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 vermiforms.

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


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

LESSON 1 Introduction to Programmed Learning.

TEXT ASSIGNMENT Lesson 1, frame numbers 1-14.

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

Given a series of frames defining prefix, stem, and suffix, select the correct definition.
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
8 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 __________.

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

10 The prefix is the part of the word which comes _______ the stem.

(health, after) 

11 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 __________.

12 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.

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 __________.

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 ______________.

combining vowel

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 speed-meter.
   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 __________.

   o
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 ______________.

combining form

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

combining form

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

combining form

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

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

stem (frame 15)

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.

combining (frame 17)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF IT IS AN UNMARKED VOWEL</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>THEN IT IS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT ENDS A SYLLABLE</td>
<td></td>
<td>LONG &quot;ā&quot; (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT</td>
<td></td>
<td>SHORT &quot;ā&quot; (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**
- **Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary**
- **Stedman's 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.

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

32. The stem chondro means cartilage. A person with chondro-arthritis, for example, has inflammation of the _______.

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

ar"thro-de'-sis

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.

joint (frame 31)

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

cartilage (frame 32)

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

bone marrow/spine (frame 33)

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

muscle (frame 34)

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

tendon (frame 35)

g. Intercostal refers to the space between the _________.

ribs (frame 36)

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
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

\[ \text{nose} \]

\[ \text{ri-ni'tis} \]

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

\[ \text{larynx} \]

\[ \text{lar"ing-gos'ko-pe} \]

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

\[ \text{tracheitis} \]

\[ \text{tra"ke-i'tis} \]
46. Broncho is a stem which means lower windpipe or bronchus. A person with bronchitis has inflammation of the __________ __________ or __________.

brong-ki'itis

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: __________

b. Naso: __________

c. Laryngo: __________

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 __________.

******************************************
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 **odontont** are stems which mean tooth. A person with **dentalgia** has a pain in the __________.

den-tal’je-ah

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

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

ki’lo-plas”te

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

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

jin”ji-vi’tis

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

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

gas-trek-to-me

**************************************************
60. **Entero** is a stem which means intestine. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the stomach and ________.

gastro-en-ter-i'tis

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

61. **Duodeno** 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 ____________________.

duo"o-de'nal
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 ________.

je-joo'num
je"joo-nek'to-me

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 ____________________.

il'e-um
il"e-i'tis

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-los'to-me

----------------------------------------

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

prok-ti'tis

----------------------------------------

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

a. Stoma: _________

----------------------------------------

b. Lingua/glossa: _________

----------------------------------------

c. Dento/odonto: _________

----------------------------------------

d. Cheilo: _________

----------------------------------------

e. Gingivo: _________

----------------------------------------

mouth (frame 53)
tongue (frame 54)
tooth (frame 56)
lip (frame 57)
gums (frame 58)
f. Gastro: __________

- stomach (frame 59)

g. Entero: __________

- intestine (frame 60)

h. Duodeno: __________

- duodenum/first part of intestine (frame 61)
i. Jejuno: __________

- jejunum/2d part of intestine (frame 62)
j. Ileo: __________

- ileum/3d part of intestine (frame 63)
k. Colo: __________

- colon (frame 64)
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 _________.

tooth (frame 56)

e. A cheiloplasty is the surgical repair of a defect of the _________.

lip (frame 57)

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

gums (frame 58)

g. A gastrectomy is the surgical removal of the _________.

stomach (frame 59)

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

stomach and intestine (frames 59 & 60)

i. A duodenal ulcer is located in the _________.

duodenum/1st part of the small intestine (frame 61)

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

jejunum/2d part of the small intestine (frame 62)

k. Ileitis is an inflammation of the _________.

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

CELIECTOMY 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: _________

b. Cholecysto: _________

c. Celio/abdomino: _________

d. Laparo: _________

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 _________.

b. When a cholecystectomy is performed, the _________ is removed (or excised).
c. A person who has a celiectomy
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
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: __________

heart (frame 74)

b. angio/vaso: __________

vessel (frame 75)

c. phlebo/veno: __________

vein (frame 76)

d. arterio: __________

artery (frame 77)

e. thrombo: __________

clot of blood (frame 78)
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
- CISTERNAL 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 _________.

---

**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 _________.

---

**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 _________.

---
84. **Spleno** is a stem which means spleen. A person who has had a **splenectomy** has had an excision of the __________.

sple-nek'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: __________

   b. hema/hemato: __________

   c. Spleno: __________

   d. lympho: __________

   e. phago: __________
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

Diagram of the endocrine system showing:
- Pineal Gland
- 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: __________
b. gluco/glyco: __________

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

---

---
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: _________

   nerve (frame 93)

   b. cerebro/encephalo: _________

   brain (frame 94)
c. psycho/mento: ____________

d. mania: ____________

e. phobia: ____________

f. esthesia: ____________

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

a. Polyneuritis is an inflammation of many ____________.

b. Encephalitis is an inflammation of the ____________.

c. Psychology is the science that studies the ____________.

d. Pyromania means fire ____________.

e. A person with hydrophobia has a ____________ of water.
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: ___________

******************************************
d. urethro: __________

******************************************
e. orchio: ___________

******************************************
f. uro/uria: __________

******************************************
g. lith: __________

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

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.

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

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

 ******************************************
d. Urethritis is an inflammation of the __________.

 ******************************************
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: __________

utero/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 & OSSSEOUS 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-plas"te

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

tim"pah-no-plas'te

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

of"thal-mol'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
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)

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.

eye (frame 117)

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

vision (frame 118)

e. Blepharitis is an inflammation of the ________.

eyelid (frame 119)

f. Keratitis is an inflammation of the ________.

cornea (frame 120)

g. A person with dacryocystitis has an inflammation of the ________ sac.

tear (frame 121)

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
Febri
Lipo
Grab
Bag
Mycobacterium
Necro
PYO
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'r'il

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

a. The term pyogenic means producing __________.

b. A lipoma is a tumor composed of __________.

c. A person who is afebrile is without __________.

d. Mycosis is any disease caused by a __________.

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

f. Hyperemesis is excessive __________.
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.

**Continue with Self-Assessment**

**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
   B. Rib
   C. Cartilage
   D. Joint

17. THE STEM "MYO" IN THE WORD MYOplasm MEANS:
   A. Cartilage
   B. Muscle
   C. Bone
   D. Vein

18. THE STEM "HEPATO" IN THE WORD HEPATITIS MEANS:
   A. Blood
   B. Liver
   C. Kidney
   D. Nail

19. THE STEM "ADENO" IN THE WORD ADENECTOMY MEANS:
   A. Bladder
   B. Gallbladder
   C. Abdominal Wall
   D. Gland

20. THE STEM "MYCO" IN THE WORD MYCOSIS MEANS:
   A. Skin
   B. Cell
   C. Clot
   D. Fungus

21. THE STEM "EMESIS" IN THE WORD HYPEREMESIS MEANS:
   A. Scant
   B. Excessive
   C. Vomiting
   D. Exit

22. THE STEM "FEBRI" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:
   A. Fever
   B. Fungus
   C. Fat
   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 "fibri" 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 laparotomy means:
   A. abdominal wall
SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #1

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

before

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

prefix

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

imp/sup/trans

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

stem

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

prefix

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 ________.

meaning
138 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

******************************
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.

Endo-me-tri’itis

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’itis

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.  
   after (frame 139)

b. Intra-abdominal means __________ the abdomen.  
   inside/within (frame 140)

c. Endometritis means inflammation __________ the uterus.  
   inside/within (frame 141)

d. Pericarditis means inflammation __________ the heart.  
   around (frame 142)

e. Ectopic pregnancy is one which occurs __________ the uterine cavity.  
   outside (frame 143)

f. Empyema is a condition where there is an accumulation of pus __________ a body cavity.  
   inside/within (frame 144)

g. Retrocardial means located __________ the heart.  
   behind (frame 145)
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.

ant'e-par'tum

ANTE/PRE

ANTEPARTUM

PREOPERATIVE

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

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

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 PREOPERATIVE
before

POST
POST PARTUM POSTOPERATIVE
after
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

If you missed any of the questions in frames 153 and 154, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 155.
The prefix anti- means against. The term antitoxin means __________
toxin or poison.

an"ti-tok'sin

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)

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)
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.

hi"po-ten'shun

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.

hi"per-ten'shun

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

hi"per-em'e-sis
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.

j. Tachycardia indicates an abnormally __________ heartbeat.

k. Bradycardia refers to an abnormally __________ heartbeat.

l. Oliguria means __________ urine.

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

dark/black

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.  
 white (frame 175)  

b. An erythrocyte is a __________ blood cell.  
 red (frame 176)  

c. Cyanosis is a __________ condition of the skin.  
 blue (frame 177)  

d. When someone has a melanoma, he has a malignant __________ mole or tumor.  
dark/black (frame 178)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 179 and 180, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 181.
Section VIII. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO SIZE AND POSITION

We will now study the prefixes that indicate size.

***********************************************************
181 Micro- is a prefix meaning small. A cyte 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'ik

******************************************
185 Mega- is also a prefix which means large. A ___________ colon 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

******************************************
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-:  __________

c. Mega-:  __________

d. Antero-:  __________

e. Latero-:  __________

f. Dextro-:  __________

g. Levo-:  __________

h. Medio-:  __________

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.

b. Macrocytes are very __________ cells.
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 _________.

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

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

hi"dro-fo'be-ah

disp'ne-ah

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

mal-o'der-es

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

pan"his-ter-ek'to-me

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.

                        fear (frame 192)

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

                        difficult/painful (frame 193)

c. Nocturia means urination at __________.

                        night (frame 194)

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

                        bad (frame 195)

e. A panhysterectomy is a __________ hysterectomy.

                        total (frame 196)

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.

gastro-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.

nef"ro-li-thi'ah-sis

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

en"sef-ah-li'tis

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

kon"dro-mah-la'she-ah
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

disease

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
downward displacement

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

kar"de-o-rek'sis

rupture

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

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

**PHOBIA**

fear

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 2010)
h. -sclerosis means: __________

-.................................................

hardening (frame 211)

i. -oma means: __________

-.................................................

tumor (frame 212)

j. -osis means: __________

-.................................................

condition (frame 213)

k. -pathy means: __________

-.................................................

disease (frame 214)

l. -ptosis means: __________

-.................................................

prolapse/downward displacement (frame 215)

m. -rrhexis means: __________

-.................................................

rupture (frame 216)

n. -trophy means: __________

-.................................................

growth/nourishment (frame 217)

o. -phobia means: __________

-.................................................

fear (frame 218)

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.

-.................................................

hernia (frame 204)
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.

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

l. Blepharoptosis is a __________ _________ of the eyelid.

downward displacement (frame 215)

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

m. Cardiorrhexis 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.
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. Arthrocentesis, therefore, means __________ _________ of a joint for the removal of fluid.

ar"thro-sen-te'sis
The suffix for suture repair is -rhapsy. Neurorhaphy 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: __________

b. -scopy means: __________

c. -stomy means: __________

d. -tomy means: __________

e. -desis means: __________

f. -pexy means: __________

g. -plasty means: __________
h. -centesis means: __________

puncture (frame 229)

i. -rrhaphy means: __________

suture repair (frame 230)

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 __________ or __________ of tubes and ovaries.

removal/excision (frame 221)

b. A bronchoscopy is an __________ of the bronchi.

examination/inspection (frame 223)

c. A colostomy is an __________ __________ the colon.

artificial opening into (frame 224)

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

incision (frame 225)

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

fixation (frame 226)

f. An orchiopexy is __________ 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

MYOSPASM

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. -rrhea 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 producing pus.

c. Hemolysis means the destruction of red blood cells.

d. Hemorrhage is a term meaning excessive discharge/flow of blood.

e. Erythropenia means a deficiency of red blood cells.

f. Diarrhea is the medical term for excessive discharge of the bowel.

g. Myospasm is the medical term for involuntary contraction of a muscle.

h. Cardiovascular means pertaining to the heart and vessels.

i. Intercostal means pertaining to between the ribs.
j. Otoscopic means __________
   __________ an examination of the
   ear.  
   ******************************************
   pertaining to (frame 242)

k. Cardiac means __________
   __________ the heart.  
   ******************************************
   pertaining to (frame 243)

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
Section VI. SELF-ASSESSMENT #3

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

SUFXIES

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>
<td>_________ PLASTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>_________ TOMY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>_________ OMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>_________ ALGIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>_________ SPASM</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  B. CONDITION  C. DROOPING  D. DILATION

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

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

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

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

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

17. THE SUFFIX -MALACIA IN THE WORD CHONDROMALACIA MEANS:
   A. HARDENING  B. SOFTENING  C. FLOWING  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 HEPATOSPLENOMEGALY 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>
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. Condition of stones in the kidney</td>
<td>A. Dyspnea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inflammation of many nerves</td>
<td>B. Nocturia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Excessive vomiting</td>
<td>C. Afebrile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Inflammation of the stomach and intestine</td>
<td>D. Oliguria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tumor of the brain.</td>
<td>E. Cerebroma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Inflammation of the liver</td>
<td>F. Hyperemesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Scant urine</td>
<td>G. Hematoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Without fever</td>
<td>H. Salpingitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Under the skin</td>
<td>I. Duodenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Inside the abdomen</td>
<td>J. Chondritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Night urine</td>
<td>K. Gastroenteritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Involuntary contraction of a muscle</td>
<td>L. Nephrolithiasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Difficult breathing</td>
<td>M. Hepatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Inflammation of the cartilage</td>
<td>N. Myospasm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Pertaining to first part of small intestine</td>
<td>O. Subcutaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Tumor filled with blood</td>
<td>P. Glucosuria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sugar in the urine</td>
<td>Q. Intra-abdominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Inflammation of the tubes</td>
<td>R. Polyneuritis</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. __ Inflammation within the uterus</td>
<td>A. Arthrocentesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. __ Removal of both tubes and ovaries</td>
<td>B. Hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. __ Suture repair of a hernia</td>
<td>C. Adenectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. __ Fixation of the testes</td>
<td>D. Laparotomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. __ Suture repair of the tongue</td>
<td>E. Arthrodesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. __ Removal of a kidney</td>
<td>F. Laryngoscope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. __ Removal of the stomach</td>
<td>G. Otoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. __ Artificial opening into the colon</td>
<td>H. Gastrectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. __ Plastic repair of the ear</td>
<td>I. Glossorrhaphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. __ Plastic repair of the nose</td>
<td>J. Endometritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. __ Instrument used for examination of the larynx</td>
<td>K. Tympanoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. __ Plastic operation upon the lip</td>
<td>L. Herniorrhaphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. __ Surgical fixation of a joint</td>
<td>M. Cholecystectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. __ Puncture of the thorax</td>
<td>N. Colostomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. __ Incision into the abdominal wall</td>
<td>O. Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. __ Plastic repair of the eardrum</td>
<td>P. Cheiloplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. __ Removal of a gland</td>
<td>Q. Orchiopexy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. __ Removal of the uterus</td>
<td>R. Nephrectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. __ Removal of the gallbladder</td>
<td>S. Rhinoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. __ Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid</td>
<td>T. Thoracentesis</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>
</tr>
<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>
<tr>
<td>7. __ Fear of water</td>
<td>G. Polyphagia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. __ Condition of fungus of the skin</td>
<td>H. Tachycardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. __ Inflammation of the bones and joints</td>
<td>I. Bradycardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. __ Fast heart beat</td>
<td>J. Anesthesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. __ Slow heart beat</td>
<td>K. Hydrophobia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. __ Without feeling or sensation</td>
<td>L. Arteriosclerosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. __ Pertaining to examination of the ear</td>
<td>M. Cardiovascular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. __ Inflammation of a vein with a clot</td>
<td>N. Blepharoptosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. __ Enlargement of the liver and spleen</td>
<td>O. Glossitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. __ Fatty tumor</td>
<td>P. Osteoarthritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. __ Excessive growth</td>
<td>Q. Cyanosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. __ Red cell</td>
<td>R. Intercostal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. __ Single or one cell</td>
<td>S. Erythrocyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. __ Excessive eating</td>
<td>T. Dermatophytosis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Suspension of testes</td>
<td>A. Hypotension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enlargement of the kidney</td>
<td>B. Encephalitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Inflammation of the cornea</td>
<td>C. Dentalgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Producing pus</td>
<td>D. Cystitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Condition of dead tissue</td>
<td>E. Hematuria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Softening of the cartilage</td>
<td>F. Myalgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pertaining to the liver</td>
<td>G. Hematemesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Vomiting of blood</td>
<td>H. Pericarditis</td>
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</tr>
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<td>11. Inflammation within the heart</td>
<td>K. Orchiopexy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Resembling a gland</td>
<td>L. Keratitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Pain in a muscle</td>
<td>M. Pyogenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Low blood pressure</td>
<td>N. Hepatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. High blood pressure</td>
<td>O. Chondromalacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Inflammation of the brain</td>
<td>P. Acromegaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Inflammation around the heart</td>
<td>Q. Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Tooth ache/pain</td>
<td>R. Endocarditis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Enlargement of the extremities</td>
<td>S. Adenoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Inflammation of the bladder</td>
<td>T. Rhinitis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>2. R</td>
<td>Inflammation of many nerves</td>
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<td>3. F</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6. M</td>
<td>Inflammation of the liver</td>
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<td>7. D</td>
<td>Scant urine</td>
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<td>8. C</td>
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<td>9. O</td>
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<td>17. P</td>
<td>Sugar in the urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. H</td>
<td>Inflammation of the tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN A</td>
<td>COLUMN B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. J</td>
<td>A. Arthrocentesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>E. Arthrodesis</td>
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<td>I. Glossorrhaphy</td>
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<td>18. B</td>
<td>R. Nephrectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. M</td>
<td>S. Rhinoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. A</td>
<td>T. Thoracentesis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>L</strong></td>
<td>Hardening of the arteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>O</strong></td>
<td>Inflammation of the tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>N</strong></td>
<td>Downward displacement of the eyelids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Q</strong></td>
<td>Condition of blueness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>M</strong></td>
<td>Pertaining to the heart and vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>R</strong></td>
<td>Between the ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>K</strong></td>
<td>Fear of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>T</strong></td>
<td>Condition of fungus of the skin</td>
</tr>
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<td>9. <strong>P</strong></td>
<td>Inflammation of the bones and joints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>H</strong></td>
<td>Fast heart beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <strong>I</strong></td>
<td>Slow heart beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <strong>J</strong></td>
<td>Without feeling or sensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <strong>E</strong></td>
<td>Pertaining to examination of the ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. <strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Inflammation of a vein with a clot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. <strong>A</strong></td>
<td>Enlargement of the liver and spleen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. <strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Fatty tumor</td>
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<td>Excessive eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN A</td>
<td>COLUMN B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. K Suspension of testes</td>
<td>A. Hypotension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. J Enlargement of the kidney</td>
<td>B. Encephalitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. L Inflammation of the cornea</td>
<td>C. Dentalgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. M Producing pus</td>
<td>D. Cystitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I Condition of dead tissue</td>
<td>E. Hematuria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. O Softening of the cartilage</td>
<td>F. Myalgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. N Pertaining to the liver</td>
<td>G. Hematemesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. G Vomiting of blood</td>
<td>H. Pericarditis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. T Inflammation of the nose</td>
<td>I. Necrosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. E Blood in the urine</td>
<td>J. Nephromegaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. R Inflammation within the heart</td>
<td>K. Orchiopexy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. S Resembling a gland</td>
<td>L. Keratitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. F Pain in a muscle</td>
<td>M. Pyogenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. A Low blood pressure</td>
<td>N. Hepatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Q High blood pressure</td>
<td>O. Chondromalacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. B Inflammation of the brain</td>
<td>P. Acromegaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. H Inflammation around the heart</td>
<td>Q. Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. C Tooth ache/pain</td>
<td>R. Endocarditis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. P Enlargement of the extremities</td>
<td>S. Adenoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. D Inflammation of the bladder</td>
<td>T. Rhinitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong> Acromegaly</td>
<td>Enlargement of the extremities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenoid</td>
<td>Resembling a gland</td>
</tr>
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<td>Afebrile</td>
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<td>Anesthesia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arteriosclerosis</td>
<td>Hardening of the arteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong> Blepharoptosis</td>
<td>Downward displacement of the eyelids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradycardia</td>
<td>Slow heartbeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong> 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><strong>D</strong> 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><strong>E</strong> 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>
</tbody>
</table>
GLOSSARY (Cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</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>H</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>I</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>K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the cornea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipoma</td>
<td>Fatty tumor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</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>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>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>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>Rhinitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salpingitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>
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</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>
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MD0010

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 2

USE THIS GUIDE TO
ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNMARKED VOWEL</th>
<th>IT ENDS A SYLLABLE</th>
<th>LONG “I” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT</td>
<td>AND</td>
<td>SHORT “E” (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)</td>
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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'lon/
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/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glossitis</td>
<td>/glos-si'tis/</td>
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<td>Glucosuria</td>
<td>/gloo&quot;ko-su're-ah/</td>
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<td>Hematology</td>
<td>/hem&quot;ah to'l'o-je/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hematoma</td>
<td>/hem&quot;ah-to'mah/</td>
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<td>Hepatitis</td>
<td>/hep&quot;ah-ti'tis/</td>
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<td>Hydrophobia</td>
<td>/hi&quot;dro-fo'be-ah/</td>
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<td>/hi&quot;per-em'e-sis/</td>
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<td>/his&quot;te-rek'to-me/</td>
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<td>/il'e-um/</td>
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<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>/je-joo'num/</td>
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<td>/je&quot;joo-nek'to-me/</td>
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<td>Laparotomy</td>
<td>/lap-ah-rot'o-me/</td>
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<td>/ling'gwal/</td>
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<td>/li-po mah/</td>
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<td>Lymphocyte</td>
<td>/lim'fo-sit/</td>
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<td>Myosplasm</td>
<td>/mi'o-spazm/</td>
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<td>Myringotomy</td>
<td>/mir&quot;in-got'o-me/</td>
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<td>Necropsy</td>
<td>/nek'rop-se/</td>
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<td>Nephrectomy</td>
<td>/ne-frek'to-me/</td>
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<td>Nephrolithiasis</td>
<td>/nef&quot;ro-li-thi'ah-sis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nocturia</td>
<td>/nok-tu're-ah/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocular</td>
<td>/ok'u-lar/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onychectomy</td>
<td>/on&quot;i-kek'-to-me/</td>
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<td>Oophorectomy</td>
<td>/o&quot;of-o-rek'to-me/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ophthalmology</td>
<td>/of&quot;thal- mol' o-je/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Optometrist</td>
<td>/op-tom'e-trist/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchiopexy</td>
<td>/or&quot;ke-o-pek'se/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoarthritis</td>
<td>/os&quot;te-o-ar-thri'-tis/</td>
</tr>
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<td>Otoplasty</td>
<td>/o'to-plas&quot;te/</td>
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<td>Pneodynamics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pneumatic</td>
<td>/nu-mat-ik/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polyneuritis</td>
<td>/pol&quot;e-nu-ri'tis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polyphagia</td>
<td>/pol&quot;e-fa'je-ah/</td>
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<td>Proctitis</td>
<td>/prok-ti'tis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>/si-kol 'o-je/</td>
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<td>Pulmonary</td>
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<td>Pyogenic</td>
<td>/pi&quot;o-jen'ik/</td>
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<td>Pyromania</td>
<td>/pi&quot;ro-ma'ne-ah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>/ri-ni'tis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salpingitis</td>
<td>/sal&quot;pin-jii'tis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splenectomy</td>
<td>/sple-nek'to-me/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatitis</td>
<td>/sto-mah-ti'tis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendinitis</td>
<td>/ten&quot;di-ni'tis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombophlebitis</td>
<td>/throm&quot;bo-fle-bi'tis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinea Pedis</td>
<td>/tine-ah/ Pe'dis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracheitis</td>
<td>/tra&quot;ke-i'tis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tymanoplasty</td>
<td>/tim&quot;pah-no-plas'te/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ureteritis</td>
<td>/u&quot;re-ter-i'tis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urethritis</td>
<td>/u&quot;re-thri'tis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasodilator</td>
<td>/vas&quot;o-di-lat'or/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venogram</td>
<td>/ve'no-gram/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 3

MEDICAL TERM

Afebrile /a-feb’ril/          Macroscopic /mak’ro-skop’ik/
Anesthesia /an’es-the’ze-ah/    Macrocyte /mak’ro-sit/
Antepartum /an’te-par’tum/     Malodorous /mal-o der-es/
Antitoxin /an’ti-tok’sin/     Medial /me’di-al/
Anterolateral /an’ter-o-lat’er-al/ Megacolon /meg”ah-ko’lon/
Bilateral /bi-lat’er-al/       Melanoma /mel”ah-no’mah/
Bradycardia /brad”e-kar’de-ah/ Microcardia/mi”kro-kar’di-ah/
Cyanosis /si’ah-no’sis/       Microcyte /mi’kro-sit/
Dextrocardia /deks”tro-kar’di-ah/ Monocyte /mon’o-sit/
Dyspnea /disp’ne-ah/           Multipara /mul-tip’ah-rah/
Ectopic /ek-top’ik/            Nocturia /nok-ru’re-ah/
Empyema /em”pi-e’mah/          Oliguria /ol”i gu’re-ah/
Endometritis /en”do-me-tri’tis/ Panhysterectomy /pan”his-ter-ek’to-me/
Erythrocyte /e-rith’ro-sit/    Pericarditis /per”i-kar-di-tis/
Hemiplegia /hem”e-ple’je-ah/   Postoperative /post-op’er-a”tiv/
Hydrophobia /hi”dro-fo’be-ah/  Postnasal /post-na’zal/
Hyperemesis /hi”per-em’e-sis/  Polyneuritis /pol”e-nu-ri’tis/
Hypertension /hi”per-ten’shun/ Posterolateral /pos”ter-o-lat’er-al/
Hypodermic /hi”po-der’mik/    Preoperative /pre-op’er-a”tiv/
Hypotension /hi”po-ten’shun/   Quadriplegia /kwod”ri-ple’ je-ah/
Intercostal /in”ter-kos’tal/    Retrocardial /ret”ro-kar’di-ah/
Intra-abdominal /in”tra-hab-dom’i-nal/ Semiconscious /sem”e-kon’shus/
Leukocyte /lu’ko-sit/           Subcutaneous /sub”ku-ta’ne-us/
Levoversion /le’vo-ver’zhun/    Tachycardia /tak”e-kar’di-ah/
                         Tricuspid /tri-kus’pid/
# 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</td>
<td>/ak&quot;ro-meg'ah-le/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angiectasis</td>
<td>/an&quot;je-ek'tah-sis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arteriosclerosis</td>
<td>/ar-te&quot;re-o-skle'ro'sis/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthrocentesis</td>
<td>/ar&quot;thro-sen-te'sis/</td>
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<td>Arthrodesis</td>
<td>/ar&quot;thro-de'sis/</td>
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<td>Blepharoptosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronchogenic</td>
<td>/brong-ko-jen'ik/</td>
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<td>Bronchoscopy</td>
<td>/brong-kos'ko-pe/</td>
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<td>Gastrocele</td>
<td>/gas'tro-sel/</td>
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<tr>
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<td>/hem&quot;ah-to'mah/</td>
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<td>Hemorrhage</td>
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<td>/hep&quot;ah-to'mah/</td>
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<td>Hepatosplenomegaly</td>
<td>/hep&quot;ah-to-sple&quot;no-meg'ah-le/</td>
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<td>Hydroarthrosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrophobia</td>
<td>/hi&quot;dro-fo'be-ah/</td>
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<td>Hypertrophy</td>
<td>/hi-per'tro-fe/</td>
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<td>Hypoglycemia</td>
<td>/hi&quot;po-gli-s 'me-ah e/</td>
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<td>/in&quot;ter-kos'tal/</td>
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<td>/lap-ah-rot'o-me/</td>
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<td>Myosplasm</td>
<td>/mi&quot;o-spazm/</td>
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<td>Orchiopexy</td>
<td>/or&quot;ke-o-pek'se/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otoscopic</td>
<td>/o'to-skop-ik/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyogenic</td>
<td>/pi&quot;o-jen'ik/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychogenic</td>
<td>/si&quot;ko-jen'ik/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoplasty</td>
<td>/ri no-plas&quot;te/</td>
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</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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A; a</td>
<td>before</td>
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<tr>
<td>AAE</td>
<td>acute allergic encephalitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ab</td>
<td>antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abd hyst</td>
<td>abdominal hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABE</td>
<td>acute bacterial endocarditis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABP</td>
<td>arterial blood pressure</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABR</td>
<td>absolute bed rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>acute brain syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac</td>
<td>before meals</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACA</td>
<td>adenocarcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACH</td>
<td>acetylcholine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACI</td>
<td>adrenal cortical insufficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTH</td>
<td>adrenocorticotropic hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACVD</td>
<td>acute cardiovascular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>right ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; D</td>
<td>admission and discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD</td>
<td>average daily dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhib</td>
<td>to be administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADL</td>
<td>activities of daily living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad lib</td>
<td>as desired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adm</td>
<td>admission; admit; admitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADS</td>
<td>antibody deficiency syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>above the elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF</td>
<td>acid-fast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<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>
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<tr>
<td>AGG</td>
<td>agammaglobulinemia</td>
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<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</td>
<td>alternate days; every other night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt noc</td>
<td>alternate nights; every other night</td>
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<td>ALVF</td>
<td>acute left ventricular failure</td>
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<td>AMA</td>
<td>against medical advice</td>
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<td>amb</td>
<td>ambulatory</td>
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<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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<td>AOB</td>
<td>alcohol on breath</td>
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<tr>
<td>ap</td>
<td>before dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; P</td>
<td>anterior and posterior</td>
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<tr>
<td>APB</td>
<td>atrial or auricular premature beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), phenacetin, caffeine</td>
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<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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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASHD</td>
<td>arteriosclerotic heart disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASS</td>
<td>anterior superior spine</td>
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<td>A-S syndrome</td>
<td>Adams-Stokes syndrome</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>both ears</td>
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<tr>
<td>ax</td>
<td>axillary</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>blood alcohol</td>
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<td>B/A</td>
<td>backache</td>
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<tr>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>bundle branch block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>bone conduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCP</td>
<td>birth control pills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>barium enema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH</td>
<td>bundle of His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bib</td>
<td>drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bid</td>
<td>twice a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin</td>
<td>twice during the night</td>
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<tr>
<td>B/J; B&amp;J</td>
<td>bone and joint</td>
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<tr>
<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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<tr>
<td>BOM</td>
<td>bilateral otitis media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPH</td>
<td>benign prostatic hypertrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPI</td>
<td>blood pressure increased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUE</td>
<td>both upper extremities</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUN</td>
<td>blood urea nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUQ</td>
<td>both upper quadrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BV</td>
<td>blood volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bx</td>
<td>biopsy</td>
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<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>calcium; cancer; carcinoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAT</td>
<td>Children's Apperception Test</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBV</td>
<td>central blood volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>chief of current complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCK</td>
<td>cholecystokinin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>complement fixation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGTT</td>
<td>cortisone glucose tolerance test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHB</td>
<td>complete heart block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChE</td>
<td>cholinesterase</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>congestive heart failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>carbohydrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chr</td>
<td>chronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI</td>
<td>cardiac insufficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>carcinoma in situ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

Cl: chlorine
CN: cranial nerves
CNS: central nervous system
CO: carbon monoxide
CO₂: carbon dioxide
COD: cause of death
Compound E: cortisone
cong: congenital
conj: conjunctiva; conjunctivitis
CR: closed reduction
CrI to CrXII: cranial nerves
CRD: chronic respiratory or renal disease
CrP: creatine phosphate
CS: cesarean section
CSF: cerebrospinal fluid
C S resp: Cheyne-Stokes respiration
CV: cardiovascular
CVA: cardiovascular accident
CVC: central venous catheter
CVD: cardiovascular disease
CVP: central venous pressure
CVS: cardiovascular system
cytol: cytology
D: dorsal
D1 to D12: dorsal or thoracic vertebrae or nerves
DA: development age
D/A: date of accident or admission
DAP: direct agglutination pregnancy (test)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBP</td>
<td>diastolic blood pressure</td>
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<tr>
<td>D&amp;C</td>
<td>dilatation and curettage or currettement</td>
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<tr>
<td>DI</td>
<td>diabetes insipidus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc</td>
<td>discontinue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJD</td>
<td>degenerative joint disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>diabetes mellitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>deoxyribonucleic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>dorsal nerve root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>deviated nasal septum</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOA</td>
<td>dead on arrival</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOE</td>
<td>dyspnea on exertion</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOS</td>
<td>day of surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D/S</td>
<td>dextrose in saline</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>deep tendon reflexes</td>
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<tr>
<td>DU</td>
<td>duodenal ulcer</td>
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<tr>
<td>DUB</td>
<td>dysfunctional uterine bleeding</td>
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<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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<tr>
<td>E coli</td>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
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<td>ECS</td>
<td>electroconvulsive shock</td>
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<td>EDC</td>
<td>estimated date of confinement</td>
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<tr>
<td>EKG; ECG</td>
<td>electrocardiogram</td>
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<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>electron microscopy</td>
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<td>EMB</td>
<td>eosin methylene blue</td>
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<td>EMS</td>
<td>emergency medical service</td>
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<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENT</td>
<td>ear, nose, and throat</td>
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<td>eos</td>
<td>eosinophil</td>
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<td>epis</td>
<td>episotomy</td>
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<td>ER</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>excision</td>
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<td>F</td>
<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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<td>FDA</td>
<td>Food &amp; Drug Administration</td>
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<td>ff</td>
<td>force fluids</td>
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<td>FH</td>
<td>family history</td>
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<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>
</tr>
<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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<tr>
<td>Fx</td>
<td>fracture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gram(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>gallbladder</td>
</tr>
<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

H2O 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>
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<tr>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>intraocular pressure</td>
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<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>
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<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH</td>
<td>luteinizing hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS</td>
<td>length of stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>lumbar, puncture</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-S</td>
<td>lumbosacral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTF</td>
<td>lipotrophic factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lues I, II, III</td>
<td>primary, secondary, tertiary syphilis</td>
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<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>left ventricular</td>
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<td>LVN</td>
<td>Licensed Vocational Nurse</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>meter</td>
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<tr>
<td>M1 M2</td>
<td>mitral first, second sound</td>
</tr>
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<td>MB</td>
<td>methylene blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBP</td>
<td>mean blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>muscular dystrophy</td>
</tr>
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<td>MDR</td>
<td>minimum daily requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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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<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>menstrual, marital, or military history</td>
</tr>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>mHg</td>
<td>milliliters of mercury</td>
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<td>MI</td>
<td>myocardial infarction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>milliliter</td>
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<tr>
<td>MMPI</td>
<td>Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory</td>
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<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>metabolic rate</td>
</tr>
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<td>mr; mR</td>
<td>milloroentgen</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>multiple sclerosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV</td>
<td>mitral valve</td>
</tr>
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<td>N</td>
<td>normal (concentration)</td>
</tr>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>Nursing Assistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>NaPent</td>
<td>sodium Pentothal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB</td>
<td>newborn</td>
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<td>NBS</td>
<td>normal bowel sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>noncontributory</td>
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<tr>
<td>N/C</td>
<td>no complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
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<td>NIH</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>NKA</td>
<td>no known allergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR; Noradr</td>
<td>noradrenaline</td>
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<td>NP</td>
<td>neuropsychiatric</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPH</td>
<td>no previous history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npo</td>
<td>nothing by mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>normal range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nr</td>
<td>not to be repeated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS</td>
<td>nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>no significant abnormality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSR</td>
<td>normal sinus rhythm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB</td>
<td>obstetrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBD</td>
<td>organic brain disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB-GYN</td>
<td>obstetrics and gynecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHD</td>
<td>organic heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL; OS</td>
<td>left eye</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPC</td>
<td>outpatient clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPD</td>
<td>outpatient department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophthalmology</td>
<td>ophthalmology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>operating room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orth</td>
<td>orthopedics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS; OL</td>
<td>left eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>occupational therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OU</td>
<td>each eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>phosphorus</td>
</tr>
<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>
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<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>
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</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>Definition</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>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAA</td>
<td>Stokes-Adams attacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB</td>
<td>stillborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBE</td>
<td>subacute bacterial endocarditis</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB test</td>
<td>Stanford-Binet test</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>subcutaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCD</td>
<td>service connected disability</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCM</td>
<td>sternocleidomastoid</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>standard deviation</td>
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<td>SDS</td>
<td>sudden death syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>standard error of the mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>spinal fluid</td>
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<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>specific gravity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH</td>
<td>serum hepatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>seriously ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sib</td>
<td>sibling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIW</td>
<td>self-inflicted wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>systolic murmur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMA</td>
<td>superior mesenteric artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN</td>
<td>student nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNS</td>
<td>sympathetic nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>salpingo-oophorectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOAP</td>
<td>progress note format for POMR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-</td>
<td>subjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-</td>
<td>objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-</td>
<td>plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOB</td>
<td>shortness of breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-O-R</td>
<td>stimulus-organism-response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SQ  subcutaneous
staph  staphylococcus
stat  immediately and once only
STH  somatotropic (growth) hormone
Strep  streptococcus
STSG  split thickness skin graft
sup  superior
SVC  superior vena cava
sx  signs; symptoms
Sz  schizophrenia
T  Temperature
T&A  tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
TAH  total abdominal hysterectomy
TB; TBC  tuberculosis
TBLC  term birth, living child
TBV  total blood volume
tds  to be taken 3 times a day
TFA  total fatty acids
TH  thyroid hormone
tid  three times a day
TL  tubal ligation
TM  tympanic membrane
TNTC  too numerous to count
TOA  tubo-ovarian abscess
TT  tetanus toxoid
TTH  thyrotropic hormone
U/3  upper third (long bones)
UA  urinalysis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
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<td>WAIS</td>
<td>Wechsler adult intelligence scale</td>
</tr>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<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)

\[1^\circ\] primary; first degree
\[2^\circ\] secondary; second degree
\[\text{ amounts; dosages}\]
\[\text{ A} \] Angstrom unit
\[\text{ of each}\]
\[\text{ before}\]
\[\text{ with}\]
\[\text{ murmur}\]
\[\text{ after; following}\]
\[\text{ without}\]
\[\text{ one-half}\]
\[\text{ dram; drachm}\]
\[\text{ ounce}\]
\[\text{ fluid dram; fluid ounce}\]
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.