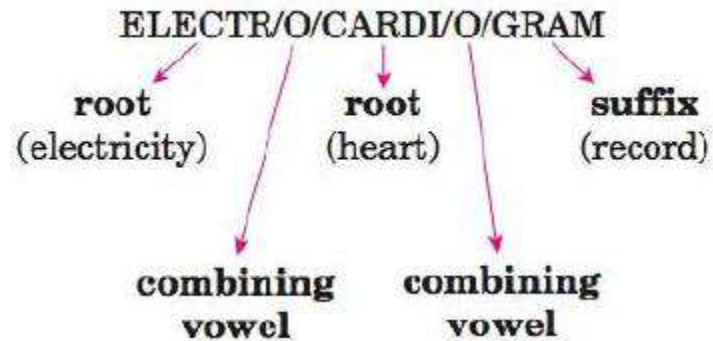


Medical terminology

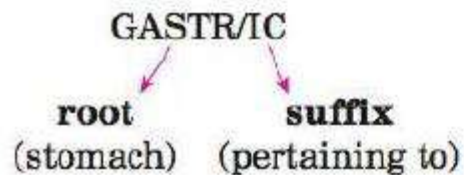
Word analysis



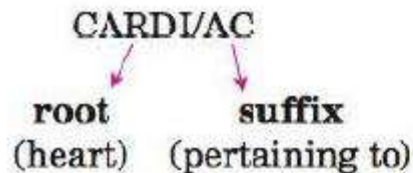
Word analysis



means **instrument to visually examine the stomach.**

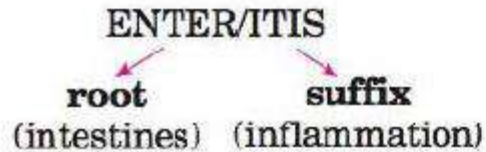


means **pertaining to the stomach.** Notice that the combining vowel is dropped when the suffix (-IC) begins with a vowel. -IC means pertaining to. Words ending with -IC are adjectives that modify a noun (e.g., gastric pain, gastric cancer).

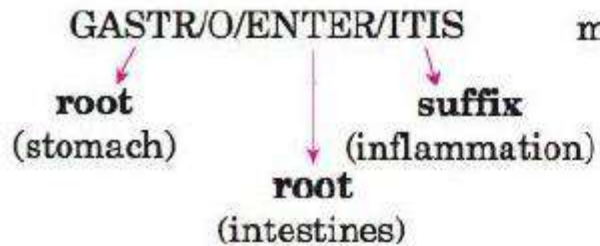


means **pertaining to the heart.** Again, the combining vowel (O) is dropped when the suffix (-AC) begins with a vowel. Words ending in -AC are adjectives (e.g., cardiac care, cardiac arrest).

Word analysis



means **inflammation of the intestines.** Notice again that the combining vowel (O) is dropped because the suffix (-ITIS) begins with a vowel.



means **inflammation of the stomach and intestines.** Notice that the combining vowel (O) remains between the two roots here, even though the second root (ENTER) begins with a vowel.

Word analysis

- In addition to roots, suffix, combining forms and combining vowels many medical terms have a part attached to the beginning of the term called prefix.

SUB/gastr/ic

means **pertaining to *below* the stomach.**

↓
prefix
(below)

TRANS/gastr/ic

means **pertaining to *across* the stomach.**

↓
prefix
(across)

RETRO/gastr/ic

means **pertaining to *behind* the stomach.**

↓
prefix
(behind)

Let's **review** the important word parts:

1. **Root**—gives the essential *meaning* of the term.
2. **Suffix**—is the word *ending*.
3. **Prefix**—is a small part added to the *beginning* of a term.
4. **Combining vowel**—*connects* roots to suffixes and roots to other roots.
5. **Combining form**—is the combination of the *root* and the *combining vowel*.

Combining form suffix and prefix

- The combination form prefixes and suffixes are commonly found in medical terms


COMBINING FORM	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
aden/o	gland	adenoma _____	-OMA means tumor or mass.
		adenitis _____	-ITIS means inflammation.
arthr/o	joint	arthritis _____	
bi/o	life	biology _____	-LOGY means study of.
		biopsy _____	-OPSY means (process of) viewing. Living tissue is removed and viewed under a microscope.
carcin/o	cancer, cancerous	carcinoma _____	
cardi/o	heart	cardiology _____	

Combining form suffix and prefix

- The combination form prefixes and suffixes are commonly found in medical terms

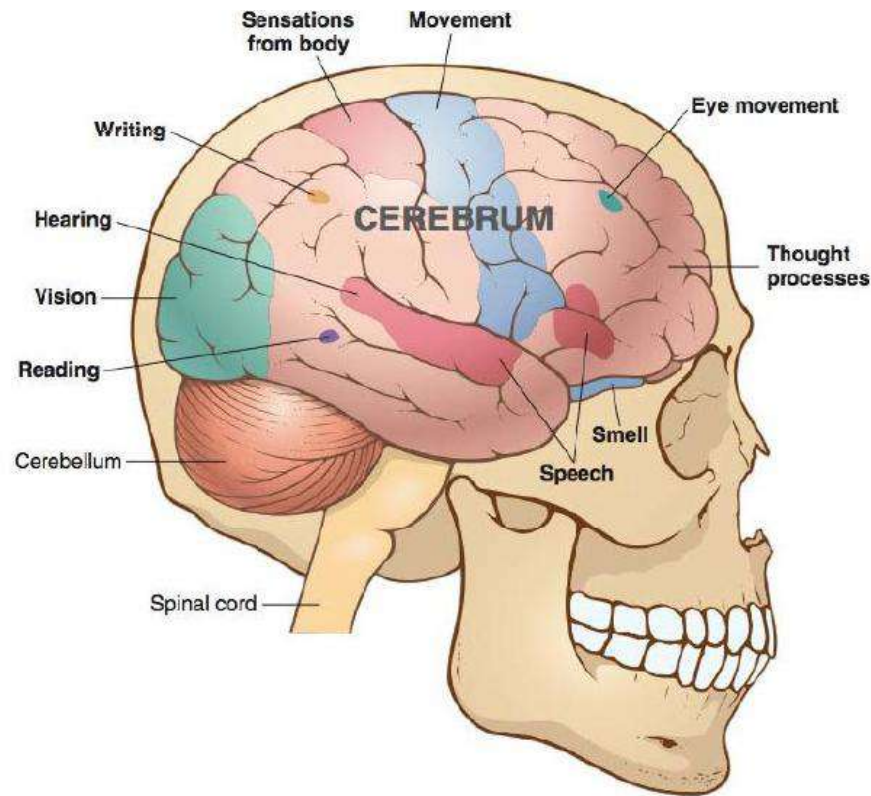
cephal/o head cephalic _____
*-IC means pertaining to. If an infant is born with the head delivered first, it is a **cephalic** presentation.*

cerebr/o cerebrum, largest part of the brain cerebral _____
-AL means pertaining to. Figure shows the cerebrum and its functions.

cerebrovascular accident (CVA) _____
*-VASCULAR means pertaining to blood vessels; a CVA is commonly known as a **stroke**. *

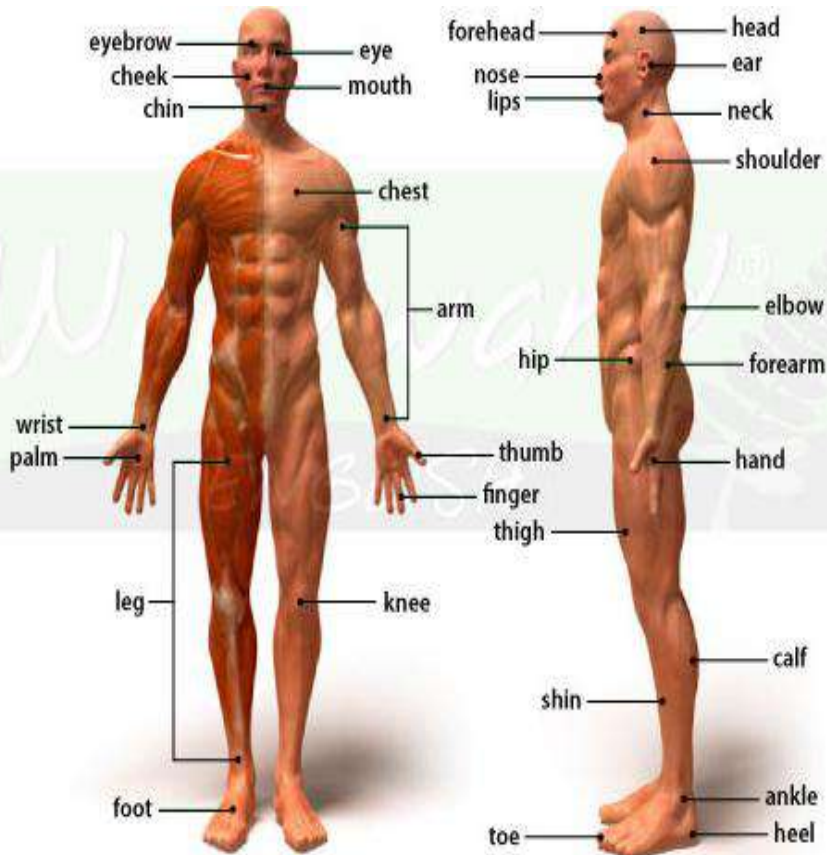
Storks

- when the blood is prevented from reaching areas of cerebrum. Depending on the location extent of reduced blood flow, signs and symptoms may include loss of movement (paralysis), loss of speech (aphasia), weakness and changes in sensation.

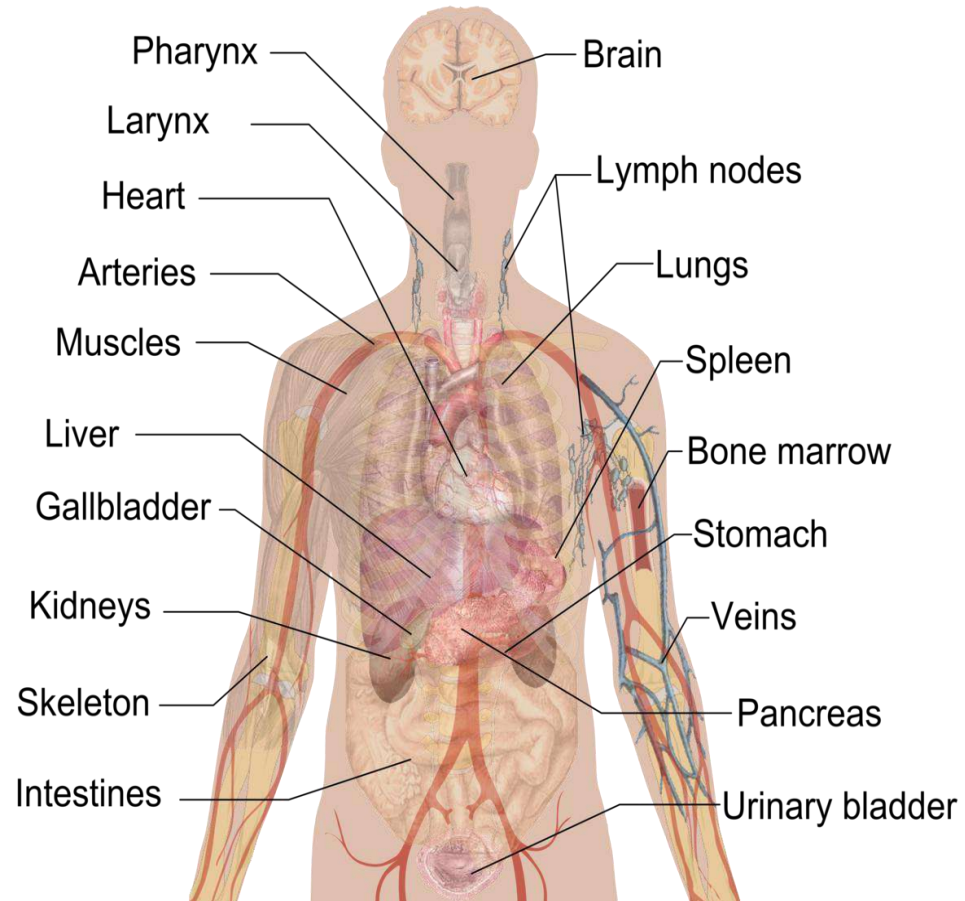


Human body

External organs



Internal organs



Word analysis

cyt/o	cell	<u>cytology</u> _____ _____
derm/o	skin	<u>dermal</u> _____ _____
dermat/o	skin	<u>dermatitis</u> _____ _____
electr/o	electricity	<u>electrocardiogram</u> (ECG) _____ <i>-GRAM means record. EKG is an older abbreviation for this test.</i>
encephal/o	brain	<u>electroencephalogram</u> (EEG) _____ <i>This record is helpful in determining whether a patient has a seizure disorder, such as epilepsy.</i>
enter/o	intestines (often the small intestine)	<u>enteritis</u> _____ _____ <i>ENTER/O describes the small intestine and sometimes intestines in general. COLI/O and COLON/O are combining forms for the large intestine (colon).</i>
erythr/o	red	<u>erythrocyte</u> _____ <i>-CYTE means cell.</i>

Word analysis

gastr/o

stomach

gastroscopy _____

-SCOPY means process of visual examination using an instrument, or "scope."

gnos/o

knowledge

diagnosis _____

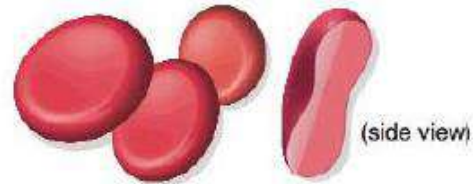
-SIS means state of; DIA- means complete. A diagnosis is the complete knowledge gained after testing and examining the patient. The plural of diagnosis is diagnoses.

prognosis _____

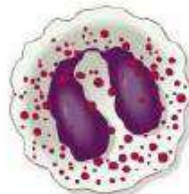
PRO- means before. A prognosis is a prediction (before knowledge) that is made after the diagnosis. It forecasts the outcome of treatment.

Whole blood cells

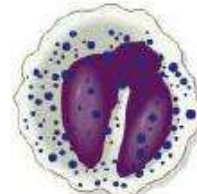
ERYTHROCYTES



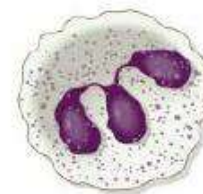
LEUKOCYTES



1. Eosinophil



2. Basophil



3. Neutrophil



4. Lymphocyte



5. Monocyte

THROMBOCYTES (platelets)



Formation of plural

Consult the *Mini-Dictionary: Glossary of Medical Terms* on page 341 for pronunciations of all terms.

1. Words ending in **a** retain the **a** and add **e**:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
vertebra	vertebrae	Backbones
bursa	bursae	Sacs of fluid near a joint

2. Words ending in **is** drop the **is** and add **es**:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
diagnosis	diagnoses	Determinations of the nature and cause of diseases
psychosis	psychoses	Abnormal conditions of the mind

3. Words ending in **ex** or **ix** drop the **ex** or **ix** and add **ices**:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
apex	apices	Pointed ends of organs
cortex	cortices	Outer parts of organs
varix	varices	Enlarged, swollen veins

4. Words ending in **on** drop the **on** and add **a**:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
ganglion	ganglia	Groups of nerve cells; benign cysts near a joint (such as the wrist)

5. Words ending in **um** drop the **um** and add **a**:



<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
bacterium	bacteria	Types of one-celled organisms
ovum	ova	Egg cells

6. Words ending in **us** drop the **us** and add **i***:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
bronchus	bronchi	Tubes leading from the windpipe to the lungs
calculus	calculi	Stones

*Exceptions to this rule are viruses and sinuses.

Word analysis

gynec/o	woman, female	gynecology  _____
hem/o, hemat/o	blood	hemoglobin _____ <i>-GLOBIN means protein. Hemoglobin is the protein in red blood cells (erythrocytes) that helps carry oxygen in the blood.</i>
		hematoma _____ <i>-OMA means mass or tumor. In this term, -oma indicates a mass or swelling containing blood.</i> 
hepat/o	liver	hepatitis _____

Hematoma

- Is a mass of trapped in tissues of the skin or in an organ. It often results from trauma and is commonly called a bruise or `black and blue` mark.



Word analysis

lapar/o abdomen
(area between
the chest and
hip)

laparotomy _____
-TOMY means cutting into. In an **exploratory laparotomy** the surgeon makes a large incision in the abdominal wall to inspect organs for evidence of disease. Another combining form for abdomen is ABDOMIN/O, as in abdominal.

leuk/o white

leukocyte _____

nephr/o kidney

nephrectomy _____
-ECTOMY means cutting out—an excision or resection of an organ or other part of the body.

neur/o nerve

neurology _____

ophthalm/o eye

ophthalmoscope _____

oste/o bone

osteoarthritis _____



Word analysis

path/o

disease

pathologist 

A pathologist is a medical doctor who views biopsy samples to make a diagnosis and examines dead bodies (in an autopsy) to determine the cause of death. AUT- means self, and -OPSY means (process of) viewing. Thus, an autopsy is an opportunity to see for oneself what caused a patient's death.

psych/o

mind

psychosis

*-OSIS means abnormal condition. In this serious mental condition, the patient loses touch with reality. Psychotic symptoms include **hallucinations** (unreal sensory perceptions, such as hearing voices when none are present) and **delusions** (fixed, false beliefs that can't be changed by logical reasoning).*

ren/o

kidney

renal

Sometimes there are two combining forms for the same part of the body. Often, one comes from Latin, and the other from Greek. (REN- is the Latin root meaning "kidney," and NEPHR- is the Greek root meaning "kidney.") The Greek root describes abnormal conditions and procedures, whereas the Latin root is used with -AL, meaning "pertaining to."

Word analysis

rhin/o

nose

rhinitis _____

sarc/o

flesh

sarcoma _____

Sarcomas and carcinomas are cancerous tumors. Sarcomas grow from the fleshy tissues of the body, such as muscle, fat, bone, and cartilage, whereas carcinomas arise from skin tissue and the linings of internal organs.

thromb/o

clotting

thrombocyte _____

*A thrombocyte (**platelet**) is a small cell that helps blood to clot.*

thrombosis _____

*Formation of a **thrombus** (blood clot) occurs when thrombocytes and other clotting factors combine. **Thrombosis** describes the condition of forming a clot (thrombus).*

Thank you