**

**ANESTHESIA**

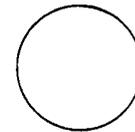
without/absence of

\*\*\*\*\*

156 The stem esthesia means feeling. Therefore, anesthesia means \_\_\_\_\_ feeling.

**A/AN**

**Without**



an"es-the'ze-ah

**AFEBRILE**

**ANESTHESIA**

without

\*\*\*\*\*

157 The prefix anti- means against. The term antitoxin means \_\_\_\_\_ toxin or poison.

an"ti-tok'sin



against

\*\*\*\*\*  
158 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate negation:

a. a-: \_\_\_\_\_

without/absence of (frame 155)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. an-: \_\_\_\_\_

without (frame 156)

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. anti-: \_\_\_\_\_

against (frame 157)

\*\*\*\*\*  
159 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. Afebrile means \_\_\_\_\_ fever.

without/absence of (frame 155)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. Anesthesia means \_\_\_\_\_ feeling.

without/absence of (frame 156)

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. Antitoxin means \_\_\_\_\_ toxin or poison.

against (frame 157)

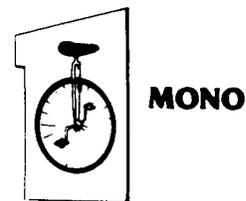
If you missed any of the questions in frames 158 and 159, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 160.

## Section VI. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO AMOUNT OR COMPARISON

We will now study prefixes that indicate amount or comparison.

- \*\*\*\*\*
- 160 Uni and mono- are prefixes which mean one or single. Monocyte, for example, refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ cell. A unicycle has one wheel.

mon'o-sit



**MONOCYTE**

single

- \*\*\*\*\*
- 161 Bi- is a prefix indicating the number two. Bi-lateral, then, refers to \_\_\_\_\_ sides. A bicycle has two wheels.

bi-lat'er-al



**BILATERAL**

two

- \*\*\*\*\*
- 162 The prefix for three is tri. Therefore, the valve in the heart which has \_\_\_\_\_ parts is called the tricuspid valve. A tricycle has three wheels.

tri-kus'pid



**TRICUSPID**

three

\*\*\*\*\*

163 The prefix quadri- means four. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis in all \_\_\_\_\_ limbs.

kwod"ri-ple'je-ah

\*\*\*\*\*

164 The prefixes multi- and poly- mean many or much. A person with polyneuritis has inflammation of \_\_\_\_\_ nerves.

pol"e-nu-ri'tis

\*\*\*\*\*

165 The prefixes hemi- and semi- mean half. A person with hemiplegia has paralysis on one-\_\_\_\_\_ of the body.

hem"e-ple'je-ah

\*\*\*\*\*

166 A person who is semiconscious is \_\_\_\_\_ conscious.

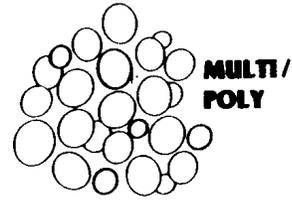
sem"e-kno'shus

\*\*\*\*\*



# QUADRI PLEGIA

four



**MULTI /  
POLY**

**POLYNEURITIS  
MULTIPARA**

many

**HEMI/SEMI**



**HEMIPLEGIA/  
SEMICONSCIOUS**

half

**HEMI/SEMI**



**HEMIPLEGIA/  
SEMICONSCIOUS**

half

167 The prefix hypo- also means too little, or low. Therefore, a person with hypotension has \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.

hi"po-ten'shun

\*\*\*\*\*

168 Hyper- is a prefix that is just the opposite of hypo-. Hyper means above or high. A person with hypertension, then, has blood pressure above the normal or \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.

hi"per-ten'shun

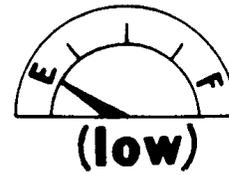
\*\*\*\*\*

169 Emesis, as you know from lesson 2, is a word that means vomiting. A word that means excessive vomiting is \_\_\_\_\_ emesis.

hi"per-em'e-sis

\*\*\*\*\*

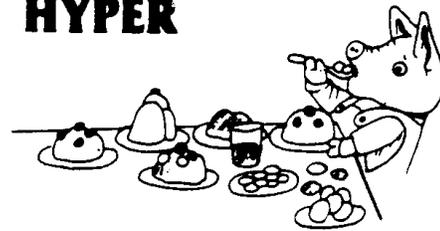
**HYPO**



**HYPOTENSION**

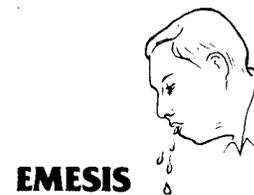
low

**HYPER**



**HYPERTENSION**

high



hyper

170 The prefix for fast is tachy-. A person with tachycardia has an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ heartbeat.

tak'e-kar'de-ah

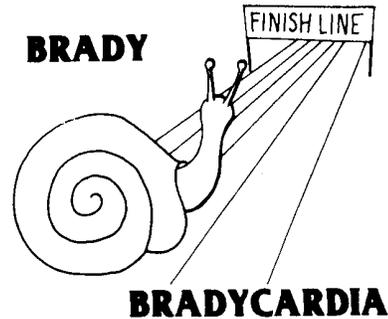


fast

\*\*\*\*\*

171 The prefix for slow is brady-. A person with bradycardia has an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ heartbeat.

brad"e-kar'de-ah



slow

\*\*\*\*\*

172 The prefix for little or scanty is oligo-. The stem meaning urine is -uria. Therefore, oliguria means \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ urine.

ol"i-gu're-ah



little/scanty

\*\*\*\*\*

173 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate amount or comparison:

a. Mono-: \_\_\_\_\_

one/single (frame 160)

\*\*\*\*\*

- b. Bi-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 two/double (frame 161)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- c. Tri-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 three (frame 162)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- d. Quadri-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 four (frame 163)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- e. Multi-/Poly-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 many/much (frame 164)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- f. Hemi-/Semi-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 half (frame 165)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- g. Hypo-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 low (frame 167)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- h. Hyper-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 high (frame 168)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- i. Tachy-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 fast (frame 170)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- j. Brady-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 slow (frame 171)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- k. Oligo-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 little/scanty (frame 172)  
 \*\*\*\*\*

174 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. Monocyte refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ cell.

single (frame 160)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Bilateral refers to \_\_\_\_\_ sides.

two (frame 161)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. The tricuspid valve in the heart has \_\_\_\_\_ parts.

three (frame 162)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis of \_\_\_\_\_ limbs.

four (frame 163)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. The medical term polyneuritis indicates inflammation of \_\_\_\_\_ nerves.

many (frame 164)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. When a person has hemiplegia, he has paralysis on one-\_\_\_\_\_ of the body.

half (frame 165)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. A person who is semiconscious is \_\_\_\_\_ conscious.

half (frame 165)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. A person with hypotension has \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.

low (frame 167)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. A person with hypertension has \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.

high (frame 168)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. Tachycardia indicates an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ heartbeat.

fast (frame 170)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. Bradycardia refers to an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ heartbeat.

slow (frame 171)

\*\*\*\*\*

l. Oliguria means \_\_\_\_\_ urine.

little/scanty (frame 172)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 173 and 174, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 175.

Section VII. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO COLOR

We will now study the prefixes that indicate color.

\*\*\*\*\*

175 The prefix leuko- means white. A leukocyte, then, refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ blood cell.

lu'ko-sit



white

\*\*\*\*\*

176 Erythro- is a prefix meaning red. An erythrocyte, therefore, refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ blood cell.

e-rith'ro-sit



red

\*\*\*\*\*

177 Cyano- is a prefix meaning blue. Cyanosis refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ condition of the skin.

si"ah-no'sis



blue/bluish

\*\*\*\*\*

178 Melano- is a prefix meaning dark or black. A melanoma is a malignant or \_\_\_\_\_ tumor.

**MELANO**



**MELANOMA**

mel"ah-no'mah

dark/black

\*\*\*\*\*

An Invitation to Your Love

Oh! Beauty rare with eyes cyano,  
Shimmering, shining hair melano,  
Pearly teeth, and lips erythro,  
Cheeks where only peaches will grow,  
Warm and lovely skin so leuko,  
Come with me into my nook-o?

179 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicates color.

a. Leuko-: \_\_\_\_\_

white (frame 175)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Erythro-: \_\_\_\_\_

red (frame 176)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Cyano-: \_\_\_\_\_

blue (frame 177)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Melano-: \_\_\_\_\_

dark/black (frame 178)

\*\*\*\*\*

180 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A leukocyte is a \_\_\_\_\_ blood cell.

white (frame 175)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. An erythrocyte is a \_\_\_\_\_ blood cell.

red (frame 176)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Cyanosis is a \_\_\_\_\_ condition of the skin.

blue (frame 177)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. When someone has a melanoma, he has a malignant \_\_\_\_\_ mole or tumor.

dark/black (frame 178)

\*\*\*\*\*

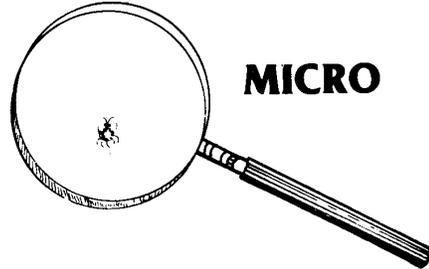
If you missed any of the questions in frames 179 and 180, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 181.

**Section VIII. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO SIZE AND POSITION**

We will now study the prefixes that indicate size.

\*\*\*\*\*

181 Micro- is a prefix meaning small. A cyte is a stem meaning cell. A microcyte, therefore, is a very \_\_\_\_\_ cell.



**MICRO**

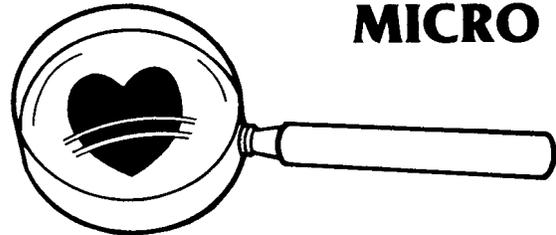
**MICROCYTE**

mi'kro-sit

small

\*\*\*\*\*

182 A word indicating smallness of heart is \_\_\_\_\_cardia.



**MICRO**

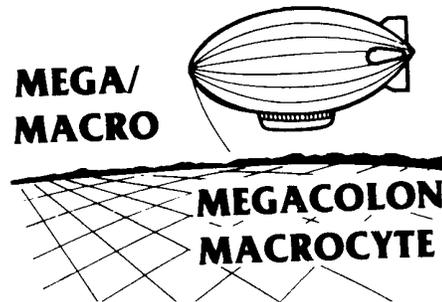
**MICROCARDIA**

mi''kro-kar'de-ah

microcardia

\*\*\*\*\*

183 Macro- is a prefix which means the opposite of micro. Macro- is used in words to mean \_\_\_\_\_.



**MEGA/  
MACRO**

**MEGACOLON  
MACROCYTE**

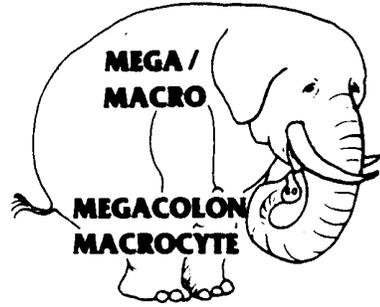
mak'ro-sit

large

\*\*\*\*\*

184 Things that are macroscopic can be seen with the naked eye. Very large cells are called \_\_\_\_\_cytes.

mak"ro-scop'ik

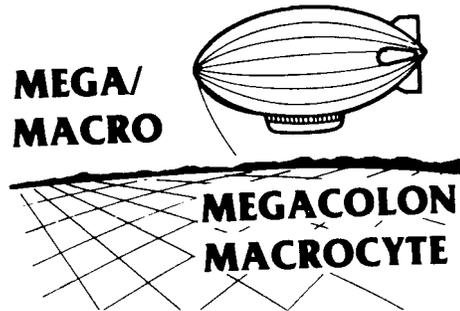


macrocytes

\*\*\*\*\*

185 Mega- is also a prefix which means large. A megacolon is an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ colon.

meg"ah-ko'lon



large

\*\*\*\*\*

We will now study the prefixes that indicate position.

\*\*\*\*\*

186 Antero- is a prefix meaning anterior part or in front of. Latero- is a prefix meaning side. Therefore, anterolateral means situated in \_\_\_\_\_ and to one \_\_\_\_\_.

an"ter-o-lat'er-al



front/side

\*\*\*\*\*

187 Dextro- is a prefix which means to the right. Dextrocardia, therefore, refers to having the heart on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the body.

deks"tro-kar'de-ah

**DEXTRO**



**DEXTROCARDIA**

right

\*\*\*\*\*

188 Levo- is a prefix meaning to the left. Levoersion is a term which means the act of turning to the \_\_\_\_\_.

le"vo-ver'zhun

**LEVO**



**LEVOVERSION**

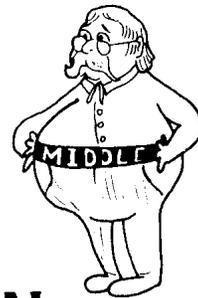
left

\*\*\*\*\*

189 Medio- is a prefix meaning middle. The medial part of the body pertains to the \_\_\_\_\_.

me'de-al

**MEDIO**



**MEDIAL**

middle

\*\*\*\*\*

190 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate size and position.

a. Micro: \_\_\_\_\_

small (frame 181)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Macro-: \_\_\_\_\_

large (frame 183)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Mega-: \_\_\_\_\_

large (frame 185)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Antero-: \_\_\_\_\_

to the front (frame 186)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Latero-: \_\_\_\_\_

to the side (frame 186)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Dextro-: \_\_\_\_\_

to the right (frame 187)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Levo-: \_\_\_\_\_

to the left (frame 188)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Medio-: \_\_\_\_\_

middle (frame 189)

\*\*\*\*\*

191 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each blank in the following sentences.

a. A microcyte is a very \_\_\_\_\_ cell.

small (frame 181)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Macrocytes are very \_\_\_\_\_ cells.

large (frame 183)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A person with a megacolon has an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ colon.

large (frame 185)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Anterolateral means in \_\_\_\_\_ and to one \_\_\_\_\_.

front/side (frame 186)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. If the heart is on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the body, it is referred to as dextrocardia.

right (frame 187)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Levoversion means the act of turning to the \_\_\_\_\_.

left (frame 188)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. The medial part of the body is called the \_\_\_\_\_ part.

middle (frame 189)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 190 and 191, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 192.

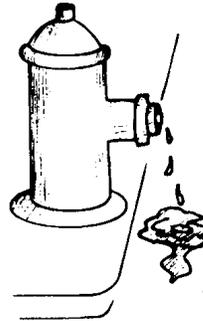
**Section IX. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

We will now conclude our study of the prefixes with some miscellaneous ones.

\*\*\*\*\*

192 Hydro- is a prefix meaning water. Hydrophobia, then, means fear of \_\_\_\_\_.

hi"dro-fo'be-ah



**HYDRO**

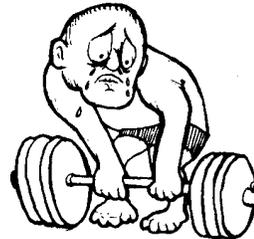
**HYDROPHOBIA**

water

\*\*\*\*\*

193 Dys- is a prefix meaning difficult or painful. A patient with dyspnea would be experiencing \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ breathing.

disp'ne-ah



**DYS**

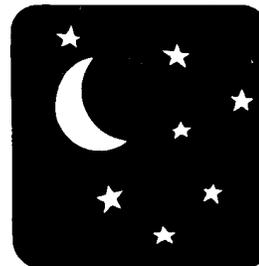
**DYSPNEA**

difficult/painful

\*\*\*\*\*

194 Nox- and noct- are prefixes meaning night. Nocturia, therefore, means urination during the \_\_\_\_\_.

nok-tu're-ah



**NOX /  
NOCT**

**NOCTURIA**

night

\*\*\*\*\*

195 Mal- is a prefix meaning bad.  
Malodorous means having a \_\_\_\_\_ odor.

mal-o'der-es



bad

\*\*\*\*\*  
196 Pan- is a prefix meaning total or all. A  
panhysterectomy, therefore, is a \_\_\_\_\_ hysterectomy.

pan"his-ter-ek'to-me



**PANHYSTERECTOMY**

total

\*\*\*\*\*  
197 In review, give the meaning of each of  
the following prefixes.

a. Hydro-: \_\_\_\_\_

water (frame 192)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. Dys-: \_\_\_\_\_

difficult/painful (frame 193)

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. Nox/Noct-: \_\_\_\_\_

night (frame 194)

\*\*\*\*\*  
d. Mal-: \_\_\_\_\_

bad (frame 195)

\*\*\*\*\*  
e. Pan-: \_\_\_\_\_

all or total (frame 196)  
\*\*\*\*\*

198 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each blank in the following sentences.

a. A person with hydrophobia has a \_\_\_\_\_ of water.

fear (frame 192)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. A patient with dyspnea would be experiencing \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ breathing.

difficult/painful (frame 193)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Nocturia means urination at \_\_\_\_\_.

night (frame 194)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. If something is malodorous, it has a \_\_\_\_\_ odor.

bad (frame 195)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. A panhysterectomy is a \_\_\_\_\_ hysterectomy.

total (frame 196)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 197 and 198, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

***Continue with Self-Assessment***

## **Section X. SELF-ASSESSMENT #2**

You have now completed lesson 3. To evaluate how well you have learned the prefixes covered in lesson 3, complete the self-assessment #2 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 3 before going to lesson 4.

When you have completed lesson 3 to your satisfaction, go to lesson 4.

## SELF-ASSESSMENT #2

### Prefixes

LISTED BELOW IN COLUMN "A" ARE 10 OF THE 50 LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES GIVEN TO YOU. IN COLUMN "B" ARE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS OF THESE PREFIXES. MATCH THE TWO, AND WRITE THE ENGLISH MEANING FROM COLUMN "B" IN COLUMN "A."

EXAMPLE: BI = TWO

#### COLUMN A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ HYPO
2. \_\_\_\_\_ NOX, NOCT
3. \_\_\_\_\_ POLY
4. \_\_\_\_\_ CYANO
5. \_\_\_\_\_ INTER
6. \_\_\_\_\_ PERI
7. \_\_\_\_\_ DYS
8. \_\_\_\_\_ TACHY
9. \_\_\_\_\_ MONO
10. \_\_\_\_\_ HYPER

#### COLUMN B

- A. BETWEEN
- B. LOW/UNDER
- C. DIFFICULT/PAINFUL
- D. FAST
- E. AROUND/SURROUNDING
- F. ONE
- G. EXCESSIVE/TOO MUCH
- H. MANY/MUCH
- I. BLUE
- J. NIGHT

## SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

### PREFIXES

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

11. THE PREFIX "SUB" IN THE WORD SUBCUTANEOUS MEANS:

- A. OVER
- B. RIB
- C. UNDER
- D. JOINT

12. THE PREFIX "BRADY" IN THE WORD BRADYCARDIA MEANS:

- A. FAST
- B. SLOW
- C. LOW
- D. FEW

13. THE PREFIX "HYDRO" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:

- A. AIR
- B. LIQUID
- C. GAS
- D. WATER

14. THE PREFIX "A" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:

- A. WITHOUT
- B. WITHIN
- C. IN
- D. AROUND

15. THE PREFIX "TACHY" IN THE WORD TACHYCARDIA MEANS:

- A. LOW
- B. FAST
- C. SLOW
- D. FEW

16. THE PREFIX "ERYTHRO" IN THE WORD ERYTHROCYTE MEANS:

- A. BLUE
- B. WHITE
- C. RED
- D. BLACK

17. THE PREFIX "AN" IN THE WORD ANESTHESIA MEANS:

- A. WITHIN
- B. WITHOUT
- C. IN
- D. OUT

## SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

### PREFIXES

18. THE PREFIX "OLIGO" IN THE WORD OLIGURIA MEANS:
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. FEW/SCANTY | C. SMALL     |
| B. LARGE      | D. MANY/MUCH |
19. THE PREFIX "DEXTRO" IN THE WORD DEXTROCARDIA MEANS:
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A. RIGHT | C. MIDDLE |
| B. LEFT  | D. SIDE   |
20. THE PREFIX "EM" IN THE WORD EMPYEMA MEANS:
- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| A. BETWEEN | C. OUT |
| B. UNDER   | D. IN  |

Check your answers on the following pages

## SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #2

1. B (LOW/UNDER) HYPO
2. J (NIGHT) NOX, NOCT
3. H (MANY/MUCH) POLY
4. I (BLUE) CYANO
5. A (BETWEEN) INTER
6. E (AROUND/SURROUNDING) PERI
7. C (DIFFICULT/PAINFUL) DYS
8. D (FAST) TACHY
9. F (ONE) MONO
10. G (EXCESSIVE/TOO MUCH) HYPER

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

11. THE PREFIX "SUB" IN THE WORD SUBCUTANEOUS MEANS:  
C. UNDER
12. THE PREFIX "BRADY" IN THE WORD BRADYCARDIA MEANS:  
B. SLOW
13. THE PREFIX "HYDRO" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:  
D. WATER
14. THE PREFIX "A" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:  
A. WITHOUT
15. THE PREFIX "TACHY" IN THE WORD TACHYCARDIA MEANS:  
B. FAST
16. THE PREFIX "ERYTHRO" IN THE WORD ERYTHROCYTE MEANS:  
C. RED
17. THE PREFIX "AN" IN THE WORD ANESTHESIA MEANS:  
B. WITHOUT
18. THE PREFIX "OLIGO" IN THE WORD OLIGURIA MEANS:  
A. FEW/SCANTY
19. THE PREFIX "DEXTRO" IN THE WORD DEXTROCARDIA MEANS:  
A. RIGHT
20. THE PREFIX "EM" IN THE WORD EMPYEMA MEANS:  
D. IN

## SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #2

1. Poor/bad
2. Night
3. Painful/difficult
4. Water
5. Large
6. Small
7. Black
8. Blue
9. Red
10. White
11. Scant
12. Slow
13. Fast or rapid
14. One
15. Free from/without
16. Excessive
17. Half
18. Many
19. Outside
20. Around
21. Under
22. Below
23. After
24. Outside
25. Against
26. Inside
27. Behind
28. Before
29. Before
30. Between
31. Two/both

***Go to Lesson 4***

***Continue with Lesson 3***

## LESSON ASSIGNMENT

### LESSON 4

Suffixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

### LESSON ASSIGNMENT

Lesson 4, frame numbers 199-245.

### LESSON OBJECTIVES

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

Give 10 of the 35 Latin and Greek medical suffixes and a list of English meanings of these suffixes, write the English meaning in the space provided without error.

## LESSON 4

### Section I. PRETEST #3

Before you turn to frame 199 and begin work on your study of suffixes in medical terminology, complete pretest #3. The pretest contains 28 questions relating to medical terminology suffixes.

If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest and should proceed to the final examination. A score of 90% on this pretest is 27 correct answers.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you pass the pretest for lesson 2, lesson 3, and lesson 4,  
with 90% accuracy, go to the final examination

\*\*\*\*\*

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Arthropathy is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the joints.
2. Enterorrhagia means \_\_\_\_\_ of the small intestine.
3. Angiosclerosis is the \_\_\_\_\_ of blood vessels.
4. Osteomalacia means \_\_\_\_\_ of the bone.
5. Lipolysis is the \_\_\_\_\_ of fat.
6. Gastrectasia is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the stomach.
7. Cephalalgia is term for \_\_\_\_\_ in the head.
8. Cyanemia means blue \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Myelocoele is the protrusion or \_\_\_\_\_ of the spinal cord.
10. Dermatoses means any skin \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Oophoroma is an ovarian \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Encephalitis is \_\_\_\_\_ of the brain.
13. A cardiocentesis is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the heart.

14. Rhinorrhea is a \_\_\_\_\_ from the nose.
15. Pyeloplasty is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the renal pelvis.
16. Spermapenia means a \_\_\_\_\_ of spermatozoa.
17. A nephropexy is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a kidney.
18. An arthrotomy is an \_\_\_\_\_ into a joint.
19. Esophagoduodenostomy is a new \_\_\_\_\_ between the esophagus and the duodenum.
20. A stomatoscopy is an \_\_\_\_\_ of the mouth with an instrument.
21. Neurorrhaphy means \_\_\_\_\_ a nerve.
22. Hysteroptosis is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the uterus.
23. Hematophobia is an abnormal \_\_\_\_\_ of blood.
24. Acromegaly means that the extremities are \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Keratectasia means \_\_\_\_\_ of the cornea.
26. Hypertrophy means \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Appendectomy is the surgical \_\_\_\_\_ of the appendix.
28. Hepatorrhexis is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the liver.

[Check your answers on page 4-32](#)

## Section II. SUFFIXES - GENERAL INFORMATION AND DISEASES

Suffixes are the final element which we will study in analyzing medical terms. Normally, when reading or breaking down a medical word, begin with the suffix.

\*\*\*\*\*

199 When reading or breaking down a medical term, we usually begin with the \_\_\_\_\_.

suffix

\*\*\*\*\*

200 A suffix is a letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds meaning to the word.

A letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds to its meaning is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

suffix

\*\*\*\*\*

Like prefixes, suffixes could be placed into different categories of meaning.

201 Suffixes differ from prefixes, however, in that a suffix comes (before, after) the stem.

after

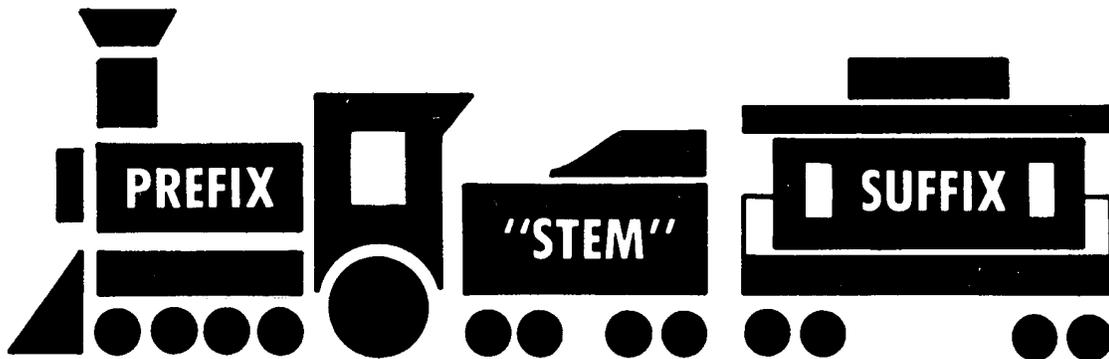
\*\*\*\*\*

Most suffixes are in common use in English, but a few are peculiar to medicine. The suffixes most commonly used to indicate disease are -itis, meaning inflammation; -oma, meaning tumor; and -osis, meaning condition, usually morbid.

202 Suffixes commonly used to indicate disease are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

itis/oma/osis

\*\*\*\*\*



203 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. A letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds to its meaning is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

suffix (frame 199)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. When reading or breaking down a medical term, we usually begin with the \_\_\_\_\_.

suffix (frame 200)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Suffixes differ from prefixes in that a suffix comes \_\_\_\_\_ (before, after) the stem.

after (frame 201)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Suffixes commonly used to indicate disease are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

itis/oma/osis (frame 202)

\*\*\*\*\*

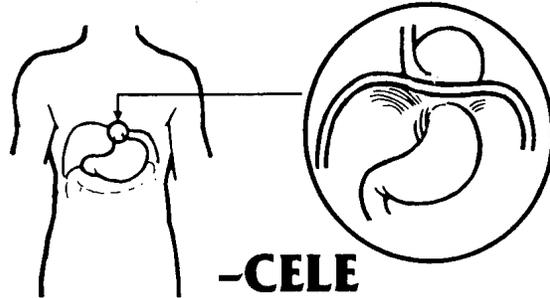
If you missed any of the questions in frame 203, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 204.

**Section III. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO DIAGNOSIS**

We will now look at the diagnostic suffixes.

\*\*\*\*\*

204 The suffix -cele means hernia, protrusion, or tumor. A gastrocele, then, is a protrusion or \_\_\_\_\_ of the stomach.



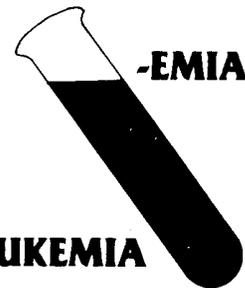
**-CELE**  
**GASTROCELE**

gas'tro-sel

hernia

\*\*\*\*\*

205 -Emia is the suffix for blood. A word we are all familiar with is leukemia, which is an abnormal amount of immature white blood cells. Hypoglycemia is a low amount of sugar in the \_\_\_\_\_.



**LEUKEMIA**  
**HYPOGLYCEMIA**

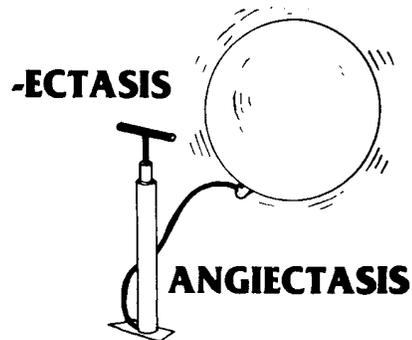
lu-ke'me-ah

hi"po-gli-se'me-ah

blood

\*\*\*\*\*

206 -Ectasis and -ectasia are suffixes meaning dilation, dilatation, or expansion. Angiectasis, then, is abnormal \_\_\_\_\_ of a blood vessel.



**ANGIECTASIS**

an"je-ek'tah-sis

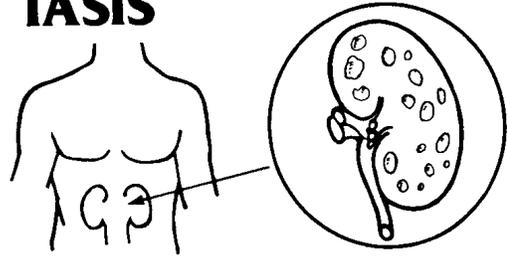
expanding/dilation/dilatation

\*\*\*\*\*

207 The suffix for condition, formation of, or presence of is -iasis. Nephrolithiasis, therefore, is a \_\_\_\_\_ of stones in the kidney.

nef"ro-li-thi'ah-sis

**IASIS**



**NEPHROLITHIASIS**

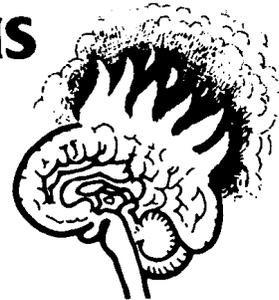
condition

\*\*\*\*\*

208 The suffix for inflammation is -itis. Encephalitis, then, is \_\_\_\_\_ of the brain.

en"sef-ah-li'tis

**-ITIS**



**ENCEPHALITIS**

inflammation

\*\*\*\*\*

209 The suffix for softening is -malacia. Therefore, chondromalacia is \_\_\_\_\_ of the cartilage.

kon"dro-mah-la'she-ah



**-MALACIA**

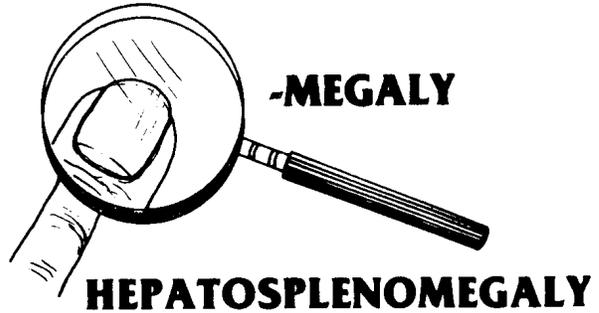
**CHONDROMALACIA**

softening

\*\*\*\*\*

210 The suffix for enlargement is -megaly. The stems for liver and spleen, as you will recall, are hepato and spleno. Hepatosplenomegaly, then, is \_\_\_\_\_ of the liver and spleen.

hep"ah-to-sple"no-meg'ah-le



enlargement

\*\*\*\*\*

211 The suffix for hardening is -sclerosis. The stem for artery, as you will recall, is arterio. Arteriosclerosis, then, is \_\_\_\_\_ of the arteries.

ar-te"re-o-skle-ro'sis

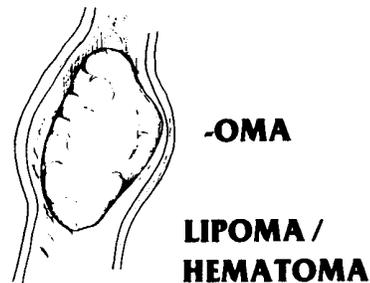


hardening

\*\*\*\*\*

212 The suffix for tumor is -oma; thus a lipoma is a fatty \_\_\_\_\_.

li-po'mah

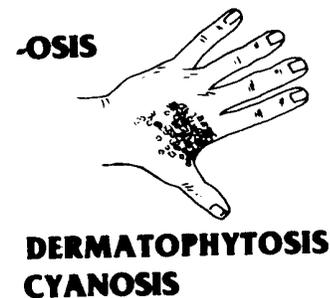


tumor

\*\*\*\*\*

213 The suffix for condition or disease is -osis. Dermatophytosis, then, is a \_\_\_\_\_ of fungus of the skin.

der"mah-to-fi-to'sis

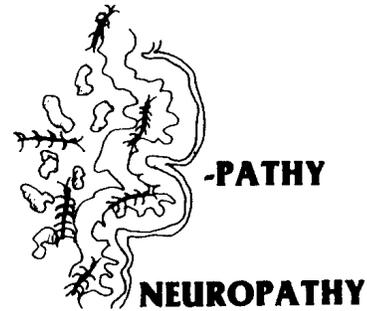


condition

\*\*\*\*\*

214 The suffix for disease is -pathy. Thus, neuropathy is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the nerves.

nu-rop'ah-the

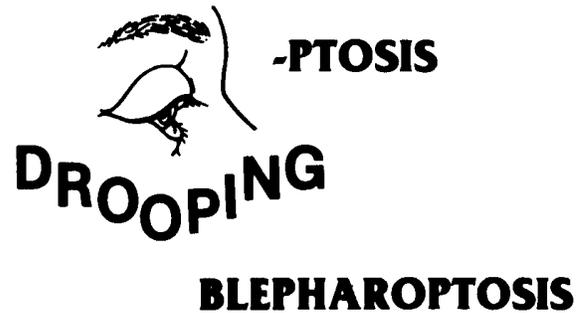


disease

\*\*\*\*\*

215 The suffix for prolapse or downward displacement is ptosis. The stem for eyelid, as you will recall, is blepharo. Therefore, a blepharoptosis is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the eyelid.

blef"ah-ro-to'sis

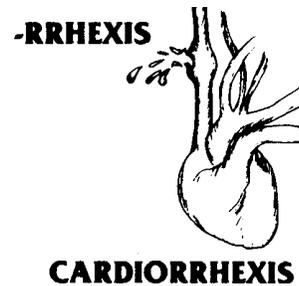


downward displacement

\*\*\*\*\*

216 The suffix for rupture is -rrhexis. Cardiiorrhexis, then, is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the heart.

kar"de-o-rek'sis

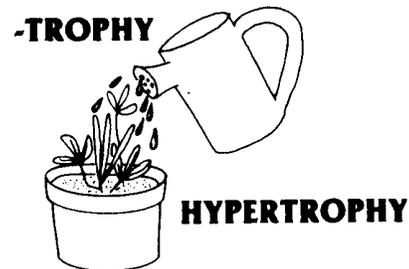


rupture

\*\*\*\*\*

217 The suffix for growth or nourishment is -trophy. The medical term for excessive \_\_\_\_\_, then, is hypertrophy.

hi-per'tro-fe

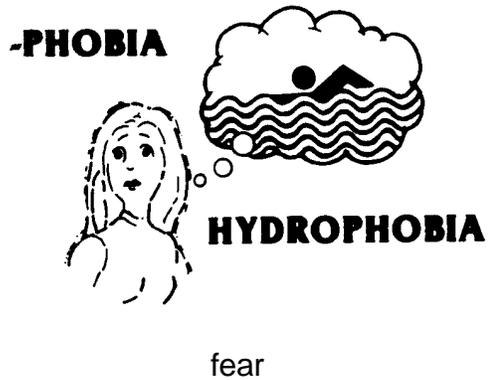


growth

\*\*\*\*\*

218 The suffix for fear is -phobia.  
Hydrophobia, then, is a \_\_\_\_\_  
of water.

hi"dro-fo'be-ah



\*\*\*\*\*  
219 In review, give the meaning of each of  
the following diagnostic suffixes:

a. -cele means: \_\_\_\_\_

hernia, protrusion, tumor (frame 204)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. -emia means: \_\_\_\_\_

in the blood (frame 205)

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. -ectasis means: \_\_\_\_\_

dilation, dilatation, or expansion  
(frame 206)

\*\*\*\*\*  
d. -iasis means: \_\_\_\_\_

condition, formation of, presence of  
(frame 207)

\*\*\*\*\*  
e. -itis means: \_\_\_\_\_

inflammation (frame 208)

\*\*\*\*\*  
f. -malacia means: \_\_\_\_\_

softening (frame 209)

\*\*\*\*\*  
g. -megaly means: \_\_\_\_\_

enlargement (frame 210)

h. -sclerosis means: \_\_\_\_\_

hardening (frame 211)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. -oma means: \_\_\_\_\_

tumor (frame 212)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. -osis means: \_\_\_\_\_

condition (frame 213)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. -pathy means: \_\_\_\_\_

disease (frame 214)

\*\*\*\*\*

l. -ptosis means: \_\_\_\_\_

prolapse/downward displacement  
(frame 215)

\*\*\*\*\*

m. -rrhexis means: \_\_\_\_\_

rupture (frame 216)

\*\*\*\*\*

n. -trophy means: \_\_\_\_\_

growth/nourishment (frame 217)

\*\*\*\*\*

o. -phobia means: \_\_\_\_\_

fear (frame 218)

\*\*\*\*\*

220 To further review what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A gastrocele is a protrusion or \_\_\_\_\_ of the stomach.

hernia (frame 204)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Hypoglycemia is a low amount of sugar in the \_\_\_\_\_.

blood (frame 205)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Angiectasis is abnormal \_\_\_\_\_ of a blood vessel.

dilation (frame 206)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Nephrolithiasis is a \_\_\_\_\_ of stones in the kidney.

dilation (frame 206)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Encephalitis is \_\_\_\_\_ of the brain.

inflammation (frame 208)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Chondromalacia is \_\_\_\_\_ of the cartilage.

softening (frame 209)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Hepatosplenomegaly is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the liver and spleen.

enlargement (frame 210)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Arteriosclerosis is \_\_\_\_\_ of the arteries.

hardening (frame 211)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. A lipoma is a fatty \_\_\_\_\_.

tumor (frame 212)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. Dermatophytosis is a fungus \_\_\_\_\_ of the skin.

condition (frame 213)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. Neuropathy is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the nerves.

disease (frame 214)

\*\*\*\*\*

l. Blepharoptosis is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the eyelid.

downward displacement (frame 215)

\*\*\*\*\*

m. Cardiorrhesis is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the heart.

rupture (frame 216)

\*\*\*\*\*

n. Hypertrophy is the medical term for excessive \_\_\_\_\_.

growth (frame 217)

\*\*\*\*\*

o. Hydrophobia is a \_\_\_\_\_ of water.

fear (frame 218)

\*\*\*\*\*

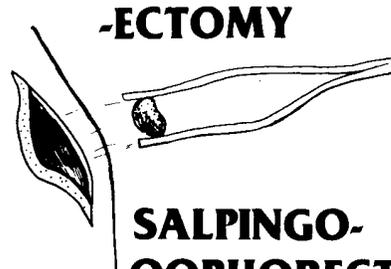
If you missed any of the questions in frames 219 and 220, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 221.

**Section IV. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO OPERATIVE PROCEDURES**

Now let's look at the operative suffixes.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 221 The suffix for removal or excision is -ectomy. The stem, salpingo, means tube, and the stem, oophoro, means ovary. A salpingo-oophorectomy, therefore, is the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of tubes and ovaries.

sal-ping"go-o"of-o-rek'to-me



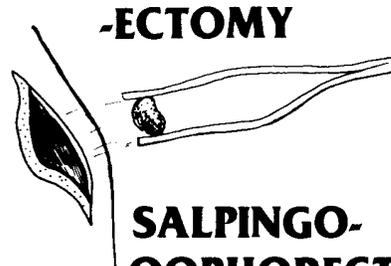
**-ECTOMY**

**SALPINGO-  
OOPHORECTOMY  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY**

removal/excision

\*\*\*\*\*  
 222 The stem cholecysto, as you recall, means gallbladder. Removal or excision of the gallbladder, therefore, is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

ko"le-sis-tek'to-me



**-ECTOMY**

**SALPINGO-  
OOPHORECTOMY  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY**

cholecystectomy

\*\*\*\*\*  
 223 The suffix for inspection or examination is -scopy. A bronchoscopy, then is an \_\_\_\_\_ of the bronchi.

brong-kos'ko-pe



**-SCOPY**

**BRONCHOSCOPY**

inspection/examination

224 -stomy is the suffix meaning surgical creation of an artificial opening. Therefore, a colostomy is an \_\_\_\_\_ into the colon.

ko-los'to-me

\*\*\*\*\*

225 -tomy is the suffix meaning incision or cutting into. A laparotomy, then, is an \_\_\_\_\_ in the abdominal wall.

lap-ah-rot'o-me

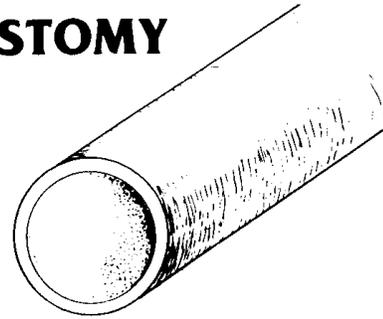
\*\*\*\*\*

226 The suffix for binding or fixation is -desis. Arthrodesis, then, is the medical term for surgical \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of a joint.

ar'thro-de'sis

\*\*\*\*\*

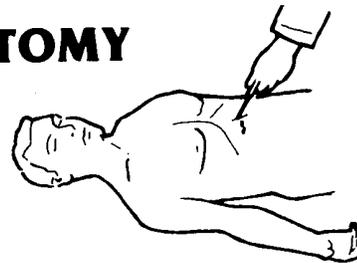
## **-STOMY**



## **COLOSTOMY**

artificial opening

## **-TOMY**



## **LAPAROTOMY**

incision

## **-DESIS**

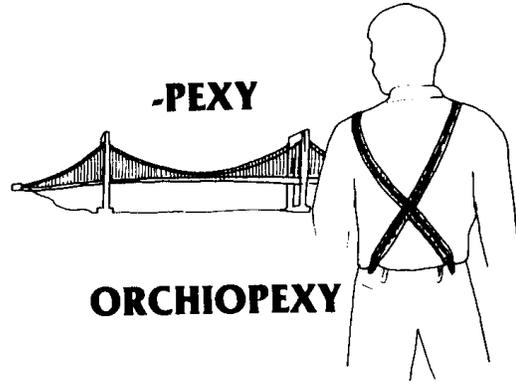


## **ARTHRODESIS**

binding/fixation

227 The suffix for suspension or fixation is -pexy. An orchiopexy is \_\_\_\_\_ of an undescended testis.

or"ke-o-pek'se



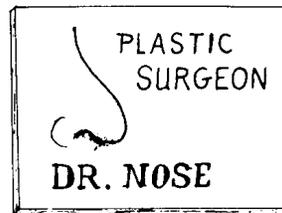
**ORCHIOPEXY**

suspension/fixation

\*\*\*\*\*

228 The suffix for plastic repair of is -plasty. Tympano, as you recall, is the stem for eardrum. Tympanoplasty, then, is the term for \_\_\_\_\_ of the eardrum.

tim"pah-no-plas'te



**-PLASTY**

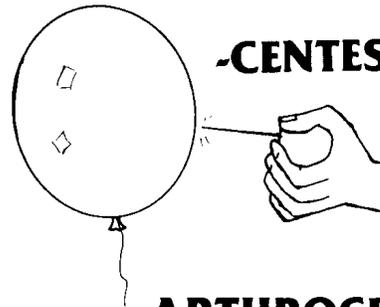
**TYMPANOPLASTY/  
RHINOPLASTY**

plastic repair

\*\*\*\*\*

229 The suffix -centesis means puncture. Arthrocentesis, therefore, means \_\_\_\_\_ of a joint for the removal of fluid.

ar"thro-sen-te'sis



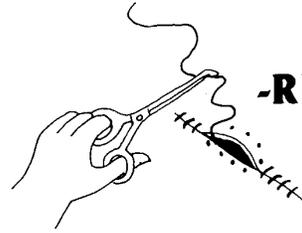
**-CENTESIS**

**ARTHROCENTESIS**

puncture

\*\*\*\*\*

230 The suffix for suture repair is -rrhaphy. Neurorrhaphy is the medical term for \_\_\_\_\_ of the nerve.



**-RHAPHY**

**NEURORRHAPHY**

nu-ror'ah-fe

suture repair

\*\*\*\*\*  
231 In review, write the meaning of each of the following operative suffixes in the blank provided.

a. -ectomy means: \_\_\_\_\_

removal/excision (frame 221)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. -scopy means: \_\_\_\_\_

inspection/examination (frame 223)

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. -stomy means: \_\_\_\_\_

artificial opening into (frame 224)

\*\*\*\*\*  
d. -tomy means: \_\_\_\_\_

incision/cutting (frame 225)

\*\*\*\*\*  
e. -desis means: \_\_\_\_\_

binding/fixation (frame 226)

\*\*\*\*\*  
f. -pexy means: \_\_\_\_\_

suspension/fixation  
(frame 227)

\*\*\*\*\*  
g. -plasty means: \_\_\_\_\_

plastic repair (frame 228)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. -centesis means: \_\_\_\_\_

puncture (frame 229)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. -rrhaphy means: \_\_\_\_\_

suture repair (frame 230)

\*\*\*\*\*

232 To further review what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A salpingo-oophorectomy is the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of tubes and ovaries.

removal/excision (frame 221)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. A bronchoscopy is an \_\_\_\_\_ of the bronchi.

examination/inspection (frame 223)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A colostomy is an \_\_\_\_\_ the colon.

artificial opening into (frame 224)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. A laparotomy is an \_\_\_\_\_ into the abdominal wall.

incision (frame 225)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Arthrodesis is the medical term for a surgical \_\_\_\_\_ of a joint.

fixation (frame 226)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. An orchiopexy is \_\_\_\_\_ of an undescended testis.

suspension/fixation (frame 227)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Rhinoplasty is the term for \_\_\_\_\_ of the nose.

plastic repair (frame 228)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Arthrocentesis is removal of fluid from a joint by \_\_\_\_\_.

puncture (frame 229)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. Neurorrhaphy is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the nerve.

suture repair (frame 230)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 231 and 232, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 233.

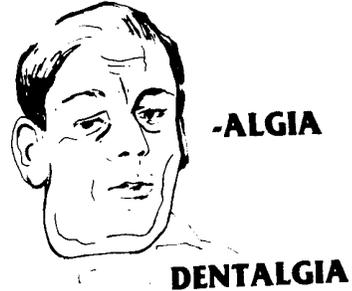
**Section V. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO SYMPTOMS**

We will now study the symptomatic suffixes.

\*\*\*\*\*

233 -algia is a suffix meaning pain. Dentalgia, then, is the medical term for a \_\_\_\_\_ in the tooth.

den-tal'je-ah

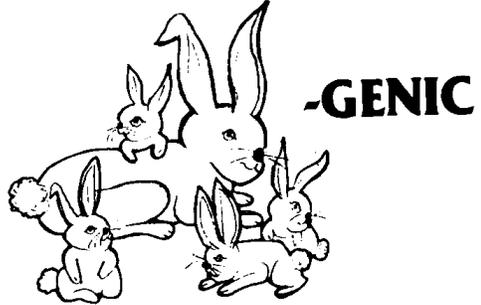


pain

\*\*\*\*\*

234 -genic is the suffix for producing or originating. Pyo, as you recall, is the stem for pus. Pyogenic, then, is the term for \_\_\_\_\_ pus.

pi"o-jen'ik



**PYOGENIC**

producing

\*\*\*\*\*

235 -lysis is a suffix meaning destruction or breakdown. Hemolysis, therefore, means the \_\_\_\_\_ of red blood cells.

he-mol'i-sis



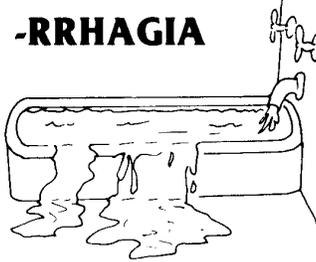
**HEMOLYSIS**

destruction

\*\*\*\*\*

236 -rrhagia is the suffix meaning excessive flow or discharge. Thus, hemorrhage is a term meaning \_\_\_\_\_ of blood.

hem'or-ij



**-RRHAGIA**

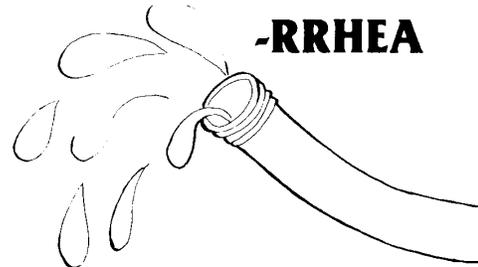
**HEMORRHAGE**

excessive flow/discharge

\*\*\*\*\*

237 Another suffix meaning excessive discharge or flow is -rrhea. Diarrhea is the medical term for \_\_\_\_\_ of the bowel.

di"ah-re'ah



**-RRHEA**

**DIARRHEA**

excessive discharge

\*\*\*\*\*

238 -penia is the suffix meaning decrease or deficiency. Erythropenia means a \_\_\_\_\_ of red blood cells.

e-rith"ro-pe'ne-ah



**-PENIA**

**LEUKOPENIA**

deficiency/decrease

\*\*\*\*\*

239 -spasm is the suffix meaning involuntary contraction. The medical term myospasm, then, means an \_\_\_\_\_ of the muscle.

mi'o-spazm



**-SPASM**

**MYOSPASM**

involuntary contraction

\*\*\*\*\*

240 The suffixes -ic, -ac, -al, and -ar mean pertaining to. Cardiovascular, for example, means \_\_\_\_\_ the heart and vessels.

kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar

\*\*\*\*\*

241 Here's another example: Intercostal means \_\_\_\_\_ between the ribs.

in"ter-kos'tal

\*\*\*\*\*

242 Otoloscopic means \_\_\_\_\_ an examination of the ear.

o'to-skop-ik

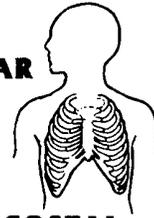
\*\*\*\*\*

243 Finally, cardiac means \_\_\_\_\_ the heart.

kar'de-ak

\*\*\*\*\*

**-IC/-AC/-AL/-AR**



**INTERCOSTAL  
CARDIOVASCULAR**

pertaining to

**-IC/-AC/-AL/-AR**



**INTERCOSTAL  
CARDIOVASCULAR**

pertaining to

**-IC/-AC/-AL/-AR**



**OTOSCOPIC**

pertaining to

**-IC/-AC/-AL/-AR**



**CARDIAC**

pertaining to

244 In review, write the meaning of each of the following symptomatic suffixes:

a. -algia means: \_\_\_\_\_

pain (frame 233)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. -genic means: \_\_\_\_\_

producing (frame 234)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. -lysis means: \_\_\_\_\_

destruction (frame 235)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. -rrhagia means: \_\_\_\_\_

excessive discharge/flow (frame 236)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. -rrhea means: \_\_\_\_\_

excessive discharge (frame 237)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. -penia means: \_\_\_\_\_

deficiency (frame 238)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. -ic, -ac, -al, and -ar mean:

\_\_\_\_\_

pertaining to (frame 240)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. -spasm means: \_\_\_\_\_

involuntary contraction (frame 239)

\*\*\*\*\*

245 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in the blanks in the following sentences.

a. Dentalgia is the medical term for a \_\_\_\_\_ in the tooth.

pain (frame 233)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Pyogenic is the term for \_\_\_\_\_ pus.

producing (frame 234)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Hemolysis means the \_\_\_\_\_ of red blood cells.

destruction (frame 235)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Hemorrhage is a term meaning \_\_\_\_\_ of blood.

excessive discharge/flow (frame 236)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Erythropenia means a \_\_\_\_\_ of red blood cells.

deficiency (frame 237)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Diarrhea is the medical term for \_\_\_\_\_ of the bowel.

excessive discharge (frame 238)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Myospasm is the medical term for \_\_\_\_\_ of a muscle.

involuntary contraction (frame 239)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Cardiovascular means \_\_\_\_\_ the heart and vessels.

pertaining to (frame 240)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. Intercostal means \_\_\_\_\_ between the ribs.

pertaining to (frame 241)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. Otosopic means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ an examination of the  
ear.

pertaining to (frame 242)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. Cardiac means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ the heart.

pertaining to (frame 243)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 244 and 245, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

## CONGRATULATIONS

You have completed the last lesson on medical terminology. With your knowledge of prefixes, stems, and suffixes, you should be able to recognize and define most medical terms.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Continue with Self-Assessment*

## **Section VI. SELF-ASSESSMENT #3**

You have now completed lesson 4. To evaluate how well you have learned the suffixes covered in lesson 4, complete the self-assessment #3 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 4 before going to self-assessment #4 which is an exercise covering all stems, prefixes, and suffixes you have studied in this course.

### SELF-ASSESSMENT #3

#### SUFFIXES

LISTED BELOW IN COLUMN "A" ARE 10 OF THE 35 LATIN AND GREEK STEMS GIVEN TO YOU. IN COLUMN "B" ARE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS OF THESE SUFFIXES. MATCH THE TWO, AND WRITE THE ENGLISH MEANING FROM COLUMN "B" NEXT TO THE NUMBER IN COLUMN "A."

EXAMPLE: EMIA = BLOOD

<u>COLUMN A</u>	<u>COLUMN B</u>
1. _____ SCLEROSIS	A. INFLAMMATION
2. _____ PTOSIS	B. PLASTIC REPAIR
3. _____ TROPHY	C. INVOLUNTARY CONTRACTION
4. _____ ITIS	D. OPENING/INCISION INTO
5. _____ MEGALY	E. HARDENING
6. _____ PLASTY	F. TUMOR
7. _____ TOMY	G. GROWTH/NOURISHMENT
8. _____ OMA	H. DOWNWARD DISPLACEMENT
9. _____ ALGIA	I. ENLARGEMENT
10. _____ SPASM	J. PAIN/ACHE

## SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3

### SUFFIXES

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

11. THE SUFFIX -OSIS IN THE WORD DERMATOPHYTOSIS MEANS:
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. GROWING   | C. DROOPING |
| B. CONDITION | D. DILATION |
12. THE SUFFIX -MEGALY IN THE WORD HEPATOSPLENOMEGALY MEANS:
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. SOFTENING | C. ENLARGEMENT |
| B. HARDENING | D. SWELLING    |
13. THE SUFFIX -IASIS IN THE WORD NEPHROLITHIASIS MEANS:
- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. CONDITION/PRESENCE OF | C. SUSPENSION/FIXATION |
| B. GROWTH/NOURISHMENT    | D. PROTRUSION/SWELLING |
14. THE SUFFIX -ECTOMY IN THE WORD SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY MEANS:
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. EXCISION OF | C. INSPECTION OF |
| B. OPENING OF  | D. SUSPENSION OF |
15. THE SUFFIX -IC IN THE WORD OTOSCOPIC MEANS:
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. REPAIR OF    | C. CONDITION OF  |
| B. SOFTENING OF | D. PERTAINING TO |
16. THE SUFFIX -CENTESIS IN THE WORD ARTHROCENTESIS MEANS:
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. DESTRUCTION OF | C. PERTAINING TO  |
| B. PUNCTURE OF    | D. ORIGINATING IN |
17. THE SUFFIX -MALACIA IN THE WORD CHONDROMALACIA MEANS:
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. HARDENING | C. FLOWING   |
| B. SOFTENING | D. PRODUCING |

## SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3

### SUFFIXES

18. THE SUFFIX -DESIS IN THE WORD ARTHRODESIS MEANS:
- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. FIXATION | C. PUNCTURE    |
| B. DILATION | D. ENLARGEMENT |
19. THE SUFFIX -AR IN THE WORD CARDIOVASCULAR MEANS:
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. PERTAINING TO | C. SOFTENING OF   |
| B. INSPECTION OF | D. NOURISHMENT OF |
20. THE SUFFIX -PHOBIA IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. OPENING OF | C. DISEASE OF |
| B. LIKE OF    | D. FEAR OF    |

Check your answers on the following pages

## **SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #3**

### SUFFIXES

1. E (HARDENING) SCLEROSIS
2. H (DOWNWARD DISPLACEMENT) PTOSIS
3. G (GROWTH/NOURISHMENT) TROPHY
4. A (INFLAMMATION) ITIS
5. I (ENLARGEMENT) MEGALY
6. B (PLASTIC REPAIR) PLASTY
7. D (OPENING/INCISION INTO) TOMY
8. F (TUMOR) OMA
9. J (PAIN/ACHE) ALGIA
10. C (INVOLUNTARY CONTRACTION) SPASM

## **SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3**

### SUFFIXES

11. THE SUFFIX "-OSIS" IN THE WORD DERMATOPHYTOSIS MEANS:  
B. CONDITION
12. THE SUFFIX "-MEGALY" IN THE WORD HEPATOSPLENOMEGALY MEANS:  
C. ENLARGEMENT
13. THE SUFFIX "-IASIS" IN THE WORD NEPHROLITHIASIS MEANS:  
A. CONDITION/PRESENCE OF
14. THE SUFFIX "-ECTOMY" IN THE WORD SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY MEANS:  
A. EXCISION OF
15. THE SUFFIX "-IC" IN THE WORD OTOSCOPIC MEANS:  
D. PERTAINING TO
16. THE SUFFIX "-CENTESIS" IN THE WORD ARTHROCENTESIS MEANS:  
B. PUNCTURE OF
17. THE SUFFIX "-MALACIA" IN THE WORD CHONDROMALACIA MEANS:  
B. SOFTENING
18. THE SUFFIX "-DESIS" IN THE WORD ARTHRODESIS MEANS:  
A. FIXATION
19. THE SUFFIX "-AR" IN THE WORD CARDIOVASCULAR MEANS:  
A. PERTAINING TO
20. THE SUFFIX "-PHOBIA" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:  
D. FEAR OF

***Continue with Self-Assessment #4 (Review)***

### **SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #3**

1. Disease
2. Hemorrhage
3. Hardening
4. Softening
5. Breakdown (destruction)
6. Dilatation
7. Pain
8. Blood
9. Hernia
10. Condition
11. Tumor
12. Inflammation
13. Puncture
14. Discharge
15. Surgical repair/plastic repair
16. Decrease/deficiency
17. Fixation/suspension
18. Incision
19. Opening
20. Examination
21. Suturing
22. Prolapse
23. Fear
24. Enlarged
25. Dilatation
26. Overdevelopment/enlargement
27. Removal
28. Rupture

***Continue with Lesson 4***

## REVIEW - SELF-ASSESSMENT #4

You have completed all the study material on medical terminology. Self-assessment #4 is a review of all the material you have been given. It consists of 78 Latin or Greek medical terms composed of the prefixes, stems, and suffixes you have studied. You are required to match the English meaning of the terms with the Latin or Greek term.

### EXAMPLE

#### COLUMN A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Inflammation of the bones and joints.

#### COLUMN B

A. OSTEOARTHRITIS

**SELF-ASSESSMENT #4**

**MEDICAL TERMS**

This quiz is a review of all the material you have been given. Column "A" contains the meanings of the medical terms, and column "B" contains the Latin or Greek term composed of the prefixes, stems, and suffixes you have studied. Match column "A" with column "B." Enter the letter of the medical term in the space provided. All matching terms are on the same page.

<u>COLUMN A</u>		<u>COLUMN B</u>
1.	___ Condition of stones in the kidney	A. Dyspnea
2.	___ Inflammation of many nerves	B. Nocturia
3.	___ Excessive vomiting	C. Afebrile
4.	___ Inflammation of the stomach and intestine	D. Oliguria
5.	___ Tumor of the brain.	E. Cerebroma
6.	___ Inflammation of the liver	F. Hyperemesis
7.	___ Scant urine	G. Hematoma
8.	___ Without fever	H. Salpingitis
9.	___ Under the skin	I. Duodenal
10.	___ Inside the abdomen	J. Chondritis
11.	___ Night urine	K. Gastroenteritis
12.	___ Involuntary contraction of a muscle	L. Nephrolithiasis
13.	___ Difficult breathing	M. Hepatitis
14.	___ Inflammation of the cartilage	N. Myospasm
15.	___ Pertaining to first part of small intestine	O. Subcutaneous
16.	___ Tumor filled with blood	P. Glucosuria
17.	___ Sugar in the urine	Q. Intra-abdominal
18.	___ Inflammation of the tubes	R. Polyneuritis

## SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 2)

### COLUMN A

1. \_\_\_ Inflammation within the uterus
2. \_\_\_ Removal of both tubes and ovaries
3. \_\_\_ Suture repair of a hernia
4. \_\_\_ Fixation of the testes
5. \_\_\_ Suture repair of the tongue
6. \_\_\_ Removal of a kidney
7. \_\_\_ Removal of the stomach
8. \_\_\_ Artificial opening into the colon
9. \_\_\_ Plastic repair of the ear
10. \_\_\_ Plastic repair of the nose
11. \_\_\_ Instrument used for examination of the larynx
12. \_\_\_ Plastic operation upon the lip
13. \_\_\_ Surgical fixation of a joint
14. \_\_\_ Puncture of the thorax
15. \_\_\_ Incision into the abdominal wall
16. \_\_\_ Plastic repair of the eardrum
17. \_\_\_ Removal of a gland
18. \_\_\_ Removal of the uterus
19. \_\_\_ Removal of the gallbladder
20. \_\_\_ Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid

### COLUMN B

- A. Arthrocentesis
- B. Hysterectomy
- C. Adenectomy
- D. Laparotomy
- E. Arthrodesis
- F. Laryngoscope
- G. Otoplasty
- H. Gastrectomy
- I. Glossorrhaphy
- J. Endometritis
- K. Tympanoplasty
- L. Herniorrhaphy
- M. Cholecystectomy
- N. Colostomy
- O. Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy
- P. Cheiloplasty
- Q. Orchiopexy
- R. Nephrectomy
- S. Rhinoplasty
- T. Thoracentesis

### SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 3)

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- |     |     |                                      |    |                    |
|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1.  | ___ | Hardening of the arteries            | A. | Hepatosplenomegaly |
| 2.  | ___ | Inflammation of the tongue           | B. | Hypertrophy        |
| 3.  | ___ | Downward displacement of the eyelids | C. | Monocyte           |
| 4.  | ___ | Condition of blueness                | D. | Thrombophlebitis   |
| 5.  | ___ | Pertaining to the heart and vessels  | E. | Otoscopic          |
| 6.  | ___ | Between the ribs                     | F. | Lipoma             |
| 7.  | ___ | Fear of water                        | G. | Polyphagia         |
| 8.  | ___ | Condition of fungus of the skin      | H. | Tachycardia        |
| 9.  | ___ | Inflammation of the bones and joints | I. | Bradycardia        |
| 10. | ___ | Fast heart beat                      | J. | Anesthesia         |
| 11. | ___ | Slow heart beat                      | K. | Hydrophobia        |
| 12. | ___ | Without feeling or sensation         | L. | Arteriosclerosis   |
| 13. | ___ | Pertaining to examination of the ear | M. | Cardiovascular     |
| 14. | ___ | Inflammation of a vein with a clot   | N. | Blepharoptosis     |
| 15. | ___ | Enlargement of the liver and spleen  | O. | Glossitis          |
| 16. | ___ | Fatty tumor                          | P. | Osteoarthritis     |
| 17. | ___ | Excessive growth                     | Q. | Cyanosis           |
| 18. | ___ | Red cell                             | R. | Intercostal        |
| 19. | ___ | Single or one cell                   | S. | Erythrocyte        |
| 20. | ___ | Excessive eating                     | T. | Dermatophytosis    |

### SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 4)

<u>COLUMN A</u>		<u>COLUMN B</u>
1.	___ Suspension of testes	A. Hypotension
2.	___ Enlargement of the kidney	B. Encephalitis
3.	___ Inflammation of the cornea	C. Dentalgia
4.	___ Producing pus	D. Cystitis
5.	___ Condition of dead tissue	E. Hematuria
6.	___ Softening of the cartilage	F. Myalgia
7.	___ Pertaining to the liver	G. Hematemesis
8.	___ Vomiting of blood	H. Pericarditis
9.	___ Inflammation of the nose	I. Necrosis
10.	___ Blood in the urine	J. Nephromegaly
11.	___ Inflammation within the heart	K. Orchiopexy
12.	___ Resembling a gland	L. Keratitis
13.	___ Pain in a muscle	M. Pyogenic
14.	___ Low blood pressure	N. Hepatic
15.	___ High blood pressure	O. Chondromalacia
16.	___ Inflammation of the brain	P. Acromegaly
17.	___ Inflammation around the heart	Q. Hypertension
18.	___ Tooth ache/pain	R. Endocarditis
19.	___ Enlargement of the extremities	S. Adenoid
20.	___ Inflammation of the bladder	T. Rhinitis

Check your answers on the following pages

## SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4

### MEDICAL TERMS

#### COLUMN A

1. L Condition of stones in the kidney
2. R Inflammation of many nerves
3. F Excessive vomiting
4. K Inflammation of the stomach and intestine
5. E Tumor of the brain.
6. M Inflammation of the liver
7. D Scant urine
8. C Without fever
9. O Under the skin
10. Q Inside the abdomen
11. B Night urine
12. N Involuntary contraction of a muscle
13. A Difficult breathing
14. J Inflammation of the cartilage
15. I Pertaining to first part of small intestine
16. G Tumor filled with blood
17. P Sugar in the urine
18. H Inflammation of the tubes

#### COLUMN B

- A. Dyspnea
- B. Nocturia
- C. Afebrile
- D. Oliguria
- E. Cerebroma
- F. Hyperemesis
- G. Hematoma
- H. Salpingitis
- I. Duodenal
- J. Chondritis
- K. Gastroenteritis
- L. Nephrolithiasis
- M. Hepatitis
- N. Myospasm
- O. Subcutaneous
- P. Glucosuria
- Q. Intra-abdominal
- R. Polyneuritis

## SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 2)

### COLUMN A

1. J Inflammation within the uterus
2. O Removal of both tubes and ovaries
3. L Suture repair of a hernia
4. Q Fixation of the testes
5. I Suture repair of the tongue
6. R Removal of a kidney
7. H Removal of the stomach
8. N Artificial opening into the colon
9. G Plastic repair of the ears
10. S Plastic repair of the nose
11. F Instrument used for examination of the larynx
12. P Plastic operation upon the lip
13. E Surgical fixation of a joint
14. T Puncture of the thorax
15. D Incision into the abdominal wall
16. K Plastic repair of the eardrum
17. C Removal of a gland
18. B Removal of the uterus
19. M Removal of the gallbladder
20. A Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid

### COLUMN B

- A. Arthrocentesis
- B. Hysterectomy
- C. Adenectomy
- D. Laparotomy
- E. Arthrodesis
- F. Laryngoscope
- G. Otoplasty
- H. Gastrectomy
- I. Glossorrhaphy
- J. Endometritis
- K. Tympanoplasty
- L. Herniorrhaphy
- M. Cholecystectomy
- N. Colostomy
- O. Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy
- P. Cheiloplasty
- Q. Orchiopexy
- R. Nephrectomy
- S. Rhinoplasty
- T. Thoracentesis

### SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 3)

#### COLUMN A

1. L Hardening of the arteries
2. O Inflammation of the tongue
3. N Downward displacement of the eyelids
4. Q Condition of blueness
5. M Pertaining to the heart and vessels
6. R Between the ribs
7. K Fear of water
8. T Condition of fungus of the skin
9. P Inflammation of the bones and joints
10. H Fast heart beat
11. I Slow heart beat
12. J Without feeling or sensation
13. E Pertaining to examination of the ear
14. D Inflammation of a vein with a clot
15. A Enlargement of the liver and spleen
16. F Fatty tumor
17. B Excessive growth
18. S Red cell
19. C Single or one cell
20. G Excessive eating

#### COLUMN B

- A. Hepatosplenomegaly
- B. Hypertrophy
- C. Monocyte
- D. Thrombophlebitis
- E. Otoroscopic
- F. Lipoma
- G. Polyphagia
- H. Tachycardia
- I. Bradycardia
- J. Anesthesia
- K. Hydrophobia
- L. Arteriosclerosis
- M. Cardiovascular
- N. Blepharoptosis
- O. Glossitis
- P. Osteoarthritis
- Q. Cyanosis
- R. Intercostal
- S. Erythrocyte
- T. Dermatophytosis

#### SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 4)

##### COLUMN A

1. K Suspension of testes
2. J Enlargement of the kidney
3. L Inflammation of the cornea
4. M Producing pus
5. I Condition of dead tissue
6. O Softening of the cartilage
7. N Pertaining to the liver
8. G Vomiting of blood
9. T Inflammation of the nose
10. E Blood in the urine
11. R Inflammation within the heart
12. S Resembling a gland
13. F Pain in a muscle
14. A Low blood pressure
15. Q High blood pressure
16. B Inflammation of the brain
17. H Inflammation around the heart
18. C Tooth ache/pain
19. P Enlargement of the extremities
20. D Inflammation of the bladder

##### COLUMN B

- A. Hypotension
- B. Encephalitis
- C. Dentalgia
- D. Cystitis
- E. Hematuria
- F. Myalgia
- G. Hematemesis
- H. Pericarditis
- I. Necrosis
- J. Nephromegaly
- K. Orchiopexy
- L. Keratitis
- M. Pyogenic
- N. Hepatic
- O. Chondromalacia
- P. Acromegaly
- Q. Hypertension
- R. Endocarditis
- S. Adenoid
- T. Rhinitis

## GLOSSARY

### Medical Term

### Meaning

#### A

Acromegaly

Enlargement of the extremities

Adenoid

Resembling a gland

Afebrile

Without fever

Anesthesia

Without feeling or sensation

Arteriosclerosis

Hardening of the arteries

#### B

Blepharoptosis

Downward displacement of the eyelids

Bradycardia

Slow heartbeat

#### C

Cardiovascular

Pertaining to the heart and vessels

Cerebroma

Tumor of the brain

Chondritis

Inflammation of the cartilage

Chondromalacia

Softening of the cartilage

Cyanosis.

Condition of blueness

Cystitis

Inflammation of the bladder

#### D

Dentalgia

Toothache/pain

Dermatophytosis

Condition of fungus of the skin

Duodenal

Pertaining to the first part of small intestine

Dyspnea

Difficult breathing

#### E

Encephalitis

Inflammation of the brain

Endocarditis

Inflammation within the heart

Endometritis

Inflammation within the uterus

Erythrocyte

Red cell

## GLOSSARY (Cont)

### Medical Term

### Meaning

#### G

Gastroenteritis	Inflammation of the stomach and intestine
Glossitis	Inflammation of the tongue
Glucosuria	Sugar in the urine

#### H

Hematemesis	.Vomiting of blood
Hematoma	Tumor filled with blood
Hematuria	Blood in the urine
Hepatic	Pertaining to the liver
Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver
Hepatosplenomegaly	Enlargement of the liver and spleen
Hydrophobia	Fear of water
Hyperemesis	.Excessive vomiting
Hypertension	High blood pressure
Hypertrophy	Excessive growth
Hypotension	Low blood pressure

#### I

Intercostal	Between the ribs
Intra-Abdominal	Inside the abdomen

#### K

Keratitis	Inflammation of the cornea
-----------	----------------------------

#### L

Lipoma	Fatty tumor
--------	-------------

## GLOSSARY (Cont)

### Medical Term

### Meaning

#### M

Monocyte	Single or one cell
Myalgia	Pain in the muscle
Myospasm	Involuntary contraction of a muscle

#### N

Necrosis	Condition of dead tissue
Nephrolithiasis	Condition of stones in the kidney
Nephrolithiasis	Enlargement of the kidney
Nocturia	Night urine

#### O

Oliguria	Scant urine
Osteoarthritis	Inflammation of the bones and joints
Otosopic	Pertaining to examination of the ear

#### P

Pericarditis	Inflammation around the heart
Polyneuritis	Inflammation of many nerves
Polyphagia	Excessive eating
Postpartum	After birth
Pyogenic	Producing pus

#### R

Rhinitis	Inflammation of the nose
----------	--------------------------

#### S

Salpingitis	Inflammation of the tubes
-------------	---------------------------

## GLOSSARY (Cont)

### Medical Term

### Meaning

#### **I**

Tachycardia

Fast heartbeat

Thrombophlebitis

Inflammation of a vein with a clot

### Operations or Procedures

### Meaning

Adenectomy

Removal of a gland

Arthrocentesis

Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid

Arthrodesis

Surgical fixation of a joint

Cheiloplasty

Plastic operation upon the lip

Cholecystectomy

Removal of the gallbladder

Colostomy

Incision into the colon

Gastrectomy

Removal of the stomach

Glossorrhaphy

Suture repair of the tongue

Herniorrhaphy

Suture repair of a hernia

Hysterectomy

Removal of the uterus

Laparotomy

Incision into the abdominal wall

Laryngoscopy

Examination of the larynx with an instrument

Nephrectomy

Removal of a kidney

Orchiopexy

Fixation of the testes

Otoplasty

Plastic repair of the ears

Rhinoplasty

Plastic repair of the nose

Thoracentesis

Puncture of the thorax

Tympanoplasty

Plastic repair of the eardrum

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR  
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 2

**USE THIS GUIDE TO  
ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION**

IF IT IS AN	AND	THEN IT IS
UNMARKED VOWEL	IT ENDS A SYLLABLE	LONG "ā" (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
	THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT	SHORT "ă" (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

MEDICAL TERM

Abdominal /ab-dom'i-nal/

Acrodermatitis /ak"ro-der"mah-ti'tis/

Acromegaly /ak"ro-meg' ah-le/

Adenectomy /ad"e-nek' to-me/

Afebrile /a-feb' ril/

Anesthesia /an"es-the'ze-ah/

Angiogram /an'je-o-gram"/

Arteriosclerosis/ar-te"re-o-skle'ro'sis/

Arthrodesis /ar"thro-de'sis/

Blepharitis /blef"ah-ri'tis/

Bronchitis /brong-ki'tis/

Cardiovascular /kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar/

Celiectomy / se"le-ek'to-me/

Cheiloplasty /ki'lo-plas"te/

Chondritis /kon-dri'tis/

Cholecystectomy /ko"le-sis-tek'to-me/

Colon /ko'lon/

Colostomy /ko'los'to-me/

Cystitis /sis-ti'tis/

Dacryocystitis /dak"re-o-sis-ti'tis/

Dentalgia /den'tal'je-ah/

Duodenal /du'o-de'nal/

Endometritis /en"do-me"tri'tis/

Encephalitis /en"sef-ah-li'tis/

Erythrocyte /e-rith'ro-sit/

Gastrectomy /gas-trek'to-me/

Gastroenteritis /gas"tro-en-ter-i'tis/

Gingivitis /jin"ji-vi'tis/

Glossitis /glos-si'tis/  
 Glucosuria /gloo"ko-su're-ah/  
 Hematology /hem"ah tol'o-je/  
 Hematoma /hem"ah-to'mah/  
 Hepatitis /hep"ah-ti'tis/  
 Hydrophobia /hi"dro-fo'be-ah/  
 Hyperemesis /hi"per-em'e-sis/  
 Hysterectomy /his"te-rek'to-me/  
 Ileitis /il"e-i'tis/  
 Ileum /il'e-um/  
 Intercostal /in"ter-kos'tal/  
 Jejunum /je-joo'num/  
 Jejunectomy /je"joo-nek'to-me/  
 Keratitis /ker"ah-ti'tis/  
 Laparotomy /lap-ah-rot'o-me/  
 Laryngoscopy /lar"ing-gos'ko-pe/  
 Lingual /ling'gwal/  
 Lipoma /li-po mah/  
 Lymphocyte /lim'fo-sit/  
 Mycosis /mi-ko'sis/  
 Myelitis /mi"e-li'tis/  
 Myospasm /mi'o-spazm/  
 Myringotomy /mir"in-got'o-me/  
 Necropsy /nek'rop-se/  
 Nephrectomy /ne-frek'to-me/  
 Nephrolithiasis /nef"ro-li-thi'ah-sis/  
 Nocturia /nok-tu're-ah/  
 Ocular /ok'u-lar/  
 Onychectomy /on"i-kek'-to-me/  
 Oophorectomy /o"of-o-rek'to-me/  
 Ophthalmology /of"thal- mol' o-je/  
 Optometrist /op-tom'e-trist/  
 Orchiopexy /or"ke-o-pek'se/  
 Osteoarthritis /os"te-o-ar-thri'-tis/  
 Otoplasty /o'to-plas"te/  
 Phagocyte /fag'o-sit/  
 Phlebectomy /fle-bek'to-me/  
 Pneodynamics /ne'o-di-nam'iks/  
 Pneumonia /nu-mo'ne-ah/  
 Pneumatic /nu-mat-ik/  
 Polyneuritis /pol"e-nu-ri'tis/  
 Polyphagia /pol"e-fa'je-ah/  
 Proctitis /prok-ti'tis/  
 Psychology /si-kol 'o-je/  
 Pulmonary /pul'mo-ner"e/  
 Pyogenic /pi"o-jen'ik/  
 Pyromania /pi"ro-ma'ne-ah/  
 Rhinitis /ri-ni'tis/  
 Salpingitis /sal"pin-ji'tis/  
 Splenectomy /sple-nek'to-me/  
 Stomatitis /sto-mah-ti'tis/  
 Tendinitis /ten"di-ni'tis/  
 Thrombophlebitis /throm"bo-fle-bi'tis/  
 Tinea Pedis /tin'e-ah/ Pe'dis/  
 Tracheitis /tra"ke-i'tis/  
 Tympanoplasty /tim"pah-no-plas'te/  
 Ureteritis /u"re-ter-i'tis/  
 Urethritis /u"re-thri'tis/  
 Vasodilator /vas"o-di-lat'or/  
 Venogram /ve'no-gram/

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR  
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 3

MEDICAL TERM

Afebrile /a-feb'ril/	Macroscopic /mak"ro-skop'ik/
Anesthesia /an"es-the'ze-ah/	Macrocyte /mak'ro-sit/
Antepartum /an'te-par'tum/	Malodorous /mal-o der-es/
Antitoxin /an"ti-tok'sin/	Medial /me'de-al/
Anterolateral /an"ter-o-lat'er-al/	Megacolon /meg"ah-ko'lon/
Bilateral /bi-lat'er-al/	Melanoma /mel"ah-no'mah/
Bradycardia /brad"e-kar'de-ah/	Microcardia/mi"kro-kar'de-ah/
Cyanosis /si"ah-no'sis/	Microcyte /mi'kro-sit/
Dextrocardia /deks"tro-kar'de-ah/	Monocyte /mon'o-sit/
Dyspnea /disp'ne-ah/	Multipara /mul-tip'ah-rah/
Ectopic /ek-top'ik/	Nocturia /nok-ru're-ah/
Empyema /em"pi-e'mah/	Oliguria /ol"i gu're-ah/
Endometritis /en"do-me-tri'tis/	Panhysterectomy /pan"his-ter-ek'to-me/
Erythrocyte /e-rith'ro-sit/	Pericarditis /per"i-kar-di-tis/
Hemiplegia /hem"e-ple'je-ah/	Postoperative /post-op'er-a"tiv/
Hydrophobia /hi"dro-fo'be-ah/	Postnasal /post-na'zal/
Hyperemesis /hi"per-em'e-sis/	Polyneuritis /pol"e-nu-ri'tis/
Hypertension /hi"per-ten'shun/	Posterolateral /pos"ter-o-lat'er-al/
Hypodermic /hi"po-der'mik/	Preoperative /pre-op'er-a"tiv/
Hypotension /hi"po-ten'shun/	Quadriplegia /kwod"ri-ple' je-ah/
Intercostal /in"ter-kos'tal/	Retrocardial /ret"ro-kar'de-al/
Intra-abdominal /in"trah-ab-dom'i-nal/	Semiconscious /sem"e-kon'shus/
Leukocyte /lu'ko-sit/	Subcutaneous /sub"ku-ta'ne-us/
Levoversion /le"vo-ver'zhun/	Tachycardia /tak"e-kar'de-ah/
	Tricuspid /tri-kus'pid/

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR  
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 4

MEDICAL TERM

Acromegaly /ak"ro-meg'ah-le/	Hemorrhage /hem'or-ij/
Angiectasis /an"je-ek'tah-sis/	Hepatoma /hep"ah-to'mah/
Arteriosclerosis/ar-te"re-o-skle'ro'sis/	Hepatosplenomegaly
Arthrocentesis /ar"thro-sen-te'sis/	/hep"ah-to-sple"no-meg'ah-le/
Arthrodesis /ar"thro-de'sis/	Hydroarthrosis /hi"dro-ar" thro'sis/
Blepharoptosis /blef"ah-ro-to'sis/	Hydrophobia /hi"dro-fo'be-ah/
Bronchogenic /brong-ko-jen'ik/	Hypertrophy /hi-per'tro-fe/
Bronchoscopy /brong-kos'ko-pe/	Hypoglycemia /hi"po-gli-s 'me-ah e/
Cardiac /kar'de-ak'/	Intercostal in"ter-kos'tal/
Cardiorrhesis /kar"de-o-rek'sis/	Laparotomy /lap-ah-rot'o-me/
Cardiovascular /kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar/	Leukemia /lu-ke'me-ah/
Cholecystectomy /ko"le-sis-tek'to-me/	Leukopenia /lu"ko-pe'ne-ah/
Cholelithiasis /ko"le-li-thi'ah-sis/	Lipoma /li-po mah/
Chondritis /kon-dri'tis/	Lymphadenopathy /lim-fad"e-nop' ah-the/
Chondromalacia / kon"dro-mah-la'she-ah/	Myocarditis /mi"o-kar-di'tis/
Colostomy /ko'los'to-me/	Myocardium /mi"o-kar'de-um/
Cyanosis /si"ah-no'sis/	Myospasm /mi"o-spazm/
Dentalgia /den'tal'je-ah/	Nephrolithiasis /nef"ro-li- thi'ah-sis/
Dermatophytosis /der"mah-to-fi-to'sis/	Neuropathy /nu-rop'ah-the/
Diarrhea /di"ah-re'ah/	Neurorrhaphy /nu-ror'ah-fe/
Encephalitis /en"sef-ah-li'tis/	Orchiopexy /or"ke-o-pek'se/
Enterolysis /en"ter-ol i-sis/	Otoscopic /o'to-skop-ik/
Erythropenia /e-rith"ro-pe'ne-ah/	Pyogenic /pi"o-jen'ik/
Gastrocele /gas'tro-sel/	Psychogenic /si"ko-jen'ik/
Hematoma /hem"ah-to'mah/	Rhinoplasty /ri no-plas"te/

Salpingo-oophorectomy

/sal-ping"go-o"of-o-rek'to-me/

Subhepatic /sub"he-pat'ik/

Tympanoplasty /tim"pah-no- plas'te/

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS  
AND SYMBOLS

This appendix is a list of commonly used medical abbreviations and symbols which are authorized to be used in medical records. (For a complete list of authorized medical abbreviations and symbols, see AR 40-66.)

A; a	before
AAE	acute allergic encephalitis
Ab	antibodies
abd hyst	abdominal hysterectomy
ABE	acute bacterial endocarditis
ABP	arterial blood pressure
ABR	absolute bed rest
ABS	acute brain syndrome
ac	before meals
ACA	adenocarcinoma
ACH	acetylcholine
ACI	adrenal cortical insufficiency
ACTH	adrenocorticotropic hormone
ACVD	acute cardiovascular disease
AD	right ear
A & D	admission and discharge
ADD	average daily dose
adhib	to be administered
ADL	activities of daily living
ad lib	as desired
adm	admission; admit; admitted
ADS	antibody deficiency syndrome
AE	above the elbow
AF	acid-fast

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

AFB	acid-fast bacilli
afeb	afebrile; without fever
AF/F	atrial fibrillation and/or flutter
AGG	agammaglobulinemia
AHAC	American Heart Association Classification
AHD	atherosclerotic heart disease
AI	aortic insufficiency or incompetence
AID	acute infectious disease
AIHA	autoimmune hemolytic anemia
AJ	ankle jerk
AK amp	above the knee amputation
ALMI	anterior lateral myocardial infarct
alt die (dieb)	alternate days; every other night
alt noc (noct)	alternate nights; every other night
ALVF	acute left ventricular failure
AMA	against medical advice
amb	ambulatory
AMI	acute myocardial infarction
anti-HAA	antibody hepatitis-associated antigen
AOB	alcohol on breath
ap	before dinner
A & P	anterior and posterior
APB	atrial or auricular premature beat
APC	aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), phenacetin, caffeine
aq	water
AS	left ear
ASA	acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)
ASAP	as soon as possible

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

ASHD	arteriosclerotic heart disease
ASS	anterior superior spine
A-S syndrome	Adams-Stokes syndrome
AU	both ears
ax	axillary
B	born
BA	blood alcohol
B/A	backache
BBB	bundle branch block
BC	bone conduction
BCP	birth control pills
BE	barium enema
BH	bundle of His
bib	drink
bid	twice a day
bin	twice during the night
B/J; B&J	bone and joint
BM	bowel movement
BMR	basal metabolic rate
bol	pill
BOM	bilateral otitis media
BP	blood pressure
BPH	benign prostatic hypertrophy
BPI	blood pressure increased
BS	bowel or breath sound(s)
BSO	bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
BTL	bilateral tubal ligation
BUE	both upper extremities

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

BUN	blood urea nitrogen
BUQ	both upper quadrants
BV	blood volume
BW	body weight
Bx	biopsy
C1 to C7	cervical nerves or vertebrae 1 to 7
CI to CXII	cranial nerves
c	with
CA	cardiac arrest
Ca	calcium; cancer; carcinoma
CAT	Children's Apperception Test
cath	catheter
CBC	complete blood count
CBD	common bile duct
CBS	chronic brain syndrome
CBV	central blood volume
CC	chief of current complaint
CCK	cholecystokinin
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CF	complement fixation
CGTT	cortisone glucose tolerance test
CHB	complete heart block
ChE	cholinesterase
CHF	congestive heart failure
CHO	carbohydrate
chr	chronic
CI	cardiac insufficiency
CIS	carcinoma in situ

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

Cl	chlorine
CN	cranial nerves
CNS	central nervous system
CO	carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
COD	cause of death
Compound E	cortisone
cong	congenital
conj	conjunctiva; conjunctivitis
CR	closed reduction
CrI to CrXII	cranial nerves
CRD	chronic respiratory or renal disease
CrP	creatine phosphate
CS	cesarean section
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
C S resp	Cheyne-Stokes respiration
CV	cardiovascular
CVA	cardiovascular accident
CVC	central venous catheter
CVD	cardiovascular disease
CVP	central venous pressure
CVS	cardiovascular system
cytol	cytology
D	dorsal
D1 to D12	dorsal or thoracic vertebrae or nerves
DA	development age
D/A	date of accident or admission
DAP	direct agglutination pregnancy (test)

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

DBP	diastolic blood pressure
D&C	dilatation and currettage or currettement
DI	diabetes insipidus
dis	disease
disc	discontinue
DJD	degenerative joint disease
DM	diabetes mellitus
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNR	dorsal nerve root
DNS	deviated nasal septum
DOA	dead on arrival
DOE	dyspnea on exertion
DOS	day of surgery
D/S	dextrose in saline
DTR	deep tendon reflexes
DU	duodenal ulcer
DUB	dysfunctional uterine bleeding
Dx	diagnosis
EAC	external auditory canal
EBL	estimated blood loss
ECG; EKG	electrocardiogram
E coli	Escherichia coli
ECS	electroconvulsive shock
EDC	estimated date of confinement
EKG; ECG	electrocardiogram
EM	electron miscoscopy
EMB	eosin methylene blue
EMS	emergency medical service

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

ENT	ear, nose, and throat
eos	eosinophil
epis	episotomy
ER	emergency room
EST	electroshock therapy
etiol	etiology
ETOH	ethyl alcohol
ex	excision
exam	examine
F	Fahrenheit
FA	fluorescent antibody
FB	foreign body
FBS	fasting blood sugar
FDA	Food & Drug Administration
ff	force fluids
FH	family history
FHR	fetal heart rate
fib	fibrillation
FROM	full range of motion
FS	frozen section
FTSG	full thickness skin graft
FUO	fever of unknown or undetermined origin
Fx	fracture
g	gram(s)
GB	gallbladder
GC	gonococcus; gonococcal
glu	glucose
gr; grav	pregnant

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

Grav I, Grav II 1 pregnancy, 2 pregnancies, etc.

GS	General Surgery
gt; gtt	drop; drops
GU	genitourinary
GYN; Gyn	gynecology
H	hydrogen
H <sub>2</sub> O	water
HA	hemagglutinating antigens
HAI	hemagglutinating-inhibiting antibody
Hb; Hgb	hemoglobin
HBP	high blood pressure
Hct	hematocrit
HCVD	hypertensive cardiovascular disease
hd	at bedtime
HEENT	head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat
Hgb; Hb	hemoglobin
HGH	human (pituitary) growth hormone
HLH	Human lutenizing hormone
hn	tonight
H&P	history and physical
HPI	history of present illness
HR	heart rate
HVD	hypertensive vascular disease
Hx	history
IH	infectious hepatitis
IHD	ischemic heart disease
IM	intramuscular (injection)
I&O	intake and output

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

IOP	intraocular pressure
IQ	intelligence quotient
IV	intravenous (injection)
jej	jejunum
K	potassium
kg	kilogram
KUB	kidney, ureter, and bladder
K-wire	Kirshner wire
LBBB	left bundle branch block
LD	lethal dose
LH	luteinizing hormone
LOS	length of stay
LP	lumbar, puncture
L-S	lumbosacral
LTF	lipotropic factor
Lues I, II, III	primary, secondary, tertiary syphilis
LV	left ventricular
LVN	Licensed Vocational Nurse
M	meter
M1 M2	mitral first, second sound
MB	methylene blue
MBP	mean blood pressure
MD	muscular dystrophy
MDR	minimum daily requirement
ME	middle ear
mg	milligram
m g	millimicrogram
MH	menstrual, marital, or military history

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

mHg	milliliters of mercury
MI	myocardial infarction
ml	milliliter
MMPI	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
MR	metabolic rate
mr; mR	milliroentgen
MS	multiple sclerosis
MV	mitral valve
N	normal (concentration)
NA	Nursing Assistant
NaPent	sodium Pentothal
NB	newborn
NBS	normal bowel sounds
NC	noncontributory
N/C	no complaint
ND	normal delivery
NDF	no disease found
NE	norepinephrine
neg	negative
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NKA	no known allergies
NOR; Noradr	noradrenaline
NP	neuropsychiatric
NPH	no previous history
npo	nothing by mouth
NR	normal range
nr	not to be repeated
NS	nervous system

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

NSA	no significant abnormality
NSR	normal sinus rhythm
O	eye
OB	obstetrics
OBD	organic brain disease
OB-GYN	obstetrics and gynecology
OHD	organic heart disease
OL; OS	left eye
omn bih	every two hours
omn hor; oh	every hour
omn noct; on	every night
OPC	outpatient clinic
OPD	outpatient department
ophth	ophthalmology
OR	operating room
Orth	orthopedics
OS; OL	left eye
OT	occupational therapy
OU	each eye
P	phosphorus
P/3	proximal one-third (long bones)
p1, p2, etc.	para 1, para 2, etc.
PA	Physician's Assistant
P&A	percussion and auscultation
PAB, PABA	para-aminobenzoic acid
Pap test	Papanicolaou's test
Para	parous
path	pathology

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

PB-Fe	protein-bound iron
PBI	protein-bound iodine
pc	after meals
PCV	packed cell volume
PDA	patent ductus arteriosus
PDR	Physician's Desk Reference
PE	physical examination
Ped	pediatrics
PEG	pneumoencephalography
PGH	pituitary growth hormone
PH	past history
Phe	phenylalanine
phys	physical; physician
PI	present illness
PID	pelvic inflammatory disease
Pit	Pitocin
PKA	prokininogenase
PM	post mortem
PMH	past medical history
PMS	post-menopausal syndrome
PNa	plasma sodium
PO; postop	postoperative
po	by mouth; orally
PO <sub>2</sub>	oxygen tension
pos	positive
postop; PO	postoperative
PP	post partum
PPB	positive pressure breathing

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

pr	per rectum
prog	prognosis
ps	per second
psi	pounds per square inch
Psy	psychiatry; psychology
PT	physical therapy
pt	patient
PTA	prior to admission
PULHES	physical profile factors:
P-	physical capacity or stamina
U-	upper extremities
L-	lower extremities
H-	hearing and ears
E-	eyes
S-	psychiatric
PVC	premature ventricular contractions
PVD	peripheral vascular disease
pvt	private
qd	every day
qh	every hour
q2h, q3h, etc.	every 2 hours, every 3 hours, etc.
qid	four times a day
qn	every night
QNS	quantity not sufficient
qv	as much as you please
R	right
r	roentgen
RNA	ribosomal ribonucleic acid

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

RA	rheumatoid arthritis
Ra	radium
RAIU	radioactive iodine uptake
RAP	right atrial pressure
RAS	reticular activating system
RBBB	right bundle branch block
RBC	red blood cells or corpuscles
RD	respiratory disease; retinal detachment
RDS	respiratory distress syndrome
rehab	rehabilitation
RES	reticuloendothelial system
RHD	rheumatic heart disease
RHF	right heart failure
RN	Registered Nurse
RNA	ribonucleic acid
RO	routine order
R/O	rule out
ROM	range of motion
ROS	review of systems
RR	recovery room
R&R	rate and rhythm
RT	reaction time
RTC	return to clinic
RUE	right upper extremity
RUQ	right upper quadrant
S	left
S-1 to S-5	sacral vertebrae or nerves
S-A; SA node	sino-atrial node

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

SAA	Stokes-Adams attacks
SB	stillborn
SBE	subacute bacterial endocarditis
SB test	Stanford-Binet test
SC	subcutaneous
SCD	service connected disability
SCM	sternocleidomastoid
SD	standard deviation
SDS	sudden death syndrome
SEM	standard error of the mean
SF	spinal fluid
sg	specific gravity
SH	serum hepatitis
SI	seriously ill
sib	sibling
SIW	self-inflicted wound
SM	systolic murmur
SMA	superior mesenteric artery
SN	student nurse
SNS	sympathetic nervous system
SO	salpingo-oophorectomy
SOAP	progress note format for POMR
S-	subjective
O-	objective
A-	assessment
P-	plans
SOB	shortness of breath
S-O-R	stimulus-organism-response

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

SQ	subcutaneous
staph	staphylococcus
stat	immediately and once only
STH	somatotropic (growth) hormone
Strep	streptococcus
STSG	split thickness skin graft
sup	superior
SVC	superior vena cava
sx	signs; symptoms
Sz	schizophrenia
<b>T</b>	Temperature
T&A	tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
TAH	total abdominal hysterectomy
TB; TBC	tuberculosis
TBLC	term birth, living child
TBV	total blood volume
tds	to be taken 3 times a day
TFA	total fatty acids
TH	thyroid hormone
tid	three times a day
TL	tubal ligation
TM	tympanic membrane
TNTC	too numerous to count
TOA	tubo-ovarian abscess
TT	tetanus toxoid
TTH	thyrotropic hormone
U/3	upper third (long bones)
UA	urinalysis

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

UE	upper extremity
UGI	upper gastrointestinal
ULQ	upper left quadrant
unk	unknown
UQ	upper quadrant
UR	unconditioned response
URI	upper respiratory infection
urol	urology; urological
URQ	upper right quadrant
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
UTI	urinary tract infection
UV	ultraviolet
V	Volume
VA	Veterans Administration
vag	vaginal
VBP	venous blood pressure
VC	vital capacity
VD	venereal disease
VDG	venereal disease-gonorrhea
VDH; VHD	valvular disease of the heart
VIG	vaccinia immune serum globulin
vit	vitamin
VO	verbal order
VP	venous pressure
VPC	volume of packed red cells
VRI	viral or virus respiratory infection
VS	vital sign
WAIS	Wechsler adult intelligence scale

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

WB	whole blood
WBC	white blood cell
WCC	white cell count
wd	ward
WD/WN/BF	well-developed, well-nourished black female
WD/WN/BM	well-developed, well-nourished black male
WD/WN/WF	well-developed, well-nourished white female
WD/WN/WM	well-developed, well-nourished white male
WHO	World Health Organization
WIA	wounded in action
WISC	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for children (test)
wk	week
WNL	within normal limits
WR	Wassermann reaction
wt	weight
X	times
YOB	year of birth

## MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

♀	female
♂	male
↗	increased; elevated
↘	decreased; depressed; lowered
↙↘	descended bilaterally
→	causes; transfer to
↑	is due to
∨	less than
∧	more than
<	systolic blood pressure
>	diastolic blood pressure
○	absent; none
	negative; absent
+	positive; present
⊙	start of operation (anesthesia record only)
⊗	end of operation (anesthesia record only)
⊙	Upright. Vertical body position; body supported by lower extremities; torso upright
⊖	Lying down. Horizontal body position
⊙	Leaning. Body trunk raised less than 90 degrees from primary supporting surface and supported by self or object.
⊙	Sitting. Weight of body resting on lower part of trunk, back raised greater than or equal to 90 degrees.
⊙	Leaning over. Dangling, any portion of body extended beyond the lower part of the trunk.
⊙	Kneeling. Supporting the body on the knees or legs.

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

1°	primary; first degree
2°	secondary; second degree
ḥ ḡ ḥ ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ	amounts; dosages
o A	Angstrom unit
aa	of each
a	before
c	with
Ⓜ	murmur
p	after; following
s	without
ss	one-half
ʒ	dram; drachm
℥	ounce
fʒ; f ℥	fluid dram; fluid ounce

# COMMENT SHEET

**SUBCOURSE MD0010 Basic Medical Terminology**

**EDITION 100**

Your comments about this subcourse are valuable and aid the writers in refining the subcourse and making it more usable. Please enter your comments in the space provided. ENCLOSE THIS FORM (OR A COPY) WITH YOUR ANSWER SHEET **ONLY** IF YOU HAVE COMMENTS ABOUT THIS SUBCOURSE..

**FOR A WRITTEN REPLY, WRITE A SEPARATE LETTER AND INCLUDE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, RETURN ADDRESS (and e-mail address, if possible), SUBCOURSE NUMBER AND EDITION, AND PARAGRAPH/EXERCISE/EXAMINATION ITEM NUMBER.**

## PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

(Use the reverse side of this sheet, if necessary.)

1. List any terms that were not defined properly.

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2. List any errors.

paragraph      error      correction

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3. List any suggestions you have to improve this subcourse.

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4. Student Information (optional)

Name/Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
SSN \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone number (DSN) \_\_\_\_\_  
MOS/AOC \_\_\_\_\_

### PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT (AUTHORITY: 10USC3012(B) AND (G))

**PURPOSE:** To provide Army Correspondence Course Program students a means to submit inquiries and comments.

**USES:** To locate and make necessary change to student records.

**DISCLOSURE: VOLUNTARY.** Failure to submit SSN will prevent subcourse authors at service school from accessing student records and responding to inquiries requiring such follow-ups.