

Quick Study®
ACADEMIC

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

THE BODY

FOUNDATION OF MEDICAL WORDS

A. Structure

Most medical words are composed of two or more terms. To define a medical word:

- divide the word into its terms
- analyze the terms
- define the word

Examples:

Pericarditis

peri = around; *card* = heart; *itis* = inflammation
Inflammation around the heart

Oncology

onco = tumor, mass; *logy* = study of
Study of tumors

B. Terms

Term + Term (.....+.....) = medical word

There are five categories of terms:

1. Prefix - beginning of a word

(ex., *pre* ____; *post* ____)

Designated by a “_____” after the term.

2. Suffix - ending of a word

(ex., ____ *stomy*; ____ *itis*)

Designated by a “_____” before the term.

3. Root - foundation/base of a word (ex., **hepat**; **gastr**)

4. Combining vowel - vowel (usually “o”) added to a root (ex., **gastr**o).

Use a combining vowel when joining:

- Root to another root (ex., **gastr**o**hepatitis**)
- Root to a suffix beginning with a consonant (ex., **cardiomegaly**)
- Combining form - root + vowel (ex., **hepat**o;**gastr**o)

Designated by a “/” between the root and the vowel

Examples:

Hyperleukocytosis

hyper (prefix) = excessive
leuko (combining form) = white
cyt (root) = cell
osis (suffix) = condition of

Definition: condition of excessive white blood cells (leukocytes)

Hematotoxic

hemato (combining form) = blood
tox (root) = poison
ic (suffix) = pertaining to

Definition: pertaining to blood poisoning

TIPS:

1. Some terms have more than one definition. To determine the correct definition in a particular medical word, analyze the other terms in the word.

Example:

Poliomyelitis

polio = gray (matter)
myel = spinal cord, bone marrow
itis = inflammation

Definition: Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. The bone marrow does not have gray matter.

2. Some terms may function as a root/combining form in one word and a suffix in another word. Classification depends upon the specific medical word.

Examples:

Cytology

cyto (combining form) = cell
logy (suffix) = study of

Definition: Study of cells

Erythrocyte

erythro (combining form) = red
cyte (suffix) = cell

Definition: Red blood cell

THE HUMAN BODY

A. Development

Cells - tissues - organs - systems - organism

1. Cells: Major Components

- Cell membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Nucleus

2. Tissues: Primary Types

- Connective
- Epithelium
- Muscle
- Nervous

3. Organs

- Composed of two or more different tissues
- Have specific functions

4. Systems: Related organs with common functions

5. Organism: A living person

B. Cavities

A space containing organs

1. Dorsal

- Cranial
- Vertebral (spinal)

2. Ventral

- Abdominal
- Pelvic
- Thoracic

C. Planes

An imaginary flat surface

- Frontal** – anterior/posterior
- Sagittal** – right/left
- Transverse** – upper/lower

D. Positions

A reference point for location or direction.

- Anterior/Ventral** – front of the body
Posterior/Dorsal – back of the body
- Deep** – away from the surface
Superficial – on the surface
- Inferior** – situated below
Superior – situated above
- Lateral** – pertaining to the side
- Medial** – pertaining to the middle
- Prone** – lying face down
Supine – lying face up

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| acu- | needle | <i>acupuncture</i> |
| -algia | pain | <i>cephalalgia</i> |
| anomal/o | irregular | <i>anomaly</i> |
| anthrop/o | man, human being | <i>anthroposomatology</i> |
| antr/o | antrum | <i>antrotomy</i> |
| aque/o | water | <i>aqueous</i> |
| axi/o | axis | <i>axial</i> |
| bar/o | weight, pressure | <i>barotaxis</i> |
| bio-, bi/o | life, living | <i>biogenesis</i> |
| blast/o, -blast | early embryonic stage, immature | <i>blastocyte</i> |
| calor/i | heat | <i>calorimetry</i> |
| carcin/o | cancer | <i>carcinoma</i> |
| cata- | down, downward | <i>catabiotic</i> |
| caud/o | tail | <i>caudal</i> |
| chem/o | chemical, chemistry | <i>chemosurgery</i> |
| chron/o | time, timing | <i>chronobiology</i> |
| -coma | deep sleep | <i>semicoma</i> |
| corpor/o | body | <i>corporeal</i> |
| cry/o | cold | <i>cryotherapy</i> |
| cyt/o, -cyte | cell | <i>cytology</i> |
| dors/o | back | <i>dorsoventral</i> |
| duct/o | to lead | <i>conduction</i> |
| dynam/o | power, strength | <i>dynamogenesis</i> |
| -dynia | pain | <i>gastrodynia</i> |

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| equi- | equality, equal | <i>equilibrium</i> |
| eti/o | cause | <i>etiology</i> |
| fil/i, fil/o | thread | <i>filopressure</i> |
| -form | specified shape, form | <i>multiform</i> |
| -genesis | production, formation | <i>neogenesis</i> |
| ger/o, geront/o | aged, old age | <i>geriatrics</i> |
| gymn/o | naked | <i>gymnophobia</i> |
| -hexia | condition | <i>cachexia</i> |
| hist/o | tissue | <i>histoclastic</i> |
| hydr/o | water, hydrogen | <i>hydrolysis</i> |
| iatr/o | treatment, physician | <i>iatrogenic</i> |
| -ician | specialist | <i>clinician</i> |
| ion/o | ion | <i>ionogram</i> |
| kary/o | nucleus | <i>karyorrhesis</i> |
| kel/o | tumor, fibrous growth | <i>keloid</i> |
| -labile | unstable, perishable | <i>frigolabile</i> |
| later/o | side | <i>bilateral</i> |
| -logist | specialist | <i>neurologist</i> |
| -logy | study of | <i>cardiology</i> |
| -lucent | light-admitting | <i>radiolucent</i> |
| lumin/o | light | <i>luminescence</i> |
| ly/o | dissolve, loosen | <i>lyophilic</i> |
| medi/o | middle | <i>medial</i> |
| medic/o | heal, healing | <i>medical</i> |
| mer/o | part | <i>meromicrosomia</i> |
| meso- | middle | <i>mesoderm</i> |
| morph/o | shape, form | <i>dolichomorphia</i> |
| nom/o | custom, law | <i>nomotopic</i> |
| nomen- | name | <i>nomenclature</i> |
| nos/o | disease | <i>nosology</i> |
| nucle/o | nucleus | <i>nucleoplasm</i> |
| nutri/o | to nourish | <i>nutrition</i> |
| -oma | tumor, mass | <i>histiocytoma</i> |
| onc/o | tumor, mass | <i>oncogenesis</i> |
| organ/o | organ | <i>organomegaly</i> |
| path/o | disease | <i>pathogenic</i> |
| pharmac/o | drugs | <i>pharmacology</i> |
| physi/o | nature | <i>physiologist</i> |
| -plasm | formation, growth | <i>neoplasm</i> |
| -poiesis | formation | <i>cytopoiesis</i> |
| prote/o | protein | <i>proteolysis</i> |
| psamm/o | sand, sand-like material | <i>psammoma</i> |
| -puncture | to pierce a surface | <i>venipuncture</i> |
| pyr/o | fire, fever, heat | <i>pyrogen</i> |
| pyret/o | fever | <i>pyretogenic</i> |
| sanit/a | health | <i>sanitarian</i> |
| scirr/h/o | hard | <i>scirrhoma</i> |
| somat/o | body | <i>somatoscopy</i> |
| -some | body | <i>chromosome</i> |
| spectr/o | image, spectrum | <i>spectrocolorimeter</i> |
| system/o | system | <i>systematic</i> |
| techn/o | art, skill | <i>technology</i> |
| temp/o, | time, the temples | <i>tempostabile</i> |
| tempor/o | | |
| the/o | a god | <i>theotherapy</i> |
| -therapy, | treatment | <i>therapeutics</i> |
| therapeut/o | | |
| therm/o | heat | <i>thermometer</i> |
| -tumesence, | swelling | <i>detumesence</i> |
| tumesc/o | | |
| -type, typ/o | class, representative form | <i>somatotype</i> |
| ventr/o | belly, front of the body | <i>ventrolateral</i> |
| -verse | turn | <i>transverse</i> |
| vir/o | virus | <i>virologist</i> |
| viscer/o | internal organs | <i>visceromegaly</i> |
| vit/o | life | <i>vitamin</i> |
| zyg/o | union, junction | <i>zygogenesis</i> |

TERMINOLOGY SETS

A. DIRECTIONAL TERMS

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| ab- | away from |
| ad- | toward, near |
| ambi- | around, on both sides |
| amphi- | around, on both sides |
| ana- | upward, backward |
| ante- | before, forward |
| anter/o | front |
| anti- | against |
| apo- | away, separation |
| cata- | down, downward |
| circum- | around |
| contra- | against, opposite |
| dextr/o | right |
| dia- | through, apart |
| dis- | apart, to separate |
| ec-, ecto- | outside, out |
| en-, endo- | inside, within |
| epi- | above, over, upon |
| eso- | within |
| ex- | out, away from |
| exo- | outside of, outward |
| extra- | outside |
| fore- | before, in front of |
| hyper- | above, excessive, beyond |
| hypo- | under, deficient, below |
| infra- | below, beneath |
| inter- | between |
| intra- | within |
| juxta- | near |
| later/o | side |
| levo- | left |
| medi/o | middle |
| meso- | middle |
| para- | alongside, near, beyond, abnormal |
| per- | through, throughout |
| peri- | around, surrounding |
| post- | after, behind |
| poster/o | behind, towards the back |
| pre- | before, in front of |
| pro- | before |
| proxim/o | near |
| retro- | behind, backward |
| sinistr/o | left |
| sub- | under, beneath |
| super- | above, beyond |
| supra- | above, beyond |
| tel/e | distant, end |
| trans- | across |

B. FIVE rrrh's

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| -rrhagia, -rrhage | excessive flow |
| -rrhaphy | suture |
| -rrhea | flow, discharge |
| -rrhexis | rupture |
| rrhythm/o | rhythm |

C. NUMERICAL VALUES

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| half | demi- hemi- semi- |
| one | mono- uni- |
| one and a half | sesqui- |
| two | bi- di- |
| three | tri- |
| four | tetra- quadri- |
| five | quinque- pent- penta- |
| six | hex- hexa- sex- |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| seven | hepta- sept- septi- |
| eight | octa- octi- |
| nine | noni- |
| ten (10 ¹) | deca- |
| hundred (10 ²) | hecto- |
| thousand (10 ³) | kilo- |
| million (10 ⁶) | mega- |
| billion (10 ⁹) | giga- |
| trillion (10 ¹²) | tera- |
| quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) | peta- |
| quintillion (10 ¹⁸) | exa- |
| one tenth (10 ⁻¹) | deci- |
| one hundredth (10 ⁻²) | centi- |
| one thousandth (10 ⁻³) | milli- |
| one millionth (10 ⁻⁶) | micro- |
| one billionth (10 ⁻⁹) | nano- |
| one trillionth (10 ⁻¹²) | pico- |
| one quadrillionth (10 ⁻¹⁵) | femto- |
| one quintillionth (10 ⁻¹⁸) | atto- |

D. SURGICAL PROCEDURES

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| -centesis | surgical puncture of a cavity |
| -desis | surgical fixation, fusion |
| -ectomy | surgical removal |
| -pexy | fixation |
| -plasty | surgical correction/repair |
| -rrhaphy | suture |
| -sect | to cut |
| -stomy | surgical opening |
| -tomy | surgical incision |
| -tripsy | to crush, break |

E. PATHOGENS

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| acar/o | mites |
| arachn/o | spider |
| bacteri/o | bacteria |
| -coccus | berry-shaped bacterium |
| fung/i | fungus, mushroom |
| helminth/o, | worm |
| -helminth | |
| hirud/i, hirudin/i | leech |
| ixod/i | ticks |
| myc/o | fungus |
| parasit/o | parasite |
| pedicul/o | louse |
| scolec/o | worm |
| verm/i | worm |
| vir/o | virus |

SKELETAL SYSTEM

- A. Bones**
1. Formation – Ossification
 2. Types – Long/short/flat/irregular
 3. Tissues – Compact/spongy (cancellous)
 4. Markings – Depressions/openings/projections
 5. Axial skeleton
 - a. Skull
 - b. Vertebral column
 - c. Thoracic cage
 6. Appendicular skeleton
 - a. Upper extremities
 - b. Lower extremities
 - c. Pectoral girdle
 - d. Pelvic girdle
- B. Joints/articulations**
1. Structural classification
 - a. Fibrous
 - b. Cartilaginous
 - c. Synovial
 2. Functional classification
 - a. Synarthroses
 - b. Amphiarthroses
 - c. Diarthroses

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| ankyl/o | stiff, crooked, bent | ankylosis |
| arthr/o | joint | arthrodysplasia |
| articul/o | joint | articulation |
| brachi/o | arm | brachiocephalic |
| burs/o | bursa | bursolith |
| calcane/o | heel | calcaneodynia |
| carp/o | wrist | carpoptosis |
| centr/o | center | centrosclerosis |
| cephal/o | head | cephaledema |
| cervic/o | neck, cervix | cervicofacial |
| chir/o, cheir/o | hand | chiropralgia |
| chondr/o | cartilage | chondrodystrophy |
| cleid/o | clavicle | cleidorrhexis |
| coccyg/o | coccyx | coccygodynia |
| cost/o | rib | costosternal |
| cox/o | hip | coxarthrosis |
| crani/o | skull | cranioclast |
| cubit/o | elbow, forearm | genucubital |
| dactyl/o | digit (finger or toe) | dactylospasm |
| eury- | wide, broad | eurycephalic |
| faci/o | face | facioplasty |
| femor/o | femur | ischiofemoral |
| fibul/o | fibula | fibulocalcaneal |
| geni/o | chin | genioplasty |
| gnath/o | jaw | gnathoschisis |
| gnos/o | knowledge | acrognosis |
| goni/o | angle | goniometer |
| gyr/o | circle, spiral | gyrospasm |
| holo- | entire, complete | holoarthritis |
| humer/o | humerus | humeroradial |
| hypsi- | high | hypsicephaly |
| ili/o | ilium | iliolumbar |
| ischi/o | ischium | ischiodynia |
| ithy- | erect, straight | ithylordosis |
| kyph/o | humpback | kyphoscoliosis |
| lamin/o | lamina | laminectomy |
| lip/o | fat | lipochondroma |
| -listhesis | slipping | spondylolisthesis |
| lord/o | curvature, bending | lordoscoliosis |
| lox/o | oblique, slanting | loxarthron |
| lumb/o | loin | lumbodynia |
| maxill/o | maxilla | maxillotomy |
| mega-, megal- | large | megalopodia |
| -megaly | enlargement | dactylomegaly |
| mel/o | limb, limbs | melalgia |
| om/o | shoulder | omodynia |
| opisth/o | backward, behind | opisthognathism |
| oste/o | bone | osteochondroma |
| pan- | all | panarthritis |
| patell/o | patella | patellofemoral |
| ped/o | foot, child | pedal |
| pelv/i | pelvis | pelvimeter |
| perone/o | fibula | peroneotibial |
| petr/o | stone, petrous region of temporal bone | petromastoid |
| phalang/o | phalanges | phalangitis |
| -physis | growth, growing | diaphysis |
| pod/o | foot | podiatrist |
| -porosis | porous, decrease in density | osteoporosis |
| pub/o | pubis | pubovesical |
| rachi/o | spine | rachioptosis |
| sacr/o | sacrum | sacrocoxalgia |
| scapul/o | scapula | scapulopexy |
| scoli/o | crooked, twisted | scoliorachitic |
| skelet/o | skeleton | skeletogenous |
| spin/o | spinal cord, spine | spinocerebellar |
| spondyl/o | vertebrae | spondylopyosis |
| stern/o | sternum | sternocostal |
| synov/o | synovia, synovial membrane | synovectomy |
| tal/o | talus | talofibular |
| tars/o | tarsus, edge of eyelid | tarsoclasia |
| tibi/o | tibia | tibiotalar |
| vertebr/o | vertebra | vertebrosternal |
| xiph/o | sword-shaped, xiphoid | xiphocostal |

NERVOUS SYSTEM

A. Cells

1. Neuron – Dendrites, cell body, axon
2. Neuroglia (glial)

B. Central Nervous System (CNS)

1. Brain – Cerebrum, cerebellum, brainstem, diencephalon
2. Spinal cord – Ascending/descending tracts
3. Membranes (meninges) – Dura mater, arachnoid, pia mater
4. Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)

C. Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)

1. Cranial nerves (12 pairs)
2. Spinal nerves (31 pairs)
3. Afferent (sensory) division: sensory receptors
4. Efferent (motor) division
 - a. Somatic nervous system (voluntary)
 - b. Autonomic nervous system (involuntary)
 - i. Sympathetic nervous system
 - ii. Parasympathetic nervous system

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| -algesia, alges/o | pain sensitivity | analgesia |
| astr/o | star, star shaped | astrocytoma |
| atel/o | incomplete, imperfect | atelomyelia |
| -bulia, -boulia | will | abulia |
| cerebell/o | cerebellum | cerebellospinal |
| cerebr/o | cerebrum, brain | cerebroid |
| -crasia | mixture (good or bad), temperament | eucrasia |
| drom/o, -drome | running | dromotropic |
| encephal/o | brain | encephalomalacia |
| esthesia, -esthesia | sensation, feeling | esthesioneurosis |
| gangli/o, ganglion/o | ganglion | gangliocytoma |
| gli/o | glue, neuroglia | gliocyte |
| heli/o | sun | heliophobia |
| hydr/o | water, hydrogen | hydrocephalocele |
| hypn/o | sleep | hypnogenic |
| hypothalam/o | hypothalamus | hypothalamo-hypophysical |
| keraun/o | lightning | keraunoneurosis |
| klept/o | theft, stealing | kleptomania |
| -lemma | confining membrane | epilemma |
| -lepsy | seizure | epilepsy |
| -lexia | speech, word | bradylexia |
| log/o, -log, -logue | word, speech, thought | logorrhea |
| -mania | madness, obsessive preoccupation | hypomania |
| medull/o | medulla, marrow | medulloblast |
| mening/o | meninges, membranes | meningocele |
| ment/o | mind | dementia |
| -mnesia | memory | ecmnesia |
| myel/o | bone marrow, spinal cord | myelocele |
| narc/o | numbness, stupor | narcoanesthesia |
| neur/o | nerve | neurotripsy |
| noci- | to cause harm, injury or pain | nociceptor |
| -noia | mind, will | paranoia |
| -paresis | partial paralysis | hemiparesis |
| phaner/o | visible, apparent | phaneromania |
| -phobia, phob/o | fear, aversion | phobophobia |
| phren/o | mind, diaphragm | tachyphrenia |
| picr/o | bitter | picrotoxin |
| piez/o, pies/i, -piesis | pressure | piesesthesia |
| -plegia | paralysis | quadriplegia |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| poli/o | gray (matter) | poliomyelitis |
| -pore | opening, passageway | neuropore |
| -praxia | action, activity | parapraxia |
| psych/o | mind | psychokinesis |
| psychr/o | cold | psychrophobia |
| radicul/o | nerve root | radiculitis |
| rhiz/o | root | rhizotomy |
| schiz/o | split, division | schizophrenia |
| somn/i, -somnia | sleep | insomnia |
| syring/o | tube, fistula | syringomyelocele |
| tauto- | identical, same | tautomeral |
| -taxia, tax/o | arrangement, coordination | dystaxia |
| tel/o | end | telodendron |
| tephr/o | gray (ashen) | tephromyelitis |
| thanat/o | death | thanatomania |
| thec/o | sheath | neurothecitis |
| vag/o | vagus nerve | vagolysis |

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

A. Scrotum

Sac containing the testes

B. Testes

1. Seminiferous tubules - spermatozoa
2. Interstitial cells - testosterone

C. Ducts

1. Epididymis
2. Vas deferens/ductus deferens
3. Ejaculatory duct
4. Urethra

D. Penis

Erectile tissue

E. Glands

1. Seminal vesicles
2. Prostate gland
3. Bulbourethral (Cowper's) gland

F. Secretion

- Semen
1. Sperm
 2. Glandular secretions

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| andr/o | male | androgen |
| balan/o | glans penis | balanoblenorrhoea |
| -cele | hernia, swelling | hydrocele |
| -cide | killing, agent which kills | spermicide |
| crypt/o | hidden, concealed | cryptorchism |
| epididym/o | epididymis | epididymectomy |
| genit/o | reproduction | genitourinary |
| gon/o | genitals | gonocyte |
| gonad/o | gonads | gonadogenesis |
| olig/o | scanty, few, little | oligospermia |
| orch/o, orch/i, orchid/o | testis | orchidopexy |
| osche/o | scrotum | oscheoplasty |
| phall/o | penis | phallosdynia |
| phim/o | muzzle | paraphimosis |
| prostat/o | prostate gland | prostaticostomy |
| semin/i | semen | seminiferous |
| sperm/o, spermat/o | spermatozoa | spermatogenesis |
| test/o, testicul/o | testis | testectomy |
| vas/o | vas deferens, vessel | vasovasostomy |
| venere/o | sexual intercourse | venereologist |
| vesicul/o | seminal vesicle | vasovesiculitis |
| zo/o | animal | azoospermia |

URINARY SYSTEM

A. Organs

1. Kidneys - Cortex, medulla, nephron, collecting duct, renal pelvis

2. Ureters - Tubes
3. Bladder - Trigone
4. Urethra - Tube

B. Urine

1. Formation - Filtration, reabsorption, secretion
2. Composition - Water, nitrogenous waste, salts, other substances

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| a-, an- | without, not | anuria |
| albumin/o | albumin | albuminometer |
| ammon/o | ammonium | ammonuria |
| -atresia | closure, occlusion | urethratresia |
| atreto- | closed, lacking an opening | atretocystia |
| azot/o | nitrogen, urea | azoturia |
| calci/o | calcium | hypocalciuria |
| cali/o | calyx | pyelocaliectasis |
| cupr/o | copper | cupruresis |
| cyan/o | blue | urocyanosis |
| cyst/o | bladder, cyst | cystogram |
| -ectasis, -ectasia | dilation, expansion | nephrectasia |
| fusc/o | dark brown | urofuscohematin |
| glomerul/o | glomerulus | glomerulopathy |
| keton/o | ketones | ketonuria |
| lith/o | stone, calculus | pyelolithotomy |
| nephro/o | kidney | nephrotoxic |
| noct/i | night | noctalbuminuria |
| py/o | pus | pyocalix |
| pyel/o | renal pelvis | pyelophlebitis |
| ren/o | kidney | renogastric |
| uric/o | uric acid | uricosuria |
| ur/o | urine | uroerythrin |
| -uresis | urination | diuresis |
| ureter/o | ureter | ureterocolostomy |
| urethr/o | urethra | urethrorrhagia |
| -uria | urine condition | pyuria |
| urin/o | urine | urinalysis |
| vesic/o | urinary bladder | vesicoclysis |

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

A. Ovaries

1. Oocyte development
2. Ovulation

B. Fallopian tubes/uterine tubes

Fertilization

C. Uterus

1. Wall
 - a. Perimetrium
 - b. Myometrium
 - c. Endometrium
2. Parts
 - a. Fundus
 - b. Body
 - c. Cervix

D. Vagina

Hymen

E. External genitalia/vulva

1. Labia majora/minora
2. Clitoris
3. Bartholin's glands

F. Breasts

1. Mammary glands
2. Nipple
3. Areola
4. Lactation

G. Menstrual cycle

1. Phases
2. Hormonal interaction
3. Cessation

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| amni/o | amnion | <i>amniocopy</i> |
| cervic/o | neck, cervix | <i>cervicovaginitis</i> |
| chori/o | chorion | <i>chorioadenoma</i> |
| -clasis, -clast, | break, breaking | <i>cranioclasia</i> |
| -clasia | | |
| colp/o | vagina | <i>colporrhaphy</i> |
| culd/o | cul-de-sac | <i>culdoscopy</i> |
| -cyesis | pregnancy | <i>ovariocyesis</i> |
| embryo/o | embryo | <i>embryopathy</i> |
| episi/o | vulva | <i>episiostenosis</i> |
| fet/o | fetus | <i>fetography</i> |
| galact/o | milk | <i>galactacrasia</i> |
| gravid/o | pregnancy | <i>gravidocardiac</i> |
| -gravida | pregnant woman | <i>unigravida</i> |
| gynec/o | woman, female | <i>gynecography</i> |
| helc/o | ulcer | <i>helcomenia</i> |
| hymen/o | hymen | <i>hymenitis</i> |
| hyster/o | uterus | <i>panhysterectomy</i> |
| lact/o | milk | <i>lactorrhea</i> |
| lecith/o | yolk, ovum | <i>centrolecithal</i> |
| -lipsis | omit, fail | <i>menolipsis</i> |
| mamm/o | breast | <i>mammography</i> |
| mast/o | breast | <i>mastalgia</i> |
| men/o | menses, menstruation | <i>menorrhagia</i> |
| metr/o | uterus | <i>myometritis</i> |
| nat/o | birth | <i>neonatology</i> |
| neo- | new | <i>neonatal</i> |
| nulli- | none | <i>nulliparity</i> |
| o/o | egg, ovum | <i>oogenesis</i> |
| obstetr/o | midwife | <i>obstetrician</i> |
| omphal/o | navel | <i>omphalocele</i> |
| oophor/o | ovary | <i>oophorohysterectomy</i> |
| ov/o, ov/i | egg, ovum | <i>ovicide</i> |
| ovari/o | ovary | <i>ovariocentesis</i> |
| -para, -parous | to bear, bring forth | <i>septipara</i> |
| -partum | childbirth, labor | <i>postpartum</i> |
| perine/o | perineum | <i>colpoperineoplasty</i> |
| per/o | deformed, maimed | <i>peromelia</i> |
| phys/o | air, gas | <i>physometra</i> |
| sacchar/o | sugar | <i>saccharogalactorrhoea</i> |
| salping/o | fallopian tube | <i>salpingocyesis</i> |
| terat/o | monster | <i>teratogenesis</i> |
| thel/o | nipple | <i>thelorrhagia</i> |
| toc/o, -tocia | childbirth, labor | <i>dystocia</i> |
| tub/o | tube | <i>tuboplasty</i> |
| uter/o | uterus | <i>uterolith</i> |
| vagin/o | vagina | <i>vaginography</i> |
| viv/i | life, alive | <i>viviparous</i> |
| vulv/o | vulva | <i>vulvopathy</i> |

CARDIOVASCULAR

A. Heart

1. Four chambers
 - a. Two upper (atria)
 - b. Two lower (ventricles)
2. Wall
 - a. Endocardium
 - b. Myocardium
 - c. Pericardium
3. Two partitions
 - a. Interatrial septum
 - b. Interventricular septum
4. Four valves
 - a. Atrioventricular
 - i. Tricuspid
 - ii. Bicuspid (mitral)
 - b. Semilunar
 - i. Pulmonary
 - ii. Aortic

B. Blood vessels

1. Arteries - arterioles
2. Veins - venules
3. Capillaries

C. Circulation

1. Pulmonary
2. Systemic

D. Blood pressure

1. Systole (contraction)
2. Diastole (relaxation)

E. Pulse

Rhythmical expansion and contraction of an artery as a result of the heart contraction

F. Electrical/Conduction system

1. Components - SA node - AV node - bundle of His - bundle branches - Purkinje fibers
2. Measurement - EKG/ECG

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| aneurysm/o | aneurysm | <i>aneurysmectomy</i> |
| angi/o | vessel | <i>angioblast</i> |
| aort/o | aorta | <i>aortomalacia</i> |
| arteri/o | artery | <i>arteriolith</i> |
| arteriol/o | arteriole | <i>arterio-sclerosis</i> |
| ather/o | fatty substance, plaque | <i>atheroma</i> |
| atri/o | atrium | <i>atrioseptopexy</i> |
| brady- | slow | <i>bradycardia</i> |
| cardi/o | heart | <i>cardiopsis</i> |
| -cine- | movement | <i>cineangiograph</i> |
| -clysis | irrigation, washing | <i>venoclysis</i> |
| coron/o | heart | <i>coronary</i> |
| embol/o | embolus | <i>embolectomy</i> |
| isch/o | suppress, restrain | <i>ischemia</i> |
| -megaly | enlargement | <i>atriomegaly</i> |
| mi/o | less, smaller | <i>miocardia</i> |
| -motor | movement, motion | <i>venomotor</i> |
| palpit/o, palpitat/o | flutter, throbbing | <i>palpitation</i> |
| phleb/o | vein | <i>phleborrhexis</i> |
| presby- | aging, elderly | <i>presbycardia</i> |
| rhe/o | flow, current, stream | <i>rheocardiography</i> |
| -spasm | involuntary contraction | <i>vasospasm</i> |
| sphygm/o | pulse | <i>sphygmoscope</i> |
| -sphyxia | pulse | <i>asphyxia</i> |
| -stenosis | narrowed, constricted | <i>aortostenosis</i> |
| tachy- | fast | <i>tachycardia</i> |
| tel/e | end, distant | <i>telecardiography</i> |
| -tension | stretched, strained | <i>hypertension</i> |
| valv/o, valvul/o | valve | <i>valvulotome</i> |
| varic/o | varicose veins | <i>varicophlebitis</i> |
| vas/o | vessel, vas deferens | <i>vasohypotonic</i> |
| vascul/o | vessel | <i>vasculitis</i> |
| ven/o | vein | <i>venography</i> |
| ventricul/o | ventricle of the heart or brain | <i>ventriculogram</i> |
| venul/o | venule | <i>venular</i> |

GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

A. Oral cavity

Tongue, teeth, hard/soft palate, gums, salivary glands

B. Pharynx

C. Esophagus

D. Stomach

1. Sphincters
2. Parts - fundus, body, pylorus

E. Small intestine

Parts - duodenum, jejunum, ileum

F. Liver

Right and left lobes

G. Pancreas

Endocrine/exocrine tissue

H. Large intestine

Parts - cecum, colon, rectum, anus

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| abdomin/o | abdomen | <i>abdomino-centesis</i> |
| -agogue | producer, leader | <i>cholagogue</i> |
| -agra | severe pain | <i>dentagra</i> |
| amyl/o | starch | <i>amylolysis</i> |
| an/o | anus | <i>anorectocolonic</i> |
| arsenic/o | arsenic | <i>arsenicophagy</i> |
| atel/o | incomplete, imperfect | <i>ateloglossia</i> |
| bil/i | bile | <i>biligenesis</i> |
| bucc/o | cheek | <i>buccal</i> |
| cec/o | cecum | <i>cecoileostomy</i> |
| celi/o | abdomen | <i>celiomyositis</i> |
| cheil/o, chil/o | lip | <i>cheiloschisis</i> |
| -chezia, -chesia | defecation | <i>dyschezia</i> |
| chol/e | gall, bile | <i>cholangiostomy</i> |
| choledoch/o | common bile duct | <i>choledocholithiasis</i> |
| chyl/o | chyle | <i>chylipoiesis</i> |
| col/o | colon | <i>proctocolectomy</i> |
| dent/i | tooth | <i>dentalgia</i> |
| dips/o | thirst | <i>adipsia</i> |
| duoden/o | duodenum | <i>duodenohepatic</i> |
| -emesis | vomiting | <i>hyperemesis</i> |
| enter/o | intestines (small intestines) | <i>enteroclysis</i> |
| esophag/o | esophagus | <i>esophagocele</i> |
| gastr/o | stomach | <i>dextrogastrica</i> |
| ge/o | earth, soil | <i>geophagia</i> |
| gingiv/o | gums | <i>gingivoplasty</i> |
| gloss/o | tongue | <i>glossolalia</i> |
| gluc/o | glucose, sugar | <i>glucokinetic</i> |
| glyc/o | glucose, sugar | <i>glycosialorrhoea</i> |
| hepat/o | liver | <i>hepatosplenomegaly</i> |
| idi/o | individual, distinct, unknown | <i>idioglossia</i> |
| ile/o | ileum | <i>ileoileostomy</i> |
| jejun/o | jejunum | <i>jejunorrhaphy</i> |
| lapar/o | abdomen, abdominal wall | <i>laparoscope</i> |
| lingu/o | tongue | <i>retrolingual</i> |
| loph/o | ridge | <i>lophodont</i> |
| odont/o | tooth | <i>anodontia</i> |
| or/o | mouth | <i>intraoral</i> |
| -orexia | appetite | <i>hyperorexia</i> |
| orth/o | straight, normal, correct | <i>orthodontist</i> |
| palat/o | palate | <i>palatoplegia</i> |
| -pepsia | digestion | <i>dyspepsia</i> |
| peritone/o | peritoneum | <i>peritoneoclysis</i> |
| phag/o, phagia | eating, ingestion | <i>phagodnamometer</i> |
| -posia | drinking | <i>polyposia</i> |
| -prandial | meal | <i>postprandial</i> |
| proct/o | rectum, anus | <i>proctopexy</i> |
| ptyal/o | saliva | <i>ptyalogenic</i> |
| pyl/e | portal vein | <i>pylemphraxis</i> |
| pylor/o | pylorus | <i>pyloroplasty</i> |
| pyr/o | heat, fire, fever | <i>pyrosis</i> |
| rect/o | rectum | <i>rectocele</i> |
| sial/o | saliva | <i>sialolith</i> |
| sigmoid/o | sigmoid colon | <i>sigmoidoscope</i> |
| sit/o | food | <i>sitophobia</i> |
| splanchn/o | viscera | <i>splanchnoptosis</i> |
| -stalis | contraction | <i>peristalsis</i> |
| staphyl/o | uvula, grapelike clusters | <i>staphylorrhaphy</i> |
| stomat/o | mouth | <i>stomatomalacia</i> |
| -tresia | opening, perforation | <i>proctotresia</i> |
| typh/o | cecum, blindness | <i>typhlectasis</i> |
| uran/o | palate | <i>uranoschisis</i> |
| zym/o | enzyme, ferment | <i>zymolysis</i> |

BLOOD

A. Composition

1. Plasma (55%) - Pale, yellow fluid
2. Formed elements (cells) - 45%
 - a. Erythrocytes
 - b. Leukocytes
 - i. Granulocytes (eosinophils, basophils, neutrophils)
 - ii. Agranulocytes (monocytes, lymphocytes)
 - c. Thrombocytes (platelets)

B. Blood Groups

1. ABO Group
 - a. Types - A/B/AB/O
 - b. Determined by antigen(s) on erythrocyte
2. Rh Group
 - a. Rh+ / Rh-
 - b. Presence or absence of Rh antigen on erythrocyte

C. Blood Clotting (coagulation)

1. Chemical reactions
2. Clot prevention
3. Clot retraction

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| agglutin/o | clumping | <i>agglutinophilic</i> |
| anis/o | unequal | <i>anisonormocytosis</i> |
| bas/o, basi/o | base, foundation | <i>basophil</i> |
| coagul/o | coagulation, clotting | <i>coagulopathy</i> |
| -crit | separate | <i>thrombocytocrit</i> |
| -emia | blood condition | <i>erythremia</i> |
| eosin/o | red, rosy, dawn | <i>eosinopenia</i> |
| erythr/o | red | <i>erythrocytosis</i> |
| ferr/i, ferr/o | iron | <i>ferrometer</i> |
| gigant/o | huge | <i>gigantocyte</i> |
| -globin | protein | <i>hemoglobin</i> |
| granul/o | granules | <i>agranulocytosis</i> |
| hem/o, hemat/o | blood | <i>hemocytotoxin</i> |
| kal/i | potassium | <i>hyperkalemia</i> |
| leuk/o | white | <i>leukocytotoxin</i> |
| myel/o | bone marrow, spinal cord | <i>myelocytosis</i> |
| natr/o | sodium | <i>hypernatremia</i> |
| neutr/o | neutral | <i>neutropenia</i> |
| norm/o | normal, usual | <i>normochromocyte</i> |
| -pheresis | removal | <i>plateletpheresis</i> |
| -phil, -philia | affinity for, tendency towards | <i>hemophilia</i> |
| -phore | bearer, processor | <i>siderophore</i> |
| -phoresis | bearing, transmission | <i>electrophoresis</i> |
| phosphat/o | phosphate | <i>phosphatemia</i> |
| poikil/o | variation, irregular | <i>poikiloblast</i> |
| pykn/o, pycn/o | thick, dense | <i>pyknotocyte</i> |
| rhod/o | red, rosy | <i>rhodocyte</i> |
| sangu/i, sanguin/o | blood | <i>sanguiferous</i> |
| sapr/o | rotten, decay | <i>sapremia</i> |
| schist/o, -schisis | split, cleft | <i>schistocyte</i> |
| ser/o | serum, serous | <i>serosanguineous</i> |
| sider/o | iron | <i>sideropenia</i> |
| spher/o | round, sphere | <i>spherocytosis</i> |
| strept/o | twisted, curved | <i>streptococemia</i> |
| thromb/o | clot, thrombus | <i>thromboelastogram</i> |
| -volemia | blood volume | <i>normovolemia</i> |

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

A. Characteristics

1. Ductless glands called endocrine glands
2. Glands secrete hormones directly into the blood stream
3. Hormones affect growth/development, reproduction, metabolism

B. Endocrine Glands

1. Pituitary
 - a. anterior
 - b. posterior

2. Thyroid
3. Parathyroid
4. Adrenal
 - a. medulla
 - b. cortex
5. Pancreas
6. Testes
7. Ovaries
8. Pineal
9. Thymus

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| acr/o | extremities | <i>acrogeria</i> |
| aden/o | gland | <i>adenectopia</i> |
| adren/o | adrenal glands | <i>adrenomegaly</i> |
| cortic/o | cortex | <i>corticoadrenal</i> |
| crin/o | secrete, separate | <i>crinogenic</i> |
| hirsut/o | hairy | <i>hirsutism</i> |
| hormon/o | hormone | <i>hormonopoiesis</i> |
| medull/o | medulla, marrow | <i>medulloadrenal</i> |
| myx/o | mucus | <i>myxedema</i> |
| pancreat/o | pancreas | <i>pancreatolithotomy</i> |
| parathyroid/o | parathyroid | <i>parathyroidoma</i> |
| phe/o | dusky | <i>pheochromoctoma</i> |
| pineal/o | pineal gland | <i>pinealopathy</i> |
| pituitar/o | pituitary gland | <i>pituitarism</i> |
| thym/o | thymus gland | <i>thymotoxin</i> |
| thyr/o | thyroid gland | <i>thyrocele</i> |
| tox/o, toxic/o | poison | <i>thyrotoxicosis</i> |
| -trophy, troph/o | nourishment, growth | <i>hypertrophy</i> |

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

A. Skin

- Layers
1. Epidermis
 2. Dermis/corium
 3. Subcutaneous/hypodermis

B. Hair

1. Components
 - a. Shaft
 - b. Root
 - c. Bulb
2. Cycle - Growth/resting

C. Glands

1. Sebaceous/oil - sebum
2. Sudoriferous/sweat
 - a. apocrine
 - b. eccrine

D. Nails

- Components
1. Free edge
 2. Nail body
 3. Nail root

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| acanth/o | thorny, spiny | <i>acanthoma</i> |
| actin/o | ray, radiation | <i>actinodermatitis</i> |
| brom/o | bromine | <i>bromoderma</i> |
| | containing compound, odor | |
| caus/o, cauter/o | burn, burning | <i>causalgia</i> |
| -chroia | skin coloration | <i>xanthochroia</i> |
| chrom/o | color | <i>chromomycosis</i> |
| chrys/o | gold | <i>chrysiasis</i> |
| cutane/o | skin | <i>subcutaneous</i> |
| derm/o, dermat/o | skin | <i>dermatopathy</i> |
| erythem/o | flushed, redness | <i>erythema</i> |
| eschar/o | scab | <i>escharotomy</i> |
| graph/o | writing | <i>graphesthesia</i> |
| hidr/o | sweat | <i>hyperhidrosis</i> |
| ichthy/o | fish | <i>ichthyosis</i> |
| iod/o | iodine | <i>iododerm</i> |
| kerat/o | horny tissue, cornea | <i>keratolysis</i> |

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| koil/o | hollow, concave, depressed | <i>koilonychia</i> |
| lepid/o | flakes, scales | <i>lepidosis</i> |
| lepr/o | leprosy | <i>leproma</i> |
| onych/o | nail | <i>onychomycosis</i> |
| pachy- | thick | <i>pachydermatocele</i> |
| papul/o | papule, pimple | <i>papulopustular</i> |
| perspir/o | breathe through | <i>perspiration</i> |
| phyt/o | plant | <i>phytophotodermatitis</i> |
| pil/o | hair | <i>pilomotor</i> |
| prurit/o | itching | <i>pruritogenic</i> |
| pseudo- | false | <i>pseudochromhidrosis</i> |
| psor/o | itching | <i>psoriasis</i> |
| py/o | pus | <i>pyodermatitis</i> |
| rhytid/o | wrinkle | <i>rhytidectomy</i> |
| seb/o | sebum | <i>seborrhea</i> |
| steat/o | fat | <i>steatocryptosis</i> |
| sud/o | sweat | <i>sudokeratosis</i> |
| trich/o | hair | <i>hypertrichosis</i> |
| ul/o | scar, scarring | <i>uloid</i> |
| ungu/o | nail | <i>subungual</i> |
| verruc/i | wart | <i>verrucosis</i> |
| xer/o | dry | <i>xeroderma</i> |

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

A. Upper Respiratory Tract

1. Nose - Nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses
2. Pharynx - Nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx

B. Lower Respiratory Tract

1. Larynx - Vocal Cords
2. Trachea - C-shaped rings of cartilage
3. Bronchi
 - a. Right/left bronchus
 - b. Bronchioles - alveoli
4. Lungs
 - a. Lobes - right (3) / left (2)
 - b. Pleura

C. Pulmonary Ventilation

1. Inspiration/expiration
2. Diaphragm

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| alveol/o | alveolus | <i>alveolitis</i> |
| aspir/o, aspirat/o | inhaling, removal | <i>aspiration</i> |
| blenn/o | mucus | <i>blennothorax</i> |
| brachy- | short | <i>brachypnea</i> |
| bronch/o | bronchus | <i>bronchorrhagia</i> |
| bronchiol/o | bronchiole | <i>bronchioectasis</i> |
| -capnia, capn/o | carbon dioxide | <i>hypercapnia</i> |
| coni/o | dust | <i>coniofibrosis</i> |
| epiglott/o | epiglottis | <i>epiglottitis</i> |
| lal/o, -lalia | speech, babble | <i>laliatry</i> |
| lampr/o | clear | <i>lamprophonia</i> |
| laryng/o | larynx | <i>laryngoxerosis</i> |
| lept/o | slender, thin, delicate | <i>leptophonia</i> |
| lob/o | lobe | <i>lobectomy</i> |
| mediastin/o | mediastinum | <i>mediastinoscopy</i> |
| mogi- | difficult | <i>mogiphonia</i> |
| nas/o | nose | <i>nasolabial</i> |
| osm/o, -osmia | sense of smell, odor, impulse | <i>anosmia</i> |
| osphresio/o, -osphresia | sense of smell, odor | <i>osphresimeter</i> |
| ox/o, -oxia | oxygen | <i>hypoxia</i> |
| -pagus | conjoined twins | <i>thoracopagus</i> |
| pector/o | chest | <i>pectoralgia</i> |
| phas/o, -phasia | speech | <i>dysphasia</i> |
| phon/o, -phonia | voice, sound | <i>rhinophonia</i> |
| phren/o | mind, diaphragm | <i>phrenalgia</i> |
| pimel/o | fat, fatty | <i>pimelorthopnea</i> |
| pleur/o | pleura | <i>pleurochocystitis</i> |
| -pnea | breathe | <i>hyperpnea</i> |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| pneum/o | lung, air | <i>pneumopexy</i> |
| pneumon/o | lung, air | <i>pneumonomycosis</i> |
| -ptosis | prolapse, drooping | <i>laryngoptosis</i> |
| -ptysis | spitting | <i>hemoptysis</i> |
| pulmon/o | lung | <i>pulmonologist</i> |
| respir/o, respirat/o | breathe, breathing | <i>respirator</i> |
| rhin/o | nose | <i>rhinolithiasis</i> |
| sept/o | partition | <i>septorhinoplasty</i> |
| silic/o | silica, quartz | <i>silicosis</i> |
| sinus/o | cavity, sinus | <i>sinusotomy</i> |
| span/o | scanty, scarce | <i>spanopnea</i> |
| spir/o | breathe | <i>bronchospirometer</i> |
| steth/o | chest | <i>stethoscope</i> |
| therm/o | heat | <i>thermopolypnea</i> |
| thorac/o | chest | <i>thoracoschisis</i> |
| trache/o | trachea | <i>tracheostenosis</i> |
| traumat/o | trauma, injury, wound | <i>traumatopnea</i> |
| xen/o | strange, foreign | <i>xenophobia</i> |

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

A. Characteristics

1. Excitability
2. Contractility
3. Elasticity
4. Extensibility

B. Types

1. Skeletal
 - a. Voluntary/striated
 - b. Movement
 - c. Naming
 - d. Attached to the skeleton
2. Smooth
 - a. Involuntary/nonstriated
 - b. Located in walls of hollow organs
3. Cardiac
 - a. Involuntary/striated
 - b. Found in the heart

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| -asthenia, asthen/o | weakness | <i>myasthenia</i> |
| aux/o | growth, acceleration | <i>auxotonic</i> |
| -chalasia | relaxation | <i>achalasia</i> |
| erg/o | work | <i>ergometry</i> |
| fasci/o | fascia | <i>fasciodesis</i> |
| fibr/o | fiber, fibrous | <i>fibromyoma</i> |
| flex/o | bend | <i>flexor</i> |
| ide/o | idea, mental images | <i>ideomuscular</i> |
| kinesi/o, kinesia, -kinetic | movement | <i>kinesioneurosis</i> |
| lei/o | smooth | <i>leiomyoma</i> |
| ligament/o | ligament | <i>ligamentopexy</i> |
| -lysis | dissolution, breakdown | <i>myolysis</i> |
| muscul/o | muscle | <i>musculoskeletal</i> |
| my/o, myos/o | muscle | <i>myorrhexis</i> |
| pale/o | old | <i>paleokinetic</i> |
| palin-, pali- | recurrence, repetition | <i>palikinesia</i> |
| pyg/o | buttocks | <i>pygalgia</i> |
| rhabd/o | rod | <i>rhabdoid</i> |
| rhabdomy/o | striated/skeletal muscle | <i>rhabdomyolysis</i> |
| rot/o, rotat/o | turn, revolve | <i>rotator</i> |
| -stasis | standing still, standing | <i>myostasis</i> |
| sthen/o, -sthenia | strength | <i>sthenometry</i> |
| -stroma | supporting tissue of an organ | <i>myostroma</i> |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| syndesm/o | ligament, connective tissue | <i>syndesmectopia</i> |
| ten/o | tendon | <i>tenorrhaphy</i> |
| tenont/o | tendon | <i>tenontography</i> |
| -therapy, therapeut/o | treatment | <i>kinesiotherapy</i> |
| ton/o | tone, tension | <i>myatonia</i> |

SPECIAL SENSES: EYE/EAR

A. Eye

1. Layers/Tunics
 - a. Fibrous
 - i. Sclera
 - ii. Cornea
 - b. Vascular
 - i. Choroid
 - ii. Ciliary body
 - iii. Iris
 - c. Nervous - Retina
2. Associated Structures
 - a. Eyebrows
 - b. Eyelids
 - c. Lacrimal apparatus
 - d. Conjunctiva
 - e. Eyelashes

B. Ear

1. External
 - a. Auricle
 - b. External auditory canal
 - c. Tympanic membrane/eardrum
2. Middle
 - a. Auditory/eustachian tube
 - b. Auditory ossicles - Malleus/incus/stapes
3. Inner
 - Bony labyrinth-semicircular canals/vestibule/cochlea

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| acous/o | hearing | <i>acousia</i> |
| acoust/o | hearing, sound | <i>acoustics</i> |
| ambly/o | dim, dull | <i>amblyoscope</i> |
| audi/o, audit/o | hearing | <i>audiometer</i> |
| aur/o, | ear | <i>auriculotemporal</i> |
| auricul/o | | |
| blephar/o | eyelid | <i>blepharorrhaphy</i> |
| cochle/o | cochlea | <i>cochleitis</i> |
| conjunctiv/o | conjunctiva | <i>conjunctivitis</i> |
| cor/o | pupil | <i>corectasia</i> |
| corne/o | cornea | <i>corneosclera</i> |
| -cusis | hearing | <i>presbycusis</i> |
| cycl/o | ciliary body, circular | <i>cyclodialysis</i> |
| dacr/o | tear | <i>dacryoadenectomy</i> |
| dipl/o | double | <i>diploscope</i> |
| hygr/o | moisture | <i>hygroblepharic</i> |
| ir/o, irid/o | iris | <i>iridemia</i> |
| kerat/o | cornea, horny tissue | <i>keratomalacia</i> |
| lacrim/o | tear, lacrimal duct | <i>lacrimotomy</i> |
| logad/o | whites of the eyes | <i>logadectomy</i> |
| myring/o | eardrum | <i>myringomycosis</i> |
| ocul/o | eye | <i>oculonasal</i> |
| ophthalm/o | eye | <i>ophthalmodynia</i> |
| ophry/o | eyebrow | <i>ophryitis</i> |
| -opia, -opsia | vision | <i>heteropsia</i> |
| opt/o | eye, vision | <i>optometer</i> |
| ot/o | ear | <i>otopyorrhoea</i> |
| palpebr/o | eyelid | <i>palpebritis</i> |
| phac/o | lens | <i>phacocele</i> |
| phak/o | lens | <i>phakoma</i> |
| phot/o | light | <i>photophobia</i> |
| platy- | broad, flat | <i>platycoria</i> |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| -pterygium | abnormality of the conjunctiva | <i>pimelopterygium</i> |
| pupill/o | pupil | <i>pupillatonia</i> |
| retin/o | retina | <i>retinotoxic</i> |
| scler/o | sclera | <i>sclerectasia</i> |
| scot/o | darkness | <i>scotopia</i> |
| son/o | sound | <i>sonometer</i> |
| staped/o | stapes | <i>stapedectomy</i> |
| stich/o, -stichia | rows | <i>polystichia</i> |
| stigmat/o | mark, point | <i>astigmatism</i> |
| -tropia | to turn | <i>anotropia</i> |
| tympan/o | eardrum | <i>tympanosclerosis</i> |
| uve/o | uvea | <i>uveoplasty</i> |
| vitreo/o | glassy, vitreous body | <i>vitreocapsulitis</i> |

LYMPHATIC & IMMUNE SYSTEM

A. Lymphatic System

1. Lymph
 - a. clear, watery fluid
 - b. formed from interstitial fluid
2. Lymphatic Vessels - Valves
3. Lymphatic Organs
 - a. Tonsils
 - i. palatine
 - ii. pharyngeal
 - iii. lingual
 - b. Lymph Nodes - concentration of nodes
 - i. inguinal
 - ii. axillary
 - iii. cervical
 - c. Spleen
 - d. Thymus

B. Immune System

1. Non-specific response - skin, inflammation, phagocytosis
2. Specific response
 - a. acquired immunity
 - i. natural (active/passive)
 - ii. artificial (active/passive)
 - b. antibody-mediated immunity
 - c. cell-mediated immunity

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| adenoid/o | adenoids | <i>adenoidectomy</i> |
| allo- | other, different | <i>allotoxin</i> |
| auto- | self | <i>autoantitoxin</i> |
| axill/o | armpit | <i>axillary</i> |
| -edema | swelling | <i>lymphedema</i> |
| -emphraxis | stoppage, obstruction | <i>splenemphraxis</i> |
| immun/o | protection, immune | <i>immunogenic</i> |
| inguin/o | groin | <i>inguinodynia</i> |
| lien/o | spleen | <i>lienomalacia</i> |
| lymph/o | lymph | <i>lymphangiophlebitis</i> |
| nod/o | knot | <i>nodular</i> |
| -penia | deficiency | <i>lymphocytopenia</i> |
| peri- | around | <i>perilymphangitis</i> |
| -phylaxis | protection | <i>anaphylaxis</i> |
| ple/o | more | <i>pleocytosis</i> |
| sarc/o | flesh | <i>lymphosarcoma</i> |
| -sepsis | putrefaction | <i>antiseptis</i> |
| splen/o | spleen | <i>splenectasis</i> |
| tetan/o | tetanus | <i>tetanophilic</i> |
| thym/o | thymus | <i>thymectomy</i> |
| tonsill/o | tonsils | <i>tonsillolith</i> |
| top/o | particular place or area | <i>splenectomy</i> |
| vaccin/o | vaccine | <i>vaccinogenous</i> |

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NOTE TO STUDENT

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