

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

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CHAPTER
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

MEDICAL TERMS – Most medical terms have Latin or Greek origin. They can be analysed into component parts. This will make the understanding of complex terms easier. These parts are:

PREFIX – a syllable placed in front of a word to add or change its meaning i.e. word beginning.

e.g. retro – means behind or backward; (e.g. retroperitoneal)

ROOT – the foundation, main part of the word.

e.g. cardi/o – means heart (e.g. cardiomegaly)

SUFFIX – a letter or combination of letters added at the end of a word to make another word.

e.g. itis – means inflammation of (e.g. gastritis)

N.B. *Read the meaning of a medical term from the suffix and move back to the beginning of the term.*

COMBINING VOWEL – usually an “o” links the root to the suffix or the root to another root; i.e. it only joins part of a word to another part.

Combining vowel is omitted when suffix starts with a vowel.

e.g. gastr/o → gastritis

COMBINING FORM – combination of the root and the combining vowel: gastro; cardio

Some terms can be presented in abbreviated forms or as acronyms or symbols:

ABBREVIATIONS

Alb	:	Albumin
eos	:	eosinophil
diff	:	differential count
chr.	:	chronic
Ba	:	Barium
hr.	:	hour
mono.	:	monocyte

ACRONYMS

A word formed by the initial letters of the principal components of a compound term.

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BMR	Basal Metabolic Rate
DR	Delivery Room
ER	Emergency Room
OPD	Outpatient Department
OR	Operating Room

SYMBOLS

+	positive
-	negative
♀	female
♂	male
1°	primary
2°	secondary

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
A__	No, not, without	Avascular Asexual Agnosia
Ab__	Away from	Abnormal Abduction Abluminal
Ad__	Toward	Adaxial Adduction Adrenal
An__	No, not, without	Analgesia Anemia Anoxia
Ana__	Up	Anabolism Analysis
Ante__	Before, forward	Anteverted Anteflexed Antecubum
Anti__	Against	Antibody Antigen Antipsychotic
Auto__	Self	Autoimmune Autogenesis Autolysis
Bi__	Two	Biceps Biconcave Biconvex Binocular
Bin__	Two	Binocular
Brady__	Slow	Bradycardia Bradypnea Bradykinesia
Cata__	Down	Catabolism Catatonia Catagenesis; Catalepsy
Con__	Together; with	Conjoint Concavity Concurrent
Contra__	Against; opposite	Contraceptive Contraindication Contralateral
De__	Down	Decomposition Degeneration Dehydration

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
Di__	Twice	Diataxia Dicephalus Diplegia
Dia__	Apart, Complete, Through	Diaclasis Diagnosis Diathermy
Dis__	Apart, Separation	Disacidity Disarticulation Districhiasis
Dys__	Difficult, abnormal	Dysphagia Dyspnea Dysuria
Ec__	Out, outside	Eccrine Eccyesis Ectopia
Ecto__	Out, outside	Ectoblast Ectoderm Ectomere
En__	Within	Encephalitis Encephalon
Endo__	Within	Endometritis Endoscopy Endothelium
Epi__	Above, upon	Epidermis Epiotic Epithelium
Eu__	Good, normal Well	Eucapnia Euphoria Eutocia
Ex__	Out, outside	Exophthalmos Expiration Exsanguinate
Exo__	Out, outside	Exocrine Exocytosis Exogenous
Extra__	Outside, beyond	Extra-articular Extra-capsular Extra-dural
Hemi__	Half	Hemicephalgia Hemiparesis Hemiplegia

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
Hyper__	Above, excessive, more than normal	Hyperemia Hyperesthesia Hyperlipidemia
Hypo__	Below, deficient, less than normal	Hypoglycemia Hyposecretion Hypothermia
Im__	Not	Immature Immobility Impalpable
In__	Not	Incoagulable Incompatible incompetent
In__	Into	Insemination In-utero In-vivo; in-vitro
Infra__	Beneath	Infracostal Inframarginal; Infraorbital
Inter__	Between	Interdigital Interventricular Intervertebral
Intra__	Within	Intraabdominal Intrauterine Intravenous
Macro__	Large	Macrocephaly Macrophage Macroglossia
Meso__	Middle	Mesoarthritis Mesoappendix Mesoderm
Meta__	Change	Metabolism Metaplasia Metastasis
Micro__	Small	Microcoria Microdontia Microgastria
Neo__	New	Neoplasm Neonate Neoplasia
Pan__	All	Pancolectomy Pancarditis Panhysterectomy

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
Para__	Beside, Around, Beyond	Para-aortic Paracolitis Paradipsia
Per__	Through	Percutaneous Peroral Pervaginam
Peri__		Periarthritis Pericolitis Perineuritis
Poly__		Polymelia Polyphagia Polyphobia
Pre__	Before	Preaortic Prehepatic Prenatal
Pro__	Before	Prochondral Prodromal Prognosis
Re__	Back, backward, again	Reflux Regeneration Reinfection
Retro__	Behind	Retroflexion Retrolental Retropharyngeal
Semi__	Half, Partly	Semicoma Semilunar Seminormal
Sub__	Below, under	Subcapsular; Subclavian Subphrenic
Super__	Above, Excessive	Superextension Superfetation Supergeneral
Supra__	Above	Supraclavicular Suprahyoid Suprarenal
Sym__	Together	Symbiosis Symphysis Sympodia

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
Syn__	Together	Synarthrosis Syndrome Synostosis
Tachy__	Fast	Tachycardia Tachylogia Tachypnea
Trans__	Across, through	Transocular Transpalatal Transurethral
Tri__	Three, Thrice	Trigeminy Triglyceride Trilocular
Ultra__	Beyond	Ultrafilter Ultrasonic Ultraviolet
Uni__	one	Unicellular Unicornous Unilateral

Suffixes are classified into the following categories:

SUFFIXES

a) Suffixes that mean condition:

__a	:	Cardio (cardia)
__ia	:	somnia; algesia; phobia
__iasis	:	__lithiasis; Districhiasis
__ion	:	tension
__ism	:	alcoholism; parasitism; embolism
__sis	:	stenosis; thrombosis; acidosis
__y	:	dysentery; tetany; trophy

b) Suffixes that mean pertaining to (adjective suffixes):

__ac	:	cardiac
__al	:	skeletal, topical, vocal, oral
__ar	:	muscular, alveolar, nuclear, cellular
__ary	:	dietary, pulmonary, salivary, urinary
__eal	:	esophageal, pharyngeal
__iac	:	hypochondriac
__ic	:	gastric, biologic, pelvic
__ical	:	surgical, anatomical
__ile	:	febrile, virile
__ous	:	venous, fibrous, cutaneous, stuporous
__ose	:	fructose, racemose
__tic	:	lytic, synaptic

c) Suffixes that mean resembling:

__form : epileptiform, muciform
 __oid : ovoid, toxoid, lymphoid, rheumatoid

d) Suffixes for specialities and specialists:

Speciality:

__iatrics : pedo → pediatrics
 __iatry : psycho → psychiatry ; pedo → pediatry
 __ics : orthopedo → orthopedics
 __istry : Dento → dentistry
 __logy : uro → urology (nephro → nephrology)

Specialists:

__ian : obstetrician, pediatrician
 __ist : dentist, anatomist, biochemist, orthopedist, pediatricist
 __logist : Cardiologist, nephrologist, hematologist

Suffixes with specific meanings:

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
__algia	Pain	Arthralgia Myalgia Neuralgia
__blast	Immature stage In cellular development	Erythorblast Lymphoblast Myeloblast
__cele	Swelling, cavity	Cystocele Proctocele Rectocele
__centesis	Surgical puncture to remove fluid	Abdominocentesis Pericardiocentesis Pleurocentesis
__dynia	Pain	Cardiodynia Cephalodynia Gastrodynia
__ectasia, ectasis, ectasy	Dilatation, expansion, distension	Arteriectasia (Arteriectasia) Bronchiectasia (Bronchiectasis) Gastrectasis
__ectomy	Excision	Cholecystectomy Cystectomy Mastectomy (Mammectomy)
__emia	Blood condition	Anemia Glycemia Lipidemia
__genesis	Condition of producing, forming	Carcinogenesis Cytogenesis (Cytogenic; cytogenous) Oncogenesis (Oncogenic)
__genic	Producing, produced by, produced in	Bronchiogenic (Bronchogenic) Carcinogenic Pyogenic (Pyopoietic)
__gram	Record	Angiogram Phlebogram Pyelogram
__graph	Instrument for recording	Cardiograph Electrocardiograph Sonograph

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
__graphy	Process of recording	Angiography Electrocardiography Ultrasonography
__itis	Inflammation of	Enteritis Enterogastritis Gastritis
__lith	Stone, calculus	Cholelith Cystolith Nephrolith
__logy	Study of	Cardiology Hematology Nephrology
__lysis	Breakdown, destruction	Cytolysis Hematolysis Karyolysis
__malacia	Softening	Arthromalacia Chondromalacia Osteomalacia
__megaly	Enlargement	Cardiomegaly Hepatomegaly Splenomegaly
__oma	Tumor, mass	Adenocarcinoma Hepatoma Nephroma
__oma	Swelling	Hematoma
__opsy	Process of viewing	Autopsy Biopsy Necropsy
__osis	Disease condition	Dermatosis Nephrosis Neurosis
__osis	Increase in number (with blood cells)	Erythrocytosis Leukocytosis Thrombocytosis
__penia	Decrease in number	Leukocytopenia Leukopenia Pancytopenia

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
__pexy	Fixation	Cystopexy Gastropexy Nephropexy
__phobia	Irrational fear	Carcinophobia Hydrophobia Zoophobia
__plasm	Formation	Cytoplasm Ectoplasm Protoplasm
__plasty	Plastic Surgery	Cardioplasty Mammoplasty (Mammoplasty) Rhinoplasty
__plegia	Paralysis	Hemiplegia Monoplegia Quadriplegia
__ptosis	Prolapse, drooping	Blepharoptosis Nephroptosis Uteroptosis (Hysteroptosis; metroptosis)
__rrhaphy	Suture or operative repair	Cystorrhaphy Gastrorrhaphy Nephorrhaphy
__rrhea	Flow or discharge	Leukorrhoea Logorrhoea (lalorrhoea; tachyphasia) Rhinorrhoea
__rrhexis	Rupturing, splitting	Cardiorrhexis Gastrorrhexis Ophthalmorrhexis
__scope	Instrument for visual examination	Endoscope Gastroscope Ophthalmoscope
__somes	Bodies	Autosomes Chromosomes Ribosomes
__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening into a hollow organ	Cystostomy Gastrojejunostomy Tracheostomy
__tomy	Incision	Cystotomy Gastrotomy Nephrolithotomy

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
__tripsy	Crushing	Cystolithotripsy Lithotripsy Nephrolithotripsy
__type	Picture, classification	Genotype Karyotype Phenotype
__uria	Urination	Dysuria Hematuria Polyuria

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATION TO	EXAMPLES
Acro__	Extremity, Summit	Acromegaly Acroparalysis Acrophobia
Aden/o__	Gland	Adenitis Adenoma Adenomegaly
Adip/o__ Lipo__	Fat	Adipocele; Lipocele Adipolysis; Lipolysis Adiposis; (Obesity)
Arthr/o__	Joint	Arthralgia (Arthrodynia) Arthrocentesis Arthrosis (Arthropathy)
Bi/o__	Life	Bioassay Biochemistry Biology
Carcin/o__	Cancer	Carcinogen Carcinogenesis Carcinoma
Cardi/o__	Heart	Cardiology Cardiomyopathy Pericarditis
Cephal/o__	Head	Cephalodynia Cephalogram Cephalometry
Cerebr/o__	Cerebrum - Largest part of the brain	Cerebromalacia Cerebropathy Cerebromeningeal
Chondr/o__	Cartilage	Chondroclast Chondrocyte Chondroplasia
Chrom/o__	Color	Chromophil Chromophobia Chromosome
Crin/o__	Secrete	Endocrine Endocrinology Exocrine
Cyst/o__	Urinary bladder	Cystolith Cystoscopy Cystotomy

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATION TO	EXAMPLES
Cyt/o__	Cell	Cytogenesis Cytology Cytolysis
Derm/o__	Skin	Dermoid Dermopathic Dermotoxin
Dermat/o__ Derma__	Skin Derma+tome	Dermatitis Dermatologist Dermatome
Electr/o__	Electricity	Electrophoresis Electroplexy Electrotherapy
Encephal/o__	Brain	Encephalocele Encephalomeningitis Encephalopathy
Enter/o__	Intestines	Enteralgia Enteritis Enterocolitis
Erythr/o__	Red	Erythroblastosis Erythrocyte Erythrocytosis
Gastr/o	Stomach	Gastric Gastrocele Gastrocolitis
Gnos/o	Knowledge	Diagnosis Prognosis Prognostician
Gynec/o Gyne; gyno__	Woman	Gynecology Gynecomastia (Gyneco- masty; Gynecomastism) Gynephobia, Gynophobia
Hemat/o__	Blood	Hematocolpos Hematology Hematopoiesis (Hemopoiesis)
Hem/o__	Blood	Hemolysis Hemophilia Hemopoiesis (Hematogenesis)
Hepat/o__	Liver	Hepatectomy Hepatitis Hepatomegaly
Hist/o__	Tissue	Histogenesis Histology Histolysis

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATION TO	EXAMPLES
Iatr/o__	Medicine; physician	Iatrogenesis Iatrogenic Iatrolgy
Kary/o__	Nucleus	Karyocyte Karyokinesis Karyolysis
Leuk/o__	White	Leukemia; Leukocyte; Leukoderma (leukodermia)
Nephr/o__	Kidney	Hydronephrosis Nephropexy Nephroptosis (Nephroptosia)
Neur/o__	Nerve	Neuritis Neurology Neuropraxia
Onc/o__	Tumor	Oncogene Oncogenesis Oncotherapy
Ophthalm/o__	Eye	Ophthalmia Ophthalmitis Ophthalmodynia
Oste/o__	Bone	Osteoblast Osteoporosis Osteosarcoma
Path/o__	Disease	Pathogen Pathogenesis Pathology
Ped/o__	Child	Pediatric Pediatrist (Pediatrician) Pediatry (Pediatrics)
Pseudo__	False	Pseudoarthrosis Pseudocyesis Pseudocyst
Psych/o__	Mind	Psychogenesis Psycholepsy Psychosis
Radi/o__	X-rays	Radiogram Radioisotope Radiology
Sarc/o__	Flesh	Sarcolemma Sarcoma (pl: sarcomata) Sarcomatosis

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATION TO	EXAMPLES
Thel/o__	Nipple	Thelitis (Mamillitis) Thelium (Papilla; mamilla) Thelorrhagia
Thromb/o	Clot	Thrombocyte (Platelet) Thrombocytopenia Thrombocytopoiesis
Ur/o	Urinary tract/urination	Urocele Urochezia Uropathy (Urosis)

QUIZ 1

Splenomegaly
Hyperpnea
Encephalorrhagia

Hyperhidrosis
Bronchitis
Polyphagia

Polymelia
Myeloblast
Pericolitis

I. Match the above terms to the meanings given below:

- a) Bleeding from the brain: _____
- b) Inflammation of tissues around the colon: _____
- c) Enlargement of the spleen: _____
- d) Excessive eating: _____
- e) Abnormal increase in the rate and depth of breathing: _____

II. Write the following acronyms, abbreviations and symbols in complete words:

- a) AIDS: _____
- b) alb: _____
- c) chr: _____
- d) BMR: _____
- e) +: _____

III. Write the opposite medical term for each of the following:

- a) Vascular: _____
- b) Hyperglycemia: _____
- c) Competent: _____
- d) Antenatal: _____
- e) Intrauterine: _____

- IV. Cardiologist Biochemist Pediatrician
 Dentist Nephrologist Neurosurgeon
 Anatomist Obstetrician Psychiatrist

Choose from the above list the name of the specialist who deals with the following health problems:

- a) Kidney disease: _____
 b) Pregnancy problems: _____
 c) Mental Health: _____
 d) Heart disease: _____
 e) Teeth problems: _____

V.

Prefix	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning	Combining Form	Denoting Relationship to
Poly__	many	__itis	inflammation of	hepato__	liver
Pan__	all	__penia	decrease in no.	cardio__	heart
Pre__	before	__pathy	disease	neuro__	nerve
Retro__	behind	__eal	pertaining to	laryngo__	larynx
Peri__	around	__ic	pertaining to	leuko__	white

Use the above prefixes, suffixes and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meanings:

- a. Inflammation of all layers of the heart : _____
 b. Occurring before the liver : _____
 c. Decrease in number of white blood cells : _____
 d. Lying behind the larynx : _____
 e. Disease involving several nerves : _____

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| VI. | Hypertension
Outpatient Dept. | Cardiomegaly
Hyperlipidemia | Hyperglycemia
Obese |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|

Fill in the spaces with the appropriate term from the list given above:

An _____ female patient was seen at the _____. She was grossly overweight. Blood tests showed that the patient had _____ and _____. Chest x-ray showed that the patient had _____. She also had _____. She was therefore, admitted to the medical ward.

VII. Write one synonym for each of the following terms:

- a. Prenatal : _____
- b. Infrahepatic : _____
- c. Hyperlipemia : _____
- d. Nephropathy : _____
- e. Cephalodynia : _____

QUIZ 2

Megacolon

Insomnia

Hypopnea

Macrocyte

Rhinorrhea

Pericolitis

Polyuria

Perigastritis

Aphagia

I. Match the above terms to the following meanings:

- a. Free discharge of thin nasal mucus: _____
- b. Inability to swallow: _____
- c. Abnormal decrease in the rate and depth of breathing: _____
- d. An abnormally large colon: _____
- e. Inflammation of the tissues around the stomach: _____

II. Write the following acronyms and abbreviations in full:

- a. ER : _____
- b. OPD : _____
- c. BMR : _____
- d. Diff. : _____
- e. Mono. : _____

III. Write the opposite medical term for each of the following:

- a. Postpartum: _____
- b. Continent: _____
- c. Intracellular: _____
- d. Normal: _____
- e. Bradypnea: _____

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| IV. | Gastroenterologist | Nephrologist | Psychiatrist |
| | Urologist | Hematologist | Endocrinologist |
| | Pathologist | Neurosurgeon | Gynecologist |

Choose from the above list the name of the specialist who deals with the following health problems:

- a. Brain tumor : _____
- b. Mental illness : _____
- c. Renal stone : _____
- d. Anemia : _____
- e. Uterine tumor : _____

Prefix	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning	Combining Form	Relating to
Hypo__	beneath	__al	pertaining to	arthro__	joint
In__	no/not	__ar	pertaining to	veno__	vein
Intra__	within	__ic	pertaining to	glosso__	tongue
Pan__	all	__ia	state	hepato__	liver
Post__	after	__itis	inflammation of	somno	sleep
				vasculo	vessel

V. Use the above prefixes, suffixes and combining forms to produce a medical term for each of the following meanings.

- a. Within a vessel: _____
- b. After the liver: _____
- c. Lack of sleep: _____
- d. Under the tongue: _____
- f. Inflammation of all joints: _____

VI.	Renal Lithotripsy	Ureter Lumbar	Pelvis Urology
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A young male reported to the _____ clinic complaining of severe pain in the _____ region. X-ray examination showed that the patient had a _____ stone. The stone was lying at the junction of the renal _____ with the _____. He was admitted to the urology ward and had to undergo _____ to crush the stone.

VII. Write one synonym for each of the following terms:

- a. Arthrodynia : _____
- b. Prepartum : _____
- c. Macrocephaly : _____
- d. Sublingual : _____
- e. Necropsy : _____

QUIZ 3

Analyze each of the following terms into prefix, combining form, suffix and give the meaning for each:

MEDICAL TERM	PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	RELATES TO	SUFFIX	MEANING	TERM MEANING
1. Prehepatic							
2. Ultrasonography							
3. Hypoglycemia							
4. Avascular							
5. Pericardiocentesis							
6. Microbiology							
7. Intravenous							
8. Transurethral							
9. Panarthritis							
10. Periosteoma							

QUIZ 4

Analyze each of the following terms into prefix, combining form, suffix and give the meaning for each:

MEDICAL TERM	PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM /S	RELATES TO	SUFFIX	MEANING	TERM MEANING
1. Prehepatic							
2. Dysuria							
3. Exophthalmic							
4. Endotracheal							
5. Pericollitis							
6. Polylymphadenopathy							
8. Precarcinogenic							
9. Intravascular							

QUIZ # 5

I.

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO
__megaly	Enlargement	Cardio__	Heart
		Gastro__	Stomach
		Hepato__	Liver
		Nephro__	Kidney
		Spleno__	Spleen
		Thyro__	Thyroid gland

Use the above suffix and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Enlargement of the liver: _____
2. Enlargement of the kidney: _____
3. Enlargement of the thyroid gland: _____
4. Enlargement of the heart: _____
5. Enlargement of the stomach: _____
6. Enlargement of the spleen: _____

II.

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO
__rrhagia	Hemorrhage	Encephalo__	Brain
		Entero__	Intestine
		Gastro__	Stomach
		Hepato__	Liver
		Metro__	Uterus
		Nephro__	Kidney

Use the above suffix and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meaning:

1. Bleeding from the liver: _____
2. Bleeding from the stomach: _____
3. Bleeding from the intestine: _____
4. Bleeding from the kidney: _____
5. Bleeding from the brain: _____
6. Bleeding from the uterus: _____

III.

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO
__itis	Inflammation of	Adeno__	Gland
		Arterio__	Artery
		Broncho__	Bronchus
		Glosso__	Tongue
		Osteo__	Bone
		Pneumono__	Lung

Use the above suffix and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meaning:

1. Inflammation of the tongue: _____
2. Inflammation of the lungs: _____
3. Inflammation of a gland: _____
4. Inflammation of an artery: _____
5. Inflammation of bone: _____
6. Inflammation of the bronchi: _____

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO
__blast	Immature cell	Chondro__	Cartilage
		Erythro__	Red
		Lympho__	Lymphoid tissue
		Myelo__	Bone marrow
		Neuro__	Nerve
		Osteo__	Bone

Use the above suffix and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Immature bone marrow cell: _____
2. Immature cartilage cell: _____
3. Immature red blood cell: _____
4. Immature bone cell: _____
5. Immature lymphocyte: _____
6. Immature nerve cell: _____

V.

PREFIX	MEANING	SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO
Poly	Many	__ia	Condition	Angio__	Vessel
		__itis	Inflammation of	Masto__	Breast
		__pathy	Disease	Melo__	Limb
				Myo__	Muscle
				Phago__	Eating
				Phobo__	Fear

Use the above prefix, suffixes and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Excessive eating: _____
2. Disease affecting several muscles at the same time: _____
3. Inflammation involving multiple vessels: _____
4. The presence of more than one pair of breasts: _____
5. Irrational fear of many things: _____
6. The presence of supernumerary limbs: _____

VI.

PREFIX	MEANING	SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO
Hyper	Excessive, more than normal	__a	condition	Albumino__	Albumin
		__emia	Blood	Glyco__	Glucose
		__osis	Disease	Hidro__	Sweat
			Process,	Lipido__	Lipid
			Increase in Number of blood cells	Pneo__ Tenso__	Breath Tension

Use the above prefix, suffixes and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Increased level of lipids in the blood: _____
2. High blood pressure: _____
3. Increase in albumin level in the blood: _____
4. Excessive perspiration: _____
5. Abnormally increased glucose in the blood: _____
6. Abnormal increase in the rate and depth of breathing: _____

VII.

PREFIX	MEANING	SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO
Peri__	Around	__itis	Inflammation of	Arthro__	Joint
				Aorto__	Aorta
				Chondro__	Cartilage
				Colo__	Colon
				Duodeno__	Duodenum
				Neuro__	Nerve

Use the above prefix, suffixes and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Inflammation of the tissues around the colon: _____
2. Inflammation of the tissues around a joint: _____
3. Inflammation of the tissues around the duodenum: _____
4. Inflammation of the tissues around the aorta: _____
5. Inflammation of the tissues around cartilage: _____
6. Inflammation of the tissue around a nerve: _____

VIII.

PREFIX	MEANING	SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO
Intra__	Within,	__al	} Pertaining to	Capsulo__	Capsule
	Into,	__ar		Cerebro__	Cerebrum
	during	__ine		Musculo__	Muscle
		__ous		Utero__	Uterus
				Vagino__	Vagina
				Veno__	Vein

Use the above prefix, suffixes and combining forms to produce medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Within the uterus: _____
2. Within a vein: _____
3. Within a capsule: _____
4. Within the vagina: _____
5. Within the cerebrum: _____
6. Within the substance of a muscle: _____

Answers to Quiz 1

I. Terms

- a. Encephalorrhagia
- b. Pericolitis
- c. Splenomegaly
- d. Polyphagia
- e. Hyperpnea

II. Acronyms

- a. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
- b. Albumin
- c. Chronic
- d. Basal Metabolic Rate
- e. Positive

III. Opposite Term

- a. Avascular
- b. Hypoglycemia
- c. Incompetent
- d. Postnatal
- e. Extrauterine

IV. Identification

- a. Nephrologist
- b. Obstetrician
- c. Psychiatrist
- d. Cardiologist
- e. Dentist

V. Prefix, Suffix & Combining Form

- a. Pancarditis
- b. Prehepatic
- c. Leukopenia
- d. Retrolaryngeal
- e. Polyneuropathy

VI. Pasage

- a. Obese
- b. Outpatient Department
- c. Hyperlipidemia
- d. Hyperglycemia
- e. Cardiomegaly
- f. Hypertension

VII. Synonym

- a. Antenatal
- b. Subhepatic
- c. Hyperlipidemia
- d. Nephrosis, Renopathy
- e. Cephalalgia

Answers to Quiz 2

I. Matching

- a. Rhinorrhea
- b. Aphagia
- c. Hypopnea
- d. Megacolon
- e. Perigastritis

II. Acronyms

- a. Emergency Room
- b. Outpatient Department
- c. Basal Metabolic Rate
- d. Differential Count
- e. Monocyte

III. Opposite Term

- a. Antepartum; prepartum
- b. Incontinent
- c. Extracellular
- d. Abnormal
- e. Tachypnea

IV. Identification

- a. Neurosurgeon
- b. Psychiatrist
- c. Urologist
- d. Hematologist
- e. Gynecologist

V. Prefix, Suffix & Combining Form

- a. Intravascular
- b. Posthepatic
- c. Insomnia
- d. Hypoglossal
- e. Panarthritis

VI. Passage

- a. Urology
- b. Lumbar
- c. Renal
- d. Pelvis
- e. Ureter
- f. Lithotripsy

VII. Synonym

- a. Arthralgia
- b. Antepartum
- c. Macrocephalia
- d. Hypolingual
- e. Autopsy

Answers to Quiz 3

MEDICAL TERM	PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	RELATES TO	SUFFIX	MEANING	TERM MEANING
1. Prehepatic	Pre__	Before	Hepato__	Liver	__ic	Pertaining to	Occurring before the liver
2. Ultrasonography	Ultra__	Beyond	Sono__	Sound	__graphy	Recording	Use of ultrasonic waves to visualize deep structures
3. Hypoglycemia	Hypo__	Below normal level	Glyco__	Sugar	__emia	Blood	Decreased level of sugar in the blood
4. Avascular	A__	Not	Vasculo__	Vessel	__ar	Pertaining to	without blood vessels
5. Pericardiocentesis	Peri__	Around	Cardio__	Heart	__centesis	Surgical puncture to remove fluid	Tapping of the pericardial cavity
6. Microbiology	Micro__	Small	Bio__	Life	__logy	Study of	The study of microorganisms
7. Intravenous	Intra__	Within	Veno__	Vein	__ous	Pertaining to	Within a vein
8. Transurethral	Trans__	Through	Urethro	Urethra	__al	Pertaining to	Through the urethra
9. Panarthritis	Pan__	All	Arthro__	Joint	__itis	Inflammation of	Inflammation of all joints or all structures in a joint
10. Periosteoma	Peri__	Around	Osteo	Bone	__oma	Tumor	Tumor of the periosteum

Answers to Quiz 4

MEDICAL TERM	PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINING FORM	RELATES TO	SUFFIX	MEANING	TERM MEANING
1. Pancytopenia	Pan	All	Cyto__	Cell	Penia	Decrease in number	Decrease in number of all blood cells
2. Dysuria	Dys__	Difficult	Uro__	Urination	__ia	State	Painful/difficult urination
3. Exophthalmic	Ex__	Out	Ophthalm__	Eye	__ic	Pertaining to	Pertaining to protrusion of the eye
4. Endotracheal	Endo__	Within	Tracheo__	Trachea	__al	Pertaining to	Within the trachea
5. Pericolitis	Peri__	Around	Colo__	Colon	__itis	Inflammation of	Inflammation of the tissues around the colon
6. Polylymphadenopathy	Poly__	Many	Lymphadeno__	Lymph node	__pathy	Disease	Disease of many lymph nodes
7. Encephalorrhagia	En__	Within	Cephalo__ Encephalo__	Head Brain	__rrhagia	Bleeding	Bleeding from the brain
8. Precarcinogenic	Pre__	Before	Carcino__	__cancer	__genic	Producing	Leading to production of cancer
9. Intravascular	Intra__	Within	Vasculo__	__vessel	__ar	Pertaining to	Within a vessel

Answers to Quiz 5

I. Identification

1. Hepatomegaly
2. Nephromegaly
3. Thyromegaly
4. Cardiomegaly
5. Gastromegaly
6. Splenomegaly

II. Term

1. Hepatorrhagia
2. Gastrorrhagia
3. Enterorrhagia
4. Nephrorrhagia
5. Encephalorrhagia
6. Metrorrhagia

III. Term

1. Glossitis
2. Pneumonitis
3. Adenitis
4. Arteritis
5. Osteitis
6. Bronchitis

IV. Term

1. Myeloblast
2. Chondroblast
3. Erythroblast
4. Osteoblast
5. Lymphoblast
6. Neuroblast

V. Term

1. Polyphagia
2. Polymyopathy
3. Polyangitis
4. Polymastia
5. Polyphobia
6. Polymelia

VI. Term

1. Hyperlipidemia
2. Hypertension
3. Hyperalbuminemia
4. Hyperhidrosis
5. Hyperglycemia
6. Hyperpnea

VII. Term

1. Pericolitis
2. Periarthritis
3. Periduodenitis
4. Periaortitis
5. Perichondritis
6. Perineuritis

VIII. Term

1. Intrauterine
2. Intravenous
3. Intracapsular
4. Intravaginal
5. Intracerebral
6. Intramuscular