

## Medical Terminology

Medical Terminology for Health Careers provides the strong medical language foundation that students need for jobs in the healthcare industry.

Presents anatomy, physiology, pathology, and diagnostic terms within a framework of infant-to-seniors health care.

### **Definition:**

Is a science that deals with the proper use of medical terms.

It is accurately describing the human body and associated components conditions, in a science-based manner.

### **Medical term formation and Construction:**

#### **A. Formation:**

medical terms and words are usually composed of two or more components:

@The root

@The prefix

@The suffix

#### **The root:**

\*The main part of the word.

\*The word root is a term derived from a source language such as Greek or Latin and usually describes a body part.

•Example: Cysto (Bladder)

#### **The prefix:**

The prefix can be added in front of the term to modify the word root by giving additional information about the location of an organ the number of parts .

•Example: A symptomatic

## **The suffix**

- **Suffixes** are attached to the end of a word root to add meaning such as condition, disease process .
- Example: Appendicitis

## **B. Construction**

The way in which medical terms are constructed can be illustrated by the following examples:

1. Prefix, Root and suffix (Pericarditis)
2. Two roots and a suffix (Osteo-myelitis)
3. Prefix and root (Dyspnea)
4. Root and suffix (Cystitis)
5. Prefix and suffix (Epistaxis)

## **The Prefixes**

\* Term: A-An

\* Meaning: lack of –Absence

Examples:

- \* Atrophy: lack of growth
- \* Asymptomatic: Absence of symptoms
- \* Acyanotic (Absence of cyanosis)
- \* Anencephaly: Without head
- \* Anuria: Lack of urine
- \* Anemia :loss of blood

Analgesia: lack of Pain

## **The Prefixes-Cont. (A) :**

### **Term: Ab**

\* Meaning: away from-separation

\* Example: Abduction: away from body

### **Term:Ad**

\* Meaning: toward-near

\*Example: Adduction: Near the body

### **Term: Aden-(o)**

Meaning: gland

\*Example: **Adenoma**: Enlargement of gland

**Adenocarcinoma**: Tumors of gland

**Adenitis** : Inflammation of gland

### **Term: Ante-**

\*Meaning: before

\*Example: Antepartum: Before Birth

    Antenatal: Before delivery

### **Term: Anti-**

\*Meaning: against-Contra

\* Example: Antiviral: Against virus

    Antimicrobial: Against Microbe    Anticonvulsive: Against Convulsion

    Antibiotic: Against bio

\*Term: Arteri -

\* Meaning : artery-arterial

Example: Arteriosclerosis: Hardening of arteries

Arteritis: Inflammation of artery

\*Term: Arthr -(o)

\*Meaning: joint

Example: Arthritis: Inflammation of joint

Arthralgia: Pain at the joint

Arthrocentesis: Withdrawing fluids from the Joint

Arthrotomy: An opening in the joint

**\*Term: Audi-, Audio-**

\*Meaning: pertaining to ear

Example: Auditory: hearing , Audiology

**\*Term: bronch-, broncho-**

\* Meaning : bronchus or bronchi

\* Example: Bronchoscope:

Bronchitis: inflammation of bronchi

## **The Prefixes-Cont**

### **Term: Auto-**

\*Meaning: self, for oneself

Example: Autoimmune: self-immunity

## **The Prefixes-Cont. (B)**

### **Term: Bi**

\*Meaning: twice

\*Example: bilateral : Both sides

### **Term: Brady**

\*Meaning: slow-decrease

\*Example:

\*Bradycardia : slow heart beat

\*Bradypnea: decrease of respiratory rate

### **Term: bronch-, broncho-**

\*Meaning : bronchus or bronchi

\***Example:** Bronchoscope:

Bronchitis: inflammation of bronchi

## **The Prefixes-Cont. (C)**

\*Term: Carcin (o)

\* Meaning : cancer

\*Example: Carcinoma: Tumor

### **The Prefixes-Cont. (C)**

Term: Card-, Cardio-

\* Meaning : heart

Example: cardiomegaly: heart enlargement

\*cardiology: science of heart study

### **The Prefixes-Cont. (C)**

\* Term: Cephal (o)-

\*Meaning: head or brain

\*Example: Cephalomeningitis: Inflammation of the meninges. “The surrounding membranes the brain”

\*Term: Cholecyst (o)-

\*Meaning: Gall bladder

\*Example:

\*Cholecystolithiasis: stones in the gallbladder

Cholecystitis: inflammation of the gall bladder

Cholecystectomy: removal of gall bladder

### **The Prefixes-Cont. (C)**

Term: Col (o) , Colon (o)-

\*Meaning: Colon or Large Intestine

\*Example: Colostomy: an opening in the large intestine

Colonoscopy: scope for the large intestine

Colectomy: removal of parts of large intestine

## **The Prefixes-Cont.**

Term: Crani (o)

Meaning: skull

Example: **Craniotomy**: an opening in the skull

**Cranioplasty**: surgical grafting of the skull

**\* Term: Cyan (o)**

\* Meaning: blue

Example: Cyanosis: bluish discoloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen)

**Term : Cyt (o)**

Meaning :Cell

Example: **Cytology**: science of studying the cell

**Cytotoxic**: poisoning of the cell

**\*Term: Circum**

\*Meaning: around

Example: Circumoral: around the mouth.

**Term: Chondr**

Meaning: cartilage

Example:

Chondroblast: cartilage forming cell

Chondrectomy: removal of the cartilage

**\*Term: Cost**

Meaning: ribs ”

Example: Costal: related to the ribs

Costectomy: resection of rib

**Term: Dent (o) , Denti**

Meaning :Teeth

Example: Dentology :the science that study teeth

Dentitis: inflammation of teeth

**\*Term: Derm**

\*Meaning: skin

Example: Dermatology :the science that study the skin

Dermatitis: inflammation of the skin

**Term: Dis-**

Meaning : absence, removal, separation

Example: Tissue Dissection: (to separate tissues for anatomical study)

**Term : Dia**

Meaning : between

Example: Diaphragm : between the abdominal cavity and chest cavity

**Term: Dys**

Meaning:difficult

Example: Dyspnea : difficult breathing

Dysphagia: difficult swallowing

Dyspepsia: difficult digestion



## **Gastrointestinal system :**

### **Mouth / oral cavity/ buccal cavity**

Cheeks (bucca)

Consist of Lips , Teeth , Tongue , Hard and soft palates , Salivary glands

**Function** : mechanical breakdown of food & mixed with saliva ... Chewing: breaks the food into pieces that are more easily digested.

**Oral candidiasis** : fungal infection in mouth

**Oral cancer** : mouth cancer

**Stomato** : relating to the mouth

**Stomatitis** inflammation of the mouth

**Stomatalgia** painful mouth

**Pharynx**

**Pharyngoscope viewing by scope : instrument**

**Pharyngitis** : inflammation

**Esophagus** : is a muscular tube extending from the pharynx to the stomach.

Function: delivers food to the stomach by means of a series of contractions, called peristalsis.

**Esophagitis** inflammation

**Esophagostomy** surgical removal of Esophagus

**Entero** indicating to intestine

**Gastroenteritis** Inflammation in stomach and intestine

**Gastritis** -----inflammation

**Gastrostomy** ----- Surgical opening

**Gastrectomy**----- removal of stomach

**Gastroparesis**----- Weakness of stomach

**Duoden** ----- relating to the duodenum

**Stomach \ gastric** : is a sac-like organ with strong muscular walls.

**Small intestine Includes: duodenum, jejunum, ileum**

Function: break down, absorb, and transport foodstuffs

**Colon (Large Intestine)**

The colon is a 5- to 6-foot-long muscular tube that connects the cecum (the first part of the large intestine to the rectum (the last part of the large intestine).

**Large intestine Includes: cecum, colon, rectum**

Colon ( ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, sigmoid colon ).

Bowel refers to the large and small intestines. Functions: Defecation ; Absorption of water, Vitamin K and B

**The gallbladder** : is a pear-shaped reservoir that sits just under the liver and stores bile.