

Medical Terminology

Lecture number 1

Orientation to Medical Terminology

Medicine: is the science dealing with the maintenance of health, prevention and cure of disease.

A term: is a word or expression that has a precise meaning in some uses or its peculiar to science art, profession or subject, e.g. medical term, legal term, trade term.....ect.

Medical terminology; is the professional language of those who are directly or indirectly engaged in the art of healing, it is deal with a particular terms which are specific for the fields of Medicine.

Objectives and values

At first “Medical terminology” is strange so much to students. And its complexity may affect their power of concentration. These difficulties gradually disappear as students assimilate a working knowledge of the elements of medical terms, which in turn, enable them to analyze words according to their meaning. Memorization may be somewhat annoying to the beginner, but memory work is only a stepping- stone to a keener understanding of the professional language. It is obvious that the intellect is constantly engaged in the study of medical terms in various types of mental processes: analysis, interpretation, and to a moderate degree, transfer of knowledge by uniting word roots with prefixes, suffixes, combining-form elements, and compound words.

The primary goal of introducing students to medical terminology is to help their ability to read and understand the language of medicine. Efforts are directed at promoting knowledge of elements of medical terms, understanding slandered abbreviations, being able to spell medical terms and appreciating the logical method found in analyzing medical terms.

Basic Concepts

The majority of medical terms from Greek and Latin ancestry. Some have been adopted from modern language, especially German and French. The study of medical terminology can enrich one's understanding of history, language and medicine

In analyzing terms, students need to understand the key concepts that will enable them to break terms into their component elements (e.g., identifying roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining form elements, and compound words). The following list presents these key concepts:

1- Root or base word element – refers to the main body of the word. It may be accompanied by a prefix or suffix.

2- Example: adenoma

Aden= (base or root) = gland

Oma = suffix = tumor

Adenoma = gland tumor

2-Prefix – refer to one or two word parts placed before a word to modify or alter its meaning.

Example: hemigastrectomy

Hemi= prefix = half

Gastr (base or root) = stomach

Ectomy = (suffixe) = removal of half the stomach

3-Suffix – one or two of word parts attached to the end of a word to modify or alter its meaning.

👁️/ **Medical terminology**

Lecture Number -2

Terms of positions

Ab = away e.g. Abnormal= away from normal.

Abduction: away from midline.

Ad =toward e.g. Adrenal gland which is the endocrine gland above the kidney.

Adduction = is to move a limb toward the midline.

Trans = across e.g. Transected ultrasound. Transparent or Translucent= you can see through.

Para = near, beside e.g. percutaneous cholangiography which is the radiological visualization of biliary passage by injection of a dye through skin into the biliary passage of the liver. Medial = toward the midline. The ulnar nerve occupies a medial position in the forearm.

Median = in the middle. The median nerve is in the middle of the forearm. The mediastinum is the space in the middle of the thorax between the plural sacs and the lungs. The Median as arithmetic statistical value which is the value in an ordered set of values below and above which there is an equal number of values.

Lateral = to the side .e.g. lateral neck swelling is a swelling at the side of neck. The radial nerve occupied a lateral position in the forearm.

Supra, Super = above, beyond e.g. Supraorbital swelling= above the orbit.

Supraspinatus muscle is above the spinous process of the scapula. Superficial = close to the surface. Superimposed= placed above.

Peri = around (peritoneum, pericardium, periosteum) = which are the sheaths around the abdominal viscera & above the bone.

Pro = forward, e.g. prothrombin =protein that generate thrombin. Promyelocyte =precursor cell of myelocyte in white blood cells (WBC) formation.

**Sub = under e.g. Subcutaneous = under the skin,
Sub mucosal = under the mucosa.**

Dextro = right e.g. Dextrocardia = the state of the heart on the right side of the thorax.

**Levo, sinistro = left e.g. Levorotation, sinistrocardia,
sintrocerebral = related to left cerebral hemisphere.**

Dia = across e.g. Diapedesis = passive movement of red blood cells (RBC) across blood vessel wall.

Infra = below e.g. Infraorbital foramen a hole below the orbit.

Dorsal = toward the back.

Ventral = toward the abdomen.

Apex = Tip, Summit, e.g. the upper part of the lung is apex.

Base = bottom = lower part.

Inter = between e.g. interdigital cleft.

Supine = lying face up.

Prone = lying face down.

Proximal = the part closest to source of origin.

Distal = the part farthest from the source of origin.

🏠 Medical terminology

Lecture Number -3

Terms of Colors / Prifixes

Chromo, chromato = colour

e.g. a chromogenic substances = colour producing substances

alb/o = white

e.g. albino, albinism = white skin and hair due to absent melanin

chlorophyll (chloro/o) = green

e.g. chlorine is a halogen that is isolated as a greenish gas.

Cyano = blue

e.g. cyanosis is blue skin, due to decrease oxygen in blood.

Erythro = red, e.g. erythrocytes are the red blood cell.

Erythema = red colouration

Erythropoiesis = is the process of RBC formation.

Leuk/o = white. E.g. leukocytes, the white blood cells.

Leukaemia = malignancy of WBC.

Melano = Black. E.g. melanin is the brown black pigment of skin.

Melanocytes, are cells at the basal layer of epidermic synthesis melanin.

Xantho = yellow, e.g. xanthoma = malignant lesion of skin .

xanthochromic fluid = like plural, ascetic fluid.

Polio = Gray matter of spinal cord.

Purpura = purple, e.g. purpra; cutaneous haemorrhage in thrombocytopenia.

Aures = Golden, staphylococcus aures, is golden colonies.

Medical terminology

🕌Lecture Number -5

Disorders of the Skin

Origin of terms

Cutis (L)** = skin

Cryo (G)* =cold

Cyan, cyano (G) =blue
skin

Derma, dermat, dermato, dermo (G) =

Erythema (G) =flush

Hidro (G) =sweat

Kerato (G) =horny tissue, cornea

Leuko, leuco(G)=white

Maculo(G)= spot, stain

Melano (L) =black, melanin

Onych, onycho (G) =nail

Anatomic terms

Corium = true skin or deeper layer containing blood vessels, lymphatics, hair follicles, nerve endings, connective tissue fibers, and sweat and sebaceous glands.

Derma, dermis = synonymous with corium.

Epidermis = cuticle or outer layer of the skin

Epithelium = layers of cells covering the surface of the body, external as well as internal.

Sebaceous gland = oil gland of the skin

Sebum =oily substances secreted by sebaceous glands.

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***G = Greek in origin**

**** L= Latin in origin**

Diagnostic terms

Acne =any inflammatory condition of the sebaceous glands.

Albinism =congenital lack of normal skin pigment

Alopecia = lack of hair, baldness

Burn =effect of exposure to heat, electricity.

Dermatitis = inflammation of skin.

Operative terms

Cryosurgery = freezing the skin with liquid nitrogen or solid carbon dioxide to destroy a lesion.

Skin grafting = transfer of skin from a normal area to cover other area.

Symptomatic terms

De-pigmentation = partial or complete loss of pigment.

Discrete = lesion that are disconnected and separate from one another.

Eruption = rash or skin lesion.

Multiform = several form of skin lesion.

Abbreviations

BP= blood pressure

CC = chive complain

Dx = diagnosis

FH = family history

MH = martial history

PH = past history

PI = present illness ; TPR = temperature, pulse & respiration

Medical Terminology

🕌Lecture Number -6&7

Musculoskeletal Disorders

Bones

Origin of Terms

Calcaneus (L)* = heel bone

Cancellus (L) =lattice

Coxa (L) = hipe bone

Di (G) = twice, double**

Dia (G) =through , between

Diplo (G) = fold

Femer (G) =thigh

Genu (L) = knee

Anatomic Terms

Bone, osseous tissue = hardest type of connective tissue, which provide a supporting framework of the body.

Bone marrow, medulla = soft, central part of the bone.

Red marrow –fill cancellous bone and manufactures red blood cells and haemoglobin.

Yellow marrow = fills the medullary cavity and contain fat cell.

Compact bone, cortex of bone = solid bone rich of calcium.

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*** L= Latin in origin**

****G = Greek in origin**

Diaphysis = shaft of long bone.

Endostum = membrane lining the walls of medullary cavity.

Epiphysis =extremity of long bones and centre of ossification for growing bone.

Medullary cavity = marrow filled cavity within the shaft of long bone.

Metaphysis =enlarged part of the shaft near the epiphysis of long bone.

Ossification = bone formation.

Osteoblast = bone forming cells.

Periostum = outer covering of the bone.

Diagnostic Terms

Aneurysmal bone cyst = solitary vascular lesion that usually arise from medullary or cancellous structures.

Hemangioma = commen benign vascular tumor of bone.

Fracture = broken bone.

Genu valgum = knock – knee.

Genu varum = deformity involving either tibia alone or femur. Seen in rickets and corrected by high dose of vitamin- D.

Osteomalacia = softening of the bone.

Osteomytitis = inflammation of the bone and bone marrow.

Operative Terms

Amputation = partial or complete removal of the limb, necessitated by crushing injury, gangrene, vascular obstruction, or uncontrolled infection.

Bone graft , transplantation of bone = insertion of bone graft.

Osteotomy = excision of bone.

Osteoplasty = reconstruction or repair of bone.

Symptomatic terms

Crepitation = grating sound made by movement of fracture bone.

Decalcification = removal of lime salts, especially from the bone.

Deminirization = deficiency or loss of bone minerals that occur in osteoporosis, osteomalacia, cancer or other disorder.

Joint, Bursa, Cartilages and ligaments

Origin of terms

Arth, arthro (G) = joint

Bursa (L) = sac, saclike coming,

Chondr, chondro (G)=cartilage

Ligamentum, (L)= that which ties, tissue that binds.

Scolio (G)= twisted

Spondyl, spondylo (G)= vertebra, spinal colum

Vertebro (L)= vertebra, spinal colum

Anatomic terms

Acetabulum =cup shape socket on external surface of bone in which the head of the femur lies.

Articulation = joint

Ligament = fibrous, connective tissue, bands uniting articular ends of bone.

Diagnostic terms

Ankylosis = stiff joint.

Arthritis = inflammation of joint

Hemarthrosis = bloody effusion in a joint cavity

Spondylosis = ankylosis of vertebra, also any degenerative lesion of spine.

Sprain = injury of joint with tearing of tendons and ligaments.

Symptomatic terms

Arthralgia, arthrodyna = joint pain.

Capsular laceration = tear of joint capsule.

Diaphragm, muscles and tendons

Origin of terms

Facia (L) =band

Leio (G) =smooth

My, myo(G)= muscle

Teno , tendo =tendon

Anatomic terms

Diaphragm = the muscular dome shaped septum between the thoracic and abdominal cavity.

Fascia = sheet of connective tissue that cover the muscles.

Muscle =contractile tissue composed of units that have the power to contract when stimulate by nerve impulse.

Tendon = band of fibrous tissue that attached muscles to bones.

Diagnostic terms

Dis atrophy = muscle wasting caused by immobilization.

Symptomatic terms

Clonic spasm = rapid repeted muscle contractions.

Cramp = prolong intense spasm of one muscle.

Hyperkinesia = purposless excessive movement

Hypotonia = reduce muscle tension, associated with muscle atrophy.

Rigidity, rigor = stiffness, muscular hardness.

Tonic spasm =excessive, prolonged muscular contraction.

Tremors =oscillating, rhythmic movement of muscle group.

Lecture Number 8&9

 **Medical Terminology**

Cardiovascular Disorders

Heart and Coronary Arteries

Origin of Terms

Angi; angio –G* = vessel

Apico ; -L =top, summit**

Atrio; - L =chamber, hall

Brady; G =slow

Card; cardio – G = heart

Cor; - L = heart

Dextro;-L =right

Emia;-G=blood

Hem , hemo;-G= blood

My, myo;-G=muscle

Pathy –G=disease

Septum –L=dividing wall, partition

Stetho –G=chest.Tachy –G=rapid, swift

Veno –L= vein.Ventriculo –L=belly, ventricle

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***G = Greek in origin,**

****L=Latin in origin**

Anatomic Terms

Cavities of the heart =the four heart chambers.

Atria (sing. Atrium) = two chambers that form the base of the heart and receive venous blood.

Ventricle = two chambers that lie anteriorly to the atria and propel blood into arteries.

Conduction system of the heart = neuromuscular tissue specialized for the conduction of electric impulses.

Heart and wall covering:

-endocardium =interior lining of the heart wall.

-myocardium =the heart muscle.

-pericardium =covering of the heart composed of a fibrous tissue (pericardium fibrosum), and serous tissue (pericardium serosum).

Atrioventricular orifices and valves between atria and ventricles.

Coronary arteries =branches of ascending aorta arising from the right aortic sinuses.

Diagnostic Terms

Angina pectoris: syndrome characterized by short attacks of substernal pericardial pain that radiates to left shoulder and arm.

Atrial septal defect: abnormality resulting in a shunting of oxygenated blood from the left into right atrium.

Cardiac arrest: cessation of effective heart action.

Cardiac arrhythmias: irregularities of heart action.

Symptomatic Terms

Bradycardia =slow heart action.

Cardiac edema =retention of water and sodium in congestive heart failure due to circulatory impairment.

Cardiac syncope=fainting associated with marked sudden decrease in cardiac output.

Murmur =blowing sound of the heart muscle.

Tachycardia =rapid heart action.

Palpitation =increasing heart rate.

Arteries, capillaries, vein

Angio, angio,-G= vessel phleb, phlebo,-G=vein

Systole,G=contraction diastole, G=expansion

arterio,G=artery veno, L=vein

pulsus, L=stroke, beat sclera,G=hard

thrombo, G=clot hemangio, G=blood vessel

Anatomic Terms

Aorta =main artery of the trunk.

Arteries =elastic vessels that carry blood away from the heart and distribute it to various parts of the body.

Veins =vessels that return blood to the heart.

Capillaries=microscopic vessels that connect arterioles on the venules.

Blood pressure

-systolic =force exerted by blood against the arterial walls as the end of the contraction of the left ventricle.

-diastolic= force exerted by blood against the arterial walls at the end of the relaxation of the left ventricle.

Diagnostic Terms

Acute limb ischemia =sudden catastrophic interruption of blood flow to an extremity, demanding reversal by surgery or clot lysis to save the limb.

Aneurysm of aorta= irreversible dilatation of a weakened part of the wall of vessel.

Arteriosclerosis=degenerative, vascular disorder characterized by a thickening and loss of elasticity of arterial walls. It affects small arteries and arterioles and seems to be secondary to hypertension.

Hypertension =pathologic elevation of the blood pressure.

Phlebitis =inflammation of the veins.

Phlebosclerosis =hardening of the veins.

Thrombosis =formation of blood clots in a blood vessel.

Lecture Number (10)

Disorders of the Blood & blood forming Organs

Blood,

Origin of terms

Aniso -G* = unequal, dissimilar

Apheresis, pheresis -G- =removal

Blasto -G-= germ

Cyt, cyto -G = cell

Eima -G =blood

Hema , hemato, hemo -G- =Blood

Megalo -G- = Large

Myel, myelo -G =marrow

Osis - G = increase, disease, condition

Penia -G = deficiency, decrease

Phage , phagia -G- to eat

Phoresis -G = being carried, transmission

Plasma -G = plasma, cell substance

Poiesis -G = to make, formation

Poikilo -G = varied, irregular

Polymorph -G =many forms

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***G = Greek in origin**

Reticulum - L = network**

Sidero -G =iron

Sphero -G = round, ball, sphere

Terms related to blood elements and blood groupings

Blood = consists of a liquid portion called plasma and a solid portion that includes red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes), and platelets.

Blood group or blood type = inherited characteristics of human blood that remains unchanged throughout life .

Cross matching =procedure done to determine the compatibility between the recipient's blood and donor's blood to prevent blood transfusion reaction.

Incompatible blood = blood that cannot be mixed without causing hemolysis or clumping of red blood cells.

Universal blood donor= blood type (O) blood has no agglutinogens, hence clamping does not occur.

Erythroblasts = immature red blood cells, possess a nucleus and are present in fetal blood.

Erythropoiesis = entire process by which red blood cells are produced in the bone marrow.

Hemoglobin = chemical component of erythrocytes containing two substances, globin, a portion, and heme, an iron –containing portion responsible for the transport of oxygen to the cells.

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****L=Latin in origion**

Nose, Paranasal sinuses, Larynx

Origin of terms

Choana –G* = Funnel

Concha –L = Shell**

Meatus –L = passage, partition of mucous membrane

Naso –L = nose

Osmo –G =sense of smell

Pharyngo- G=pharynx

Rhino –G =nose

Septum –L=partition

Sinus –L=hollow

Larynx –G= larynx, voice box

Anatomic Terms:

Naries = nostril.

Nasal meatus =space beneath each concha of the nose.

Nasal septum =partition between the two halves of the nasal cavity.

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***G = Greek in origin**

****L=Latin in origin**

Naso-pharynx =open chamber located behind the nasal fosse and below the base of the skull.

Frontal sinus =air space in the frontal base above nasal cavity.

Diagnostic Terms

Atresia of choanae =malformation in which the opening of the nasal cavity into the nasopharynx is obstructed by a partition of mucous membrane and bone.

Coryza = cold in head.= result from development

Nasal polyp = benign lesion that may cause obstruction of the nasal cavity.

Nasal septal deformities = result from development anomalies or trauma at birth or later in life and produce nasal obstruction with sinusitis.

Nasopharyngitis = inflamed condition of nasopharynx.

Rhinitis =inflammation of nasal mucosa.

Allergic rhinitis =hay fever

Sinusitis =inflammation of sinus or sinuses.

Pansinuitis = inflammation of all sinuses.

Symptomatic terms

Anosmia = absence of smell

Epistaxis –nosebled

Rhinorrhea =thin watery discharge from nose.

Aphonia =loss of voice due to local disease, hysteria , or injury

Dysphonia =difficulty in speaking, hoarseness.

Trachea

Origion of term

Bi-L =two

Furca –L=fork

Steno –G=narrow, contracted

Trachea –G=rough, tube like

Anatomic terms

Bifurcation =division into two branches

Carina =ridge between the trachea at the bifurcation.

Trachea =tube like structure composed of about 18 c-shaped cartilages, held together by elastic tissue and smooth muscle and extending from the larynx to bronchi.

Diagnostic terms

Classification of tracheal rings =deposit of calcium in trachea.

Stenosis of trachea =contraction or narrowing of lumen of trachea.

Tracheobronchitis =inflammation of bronchi and trachea.

Trachea-esophageal fistula =communication of esophagus with traches, congenital or acquired anomaly.

Bronchi

Bronchus –L=winpipe

Bronchiolus-L= air passage

Anatomic terms

Bronchi (sing bronchus), main two primary divisions, one to each lung,(right main bronchus, left main bronchus).

Bronchioles, bronchioi=smaller sub division

Lungs

Orgin of terms

Alveolus –L =small saclike dilatation.

Apex of the lung, base of lung

Lobe=major division of lung

Diagnostic terms

Abscess of lung

Aplasia of the lung =incomplete development of the lung.

Pneumonia =disease of the lung

Pneumonitis =inflammation of the lung

Symptomatic terms

Anoxemia =deficient oxygen tension in arterial blood

Anoxia =oxygen want in tissue and organ

Thorax , pleura and mediastinum

Mediastinum=interplural space containing the pericardium, heart, major vessels, esophagus and thoracic duct.

Pleura =thin sac f serous membrane that invaginated by the lungs.

Each lung has its plural sac.

Medical Terminology

Lecture Number ()

Urogenital Disorder

Kidneys

Origin of terms

Calyx (G) –cup

Cortex (L)-rind, outer portion

Glomerulus (L)-tuft, cluster

Medulla (L)-marrow, inner portion

Nephr, nephro (G)-kidney

Ren (L) –Kidney

Anatomic tremms

Kidneys –paired, bean-shaped organs situated behind the peritoneum on both sides of the lumbar spine. Their function is to preserve the ionic balance of the blood and extract its waste products.

Nephron – the functional unit of the kidney. Each nephron consists of a renal corpuscle and renal tubule.

Renal carpusle –composed of a tangled cluster of blood capillaries called a glumerulus, which is surrounded by a thin saclike structure called a glomerular capsule (Bowman’s capsule).

Renal cortex – outer portion of the kidney. It forms a shell around the medulla.

Renal medulla – composed of conical masses of tissue called renal pyramids, whose bases are directed toward the convex surface of the kidney, and whose apexes form the renal papillae.

Renal pelvis – funnel –shaped enlargement of the ureter as it leaves the kidney pelvis.

Diagnostic terms:

Nephrolithiasis, renal calculi – stone in the kidney.

Nephropathy – any disease of the kidney.

Pyelonephritis :infectious inflammatory disease that involve both the parenchyma and the pelvis of the kidney.

Operative terms

Nephrectomy – excision of kidney,

Nephrolithotomy – incision in the kidney for removal of stones.

Nephrolysis – surgical destruction of renal adhesion.

Symptomatic terms:

Anuria – total suppression of urine due to renal failure or blockage of urinary tract,

Ureters

Origion of terms

Hydr; hydr (G)- water

Junction (L)- joining

Pyelo (G)- pelvis, tub

Pyo(G)- pus

Anatomic terms

Ureter – muscular distensible tube lined with mucus membrane. It carries urine from each kidney

Bladder and urethra

Bulb (L)- enlargement or rounded mass

Cysto (G)-bladder , sac.

Meatus (L)- passage, opening

Anatomic terms

Bladder, urinary- a hollow muscular distensible organ. It serves as temporary reservoir urine.

Urethra – fibro-muscular tube between the urinary bladder and external urethral orifice.

Diagnostic terms:

Atony of the bladder- enormous distention of the bladder associated with reduced expulsive force.

Urethritis – acute or chronic inflammation of urinary bladder.

Operative terms

Cystectomy –excision of bladder either partial or radical.

Cystolithotomy – incision into the bladder for removal of stones.

Symptomatic terms

Albumin urea – albumin or protin in urine.

Dysuria – difficult or painful urination .

Glycosurea –suger in urine.

Hematurea – blood in urine.

Micturition – urination.

Oligurea –scanty urinary out put.

Poly urea – excessive urinary output. Pyurea – pus in urine.

Medical Terminology

Lecture Number 14&15

Digestive Disorders

Stomach

Origin of terms:

Dudeno = duodenum pyloro; pylors = gate keeper

Fundus = base ruga ;ruge =fold

Gastr ; gastro =stomach sphincter -binder
encircling band of muscle fibers

Jejuno =jejunum Myo =muscle

Anatomic Terms

Antrum; gastric =distal nonacid secreting segment of stomach or pyloric gland region that produces gastrin

Body of stomach =largest portion of the stomach, between the antrum and fundus

Cardia =small area of the stomach near esophago -gastric junction.

Cardiac orifice =opening at the junction of the esophagus and stomach.

Cardiac sphincter = cardio-esophageal sphincter =muscle fibers about the opening of the esophagus into the stomach.

Diagnostic Terms:

Gastric malignant neoplasm: (carcinoma; lymphoma)

Gastric polyps: lesion that project above the surface of the surrounding mucosa or submucosa.

Gastric ulcer: localized erosions of gastric mucosa that may result from digestive action of gastric acid secretion. Gastritis: acute or chronic inflammation of gastric mucosa.

Gastrocele: hernia of the stomach.

Gastrocolitis: inflammation of the stomach & colon.

Gastroduodenitis: inflammation of the stomach & duodenum.

Gastroenteritis: inflammation of the stomach & intestine.

Gastroptosis: downward displacement of the stomach.

Hiatus hernia (hiatal hernia): protrusion of part of the stomach through the esophageal opening of the diaphragm

Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (congenital, in newborn), overgrowth of muscle fibers which lead to diminish the lumen of the pyloric canal lead to obstruction.

Surgical terms:

Anastomosis: surgical formation of a passage or opening between two hollow viscera or vessels.

Gastrectomy: removal of the stomach.

Achlorhydria: absence of hydrochloric acid in gastric region.

Anorexia: loss of appetite.

Bulimia: alternate cramming of food which induced vomiting.

Cyclic vomiting: periodic vomiting.

Small & large intestines

Origin of Terms:

Anus =ring, circle ileo =ileum

Cecum = blind gut melano=black

Celio =abdomen, belly recto= rectum

Colon =large intestine steato = fat

Dudeno = twelve, intestine Vermiform=shape of worm

Diagnostic Terms:

Appendicitis = inflammation of the appendix

Congenital mega colon = excessive enlargement of colon

Diverticulitis = inflammation of diverticula.

Diverticulosis = presence of diverticula in intestinal tract.

Dysentery = inflammation of intestinal mucosa (frequent small stools mainly of blood and mucosa, due to bacillus or amoeba.

Enteritis = inflammation of intestine.

Proctitis =inflammation of the rectum.

Fissurs, anal; fissure in ano= tear in anal mucosa that may become ulcerated, infected (spastic, scarred & painful).

Fistula = abnormal communication (anal canal &skin).

Hemorrhoids, piles = dilated varicose veins of anal canal at the anal orifice.

Ilitis =inflammation of the ileum.

Intestinal mal-absorption syndromes & disorder (steatorrhea), resulting from faulty absorption of fat soluble vitamins, proteins, carbohydrate & minerals lead copious excretion of fatty stool.

Intestinal obstruction = obstruction of small intestine cause lead abdominal distention, colicky pain, nausea vomiting, constipation or diarrhea &need surgical operation.

Liver; Biliary system; Pancreas; Peritoneum

Origin of Terms:

Angio, angi =vessel jejuno=jejunum

Celio =abdomen, belly lapro =abdominal wall

Chol, chole,cholo =bile,gall necro=death, dead

Cholecyst =gall bladder pancereato=pancreas

Choledocho= common bile duct, peritoneo=peritoneum

Hepat,hepato=liver spleno= spleen Ictero =jaundice

Diagnostic Terms: Liver

Acute viral hepatitis: systemic inflammation of liver by virus

Chronic hepatitis: fatty liver

Hemochromatosis: excess iron absorption deposits in liver, pancreas, kidneys, adrenal, and heart

Hepatic coma, cholemia=syndrome characterized by rapid or slow disorientation, flapping tremors, abnormal behaviors then lethargy and coma.

Portal hypertension; hepatic encephalopathy;hepatic failure; hepatic injury ; hepatic necrosis ;hepatoma;polycystic liver.

Biliary stricture, carcinoma of gall bladder, cholangitis (bile duct), cholecystitis (gall bladder); chole-docho-lithiasis(gall stone in biliary duct), cholelithiasis ; empyema.

Pancreas; pancreatitis; pancreatic pseudo-cyst; pancreatic tumor; diabetic mellitus.

Peritoneum .ascites ;hemoperitonium ;hernia ,peritonitis

Lecture Number 16

Gynecological Disorders

Origin of terms

Aden, adeno-(G)- gland(s)

Colpo(G)- vagina

Hymen(G)-membrane

Labia(L)- lips

-rhephy(G)-suture

Vagina(L)- sheath

Vulva(L)-covering

Perineum- space between the valve and anus

Vulva pudendum-external female genital organ.

Diagnostic terms

Vaginitis – inflammation of the vagina

Vulva dystrophies –disorders of epithelial growth and nutrition resulting in change of the superficial cell layers of the vulva.

Operative terms

Colpectomy-removal of vagina

Colpocleisis-closure of vagina.

Lecture Number 17

Obstetrical Disorders

Origin of terms

Contra(L)- against, opposite

Ec-(G)-out

Ecto(G)-outside

Epsio(G)-pubic region, valve

Multi(L)-many

Nuli(L)-none

Parous(L)- to bring forth, produce

Pelvis (L)- basin

Placenta (L)- cake

Pre (L)- before, in front of

Primi(L)- first

Toco-(G)-childbirth, labor

General terms

Gestation – intrauterine development of infant

Gravid- pregnant women

Mature infant- a live-born infant who has completed 38 weeks of gestation and weight 2,500 grams or more.

Multipara-women who has birth two or more children.

Primipara- women who has had one pregnancy.

Lecture Number 18

Fetal period

Origion of terms

Aminion (G)- membrane enveloping the fetus

Anti (G)- against

Chorion (G)- membrane around fetus

Fetus (L)- offspring

Terato (G)- monster

Toxico (G)- poison

Anatomic terms:

Embryo – the product of conception, from 2 weeks after fertilization to the end of the seventh or eighth week.

Fetus –the unborn off spring in the postembryonic period after the major structures have been formed.

Diagnostic terms

Fetal anoxia, intrauterine asphyxia- oxygen want of the fetus that may result from prolapsed of the cord, placenta abruption, compression of the umbilical vein, or other cause. Death is inevitable if fetus is not delivered promptly.

Fetal distress – life- threatening condition caused by fetal anoxia hemolytic disease, or other disorders.

Neonatal period

Origion of terms

Blasto (G)-germ, bud

Natus (L)- birth

Neo (G)- new, recent

Neonate (L)- newborn

Umbilicus (L)- navel

Anatomic terms:

Frontanel, frontanelle – the junction point of cranial sutures

That remains widely open in the newborn.

Umbilical cord- cord connecting placenta with fetal umbilicus at birth is chiefly composed of one umbilical vein and two umbilical arteries surrounded by a gelatinous substances.

Diagnostic terms:

Asphyxia neonaturum – lack of oxygen in the blood of the newborn.

Cerebral hemorrhage – brain hemorrhage due to birth injury or coagulation defects, resulting in anoxia cyanosis and convulsion.

/ Medical Terminology

Lecture Number 20

Endocrine Disorders

Origin of the terms

Ad (L)- near toward, in addition to

Aden, adeno- (G)- near kidney

Crinin (G)- substance that generate glandular secretion.

Endm endo- (G)- within

Exo(G)- outside

Hormone-(G)-to exite

Lacto-(L)- milk

Pituita -(L)- phlegn

Thalamus (G)- inner chamber

Thyro -(G)- sheildm thyroid

Toco-(G)- childbirth, labor

Tropho-(G)- nourishment

Anatomic terms :

Endocrine gland – ductless gland producing internal secretion that are absorbed directly into the blood stream and influence various body functions.

Hormone – substance secreted by a cell that has an effect on the function of another cells.

Medical Terminology

Lecture Number 21

Metabolic Disorders

Origin of terms

-a, an-(G)-withoutm not

Bio- (G)- live , living

Melano-(G)- black

Meli, melito(G)- honey , seet, suger

Meta- G)- after, beyond

Xantho- G)- yellow

General terms:

Basal metabolic rate (BMR) - measurement of the number of calories needed for the support of basic metabolic function such as respiration circulation, and body temperature in a resting person.

Diagnostic terms :

Acid-base imbalance- disturbances in acid-base balance of the blood concerned with Carbone dioxide (carbonic acid) as the acid component and bicarbonate as the base component of the equation.

Alkalosis – abnormal increase of alkalinity in the blood.

Symptomatic terms:

Exacerbatation – aggravation of symptoms.

Glucose urea- the presence of sugar in urine.

Medical Terminology

Lecture Number 22

Neurologic Disorders

Nerves

Origin of terms

Axon (G) =axis

Gangli, ganglio (G) =knot, ganglion

Neur, neuro (G) =nerve (s)

Plexus (L) =braid, network

Synapse (G) = clasp, connection

Anatomic Terms

Nerve =collection of many nerve fibres, bound together by connective tissue sheaths.

Nerve cell, neuron =basic component of nerve tissue consisting of a cell body or neuron body and one or more processes.

Cell body = neuron body composed of a nucleus embedded in cytoplasm.

Dendrite, dendron = a protoplasmic extension from the cell body.

Effector = organ of response that react to the impulse, e.g. a muscle or a gland.

Myelin sheath = protective covering of axon.

Nerve fibre = the axon with its sheaths.

Plexus of spinal nerves =a network of nerve fibres.

Roots of spinal nerves = attached the nerves to the spinal cord.

Synapse = the point of contact between the axon of one neuron and dendrite or body cell of another neuron.

Diagnostic Terms

Neuroma = a tumor of tissue found in the nervous system.

Polyneuritis, polyneuropathy = widespread neural lesions caused by nutritional deficiencies, especially of vitamin B-complex.

Operative Terms

Ganglionectomy = excision of ganglion.

Neurectomy = excision of a nerve or lesion of a nerve.

Neuroanastomosis = surgical communication between nerve fibres.

Neuroplasty = plastic repair of a nerve.

Brain and spinal cord

Origin of terms

Cerebro (G)= brain

Encephalo (G) =brain

Hemi (G) =one half

Meninges (L) = membrane

Meningo (G) = membrane

Myel, myelo (G) =marrow

Neur, neuro (G) =nerve

Anatomic Terms

Brain, encephalon =major part of central nervous system.

Meninges = covering membranes of brain and spinal cord. Three layers :

Dura mater = serve as protective coat and is composed of strong fibrous tissue.

Arachnoid mater = middle layer consisting of thin meshwork.

Pia matter = fin delicate vascular membrane that cover the surface of the brain.

Diagnostic Terms

Cerebro-vascular = any disorder in which one or more of the cerebral blood vessels have undergo pathological changes.

Encephalitis = inflammation of the brain.

Hydrocephalus = dilatation of the brain & an abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid.

Symptomatic terms

Analgesia = loss of normal sense of pain.

Aphasia difficulty to use of words.

Coma = state of unconciousness.

Diplagia = paralysis of both sides of the body.

Dysarthria = incoordination of speech muscle.

Paresis = partial paralysis.

Hemiparesis = slight degree of paralysis of one side of the body.

Hemiplegia = paralysis affecting one side of the body.

Hyperesthesia = increased sensibility of sensory stimuli.

Paraparesis = slight paralysis of lower limbs.

Paraplegia = paralysis of lower limbs.

Medical Terminology

Lecture Number 23

Psychotic Disorders

Origin of terms

Cata (G) = against, along with, down, lower, under

Dynamo (G)= power

Mania (G) =madness

Phren (G)= mind, diaphragm

Psych, psycho, (G) =mind

Schizo (G) = division, split

Soma (G) = body

Thymo (G) = mind thymus

General terms

Psychiatry = the medical science that deals with the origin, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of mental and emotional disorders.

Diagnostic terms

Alcohol use and alcohol induced disorders = maladaptive pattern of alcohol use.

Generalized anxiety disorder = excessive anxiety and worry.

Panic disorder = recurrent, unexpected, and intense fear or discomfort attacks.

Eating disorder = disturbance of eating behaviour.

Mental retardation = subaverage general intellectual functioning.

Symptomatic disorders

Aggression = forceful, self assertive, attacking action.

Agitation =chronic restlessness

Abbreviation

DT – delirium tremens

ECT –electroconvulsive therapy

EST –electric shock therapy

IQ – Intelligence quotient

Psychotic Disorders

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Medical Terminology

Lecture Number 24

Disorders pertaining to the sense organ of vision

Eye

Origin of terms

Cornea (L) =horny

Crystal (G) = clear ice

Cyclo (G) =circle

Enucleate (L) = to remove

Iris (G) =rainbow, halo

Kerato (G) =horny, cornea

Bulb of the eye = the globe or eyeball.

Diagnostic terms

Corneal dystrophy = idiopathic degeneration of cornea.

Keratitis = inflammation of cornea.

Iritis = inflammation of Iris.

Symptomatic terms

Photophobia = intolerance to light.

Nyctalopia =night blindness