DEVELOPMENT

This subcourse is approved for resident and correspondence course instruction. It reflects the current thought of the Academy of Health Sciences and conforms to printed Department of the Army doctrine as closely as currently possible. Development and progress render such doctrine continuously subject to change.

For questions on the content of this subcourse, phone DSN 471-7338 (commercial 210-221-7338), e-mail don.atkerson@amedd.army.mil, or write to:

ACADEMY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
MULTIMEDIA DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
ATTN MCCS HLD
2250 STANLEY ROAD STE 326
FORT SAM HOUSTON TX 78234-6130

ADMINISTRATION

Students who desire credit hours for this correspondence subcourse must meet eligibility requirements and must enroll through the Nonresident Instruction Branch of the U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School (AMEDDC&S).

Initial application for enrollment may be made on DA Form 145 or on ATRRS. If DA Form 145 is used, the approving official must complete the reverse side of the form and forward the form to:

NONRESIDENT INSTRUCTION BRANCH
AMEDDC&S
ATTN: MCCS-HSN
2105 11TH STREET SUITE 4191
FORT SAM HOUSTON TX 78234-6199
or fax the form to 210-221-4012 or DSN 471-4012. A student can self-enroll on ATRRS by going to website http://atrrs.army.mil and submitting the application under the SELF DEVELOPMENT selection.

In general, eligible personnel include enlisted personnel of all components of the U.S. Army who hold an AMEDD MOS (42E, 71G, 76J, and 91-series) or MOS 18D. Officer personnel, members of other branches of the Armed Forces, and civilian employees will be considered for eligibility when the application is authenticated by an approving official and when the requested instruction is job related.

For comments or questions regarding enrollment, student records, or shipments, contact the Nonresident Instruction Branch at DSN 471-5877, commercial (210) 221-5877, toll-free 1-800-344-2380; fax: 210-221-4012 or DSN 471-4012, e-mail accp@amedd.army.mil, or write to the NRIB address given above.

CLARIFICATION OF TRAINING LITERATURE TERMINOLOGY

When used in this publication, words such as "he," "him," "his," and "men" are intended to include both the masculine and feminine genders, unless specifically stated otherwise or when obvious in context.
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INTRODUCTION

Medical terminology is the professional language of those who are directly or indirectly engaged in the art of healing. You will need to know medical terms in order to read a medical record, to complete forms, to decipher a physician's handwriting, and to communicate with others in the hospital in a professional manner.

At first, the medical terms may seem strange and bewildering to you and appear to be extremely difficult to learn. Fortunately, there is a logical method found in medical terminology. Many of the words used in medicine are made up of parts which are also used in other words. Once you know the meanings of the basic parts of the words, you can put them together to understand the meanings of many medical terms. These basic parts of medical terms are called stems, prefixes, and suffixes. During this course, you will learn to identify and define a stem, a prefix, and a suffix. You will also learn how they are used in combination to describe a medical term.

Subcourse Components:

This subcourse consists of 4 lessons and an examination. The lessons are:

Lesson 1, Introduction to Programmed Learning.

Lesson 2, Stems Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Lesson 3, Prefixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Lesson 4, Suffixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Examination.

Credit Awarded:

Upon successful completion of this subcourse, you will be awarded 5 credit hours.
Lesson Materials Furnished:

Lesson materials provided include this booklet, an examination answer sheet, and an envelope. Answer sheets are not provided for individual lessons in this subcourse because you are to grade your own lessons. Exercises and solutions for all lessons are contained in this booklet. You must furnish a #2 pencil.

Procedures for Subcourse Completion:

You are encouraged to complete the subcourse lesson by lesson. When you have completed all of the lessons to your satisfaction, fill out the examination answer sheet and mail it to the Army Medical Department Center and School along with the Student Comment Sheet in the envelope provided. Be sure that your social security number is on all correspondence sent to the Army Medical Department Center and School. You will be notified by return mail of the examination results. Your grade on the exam will be your rating for the subcourse.

Purpose:

This programmed instruction subcourse has been prepared for use by students in the medical field. It is designed to help you obtain a knowledge of basic medical terminology. It is NOT intended to be complete or comprehensive. There are numerous textbooks on medical terminology for those students desiring a more complete study of the subject. You are encouraged to continue your study of medical terminology after completing this basic orientation to medical terminology.

This booklet may be written in and retained by the student for future reference. The glossary, pronunciation guide, and list of abbreviations will be a useful reference document.

The final goal or terminal learning objective of this subcourse is that you be able to convert a medical term into lay terminology. This means that when you are given the definition of a medical term, you will be able to identify the proper medical term or, when you are given the medical term, you will be able to identify the proper definition.

Using the Dictionary:

As you work in the medical field, you will hear and see unfamiliar medical terms. Many times you will have access to a medical dictionary. You need to know how to use a dictionary properly. Most dictionaries have the basic characteristics described below:

a. **Guide Words.** The two large words printed at the top of each page are called "guide words." These words identify the first and last words entered alphabetically on that page, and their use will speed up your process of locating a word. The introduction to the dictionary will tell you how words are alphabetized in that particular dictionary.
b. **Entry.** All the information about a word in the dictionary is called an entry. An entry contains a variety of information and may include all or part of the following information:

   (1) **Entry word.** The entry word is printed in dark type and is sometimes divided into syllables.

   (2) **Pronunciation.** The pronunciation is given in parentheses following the entry word. Different dictionaries use different pronunciation and accent symbols. The introduction portion of each dictionary will provide a key to the symbols.

   (3) **Plural forms.** Frequently, the plural of a medical word is irregularly formed or has alternate plurals. Many medical dictionaries will list these plurals.

   (4) **Etymology.** Etymology is the tracing of a word back to its origins. Information on the origin of the word generally appears in square brackets. Most medical words originated in Greek or Latin or a combination thereof.

   (5) **Definition.** Following the origin, you will find the definition or definitions of the term.

   (6) **Synonyms.** SYN after the definition indicates synonyms. These are words which have a similar meaning to the entry word.

   (7) **Derived words.** Following the SYN, often there is a group of additional words printed in bold type. These words are closely related or derived from the entry words.

   (8) **Cross reference.** For additional information on the term or entry: "See" or "See also," followed by an italicized word, is used.

**Introductory Section to a Medical Dictionary:**

All dictionaries contain an introductory section which provides information on "how to use" the dictionary. The arrangement of this introduction varies but most medical dictionaries will address the following:

**Organization or Arrangement of Entries.** This unit addresses how main entries are made, the sequence of entries, and the use of punctuation and capitalization in entries and their sequence.

**Pronunciation.** This unit provides assistance in pronouncing the word: the diacritical markings (stress marks, long and short vowels, etc.) along with examples of common words to illustrate sounds.

**Etymology.** A section on the abbreviations used to identify the language of origin along with an explanation of the composition of medical vocabulary is generally included in
the introduction. Since more than 75% of medical terms are derived from Latin and Greek, a discussion of the transcription to English of Greek and Latin terms is usually presented. Most sections on etymology include comments on prefixes, suffixes, combining forms, and compounds used in medical terminology. Often the Greek and Latin alphabets are included in the etymology section of the introduction.

**Plurals.** A presentation on plural forms is included because many plurals are irregularly formed and because many words have alternate plurals. This portion of the introduction will indicate how plurals are presented and listed in the dictionary.

**Sample Dictionary Entry:**

**Appendix** (ah-pen’diks), pl. appendixes, append’dices [L. from appendere to hang upon] a general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure; see also appendage. Frequently used alone to refer to the appendix vermiformis.

**Appendicopathy** (ah-pen”di-kop’ah-the) [appendix + Gr pathos disease] any diseased condition of the vermiform appendix.

**Entry word.** appendix  
appendicopathy

**Pronunciation with diacritical markings:**  
ah-pen’diks  
ah-pen’di-kop’ah-the

**Plural forms:**  
appendixes, appendices

**Etymology:** [L. from appendere to hang upon] means from the Latin term, appendere, which meant to hang upon.

[appendix + Gr pathos disease] means the stem appendix plus the Greek word pathos which means disease.

**Definition:** A general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure.

Any disease condition of the vermiform appendix.

**Synonyms:** none

**Cross-reference:** Appendage.

**Refining Your Vocabulary:**

This course provides an introduction to the most common medical terms you will encounter. However, just knowing the meaning of the medical terms used in this course is
not enough. Developing your medical vocabulary requires refining. As you add words to your medical vocabulary, you must constantly work to use the words correctly. You can refine and sharpen your medical vocabulary through the correct use of a medical dictionary.

**Pretest:**

This course on medical terminology has one introductory lesson and three lessons related to terminology. Before each lesson, there is a pretest which will enable you to determine your knowledge of medical terminology. You should complete each pretest before working the lesson. If you correctly answer 90% of the pretest questions, you need not work the lesson unless you wish to reinforce your knowledge of medical terminology. The first pretest will test your knowledge of medical stems; the second pretest will test your knowledge of medical prefixes; and the third pretest will test your knowledge of medical suffixes.

**Student Comment Sheet:**

Be sure to provide us with your suggestions and criticisms by filling out the Student Comment Sheet (found at the back of this booklet), and returning it to us with your examination answer sheet. Please review this comment sheet before studying this subcourse. In this way, you will help us to improve the quality of this subcourse.
### LESSON ASSIGNMENT

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<td>LESSON OBJECTIVE</td>
<td>After completing this lesson, you should be able to:</td>
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<td>Given a series of frames defining prefix, stem, and suffix, select the correct definition.</td>
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LESSON 1

Section I. HOW TO USE PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

Directions: Each frame consists of a question and an answer. The answer appears on the right hand side of the page just before the next frame. Make a cover card from a piece of cardboard. Place the cover card over the answer to the frame you are reading. Read the information in the frame and answer the question. Check your answer by moving your cover card down to expose the correct answer.

The programmed instruction format begins on the next page.

GOOD LUCK!
1. The material in programmed instruction is arranged in a series of small steps called frames. Each frame presents new information to you or reviews material you may already be familiar with. Therefore, all of the following material is arranged in steps called _________.

   frames

2. By checking your answer after you have answered a question, you will get immediate feedback as to whether or not you are correct. This immediate feedback will help you learn what is ___________.

   (correct, incorrect)

   correct

3. If your answer is incorrect, you should re-read the frame to find out why you missed the question. Fortunately, all of the information you need to correctly answer the question is contained within that _________.

   frame

4. Programmed instruction also allows you to learn at your own speed. If the material is difficult for you, you can go slowly. If the material is easy, you can go more _________.

   (slowly, quickly)

   quickly
5 Programmed instruction is designed to proceed logically from one frame to the next frame. When working with programmed instruction, you should not attempt to skip ahead because each frame is developed from preceding frames. That is why this type of material is called ____________________.

programmed instruction

Section II. INTRODUCTION TO STEMS, PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

6 All medical terms can be broken down into word parts. The three word parts that you will be concerned with are the prefix, the stem (root), and the suffix. Usually, only two of these parts are present in a medical term. The word parts, then, of a medical term may include the __________, the stem, and the suffix.

prefix

7 The stem is the part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the term. The part of the word, "basketball," which gives the basic meaning to the word is "ball." Therefore, "ball" is considered to be the ________.

stem
The part of the word which comes before the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the stem is called the prefix. In the word "basketball," "ball" is the stem and "basket" is the _________________.

The part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the word is called the ___________.

The prefix is the part of the word which comes ________ the stem. (before, after)

The part of the word which comes after the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the root word is called the suffix. In the term "specialist," "special" is the stem and "ist" is the _____________.

In summary, words used in medicine are comprised of one or more parts called prefix, stem, and suffix. The part of the word which gives basic meaning to the word is the _______.

stem
13 The part of the word which comes before the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the stem is called the _________.

prefix

14 The part of the word which comes after the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the stem is called the _________.

suffix

Now that you're off to a good start, let's look at some medical word parts. BEFORE you look at specific medical word parts, however, you should take the Pretest for lesson 2 on stems which follows this introductory material. Read the Pretest instructions carefully.
Section III. HOW TO COMPLETE EACH PRETEST

1. Before you begin work on your study of medical terminology in lessons 2, 3, and 4, you should complete the pretest for each lesson. The score you make on the pretest will enable you to determine how much you already know about the medical terminology presented in the lesson. The answers to each pretest are found at the end of each lesson. If you score 90% or better on the pretest, it is not necessary for you to work the problems presented in the lesson.

2. If you successfully pass the pretest, you should go to the next pretest. If you successfully pass all the pretests, you should go directly to the final examination.
LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 2
Stems Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

LESSON ASSIGNMENT
Lesson 2, frame numbers 15-131.

LESSON OBJECTIVES
After completing this lesson, you should be able to :

2-1. Given a list of 15 of the 100 Latin and Greek medical stems covered in lesson 2 and a list of English meanings for these stems, write the English meaning of the medical stem in the space provided without error.

2-2. Given 10 multiple choice questions on medical stems, select the appropriate English meaning without error.
LESSON 2

PRETEST #1

Before you turn to frame 15 and begin work on your study of medical terminology, complete the pretest on the following pages. The pretest contains 70 questions relating to medical terminology stems. The correct answers to the pretest are found at the end of this lesson. If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest. A score of 90% on this pretest is 63 correct answers.

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Ophthalmalgia means pain in the __________.
2. Otorrhea is a discharge from the __________.
3. Prenatal means before __________ and post febrile means after __________.
4. A salpingostomy is a surgical opening into a __________.
5. Oophoropexy means fixation of an __________.
6. An enterolith is a __________ in the intestines.
7. Hematuria means the presence of blood in the __________.
8. Orchidectomy means excision of a __________.
9. Cystorrhagia means hemorrhage of the __________.
10. Urethrorrhaphy means suturing the __________.
11. A cholelith is a __________ stone.
12. A hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy means the excision of the __________, __________, and __________.
13. Ureterocele means __________ of the ureter.
14. Esthesia means __________ or __________.
15. Pathophobia means an abnormal __________ of disease.
16. Megalomania is a mental __________.
17. Osteopathy means disease of the __________.
18. Cerebrotomy is an incision into the __________.
19. Neuralgia means pain along the course of a __________.
20. Glycolysis is the breakdown or destruction of __________.
21. Edema means __________.
22. Acroparalysis refers to paralysis of the __________.
23. Tachyphagia is a word for fast or rapid __________.
24. Splenopathy means a disease of the __________.
25. Lymphostasis means control the flow of __________.
26. An encephaloma is a __________.
27. Lipolysis means destruction or breakdown of __________.
28. A pyocele is a hernia containing __________.
29. Dacryorrhea means excessive flow of __________.
30. Cytology is the study of __________.
31. Thrombus is the medical way to say __________.
32. Arterioplasty is surgical repair of an __________.
33. Phlebosclerosis is the hardening of the __________.
34. Vasotripsy means the crushing of a __________.
35. An angiospasm is a spasm of a __________.
36. Hepatomegaly means enlargement of the __________.
37. A proctoscopy is an examination of the __________.
38. Colocentesis means puncture of the __________.
39. Jejunoileitis is inflammation of the __________ and the __________.
40. Psychosis means any serious __________ condition.
41. Enteroptosis means prolapse of the small __________.
42. Gastrectasia is the dilation or stretching of the __________.
43. Gingivalgia means pain in the __________.
44. The lacrimal gland secretes __________.
45. Cheilosis is a disorder of the __________.
46. A duodenotomy is an incision into the __________.
47. Stomatoplasty means surgical repair of the __________.
48. Apnea means temporary cessation of __________.
49. Treatment with compressed __________ is called pneumotherapy.
50. A laparorrhaphy is the suturing of the __________.
51. Glossoplegia is a paralysis of the __________.
52. Bronchorrhagia means __________ hemorrhage.
53. Nasal means pertaining to the __________.
54. Rhinoplasty means surgical repair of the __________.
55. Laryngitis is inflammation of the __________.
56. Onychosis means a condition of the __________.
57. Costal means pertaining to the __________.
58. Abdominocentesis is a surgical puncture of the __________.
59. Tendinitis is inflammation of the __________.
60. Myocarditis is inflammation of the heart __________.
61. Myelocele means herniation of the ___________ ___________.
62. Chondromalacia is the softening of __________.
63. Arthritis is a word which means inflammation of a__________.
64. A tympanectomy is an excision of the __________.
65. Keratectasia means dilatation of the __________.
66. A pharyngotomy is an incision into the __________.
67. Blepharoptosis means prolapse of the __________.
68. Hemostasis means the act of controlling the flow of __________.
69. A necroparasite is one that lives on __________ organic matter.
70. Pneumomycosis is a condition of lung __________.

Check your answers on page 2-77
Section II. BASIC COMPONENTS

NOTE: Please refer to the pronunciation guide on page B-1 to assist you in pronouncing the terms you will encounter in this lesson.

We will first discuss the main body or basic component of a medical term called the stem or root word. The stem of a medical word usually indicates the organ or part which is modified by a prefix or suffix, or both.

15. The main body or basic component of a word is called the ______ or ______ word.
   stem   root

16. All words have a stem. Even everyday words have stems. For example, in the words "singer," "writer," and "speaker," "sing," "write," and "speak" are the stems. In medical terms such as hepatomone, gastrotome, and arthrotome, the hepat (meaning liver), gastr (meaning stomach), and arthr (meaning joint) are the ________.
   stems

17. Certain combinations of stems are hard to pronounce. This is often true when a stem ends in a consonant and the word part that is added to it also begins with a consonant. This awkwardness of pronunciation makes it necessary to insert a vowel called a combining vowel.

******************************************************************************
18. Certain combinations of stems or root words are difficult to pronounce, making it necessary to insert a vowel called a ______________.

19. Usually the combining vowel is an "o," but occasionally it may be "a," "e," "i," "u," or "y."

20. The combining vowel is usually an ____________.

21. We find combining vowels in ordinary words. Instead of joining the two stems "therm" and "meter" directly, we insert the combining vowel "o" and say "therm - 'o' meter."

22. Here are some more examples:
   a. Speed - meter becomes speedometer.
   b. Megal - mania becomes megalomania.
   c. Strat - phere becomes stratosphere.
   d. Therm - meter becomes thermometer.

23. Instead of joining two stems or root words directly, we insert the combining vowel which is usually an ____________.
24. A stem plus the combining vowel is known as the **combining form**.

In the word speedometer, for example, "speed" is the stem and "speed -o" is the combining form.

25. In the word thermometer, "therm" is the stem and "therm - o" is the __________.

26. In the word megalomania, "megal" is the stem and "megal - o" is __________.

27. In the word stratosphere, "strat" is the stem and "strat- o" is the __________.

28. As a review, complete each of the following statements:

   a. The basic core of any word is the ________.

   b. Combinations of stems are often difficult to pronounce. When the first stem ends in a consonant and the second word part begins with a consonant, we must insert a vowel called a _________ vowel.
c. The combining vowel is usually an ______.

***************
o (frame 19)
***************
d. The combination of a stem plus a combining vowel is known as the __________.

***************
combining form (frame 24)
***************

NOTE: Each frame which introduces a new medical term contains the correct pronunciation with diacritical markings. The pronunciation guide below should be used to help you pronounce the medical term correctly. You should pronounce each medical term aloud so that you can hear how the word sounds. Practicing the correct pronunciation aloud will also help you remember the term and its meaning.

**USE THIS GUIDE TO ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF IT IS AN UNMARKED VOWEL AND</th>
<th>THEN IT IS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT ENDS A SYLLABLE</td>
<td>LONG “ā” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT</td>
<td>SHORT “ā” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this course, stems are presented with the combining vowel and in their combining forms (stem + combining vowel = combining form) and referred to simply as the stem.

Although Latin combining forms (stem + combining vowel) should be used only with Latin prefixes and suffixes and Greek combining forms with Greek prefixes and suffixes, there are generally many inconsistencies in forming medical terms.
The combining forms presented in this text are legitimate; however, you will not find all the combining forms used in this text in any one medical dictionary. The combining form of the stem, tendo, for example does not appear in some dictionaries and appears in different forms in other medical dictionaries as follows:

**Stedman's Medical Dictionary** - tendo-. Combining form meaning tendon; see also teno-. Teno-, tenon-, tenonto-. Combining forms meaning tendon. See also tendo-.

**Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary** - ten-, teno-. A combining form meaning tendon.

**Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary** - teno-, tenonto-. Combining form denoting relationship to a tendon.

Several sources were used as references in compiling the information included in this text including the following:

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. Stedman's Medical Dictionary.
Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary. Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary.
Section III. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

CRANIUM

CERVICAL VERTEBRAE

HUMERUS

LUMBAR VERTEBRAE

RADIUS

ULNA

PELVIS

FEMUR

PATELLA

FIBULA

TIBIA
Now let's look at some of the more common stems pertaining to the musculoskeletal system.

29. The musculoskeletal system includes the bones, muscles, and joints.

30. Osteo is a stem which means bone. A person who has osteo-arthritis, for example, has inflammation of the ______ and joint.

os"te-o-ar-thri'-tis

31. The stem, arthro, means joint. Arthrodesis means fixation of a ______ by fusion.

ar"thro-de'-sis

32. The stem chondro means cartilage. A person with chondr-itis, for example, has inflammation of the ______.

kon-dri'tis
33. The stem *myelo* means bone marrow or spine. A person who has *myelitis* has an inflammation of the _______ __________ or __________.

   *mi*e-li*tis*

34. *Myo* is a stem which means muscle. A *myospasm*, for example, is an involuntary contraction of a __________.

   *mi'o-spazm*

35. *Tendo* is a stem which means tendon. A person with *tendinitis* has inflammation of a __________.

   *ten*di-ni'tis*

36. *Costo* is a stem which means rib. The *intercostal* space, for example, refers to the space between the __________.

   *in*ter-kos'tal
37. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the musculoskeletal system.

a. Osteo: __________

b. Arthro: __________

c. Chondro: __________

d. Myelo: __________

e. Myo: __________

f. Tendo: __________

g. Costo: __________

38. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

a. A person who has osteoarthritis has inflammation of the ______ and __________.

   bone/joint (frames 30 & 31)
b. Arthrodesis is fixation of a ________ by fusion.

c. A person with chondritis has inflammation of the ________.

d. A person who has myelitis has inflammation of the _____ _______ or ________.

e. A myospasm is an involuntary contraction of a ________.

f. A person with tendinitis has an inflammation of a ________.

g. Intercostal refers to the space between the ________.

If you missed any of the questions in frames 37 and 38, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 39.
Section IV. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

BLOOD VESSEL
NERVE ENDING

EPIDERMIS
HAIR SHAFT
SEBACEOUS GLAND AND DUCT
ARRECTOR PILI MUSCLE
HAIR FOLLICLE
FAT

DERMIS
SWEAT GLAND AND DUCT
The integumentary system includes the skin and its appendages - the hair and nails.

39. **Derma** is a stem which means skin. A person with dermatophytosis, for example, has a fungus condition of the _________.

   der"mah-to-fi-to'sis

40. **Onycho** is a stem which means nail. **Onychectomy** means surgical removal of the ________ of a finger or toe.

   on"i-kek'to-me

41. Let's review the stems you've just studied. Give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the integumentary system:

   a. Derma: __________

   skin (frame 39)

   b. Onycho: __________

   nail (frame 40)
42. Let’s make sure you know the stems you have just studied. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms.

a. A person with dermatophytosis has a fungus condition of the __________.

b. Onychectomy is the surgical removal of the __________ of a finger or toe.

If you missed any of the questions in frames 41 and 42, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 43.
Section V. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

PHARYNX

LARYNX

R. PLEURAL CAVITY

TRACHEA

L. PLEURAL CAVITY

RIGHT LUNG

LEFT LUNG

RIB

INTERCOSTAL SPACE

DIAPHRAGM

BRONCHI

MEDIASTINUM
The respiratory system includes the lungs, pleura, bronchi, pharynx, larynx, tonsils, and the nose.

43. Rhino and naso are stems which mean nose. A person who has rhinitis has inflammation of the __________.

   ri-nil'tis

44. Laryngo is a stem meaning larynx or voice box. A laryngoscopy is an examination of the interior of the __________.

   lar"ing-gos'ko-pe

45. Tracheo is a stem which means upper windpipe or trachea. A person with tracheitis has an inflammation of the __________ _______ or __________.

   tra"ke-i'tis

   upper windpipe/trachea
46. **Broncho** is a stem which means lower windpipe or bronchus. A person with **bronchitis** has inflammation of the _________ _________ or ________.

   bronch-ki'tis

47. **Pulmo** and **pneumo** are stems which mean lung. **Pulmonary**, for example, means concerning or involving the ________.

   pul'mo-ner"e

48. A person with **pneumonia** has an inflammation of the ________.

   nu-mo'ne-ah

49. **Pneumo** is a stem which also means air. **Pneumonemia** is the presence of ________ or gas in the blood vessel.

   nu"mo-ne'me-ah
50. Pneo is a stem which means breath or breathing. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of__________.

ne'o-di nam'ik

51. Let's review the stems you just studied. Give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the respiratory system.

a. Rhino: __________

nose (frame 43)

b. Naso: __________

nose (frame 43)

c. Laryngo: __________

larynx (frame 44)

d. Tracheo: _________ _________
or __________

upper windpipe/trachea (frame 45)

e. Broncho: _________ _________
or __________

lower windpipe/bronchus (frame 46)

f. Pulmo: __________

lung (frame 47)
g. Pneumo: _______ or _______

h. Pneo: __________

52. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has rhinitis has an inflammation of the __________.

b. A laryngoscope is an instrument used for examination of the __________.

c. Tracheitis is the inflammation of the _______ _______ or _________.

d. A child who has bronchitis has an inflammation of the _______ _______ or _________.

e. The pulmonary artery leads to the _________.

f. A person with pneumonia has an inflammation of the __________.
g. Pneumonemia is the presence of __________ or gas in the blood vessels.

******************************************

h. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of __________.

******************************************

If you missed any of the questions in frames 51 and 52, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 53.
Section VI: STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- MOUTH (ORAL COMPLEX)
- PHARYNX
- ESOPHAGUS
- LIVER (GALLBLADDER)
- STOMACH
- PANCREAS
- SMALL INTESTINES
- LARGE INTESTINES
- RECTUM
- ANAL CANAL
- ANUS
The digestive system or gastrointestinal tract begins with the mouth, where food enters the body and ends with the anus, where solid waste material leaves the body.

53. The stem stoma means mouth. A person who has stomatitis, for example, has inflammation of the _________.

sto-mah-ti’tis

54. Lingua and glossa are stems which mean tongue. Glossitis means inflammation of the _________.

glos-si’tis

55. Lingual means pertaining to the _________.

ling’gwal
56. **Dento** and **odonto** are stems which mean tooth. A person with **dentalgia** has a pain in the __________.

\[\text{den-tal'je-ah}\]

57. **Cheilo** is a stem which means lip. A **cheioplasty** is the surgical repair of a defect of the __________.

\[\text{ki'lo-plas"te}\]

58. **Gingivo** is a stem which means gums. A person with **gingivitis** has an inflammation of the __________.

\[\text{jin"ji-vi'tis}\]

59. **Gastro** is a stem which means stomach. A **gastrectomy** is the surgical removal of the __________.

\[\text{gas-trek-to-me}\]
60. Entero is a stem which means intestine. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the stomach and ________.

gastroenteritis

61. Duoden is a stem which pertains to the duodenum or first part of the small intestine. A duodenal ulcer, for example, is an ulcer which is located in the ________ or ________________.

duodenal
duodenum or first part of the small intestine

62. Jejuno is a stem which pertains to the jejunum or second part of the small intestine. A jejunectomy, for example, is an excision of a part of or all of the ________ or ________.

jejuno
jejunum or second part of the small intestine

63. Ileo is a stem which pertains to the ileum or third part of the small intestine. Ileitis means inflammation of the ________ or ________________.

ileum or third part of the small intestine
64. Colo is a stem which means colon. When a colostomy is performed, an incision is made into the _________.

ko'lon
ko-lo's-to-me

65. Procto and ano are stems which mean rectum or anus. Proctitis means inflammation of the ________ or _________.

prok-ti'tis
rectum or anus

66. As a review, give the meaning of the following stems pertaining to the digestive system.

a. Stoma: __________

mouth (frame 53)

b. Lingua/glossa: __________

tongue (frame 54)

c. Dento/odonto: __________

tooth (frame 56)

d. Cheilo: __________

lip (frame 57)

e. Gingivo: __________

gums (frame 58)
f. Gastro: __________

******************************************
stomach (frame 59)

f. Gastro: __________

******************************************
g. Entero: __________

******************************************
intestine (frame 60)

f. Gastro: __________

******************************************
h. Duodeno: __________

******************************************
duodenum/first part of intestine (frame 61)

f. Gastro: __________

******************************************
i. Jejuno: __________

******************************************
jejunum/2d part of intestine (frame 62)

f. Gastro: __________

******************************************
j. Ileo: __________

******************************************
ileum/3d part of intestine (frame 63)

f. Gastro: __________

******************************************
k. Colo: __________

******************************************
colon (frame 64)

f. Gastro: __________

******************************************
l. Procto/ano: __________

******************************************
rectum/anus

67. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person with stomatitis has an inflammation of the __________.

******************************************
mouth (frame 53)

b. Glossitis is an inflammation of the __________.

******************************************
tongue (frame 54)

c. Lingual means pertaining to the __________.

******************************************
tongue (frame 54)
d. A person with dentalgia has a pain in the __________.

*e. A cheiloplasty is the surgical repair of a defect of the __________.*

f. Someone who has gingivitis has inflammation of the __________.

*g. A gastrectomy is the surgical removal of the __________.*

h. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the __________ and the __________.

*i. A duodenal ulcer is located in the __________.*

j. A jejunectomy is an excision of part or all of the __________.

k. Ileitis is an inflammation of the __________.

---

tooth (frame 56)
lip (frame 57)
gums (frame 58)
stomach (frame 59)
stomach and intestine (frames 59 & 60)
duodenum/1st part of the small intestine (frame 61)
jejunum/2d part of the small intestine (frame 62)
ileum/3d part of the small intestine (frame 63)
I. A colostomy is an incision into the 

__________________________.

******************************
colon (frame 64)

m. Proctitis is an inflammation of the 

__________________________ or ________________.

******************************
rectum/anus (frame 65)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 66 and 67, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 68.
Section VII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE ACCESSORY ORGANS OF DIGESTION

68. The stem **hepato** means liver. A person with **hepatitis** has an inflammation of the __________.

hep"ah-ti'tis

69. The stem **cholecysto** means gall-bladder. A person who has had an operation called a **cholecystectomy**, for example, has had his __________ removed (or excised).

ko"le-sis-tek'to-me

70. The stems **celio** and **abdomino** mean abdomen. A person who has had a **celiectomy** has had a complete or partial removal of an organ of the __________.

se"le-ek'to-me

---

**HEPATO**

**HEPATITIS**

**liver**

**CHOLECYSTO**

**CHOLECYSTECTOMY**

**gallbladder**

**CELIO / ABDOMINO**

**CELIPECTOMY ABDOMINAL**

**abdomen**
71. **Laparo** is a stem meaning abdominal wall. A person who has a **laparotomy** has had an incision made into the _________ _________.

lap-ah-rot'o-me

72. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. Hepato: __________

liver (frame 68)

b. Cholecysto: __________

gallbladder (frame 69)

c. Celio/abdomino: __________

abdomen (frame 70)

d. Laparo: __________

abdominal wall (frame 71)

73. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has hepatitis has an inflammation of the __________.

liver (frame 68)

b. When a cholecystectomy is performed, the __________ is removed (or excised).

gallbladder (frame 69)
c. A person who has a celicectomy has had a complete or partial removal of an organ of the _________.

                      abdomen (frame 70)

*d. During a laparotomy, an incision is made into the ___________.

                      abdominal wall (frame 71)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 72 and 73, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 74.
Section VIII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

COMMON CAROTID ARTERY
RIGHT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA
AXILLARY ARTERY
HEART
BRACHIAL ARTERY
INFERIOR VENA CAVA
RADIAL ARTERY
ULNAR ARTERY
COMMON ILIAC ARTERY
COMMON IliAC VEIN
FEMORAL ARTERY
EXTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN
CEPHALIC VEIN
BRACHIAL VEIN
THORACIC AORTA
ABDOMINAL AORTA
FEMORAL VEIN
The cardiovascular system includes the heart and blood vessels.

74. The stem, cardio, means heart. The cardiovascular system includes the blood vessels and the _________.

kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar

75. Angio and vaso are stems which mean vessel. An angiogram is a series of X-ray film of a blood _________.

an'je-o-gram"

76. Phlebo and veno are stems which mean vein. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a _________.

fle-bek'to-me
77. Arterio is a stem which means artery. A person who has arteriosclerosis has hardening of the _________.

ar-te’re-o-skle-ro’sis

78. Thrombo is a stem which means clot of blood. Thrombophlebitis is an inflammation of a vein with a ________ of _________.

throm’bo-fle-bi’tis

79. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms pertaining to the cardiovascular system.

a. cardio: _________

b. angio/vaso: _________

c. phlebo/veno: _________

d. arterio: _________

e. thrombo: _________
80. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. The cardiovascular system includes the blood vessels and the _________.

b. When a person has an angiospasm or a vasospasm, he has a spasm of a _________.

c. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a _________.

d. A person who has arteriomalacia has a softening of the _________.

e. A thrombectomy is the excision of a _________.

If you missed any of the questions in frames 79 and 80, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 81.
Section IX. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE HEMATOPOIETIC AND LYMPATHIC SYSTEMS

- RIGHT LYMPHATIC DUCT
- RIGHT SUBCLAVIAN VEIN
- INTERCOSTAL LYMPH NODES
- AXILLARY LYMPH NODES
- INTERNAL JUGULAR VEINS
- JUGULAR LYMPH NODES
- LEFT SUBCLAVIAN VEIN
- LEFT LYMPHATIC (THORACIC) DUCT
- LYMPHATICS
- CISTERNA CHYLI
The hematopoietic system includes tissues concerned in the production of blood. The lymphatic system includes the lymphatic vessels and lymphoid tissues.

81. **Cyto** is a stem meaning cell. An **erythrocyte** is one kind of blood cell. It is a red blood __________.

82. **Hema** and hemato are stems which mean blood. A **hematoma** is a tumor filled with __________.

83. **Lympho** is a stem which means lymph. A **lymphocyte** is a _________ cell.
84. **Spleno** is a stem which means spleen. A person who has had a **splenectomy** has had an excision of the __________.

sple-nék'to-me

85. **Phago** is a stem which means to eat. A **phagocyte** is a cell that __________ microorganisms.

fag'o-sit

86. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the hematopoietic and lymphatic systems.

a. cyto: __________ cell (frame 81)

b. hema/hemato: __________ blood (frame 82)

c. Spleno: __________ spleen (frame 84)

d. lympho: __________ lymph (frame 83)

e. phago: __________ to eat (frame 85)
87. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Cytology is the study of __________.  
   cells (frame 81)

b. Hematology is the study of __________.  
   hem'ah tol'o-je  
   blood (frame 82)

c. A lymphocyte is a __________ cell.  
   lymph (frame 83)

d. Splenectomy means excising of the __________.  
   spleen (frame 84)

e. Polyphagia means excessive __________.  
   pol"e-fa'je-ah  
   eating (frame 85)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 86 and 87, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 88.
Section X. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

- Pineal
- Pituitary gland
- Parathyroid glands
- Thyroid gland
- Adrenal (suprarenal) gland
- Pancreatic islets
- Ovary (female)
- Testis (male)
- Gonads
The endocrine system is composed of glands which release hormones into the bloodstream.

88. **Acro** is a stem which means extremity. Acromegaly is a disease characterized by enlargement of the bones of the __________.

   ak"ro meg' ah-le

89. **Gluco** and **glyco** are stems which mean sugar. A person with glucosuria has __________ in the urine.

   gloo"ko-su're-ah

90. **Adeno** is a stem which means gland. Adenectomy is a word meaning surgical removal of a __________.

   ad"e-nek' to-me

91. As a review, give the meaning of the following stems:

   a. acro: __________

   extremity (frame 88)
b. gluco/glyco: __________

******************************************
sugar (frame 89)

92. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blank with the appropriate terms:

a. Acrodermatitis is a word that means inflammation of the skin of the __________.

ak"ro-der"mah-ti'tis

******************************************
extremities (frame 88)

b. A person with glucosuria has __________ in the urine.

******************************************
sugar (frame 89)

c. A person who has had an adenectomy has had surgical removal of a __________.

******************************************
gland (frame 90)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 91 and 92, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 93.
Section XI. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

- Cerebrum
- Cerebellum
- Brachial plexus
- Spinal cord
- Sacral plexus
- Peripheral nerve
The nervous system along with the endocrine system correlates our adjustments and reactions to internal and environmental conditions.

93. Neuro is a stem which means nerve. Polyneuritis means inflammation of many _________.

pol"e-nu-ri"tis

94. Cerebro and encephalo are stems which mean brain. Encephalitis, for example, means inflammation of the _________.

en"sef-ah-li"tis

95. Psycho and mento are stems which mean mind. Psychology is the science that studies the _________.

si-kol 'o-je

si-kol 'o-je

en"sef-ah-li"tis
96. **Mania** is a stem which means madness. **Pyromania**, for example, means fire __________.

pi"ro-ma'ne-ah

97. **Phobia** is a stem which means fear. A person with hydrophobia has a __________ of water.

hi"dro-fo'be-ah

98. **Esthesia** is a stem which means feeling or sensation. **Anesthesia** means without __________ or __________.

an"es-the'ze-ah

99. As a review, give the meaning of the following terms:

a. neuro: __________

b. cerebro/encephalo: __________
c. psycho/mento: __________

******************************************  mind (frame 95)
d. mania: __________

******************************************  madness (frame 96)
e. phobia: __________

******************************************  fear (frame 97)
f. esthesia: __________

******************************************  feeling/sensation (frame 98)

100 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Polyneuritis is an inflammation of many __________.

******************************************  nerves (frame 93)
b. Encephalitis is an inflammation of the __________.

******************************************  brain (frame 94)
c. Psychology is the science that studies the __________.

******************************************  mind (frame 95)
d. Pyromania means fire __________.

******************************************  madness (frame 96)
e. A person with hydrophobia has a __________ of water.

******************************************  fear (frame 97)
f. Anesthesia means without __________.

*****************************************************************

feeling/sensation (frame 98)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 99 and 100, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 101.
Section XII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

LEFT KIDNEY

LEFT URETER

BLADDER

TRIGONE OF THE BLADDER

PROSTATE (MALE)

URETHRA
The genitourinary system includes the genitals and the urinary organs.

101 Nephro and rena are stems which mean kidney. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a ________ removed.

ne-frek'to-m

102 Uretero is a stem which means ureter. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the ________.

u're-ter-i'tis

103 Cysto is a stem which means bladder. A person who has cystitis has an inflammation of the ________.

sis-ti-tis

104 Urethro is a stem meaning urethra. Urethritis is an inflammation of the ________.

u"re-thri'tis
105  **Orchio** is a stem which means **testes.**  **Orchiopexy** means fixation of the __________.

or"ke-o-pek'se

******************************************

106  **Uro** and **uria** are stems which mean **urine.**  **Urophobia** is a term which means fear of passing __________.

u"ro-fo'be-ah

******************************************

107  **Lith** is a stem which means **stone.**  **Nephrolithiasis** is the formation of renal __________.

nef"ro-li-thi'ah-sis

******************************************

108  In review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. nephro/reno: __________

b. uretero: __________
c. cysto: ____________

bladder (frame 103)

d. urethro: ____________

urethra (frame 104)

e. orchio: ____________

testes (frame 105)

f. uro/uria: ____________

urine (frame 106)

g. lith: ____________

stone (frame 107)

109 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a __________ removed.

kidney (frame 101)

b. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the __________.

ureter (frame 102)

c. Someone who has cystitis has an inflammation of the __________.

bladder (frame 103)

d. Urethritis is an inflammation of the __________.

urethra (frame 104)
e. Orchiopexy is the fixation of the
__________.
******************************************
    testes (frame 105)

f. Nephrolithiasis is the formation of
renal __________.
******************************************
    stones (frame 107)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 108 and 109, please review the
appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 110.
Section XIII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- Fallopian Tube (2)
- Uterus
- Cervix
- Vagina
- Rectum
- Ovary (2)
- Endometrium
- Urinary Bladder
- Urethra
Gynecology and obstetrics relates to the female reproductive system and birth.

110 Hystero and metro are stems which mean uterus or womb. A woman who has had a hysterectomy, for example, has had her __________ removed.

his"te-rek'to-me

111 Oophoro is a stem which means ovary. A woman who has had an oophorectomy has had her __________ removed.

o"of-o-rek'to-me

112 Salpingo is a stem which means tube. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of a __________.

sal"pin-ji'tis

113 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. hystero/metro: __________

uterus/womb (frame 110)
b. oophoro: __________

******************************************

ovary (frame 111)

c. salpingo: __________

******************************************
tube (frame 112)

114 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A woman who has had a hysterectomy has had her __________ removed.

******************************************

uterus (frame 110)

b. When a woman has an oophorectomy, she has an __________ removed.

******************************************

ovary (frame 111)

c. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of the __________.

******************************************
tube (frame 112)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 113 and 114, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 115.
Section XIV. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE SENSORY ORGANS

SENSORY ORGANS

EXTERNAL EAR  MIDDLE EAR  INNER EAR

MIDDLE EAR CAVITY  AUDITORY OSSICLES  MEMBRANOUS & OSSEOUS LABYRINTHS

PETROUS BONE

EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS

AUDITORY TUBE

SENSORY ORGANS

CILIARY M.
CANAL OF SCHLEMM
CONJUNCTIVA
CORNEA
PUPIL
FOCAL AXIS
ANTERIOR CHAMBER
IRIS
POSTERIOR CHAMBER

SCLERA
CHOROID
RETINA
FOVEA CENTRALIS
OPTIC NERVE

LENS
MACULA LUTEA
VITREOUS BODY
"BLIND SPOT"
The sensory organs, as you know, include the eye and the ear.

************************************************************

115 Oto is a stem which means ear. Otoplasty, for example, means plastic repair of the _________.

    o'to-plаs"te

************************************************************

116 Tympano and myringo are stems which refer to the eardrum. A tympanoplasty means plastic repair of the _________.

    tim"pаh-no-plаs"te

************************************************************

117 Ophthalmо and oculo are stems which mean eye. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the ________ and its diseases.

    of"thal-mоl'o-je

************************************************************
118  **Opto** is a stem which means vision. An **optometrist** is a person who is trained to examine eyes in order to determine the presence of __________ problems.

op-tom’e-trist

******************************************

119  **Blepharo** is a stem which means eyelid. **Blepharitis** means inflammation of the __________.

blef”ah-ri’tis

******************************************

120  **Kerato** is a stem which means cornea. **Keratitis** means inflammation of the __________.

ker”ah-ti’tis

******************************************

121  **Dacryo** is a stem which means tear. A person with **dacryocystitis** has inflammation of the __________ sac.

dak”re-o-sis-ti’tis

******************************************
122 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. oto: __________
   
   ************************************
   ear (frame 115)

b. tympano/myringo: __________
   
   ************************************
   eardrum (frame 116)

c. ophthalmo/oculo: __________
   
   ************************************
   eye (frame 117)

d. opto: __________
   
   ************************************
   vision (frame 118)

e. blepharo: __________
   
   ************************************
   eyelid (frame 119)

f. kerato: __________
   
   ************************************
   cornea (frame 120)

g. dacryo: __________
   
   ************************************
   tear (frame 121)

123 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Otoplasty is the plastic repair of the __________.
   
   ************************************
   ear (frame 115)

b. A tympanoplasty is the plastic repair of the __________.
   
   ************************************
   eardrum (frame 116)
c. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the _________ and its diseases.

d. An optometrist is a person who is trained to examine eyes in order to determine the presence of __________ problems.

**e. Blepharitis is an inflammation of the _________.**

f. Keratitis is an inflammation of the _________.

g. A person with dacryocysitis has an inflammation of the _________.

If you missed any of the questions in frames 122 and 123, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 124.
Section XV: STEMS - MISCELLANEOUS STEMS

EMESIS-

Emesis  Necro
Febri  Myco
Lipo  Pyo

Grab Bag
124  **Pyo** is a stem meaning pus. The word **pyogenic** means producing ________.

pi"o-jen'ik

125  **Lipo** is a stem which means fat. A **lipoma** is a tumor composed of ________.

li-po mah

126  **Febri** is a stem which means fever. A person who is **afebrile** is without ________.

a-feb'ril

127  **Myco** is a stem which means fungus. **Mycosis** is any disease caused by a ________.

mi-ko'sis
128 Necro is a stem which means dead.
A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a ________ body.

nek'rop-se

******************************************
129 Emesis is a stem which means vomit.
Hyperemesis is a word which means excessive ________.

hi"per-em'e-sis

******************************************
130 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. pyo: __________

pus (frame 124)

b. lipo: __________

fat (frame 125)

c. febri: __________

fever (frame 126)

d. myco: __________

fungus (frame 127)

e. necro: __________

dead (frame 128)
f. emesis: __________

**vomiting (frame 129)**

To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

a. The term pyogenic means producing __________.

**pus (frame 124)**

b. A lipoma is a tumor composed of __________.

**fat (frame 125)**

c. A person who is afebrile is without __________.

**fever (frame 126)**

d. Mycosis is any disease caused by a __________.

**fungus (frame 127)**

e. A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a __________ body.

**dead (frame 128)**

f. Hyperemesis is excessive __________.

**vomiting (frame 129)**
If you missed any of the questions in frames 130 and 131, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

You have now completed the first part of this programmed text on medical terminology.

Congratulations!

As a fun review and exercise, you can complete the stem crossword puzzle on the following page before completing the self-assessment questions starting on page 2-71.

Section XVI. MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Fill in the combining forms for the stems listed below the puzzle.

Solutions are on page 2-78.
Section XVII. SELF-ASSESSMENT #1

To evaluate how well you have learned the stems covered in lesson 2, complete the self-assessment #1 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 2 before going to lesson 3. The answers to the questions are given on pages 2-75 and 2-76.
**SELF-ASSESSMENT #1**

**Stems**

Listed below in column "A" are 15 of the 100 Latin and Greek stems given to you. In column "B" are the English meanings of the stems. Match the two, and write the English meaning from column "B" in column "A."

**Example:** GLAND ADENO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ___________ OSTEO</td>
<td>A. URINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ___________ ARTHRO</td>
<td>B. BLOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ___________ CARDIO</td>
<td>C. CELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ___________ URO/URIA</td>
<td>D. RIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ___________ LIPO</td>
<td>E. TONGUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ___________ HEMO/HEMATO</td>
<td>F. GALLBLADDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ___________ THROMBO</td>
<td>G. BONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ___________ CYTO</td>
<td>H. KIDNEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ___________ COSTO</td>
<td>I. NERVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ___________ LINGUA/GLOSSA</td>
<td>J. STOMACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ___________ CHOLECYSTO</td>
<td>K. HEART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ___________ NEPHRO/RENA</td>
<td>L. EXTREMITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ___________ NEURO</td>
<td>M. FAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ___________ GASTRO</td>
<td>N. CLOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ___________ ACRO</td>
<td>O. JOINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #1

STEMS

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

16. THE STEM "CHONDRO" IN THE WORD CHONDRITIS MEANS:
   A. TENDON   C. CARTILAGE
   B. RIB       D. JOINT

17. THE STEM "MYO" IN THE WORD MYOPLASM MEANS:
   A. CARTILAGE  C. BONE
   B. MUSCLE     D. VEIN

18. THE STEM "HEPATO" IN THE WORD HEPATITIS MEANS:
   A. BLOOD     C. KIDNEY
   B. LIVER     D. NAIL

19. THE STEM "ADENO" IN THE WORD ADENECTOMY MEANS:
   A. BLADDER   C. ABDOMINAL WALL
   B. GALLBLADDER D. GLAND

20. THE STEM "MYCO" IN THE WORD MYCOSIS MEANS:
   A. SKIN   C. CLOT
   B. CELL   D. FUNGUS

21. THE STEM "EMESIS" IN THE WORD HYPEREMESIS MEANS:
   A. SCANT C. VOMITING
   B. EXCESSIVE  D. EXIT

22. THE STEM "FEBRI" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:
   A. FEVER C. FAT
   B. FUNGUS D. FEELING
23. THE STEM "ENCEPHALO" IN THE WORD ENCEPHALITIS MEANS:
   A. BRAIN  C. SPINE
   B. HEAD  D. TOOTH

24. THE STEM "ARTERIO" IN THE WORD ARTERIOSCLEROSIS MEANS:
   A. VEIN  C. JOINT
   B. ARTERY  D. CARTILAGE

25. THE STEM "LAPARO" IN THE WORD LAPARATOMY MEANS:
   A. ABDOMINAL WALL  C. URINARY BLADDER
   B. CELL WALL  D. STOMACH

Check your answers on the following pages
SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #1

Stems

1. G (BONE) OSTEO
2. O (JOINT) ARTHRO
3. K (HEART) CARDIO
4. A (URINE) URO/URIA
5. M (FAT) LIPO
6. B (BLOOD) HEMO/HEMATO
7. N (CLOT) THROMBO
8. C (CELL) CYTO
9. D (RIB) COSTO
10. E (TONGUE) LINGUA/GLOSSA
11. F (GALLBLADDER) CHOLECYSTO
12. H (KIDNEY) NEPHRO/RENA
13. I (NERVE) NEURO
14. J (STOMACH) GASTRO
15. L (EXTREMITY) ACRO
SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #1

Stems

16. THE STEM "CHONDRO" IN THE WORD CHONDRITIS MEANS:
   C. CARTILAGE

17. THE STEM "MYO" IN THE WORD MYOPLASM MEANS:
   B. MUSCLE

18. THE STEM "HEPATO" IN THE WORD HEPATITIS MEANS:
   B. LIVER

19. THE STEM "ADENO" IN THE WORD ADENECTOMY MEANS:
   D. GLAND

20. THE STEM "MYCO" IN THE WORD MYCOSIS MEANS:
   D. FUNGUS

21. THE STEM "EMESIS" IN THE WORD HYPEREMESIS MEANS:
   C. VOMITING

22. THE STEM "FEBRI" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:
   A. FEVER

23. THE STEM "ENCEPHALO" IN THE WORD ENCEPHALITIS MEANS:
   A. BRAIN

24. THE STEM "ARTERIO" IN THE WORD ARTERIOSCLEROSIS MEANS:
   B. ARTERY

25. THE STEM "LAPARO" IN THE WORD LAPARATOMY MEANS:
   A. ABDOMINAL WALL
SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #1

1. eye
2. ear
3. birth/fever
4. tube
5. ovary
6. stone
7. urine
8. testicle
9. bladder
10. urethra
11. gall
12. uterus, tubes, and ovaries
13. herniation
14. feeling/sensation
15. fear
16. disorder
17. bone
18. brain (cerebrum)
19. nerve
20. sugar
21. swelling
22. extremities
23. eating
24. spleen
25. lymph
26. brain
27. fat
28. pus
29. tears
30. cells
31. clot
32. arteries
33. veins
34. vessel
35. vessel
36. liver
37. rectum/anus
38. colon
39. jejunum - ileum
40. mental
41. intestine
42. stomach
43. gums
44. tears
45. lips
46. duodenum
47. mouth
48. breathing
49. air
50. abdominal wall
51. tongue
52. bronchial
53. nose
54. nose
55. larynx
56. nails
57. ribs
58. abdomen
59. tendon
60. muscle
61. spinal cord
62. cartilage
63. joint
64. tympanic membrane
65. cornea
66. pharynx
67. eyelid
68. blood
69. dead
70. fungus

Go to Lesson 3

Continue with Lesson 2
LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 3
Prefixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

LESSON ASSIGNMENT
Lesson 3, frame numbers 132-198.

LESSON OBJECTIVES
After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

3-1. Given 10 of the 50 Latin and Greek medical related prefixes and a list of English meanings for these prefixes, write the English meaning in the space provided without error.

3-2. Given 10 multiple choice questions on medical prefixes, select the most appropriate answer without error.
LESSON 3

Section I. PRETEST #2

Before you turn to frame 132 and begin work on your study of prefixes in medical terminology, complete pretest #2. The pretest contains 31 questions relating to medical terminology prefixes. If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest. A score of 90% on this pretest is 27 correct answers.

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Malnutrition means _________________ nutrition.
2. Noctiphobia is an abnormal fear of ____________.
3. Dysmenorrhea means _________________ menstrual flow.
4. Hydrotherapy is treatment with ________________.
5. Macrorhinia means _________________ nose.
6. A baby born with a microcephalus had a very ________ head.
7. A melanoma is a _________________ tumor.
8. Cyanopia is a defect in vision that causes objects to appear _________________.
10. A leukoblast is a _________________ embryonic cell.
11. Oligopnea means _________________ breathing.
13. Tachyphasia means _________________ speech.
14. A monocyte has _________________ cell(s).
15. Asepsia means _________________ infection.
16. Hyperalgesia is _________________ sensitivity to pain.
17. Hemifacial means pertaining to one _________ of the face.
18. Polyarthritis means inflammation of ________ joints.
19. Ectogenous is something produced ________ an organism.
20. Pericolic is a word for __________ the colon.
21. A medication administered hypoglossal is placed ________ the tongue.
22. Subaural means ________________ the ear.
23. Postcibal means ________________ meals.
24. Ectocytic means ________________ the cell.
25. An antiseptic is a drug that works ________ infection.
26. Endocranial means ________________ the cranium.
27. Retrosternal means ________________ the sternum.
28. Ante mortem is ________________ death.
29. Preoperative is ________________ surgery.
30. An interdental cavity is ____________ the teeth.
31. Bilateral means pertaining to ____________ side(s).

Check your answers on page 3-39
Section II. PREFIXES - GENERAL INFORMATION

Prefixes are one or more letters or syllables which come before the stem (at the beginning of a word) to explain or add meaning to the rest of the term.

132 A prefix comes __________ the stem.  

133 In the term unforgettable, "forget" is the stem and "un" is the __________.  

134 In the words implant, supplant, and transplant, the prefixes are ________, ________, and ________.  

135 You can change the meaning of a term by putting a prefix before the __________.  

136 Prefixes are the most frequently used elements in the formation of Greek and Latin words, but not every word contains a __________.  

137 Prefixes may be divided into various categories of meaning depending on how they modify the stem, such as location, time, amount, color, negation, size, or position. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of __________.
To reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A prefix comes _________ the stem.

b. In the term unforgettable, "forget" is the stem and "un" is the _________.

c. In the words implant, supplant, and transplant, the prefixes are _____, _____, and _____.

d. You can change the meaning of a term by putting a prefix before the _________.

e. Not every Greek or Latin word contains a _________.

f. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of _________.

If you missed any of the questions in frame 138, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 139.
Section III. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO LOCATION

We will now study the prefixes that indicate location.

139 The prefix *intra-* means inside or within. The dash after *intra-* indicates that the stem comes _________ (before, after) the prefix.

140 By combining the prefix *intra-* with the stem *abdominal*, you know it means _________ the abdomen.

*in"trah-ab-dom'i-nal*

---

**INTRA/ENDO**

Within

**INTRA-ABDOMINAL ENDOMETRITIS**

inside/within
141 Endo- is also a prefix meaning within or inside. Metro is the stem meaning uterus. Endometritis, then, is a word which means inflammation _________ the uterus.

en"do-me-tri'tis

142 Peri- is a prefix which means around or surrounding. Cardio is the stem for heart. Pericarditis, then, is a word which means inflammation _________ the heart.

per"i-kar-di'tis

143 Ec- and ecto- are prefixes which mean out and outside. An ectopic pregnancy, for example, is a pregnancy which occurs _________ the uterine cavity.

ek-top'ik
144 Em- and en- are also prefixes which mean within or inside. Empyema, for example, means pus ________ a body cavity.

em"pi-e'mah

******************************************

145 Retro- and post- are prefixes which mean behind. Retrocardial means located ________ the heart and postnasal means situated ________ the nose.

ret"ro-kar'de-al
post-na'zal

******************************************

146 The prefixes sub- and hypo- mean under. Subcutaneous, for example, means ________ the skin, and a hypodermic needle is one that is inserted ________ the skin.

sub"ku-ta'ne-us
hi"po-der'mik

******************************************
147 Inter- is a prefix meaning between. The stem, costal, means ribs. Therefore, intercostal muscles are muscles which are __________ the ribs.

in"ter-kos'tal

******************************************************************************
148 In review, given the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate location:

a. intra-/endo-: __________

inside/within (frames 140 & 141)

b. peri-: __________

around/surrounding (frame 142)

c. ec-/ecto-: __________

out/outside (frame 143)

d. em-/en-: __________

within/inside (frame 144)

e. retro-/post-: __________

behind (frame 145)

f. sub-/hypo-: __________

under (frame 146)

g. inter-: __________

between (frame 147)
To further reinforce what you have learned, write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. The dash after intra- indicates that the stem comes _________ (before, after) the prefix.

b. Intra-abdominal means _________ the abdomen.

c. Endometritis means inflammation _________ the uterus.

d. Pericarditis means inflammation _________ the heart.

e. Ectopic pregnancy is one which occurs _________ the uterine cavity.

f. Empyema is a condition where there is an accumulation of pus _________ a body cavity.

g. Retrocardial means located _________ the heart.
h. Postnasal means situated ______ the nose.

behind (frame 145)

i. Subcutaneous indicates ______ the skin.

under (frame 146)

j. A hypodermic needle is one that is inserted ______ the skin.

under (frame 146)

k. Intercostal muscles are muscles which are ______ the ribs.

between (frame 147)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 148 and 149, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 150.

Section IV. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO TIME

We will now study the prefixes that indicate time.

150 The prefixes ante- and pre- mean before. By combining the prefix ante- with the stem partum, you know that antepartum means ______ childbirth.

ante-par'tum

ANTE/PRE

ANTEPARTUM
PREOPERATIVE

before
A preoperative medication is a medication which is given _________ (before, during, after) surgery.

pre-op’er-a-tiv

The prefix post- also means after. Consequently, a postoperative complication is a complication which occurred (before, during, after) surgery.

post-op’er-a-tiv

In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate time:

a. ante-: __________

b. pre-: __________

c. post-: __________

To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. Antepartum means __________ childbirth.

Ante/Pre

Antepartum

before

Post

Post Partum

after

Antepartum

before (frame 150)

Preoperative

before (frame 151)

Postoperative

after (frame 152)
b. A preoperative medication is one which is given __________ surgery.

before (frame 151)

c. A postoperative complication is one occurring __________ surgery.

after (frame 152)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 153 and 154, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 155.

Section V: PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO NEGATION

We will now study prefixes that indicate negation.

155 The prefixes a- or an mean without or absence of. Therefore, afebrile means __________ fever.

a-feb'ril

156 The stem esthesia means feeling. Therefore, anesthesia means __________ feeling.

an"es-the'ze-ah
157 The prefix anti- means against. The term antitoxin means __________ toxin or poison.

an"ti-tok'sin

158 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate negation:

a. a-: __________

without/absence of (frame 155)

b. an-: __________

without (frame 156)

c. anti-: __________

against (frame 157)

159 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. Afebrile means __________ fever.

without/absence of (frame 155)

b. Anesthesia means __________ feeling.

without/absence of (frame 156)

c. Antitoxin means __________ toxin or poison.

against (frame 157)
If you missed any of the questions in frames 158 and 159, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 160.

Section VI. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO AMOUNT OR COMPARISON

We will now study prefixes that indicate amount or comparison.

*******************************************************************************
160  Uni and mono- are prefixes which mean one or single. Monocyte, for example, refers to a __________ cell. A unicycle has one wheel.

mon'o-sit

*******************************************************************************
161  Bi- is a prefix indicating the number two. Bi-lateral, then, refers to __________ sides. A bicycle has two wheels.

bi-lat'er-al

*******************************************************************************
162  The prefix for three is tri. Therefore, the valve in the heart which has __________ parts is called the tricuspid valve. A tricycle has three wheels.

tri-kus'pid

*******************************************************************************
163 The prefix quadri- means four. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis in all ______ limbs.

kwod"ri-ple'je-ah

******************************************
164 The prefixes multi- and poly- mean many or much. A person with polyneuritis has inflammation of ______ nerves.

pol"e-nu-ri'tis

******************************************
165 The prefixes hemi- and semi- mean half. A person with hemiplegia has paralysis on one-____ of the body.

hem"e-ple'je-ah

******************************************
166 A person who is semiconscious is ______ conscious.

sem"e-kno'shus
167 The prefix hypo- also means too little, or low. Therefore, a person with hypotension has ___________ blood pressure.

hypo-tension

168 Hyper- is a prefix that is just the opposite of hypo-. Hyper means above or high. A person with hypertension, then, has blood pressure above the normal or ___________ blood pressure.

hyper-tension

169 Emesis, as you know from lesson 2, is a word that means vomiting. A word that means excessive vomiting is ___________ emesis.

hyper-emesis
170 The prefix for fast is tachy-. A person with **tachycardia** has an abnormally __________ heartbeat.

tak’e-kar’de-ah

171 The prefix for slow is brady-. A person with **bradycardia** has an abnormally __________ heartbeat.

brad”e-kar’de-ah

172 The prefix for little or scanty is oligo-. The stem meaning urine is -uria. Therefore, **oliguria** means __________ or __________ urine.

ol”i-gu’re-ah

173 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate amount or comparison:

a. Mono-: __________

one/single (frame 160)
b. Bi-: __________

two/double (frame 161)

c. Tri-: __________

three (frame 162)

d. Quadri: __________

four (frame 163)

e. Multi-/Poly-: __________

many/much (frame 164)

f. Hemi-/Semi-: __________

half (frame 165)

g. Hypo-: __________

low (frame 167)

h. Hyper-: __________

high (frame 168)

i. Tachy-: __________

fast (frame 170)

j. Brady-: __________

slow (frame 171)

k. Oligo-: __________

little/scanty (frame 172)
To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. Monocyte refers to a _________ cell.

b. Bilateral refers to _________ sides.

c. The tricuspid valve in the heart has _________ parts.

d. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis of _________ limbs.

e. The medical term polyneuritis indicates inflammation of _________ nerves.

f. When a person has hemiplegia, he has paralysis on one-_______ of the body.

g. A person who is semiconscious is _________ conscious.

h. A person with hypotension has _________ blood pressure.
i. A person with hypertension has __________ blood pressure.  

 high (frame 168)  

j. Tachycardia indicates an abnormally __________ heartbeat.  

 fast (frame 170)  

k. Bradycardia refers to an abnormally __________ heartbeat.  

 slow (frame 171)  

l. Oliguria means __________ urine.  

 little/scanty (frame 172)  

If you missed any of the questions in frames 173 and 174, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 175.
Section VII. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO COLOR

We will now study the prefixes that indicate color.

******************************************
175 The prefix leuko- means white. A leukocyte, then, refers to a ________ blood cell.

lu’ko-sit

******************************************
176 Erythro- is a prefix meaning red. An erythrocyte, therefore, refers to a ________ blood cell.

e-rith’ro-sit

******************************************
177 Cyano- is a prefix meaning blue. Cyanosis refers to a ________ condition of the skin.

si”ah-no’sis
178 Melano- is a prefix meaning dark or black. A melanoma is a malignant or __________ tumor.

mel"ah-no'mah

An Invitation to Your Love

Oh! Beauty rare with eyes cyano,
Shimmering, shining hair melano,
Pearly teeth, and lips erythro,
Cheeks where only peaches will grow,
Warm and lovely skin so leuko,
Come with me into my nook-o?

179 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicates color.

a. Leuko-: __________

white (frame 175)

b. Erythro-: __________

red (frame 176)

c. Cyano-: __________

blue (frame 177)

d. Melano-: __________

dark/black (frame 178)
To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A leukocyte is a _________ blood cell.

b. An erythrocyte is a _________ blood cell.

c. Cyanosis is a _________ condition of the skin.

d. When someone has a melanoma, he has a malignant _________ mole or tumor.

If you missed any of the questions in frames 179 and 180, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 181.
We will now study the prefixes that indicate size.

181 Micro- is a prefix meaning small. A cyt e is a stem meaning cell. A microcyte, therefore, is a very __________ cell.

mi′kro-sit

182 A word indicating smallness of heart is __________ cardia.

mi″kro-kar′de-ah

183 Macro- is a prefix which means the opposite of micro. Macro- is used in words to mean __________.

mak′ro-sit
184 Things that are macroscopic can be seen with the naked eye. Very large cells are called __________cytes.

mak"ro-scop'ık

185 Mega- is also a prefix which means large. A megcolon is an abnormally __________ colon.

meg"ah-ko'lon

We will now study the prefixes that indicate position.

186 Antero- is a prefix meaning anterior part or in front of. Latero- is a prefix meaning side. Therefore, anterolateral means situated in __________ and to one __________.

an"ter-o-lat'er-al

front/side
187 Dextro- is a prefix which means to the right. Dextrocardia, therefore, refers to having the heart on the __________ side of the body.

deks"tro-kar'de-ah

188 Levo- is a prefix meaning to the left. Levoversion is a term which means the act of turning to the __________.

le"vo-ver'zhun

189 Medio- is a prefix meaning middle. The medial part of the body pertains to the __________.

me'de-al

190 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate size and position.

a. Micro: __________

small (frame 181)
b. Macro-: __________

-----------------------------------------------
large (frame 183)
c. Mega-: __________

-----------------------------------------------
large (frame 185)
d. Antero-: __________

-----------------------------------------------
to the front (frame 186)
e. Latero-: __________

-----------------------------------------------
to the side (frame 186)
f. Dextro-: __________

-----------------------------------------------
to the right (frame 187)
g. Levo-: __________

-----------------------------------------------
to the left (frame 188)
h. Medio-: __________

-----------------------------------------------
middle (frame 189)

191 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each blank in the following sentences.

a. A microcyte is a very __________ cell.

-----------------------------------------------
small (frame 181)
b. Macrocytes are very __________ cells.

-----------------------------------------------
large (frame 183)
c. A person with a megacolon has an abnormally _________ colon.

d. Anterolateral means in _________ and to one _________.

e. If the heart is on the _________ side of the body, it is referred to as dextrocardia.

f. Levoversion means the act of turning to the _________.

g. The medial part of the body is called the _________ part.

If you missed any of the questions in frames 190 and 191, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 192.
Section IX. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

We will now conclude our study of the prefixes with some miscellaneous ones.

192 Hydro- is a prefix meaning water. Hydrophobia, then, means fear of ________.

*hydro-fo'be-ah

193 Dys- is a prefix meaning difficult or painful. A patient with dyspnea would be experiencing ________ or ________ breathing.

*disp'ne-ah

194 Nox- and noct- are prefixes meaning night. Nocturia, therefore, means urination during the ________.

*nok-tu're-ah
195 Mal- is a prefix meaning bad. Malodorous means having a __________ odor.

mal-o'der-es

196 Pan- is a prefix meaning total or all. A panhysterectomy, therefore, is a __________ hysterectomy.

pan"his-ter-ek'to-me

197 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes.

a. Hydro-: __________

b. Dys-: __________

c. Nox/Noct-: __________

d. Mal-: __________

e. Pan-: __________
To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each blank in the following sentences.

a. A person with hydrophobia has a __________ of water.

b. A patient with dyspnea would be experiencing __________ or __________ breathing.

c. Nocturia means urination at __________.

d. If something is malodorous, it has a __________ odor.

e. A panhysterectomy is a __________ hysterectomy.

If you missed any of the questions in frames 197 and 198, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

Continue with Self-Assessment
Section X. SELF-ASSESSMENT #2

You have now completed lesson 3. To evaluate how well you have learned the prefixes covered in lesson 3, complete the self-assessment #2 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 3 before going to lesson 4.

When you have completed lesson 3 to your satisfaction, go to lesson 4.
SELF-ASSESSMENT #2

Prefixes

LISTED BELOW IN COLUMN "A" ARE 10 OF THE 50 LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES GIVEN TO YOU. IN COLUMN "B" ARE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS OF THESE PREFIXES. MATCH THE TWO, AND WRITE THE ENGLISH MEANING FROM COLUMN "B" IN COLUMN "A."

EXAMPLE: BI = TWO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ________ HYPO</td>
<td>A. BETWEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ________ NOX, NOCT</td>
<td>B. LOW/UNDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ________ POLY</td>
<td>C. DIFFICULT/PAINFUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ________ CYANO</td>
<td>D. FAST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ________ INTER</td>
<td>E. AROUND/SURROUNDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ________ PERI</td>
<td>F. ONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ________ DYS</td>
<td>G. EXCESSIVE/TOO MUCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ________ TACHY</td>
<td>H. MANY/MUCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ________ MONO</td>
<td>I. BLUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ________ HYPER</td>
<td>J. NIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

PREFIXES

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

11. THE PREFIX "SUB" IN THE WORD SUBCUTANEOUS MEANS:
   A. OVER   C. UNDER
   B. RIB      D. JOINT

12. THE PREFIX "BRADY" IN THE WORD BRADYCARDIA MEANS:
   A. FAST   C. LOW
   B. SLOW      D. FEW

13. THE PREFIX "HYDRO" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:
   A. AIR   C. GAS
   B. LIQUID   D. WATER

14. THE PREFIX "A" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:
   A. WITHOUT   C. IN
   B. WITHIN      D. AROUND

15. THE PREFIX "TACHY" IN THE WORD TACHYCARDIA MEANS:
   A. LOW   C. SLOW
   B. FAST       D. FEW

16. THE PREFIX "ERYTHRO" IN THE WORD ERYTHROCYTE MEANS:
   A. BLUE   C. RED
   B. WHITE   D. BLACK

17. THE PREFIX "AN" IN THE WORD ANESTHESIA MEANS:
   A. WITHIN   C. IN
   B. WITHOUT  D. OUT
SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

PREFIXES

18. THE PREFIX "OLIGO" IN THE WORD OLIGURIA MEANS:
   A. FEW/SCANTY       C. SMALL
   B. LARGE            D. MANY/MUCH

19. THE PREFIX "DEXTRO" IN THE WORD DEXTROCARDIA MEANS:
   A. RIGHT            C. MIDDLE
   B. LEFT             D. SIDE

20. THE PREFIX "EM" IN THE WORD EMPYEMA MEANS:
   A. BETWEEN          C. OUT
   B. UNDER            D. IN

Check your answers on the following pages
SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #2

1. B (LOW/UNDER) HYPO
2. J (NIGHT) NOX, NOCT
3. H (MANY/MUCH) POLY
4. I (BLUE) CYANO
5. A (BETWEEN) INTER
6. E (AROUND/SURROUNDING) PERI
7. C (DIFFICULT/PAINFUL) DYS
8. D (FAST) TACHY
9. F (ONE) MONO
10. G (EXCESSIVE/TOO MUCH) HYPER
SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

11. THE PREFIX "SUB" IN THE WORD SUBCUTANEOUS MEANS:
   C. UNDER

12. THE PREFIX "BRADY" IN THE WORD BRADYCARDIA MEANS:
   B. SLOW

13. THE PREFIX "HYDRO" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:
   D. WATER

14. THE PREFIX "A" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:
   A. WITHOUT

15. THE PREFIX "TACHY" IN THE WORD TACHYCARDIA MEANS:
   B. FAST

16. THE PREFIX "ERYTHRO" IN THE WORD ERYTHROCYTE MEANS:
   C. RED

17. THE PREFIX "AN" IN THE WORD ANESTHESIA MEANS:
   B. WITHOUT

18. THE PREFIX "OLIGO" IN THE WORD OLIGURIA MEANS:
   A. FEW/SCANTY

19. THE PREFIX "DEXTRO" IN THE WORD DEXTROCARDIA MEANS:
   A. RIGHT

20. THE PREFIX "EM" IN THE WORD EMPYEMA MEANS:
   D. IN
SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #2

1. Poor/bad
2. Night
3. Painful/difficult
4. Water
5. Large
6. Small
7. Black
8. Blue
9. Red
10. White
11. Scant
12. Slow
13. Fast or rapid
14. One
15. Free from/without
16. Excessive
17. Half
18. Many
19. Outside
20. Around
21. Under
22. Below
23. After
24. Outside
25. Against
26. Inside
27. Behind
28. Before
29. Before
30. Between
31. Two/both

Go to Lesson 4

Continue with Lesson 3
LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 4
Suffixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

LESSON ASSIGNMENT
Lesson 4, frame numbers 199-245.

LESSON OBJECTIVES
After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

Give 10 of the 35 Latin and Greek medical suffixes and a list of English meanings of these suffixes, write the English meaning in the space provided without error.
LESSON 4

Section I. PRETEST #3

Before you turn to frame 199 and begin work on your study of suffixes in medical terminology, complete pretest #3. The pretest contains 28 questions relating to medical terminology suffixes.

If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest and should proceed to the final examination. A score of 90% on this pretest is 27 correct answers.

**************************************************************************
If you pass the pretest for lesson 2, lesson 3, and lesson 4, with 90% accuracy, go to the final examination
**************************************************************************

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Arthropathy is a _____________ of the joints.
2. Enterorrhagia means ____________ of the small intestine.
3. Angiosclerosis is the ____________ of blood vessels.
4. Osteomalacia means ________________ of the bone.
5. Lipolysis is the ________________ of fat.
6. Gastrectasia is the ____________ of the stomach.
7. Cephalalgia is term for ____________ in the head.
8. Cyanemia means blue ________________.
9. Myelocele is the protrusion or ________ of the spinal cord.
10. Dermatosis means any skin ________________.
11. Oophoroma is an ovarian ________________.
12. Encephalitis is ________________ of the brain.
13. A cardiocentesis is a ____________ of the heart.
14. Rhinorrhea is a ______________ from the nose.
15. Pyeloplasty is the _____ _____ of the renal pelvis.
16. Spermapenia means a ______________ of spermatozoa.
17. A nephropexy is the ______________ of a kidney.
18. An arthrotomy is an ______________ into a joint.
19. Esophagoduodenostomy is a new __________ between the esophagus and the duodenum.
20. A stomatoscopy is an __________ of the mouth with an instrument.
22. Hysteroptosis is the ______________ of the uterus.
23. Hematophobia is an abnormal __________ of blood.
24. Acromegaly means that the extremities are __________.
25. Keratectasia means ______________ of the cornea.
26. Hypertrophy means ______________.
27. Appendectomy is the surgical __________ of the appendix.
28. Hepatorrhesis is the ______________ of the liver.

Check your answers on page 4-32
Section II. SUFFIXES - GENERAL INFORMATION AND DISEASES

Suffixes are the final element which we will study in analyzing medical terms. Normally, when reading or breaking down a medical word, begin with the suffix.

199 When reading or breaking down a medical term, we usually begin with the __________.

200 A suffix is a letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds meaning to the word.

A letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds to its meaning is called a __________.

Like prefixes, suffixes could be placed into different categories of meaning.

201 Suffixes differ from prefixes, however, in that a suffix comes (before, after) the stem.

Most suffixes are in common use in English, but a few are peculiar to medicine. The suffixes most commonly used to indicate disease are -itis, meaning inflammation; -oma, meaning tumor; and -osis, meaning condition, usually morbid.

202 Suffixes commonly used to indicate disease are __________, __________, and __________.
To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. A letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds to its meaning is called a __________.

b. When reading or breaking down a medical term, we usually begin with the __________.

c. Suffixes differ from prefixes in that a suffix comes __________ (before, after) the stem.

d. Suffixes commonly used to indicate disease are __________, __________, and __________.

If you missed any of the questions in frame 203, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 204.
Section III. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO DIAGNOSIS

We will now look at the diagnostic suffixes.

***************************************************************************
204 The suffix -cele means hernia, protrusion, or tumor. A gastrocele, then, is a protrusion or __________ of the stomach.

gas'tro-sel

***************************************************************************
205 -Emia is the suffix for blood. A word we are all familiar with is leukemia, which is an abnormal amount of immature white blood cells. Hypoglycemia is a low amount of sugar in the __________.

lu-ke'me-ah
hi"po-gli-se'me-ah

***************************************************************************
206 -Ectasis and -ectasia are suffixes meaning dilation, dilatation, or expansion. Angiectasis, then, is abnormal __________ of a blood vessel.

an"je-ek'tah-sis

***************************************************************************
207 The suffix for condition, formation of, or presence of is -iasis. Nephrolithiasis, therefore, is a _________ of stones in the kidney.

*nephrolithiasis*

208 The suffix for inflammation is -itis. Encephalitis, then, is _________ of the brain.

*encephalitis*

209 The suffix for softening is -malacia. Therefore, chondromalacia is _________ of the cartilage.

*chondromalacia*
210 The suffix for enlargement is -megaly. The stems for liver and spleen, as you will recall, are hepato and spleno. Hepatosplenomegaly, then, is _______ of the liver and spleen.

hep"ah-to-sple"no-meg"ah-le

211 The suffix for hardening is -sclerosis. The stem for artery, as you will recall, is arterio. Arteriosclerosis, then, is _______ of the arteries.

ar-te"re-o-skle-ro"sis

212 The suffix for tumor is -oma; thus a lipoma is a fatty ________.

li-po"mah

213 The suffix for condition or disease is -osis. Dermatophytosis, then, is a _______ of fungus of the skin.

der"mah-to-fi-to"sis
214 The suffix for disease is -pathy. Thus, neuropathy is a __________ of the nerves.

nu-rop'ah-the

215 The suffix for prolapse or downward displacement is ptosis. The stem for eyelid, as you will recall, is blepharo. Therefore, a blepharoptosis is a __________ __________of the eyelid.

blef"ah-ro-to'sis

216 The suffix for rupture is -rrhexis. Cardiiorrrhexis, then, is a __________ of the heart.

kar"de-o-rek'sis

217 The suffix for growth or nourishment is -trophy. The medical term for excessive __________, then, is hypertrophy.

hi-per'tro-fe
218 The suffix for fear is -phobia. Hydrophobia, then, is a __________ of water.

hi"dro-fo'be-ah

******************************************
219 In review, give the meaning of each of the following diagnostic suffixes:

a. -cele means: __________
   hernia, protrusion, tumor (frame 204)

b. -emia means: __________
   in the blood (frame 205)

c. -ectasis means: __________
   dilation, dilatation, or expansion (frame 206)

d. -iasis means: __________
   condition, formation of, presence of (frame 207)

e. -itis means: __________
   inflammation (frame 208)

f. -malacia means: __________
   softening (frame 209)

g. -megaly means: __________
   enlargement (frame 210)
h. -sclerosis means: __________

******************************************

i. -oma means: __________

******************************************

j. -osis means: __________

******************************************

k. -pathy means: __________

******************************************

l. -ptosis means: __________

******************************************

m. -rrhexis means: __________

******************************************

n. -trophy means: __________

******************************************

o. -phobia means: __________

******************************************

220 To further review what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A gastrocele is a protrusion or __________ of the stomach.

******************************************

hardening (frame 211)

tumor (frame 212)

condition (frame 213)
disease (frame 214)

prolapse/downward displacement (frame 215)

rupture (frame 216)
growth/nourishment (frame 217)
fear (frame 218)
b. Hypoglycemia is a low amount of sugar in the __________.

c. Angiectasis is abnormal __________ of a blood vessel.

d. Nephrolithiasis is a __________ of stones in the kidney.

e. Encephalitis is __________ of the brain.

f. Chondromalacia is __________ of the cartilage.

g. Hepatosplenomegaly is the __________ of the liver and spleen.

h. Arteriosclerosis is __________ of the arteries.

i. A lipoma is a fatty __________.

j. Dermatophytosis is a fungus __________ of the skin.
k. Neuropathy is a _________ of the nerves.

                      disease (frame 214)

l. Blepharoptosis is a _________ _________ of the eyelid.

                      downward displacement (frame 215)

m. Cardiorrhesis is a _________ of the heart.

                      rupture (frame 216)

n. Hypertrophy is the medical term for excessive _________.

                      growth (frame 217)

o. Hydrophobia is a _________ of water.

                      fear (frame 218)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 219 and 220, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 221.
Section IV. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO OPERATIVE PROCEDURES

Now let’s look at the operative suffixes.

221 The suffix for removal or excision is -ectomy. The stem, salpingo, means tube, and the stem, oophoro, means ovary. A salpingo-oophorectomy, therefore, is the __________ or __________ of tubes and ovaries.

222 The stem cholecysto, as you recall, means gallbladder. Removal or excision of the gallbladder, therefore, is called a __________.

223 The suffix for inspection or examination is -scopy. A bronchoscopy, then is an __________ of the bronchi.
224  -stomy is the suffix meaning surgical creation of an artificial opening. Therefore, a colostomy is an __________ into the colon.

ko-los'to-me

************************************

225  -tomy is the suffix meaning incision or cutting into. A laparotomy, then, is an __________ in the abdominal wall.

lap-ah-rot'o-me

************************************

226  The suffix for binding or fixation is -desis. Arthrodesis, then, is the medical term for surgical __________/___________ of a joint.

ar"thro-de'sis

************************************
227 The suffix for suspension or fixation is -pexy. An orchiopexy is __________ of an undescended testis.

or"ke-o-pek'se

228 The suffix for plastic repair of is -plasty. Tympano, as you recall, is the stem for eardrum. Tympanoplasty, then, is the term for __________ __________ of the eardrum.

tim"pah-no-plas'te

229 The suffix -centesis means puncture. Arthrocencesis, therefore, means __________ of a joint for the removal of fluid.

ar"thro-sen-te'sis
The suffix for suture repair is -rhaphy. Neuorrhaphy is the medical term for __________ __________ of the nerve.

nu-ror’ah-fe

In review, write the meaning of each of the following operative suffixes in the blank provided.

a. -ectomy means: __________

removal/excision (frame 221)

b. -scopy means: __________

inspection/examination (frame 223)

c. -stomy means: __________

artificial opening into (frame 224)

d. -tomy means: __________

incision/cutting (frame 225)

e. -desis means: __________

binding/fixation (frame 226)

f. -pexy means: __________

suspension/fixation (frame 227)

g. -plasty means: __________

plastic repair (frame 228)
h. -centesis means: __________

puncture (frame 229)

i. -rrhaphy means: __________

suture repair (frame 230)

232 To further review what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A salpingo-oophorectomy is the removal/excision of tubes and ovaries.

removal/excision (frame 221)

b. A bronchoscopy is an examination/inspection of the bronchi.

examination/inspection (frame 223)

c. A colostomy is an artificial opening into the colon.

artificial opening into (frame 224)

d. A laparotomy is an incision into the abdominal wall.

incision (frame 225)

e. Arthrodesis is the medical term for a surgical fixation of a joint.

fixation (frame 226)

f. An orchiopexy is suspension/fixation of an undescended testis.

suspension/fixation (frame 227)
g. Rhinoplasty is the term for __________ __________ of the nose.

h. Arthrocentesis is removal of fluid from a joint by __________.

i. Neurorrhaphy is the __________ __________ of the nerve.

If you missed any of the questions in frames 231 and 232, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 233.
Section V. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO SYMPTOMS

We will now study the symptomatic suffixes.

******************************************************************************
233 -algia is a suffix meaning pain. Dentalgia, then, is the medical term for a __________ in the tooth.

den-tal'je-ah

******************************************************************************
234 -genic is the suffix for producing or originating. Pyo, as you recall, is the stem for pus. Pyogenic, then, is the term for __________ pus.

pi"o-jen'ik

******************************************************************************
235 -lysis is a suffix meaning destruction or breakdown. Hemolysis, therefore, means the __________ of red blood cells.

he-mol'i-sis
-rrhagia is the suffix meaning excessive flow or discharge. Thus, hemorrhage is a term meaning __________ of blood.

hem’or-ij

RRHAGIA
 excessive flow/discharge

Another suffix meaning excessive discharge or flow is -rrhea. Diarrhea is the medical term for __________ __________ of the bowel.

di”ah-re’ah

RRHEA
 excessive discharge

-penia is the suffix meaning decrease or deficiency. Erythropenia means a __________ of red blood cells.

e-rith”ro-pe’ne-ah

PENIA
 deficiency/decrease

-spasm is the suffix meaning involuntary contraction. The medical term myospasm, then, means an __________ __________ of the muscle.

mi’o-spazm

SPASM
 involuntary contraction
240 The suffixes -ic, -ac, -al, and -ar mean pertaining to. Cardiovascular, for example, means __________ __________ the heart and vessels.

kar“de-o-vas’ku-lar

241 Here’s another example: Intercostal means __________ __________ between the ribs.

in”ter-kos’tal

242 Otoscopic means __________ __________ an examination of the ear.

o’to-skop-ik

243 Finally, cardiac means __________ __________ the heart.

kar’de-ak
In review, write the meaning of each of the following symptomatic suffixes:

a. -algia means: __________
   pain (frame 233)

b. -genic means: __________
   producing (frame 234)

c. -lysis means: __________
   destruction (frame 235)

d. -rrhagia means: __________
   excessive discharge/flow (frame 236)

e. -rhea means: __________
   excessive discharge (frame 237)

f. -penia means: __________
   deficiency (frame 238)

g. -ic, -ac, -al, and -ar mean: __________
   pertaining to (frame 240)

h. -spasm means: __________
   involuntary contraction (frame 239)

To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in the blanks in the following sentences.

a. Dentalgia is the medical term for a __________ in the tooth.
   pain (frame 233)
b. Pyogenic is the term for __________ pus.

producing (frame 234)

c. Hemolysis means the __________ of red blood cells.

destruction (frame 235)

d. Hemorrhage is a term meaning __________ of blood.

excessive discharge/flow (frame 236)

e. Erythropenia means a __________ of red blood cells.

deficiency (frame 237)

f. Diarrhea is the medical term for __________ __________ of the bowel.

excessive discharge (frame 238)

g. Myospasm is the medical term for __________ __________ of a muscle.

involuntary contraction (frame 239)

h. Cardiovascular means __________ __________ the heart and vessels.

pertaining to (frame 240)

i. Intercostal means __________ __________ between the ribs.

pertaining to (frame 241)
j. Otoscopic means __________
_________ an examination of the
ear.

******************************************

k. Cardiac means __________
_________ the heart.

******************************************

If you missed any of the questions in frames 244 and 245, please review the appropriate
frame(s) before continuing.

CONGRATULATIONS

You have completed the last lesson on medical terminology.
With your knowledge of prefixes, stems, and suffixes, you
should be able to recognize and define most medical terms.

***********************************************************************

Continue with Self-Assessment
You have now completed lesson 4. To evaluate how well you have learned the suffixes covered in lesson 4, complete the self-assessment #3 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 4 before going to self-assessment #4 which is an exercise covering all stems, prefixes, and suffixes you have studied in this course.
## SELF-ASSESSMENT #3

**SUFFIXES**

Listed below in column "A" are 10 of the 35 Latin and Greek stems given to you. In column "B" are the English meanings of these suffixes. Match the two, and write the English meaning from column "B" next to the number in column "A."

Example: Emia = Blood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>____________ SCLEROSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>____________ PTOSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>____________ TROPHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>____________ ITIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>____________ MEGALY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>____________ ALGIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>____________ SPASM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. INFLAMMATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. PLASTIC REPAIR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. INVOLUNTARY CONTRACTION</td>
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<td>D. OPENING/INCISION INTO</td>
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<td>E. HARDENING</td>
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<td>F. TUMOR</td>
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<td>G. GROWTH/NOURISHMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>H. DOWNWARD DISPLACEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. ENLARGEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. PAIN/ACHE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3

SUFFIXES

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

11. THE SUFFIX -OSIS IN THE WORD DERMATOPHYTOSIS MEANS:
   A. GROWING  C. DROOPING
   B. CONDITION  D. DILATION

12. THE SUFFIX -MEGALY IN THE WORD HEPATOSPLENOMEGALY MEANS:
   A. SOFTENING  C. ENLARGEMENT
   B. HARDENING  D. SWELLING

13. THE SUFFIX -IASIS IN THE WORD NEPHROLITHIASIS MEANS:
   A. CONDITION/PRESENCE OF  C. SUSPENSION/FIXATION
   B. GROWTH/NOURISHMENT  D. PROTRUSION/SWELLING

14. THE SUFFIX -ECTOMY IN THE WORD SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY MEANS:
   A. EXCISION OF  C. INSPECTION OF
   B. OPENING OF  D. SUSPENSION OF

15. THE SUFFIX -IC IN THE WORD OTOSCOPIC MEANS:
   A. REPAIR OF  C. CONDITION OF
   B. SOFTENING OF  D. PERTAINING TO

16. THE SUFFIX -CENTESIS IN THE WORD ARTHROCENTESIS MEANS:
   A. DESTRUCTION OF  C. PERTAINING TO
   B. PUNCTURE OF  D. ORIGINATING IN

17. THE SUFFIX -MALACIA IN THE WORD CHONDROMALACIA MEANS:
   A. HARDENING  C. FLOWING
   B. SOFTENING  D. PRODUCING
SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3

SUFFIXES

18. THE SUFFIX -DESIS IN THE WORD ARTHRODESIS MEANS:
   A. FIXATION                               C. PUNCTURE
   B. DILATION                               D. ENLARGEMENT

19. THE SUFFIX -AR IN THE WORD CARDIOVASCULAR MEANS:
   A. PERTAINING TO                          C. SOFTENING OF
   B. INSPECTION OF                         D. NOURISHMENT OF

20. THE SUFFIX -PHOBIA IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:
   A. OPENING OF                              C. DISEASE OF
   B. LIKE OF                                D. FEAR OF

Check your answers on the following pages
SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #3

SUFFIXES

1. E (HARDENING) SCLEROSIS
2. H (DOWNWARD DISPLACEMENT) PTOSIS
3. G (GROWTH/NOURISHMENT) TROPHY
4. A (INFLAMMATION) ITIS
5. I (ENLARGEMENT) MEGALY
6. B (PLASTIC REPAIR) PLASTY
7. D (OPENING/INCISION INTO) TOMY
8. F (TUMOR) OMA
9. J (PAIN/ACHE) ALGIA
10. C (INVOLUNTARY CONTRACTION) SPASM
SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3

SUFFIXES

11. THE SUFFIX -"OSIS" IN THE WORD DERMATOPHYTOSIS MEANS:
   B. CONDITION

12. THE SUFFIX -"MEGALY" IN THE WORD HEPATOSPLENO-MEGALY MEANS:
   C. ENLARGEMENT

13. THE SUFFIX -"IASIS" IN THE WORD NEPHROLITHIASIS MEANS:
   A. CONDITION/PRESENCE OF

14. THE SUFFIX -"ECTOMY" IN THE WORD SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY MEANS:
   A. EXCISION OF

15. THE SUFFIX -"IC" IN THE WORD OTOSCOPIC MEANS:
   D. PERTAINING TO

16. THE SUFFIX -"CENTESIS" IN THE WORD ARTHROCENTESIS MEANS:
   B. PUNCTURE OF

17. THE SUFFIX -"MALACIA" IN THE WORD CHONDROMALACIA MEANS:
   B. SOFTENING

18. THE SUFFIX -"DESIS" IN THE WORD ARTHRODESIS MEANS:
   A. FIXATION

19. THE SUFFIX -"AR" IN THE WORD CARDIOVASCULAR MEANS:
   A. PERTAINING TO

20. THE SUFFIX -"PHOBIA" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:
   D. FEAR OF

*Continue with Self-Assessment #4 (Review)*
SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #3

1. Disease
2. Hemorrhage
3. Hardening
4. Softening
5. Breakdown (destruction)
6. Dilatation
7. Pain
8. Blood
9. Hernia
10. Condition
11. Tumor
12. Inflammation
13. Puncture
14. Discharge
15. Surgical repair/plastic repair
16. Decrease/deficiency
17. Fixation/suspension
18. Incision
19. Opening
20. Examination
21. Suturing
22. Prolapse
23. Fear
24. Enlarged
25. Dilatation
26. Overdevelopment/enlargement
27. Removal
28. Rupture

Continue with Lesson 4
You have completed all the study material on medical terminology. Self-assessment #4 is a review of all the material you have been given. It consists of 78 Latin or Greek medical terms composed of the prefixes, stems, and suffixes you have studied. You are required to match the English meaning of the terms with the Latin or Greek term.

**EXAMPLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _______ Inflammation of the bones and joints.</td>
<td>A. OSTEOARTHRITIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SELF-ASSESSMENT #4**

**MEDICAL TERMS**

This quiz is a review of all the material you have been given. Column "A" contains the meanings of the medical terms, and column "B" contains the Latin or Greek term composed of the prefixes, stems, and suffixes you have studied. Match column "A" with column "B." Enter the letter of the medical term in the space provided. All matching terms are on the same page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. __</td>
<td>Condition of stones in the kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. __</td>
<td>Inflammation of many nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. __</td>
<td>Excessive vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. __</td>
<td>Inflammation of the stomach and intestine</td>
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<td>5. __</td>
<td>Tumor of the brain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. __</td>
<td>Scant urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. __</td>
<td>Without fever</td>
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<td>9. __</td>
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<td>13. __</td>
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<td>15. __</td>
<td>Pertaining to first part of small intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. __</td>
<td>Tumor filled with blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. __</td>
<td>Sugar in the urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. __</td>
<td>Inflammation of the tubes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. __</td>
<td>Inflammation within the uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. __</td>
<td>Removal of both tubes and ovaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. __</td>
<td>Suture repair of a hernia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. __</td>
<td>Fixation of the testes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. __</td>
<td>Suture repair of the tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. __</td>
<td>Removal of a kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. __</td>
<td>Removal of the stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. __</td>
<td>Artificial opening into the colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. __</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. __</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. __</td>
<td>Instrument used for examination of the larynx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. __</td>
<td>Plastic operation upon the lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. __</td>
<td>Surgical fixation of a joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. __</td>
<td>Puncture of the thorax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. __</td>
<td>Incision into the abdominal wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. __</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the eardrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. __</td>
<td>Removal of a gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. __</td>
<td>Removal of the uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. __</td>
<td>Removal of the gallbladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. __</td>
<td>Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN A</td>
<td>COLUMN B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Hardening of the arteries</td>
<td>A. Hepatosplenomegaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inflammation of the tongue</td>
<td>B. Hypertrophy</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Downward displacement of the eyelids</td>
<td>C. Monocyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Condition of blueness</td>
<td>D. Thrombophlebitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pertaining to the heart and vessels</td>
<td>E. Otoscopic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Between the ribs</td>
<td>F. Lipoma</td>
</tr>
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<td>G. Polyphagia</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Condition of fungus of the skin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>T. Dermatophytosis</td>
</tr>
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<td>L. Keratitis</td>
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<td>M. Pyogenic</td>
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<td>N. Hepatic</td>
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<td>O. Chondromalacia</td>
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<td>P. Acromegaly</td>
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<td>Q. Hypertension</td>
</tr>
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<td>18. __ Tooth ache/pain</td>
<td>R. Endocarditis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. __ Enlargement of the extremities</td>
<td>S. Adenoid</td>
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<td>T. Rhinitis</td>
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<td>A. Arthrocentesis</td>
</tr>
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<td>2. O</td>
<td>B. Hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
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<td>3. L</td>
<td>C. Adenectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Q</td>
<td>D. Laparotomy</td>
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<td>5. I</td>
<td>E. Arthrodesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. R</td>
<td>F. Laryngoscope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. H</td>
<td>G. Otoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. N</td>
<td>H. Gastrectomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. G</td>
<td>I. Glossorrhaphy</td>
</tr>
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<td>10. S</td>
<td>J. Endometritis</td>
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<td>K. Tympanoplasty</td>
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<td>L. Herniorrhaphy</td>
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<td>M. Cholecystectomy</td>
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<td>14. T</td>
<td>N. Colostomy</td>
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<td>15. D</td>
<td>O. Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy</td>
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<td>13. Pain in a muscle</td>
<td>F: Pyogenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Low blood pressure</td>
<td>A: Hepatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. High blood pressure</td>
<td>Q: Chondromalacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Inflammation of the brain</td>
<td>B: Acromegaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Inflammation around the heart</td>
<td>H: Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Tooth ache/pain</td>
<td>C: Endocarditis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Enlargement of the extremities</td>
<td>P: Adenoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Inflammation of the bladder</td>
<td>D: Rhinitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acromegaly</td>
<td>Enlargement of the extremities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenoid</td>
<td>Resembling a gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afebrile</td>
<td>Without fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anesthesia</td>
<td>Without feeling or sensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arteriosclerosis</td>
<td>Hardening of the arteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blepharoptosis</td>
<td>Downward displacement of the eyelids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradycardia</td>
<td>Slow heartbeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
<td>Pertaining to the heart and vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebroma</td>
<td>Tumor of the brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chondritis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the cartilage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chondromalacia</td>
<td>Softening of the cartilage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanosis.</td>
<td>Condition of blueness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentalgia</td>
<td>Toothache/pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatophytosis</td>
<td>Condition of fungus of the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duodenal</td>
<td>Pertaining to the first part of small intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspnea</td>
<td>Difficult breathing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encephalitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocarditis</td>
<td>Inflammation within the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endometritis</td>
<td>Inflammation within the uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythrocyte</td>
<td>Red cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenteritis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the stomach and intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucosuria</td>
<td>Sugar in the urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematemesis</td>
<td>Vomiting of blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematoma</td>
<td>Tumor filled with blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematuria</td>
<td>Blood in the urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic</td>
<td>Pertaining to the liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatosplenomegaly</td>
<td>Enlargement of the liver and spleen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophobia</td>
<td>Fear of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperemesis</td>
<td>Excessive vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>High blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertrophy</td>
<td>Excessive growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotension</td>
<td>Low blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercostal</td>
<td>Between the ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-Abdominal</td>
<td>Inside the abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the cornea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipoma</td>
<td>Fatty tumor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# GLOSSARY (Cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>M</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocyte</td>
<td>Single or one cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>Pain in the muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myospasm</td>
<td>Involuntary contraction of a muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrosis</td>
<td>Condition of dead tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrolithiasis</td>
<td>Condition of stones in the kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrolithiasis</td>
<td>Enlargement of the kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nocturia</td>
<td>Night urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliguria</td>
<td>Scant urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoarthritis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the bones and joints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otoscopic</td>
<td>Pertaining to examination of the ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pericarditis</td>
<td>Inflammation around the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyneuritis</td>
<td>Inflammation of many nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyphagia</td>
<td>Excessive eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpartum</td>
<td>After birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyogenic</td>
<td>Producing pus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salpingitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the tubes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GLOSSARY (Cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tachycardia</td>
<td>Fast heartbeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombophlebitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of a vein with a clot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations or Procedures</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenectomy</td>
<td>Removal of a gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrocentesis</td>
<td>Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrodesis</td>
<td>Surgical fixation of a joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheiloplasty</td>
<td>Plastic operation upon the lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholecystectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the gallbladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colostomy</td>
<td>Incision into the colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossorrhaphy</td>
<td>Suture repair of the tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herniorrhaphy</td>
<td>Suture repair of a hernia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysterectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laparotomy</td>
<td>Incision into the abdominal wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laryngoscopy</td>
<td>Examination of the larynx with an instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrectomy</td>
<td>Removal of a kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchiopexy</td>
<td>Fixation of the testes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otoplasty</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoplasty</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoracentesis</td>
<td>Puncture of the thorax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tympanoplasty</td>
<td>Plastic repair of the eardrum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 2

USE THIS GUIDE TO
ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF IT IS AN</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>THEN IT IS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNMARKED VOWEL</td>
<td>IT ENDS A SYLLABLE</td>
<td>LONG “i” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT</td>
<td>SHORT “a” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEDICAL TERM

Abdominal /ab-dom'i-nal/  Chondritis /kon-dri'tis/
Acrodermatitis /ak"ro-der"mah-ti'tis/  Cholecystectomy /ko"le-sis-tek'to-me/
Acromegaly /ak"ro-meg' ah-le/  Colon /ko'lön/
Adenectomy /ad"e-nek' to-me/  Colostomy /ko'los'to-me/
Afebrile /a-feb' ril/  Cystitis /sis-ti'tis/
Anesthesia /an"es-the'ze-ah/  Dacryocystitis /dak"re-o-sis-ti'tis/
Angiogram /an'je-o-gram"/  Dentalgia /den'tal'je-ah/
Arteriosclerosis/ar-te"re-o-skle'ro'sis/  Duodenal /du'o-de'nal/
Arthrodesis /ar"thro-de'sis/  Endometritis /en"do-me"tri'tis/
Blepharitis /blef"ah-ri'tis/  Encephalitis /en"sef-ah-li'tis/
Bronchitis /brong-ki'tis/  Erythrocyte /e-rith'ro-sit/
Cardiovascular /kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar/  Gastrectomy /gas-trek'to-me/
Celiectomy / se"le-ek'to-me/  Gastroenteritis /gas"tro-en-ter-i'tis/
Cheiloplasty /ki'lo-plas"te/  Gingivitis /jin"ji-vi'tis/
Glossitis /glos-si'tis/  Ophthalmology /of"thal- mol' o-je/
Glucosuria /gloo"ko-su're-ah/  Optometrist /op-tom'e-trist/
Hematology /hem"ah tol'o-je/  Orchiopexy /or"ke-o-pek'se/
Hematoma /hem"ah-to'mah/  Osteoarthritis /os'te-o-ar-thri'-tis/
Hepatitis /hep"ah-ti'tis/  Otoplasty /o'to-plas"te/
Hydrophobia /hi"dro-fo'be-ah/  Phagocyte /fag'o-sit/
Hyperemesis /hi"per-em'e-sis/  Phlebectomy /fle-bek'to-me/
Hysterectomy /his"te-rek'to-me/  Pneumonia /nu-mo'ne-ah/
Hepatitis /hep"ah-ti'tis/  Pneumatic /nu-mat-ik/
Hydrophobia /hi"dro-fo'be-ah/  Polyneuritis /pol"e-nu-ri'tis/
Hyperemesis /hi"per-em'e-sis/  Polyphagia /pol"e-fa'je-ah/
Hysterectomy /his"te-rek'to-me/  Proctitis /prok-ti'tis/
Ileitis /il"e-i'tis/  Psychology /si-kol 'o-je/
Ileum /i'l'e-um/  Pulmonary /pul'mo-ner"e/
Intercostal /in"ter-kos'tal/  Pyogenic /pi"o-jen'ik/
Jejunum /je-joo'num/  Pyromania /pi"ro-ma'ne-ah/
Jejunectomy /je"joo-nek'to-me/  Rhinitis /ri-ni'tis/
Keratitis /ker"ah-ti'tis/  Salpingitis /sal"pin-ji'tis/
Laparotomy /lap-ah-rot'o-me/  Splenectomy /sple-nek'to-me/
Laryngoscopy /lar"ing-gos'ko-pe/  Stomatitis /sto-mah-ti'tis/
Lingual /ling'gwal/  Tendinitis /ten"di-ni'tis/
Lipoma /li-po mah/  Thrombophlebitis /throm"bo-fle-bi'tis
Lymphocyte /lim'fo-sit/  Tinea Pedis /tin'e-ah/ Pe'dis/
Mycosis /mi-ko'sis/  Tracheitis /tra"ke-i'tis/
Myelitis /mi"e-li'tis/  Tymanoplasty /tim"pah-no-plas'te/
Myosplasm /mi'o-spazm/  Ureteritis /u"re-ter-i'tis/
Myringotomy /mir"in-got'o-me/  Urethritis /u"re-thri'tis/
Necropsy /nek'rop-se/  Vasodilator /vas"o-di-lat'or/
Nephrectomy /ne-frek'to-me/  Venogram /ve'no-gram/
MD0010

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 3

MEDICAL TERM
Afebrile /a-fər'əl/  Macroscopic /mak'ro-skop'ik/
Anesthesia /an'əs-the'ə-ə/  Macrocyte /mak'ro-sit/
Antepartum /an'te-par'təm/  Malodorous /məl-ə-der'əs/
Antitoxin /an'ti-tok'sin/  Medial /me'dəl/
Anterolateral /an'tər-o-lat'ər-əl/  Megacolon /meg'ə-kələn/
Bilateral /bə-lət'ər-əl/  Melanoma /məl'ə-nə-mə/
Bradycardia /brəd'i-kər'de-ə/  Microcardia /mi'kro-kər'de-ə/
Cyanosis /sī-a'nə-sis/  Microcyte /mi'kro-sit/
Dextrocardia /deks'tro-kər'de-ə/  Monocyte /mən'o-sit/
Dyspnea /dɪs'pne-ə/  Multipara /mul-tip'ə-rə/
Ectopic /ekt'əpɪk/  Nocturia /nək-to'ri-ə/
Empyema /em'pi-ə'mə/  Oliguria /əl'ə-gər-ə/
Endometritis /en'do-mi-trət'sis/  Panhysterectomy /pən'his-tek'tə-mə/
Erythrocyte /e-rɪthrə'sit/  Pericarditis /pər'i-ka-rdi-tɪs/
Hemiplegia /həm'i-plə'je-ə/  Postoperative /pəʊs-tər-op'ə-rə-tɪv/
Hydrophobia /hi'dro-fə'bo-ə/  Postnasal /pəʊs-tər-nə'səl/
Hyperemesis /hi'pər-əm'ə-sis/  Polyneuritis /pəl'ə-nju-rɪtɪs/
Hypertension /hi'pər-tən'shən/  Posterolateral /pəʊs-tər-o-lat'ər-əl/
Hypodermic /hi'pə-dər'mɪk/  Preoperative /pər-o-pər'ə-tɪv/
Hypotension /hi'pə-tən'shən/  Quadriplegia /kwəd'rɪ-plə'je-ə/
Intercostal /ɪntər-kəst'əl/  Retrocardial /rɛt'ro-kərdə'-əl/
Intra-abdominal /ɪn'trə-æb-dəm′ə-nəl/  Semicconscious /ˈseɪmɪ-kənˈʃəsəs/
Leukocyte /lu'kə-sit/  Subcutaneous /səb'kju-təˈnəs/  Tachycardia /tək'e-kərdə-ə/
Levoversion /li'ver-ə-ver′zhen/  Tricuspid /trɪkəs'pɪd/
# Pronunciation Guide for Medical Terms Used in Lesson 4

## Medical Term

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acromegaly /ak&quot;ro-meg'ah-le/</td>
<td>Hemorrhage /hem'or-ij/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angiectasis /an&quot;je-ek'tah-sis/</td>
<td>Hepatoma /hep&quot;ah-to'mah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arteriosclerosis/ar-te&quot;re-o-skle'ro'sis/</td>
<td>Hepatosplenomegaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrocentesis /ar&quot;thro-sen-te'sis/</td>
<td>/hep&quot;ah-to-sple&quot;no-meg'ah-le/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrodesis /ar&quot;thro-de'sis/</td>
<td>Hydroarthrosis /hi&quot;dro-ar&quot; thro'sis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blepharoptosis /blef&quot;ah-ro-to'sis/</td>
<td>Hydrophobia /hi&quot;dro-fo'be-ah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchogenic /brong-ko-jen'ik/</td>
<td>Hypertrophy /hi-per'tro-fe/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchoscopy /brong-kos'ko-pe/</td>
<td>Hypoglycemia /hi&quot;po-gli-s 'me-ah e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac /kar'de-ak/</td>
<td>Intercostal in&quot;ter-kos'tal/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiorrhesis /kar&quot;de-o-rek'sis/</td>
<td>Laparotomy /lap-ah-rot'o-me/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular /kar&quot;de-o-vas'ku-lar/</td>
<td>Leukemia /lu-ke'me-ah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholecystectomy /ko&quot;le-sis-tek'to-me/</td>
<td>Leukopenia /lu'ko-pee'ne-ah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholelithiasis /ko&quot;le-li-thi'ah-sis/</td>
<td>Lipoma /li-po mah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chondritis /kon-dri&quot;tis/</td>
<td>Lymphadenopathy /lim-fad&quot;e-nop' ah-the/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chondromalacia / kon&quot;dro-mah-la'she-ah/</td>
<td>Myocarditis /mi&quot;o-kar-di'tis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colostomy /ko'los'to-me/</td>
<td>Myocardium /mi&quot;o-kar'de-um/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanosis /si&quot;ah-no'sis/</td>
<td>Myospasm /mi&quot;o-spazm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentalgia /den'tal'je-ah/</td>
<td>Nephrolithiasis /nef&quot;ro-li-thi'ah-sis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatophytosis /der'mah-to-fi-to'sis/</td>
<td>Neuropathy /nu-rop'ah-the/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea /di&quot;ah-re'ah/</td>
<td>Neurorrhaphy /nu-ror'ah-fe/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encephalitis /en&quot;sef-ah-li&quot;tis/</td>
<td>Orchiopexy /or&quot;ke-o-pek'se/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterolysis /en&quot;ter-ol i-sis/</td>
<td>Otoscopic /o'to-skop-ik/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythropenia /e-rith&quot;ro-pe'ne-ah/</td>
<td>Pyogenic /pi&quot;o-jen'ik/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrocele /gas'tro-sel/</td>
<td>Psychogenic /si&quot;ko-jen'ik/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematoma /hem&quot;ah-to'mah/</td>
<td>Rhinoplasty /ri no-plas&quot;te/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Salpingo-oophorectomy
/sal-ping"go-o"of-o-rek'to-me/
Subhepatic /sub"he-pat'ik/
Tympanoplasty /tim"pah-no- plas'te/
This appendix is a list of commonly used medical abbreviations and symbols which are authorized to be used in medical records. (For a complete list of authorized medical abbreviations and symbols, see AR 40-66.)

**MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS**

A; a
- before

AAE
- acute allergic encephalitis

Ab
- antibodies

abd hyst
- abdominal hysterectomy

ABE
- acute bacterial endocarditis

ABP
- arterial blood pressure

ABR
- absolute bed rest

ABS
- acute brain syndrome

ac
- before meals

ACA
- adenocarcinoma

ACH
- acetylcholine

ACI
- adrenal cortical insufficiency

ACTH
- adrenocorticotropic hormone

ACVD
- acute cardiovascular disease

AD
- right ear

A & D
- admission and discharge

ADD
- average daily dose

adhib
- to be administered

ADL
- activities of daily living

ad lib
- as desired

adm
- admission; admit; admitted

ADS
- antibody deficiency syndrome

AE
- above the elbow

AF
- acid-fast
### MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFB</td>
<td>acid-fast bacilli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afeb</td>
<td>afebrile; without fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF/F</td>
<td>atrial fibrillation and/or flutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGG</td>
<td>agammaglobulinemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHAC</td>
<td>American Heart Association Classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHD</td>
<td>atherosclerotic heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>aortic insufficiency or incompetence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AID</td>
<td>acute infectious disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIHA</td>
<td>autoimmune hemolytic anemia</td>
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<tr>
<td>AJ</td>
<td>ankle jerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>above the knee amputation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALMI</td>
<td>anterior lateral myocardial infarct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt die (dieb)</td>
<td>alternate days; every other night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt noc (noct)</td>
<td>alternate nights; every other night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALVF</td>
<td>acute left ventricular failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMA</td>
<td>against medical advice</td>
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<tr>
<td>amb</td>
<td>ambulatory</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMI</td>
<td>acute myocardial infarction</td>
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<tr>
<td>anti-HAA</td>
<td>antibody hepatitis-associated antigen</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOB</td>
<td>alcohol on breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap</td>
<td>before dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; P</td>
<td>anterior and posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APB</td>
<td>atrial or auricular premature beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), phenacetin, caffeine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>left ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAP</td>
<td>as soon as possible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASHD</td>
<td>arteriosclerotic heart disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASS</td>
<td>anterior superior spine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-S syndrome</td>
<td>Adams-Stokes syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>both ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ax</td>
<td>axillary</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>born</td>
</tr>
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<td>BA</td>
<td>blood alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/A</td>
<td>backache</td>
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<tr>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>bundle branch block</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>bone conduction</td>
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<td>BCP</td>
<td>birth control pills</td>
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<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>barium enema</td>
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<tr>
<td>BH</td>
<td>bundle of His</td>
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<td>bib</td>
<td>drink</td>
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<tr>
<td>bid</td>
<td>twice a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin</td>
<td>twice during the night</td>
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<td>B/J; B&amp;J</td>
<td>bone and joint</td>
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<td>BM</td>
<td>bowel movement</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMR</td>
<td>basal metabolic rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>bol</td>
<td>pill</td>
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<td>BOM</td>
<td>bilateral otitis media</td>
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<td>BP</td>
<td>blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPH</td>
<td>benign prostatic hypertrophy</td>
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<td>BPI</td>
<td>blood pressure increased</td>
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<td>BS</td>
<td>bowel or breath sound(s)</td>
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<td>BSO</td>
<td>bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>BTL</td>
<td>bilateral tubal ligation</td>
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<td>BUE</td>
<td>both upper extremities</td>
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<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUN</td>
<td>blood urea nitrogen</td>
</tr>
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<td>BUQ</td>
<td>both upper quadrants</td>
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<tr>
<td>BV</td>
<td>blood volume</td>
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<td>BW</td>
<td>body weight</td>
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<td>Bx</td>
<td>biopsy</td>
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<td>C1 to C7</td>
<td>cervical nerves or vertebrae 1 to 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI to CXII</td>
<td>cranial nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>cardiac arrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>calcium; cancer; carcinoma</td>
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<td>CAT</td>
<td>Children's Apperception Test</td>
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<tr>
<td>cath</td>
<td>catheter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
<td>complete blood count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>common bile duct</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>chronic brain syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBV</td>
<td>central blood volume</td>
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<td>CC</td>
<td>chief of current complaint</td>
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<td>CDC</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>complement fixation</td>
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<td>cortisone glucose tolerance test</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHB</td>
<td>complete heart block</td>
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<tr>
<td>ChE</td>
<td>cholinesterase</td>
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<td>CHF</td>
<td>congestive heart failure</td>
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<td>CHO</td>
<td>carbohydrate</td>
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<td>chr</td>
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<td>cardiac insufficiency</td>
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<td>carcinoma in situ</td>
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<td>chlorine</td>
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<td>central nervous system</td>
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<td>CO</td>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
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<td>conjunctiva; conjunctivitis</td>
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<td>closed reduction</td>
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<td>CrI to CrXII</td>
<td>cranial nerves</td>
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<td>CRD</td>
<td>chronic respiratory or renal disease</td>
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<td>CrP</td>
<td>creatine phosphate</td>
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<td>CS</td>
<td>cesarean section</td>
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<td>CSF</td>
<td>cerebrospinal fluid</td>
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<td>C S resp</td>
<td>Cheyne-Stokes respiration</td>
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<td>CV</td>
<td>cardiovascular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVA</td>
<td>cardiovascular accident</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>central venous catheter</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVD</td>
<td>cardiovascular disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVP</td>
<td>central venous pressure</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>cardiovascular system</td>
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<td>cytol</td>
<td>cytology</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>dorsal</td>
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<td>D1 to D12</td>
<td>dorsal or thoracic vertebrae or nerves</td>
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<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>development age</td>
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<td>D/A</td>
<td>date of accident or admission</td>
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<td>DAP</td>
<td>direct agglutination pregnancy (test)</td>
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<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>DBP</td>
<td>diastolic blood pressure</td>
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<tr>
<td>D&amp;C</td>
<td>dilatation and currettage or currettement</td>
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<td>DI</td>
<td>diabetes insipidus</td>
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<td>dis</td>
<td>disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>disc</td>
<td>discontinue</td>
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<tr>
<td>DJD</td>
<td>degenerative joint disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>diabetes mellitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>deoxyribonucleic acid</td>
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<td>DNR</td>
<td>dorsal nerve root</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>deviated nasal septum</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOA</td>
<td>dead on arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE</td>
<td>dyspnea on exertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOS</td>
<td>day of surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D/S</td>
<td>dextrose in saline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>deep tendon reflexes</td>
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<tr>
<td>DU</td>
<td>duodenal ulcer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUB</td>
<td>dysfunctional uterine bleeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dx</td>
<td>diagnosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>external auditory canal</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBL</td>
<td>estimated blood loss</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECG; EKG</td>
<td>electrocardiogram</td>
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<td>E coli</td>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
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<td>ECS</td>
<td>electroconvulsive shock</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDC</td>
<td>estimated date of confinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKG; ECG</td>
<td>electrocardiogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>electron microscopy</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMB</td>
<td>eosin methylene blue</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMS</td>
<td>emergency medical service</td>
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<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENT</td>
<td>ear, nose, and throat</td>
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<tr>
<td>eos</td>
<td>eosinophil</td>
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<tr>
<td>epis</td>
<td>episotomy</td>
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<td>ER</td>
<td>emergency room</td>
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<td>EST</td>
<td>electroshock therapy</td>
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<td>etiol</td>
<td>etiology</td>
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<td>ethyl alcohol</td>
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<td>excision</td>
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<td>examine</td>
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<td>Fahrenheit</td>
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<td>FA</td>
<td>fluorescent antibody</td>
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<td>FB</td>
<td>foreign body</td>
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<td>FBS</td>
<td>fasting blood sugar</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDA</td>
<td>Food &amp; Drug Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>ff</td>
<td>force fluids</td>
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<tr>
<td>FH</td>
<td>family history</td>
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<tr>
<td>FHR</td>
<td>fetal heart rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>fib</td>
<td>fibrillation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>full range of motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>frozen section</td>
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<tr>
<td>FTSG</td>
<td>full thickness skin graft</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUO</td>
<td>fever of unknown or undetermined origin</td>
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<td>Fx</td>
<td>fracture</td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gram(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>gallbladder</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC</td>
<td>gonococcus; gonococcal</td>
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<tr>
<td>glu</td>
<td>glucose</td>
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<tr>
<td>gr; grav</td>
<td>pregnant</td>
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</table>
MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

Grav I, Grav II 1 pregnancy, 2 pregnancies, etc.
GS General Surgery
gt; gtt drop; drops
GU genitourinary
GYN; Gyn gynecology
H hydrogen
H20 water
HA hemagglutinating antigens
HAI hemagglutinating-inhibiting antibody
Hb; Hgb hemoglobin
HBP high blood pressure
Hct hematocrit
HCVD hypertensive cardiovascular disease
hd at bedtime
HEENT head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat
Hgb; Hb hemoglobin
HGH human (pituitary) growth hormone
HLH Human lutenizing hormone
hn tonight
H&P history and physical
HPI history of present illness
HR heart rate
HVD hypertensive vascular disease
Hx history
IH infectious hepatitis
IHD ischemic heart disease
IM intramuscular (injection)
I&O intake and output
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>intraocular pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQ</td>
<td>intelligence quotient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>intravenous (injection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jej</td>
<td>jejunum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>potassium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUB</td>
<td>kidney, ureter, and bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-wire</td>
<td>Kirshner wire</td>
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<tr>
<td>LBBB</td>
<td>left bundle branch block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>lethal dose</td>
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<tr>
<td>LH</td>
<td>luteinizing hormone</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOS</td>
<td>length of stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>lumbar, puncture</td>
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<td>L-S</td>
<td>lumbosacral</td>
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<td>LTF</td>
<td>lipotrophic factor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lues I, II, III</td>
<td>primary, secondary, tertiary syphilis</td>
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<td>left ventricular</td>
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<td>LVN</td>
<td>Licensed Vocational Nurse</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>meter</td>
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<tr>
<td>M1 M2</td>
<td>mitral first, second sound</td>
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<td>MB</td>
<td>methylene blue</td>
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<td>MBP</td>
<td>mean blood pressure</td>
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<td>muscular dystrophy</td>
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<td>MDR</td>
<td>minimum daily requirement</td>
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<td>ME</td>
<td>middle ear</td>
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<td>mg</td>
<td>milligram</td>
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<td>m g</td>
<td>millimicrogram</td>
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<td>menstrual, marital, or military history</td>
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<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>mHg</td>
<td>milliliters of mercury</td>
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<td>myocardial infarction</td>
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<td>milliliter</td>
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<td>MMPI</td>
<td>Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory</td>
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<td>mr; mR</td>
<td>milloroentgen</td>
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<td>multiple sclerosis</td>
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<td>sodium Pentothal</td>
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<td>NC</td>
<td>noncontributory</td>
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<td>N/C</td>
<td>no complaint</td>
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<td>ND</td>
<td>normal delivery</td>
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<td>NDF</td>
<td>no disease found</td>
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<td>NE</td>
<td>norepinephrine</td>
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<td>negative</td>
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<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
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<td>NOR; Noradr</td>
<td>noradrenaline</td>
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<td>NP</td>
<td>neuropsychiatric</td>
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<td>NPH</td>
<td>no previous history</td>
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<td>npo</td>
<td>nothing by mouth</td>
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<td>NR</td>
<td>normal range</td>
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<td>not to be repeated</td>
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<td>no significant abnormality</td>
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<td>NSR</td>
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<td>OL; OS</td>
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<tr>
<td>omn bih</td>
<td>every two hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omn hor; oh</td>
<td>every hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omn noct; on</td>
<td>every night</td>
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<td>left eye</td>
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<tr>
<td>P/3</td>
<td>proximal one-third (long bones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1, p2, etc.</td>
<td>para 1, para 2, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Physician’s Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;A</td>
<td>percussion and auscultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAB, PABA</td>
<td>para-aminobenzoic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pap test</td>
<td>Papanicolaou's test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Para</td>
<td>parous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB-Fe</td>
<td>protein-bound iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBI</td>
<td>protein-bound iodine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pc</td>
<td>after meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>packed cell volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA</td>
<td>patent ductus arteriosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDR</td>
<td>Physician’s Desk Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>physical examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ped</td>
<td>pediatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEG</td>
<td>pneumoencephalography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGH</td>
<td>pituitary growth hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH</td>
<td>past history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phe</td>
<td>phenylalanine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phys</td>
<td>physical; physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>present illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>pelvic inflammatory disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Pitocin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKA</td>
<td>prokininogenase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>post mortem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMH</td>
<td>past medical history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS</td>
<td>post-menopausal syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNa</td>
<td>plasma sodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO; postop</td>
<td>postoperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po</td>
<td>by mouth; orally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO2</td>
<td>oxygen tension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos</td>
<td>positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postop; PO</td>
<td>postoperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>post partum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>positive pressure breathing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

pr per rectum
prog prognosis
ps per second
psi pounds per square inch
Psy psychiatry; psychology
PT physical therapy
pt patient
PTA prior to admission
PULHES physical profile factors:
P- physical capacity or stamina
U- upper extremities
L- lower extremities
H- hearing and ears
E- eyes
S- psychiatric
PVC premature ventricular contractions
PVD peripheral vascular disease
pvt private
qd every day
qh every hour
q2h, q3h, etc. every 2 hours, every 3 hours, etc.
qid four times a day
qn every night
QNS quantity not sufficient
qv as much as you please
R right
r roentgen
RNA ribosomal ribonucleic acid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>rheumatoid arthritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ra</td>
<td>radium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIU</td>
<td>radioactive iodine uptake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>right atrial pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>reticular activating system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBBB</td>
<td>right bundle branch block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC</td>
<td>red blood cells or corpuscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD</td>
<td>respiratory disease; retinal detachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDS</td>
<td>respiratory distress syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rehab</td>
<td>rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>reticuloendothelial system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHD</td>
<td>rheumatic heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHF</td>
<td>right heart failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RN</td>
<td>Registered Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNA</td>
<td>ribonucleic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>routine order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/O</td>
<td>rule out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM</td>
<td>range of motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROS</td>
<td>review of systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>recovery room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;R</td>
<td>rate and rhythm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT</td>
<td>reaction time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC</td>
<td>return to clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUE</td>
<td>right upper extremity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUQ</td>
<td>right upper quadrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-1 to S-5</td>
<td>sacral vertebrae or nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-A; SA node</td>
<td>sino-atrial node</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

SAA  Stokes-Adams attacks
SB   stillborn
SBE  subacute bacterial endocarditis
SB test  Stanford-Binet test
SC  subcutaneous
SCD  service connected disability
SCM  sternocleidomastoid
SD  standard deviation
SDS  sudden death syndrome
SEM  standard error of the mean
SF  spinal fluid
sg  specific gravity
SH  serum hepatitis
SI  seriously ill
sib  sibling
SIW  self-inflicted wound
SM  systolic murmur
SMA  superior mesenteric artery
SN  student nurse
SNS  sympathetic nervous system
SO  salpingo-oophorectomy
SOAP  progress note format for POMR
S-  subjective
O-  objective
A-  assessment
P-  plans
SOB  shortness of breath
S-O-R  stimulus-organism-response
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQ</td>
<td>subcutaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>staph</td>
<td>staphylococcus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stat</td>
<td>immediately and once only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STH</td>
<td>somatotropic (growth) hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strep</td>
<td>streptococcus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STSG</td>
<td>split thickness skin graft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sup</td>
<td>superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>superior vena cava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sx</td>
<td>signs; symptoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sz</td>
<td>schizophrenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&amp;A</td>
<td>tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAH</td>
<td>total abdominal hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB; TBC</td>
<td>tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBLC</td>
<td>term birth, living child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBV</td>
<td>total blood volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tds</td>
<td>to be taken 3 times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFA</td>
<td>total fatty acids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>thyroid hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tid</td>
<td>three times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>tubal ligation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM</td>
<td>tympanic membrane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNTC</td>
<td>too numerous to count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOA</td>
<td>tubo-ovarian abscess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>tetanus toxoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTH</td>
<td>thyrotrpic hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/3</td>
<td>upper third (long bones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA</td>
<td>urinalysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UE</td>
<td>upper extremity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGI</td>
<td>upper gastrointestinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULQ</td>
<td>upper left quadrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unk</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UQ</td>
<td>upper quadrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UR</td>
<td>unconditioned response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td>upper respiratory infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urol</td>
<td>urology; urological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URQ</td>
<td>upper right quadrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USPHS</td>
<td>United States Public Health Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTI</td>
<td>urinary tract infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV</td>
<td>ultraviolet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Veterans Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vag</td>
<td>vaginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBP</td>
<td>venous blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>vital capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VD</td>
<td>venereal disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDG</td>
<td>venereal disease-gonorrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDH; VHD</td>
<td>valvular disease of the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIG</td>
<td>vaccinia immune serum globulin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vit</td>
<td>vitamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO</td>
<td>verbal order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>venous pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>volume of packed red cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRI</td>
<td>viral or virus respiratory infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS</td>
<td>vital sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAIS</td>
<td>Wechsler adult intelligence scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>whole blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBC</td>
<td>white blood cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCC</td>
<td>white cell count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wd</td>
<td>ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD/WN/BF</td>
<td>well-developed, well-nourished black female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD/WN/BM</td>
<td>well-developed, well-nourished black male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD/WN/WF</td>
<td>well-developed, well-nourished white female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD/WN/WM</td>
<td>well-developed, well-nourished white male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA</td>
<td>wounded in action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISC</td>
<td>Wechsler Intelligence Scale for children (test)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wk</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WNL</td>
<td>within normal limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WR</td>
<td>Wassermann reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wt</td>
<td>weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOB</td>
<td>year of birth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
female
male
increased; elevated
decreased; depressed; lowered
descended bilaterally
causes; transfer to
is due to
less than
more than
systolic blood pressure
diastolic blood pressure
absent; none
negative; absent
positive; present
start of operation (anesthesia record only)
end of operation (anesthesia record only)
Upright. Vertical body position; body supported by lower extremities; torso upright
Lying down. Horizontal body position
Leaning. Body trunk raised less than 90 degrees from primary supporting surface and supported by self or object.
Sitting. Weight of body resting on lower part of trunk, back raised greater than or equal to 90 degrees.
Leaning over. Dangling, any portion of body extended beyond the lower part of the trunk.
Kneeling. Supporting the body on the knees or legs.
MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

1° primary; first degree
2° secondary; second degree

 amounts; dosages

-o Angstrom unit

-aa of each
-a before
-c with

-m murmur

-p after; following
-s without
-ss one-half

-dr dram; drachm

-ounce

-f fluid dram; fluid ounce
COMMENT SHEET

SUBCOURSE  MD0010   Basic Medical Terminology                                  EDITION 100

Your comments about this subcourse are valuable and aid the writers in refining the subcourse and making it more usable. Please enter your comments in the space provided. ENCLOSE THIS FORM (OR A COPY) WITH YOUR ANSWER SHEET ONLY IF YOU HAVE COMMENTS ABOUT THIS SUBCOURSE.

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:
(Use the reverse side of this sheet, if necessary.)

1. List any terms that were not defined properly.

2. List any errors.

   paragraph       error     correction

3. List any suggestions you have to improve this subcourse.

4. Student Information (optional)
   Name/Rank ________________________________
   SSN ________________________________
   Address ________________________________
   E-mail Address ________________________________
   Telephone number (DSN) ____________________
   MOS/AOC ________________________________

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT (AUTHORITY: 10USC3012(B) AND (G))

PURPOSE: To provide Army Correspondence Course Program students a means to submit inquiries and comments.

USES: To locate and make necessary change to student records.

DISCLOSURE: VOLUNTARY. Failure to submit SSN will prevent subcourse authors at service school from accessing student records and responding to inquiries requiring such follow-ups.