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TERMINOLOGY
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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 _________.

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)

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 _________.

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)
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 ______________.

9 The part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the word is called the __________.

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

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 __________.

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 ________.
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.
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.

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 hepatomone, gastrotome, and arthrotome, the hepat (meaning liver), gastr (meaning stomach), and arthr (meaning joint) are the ______.

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-meter.
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 __________.

******************************************

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

******************************************

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

******************************************

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

a. The basic core of any word is the ________.

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.

******************************************
c. The combining vowel is usually an _____.

*d (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**

<table>
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<th>IF IT IS AN</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>THEN IT IS</th>
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<td>UNMARKED VOWEL</td>
<td>IT ENDS A SYLLABLE</td>
<td>LONG “ā” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT</td>
<td>SHORT “ā” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</td>
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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 prefixes 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. Stedman's Medical Dictionary.
Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary. Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary.
Section III. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

- CRANIUM
- CERVICAL VERTEBRAE
- HUMERUS
- LUMBAR VERTEBRAE
- RADIUS
- ULNA
- PELVIS
- FEMUR
- PATELLA
- FIBULA
- TIBIA
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 bone and joint.

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

32. The stem chondro means cartilage. A person with chondroitis, for example, has inflammation of the 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

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

   mi'o-spazm

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

   ten"di-ni'tis

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

   in"ter-kos'tal

---

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

a. Osteo: _________

b. Arthro: _________

c. Chondro: _________

d. Myelo: _________

e. Myo: _________

f. Tendo: _________

g. Costo: _________

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 _________.

b. _______ and _________.
b. Arthrodesis is fixation of a ________ by fusion.

j__________ (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

- Blood vessel
- Nerve ending
- Epidermis
- Hair shaft
- Sebaceous gland and duct
- Arrector pili muscle
- Hair follicle
- Fat
- Dermis
- Sweat gland and duct
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)
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 _________.

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

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

- PHARYNX
- LARYNX
- TRACHEA
- R. PLEURAL CAVITY
- LEFT LUNG
- L. PLEURAL CAVITY
- RIB
- INTERCOSTAL SPACE
- DIAPHRAGM
- BRONCHI
- MEDIASTINUM
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

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

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

        brong-ki'tis

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

        pul'mo-ner"e

48. A person with **pneumonia** has an inflammation of the __________.

        nu-mo'ne-ah

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

ne'o-di nam'ik

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: _________

b. Naso: _________

c. Laryngo: _________

d. Tracheo: _________ _________
or _________

upper windpipe/trachea (frame 45)

e. Broncho: _________ _________
or _________

lower windpipe/bronchus (frame 46)

f. Pulmo: _________

lungs (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.

******************************************

h. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of __________.

******************************************

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

- MOUTH (ORAL COMPLEX)
- PHARYNX
- ESOPHAGUS
- LIVER (GALLBLADDER)
- STOMACH
- PANCREAS
- SMALL INTESTINES
- LARGE INTESTINES
- RECTUM
- ANAL CANAL
- ANUS
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

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

glos-si'tis

55. Lingual means pertaining to the _______.

ling'gwal
56. **Dento** and **odonto** are stems which mean tooth. A person with **dentalgia** has a pain in the ________.

**dent-al’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**
60. **Entero** is a stem which means intestine. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the stomach and ________.

gas"tro-en-ter-i'tis

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

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

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
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
rectum or anus

****************************

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

a. Stoma: ____________

mouth (frame 53)

****************************

b. Lingua/glossa: ____________

tongue (frame 54)

****************************

c. Dento/odonto: ____________

tooth (frame 56)

****************************

d. Cheilo: ____________

lip (frame 57)

****************************

e. Gingivo: ____________

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 _________.

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)
I. A colostomy is an incision into the __________.

m. Proctitis is an inflammation of the __________ or __________.

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

69. The stem *cholecysto* means gall-bladder. A person who has had an operation called a *cholecystectomy*, for example, has had his __________ removed (or excised).

ko"le-sis-tek'to-me

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

---

HEPATO

HEPATITIS  liver

CHOLECYSTO

CHOLECYSTECTOMY  gallbladder

CELIO / ABDOMINO

CELIECTOMY ABDOMINAL  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

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 __________.

\[ \text{kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar} \]

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

\[ \text{an'je-o-gram"} \]

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

\[ \text{fle-bek'to-me} \]
77. Arterio is a stem which means artery. A person who has arteriosclerosis has hardening of the ________.
ar-te"re-o-skle-ro'sis

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

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

a. cardio: ________

b. angio/vaso: ________

c. phlebo/veno: ________

d. arterio: ________

e. thrombo: ________

************
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 _________.

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

c. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a _________.

d. A person who has arteriomalacia has a softening of the _________.

e. A thrombectomy is the excision of a _________.

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

RIGHT LYMPHATIC DUCT
RIGHT SUBCLAVIAN VEIN
INTERCOSTAL LYMPH NODES
AXILLARY LYMPH NODES
INTERNAL JUGULAR VEINS
JUGULAR LYMPH NODES
LEFT SUBCLAVIAN VEIN
LEFT LYMPHATIC (THORACIC) DUCT
LYMPHATICS
CISTerna CHyLI
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 _________.

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

83. **Lympho** is a stem which means lymph. A **lymphocyte** is a ________ cell.
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

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

fag'o-sit

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

- PINEAL
- PITUITARY GLAND
- PARATHYROID GLANDS
- THYROID GLAND
- ADRENAL (SUPRARENAL) GLAND
- PANCREATIC ISLETS
- OVARY (FEMALE)
- TESTIS (MALE)
- GONADS
The endocrine system is composed of glands which release hormones into the bloodstream.

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

89. **Gluco** and **glyco** are stems which mean sugar. A person with glucosuria has __________ in the urine.

gloo"ko-su're-ah

90. **Adeno** is a stem which means gland. **Adenectomy** is a word meaning surgical removal of a __________.

ad"e-nek' to-me

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

- Cerebrum
- Cerebellum
- Brachial Plexus
- Spinal Cord
- Sacral Plexus
- Peripheral Nerve
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

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

   en"sef-ah-li"tis

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

   si-kol 'o-je

   mind
96. Mania is a stem which means madness. 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: __________

nerve (frame 93)

b. cerebro/encephalo: __________

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

LEFT KIDNEY

LEFT URETER

BLADDER

TRIGONE OF THE BLADDER

PROSTATE (MALE)

URETHRA
The genitourinary system includes the genitals and the urinary organs.

**Nephro and rena are stems which mean kidney. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a ________ removed.**

ne-frekt'o-m

**Uretero is a stem which means ureter. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the ________.**

u're-te-r'i-tis

**Cysto is a stem which means bladder. A person who has cystitis has an inflammation of the ________.**

sis-ti-tis

**Urethro is a stem meaning urethra. Urethritis is an inflammation of the _____.**

u"re-thri'tis
105 **Orchio** is a stem which means testes. **Orchiopexy** means fixation of the __________.

or"ke-o-pek'se

************************************

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

u"ro-fo'be-ah

************************************

107 **Lith** is a stem which means stone. **Nephrolithiasis** is the formation of renal __________.

nef"ro-li-thi'ah-sis

************************************

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

a. **nephro/reno**: __________

b. **uretero**: __________

************************************
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)

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

1. FALLOPIAN TUBE (2)
2. UTERUS
3. CERVIX
4. VAGINA
5. RECTUM
6. OVARY (2)
7. ENDOMETRIUM
8. URINARY BLADDER
9. URETHRA
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

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

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

sal"pin-ji'tis

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

a. hystero/metro: __________
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.

b. When a woman has an oophorectomy, she has an __________ removed.

c. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of the __________.

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

EXTERNAL EAR  MIDDLE EAR  INNER EAR

EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS

AUDITORY TUBE

MIDDLE EAR CAVITY
AUDITORY OSSICLES
PETROUS BONE
MEMBRANOUS & OSSUOUS LABYRINTHS

SENSORY ORGANS

CILIARY M.
CANAL OF SCHLEMM
CONJUNCTIVA
CORNEA
PUPIL
FOCAL AXIS
ANTERIOR CHAMBER
IRIS
POSTERIOR CHAMBER

SCLERA
CHOROID
RETINA
FOVEA CENTRALIS
OPTIC NERVE

LENS
MACULA LUTEA
VITREOUS BODY
"BLIND SPOT"
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`

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

`tим"pah-no-plas'te`

117 Ophthalmo and oculo are stems which mean eye. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the __________ and its diseases.

`of"thal-mol'o-je`
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

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

blef"ah-ri'tis

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

ker"ah-ti'tis

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

dak"re-o-sis-ti'tis
As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. oto: __________

b. tympano/myringo: __________

c. ophthalmo/oculo: __________

d. opto: __________

e. blepharo: __________

f. kerato: __________

g. dacryo: __________

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

a. Otoplasty is the plastic repair of the __________.

b. A tympanoplasty is the plastic repair of the __________.
c. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the _________ and its diseases.

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

e. Blepharitis is an inflammation of the _________.

f. Keratitis is an inflammation of the _________.

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

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

EMESIS-

Emesis

Febri

Lipo

Necro

Myco

Pyo

Grab

Bag
124  Pyo is a stem meaning pus. The word pyogenic means producing __________.

pi"o-jen"ik

125  Lipo is a stem which means fat. A lipoma is a tumor composed of __________.

li-po mah

126  Febru is a stem which means fever. A person who is afebrile is without __________.

a-feb'ril

127  Myco is a stem which means fungus. Mycosis is any disease caused by a __________.

mi-kö'sis
128 Necro is a stem which means dead. A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a ________ body.

nek'rop-se

******************************************

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

hi"per-em'e-sis

******************************************

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

a. pyo: __________ p (frame 124)

b. lipo: __________ f (frame 125)

c. febri: __________ f (frame 126)

d. myco: __________ f (frame 127)

e. necro: __________ d (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.*
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

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

17. THE STEM "MYO" IN THE WORD MYOPLASM MEANS:
   A. Cartilage
   B. Muscle
   C. Bone
   D. Vein

18. THE STEM "HEPATO" IN THE WORD HEPATITIS MEANS:
   A. Blood
   B. Liver
   C. Kidney
   D. Nail

19. THE STEM "ADENO" IN THE WORD ADENECTOMY MEANS:
   A. Bladder
   B. Gallbladder
   C. Abdominal Wall
   D. Gland

20. THE STEM "MYCO" IN THE WORD MYCOSIS MEANS:
   A. Skin
   B. Cell
   C. Clot
   D. Fungus

21. THE STEM "EMESIS" IN THE WORD HYPEREMESIS MEANS:
   A. Scant
   B. Excessive
   C. Vomiting
   D. Exit

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

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

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

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

e. Not every Greek or Latin word contains a _________.

f. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of _________.

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
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.

\[ek-top'ik\]
Em- and en- are also prefixes which mean within or inside. Empyema, for example, means pus ______ a body cavity.

**EM/EN**

inside/within

144 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

**SUB / HYPO**

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

in"ter-kos\'tal

************************************************
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)
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.

b. Intra-abdominal means __________ the abdomen.

c. Endometritis means inflammation __________ the uterus.

d. Pericarditis means inflammation __________ the heart.

e. Ectopic pregnancy is one which occurs __________ the uterine cavity.

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

g. Retrocardial means located __________ the heart.
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

******************************************************************************
A preoperative medication is a medication which is given __________ (before, during, after) surgery.

The prefix post- also means after. Consequently, a postoperative complication is a complication which occurred __________ surgery.

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

a. ante-: __________

b. pre-: __________

c. post-: __________

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

ANTE/PRE

ANTEPARTUM

PREOPERATIVE

PRE

POST

POSTPARTUM

POSTOPERATIVE

ante-: before

pre-: before

post-: after

Antepartum: before
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-feb'ril

156 The stem esthesia means feeling. Therefore, anesthesia means __________ feeling.

an"es-the'ze-ah
The prefix anti- means against. The term antitoxin means ________ toxin or poison.

\[\text{ant}^*\text{ti-tok'sin}\]

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)

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

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

bi-lat’er-al

******************************************************************************
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

******************************************************************************

www.HumanAnatomyCourse.com
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
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
170 The prefix for fast is tachy-. A person with tachycardia has an abnormally _________ heartbeat.

   tak’e-kar’de-ah

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

   brad"e-kar’de-ah

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

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)
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.

b. Bilateral refers to __________
sides.

c. The tricuspid valve in the heart has ________ parts.

d. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis of ________ limbs.

e. The medical term polyneuritis indicates inflammation of ________ nerves.

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

g. A person who is semiconscious is ________ conscious.

h. A person with hypotension has ________ blood pressure.
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

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

e-rith'ro-sit

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

si"ah-no'sis
178 Melano- is a prefix meaning dark or black. A melanoma is a malignant or __________ tumor.

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)
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.
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.

mi'kro-sit

182 A word indicating smallness of heart is __________cardia.

mi"kro-kar'de-ah

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

mak'ro-sit
184 Things that are macroscopic can be seen with the naked eye. Very large cells are called __________cytes.

mak"ro-scop'ik

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

meg"ah-ko'lon

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

de ks"tro-kar'de-ah

******************************************
188 Levo- is a prefix meaning to the left. Levoversion is a term which means the act of turning to the ________.

le"vo-ver'zhun

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

me'de-al

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

a. Micro: ___________

small (frame 181)
b. Macro-: __________

c. Mega-: __________

d. Antero-: __________

e. Latero-: __________

f. Dextro-: __________

g. Levo-: __________

h. Medio-: __________

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.

b. Macrocyes are very __________ cells.
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

********************************************************************************

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

disp'ne-ah

********************************************************************************

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

nok-tu're-ah

********************************************************************************
195 Mal- is a prefix meaning bad. **Malodorous** means having a __________ odor.

mal-o'der-es

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

pan"his-ter-ek'to-me

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

a. Hydro-: __________

b. Dys-: __________

c. Nox/Noct-: __________

d. Mal-: __________

e. Pan-: __________
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. HYPO</td>
<td>A. BETWEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. NOX, NOCT</td>
<td>B. LOW/UNDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. POLY</td>
<td>C. DIFFICULT/PAINFUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. CYANO</td>
<td>D. FAST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. INTER</td>
<td>E. AROUND/SURROUNDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PERI</td>
<td>F. ONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. DYS</td>
<td>G. EXCESSIVE/TOO MUCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. TACHY</td>
<td>H. MANY/MUCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. MONO</td>
<td>I. BLUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. HYPER</td>
<td>J. NIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. Myelocele is the protrusion or _______ of the spinal cord.

10. Dermatosis 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.
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. Hepatorrhesis 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 __________.

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 __________.

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.

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 __________.

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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 __________.

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

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

d. Suffixes commonly used to indicate disease are __________, __________, and __________.

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.

gastrocele

**************************************************
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

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

angiectasis

**************************************************
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

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

en"sef-ah-li'tis

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

kon"dro-mah-la'she-ah
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

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

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

li-po'mah

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

der"mah-to-fi-to'sis
214  The suffix for disease is -pathy. Thus, neuropathy is a __________ of the nerves.

nu-rop'ah-the

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

216  The suffix for rupture is -rrhexis. Cardiiorrhesis, then, is a __________ of the heart.

kar"de-o-rek'sis

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

hi-per'tro-fe
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.

l. Blepharoptosis is a __________ __________ of the eyelid.

m. Cardiorrhesis is a __________ of the heart.

n. Hypertrophy is the medical term for excessive __________.

o. Hydrophobia is a __________ of water.

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

******************************************
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

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

brong-kos'ko-pe

******************************************
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

******************************************
227 The suffix for suspension or fixation is -pexy. An orchiopexy is or"ke-o-pek'se of an undescended testis.

228 The suffix for plastic repair of is -plasty. Tympano, as you recall, is the stem for eardrum. Tympanoplasty, then, is the term for tim"pah-no-plas'te of the eardrum.

229 The suffix -centesis means puncture. Arthrocentesis, therefore, means ar"thro-sen-te'sis of a joint for the removal of fluid.
230. The suffix for suture repair is -rhaphy. Neurorrhaphy is the medical term for __________ __________ of the nerve.

nu-ror’ah-fe

**********************************************************************************************************************************************
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.

h. Arthrocentesis is removal of fluid from a joint by __________.

i. Neurorrhaphy is the __________ __________ of the nerve.

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

******************************************************
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

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

he-mol’i-sis

******************************************************
-rrhagia is the suffix meaning excessive flow or discharge. Thus, hemorrhage is a term meaning __________ of blood.

hem’or-ij

-rrhea is the suffix meaning excessive discharge or flow. Diarrhea is the medical term for __________ __________ of the bowel.

di"ah-re'ah

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

e-rith"ro-pe'ne-ah

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

mi'o-spazm
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 Otoscopic means __________ __________ an examination of the ear.

o’to-skop-ik

243 Finally, cardiac means __________ __________ the heart.

kar’de-ak
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)]*

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.

c. Hemolysis means the __________ of red blood cells.

d. Hemorrhage is a term meaning __________ of blood.

e. Erythropenia means a __________ of red blood cells.

f. Diarrhea is the medical term for __________ __________ of the bowel.

g. Myospasm is the medical term for __________ __________ of a muscle.

h. Cardiovascular means __________ __________ the heart and vessels.

i. Intercostal means __________ __________ between the ribs.
j. Otoscopic 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 STEM GIVE 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

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

12. THE SUFFIX -MEGALY IN THE WORD HEPATOSPLENOMEGALY MEANS:
   A. SOFTENING  B. HARDENING  C. ENLARGEMENT  D. SWELLING

13. THE SUFFIX -IASIS IN THE WORD NEPHROLITHIASIS MEANS:
   A. CONDITION/PRESENCE OF  B. GROWTH/NOURISHMENT  C. SUSPENSION/FIXATION  D. PROTRUSION/SWELLING

14. THE SUFFIX -ECTOMY IN THE WORD SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY MEANS:
   A. EXCISION OF  B. OPENING OF  C. INSPECTION OF  D. SUSPENSION OF

15. THE SUFFIX -IC IN THE WORD OTOSCOPIIC MEANS:
   A. REPAIR OF  B. SOFTENING OF  C. CONDITION OF  D. PERTAINING TO

16. THE SUFFIX -CENTESIS IN THE WORD ARTHROCENTESIS MEANS:
   A. DESTRUCTION OF  B. PUNCTURE OF  C. PERTAINING TO  D. ORIGINATING IN

17. THE SUFFIX -MALACIA IN THE WORD CHONDROMALACIA MEANS:
   A. HARDENING  B. SOFTENING  C. FLOWING  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
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Inflammation of the bones and joints.</td>
<td>A. OSTEOARTHRITIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

----------
# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Condition of stones in the kidney</td>
<td>A. Dyspnea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inflammation of many nerves</td>
<td>B. Nocturia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Excessive vomiting</td>
<td>C. Afebrile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Inflammation of the stomach and intestine</td>
<td>D. Oliguria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tumor of the brain.</td>
<td>E. Cerebroma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Inflammation of the liver</td>
<td>F. Hyperemesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Scant urine</td>
<td>G. Hematoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Without fever</td>
<td>H. Salpingitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Under the skin</td>
<td>I. Duodenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Inside the abdomen</td>
<td>J. Chondritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Night urine</td>
<td>K. Gastroenteritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Involuntary contraction of a muscle</td>
<td>L. Nephrolithiasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Difficult breathing</td>
<td>M. Hepatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Inflammation of the cartilage</td>
<td>N. Myosspasm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Pertaining to first part of small intestine</td>
<td>O. Subcutaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Tumor filled with blood</td>
<td>P. Glucosuria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sugar in the urine</td>
<td>Q. Intra-abdominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Inflammation of the tubes</td>
<td>R. Polyneuritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN A</td>
<td>COLUMN B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. __ Inflammation within the uterus</td>
<td>A. Arthrocentesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. __ Removal of both tubes and ovaries</td>
<td>B. Hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. __ Suture repair of a hernia</td>
<td>C. Adenectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. __ Fixation of the testes</td>
<td>D. Laparotomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. __ Suture repair of the tongue</td>
<td>E. Arthrodesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. __ Removal of a kidney</td>
<td>F. Laryngoscope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. __ Removal of the stomach</td>
<td>G. Otoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. __ Artificial opening into the colon</td>
<td>H. Gastrectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. __ Plastic repair of the ear</td>
<td>I. Glossorrhaphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. __ Plastic repair of the nose</td>
<td>J. Endometritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. __ Instrument used for examination of the larynx</td>
<td>K. Tympanoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. __ Plastic operation upon the lip</td>
<td>L. Herniorrhaphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. __ Surgical fixation of a joint</td>
<td>M. Cholecystectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. __ Puncture of the thorax</td>
<td>N. Colostomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. __ Incision into the abdominal wall</td>
<td>O. Bilateral Salpingooophorectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. __ Plastic repair of the eardrum</td>
<td>P. Cheiloplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. __ Removal of a gland</td>
<td>Q. Orchiopexy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. __ Removal of the uterus</td>
<td>R. Nephrectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. __ Removal of the gallbladder</td>
<td>S. Rhinoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. __ Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid</td>
<td>T. Thoracentesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN A</td>
<td>COLUMN B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Hardening of the arteries</td>
<td>A. Hepatosplenomegaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inflammation of the tongue</td>
<td>B. Hypertrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Downward displacement of the eyelids</td>
<td>C. Monocyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Condition of blueness</td>
<td>D. Thrombophlebitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Pertaining to the heart and vessels</td>
<td>E. Otoscopic</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Between the ribs</td>
<td>F. Lipoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Fear of water</td>
<td>G. Polyphagia</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>J. Anesthesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Slow heart beat</td>
<td>K. Hydrophobia</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Without feeling or sensation</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Pertaining to examination of the ear</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Inflammation of a vein with a clot</td>
<td>N. Blepharoptosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Enlargement of the liver and spleen</td>
<td>O. Glossitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Fatty tumor</td>
<td>P. Osteoarthritis</td>
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<td>17. Excessive growth</td>
<td>Q. Cyanosis</td>
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<td>18. Red cell</td>
<td>R. Intercostal</td>
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<td>19. Single or one cell</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Excessive eating</td>
<td>T. Dermatophytosis</td>
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<td>A. Hypotension</td>
</tr>
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<td>S. Adenoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. __ Inflammation of the bladder</td>
<td>T. Rhinitis</td>
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Check your answers on the following pages
## SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4

### MEDICAL TERMS

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<tr>
<td>3. <strong>F</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>K</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. <strong>E</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. <strong>M</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Scant urine</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. <strong>C</strong></td>
<td>Without fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <strong>O</strong></td>
<td>Under the skin</td>
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<td>Inside the abdomen</td>
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<td>11. <strong>B</strong></td>
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<td>12. <strong>N</strong></td>
<td>Involuntary contraction of a muscle</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. <strong>I</strong></td>
<td>Pertaining to first part of small intestine</td>
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<td>Sugar in the urine</td>
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<td>9. G</td>
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<td>13. E</td>
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<td>14. T</td>
<td>Colostomy</td>
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<td>15. D</td>
<td>Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy</td>
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<td>16. K</td>
<td>Cheiloplasty</td>
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<td>17. C</td>
<td>Nephrectomy</td>
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<td>19. M</td>
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## SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 3)

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<tr>
<td>3. N</td>
<td>Downward displacement of the eyelids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Q</td>
<td>Condition of blueness</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. M</td>
<td>Pertaining to the heart and vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. R</td>
<td>Between the ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. K</td>
<td>Fear of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. T</td>
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<tr>
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# GLOSSARY

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<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>Endocarditis</td>
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<td>Red cell</td>
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<td>Medical Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>Inside the abdomen</td>
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GLOSSARY (Cont)
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<td>Oliguria</td>
<td>Scant urine</td>
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<td>Polyneuritis</td>
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<td>Polyphagia</td>
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<td>After birth</td>
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# GLOSSARY (Cont)

## Medical Term

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## Operations or Procedures

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<td>Arthrocentesis</td>
<td>Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthrodesis</td>
<td>Surgical fixation of a joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheiloplasty</td>
<td>Plastic operation upon the lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholecystectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the gallbladder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colostomy</td>
<td>Incision into the colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the stomach</td>
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<td>Glossorrhaphy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herniorrhaphy</td>
<td>Suture repair of a hernia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hysterectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the uterus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laparotomy</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Nephrectomy</td>
<td>Removal of a kidney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orchiopexy</td>
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<td>Otoplasty</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the ears</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhinoplasty</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the nose</td>
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<td>Thoracentesis</td>
<td>Puncture of the thorax</td>
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<td>Tympanoplasty</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the eardrum</td>
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PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 2

USE THIS GUIDE TO
ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION

<table>
<thead>
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<th>IF IT IS AN UNMARKED VOWEL</th>
<th>AND IT ENDS A SYLLABLE</th>
<th>THEN IT IS LONG “I” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</th>
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<td>THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT</td>
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MEDICAL TERM

Abdominal /ab-dom’i-nal/ Chondritis /kon-dri’tis/
Acrodermatitis /ak”ro-der”mah-ti’tis/ Cholecystectomy /ko”le-sis-tek’to-me/
Acromegaly /ak”ro-meg’ ah-le/ Colon /ko‘lon/
Adenectomy /ad”e-nek’ to-me/ Colostomy /ko‘los’to-me/
Afebrile /a-feb’ ril/ Cystitis /sis-ti’tis/
Anesthesia /an”es-the’ze-ah/ Dacryocystitis /dak”re-o-sis-ti’tis/
Angiogram /an’je-o-gram”/ Dentalgia /den’tal’je-ah/
Arteriosclerosis/ar”te-o-skle’ro’sis/ Duodenal /du’o-de’nal/
Arthrodesis /ar”thro-de’sis/ Endometritis /en”do-me”tri’tis/
Blepharitis /blef”ah-ri’tis/ Encephalitis /en”sef-ah-li’tis/
Bronchitis /brong-ki’tis/ Erythrocyte /e-rith’ro-sit/
Cardiovascular /kar”de-o-vas’ku-lar/ Gastrectomy /gas-trek’to-me/
Celiectomy / se”le-e-k’to-me/ Gastroenteritis /gas”tro-en-ter-i’tis/
Cheiloplasty /ki”lo-plas”te/ Gingivitis /jin”ji-vi’tis/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Glossitis</td>
<td>/glos-si'tis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glucosuria</td>
<td>/gloo&quot;ko-su're-ah/</td>
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<td>Hematology</td>
<td>/hem&quot;ah tol'o-je/</td>
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<td>Hematoma</td>
<td>/hem&quot;ah-to'mah/</td>
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<td>Hepatitis</td>
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<td>/hi&quot;dro-fo'be-ah/</td>
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<td>/hi&quot;per-em'e-sis/</td>
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<td>Hysterectomy</td>
<td>/his&quot;te-rek'to-me/</td>
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<td>Ileum</td>
<td>/il'e-um/</td>
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<td>Intercostal</td>
<td>/in&quot;ter-kos'tal/</td>
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<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>/je-joo'num/</td>
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<td>/je&quot;joo-nek'to-me/</td>
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<td>/lap-ah-rot'o-me/</td>
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<td>/ling'gwal/</td>
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<td>/li-po mah/</td>
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<td>/lim'fo-sit/</td>
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<td>Mycosis</td>
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<td>Myosperm</td>
<td>/mi'o-spazm/</td>
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<td>/mir&quot;in-got'o-me/</td>
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<td>/nek'rop-se/</td>
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<td>/ne-frek'to-me/</td>
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<td>Nephrolithiasis</td>
<td>/nef&quot;ro-li-thi'ah-sis/</td>
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<td>Nocturia</td>
<td>/nok-tu're-ah/</td>
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<td>Ocular</td>
<td>/ok'u-lar/</td>
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<td>Ophthalmology</td>
<td>/of&quot;thal- mol' o-je/</td>
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<td>Orchiopexy</td>
<td>/or&quot;ke-o-pek'se/</td>
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<td>/fag'o-sit/</td>
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<td>/fle-bek'to-me/</td>
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<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>/nu-mo'ne-ah/</td>
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<td>Pneumatic</td>
<td>/nu-mat-ik/</td>
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<td>Polyphagia</td>
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<td>Proctitis</td>
<td>/prok-ti'tis/</td>
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<td>Psychology</td>
<td>/si-kol 'o-je/</td>
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<td>Pulmonary</td>
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<td>/pi&quot;o-jen'ik/</td>
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<td>Pyromania</td>
<td>/pi&quot;ro-ma'ne-ah/</td>
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<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>/ri-ni'tis/</td>
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<td>Salpingitis</td>
<td>/sal&quot;pin-ji'tis/</td>
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<td>Splenectomy</td>
<td>/sple-nek'to-me/</td>
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<td>Stomatitis</td>
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<td>Tendinitis</td>
<td>/ten&quot;di-ni'tis/</td>
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<td>Thrombophlebitis</td>
<td>/throm&quot;bo-fle-bi'tis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tinea Pedis</td>
<td>/tin'e-ah/ Pe'dis/</td>
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<td>Tracheitis</td>
<td>/tra&quot;ke-i'tis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tymanoplasty</td>
<td>/tim&quot;pah-no-plas'te/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ureteritis</td>
<td>/u&quot;re-ter-i'tis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urethritis</td>
<td>/u&quot;re-thri'tis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vasodilator</td>
<td>/vas&quot;o-di-lat'or/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venogram</td>
<td>/ve'no-gram/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 3

MEDICAL TERM

Afebrile /a-feb'ril/  Macrosopic /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-ah/
Intra-abdominal /in"tra-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/

MD0010 B-3
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/ Hepatosplenic
Arthrocentesis /ar"thro-sen-te'sis/ Hepatosplenomegaly
Arthrodesis /ar"thro-de'sis/ /hep"ah-to-sple"no-meg'ah-le/
Blepharoptosis /blef"ah-ro-to'sis/ Hydroarthrosis /hi"dro-ar" thro'sis/
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/
Cardiorrhexis /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/ Myositis /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/
Erythropsia /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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFB</td>
<td>acid-fast bacilli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afeb</td>
<td>afebrile; without fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF/F</td>
<td>atrial fibrillation and/or flutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGG</td>
<td>agammaglobulinemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHAC</td>
<td>American Heart Association Classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHD</td>
<td>atherosclerotic heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>aortic insufficiency or incompetence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AID</td>
<td>acute infectious disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIHA</td>
<td>autoimmune hemolytic anemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJ</td>
<td>ankle jerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>above the knee amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALMI</td>
<td>anterior lateral myocardial infarct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt die (dieb)</td>
<td>alternate days; every other night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt noc (noct)</td>
<td>alternate nights; every other night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALVF</td>
<td>acute left ventricular failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMA</td>
<td>against medical advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amb</td>
<td>ambulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMI</td>
<td>acute myocardial infarction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-HAA</td>
<td>antibody hepatitis-associated antigen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOB</td>
<td>alcohol on breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap</td>
<td>before dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; P</td>
<td>anterior and posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APB</td>
<td>atrial or auricular premature beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), phenacetin, caffeine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>left ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAP</td>
<td>as soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASHD</td>
<td>arteriosclerotic heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASS</td>
<td>anterior superior spine</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-S syndrome</td>
<td>Adams-Stokes syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>both ears</td>
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<tr>
<td>ax</td>
<td>axillary</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>blood alcohol</td>
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<td>B/A</td>
<td>backache</td>
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<tr>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>bundle branch block</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>bone conduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCP</td>
<td>birth control pills</td>
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<td>BE</td>
<td>barium enema</td>
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<tr>
<td>BH</td>
<td>bundle of His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bib</td>
<td>drink</td>
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<tr>
<td>bid</td>
<td>twice a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin</td>
<td>twice during the night</td>
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<tr>
<td>B/J; B&amp;J</td>
<td>bone and joint</td>
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<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>bowel movement</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMR</td>
<td>basal metabolic rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bol</td>
<td>pill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOM</td>
<td>bilateral otitis media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPH</td>
<td>benign prostatic hypertrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPI</td>
<td>blood pressure increased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>bowel or breath sound(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSO</td>
<td>bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>BTL</td>
<td>bilateral tubal ligation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUE</td>
<td>both upper extremities</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUN</td>
<td>blood urea nitrogen</td>
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<td>BUQ</td>
<td>both upper quadrants</td>
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<tr>
<td>BV</td>
<td>blood volume</td>
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<td>BW</td>
<td>body weight</td>
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<td>Bx</td>
<td>biopsy</td>
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<td>C1 to C7</td>
<td>cervical nerves or vertebrae 1 to 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI to CXII</td>
<td>cranial nerves</td>
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<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>with</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>cardiac arrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>calcium; cancer; carcinoma</td>
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<td>CAT</td>
<td>Children's Apperception Test</td>
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<tr>
<td>cath</td>
<td>catheter</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
<td>complete blood count</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>common bile duct</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>chronic brain syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBV</td>
<td>central blood volume</td>
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<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>chief of current complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCK</td>
<td>cholecystokinin</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>complement fixation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CGTT</td>
<td>cortisone glucose tolerance test</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHB</td>
<td>complete heart block</td>
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<tr>
<td>ChE</td>
<td>cholinesterase</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>congestive heart failure</td>
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<td>CHO</td>
<td>carbohydrate</td>
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<td>chr</td>
<td>chronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI</td>
<td>cardiac insufficiency</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>carcinoma in situ</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>chlorine</td>
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<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>cranial nerves</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNS</td>
<td>central nervous system</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>carbon dioxide</td>
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<tr>
<td>COD</td>
<td>cause of death</td>
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<td>Compound E</td>
<td>cortisone</td>
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<td>cong</td>
<td>congenital</td>
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<tr>
<td>conj</td>
<td>conjunctiva; conjunctivitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>closed reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CrI to CrXII</td>
<td>cranial nerves</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRD</td>
<td>chronic respiratory or renal disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CrP</td>
<td>creatine phosphate</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>cesarean section</td>
</tr>
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<td>CSF</td>
<td>cerebrospinal fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C S resp</td>
<td>Cheyne-Stokes respiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>cardiovascular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVA</td>
<td>cardiovascular accident</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>central venous catheter</td>
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<td>CVD</td>
<td>cardiovascular disease</td>
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<td>CVP</td>
<td>central venous pressure</td>
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<td>CVS</td>
<td>cardiovascular system</td>
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<td>cytol</td>
<td>cytology</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>dorsal</td>
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<tr>
<td>D1 to D12</td>
<td>dorsal or thoracic vertebrae or nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>development age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D/A</td>
<td>date of accident or admission</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAP</td>
<td>direct agglutination pregnancy (test)</td>
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</table>
MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

DBP  diastolic blood pressure
D&C  dilatation and currettage or currettment
DI   diabetes insipidus
dis  disease
disc discontinu
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENT</td>
<td>ear, nose, and throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eos</td>
<td>eosinophil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epis</td>
<td>episotomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>ER</td>
<td>emergency room</td>
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<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>electroshock therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>etiol</td>
<td>etiology</td>
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<td>ETOH</td>
<td>ethyl alcohol</td>
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<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>excision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exam</td>
<td>examine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fahrenheit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FA</td>
<td>fluorescent antibody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB</td>
<td>foreign body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBS</td>
<td>fasting blood sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDA</td>
<td>Food &amp; Drug Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ff</td>
<td>force fluids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FH</td>
<td>family history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHR</td>
<td>fetal heart rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fib</td>
<td>fibrillation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>full range of motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>frozen section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTSG</td>
<td>full thickness skin graft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUO</td>
<td>fever of unknown or undetermined origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fx</td>
<td>fracture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gram(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>gallbladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC</td>
<td>gonococcus; gonococcal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glu</td>
<td>glucose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr; grav</td>
<td>pregnant</td>
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MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

Grav I, Grav II = pregnancy, 2 pregnancies, etc.
GS = General Surgery
gt; gtt = drop; drops
GU = genitourinary
GYN; Gyn = gynecology
H = hydrogen
H20 = 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
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>intraocular pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQ</td>
<td>intelligence quotient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>intravenous (injection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jej</td>
<td>jejunum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>potassium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUB</td>
<td>kidney, ureter, and bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-wire</td>
<td>Kirshner wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBBB</td>
<td>left bundle branch block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>lethal dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH</td>
<td>luteinizing hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS</td>
<td>length of stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>lumbar, puncture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-S</td>
<td>lumbosacral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTF</td>
<td>lipotrophic factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lues I, II, III</td>
<td>primary, secondary, tertiary syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>left ventricular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVN</td>
<td>Licensed Vocational Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1 M2</td>
<td>mitral first, second sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB</td>
<td>methylene blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBP</td>
<td>mean blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>muscular dystrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>minimum daily requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>middle ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg</td>
<td>milligram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m g</td>
<td>millimicrogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>menstrual, marital, or military history</td>
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### MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mHg</td>
<td>milliliters of mercury</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>myocardial infarction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>milliliter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMPI</td>
<td>Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>metabolic rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mr; mR</td>
<td>milloroentgen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>multiple sclerosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV</td>
<td>mitral valve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>normal (concentration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Nursing Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaPent</td>
<td>sodium Pentothal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB</td>
<td>newborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>normal bowel sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>noncontributory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/C</td>
<td>no complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>normal delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDF</td>
<td>no disease found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>norepinephrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKA</td>
<td>no known allergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR; Noradr</td>
<td>noradrenaline</td>
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<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>neuropsychiatric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPH</td>
<td>no previous history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npo</td>
<td>nothing by mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>normal range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nr</td>
<td>not to be repeated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS</td>
<td>nervous system</td>
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**MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>no significant abnormality</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSR</td>
<td>normal sinus rhythm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB</td>
<td>obstetrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBD</td>
<td>organic brain disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB-GYN</td>
<td>obstetrics and gynecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHD</td>
<td>organic heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL; OS</td>
<td>left eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omn bih</td>
<td>every two hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omn hor; oh</td>
<td>every hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omn noct; on</td>
<td>every night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPC</td>
<td>outpatient clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPD</td>
<td>outpatient department</td>
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<tr>
<td>ophthalmology</td>
<td>ophthalmology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>operating room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orth</td>
<td>orthopedics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS; OL</td>
<td>left eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>occupational therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OU</td>
<td>each eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>phosphorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P/3</td>
<td>proximal one-third (long bones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1, p2, etc.</td>
<td>para 1, para 2, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Physician's Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;A</td>
<td>percussion and auscultation</td>
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<tr>
<td>PABA, PABA</td>
<td>para-aminobenzoic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pap test</td>
<td>Papanicolaou's test</td>
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<tr>
<td>Para</td>
<td>parous</td>
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<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>pathology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB-Fe</td>
<td>protein-bound iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBI</td>
<td>protein-bound iodine</td>
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<tr>
<td>pc</td>
<td>after meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>packed cell volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA</td>
<td>patent ductus arteriosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDR</td>
<td>Physician's Desk Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>physical examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ped</td>
<td>pediatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEG</td>
<td>pneumoencephalography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGH</td>
<td>pituitary growth hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH</td>
<td>past history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phe</td>
<td>phenylalanine</td>
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<tr>
<td>phys</td>
<td>physical; physician</td>
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<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>present illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>pelvic inflammatory disease</td>
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<td>Pit</td>
<td>Pitocin</td>
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<tr>
<td>PKA</td>
<td>prokininogenase</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>post mortem</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMH</td>
<td>past medical history</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMS</td>
<td>post-menopausal syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNa</td>
<td>plasma sodium</td>
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<tr>
<td>PO; postop</td>
<td>postoperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po</td>
<td>by mouth; orally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO2</td>
<td>oxygen tension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos</td>
<td>positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postop; PO</td>
<td>postoperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>post partum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>positive pressure breathing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>rheumatoid arthritis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ra</td>
<td>radium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIU</td>
<td>radioactive iodine uptake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>right atrial pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>reticular activating system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBBB</td>
<td>right bundle branch block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC</td>
<td>red blood cells or corpuscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD</td>
<td>respiratory disease; retinal detachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDS</td>
<td>respiratory distress syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rehab</td>
<td>rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>reticuloendothelial system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHD</td>
<td>rheumatic heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHF</td>
<td>right heart failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RN</td>
<td>Registered Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNA</td>
<td>ribonucleic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>routine order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/O</td>
<td>rule out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM</td>
<td>range of motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROS</td>
<td>review of systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>recovery room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;R</td>
<td>rate and rhythm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT</td>
<td>reaction time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC</td>
<td>return to clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUE</td>
<td>right upper extremity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUQ</td>
<td>right upper quadrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-1 to S-5</td>
<td>sacral vertebrae or nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-A; SA node</td>
<td>sino-atrial node</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQ</td>
<td>subcutaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>staph</td>
<td>staphylococcus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stat</td>
<td>immediately and once only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STH</td>
<td>somatotropic (growth) hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strep</td>
<td>streptococcus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STSG</td>
<td>split thickness skin graft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sup</td>
<td>superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>superior vena cava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sx</td>
<td>signs; symptoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sz</td>
<td>schizophrenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&amp;A</td>
<td>tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAH</td>
<td>total abdominal hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB; TBC</td>
<td>tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBLC</td>
<td>term birth, living child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBV</td>
<td>total blood volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tds</td>
<td>to be taken 3 times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFA</td>
<td>total fatty acids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>thyroid hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tid</td>
<td>three times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>tubal ligation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM</td>
<td>tympanic membrane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNTC</td>
<td>too numerous to count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOA</td>
<td>tubo-ovarian abscess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>tetanus toxoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTH</td>
<td>thyrotropic hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/3</td>
<td>upper third (long bones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA</td>
<td>urinalysis</td>
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</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>whole blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBC</td>
<td>white blood cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCC</td>
<td>white cell count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wd</td>
<td>ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD/ WN/BF</td>
<td>well-developed, well-nourished black female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD/ WN/ BM</td>
<td>well-developed, well-nourished black male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD/ WN/ WF</td>
<td>well-developed, well-nourished white female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD/ WN/ WM</td>
<td>well-developed, well-nourished white male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA</td>
<td>wounded in action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISC</td>
<td>Wechsler Intelligence Scale for children (test)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wk</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WNL</td>
<td>within normal limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WR</td>
<td>Wassermann reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wt</td>
<td>weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOB</td>
<td>year of birth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
\( \text{mL} \) amounts; dosages
0 A Angstrom unit
aa of each
a before
c with
\( \text{M} \) murmur
p after; following
\( \text{S} \) without
\( \text{SS} \) one-half
\( \text{Pr} \) dram; drachm
\( \text{Fz} \) ounce
\( \text{fz}; \text{f} \) fluid dram; fluid ounce