

CHAPTER III

DERMATOLOGY

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VOCABULARY

Adipose:	Fat; fatty; the fat present in the cells of adipose tissue
Adiposis: (syn: adiposity)	Obesity; excessive accumulation of fat in the body
Albicans:	White
Albinism: (syn: albinismus) (adj: albinotic)	Congenital absence of pigment in the skin, hair and eyes due to complete defect of melanin precursors
Albino:	An individual affected with albinism
Albinoidism:	Deficiency of pigment in the hair, skin, and eyes but not to the degree seen in albinism
Basal layer:	The deepest region of the epidermis; it gives rise to all the epidermal cells
Collagen: (adj: collagenous)	The main supportive protein of skin, tendon, bone, cartilage and connective tissue
Corneum: (adj: corneous)	The horny layer of the skin
Dermis: (adj: dermal) (corium)	The middle layer of the skin
Erythema: (adj: erythematous)	Redness of the skin produced by congestion of the capillaries
Hair follicle: (adj: follicular)	A tubular invagination of the epidermis that encloses the hair, and from which the hair grows
Horny cell:	A keratin filled cell in the epidermis
Hydrous:	Containing water
Integument: (adj: integumentary)	Skin
Integumentary system:	The skin and its accessory organs (hairs, nails and glands)

Keratin (adj: keratinous) (n. keratinization)	A scleroprotein which is the principal constituent of epidermis, hairs, nails, horny tissues and the organic matrix of the enamel of the teeth
Lipid: (adj: lipidic)	Fat
Lunula: (pl: lanulae)	A crescentic white region at the base of a nail plate
Melanin:	The dark amorphous pigment of the skin, hair and other tissues
Metaplasia: (adj: metaplastic)	The change in the type of adult cells in a tissue to a form which is not normal for that tissue
Nodule: (syn: nodulus) (noun: nodulation) (adj: nodular; nodulated)	A small boss or node which is solid and can be detected by touch
Papule: (noun: papulation) (adj: papular)	A small circumscribed, superficial solid elevation of the skin less than one cm in diameter
Sebaceous gland:	An oil-secreting gland in the dermis that is associated with hair follicles
Sebum (adj: sebaceous)	A thick, semifluid substance composed of fat and epithelial debris secreted by the sebaceous glands
Squama: (adj: squamous) (pl. squamae)	Scale or plate-like structure
Squamization: (squamous metaplasia)	The transformation of cells of other types into squamous cells
Stratified: (n. stratification)	Disposed in layers
Stratum corneum:	The outermost layer of the epidermis, which consists of flattened, keratinized (horny) cells
Stratum: (pl. strata)	Layer

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Keratino_	Keratin	__cyte	Cell	Keratinocyte	The epidermal cell which synthesizes keratin
Kerato__	Horny tissue	__genesis	Formation	Keratogenesis (adj: keratogenetic; keratogenous)	Formation of horny material
Leuko__	White	__derma	Skin	Leukoderma	An acquired type of localized loss of melanin pigmentation of the skin
Lipo__	Fat	cyte	Cell	Lipocyte	Fat cell
Melano__	Melanin	__cyte	Cell	Melanocyte (adj: melanocytic)	Cell which synthesizes melanin
Melano__	Melanin	__oma	Tumor	Melanoma	A tumor made of melanin-pigmented cells
Melano__	Melanin	leukoderma	Depigmentation of the skin	Melanoleukoderma	A mottled appearance of the skin
Melano__	Melanin	Dermatitis	Inflammation of the skin	Melanodermatitis	Dermatitis associated with an increased deposit of melanin in the skin
Melano__	Melanin	__blast	Immature cell	Melanoblast	The precursor of a melanocyte
Melano__	Melanin	__genesis	Formation	Melanogenesis (adj: melanogenic)	The production of melanin
Onycho__	Nail	__ia	State	Onychia (syn: onychitis)	Inflammation of the matrix of the nail resulting in shedding of the nail
Onycho__	Nail	__auxis	Increase	Onychauxis (syn: onchophyma)	Overgrowth and thickening of the nail
Onycho__	Nail	__clasis	Breaking	Onychoclasia	Breaking of the nail
Onycho__	Nail	__gryphosis	Hooking	Onychogryphosis (syn: onychogryposis)	Deformed overgrowth of the nails; hooked or incurved state of the nails

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Onycho__	Nail	__heterotopia	Abnormal location	Onychoheterotopia	Nails are abnormally situated
Onycho__	Nail	__mycosis	Any disease caused by fungus	Onychomycosis	A disease of the nails caused by fungus, the nails becomes opaque, white thickened, friable and brittle.
Onycho__	Nail	__madesis	Shedding	Onychomadesis (syn: onychoptosis)	Complete shedding of the nails
Onycho__	Nail	__osis	Disease process	Onychosis (syn: onychopathy)	Disease or deformity of a nail
Onycho__	Nail	__dystrophy (dystrophia)	Disorder arising from faulty nutrition	Onychodystrophy	Malformation of a nail
Onycho__	Nail	__phagia	Eating	Onychophagia (syn: onychophagy)	The habit of biting the nail
Onycho__	Nail	__phagist	One who bites	Onychophagist	One who habitually bites the finger nails
Onycho__; onych__	Nail	__atrophia	Atrophy	Onychatrophia (syn: onychatrophy)	Atrophy of a nail
Squamo__	Plate-like	cellular	Pertaining to a cell	Squamocellular	Having squamous cells

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
An__	Not	Hidrosis (adj: hidrotic)	Sweating	Anhidrosis (syn: Hidroschesis)	Loss of sweating (adj: anhidrotic)
An__	Not	hydration	Combined with water	Anhydration (syn: dehydration)	Excessive loss of body water
An__	Not	hydremia	Water in the blood	Anhydremia	Deficiency of water in the blood
Ep__	On	Onychium	Nail	Eponychium (syn: cuticle; perionychium)	The narrow band of epidermis that extends from the nail wall onto the nail surface
Ep__	On	Onychia (Onychitis)	Inflammation of the matrix of the nail	Eponychia	A purulent blister involving the epidermis at the groove of the nail
Epi__	On	__dermis	Corium	Epidermis (adj: epidermal; epidermic)	The outermost and non- vascular layer of the skin
Epi__	On	__thelium	Nipple	Epithelium (plural: epithelia) (adj: epithelial)	The covering of internal and external surfaces of the body
Ex__	Outside	Foliation	Layer	Exfoliation (adj: Exfoliative)	Falling of in scales or layer
Para__	Beside	Onychia (Onychitis)	Inflammation of the matrix of the nail	Paronychia (Perionychia) Adj: Paronychial	Inflammation involving the nail fold
Semi__	Partly, one half	Lunar	Moonlike	Semilunar	Resembling a crescent; half moon
Sub__	Under	__cutaneous	Pertaining to the skin	Subcutaneous	Under the skin
Sub__	Under	ungual	Pertaining to a nail	Subungual	Under the nail

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__ectomy	Excision	Onycho__	Nail	Onychectomy	Excision of a nail
__genesis	Formation	Onycho__	Nail	Onychogenesis (adj: onychogenic)	Formation of nails
__genesis	Formation	Adipo__	Fat	Adipogenesis (adj: adipogenic; adipogenous)	Formation of fat
__itis	Inflammation of	Onycho__	Nail	Onychitis (syn: onychia)	Inflammation of a nail
__kinesis	Movement of	Adipo__	Fat	Adipokinesis (adj: adipokinetic)	Mobilization of fat
__lith	Concretion	Sebo__	Sebum	Sebolith	Concretion formed in a sebaceous gland
__lysis	Breakdown	Onycho__	Nail	Onycholysis (syn: onychoschizia)	Loosening or separation of a nail from its nail bed
__lysis	Breakdown	Kerato__	Horny tissue	Keratolysis (adj: keratolytic)	Peeling or dissolution of the horny layer of the epidermis
__lysis	Breakdown	Adipo__ (lipo__)	Fat	Adipolysis (syn: lipolysis)	Breakdown of fat
__malacia	Softening	Onycho__	Nail	Onychomalacia	Softening of a nail
__necrosis	Death	Adipo__	Fat	Adiponecrosis	Death of fatty tissue
__oid	Resembling	Onycho__	Nail	Onychoid	Resembling a nail
__oid	Resembling	Kerato__	Horny tissue	Keratoid	Resembling horny tissue
__oid	Resembling	Adipo__ (lipo__)	Fat	Adipoid (syn: lipoid)	Resembling fat
__oma	Tumor	Adipo__ (lipo__)	Fat	Adipoma (syn: lipoma)	A benign tumor composed of mature fat cells
__osis (__ pathy)	Disease process	Kerato__	Horny tissue	Keratosis (adj: keratotic)	Any horny growth such as a wart
__pathy	Disease	Onycho__	Nail	Onychopathy (adj: onychopathic)	Disease of the nails
__pexia (pexis)	Fixation	Adipo__ Lipo__	Fat	Adipopexia (syn: adipopexis) (adj: adipopexic; adipopectic) Lipopexia (Lipopectic; Lipopexic)	Storing of fat
__rrhea	Discharge	Sebo__	Sebum	Seborrhea (adj: seborrheal; seborrheic) (syn: seborrhoea) (adj: seborrhoic)	Excessive secretion of sebum

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__rrhexis	Breaking	Onycho__	Nail	Onychorrhexis (syn: onychoclasia)	Spontaneous splitting or breaking of a nail
__tomy	Incision	Onycho__	Nail	Onychotomy	Incision of a nail
__uria	Urine	Adipose__ (lipo)	Fat	Adiposuria (syn: lipuria; lipiduria; lipiduria)	Presence of fat in the urine

VOCABULARY

Acne:	An inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous unit (pilo: combining form denoting relationship to hair)
Acne vulgaris: (syn: common acne)	A chronic inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous apparatus. The inflamed glands may form small pink papules which sometimes surround comedones so that they have black centres or form pustules or cysts
Blister: (syn: Bulla) (pl: bullae) (adj: bullate; bullous)	A large vesicle, usually 2 cm or more
Callus: (syn: Callosity) (adj: callous)	A localized hyperplasia of the horny layer of the epidermis due to pressure or friction
Comedo: (syn: Blackhead) (pl: comedones)	A plug in an excretory duct of the skin, containing microorganisms and desquamated keratin
Contagious: (n: contagiosity)	Capable of being transmitted from one person to another
Corium: (syn: dermis; cutis vera)	The layer of skin deep to the epidermis consisting of a dense bed of vascular connective tissue
Corn: (syn: clavus)	A horny induration and thickening of the stratum corneum of the skin, produced by friction and pressure; it forms a conical mass pointing down into the corium, producing pain and irritation. (undue sensitivity)
Crust: (syn: scab) (adj: crustal)	A formed out layer, especially an outer layer of solid matter formed by drying of a bodily exudate or secretion
Dandruff:	Dry scaly material desquamated from the scalp

Decubitus ulcer: (syn: decubital ulcer; Decubitus; bedsore; pressure sore)	An ulceration caused by prolonged pressure in a patient allowed to lie too still in bed for a long period of time
Desquamation: (syn: Exfoliation) (adj: Exfoliative) (adj: desquamative; desquamatory)	The shedding of epithelial elements, chiefly from the skin, in scales or small sheets
Ecchymosis: (pl: Ecchymoses) (adj: ecchymotic)	A small hemorrhagic spot, larger than a petechia, in the skin or mucous membrane, forming a nonelevated rounded or irregular, blue or purplish patch
Eczema: (adj: eczematous)	A superficial inflammatory process involving primarily the epidermis, characterized early by redness, itching, minute papules and vesicles, weeping, oozing and crusting and later by scaling, thickening of the epidermis and often pigmentation
Eczematization:	Persistent eczema-like lesions of the skin, usually due to continued trauma or itching
Eruption: (adj: eruptive)	The act of appearing, breaking out or becoming visible
Freckle: (syn: Ephelis) (n: freckling)	A brownish pigmented spot on the skin due to discrete accumulation of melanin
Impetigo: (syn: impetigo contagiosa)	A bacterial infection of the skin characterized by fragile, grouped, pinhead sized vesicles or pustules that become confluent and rupture early, forming rapidly enlarging and spreading erosions with bright yellow crusts that are attached in the center and have elevated margins
Lamella: (pl: lamellae) (adj: lamellar)	A thin plate

Macule: (syn: Macula) (pl: maculae) (adj: macular) (adj: maculate)	A discolored spot on the skin that is not elevated above the surface
Mole:	A nevocytic nevus; a pigmented fleshy growth
Molluscum contagiosum:	A skin disease caused by a virus and marked by the formation of firm, rounded, translucent papules containing caseous matter
Molluscum: (adj: mulluscous)	A skin disease characterized by the formation of soft rounded cutaneous tumors
Nevocytic:	Composed of nevus cells
Nevus: (pl: nevi)	A circumscribed stable malformation of the skin and occasionally of the oral mucosa, of hereditary origin
Papilla: (pl: papillae) (adj: papillary; papillate)	A small nipple-shaped projection or elevation
Pemphigus:	A group of diseases characterized by successive crops of bullae
Petechia: (pl: petechiae) (adj: petechial)	Pinpoint, nonraised, perfectly round, purplish red spot caused by intradermal or submucous hemorrhage
Pimple:	A papule or pustule most often due to acne vulgaris
Polyp: (pl: polypi) (adj: polypous)	A protruding growth from a mucous membrane
Pruritis: (adj: pruritic)	Itching; the name of various conditions characterized by itching
Psoriasis: (adj: psoriatic)	A chronic, hereditary, recurrent papulosquamous dermatosis, the distinctive lesion of which is a vivid red macule, papule or plaque covered almost to its edge by silvery lamellated scales

Pustule: (syn: Pustula) (adj: pustular)	A visible collection of pus within or beneath the epidermis, often in a hair follicle or sweat pore
Scabies : (adj : scabietic ; scabetic)	A contagious skin disease caused by a parasite which bores into the stratum corneum, forming burrows. It is marked by a papular eruption and intense pruritus.
Ulcer: (adj: ulcerous)	Local defect or excavation of the surface of an organ or tissue, which is produced by the sloughing of inflammatory necrotic tissue
Ulceration: (adj: ulcerative)	Formation or development of an ulcer
Urticaria (syn: Hives) (adj:urticarial; urticarious)	A vascular reaction of the skin marked by the transient appearance of wheals which are redder or paler than the surrounding skin and often attended by severe itching urticarious) ious conditions characterized by itching. ucous membrane forming a nonelevated rounded or irregular, blu
Vesicle (Bleb): (syn: Vesicula) (pl: vesiculae) (adj: vesicular; vesiculated)	A small circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing a serous liquid; a small blister of less than 1 cm diameter
Vitiligo: (syn: leukoderma) (adj: vitiliginous)	Idiopathic, probably autoimmune, condition characterized by destruction of melanocytes in small or large circumscribed areas of the skin resulting in patches of depigmentation often having a hypertrophied border
Wart: (syn: verruca)	An epidermal tumor caused by a papilloma virus
Wheal:	A smooth slightly elevated area on the body surface which is redder or paler than the surrounding skin

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Cau: o Thermo: o	Heat	algia	Pain	Causalgia Thermalgia	A burning pain due to injury of a peripheral nerve
Chemo: o	Chemical	Cautery	Application of a substance to destroy tissue	Chemocautery (syn: Chemical cautery)	Cautery produced by application of a chemical substance
Cryc: o	cold	cautery	Application of a current to destroy tissue	Cryocautery (syn: cold cautery)	Cautery produced by application of intensely cold liquid nitrogen
Dermato: o	Skin	mycosis	Disease caused by fungus	Dermatomycosis (syn: Dermatophytosis; Epidermomycosis)	A superficial infection of the skin or its appendages by fungi
Dermato: o	Skin	phytosis	Any disease of bacterial origin	Dermatophytosis	Infection of the skin caused by a dermatophyte: A fungus parasitic upon the skin
Dermato: o	Skin	Phylaxis (adj: phylactic)	Protection against infection	Dermatophylaxis	Protection of the skin against infection
Dermato: o	Skin	abrasion	The wearing away through abnormal mechanical process	Dermabrasion	Surgical removal of the frozen epidermis and as much of the dermis as necessary by mechanical means to remove scars, tattoos, pigmented nevi, fine wrinkles or other irregularities of the skin
Electro: o	Electricity	cautery (n: cauterization)	Application of a caustic substance, a hot-iron, an electric current to destroy tissue	Electrocautery	An apparatus for cauterizing tissue activated by an electric current
Ichthyo: o	Fish	osis	Disease process	Ichthyosis	A skin disorder characterized by dryness, roughness and scalliness due to hypertrophy of the horny layer, as a result of excessive production of keratin, retention of keratin, or molecular defect in the keratin

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Leuko__	White	plakia	Plate	Leukoplakia (syn: Leukokeratosis; leukoma; smoker's tongue) (adj: leukoplakic)	A disease marked by the development upon the mucus membrane of the vulva, cheeks, gums or tongue of white thickened patches which cannot be rubbed off and which might fissure. Can become malignant
Leuko__	White	Derma	Skin	Leukoderma (vitiligo)	Patches of depigmented skin
Lipo__	Fat	suction	Aspiration	Liposuction	Aspiration of fat through a tube introduced into the fatty area via a small incision
Maculo__	Macule	papular	Pertaining to a papule	Maculopapular	Both macular and papular
Maculo__	Macule	vesicular	Pertaining to a vesicle	Maculovesicular	Both macular and vesicular
Muco__	Mucus	cutaneous	Skin	Mucocutaneous	Pertaining to or affecting the mucus membrane and the skin
Papulo__	Papule	vesicular	Pertaining to a vesicle	Papulovesicular	Characterized by the presence of papules and vesicles
Papulo__	Papule	squamous	Scaly	Papulosquamous	Both papular and scaly
Pilo__	Hair	sebaceous	Pertaining to sebaceous gland	Pilosebaceous	Pertaining to the hair follicles and sebaceous glands
Pyo__	Pus	derma	Skin	Pyoderma (syn: Pyodermatitis; pyodermia; pyodermatitis; pyodermatosis)	Any purulent skin disease
Sclero__	Hard	derma	Skin	Scleroderma (syn: Dermatosclerosis) (adj: sclerodermatous)	Chronic hardening and shrinking of the connective tissue of the skin
Thermo__	Heat	coagulation (adj: coagulative)	Clot formation	Thermocoagulation	Coagulation of tissue by the action of high-frequency currents

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
An__	Not	__esthesia	Sensation	Anesthesia (adj: anesthetic)	Loss of feeling or sensation
De__	Negative	pigmentation	Increased coloration by melanin	Depigmentation (syn: hypopigmentation)	Removal of melanin
Dis__	Reversal	coloration	State of being colored	Discoloration	Removal of color
Hyper__	Excess	pigmented	Colored by deposit of pigment	Hyperpigmented (n: hyperpigmentation)	Abnormally increased pigmentation
Hyper__	Excess	cholesterolemia (syn:cholesteremia)	Cholesterol in the blood	Hypercholesterolemia (syn: hypercholesteremia; adj: hypercholesterolemic)	Excess of cholesterol in the blood
Hyper__	Excess	glycodermia	Sugar in the skin	Hyperglycodermia	Excess of glucose in the skin
Hyper__	Excess	lipemia (syn: lipidemia; lipoidemia)	Lipids in the blood	Hyperlipemia (syn: Hyperlipidemia; Hyperlipoidemia) (adj: hyperlipidemic)	Excess of lipids in the blood
Hyper__	Excess	__esthesia	Sensation	Hyperesthesia (adj: hyperesthetic)	Abnormally increased sensation of the skin
In__	Into	senescence (adj: senescent)	Condition of growing old	Insenescence	The process of growing old
Inter__	In between	digital	Pertaining to digit, finger or toe	Interdigital	Situated between two fingers or toes
Intra__	Within	dermal	Pertaining to the skin	Intracutaneous Intradermal	Within the dermis
Ir__	Not	regular	Normal	Irregular (n: irregularity)	Not normal (abnormal)
Para__	Beyond	__esthesia	Sensation	Paraesthesia (adj: paraesthetic)	An abnormal sensation, burning, prickling
Pre__	Before	eruptive	Pertaining to eruption	Preeruptive	Preceding an eruption

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Pro__	Before	phylaxis (adj: phylactic)	Protection against infection	Prophylaxis (adj: prophylactic)	Preventive treatment; prevention of disease
Semi__	Partly	solid	Of firm consistency	Semisolid	Partly solid
Sub__	Under	mucous	Pertaining to mucus	Submucous (syn: submucosal)	Situated beneath the mucous membrane
Tricho__	Hair	mycosis	Disease caused by fungus	Trichomycosis	Any disease of the hair due to infection by a fungus
Tricho__	Hair	esthesia	Sensation	Trichoesthesia (trichesthesia)	The perception that one of the hairs of the skin has been touched
Tricho__	Hair	__schisis	Fissure	Trichoschisis	Splitting of hair
Uni__	One	locular	Pertaining to a loculus: a small space or cavity (pl: loculi)	Unilocular	Having one loculus or compartment

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__ectomy	Excision	Papillo__	Papilla	Papillectomy	Excision of a papilla
__ferous	Bearing	Papilla (adj: papillary) (pl: papillae)	Nipple shaped projection	Papilliferous	Bearing papillae
__genic	Producing	Urticario__	Urticaria	Urticariogenic	Causing urticaria
__genic	Producing	Eczemato__	Eczema	Eczematogenic	Causing eczema
__genic	Producing	Erythemo__	Erythema (adj: erythematous)	Erythemogenic	Causing erythema
__itis	Inflammation of	Dermato__	Skin	Dermatitis	Inflammation of the skin
__itis	Inflammation of	Cellulo__	Cells	Cellulitis	Inflammation of cellular tissue, especially purulent inflammation of the loose subcutaneous tissue
__logist	Specialist	Dermato__	Skin	Dermatologist	A specialist in the diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases
__logy	Study of	Dermato__	Skin	Dermatology (adj: dermatologic) (adj: dermatological)	The medical specialty concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the skin
__lysis	Dissolution	Epidermo__	Epidermis	Epidermolysis (adj: epidermolytic)	A loosened state of the epidermis with formation of bullae either spontaneously or after trauma
__oid	Resembling	Pemphigo__	Pemphigus	Pemphigoid	Like or resembling pemphigus
__oid	Resembling	Eczemato__	Eczema	Eczematoid	Resembling eczema
__oma	Tumor	Papillo__	Papilla	Papilloma (adj: papillomatous)	A branching or lobulated benign tumor derived from epithelium
__oma	Tumor	Steato__	Fat	Steatoma	A sebaceous cyst; a sebaceous gland neoplasm

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__osis	Disease process	Dermato__	Skin	Dermatosis (pl: dermatoses) Dermatopathy	Any skin disease, especially one not characterized by inflammation
__osis	Abnormal increase	Polyp (Polypus)	A protruding growth from a mucous membrane	Polyposis	The development of multiple polyps on a part
__osis	Abnormal increase	Pustulo__	Pustule	Pustulosis	A condition marked by an outbreak of pustules
__osis	Abnormal increase	Kerato__	Horny tissue	Keratosis	Any horny growth e.g. callosity, wart
__osis	Abnormal increase	Papillomato__	Papilloma (adj: papillomatous)	Papillomatosis	The development of multiple papillomas
__osis	Abnormal increase	Steatomato (Syn: Lipomato)	Steoma	Steatomatosis (Syn: Lipomatosis)	The presence of numerous sebaceous cysts
__plasty	Surgical repair	Dermato__	Skin	Dermatoplasty (adj: dermatoplastic)	Operative replacement of lost skin
__rrhagia	Discharge of blood	Dermato__	Skin	Dermatorrhagia	Discharge of blood from the skin
__rrhexis	Rupture	Dermato__	Skin	Dermatorrhexis	Rupture of skin capillaries

VOCABULARY

Actinic Keratosis: (syn: Solar Keratosis)	A sharply outlined flat or elevated keratotic growth which may develop into a cutaneous horn, and may give rise to squamous cell carcinoma caused by excessive exposure to the sun
Alopecia: (syn: Baldness) (adj: alopecic)	Disease in which the hair falls out
Alopecia areata:	Patchy loss of hair involving the beard or scalp
Alopecia totalis:	Complete loss of hair from the scalp
Diaphoresis: (adj: diaphoretic)	Profuse perspiration
Discoid Lupus Erythematosus: (DLE)	A superficial inflammation of the skin, marked by red macules up to 3 to 4 cms in width, and covered with scanty adherent scales, which fall off and leave scars
Infiltrate: (n: infiltration) (adj: infiltrative)	To penetrate the interstices of a tissue
Intradermal test:	Skin testing for allergy performed by injection of a reactive substance between layers of the skin and observing the subsequent reaction
Keloid:	A sharply elevated, irregularly shaped, progressively enlarging scar due to the formation of excessive amounts of collagen in the corium during connective tissue repair
Kraurosis vulvae:	Atrophy of the female external, genitalia marked by leukoplakic patches and intense pruritis
Lichen:	A papular skin disease with small, firm papules set very close together

Mantoux test:	Used for detection of sensitivity to tuberculosis (intradermal test)
Morbid: (n: morbidity)	Diseased or inducing disease; unhealthy
Perspiration:	Sweating. Sensible perspiration due to secretory activity of sweat glands. Insensible perspiration: evaporative losses of water from moist surfaces of the body
Prurigo: (adj: pruriginous)	Itchy skin eruption marked by dome-shaped lesions with a small transient vesicle on top
Pruritogenic:	Capable of causing pruritis
Punch biopsy:	Removal of a core of tissue by rotation of a sharp surgical instrument with a circular edge
Scabicide:	Destructive to itch mite and therefore used in treatment of scabies
Schick test:	Used to detect sensitivity to the bacteria causing diphtheria (intradermal test)
Seborrheic Keratosis: (syn: Seborrheic wart; basal cell acanthoma; senile wart)	A benign non-invasive tumor of epidermal origin, marked by hyperplasia of the keratinocytes in the form of numerous yellow or brown sharply marginated, oval, raised regions
Shave biopsy:	Removal of tissue using a cut parallel to the surface of the surrounding skin
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: (SLE)	Chronic inflammatory disease of collagen, in the skin, of joints and internal organs. Produces a butterfly pattern of redness over the cheeks and nose. It is an autoimmune condition
Telangiectasis: (syn: Telangiectasia) (adj: telangiectatic)	A vascular skin lesion formed by dilatation of a group of small blood vessels
The patch test:	Skin testing for allergy by applying to the skin a small piece of gauze on which has been placed a suspected allergy-causing substance

The scratch test:	Skin testing for allergy by making several scratches in the skin and inserting a very minute amount of test material in the scratches
Thrush:	Candidiasis of the mucus membrane of the mouth marked by formation of white spots. It is caused by the fungus candida albicans
Tinea: (syn: Ringworm)	A superficial fungal infection of the skin
Tinea barbae:	Fungal infection of the bearded area of the face and neck
Tinea Capitis :	Fungal infection of the scalp
Tinea pedis: (syn: Athlete's foot)	Superficial fungal infection of the skin of the foot, especially between the toes and on the soles
Tinea Versicolor:	A common chronic, noninflammatory and usually symptomless disorder, marked by occurrence of multiple macular patches, whitish in pigmented skin and brown in pale skin
Trichopathy: (adj: trichopathic)	Disease of hairs
Verruca (syn: wart) : (pl: verrucae) (adj: verrucous)	An epidermal tumor caused by a pipilloma virus

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

bx:	Biopsy
Derm:	Dermatology
DLE:	Discoid Lupus Erythematosus
DNA:	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
PPD:	Purified Protein Derivative
PUVA:	Psoralen-ultraviolet A therapy
RNA:	Ribonucleic Acid
SLE:	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
Subcu; subq:	Subcutaneous

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Angio__	Blood vessel	Ectasis (ectasia)	Dilation	Angiectasis Angiectasia	Dilation of blood vessel
Tele__	Preexisting	Angiectasis Angiectasia	Dilation of blood vessels	Telangiectasis Telangiectasia	Permanent dilation of preexisting blood vessels
Xantho__	Yellow	Chromato + ic chromo + ic	color + pertaining to	Xanthochromatic (syn:) Xanthochromic	Having a yellow color
Xantho__	Yellow	Chromo + ia	Color + condition	Xanthochromia (adj: Xanthchromic)	Any yellowish discoloration, as of the skin or of the spinal fluid
Xantho__	Yellow Tooth	Cyte	Cell	Xanthocyte	A cell that contains yellow pigment
Xantho__ Odonto__	Yellow Tooth	Odonto + ous	Tooth + pertaining to	Xanthodontous	Having yellow teeth
Xantho__ Erythro__	Yellow Red	Derma	Skin	Xanthoerythroderma	A yellowish-red color of the skin
Xantho__	Yellow	__oma	Swelling/tumor	Xanthoma (adj: xanthomatous)	A papule, nodule or plaque of a yellow color in the skin, due to deposits of lipids
Xantho__	Yellow	__ous	Pertaining to	Xanthous	Yellow or yellowish

QUIZ # 8

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

1. Dermis : _____
2. Onychauxis : _____
3. Onychomadesis : _____
4. Skin : _____

II. Write the adjective for each of the following terms:

1. Sebum : _____
2. Keratin : _____
3. Albinism : _____
4. Erythema : _____
5. Nodule : _____
6. Keratogenesis : _____

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

1. The skin and its accessory organs: _____
2. Plural of squama: _____
3. The transformation of cells of other types into squamous cells: _____
4. The plural of stratum: _____
5. An individual with congenital absence of pigment in the skin, hair and eyes: _____
6. The main supportive protein of skin, tendon, bone and connective tissue: _____
7. The deepest region of the epidermis: _____
8. Sweating: _____
9. The outermost layer of the epidermis: _____
10. A small circumscribed, superficial, solid elevation of the skin: _____
11. A disease of the nails caused by fungus: _____
12. Breaking of a nail: _____
13. Hooked or incurved state of nails: _____
14. The habit of biting the nail: _____
15. Formation of horny material: _____
16. An acquired type of localized loss of melanin pigmentation of the skin: _____

IV. Write the following acronyms and abbreviations in full:

1. AIDS : _____
2. HSV : _____
3. Toxo : _____
4. HD : _____
5. Histo : _____
6. HIV : _____
7. ELISA : _____
8. CMV : _____

QUIZ # 9

Ecchymotic	Oozing	Pilosebaceous apparatus
Petechiae	Chronic inflammatory	Epidermis
Submucous hemorrhage	Intradermal	Pigmentation
Eczema	Pustules	Petechial lesion
Purplish patches	Papules	Acne vulgaris
Ecchymoses	Crusting	Eczematous
Petechia	Ecchymosis	Vesicles
Comedones	Scaling	

Fill in the spaces in the passage below with the appropriate term/s from the above list:

_____, also known as common acne, is a _____ disease of the _____. The inflamed glands may form small pink _____ which sometimes surround _____ so that they have black centres or form _____ or cysts.

_____, on the other hand, is a superficial inflammatory process involving primarily the _____. The _____ area is marked by redness, pruritis, minute papules and _____, weeping, _____ and _____ and later by _____, thickening of the epidermis and often _____.

_____ are small hemorrhagic spots. They are larger than _____. A single _____ is larger than a _____, and is seen in the skin or mucous membrane. The _____ area shows nonelevated rounded or irregular, blue or _____. A _____ is pinpoint, nonraised, perfectly round, purplish red spot caused by _____ or _____.

EXAMINATION

Q1. Write one synonym for each of the following terms: (6 marks)

1. Anhidrosis: _____
2. Anhydration: _____
3. Seborrhea: _____
4. Onycholysis: _____
5. Onychorrhhexis: _____
6. Onychitis: _____
7. Adipoma: _____
8. Pustule: _____
9. Bulla: _____
10. Bleb: _____
11. Freckle: _____
12. Callus: _____
13. Corium: _____
14. Corn: _____
15. Wart: _____
16. Vitiligo: _____
17. Bedsore: _____
18. Urticaria: _____
19. Desquamation: _____
20. Crust: _____
21. Cold cautery: _____
22. Dermatomycosis: _____
23. Leukoplakia: _____
24. Malignant Melanoma: _____
25. Baldness: _____
26. Unhealthy: _____
27. An aid: _____
28. Relapse: _____
29. Tumor: _____
30. Comedo: _____

QII. Write the OPPOSITE term for each of the following: (6 marks)

1. Internal: _____
2. Adipokinesis: _____
3. Pigmentation: _____
4. Coloration: _____
5. Regular: _____
6. Normal: _____
7. Appearance: _____
8. Hydration: _____
9. Hydremia: _____
10. Acute: _____
11. Encapsulated: _____
12. Hidrosis: _____
13. Symptomatic: _____
14. Esthesia: _____
15. Genesis: _____
16. Healthy: _____
17. Curable: _____
18. Rh-positive: _____
19. Compatible: _____
20. Donor: _____
21. Exogenous: _____
22. Granulocytosis: _____
30. Fungal: _____
31. Total: _____

QIII. Write the PLURAL for each of the following: (2 marks)

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 1. Macule: | _____ |
| 2. Nevus: | _____ |
| 3. Petechia: | _____ |
| 4. Ecchymosis: | _____ |
| 5. Lamella: | _____ |
| 6. Bulla: | _____ |

QIV. Passage I: (2 Marks)

Pathogen	Mucocutaneous	Paronychia
Excessive warmth	Localized	Mucous
Candida	Thrush	Vaginal
Vulvovaginitis		

Fill in the spaces below with the appropriate term from the list given above:
(2 marks)

The fungus _____ is normally found on _____ membranes, skin and _____ mucosa. Under certain circumstances, e.g. _____ it can change to a _____ and cause _____ or generalized _____ disease. Examples of such a disease are _____ lesions, _____ and _____.

QV. Write ONE adjective for each of the following: (3 Marks)

1. Paronychia: _____
2. Seborrhea: _____
3. Onychogenesis: _____
4. Keratolysis: _____
5. Adipokinesis: _____
6. Macule: _____
7. Bulla: _____
8. Callus: _____
9. Papilla: _____
10. Polyp: _____
11. Ulcer: _____
12. Vitiligo: _____
13. Eczema: _____
14. Petechia: _____
15. Ecchymosis: _____
16. Pruritis: _____
17. Urticaria: _____
18. Eruption: _____
19. Desquamation: _____
20. Psoriasis: _____
21. Scabies: _____
22. Contagiosity: _____
23. Leukoplakia: _____

24. Scleroderma: _____
25. Prophylaxis: _____
26. Hyperesthesia: _____
27. Debility: _____
28. Verruca: _____
29. Diaphoresis: _____
30. Alopecia: _____
31. Infiltration: _____
32. Cachexia: _____

QVI. Passage II: (2 Marks)

Liver	Pigmentation	Deposition
Joint	Metabolism	Cirrhosis
Overload	Iron	Transfusions
Hemochromatosis	Genetic (Idiopathic)	

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

(2 marks)

Iron storage disease also known as _____ is a disorder of iron _____ marked by excess _____ of iron (hemosiderin) in the tissues, especially in the _____ and pancreas, and by bronze _____ of the skin, _____, diabetes mellitus, and associated bone and _____ changes. The hereditary form is called _____ hemochromatosis. The exogenous forms are observed in patients who have _____ and or _____ compounds over a prolonged period of time resulting in iron _____.

QVII. Write the medical term for each of the following meanings: (15 marks)

1. The outermost and nonvascular layer of the skin: _____
2. Under the skin: _____
3. The tissue covering of internal and external surfaces of the body: _____
4. Inflammation involving the nail fold: _____
5. Deficiency of water in the blood: _____
6. Under the nail: _____
7. Concretion formed in a sebaceous gland: _____
8. Resembling a nail: _____
9. Softening of a nail: _____
10. Resembling horny tissue: _____
11. Formation of fat: _____
12. Death of fatty tissue: _____
13. Presence of fat in urine: _____
14. A smooth slightly elevated area on the body surface, redder or paler than the surrounding skin: _____
15. A papule or pustule most often due to Acne vulgaris: _____
16. A pigmented fleshy growth: _____
17. Redness of the skin produced by congestion of the capillaries: _____
18. Dry scaly material desquamated from the scalp: _____
19. A skin disease marked by the formation of soft rounded cutaneous tumors: _____
20. A burning pain due to injury of a peripheral nerve: _____

21. Characterized by the presence of papules and vesicles: _____
22. Both papular and scaly: _____
23. Pertaining to the hair follicles and sebaceous glands: _____
24. Aspiration of fat: _____
25. A skin disorder marked by dryness, roughness and scaliness: _____
26. Infection of hair by a fungus: _____
27. Splitting of a hair: _____
28. The process of growing old: _____
29. Having one compartment: _____
30. Preceding an eruption: _____
31. Within the dermis: _____
32. Rupture of skin capillaries: _____
33. A branching or lobulated benign tumor derived from epithelium: _____
34. Causing urticaria: _____
35. A sebaceous cyst: _____
36. The presence of numerous sebaceous cysts: _____
37. A sharply elevated enlarging scar due to excessive formation of collagen in the corium: _____
38. Fungal infection of the bearded area of the face and neck: _____
39. Atrophy of the female external genitalia with leukoplakia and pruritis: _____
40. A vascular skin lesion formed by dilatation of a group of small vessels: _____
41. Shifting of a segment or a fragment of one chromosome into another chromosome: _____

- 42. The forecast as to the possible outcome of a disease: _____
- 43. Evaporative losses of water from moist surfaces of the body: _____
- 44. A papular skin disease with small, firm papules set very close together: _____
- 45. Process of cell division: _____
- 46. Destruction of tissue by electric sparks generated by a high frequency current: _____
- 47. Having a yellow color: _____
- 48. Yellow or yellowish: _____
- 49. A cell that contains yellow pigment: _____

QVIII. Write the following abbreviations and acronyms in full: (6 marks)

- 1. SLE: _____
- 2. DLE: _____
- 3. PPD: _____
- 4. DNA: _____
- 5. RNA: _____
- 6. Derm: _____
- 7. Subcu: _____

Answers to Quiz 8

I. Synonyms:

1. Corium
2. Onychogryphosis, Hyperonychia
3. Onchoptosis
4. Integument

II. Adjectives

1. Sebaceous
2. Keratinous
3. Albinotic
4. Erythematous
5. Nodular; nodulated
6. Keratogenetic; keratogenous

III. Meanings

1. Integumentary system
2. Squamae
3. Squamatization; squamous metaplasia
4. Strata
5. Albino
6. Collagen
7. Basal layer
8. Hidrosis
9. Stratum corneum
10. Papule
11. Onychomycosis
12. Onychoclasis
13. Onychogryphosis, Onychogryposis
14. Onychophagia; onychophagy
15. Keratogenesis
16. Leukoderma; Leukodermia

IV. Acronyms and abbreviations

1. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
2. Herpes Simplex Virus
3. Toxoplasmosis
4. Hodgkin's Disease
5. Histoplasmosis
6. Human Immunodeficiency Virus
7. Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
8. Cytomegalovirus

Answers to Quiz 9

Fill in Spaces

Acne Vulgaris, also known as common acne, is a **chronic inflammatory** disease of the **pilosebaceous apparatus**. The inflamed glands may form small pink **papules** which sometimes surround **comedones** so that they have black centres or form **pustules** or cysts.

Eczema, on the other hand, is a superficial inflammatory process involving primarily the **epidermis**. The **eczematous** area is marked by redness, pruritis, minute papules and **vesicles**, weeping, **oozing** and **crusting** and later by **scaling**, thickening of the epidermis and often **pigmentation**.

Ecchymoses are small hemorrhagic spots. They are larger than **petechiae**. A single **ecchymosis** is larger than a **petechia**, and is seen in the skin or mucous membrane. The **ecchymotic** area shows nonelevated rounded or irregular, blue or **purplish patches**. A **petechial lesion** is pinpoint, nonraised, perfectly round, purplish red spot caused by **intradermal** or **submucous hemorrhage**.

Answer Key - Examination**I. Synonyms (6 marks)**

1. Hidroschesis
2. Dehydration
3. Seborrhoea
4. Onychoschizia
5. Onychoclasia
6. Onychia
7. Lipoma
8. Pustula
9. Blister
10. Vesicle
11. Ephelis
12. Callosity
13. Dermis; cutis vera
14. Clavus
15. Verruca
16. Leukoderma
17. Decubitus ulcer; decubital ulcer;
pressure sore
18. Hives
19. Exfoliation
20. Scab
21. Cryocautery
22. Dermatophytosis; Epidermomycosis
23. Leukokeratosis; leukoma; smoker's
tongue
24. Melanocarcinoma;
melanoepithelioma
25. Alopecia
26. Morbid
27. Adjuvant
28. Recurrence; recrudescence
29. Oma; oncus
30. Blackhead

II. Opposite terms (6 marks)

1. External
2. Adipopexia; adipopexis
3. Depigmentation
4. Discoloration
5. Irregular
6. Abnormal
7. Disappearance
8. Dehydration
9. Anhydremia
10. Chronic
11. Nonencapsulated
12. Anhidrosis
13. Asymptomatic
14. Anesthesia
15. Agenesis
16. Unhealthy
17. Incurable
18. Rh-negative
19. Incompatible
20. Recipient
21. Endogenous
22. Granulocytopenia
23. Antifungal
24. Partial

Answer Key – Exam. Cont'd:

III. Plurals: (2 marks)

1. Maculae
2. Nevi
3. Petechiae
4. Ecchymoses
5. Lamellae
6. Bullae

IV. Passage I: (2 marks)

The fungus *candida* is normally found on mucous membranes, skin and vaginal mucosa. Under certain circumstances, e.g excessive warmth it can change to a pathogen and cause localized or generalized mucocutaneous disease. Examples of such a disease are paronychia lesions, thrush and vulvovaginitis.

V. Adjectives: (3 marks)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Paronychia | 17. Urticarious; urticarial |
| 2. Seborrhoeal; seborrhoeic | 18. Eruptive |
| 3. Onychogenic | 19. Desquamative; desquamatory |
| 4. Keratolytic | 20. Psoriatic |
| 5. Adipokinetic | 21. Scabietic; scabetic |
| 6. Macular; maculate | 22. Contagious |
| 7. Bullate | 23. Leukoplakic |
| 8. Callous | 24. Sclerodermatous |
| 9. Papillary; papillate | 25. Prophylactic |
| 10. Polypous | 26. Hyperesthetic |
| 11. Ulcerous | 27. Debilitated |
| 12. Vitiliginous | 28. Verrucous |
| 13. Eczematous | 29. Diaphoretic |
| 14. Petechial | 30. Alopecic |
| 15. Ecchymotic | 31. Infiltrative |
| 16. Pruritic | 32. Cachectic |

VI. Passage II: (2 marks)

Iron storage disease also known as **hemochromatosis** is a disorder of iron **metabolism** marked by excess **deposition** of iron (**hemosiderin**) in the tissues, especially in the **liver** and pancreas, and by bronze **pigmentation** of the skin, **cirrhosis**, diabetes mellitus, and associated bone and **joint** changes. The hereditary form is called **genetic (idiopathic)** hemochromatosis. The exogenous forms are observed in patients who have **transfusions** and or **iron** compounds over a prolonged period of time resulting in iron **overload**.

VII. Meanings: (15 marks)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1.Epidermis | 26.Trichomycosis |
| 2.Subcutaneous | 27.Trichoschisis |
| 3.Epithelium | 28.Insenescence |
| 4.Paronychia | 29.Unilocular |
| 5.Anhydremia | 30.Preeruptive |
| 6.Subungual | 31.Intradermal; intracutaneous |
| 7.Sebolith | 32.Dermatorrhexis |
| 8.Onychoid | 33.Papilloma |
| 9.Onychomalacia | 34.Urticariogenic |
| 10.Keratoid | 35.Steatoma |
| 11.Adipogenesis; lipogenesis | 36.Steatomatosis |
| 12.Adiponecrosis | 37.Keloid |
| 13.Adiposuria; lipuria;lipoiduria; lipiduria | 38.Tinea barbae |
| 14.Wheal | 39.Kraurosis vulvae |
| 15.Pimple | 40.Telangiectasis; telangiectasia |
| 16.Mole | 41.Translocation |
| 17.Erythema | 42.Prognosis |
| 18.Dandruff | 43.Insensible perspiration |
| 19.Molluscum | 44.Lichen |
| 20.Causalgia; thermalgia | 45.Mitosis |
| 21.Papulovesicular | 46.Fulguration |
| 22.Papulosquamous | 47.Xanthochromatic, Xanthochromic |
| 23.Pilosebaceous | 48.Xanthous |
| 24.Liposuction | 49.Xanthocyte |
| 25.Ichthyosis | |

VIII. Acronyms and Abbreviations: (6 marks)

1. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
2. Discoid Lupus Erythematosus
3. Purified Protein Derivative
4. Deoxyribonucleic Acid
5. Ribonucleic Acid
6. Dermatology
7. Subcutaneous