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*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.**

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**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:**

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

**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.**

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**Terms of positions**

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

**Abduction:**

**Ad =toward e.g. Adrenal gland which is the endocrine gland above the  
kidney.  
move a limb toward the midline.**

**Adduction = is to**

**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.**



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***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.**

*Lecture Number (4)*

**Disorders of the Skin**

**Origin of terms**

**Cutis (L)\*\* = skin**

**Cryo (G)\* =cold**

**Cyan, cyano (G) =blue**

**Derma, dermat, dermat, dermo (G) = skin**

**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**

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**\*\* 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**

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**PH = past history**

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

*Lecture Number (5)&(6)*

**Musculoskeletal Disorders**

**Bones**

**Origin of Terms**

**Calcaneus (L)\* = heel bone العظمي العظم**

**Cancellus (L) =lattice العظم المسامي**

**Coxa (L) = hipe bone الورك**

**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.**

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**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 = common 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.**

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**Osteomyelitis = 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**

**Creptitation = grating sound made by movement of fracture bone.**

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

**Demineralization = 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 column**

**Vertebro (L)= vertebra, spinal column**

**Anatomic terms**

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**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.**

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**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 (7)&(8)*

**Cardiovascular Disorders**

**Heart and Coronary Arteries**

**Origin of Terms**

**Angi; angio –G\* = vessel**

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**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.**

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**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.**

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**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**

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**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 (9)*

**Disorders of the Blood & blood forming Organs**

**Blood,**

**Origin of terms**

**Aniso –G\* = unequal, dissimilar**

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**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 = refers to a condition or state of disease**

**e.g.osteoporosis**

**Penia –G = deficiency, decrease**

**e.g.osteopenia**

**Phage , phagia –G = to eat**

**Phoresis –G = Phoresis**, or phoresy, is rooted in the Greek words *phoras* (bearing) and *phor* (thief). It is used to describe a non-permanent interaction in which one organism (a phoront or phoretic) attaches itself to another (the host) solely for the purpose of travel.

**‡ also mean 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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**Reticulum - L = network**

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**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= The universal blood type is O negative (O-). Donors with type O- blood have the unique power to help anyone in need of a blood transfusion.**

**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 = Hemoglobin is a protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen. The hemoglobin test measures how much hemoglobin is in your blood.**

*Lecture Number (10) &(11)*

**Respiratory Disorders**

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**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.**

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

**Diagnostic Terms**

**Choanal Atresia =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.**

**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.**

**Pansinusitis = inflammation of all sinuses.**

**Symptomatic terms**

**Anosmia = absence of smell**

**Epistaxis =nose bleeding**

**Rhinorrhea =thin watery discharge from nose.**

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

**Dysphonia =difficulty in speaking, hoarseness.**

***Trachea***

**Origin of term**

**Bi-L =two**

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**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**

**Calcification 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=windpipe**

**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***

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**Origin 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. Pneumonitis,  
Pneumonia =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 of serous membrane that invaginated by the lungs. Each lung  
has its plural sac.**

*Lecture Number (12)*

*Urogenital Disorder*

**Kidneys**

**Origin of terms**

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**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 terms**

**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 corpuscle –composed of a tangled cluster of blood capillaries called a glomerulus, 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 apices 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.**

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**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, opining**

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**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.

**Cystitis –** 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**

**Albuminuria –** albumin or protein in urine.

**Dysuria –** difficult or painful urination .

**Glycosuria –**sugar in urine.

**Hematuria –** blood in urine.

**Micturition –** urination.

**Oliguria –**scanty urinary out put.

**Poly urea –** excessive urinary output. **Pyuria –** pus in urine.

*Lecture Number (13)&(14)*

**Digestive Disorders**

**Stomach**

**Origin of terms:**

**Dudeno = duodenum      pyloro; pylors = gate keeper**

**Fundus = base              ruga ;ruga =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.**

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**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.**

**Gastrodudenitis: 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.**

**Achlorohydia: 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:**

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**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 anuo= tear in anal mucosa that may became 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.**

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**Intestinal obstruction = obstruction of small intestine lead to 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.**

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Peritoneum .ascites ;hemoperitonium ;hernia ,peritonitis

*Lecture Number (15)*

**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.**

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**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 (16)*

**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**

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**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 (17)*

**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.**

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**Fetus –the unborn offspring 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.**

*Lecture Number (18)*

**Neonatal period**

**Origion of terms**

**Blasto (G)-germ, bud**

**Natus (L)- birth**

**Neo (G)- new, recent**

**Neonate (L)- newborn**

**Umbilicus (L)- navel**

**Anatomic terms:**

**Fontanel, fontanelle – the junction point of cranial sutures**

**That remains widely open in the newborn.**

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**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 neonatorum – 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.**

*Lecture Number (19)*

**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**

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**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.**

*Lecture Number (20)*

**Metabolic Disorders**

**Origin of terms**

**-a, an-(G)-withoutm not**

**Bio- (G)- live , living**

**Melano-(G)- black**

**Meli, melito(G)- honey , sweet, sugar**

**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 :**

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**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:**

**Exacerbation** – aggravation of symptoms.

**Glucose urea-** the presence of sugar in urine.

*Lecture Number (21)*

**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 nuron body and one or more processes.**

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

**Dendrite, dendron = a protoplasmic extention from the cell body.**

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**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 neutilional deficiencies, especially of vitamin B-complex.**

**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.**

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**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.**

*Lecture Number (22)*

**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**

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**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**

*Lecture Number(23)*

**Disorders pertaining to the sense organ of vision**

**Eye**

**Origin of terms**

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**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**