

CHAPTER IV
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

CHAPTER
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

obobjekti.com

VOCABULARY

Bucca: (adj: buccal)	Cheek; the fleshy portion of the side of the face
Buccolabial:	Pertaining to the cheek and lip
Caries: (adj: carious)	Molecular decay or death of a bone
Cementum:	Bone-like connective tissue covering the root of the tooth
Crown:	The part of a tooth which shows above the gum line
Deglutition: (adj: deglutitive; deglutitory)	Swallowing
Dentin: (Dentine) (adj: dentinal)	The chief substance of the tooth which surrounds the tooth pulp and is covered by enamel and cementum
Enamel:	A dense, hard, white substance that protects the dentin of the crown
Gingiva: (pl.: gingivae) (adj: gingival)	Gums
Incisor: (adj: incisal) (Incisive)	Adapted to cutting
Labium: (pl. labia) (adj: labial)	A fleshy border or edge
Lingua: (pl.: linguae) (adj: lingual)	The tongue
Lingula: (pl: lingulae) (adj: lingular)	Small tongue like structure

Mastication: (adj: masticatory)	Chewing
Mesion:	The plane that divides the body into right and left symmetrical halves (adj: mesial: nearest the midline)
Occlude: (noun: occlusion; adj: occlusal)	To close tight Occlusive: pertaining to or effecting occlusion
Ora: (adj: oral)	Plural of os: an opening or mouth
Periodontal membrane:	The connective tissue that surrounds the cementum and holds the tooth in place in the tooth socket
Pulp: (adj: pulpal)	The richly vascularized and innervated connective tissue contained within the cavity of the tooth
Root:	The part of a tooth which lies within the bony socket Rootlet: small root
Root canal:	Pulp canal
Stoma: (adj: stomal) (pl: stomata)	Any minute pore, orifice or opening on a free surface (including the mouth)

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Ceco__ (adj: cecal)	Cecum	__stomy	Opening	Cecostomy	The surgical creation of an artificial opening into the cecum
Cheilo	Lip	__schisis	Cleft	Cheiloschisis	Harelip
Cheilo__	Lip	Gnathoprosoposchisis	Fissure of face and jaw	Cheilognathoprosoposchisis	Oblique facial cleft continuing into the lip and upper jaw
Cheilo__	Lip	__osis	Disease process	Cheilosis	Fissuring and dry scaling of the exposed red part of the lip and angles of the mouth
Cholecysto__ (adj: cholecystic)	Gall bladder	__pathy	Disease	Cholecystopathy	Any gall bladder disease
Cholecysto__	Gall bladder	__osis	Disease process	Cholecystosis	Any non-inflammatory disease of the gall bladder
Cholecysto__	Gall bladder	__ptosis	Downward displacement	Cholecystoptosis	Downward or distal displacement of the gall bladder
Cholecysto__	Gall bladder	__orrhaphy	Suturing	Cholecystorrhaphy	Suture or repair of the gall bladder
Gangreno__	Gangrene (adj: gangrenous)	__osis	Disease process	Gangrenosis	Development of a gangrene
Gnatho__ (adj: gnathic)	Jaw	__schisis	Cleft	Gnathoschisis	Cleft jaw
Gnatho__ Gnath	Jaw	__itis	Inflammation of	Gnathitis	Inflammation of the jaw
Gnatho__	Jaw	__dynia (algia)	Pain	Gnathodynia (Gnathalgia)	Pain in the jaw
Gnatho__	Jaw	Prosoposchisis	Fissure of face	Gnathoprosoposchisis	Fissure of face and jaw

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Hernio__	Hernia	__rrhaphy	Surgical repair	Herniorrhaphy	Operation for the repair of a hernia
Hernio__	Hernia	__plasty	Plastic repair	Hernioplasty	An operation for removal of a hernial sac
Hernio__	Hernia	__tomy	Incision	Herniotomy	An operation for repair of a hernia
Jejuno__ (adj: jejunal)	Jejunum	__stomy	Opening	Jejunostomy	The surgical creation of an opening between the jejunum and the surface of the abdominal wall
Jejuno__	Jejunum	cecostomy	Opening in the cecum	Jejunocecostomy	Surgical creation of an anastomosis between jejunum and cecum
Jejuno__	Jejunum	colostomy	Opening into the colon	Jejunocolostomy	Formation of an anastomosis between jejunum and colon
Jejuno__	Jejunum	ileostomy	Opening into the ileum	Jejunoleostomy	Formation of anastomosis between jejunum and ileum
Jejuno__	Jejunum	ileitis	Inflammation of the ileum	Jejunoleitis	Inflammation of the jejunum and ileum
Jejuno__	Jejunum	jejunostomy	Opening into the jejunum	Jejunojejunostomy	Anastomosis between two portions of the jejunum
Omento__	Omentum (adj: omental) (pl.: omenta)	__pexy	Fixation	Omentopexy (Omentofixation)	Operation for fastening the omentum to some other tissue
Palato__ (adj: palatal)	Palate	__schisis	Cleft	Palatoschisis	Cleft palate
Palato__	Palate	__plegia	Paralysis	Palatoplegia	Paralysis of the soft palate

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Palato__	Palate	__plasty	Surgical repair	Palatoplasty (Palatorrhaphy)	Plastic reconstruction of the palate
Palato__	Palate	__glossal	Pertaining to the tongue	Palatoglossal	Pertaining to the palate and tongue
Palato__	Palate	__pharyngeal	Pertaining to the pharynx	Palatopharyngeal	Pertaining to the palate and pharynx
Prosopo__	Face	__plegia	Paralysis	Prosopoplegia	Facial paralysis
Prosopo__	Face	__schisis	Cleft	Prosoposchisis	Fissure of face
Sialo__ (adj: scialic)	Salivary gland	__graphy	X-ray record	Sialography	Radiographic demonstration of the salivary ducts by injecting radiographic substance
Sialoangio__	Salivary ducts	__ectasis	Dilatation	Sialoangiectasis (Sialectasia)	Dilatation of salivary ducts

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
A_	Not	Chlorhydria (adj: chlorhydric)	Excess of HCL in the stomach	Achlorhydria (Gastric anacidity)	Absence of HCL from maximally stimulated gastric secretions
A_	Not	__chalsia	Relaxation of bodily opening	Achalasia (cardiospasm)	Failure of the esophagogastric sphincter to relax
A_	Not	Dynamic	Manifesting force	Adynamic (noun: adynamia = asthenia)	Characterized by lack or loss of the normal or vital powers
A_	Not	Gastro	Stomach	Agastria	Absence of the stomach
An_	Not	__orexia	Appetite	Anorexia (adj: anorectic; anoretic; anorexiant; anorexic)	Lack of appetite
An_	Not	__orexigenic (orexiant)	Producing appetite	Anorexigenic (anorexiant)	Diminishing the appetite
ante_	Before	__cibum	Meal	Antecibum (a.c.)	Before meals
anti_	Against	Peristalsis (adj: peristaltic)	Wave of contraction passing along a tube	Antiperistalsis	Peristalsis in reverse direction
De_	Loss	Differentiation	Acquiring completely individual characters	Dedifferentiation	Loss of differentiation
Dys_	Difficult or impaired	Pepsia	Digestion	Dyspepsia (adj: dyspeptic)	Impairment of digestion Epigastric discomfort following meals
Dys_	Difficult	__phagia	Swallowing	Dysphagia	Difficulty in swallowing
Dys_	Difficult	Entero	Intestine	Dysentery	This term is given to a number of disorders marked by inflammation of the intestines, especially the colon

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Endo__	Within	Herniorrhaphy	Surgical repair of a hernia	Endoherniorrhaphy	Surgical repair of a hernia by sutures of the interior of its sac
Hyper__	Increases	__orexia	Appetite	Hyperorexia	An abnormally increased appetite
Hyper__	Increased	__chlorhydria	Excess of HCL in the stomach	Hyperchlorhydria	Excessive secretion of HCL by the stomach cells
Hyper__	Increased	__phagia	Swallowing	Hyperphagia	Ingestion of greater than optimal quantity of food
Hypo__	Under	Glosso	Tongue	Hypoglossal	Underneath the tongue
In__	Not	continent	Able to control excretory function	Adj: Incontinent (n: incontinence)	Unable to control excretory function
Iso__	Same	Peristalsis	Wave of contraction passing along a tube	Isoperistalsis	Peristalsis in the same direction
Para__	Apart from; beyond	Enteron (adj: enteral; enteric)	Intestine	Parenteral	Given through some route other than the alimentary canal
Peri__	Around	Gastric	Pertaining to the stomach	Perigastric	Pertaining to the peritoneal coat of the stomach
Peri__	Around	Hepatic	Pertaining to the liver	Perihepatic	Situated or occurring around the liver
Peri__	Around	Odontitis	Inflammation of a tooth	Periodontitis	Inflammation of the periodontium
Post__	After	__prandial	Meal	Postprandial	After meals
Post__	After	__cibum	Meal	Postcibum (p.c.) (adj: postcibal)	After meals
Pre__	Before	__prandial	Meal	Preprandial	Before meals
Sub__	Under	Linguo	Tongue	Sublingual	Underneath the tongue

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
A__	Not	__tresia	Opening	Atresia (adj: Atertic; atresic)	Congenital closure or absence of a normal body orifice or lumen of a tubular organ
A__	Not	__genesis	Production	Agenesis (Agenesis)	Absence of an organ
A__	Not	Plasia	Development	Aplasia (adj: aplastic)	Lack of development of an organ
Ana__	Back	__plasia	Development	Anaplasia	Loss of differentiation of cells and of their orientation to one another
Con__ (Col)	Together	Lateral	Pertaining to the side	Collateral	Side branch
De__	Breakdown	Composition	Put together	Decomposition	Breakdown of organic compounds
Endo__	Within	Enteritis	Inflammation of the intestines	Endoenteritis	Inflammation of the mucosa of the intestines
Endo__	Within	Gastritis	Inflammation of the stomach	Endogastritis	Inflammation of the mucosa of the stomach
Endo__	Within	Esophagitis	Inflammation of the esophagus	Endoesophagitis	Inflammation of the mucosa of the esophagus
Extra__	Outside	Hepatic	Pertaining to the liver	Extrahepatic	Ocurring outside the liver
Hypo__	Deficient; under	__plasia	To form	Hypoplasia	Incomplete development of an organ (does not reach adult size)
Im__	Not	Perforate	Having a hole	Imperforate	Absence of normal opening such as anal canal
In__	Not	Competent (n:competence)	Able to perform adequately	Incompetent (n:incompetence)	Unable to perform adequately
Non__	Not	Viable	Capable of living	Non-viable	Not capable of living
Peri__	Around	Gastritis	Inflammation of the stomach	Perigastritis	Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach
Peri__	Around	Colitis	Inflammation of the colon	Pericolitis	Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon and tissues around the colon

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Peri__	Around	Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver	Perihepatitis	Inflammation of the peritoneal capsule of the liver and tissues around the liver
Peri__	Around	Glossitis	Inflammation of the tongue	Periglossitis	Inflammation of the tissues around the tongue
Pre__	Before	Hepatic	Pertaining to the liver	Prehepatic	Before the liver

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__agogue	An agent which induces	Sialo__	Saliva	Sialagogue (ptyalagogue) (adj:sialogogic)	An agent that promotes the flow of saliva (adj: sialogogic)
__atresia	Narrowing	Procto__	Anus and rectum	Proctoatresia (Imperforate anus)	Imperforation of the anus
__cele	Cyst or tumor	Sialo__	Salivary gland	Sialocele	A salivary cyst or tumor
__chezia	Defecation	Hemato__	Blood	Hematochezia	Discharge of bright, fresh red blood in the feces
__ectasia	Dilatation	Procto__	Anus and rectum	Proctectasia	Dilatation of rectum or anus
__ectomy	Excision	Sialoadeno_ (Sialadeno)	Salivary gland	Sialoadenectomy (Sialadenectomy)	Excision of a salivary gland
__emesis	Vomiting	Hemato__	Blood	Hematemesis	Vomiting of blood
__enclisis	Constriction	Procto__	Anus and rectum	Procenclisis (rectal stricture)	Stenosis of the lower rectum
__genous	Producing	Sialo__	Saliva	Sialogenous	Producing saliva
__itis	Inflammation of	Sialoangio_	Salivary ducts	Sialoangitis (Sialodochitis) (Sialoductitis)	Inflammation of salivary ducts
__itis	Inflammation of	Sialoadeno_	Salivary gland	Sialadenitis	Inflammation of salivary gland
__lith	Stone	Sialo__	Salivary	Sialolith	Salivary stone
__lithiasis	Stone formation	Sialo__	Salivary gland	Sialolithiasis (Salivolithiasis)	Formation of salivary calculi within a salivary gland or duct
__logist	Specialist	Procto__	Anus and rectum	Proctologist	A physician who specializes in proctology (disorders of the rectum and anus)
__oid	Resembling	Hernio__	Hernia	Hernioid	Resembling a hernia
__oma	Tumor	Sialo__	Salivary gland	Sialoma	A salivary tumor

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__phagia	Swallowing	Odyno__	Pain	Odynophagia	Pain during deglutition
__rrhea	Flow	Sialo__	Saliva	Sialorrhea (ptyalism; polysialia)	Excessive secretion of saliva
__rrhea	Flow	Pyo__	Pus	Pyorrhea	Discharge of pus
__schesis	Suppression	Sialo__	Salivary	Sialoschesis	Suppression of salivary secretion
__tomy	Incision	(Sialoadeno__ (Sialadeno))	Salivary gland	Sialoadenotomy (Sialadenotomy)	Incision and drainage of a salivary gland
__tomy	Incision	Litho	Stone	Lithotomy	Incision to remove a stone
__tomy	Incision	Sialolith__	Stone in Salivary gland	Sialolithotomy	Incision of salivary gland or duct to remove a stone

VOCABULARY

Absorption: (adj: absorptive; absorbent)	The uptake of substances into or across tissues e.g. intestines and kidney tubules
Assimiable	Capable of being assimilated
Assimilation: (Anabolism) (adj: anabolic)	The transformation of food into living tissue
Bolus:	A rounded mass of food ready to swallow
Cardiac Sphincter: (esophageal sphincter)	Guards the esophageal inlet into the stomach
Defecation: (Laxation)	The evacuation of fecal material from the rectum
Digestion: (adj: digestive)	The process of converting food into chemical substances that can be absorbed and assimilated
Eliminant:	Causing an evacuation
Elimination:	Act of expulsion from the body
Enzymes: (adj: enzymatic; enzymic)	Are chemical substances that speed up chemical reactions and help in breakdown of complex nutrients
Esophagus: (adj: esophageal)	(eso = inward; phago = swallowing) a muscular tube extending from pharynx to stomach
Feces: (adj: fecal)	Stool
Hard Palate: (adj: palatal; palatine)	Anterior portion of the roof of the mouth (it is bony)

Papilla	Nipple-shaped structure
Peristalsis: (adj: peristaltic)	(Peri = around; stalsis = contraction) Contraction passing along a tube to propel its contents
Pharynx: (adj: pharyngeal; pharyngeus)	Throat
Pyloric sphincter:	Guards outlet from stomach to duodenum
Ruga: (pl.: rugae) (adj: rugose; rugous)	Irregular ridge in the mucous membrane covering the anterior portion of the hard palate; also in the stomach
Rugae of the stomach:	Folds of the gastric mucosa
Salivary glands:	Exocrine glands that secrete saliva
Soft Palate:	Posterior portion of the roof of the mouth (it is muscular)
Sphincter: (adj: sphincteral; sphincteric)	A ringlike band of muscle fibres that constricts a passage or closes a natural orifice
Stomach (gaster): (adj: gastric)	The expanded part of the alimentary canal (intestinal tract) between esophagus and duodenum. It consists of fundus, body and antrum
Uvula: (adj: uvular; uvularis)	A small soft tissue mass hanging from the soft palate

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
Appendico__	Appendix	__itis	Inflammation of	Appendicitis	Inflammation of the appendix
Appendo__ Appendico	Appendix	__ectomy	Removal	Appendectomy (Appendicectomy)	Removal of the appendix
Chol__	Bile	__angiogram	X-ray record of vessel	Cholangiogram (noun: cholangiography)	X-ray of gall bladder and bile ducts
Chole__	Bile	__lith	Stone	Cholelith	Gall stone
Chole__	Bile	__lithiasis	Stone formation	Cholelithiasis	Formation of gall stones
Chole__	Bile	Lithotripsy	Crushing of a stone	Cholelithotripsy	Crushing of gall stones
Chole__	Bile	__emia (hemia)	Blood	Cholemia (Cholehemia) (adj. Cholemic)	Presence of bile or bile pigments in the blood
Chole__	Bile	Peritonitis	Inflammation of the peritoneum	Choleperitonitis (Choleperitoneum) biliary peritonitis	Bile in peritoneum as a result of rupture of the bile passages
Cholecysto__	Gall bladder	__gram	X-ray record	Cholecystogram	X-ray of gall bladder
Choledocho__ (adj: Choledochal)	Common bile duct	__ectomy	Excision	Choledochectomy	Excision of a portion of the common bile duct
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__cele	Cyst	Choledochocele	Congenital cystic dilatation of the common bile duct
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__tomy	Incision	Choledochotomy (Choledochendysis)	Incision into the common bile duct
Cholo, chol, chole	Bile	__cyst	Bladder	Cholecyst	Gall bladder
Cholo__	Bile	__angitis	Inflammation of vessel	Cholangitis (Cholangeitis)	Inflammation of a bile duct
Colo__	Colon	__stomy	Opening	Colostomy	An opening of the colon into the surface of the body

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
Colono__	Colon	__scopy	Viewing with a scope	Colonoscopy	Endoscopic examination of the colon
Colono__	Colon	__rrhea	Flow	Colonorrrhea	Mucous colitis
Labio__ (cheilo__)	Lip	__plasty	Surgical repair	Labiaplasty (cheiloplasty)	Surgical repair of a defect of the lip
Linguo__ (glosso__; gloss__)	Tongue	Papillitis	Inflammation of papillae	Linguopapillitis	Inflammation or ulceration of the papillae of the tongue
Litho__	Stone	__tripsy	Crushing	Lithotripsy	Crushing of a stone
Odonto__	Tooth	__algia	Pain	Odontalgia (adj: odontalgic)	Tooth pain
Odonto__	Tooth	__logist	Specialist in	Odontologist	Dentist

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__algia	Pain	Gingivo	Gums	Gingivalgia	Pain in the gingivae
__algia	Pain	Cholecyst__	Gall bladder	Cholecystalgia	Pain due to inflammation of the gallbladder
__ectasis	Dilatation	Cholangio__	Bile duct	Cholangiectasis	Dilatation of a bile duct
__ectomy	Surgical excision	Gingiva (pl: gingivae)	Gums	Gingivectomy	Excision of diseased gingival tissues
__ectomy	Excision	Cholecyst	Gall bladder	Cholecystectomy	Excision of the gall bladder
__genesis	Formation	Odonto__	Tooth	Odontogenesis (adj: Odontogenic)	Development and formation of teeth
__itis	Inflammation of	__glossitis	Inflammation of tongue	Gingivoglossitis	Inflammation of gingiva and tongue
__itis	Inflammation of	__stomatitis	Inflammation of oral mucosa	Gingivostomatitis	Inflammation of both gingiva and oral mucosa
__itis	Inflammation of	Glossitis	Inflammation of the tongue	Stomatoglossitis	Inflammation of the oral mucous membrane and the tongue
__itis	Inflammation of	Cholecysto (adj: Cholecystic)	Gall Bladder	Cholecystitis	Inflammation of the gall bladder
__lithiasis	Stone formation	Odonto__	Tooth	Odontolithiasis	The presence of deposits of calcium on the teeth
__logy	Study of	Stoma (ora)	Mouth	Stomatology (oralogy)	A branch of medicine that deals with the mouth and its diseases
__lysis	Breakdown	Steato__	Fat	Steatolysis (adj: Steatolytic) (syn: lipolysis) (adj: lipolytic) (syn: adipolysis) (adj: adipolytic)	Emulsification of fats prior to absorption
__pathy __pathia	Disease	Chole	Bile	Cholepathy Cholepathia	Diseased condition of the biliary tract
__phagia	Eating, swallowing	Cheilo__	Lip	Cheilophagia	Biting of the lips

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__plasty	Surgical repair	Odonto__	Tooth	Odontoplasty (Orthodontics)	Correction of irregularities of teeth
__rrhaphy	Suturing	Glosso	Tongue	Glossorrhaphy	Suturing of the tongue
__rrhea	Discharge	Steato__ (Stearo)	Fat	Steatorrhea (Stearrhea)	Excessive amounts of fat in the feces
__tomy	Incision of	Glosso	Tongue	Glossotomy	Incision of the tongue

VOCABULARY

Adipose:	Fatty
Adiposis: (syn: Obesity; (Adoposity; adipositas)	Excessive accumulation of fat in the body
Aphtha (Pl. aphthae) (adj: aphthous)	Small ulcer
Ascites: (adj: ascetic)	Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity
Canker: (aphthous stomatitis)	Ulceration, chiefly of the mouth and lips
Chalasia:	Relaxation of a bodily opening such as the cardiac sphincter of the oesophagus
Dental Plaque:	Non calcified collection of oral microorganisms and their products
Diverticulum: (pl: diverticula) (adj: diverticular)	Herniation of the lining mucous membrane through a defect in the muscular wall of a tubular organ
Eructation: (Belching)	Expelling of gas or air from the stomach through the mouth
Fistula: (adj: fistulous) (pl: fistulae)	An abnormal passage or communication, usually between two internal organs, or leading from an organ to the surface of the body
Pedunculated: (peduncular)	Provided with a peduncle (stalk) by which a growth is attached to the normal tissue
Piles: (hemorrhoids) (adj: hemorrhoidal)	A varicose dilatation of a vein in the rectal or anal mucosa

Polyp: (adj: polypous)	A protruding growth from a mucous membrane
Pouch:	Pocket-like sac or sacculle
Regurgitation:	Backward flowing
Sessile:	Attached by a base; not pedunculated or stalked
Sinus: (adj: sinusal)	An abnormal channel or fistula permitting the escape of pus
Slough:	Necrotic tissue in the process of separating from viable portions of the body
Tartar: (Dental calculus)	White, brown or yellow-brown calcified deposit at or below the gingival margin of teeth
Ulcer: (n: ulceration) (adj: ulcerative)	Excavation of the surface of an organ or tissue, produced by sloughing of inflammatory necrotic tissue
Viable: (n: viability)	Capable of living

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Steato__	Fat	__itis	Inflammation of	Steatitis	Inflammation of adipose tissues
Steato__	Fat	Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver	Steatohepatitis	Fatty liver in alcoholics
Steato__	Fat	__oma	Tumor	Steatoma (Lipoma)	A fatty mass
Steato__	Fat	__necrosis	Death	Steatonecrosis (syn: adiponecrosis)	Fat necrosis
Steato__	Fat	Pygo__	Buttocks	Steatopygia (adj: steatopygous)	Excessive fatness of the buttocks
Steato__	Fat	__osis	Disease process	Steatosis	Fatty degeneration
Steato__	Fat	__genesis	Formation	Steatogenesis (Lipogenesis)	The formation of fat (adj: Steatogenous; lipogenic; lipogenous)

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
__al	Pertaining to	Hiatus	Opening, gap	Hiatal	Pertaining to the hiatus
__al	Pertaining to	Inguino__	Groin	Inguinal	Pertaining to the groin
__ary	Pertaining to	Bilio__	Bile	Biliary	Pertaining to the bile, bile ducts, or to the gall bladder
__ative	Pertaining to	Ulcer__	Ulcer	Ulcerative	Pertaining to or characterized by ulceration
__cele	Swelling	Entero__	Intestine	Enterocoele	Hernia containing intestine
__ectasia	Dilatation	Cholecysto__	Gall bladder	Cholecystectasia	Dilatation of the gall bladder
__ectomy	Excision	Diverticulo__	Diverticulum	Diverticulectomy	Excision of a diverticulum
__ectomy	Excision	Fistulo__	Fistula	Fistulectomy	Excision of a fistulous tract
__ectomy	Excision	Hemorrhoido__	Hemorrhoids	Hemorrhoidectomy	Excision of hemorrhoids
__ectomy	Excision	Polypo__	Polyp	Polypectomy	Surgical removal of a polyp
__ic	Pertaining to	Pepsin	Proteolytic enzyme of gastric juice	Peptic	Pertaining to pepsin or digestion
__itis	Inflammation of	Diverticulo__	Diverticulum	Diverticulitis	Inflammation of a diverticulum
__itis	Inflammation of	Duodenocholeango__	Duodenum and common bile duct	Duodenocholeangitis	Inflammation of the duodenum and common bile duct
__lytic	Pertaining to lysis	Proteo__	Protein	Proteolytic	Promoting Proteolysis
__oid	Resembling	Polypo__	Polyp	Polypoid	Resembling a polyp
__osis	Disease process	Diverticulo__	Diverticulum	Diverticulosis	The presence of diverticula in the absence of inflammation

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
__osis	Disease process	Polypo__	Polyp	Polyposis (Polypoidosis)	Development of multiple polyps in a part
__sis	Condition	Steno__	Narrowing	Stenosis	Obstruction of a lumen
__spasm	Sudden involuntary contraction of muscles	Pyloro__	Pylorus	Pylorospasm	Spasm of the pylorus or pyloric portion of the stomach
__stasis	Stopping	Chole	Bile	Cholestasis (syn:cholestasia)	Suppression of bile flow
__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening into a hollow organ	Cholecystoduodeno__	Gall bladder and duodenum	Cholecystoduodenostomy	Surgical anastomosis of the gall bladder and duodenum
__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening into a hollow organ	Cholecystoentero__	Gall bladder and intestine	Cholecystenterostomy (Cholecystoenteroanastomosis) (Entercholecystostomy)	Surgical anastomosis of the gall bladder to the intestine
__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening into a hollow organ	Cholecystogastro__	Gall bladder and stomach	Cholecystogastrostomy (Gastrocholecystostomy)	Surgical anastomosis between the gall bladder and stomach
__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening into a hollow organ	Cholecystocolo__	Gall bladder and colon	Cholecystocolonostomy (Colocholecystostomy)	Surgical anastomosis between gall bladder and colon
__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening into a hollow organ	Cholecystojejuno__	Gall bladder and jejunum	Cholecystojejunostomy	Surgical anastomosis of gall bladder and jejunum
__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening into a hollow organ	Cholecystonephro__	Gall bladder and kidney	Cholecystonephrostomy (Cholecystopyelostomy)	Surgical anastomosis of the gall bladder to the renal pelvis
__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening into a hollow organ	Cholecystoileo	Gall bladder and ileum	Cholecystoileostomy	Surgical anastomosis of the gall bladder to the ileum
__tomy	Incision	Fistulo__	Fistula	Fistulotomy	Incision of a fistula

VOCABULARY

Anastomosis: (adj: anastomotic) (pl: anastomoses)	A communication between two vessels by collateral channels An opening created by surgical, traumatic or pathological means between two normally distinct spaces or organs
Borborygmus:	Rumbling noise caused by propulsion of gas through the intestine
Cleft: (schisis)	Elongated opening (fissure) derived from failure of parts to fuse during embryonic life e.g. cleft lip (harelip); cleft palate
Congested:	Overloaded, as with blood; (noun: congestion)
Constipation:	Infrequent or difficult evacuation of the feces
Flatulence (adj: flatulent)	The presence of excessive amounts of air or gas in the stomach or intestine, leading to distension of these organs
Flatus:	Gas or air expelled through the anus; or gas or air in the gastrointestinal tract
Gangrene: (adj: gangrenous)	Death of tissue caused by loss of vascular supply and followed by bacterial invasion and putrefaction
Hernia: (n: herniation)	The protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening
Intussusception:	The prolapse of one part of the intestine into the lumen of an immediately adjoining part
Intussusceptum:	The portion of the intestine that has been invaginated in intussusception
Intussusciens:	The portion of intestine in which another portion has invaginated in intussusception
Invaginate:	Infold one portion of a structure within another portion (noun: invagination)
Ischaemia:	Loss of blood supply to a body part
Melena:	The passage of dark, pitch stools stained with blood pigments
Mesentery: (adj: mesenteric)	A peritoneal fold attaching various organs to the abdominal wall

Omentum: (adj: omental) (pl.: omenta)	A fold of peritoneum extending from the stomach to adjacent organs in the abdominal cavity
Putrefaction: (adj: putrefactive)	Enzymic decomposition, especially of proteins, with the production of foul-smelling compounds
Salivation: (adj: salivary)	Secretion of saliva
Strangulated:	Ischaemic by reason of constriction of blood supply
Strangulation:	Arrest of circulation in a part, due to compression
Volvulus:	Intestinal obstruction due to a knotting and twisting of the bowel

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Bucco__	Cheek	gingiva	Pertaining to the Gums	Buccogingival	Pertaining to the cheek and gums
Bucco__	Cheek	Lingual	Pertaining to the Tongue	Buccolingual	Pertaining to the cheek and tongue
Bucco__	Cheek	Pharyngeal	Pertaining to the Throat	Buccopharyngeal	Pertaining to the mouth and pharynx
Bucco__	Cheek	glossopharyngitis	Inflammation of tongue and pharynx	Buccoglossopharyngitis	Inflammation involving cheek, tongue and pharynx
Ceco__	Cecum	__itis	Inflammation of	Cecitis	Inflammation of the cecum
Ceco__	Cecum	__ectomy	Excision	Ceectomy	Excision of the cecum
Ceco__	Cecum	__ptosis	Falling	Cecoptosis	Downward displacement of cecum
Ceco__	Cecum	__pexy	Fixation	Cecopexy (cecofixation)	Fixation of cecum
Ceco__	Cecum	__rrhaphy	Suturing	Cecorrhaphy	Repair of the cecum
Ceco__	Cecum	__ostomy	Opening	Cecostomy	Surgical creation of an artificial opening into the cecum
Ceco__	Cecum	__tomy	Cutting	Cecotomy	Cutting into the cecum
Celio	Abdomen	__pathy	Disease	Celiopathy	Any abdominal disease
Celio	Abdomen	__scopy	Viewing with a scope	Celioscopy (syn:laparoscopy)	Examination of the abdominal cavity through a celioscope
Celio	Abdomen	__rrhaphy	Repair	Celiorrhaphy	Repair of the abdominal wall

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Celio	Abdomen	__ac	Pertaining to	Celiac	Pertaining to the abdomen
Celio__	Abdomen	__centesis	Tapping	Celiocentesis (celioparacentesis)	Abdominocentesis
Celio__	Abdomen	__algia	Pain	Celialgia (Celiodynia)	Pain in the abdomen
Celio__	Abdomen	__oma	Tumor	Celioma (Celiophyma)	Tumor of the abdomen
Celio__	Abdomen	__myalgia	Muscle pain	Celiomyalgia (Myocelialgia)	Pain in abdominal muscles
Celio__	Abdomen	__myositis	Inflammation of muscles	Celiomyositis	Inflammation of abdominal muscle
Pneumo	Air	Peritoneum	Peritoneal cavity	Pneumoperitoneum	Accumulation of air in the peritoneal cavity

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Endo__	Within	__donto	Tooth	Endodontium	The dental pulp
Endo__	Within	__donto	Tooth	Endodontics (Endodontology) (Endodontia)	Branch of dentistry concerned with tooth pulp
Endo__	Within	__dontitis	Inflammation of a tooth	Endodontitis (Pulpitis)	Inflammation of the pulp of a tooth
Endo__	Within	dontist	Dentist	Endodontist (Endodontologist)	A dentist who specializes in endodontics
Peri__	Around	Odonto__	Tooth	Periodontist	Dentist who specializes in periodontics
Peri__	Around	__ano	Anus	Perianal	Located around the anus
Peri__	Around	Odonto__	Tooth	Periodontium	The tissues investing and supporting the tooth
Peri__	Around	Odonto__	Tooth	Periodontics (Periodontia)	Branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of the periodontium
Peri__	Around	Odontopathy	Non-inflammatory disease of the tooth	Periodontopathy	Non-inflammatory disorder of the periodontium
Peri__	Around	Odontology	Study of teeth and their diseases	Periodontology	Scientific study of periodontium and periodontal diseases
Peri__	Around	Oro__	Mouth	Perioral	Situated or occurring around the mouth
Sub__	Underneath	Mandibulo__	Mandible	Submandibular	Situated under the mandible

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__centesis	Tapping	Colo__	Colon	Colocentesis (Colopuncture)	Puncture of the colon for withdrawal of fluid or gas
__ectasia	Dilatation	Colo__	Colon	Colectasia (megacolon)	Dilatation of the colon
__ectomy	Excision	Coloprocto__	Colon and rectum	Coloproctectomy	Removal of colon and rectum
__ectomy	Excision	Colo__	Colon	Colectomy	Excision of part or all of the colon
__itis	Inflammation of	Colono__	Colon	Colonic (Colitis)	Inflammation of the colon
__itis	Inflammation of	Coloprocto__	Colon and rectum	Coloproctitis	Inflammation of colon and rectum
__lysis	Breakdown	Colo__	Colon	Cololysis	The division of pericolic adhesions
__lysis	Breakdown, destruction	Vago	Vagus	Vagolysis (adj:vagolytic)	Surgical destruction of the vagus nerve
__oid	Resembling	Fecal	Pertaining to feces	Fecaloid	Resembling fecal material
__pathy	Disease	Colono__	Colon	Colonopathy (Colopathy)	Any disease of the colon
__pexy	Fixation	Colo__	Colon	Colopexy (Colopexia) (colofixation)	Surgical fixation of the colon
__plasty	Surgical repair	Cheilostomato__	Lips and mouth	Cheilostomatoplasty	Surgical restoration of lips and mouth
__ptosis	Falling down	Colo__	Colon	Coloptosis	Downward displacement of the colon
__rrhagia	Flow	Colono__	Colon	Colonorrhagia	Hemorrhage from the colon
__rrhaphy	Suturing	Cheilo__	Lip	Cheilorrhaphy	Suturing the lip
__stoma	Opening	Coloprocto__	Colon and rectum	Coloproctostomy (Colorectostomy)	Formation of artificial opening between colon and rectum
__tomy	Incision	Ceco__	Cecum	Cecotomy	Incision of the cecum
__tomy	Incision	Vago__	Vagus nerve	Vagotomy	Interruption of the impulses carried by the vagus nerve

VOCABULARY

Anal fissure:	A narrow crack or slit in the mucous membrane of the anus
Anal fistula: (Fistula-in-ano)	An abnormal tube-like passage near the anus
Choledochus:	The common bile duct (combining form: choledocho__)
Cirrhosis: (adj: cirrhotic)	Chronic liver disease characterized by loss of the normal microscopic lobular structure associated with fibrosis. Jaundice occurs when the liver cells fail to function and bilirubin is not eliminated from the body
Colonic Polyposis:	A condition marked by small benign growths from the mucous membrane of the colon
Crohn's Disease:	Chronic inflammation of the intestinal tract, most often the terminal ileum and colon; sometimes referred to as regional ileitis
Enema:	A liquid to be injected into the rectum
Esophageal varices: (single: varix) (adj: varicose)	Swollen, tortuous veins in the distal portion of the esophagus or upper part of the stomach
Flexure:	A bend (e.g. splenic flexure of the colon)
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) :	Solids and fluids return to the mouth from the stomach causing inflammation of the esophagus
Gastrointestinal Endoscopy:	A flexible fiberoptic tube placed through the mouth or anus to visualize parts of the gastrointestinal tract
Heartburn:	A burning sensation caused by regurgitation of hydrochloric acid from the stomach to the esophagus
Helicobacter Pylori: (H. pylori)	A bacterium that causes chronic gastritis and peptic ulcers (gastric or duodenal)

Herpetic Stomatitis: (fever blisters; cold sores)	Inflammation of the mouth (gingiva, lips, palate and tongue) by infection with the herpes virus
IBD:	Inflammatory bowel disease (3 & 33)
Ileus: (adj: ileac)	Obstruction of the intestine due to failure of peristalsis
Inhibitant:	Any substance that interferes with a biological activity
Inhibition: (adj: inhibitory)	Arrest or restraint of a process
Irritable bowel Syndrome: (Spastic Colon)	A group of gastrointestinal symptoms (diarrhea or constipation; lower abdominal pain, and bloating) associated with stress and tension
Laxative:	A medication that encourages evacuation of the bowel
Liver biopsy:	A sample of liver tissue removed by a needle inserted percutaneously into the liver
Liver scan:	Use of a gamma camera to record uptake of radioactive material, injected intravenously, by the liver cells
Nasogastric Intubation:	A nasogastric tube (NG tube) is passed through the nose into the stomach and upper region of the small intestine
Oral leukoplakia:	A precancerous condition marked by white plaques or patches on the mucosa of the mouth; etiological factors include chronic tobacco and alcohol use
Paralytic ileus: (adynamic ileus)	Obstruction of the intestine due to numerous causes, most frequently peritonitis
Portal hypertension:	Increased pressure in the portal vein due to liver disease (e.g. liver cirrhosis)
Reflux:	Backward or return flow
Reflux Esophagitis:	Inflammation of the esophagus due to chronic exposure of the esophageal mucosa to gastric acid and pepsin

Small-bowel follow through:	Sequential x-ray pictures of the small intestine after a barium swallow
Stimulant:	An agent or remedy that produces stimulation
Stimulation: (adj: stimulatory)	Excitation of a functional activity
Terminal:	Forming or pertaining to an end
Ulcerative colitis:	Chronic, recurrent ulceration in the mucosa and submucosa of the colon
Viral hepatitis:	Hepatitis caused by type A virus (Hepatitis A) type B virus (Hepatitis B) and C virus (Hepatitis C) Hepatitis A = Infectious hepatitis Hepatitis B = Serum hepatitis

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Atreto__	Absence of opening	__gastria	Stomach	Atretogastria	Lack of normal opening into the stomach
Atreto__	Absence of opening	__stomia	Mouth	Atretostomia	Lack of normal opening into the mouth
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__lith	Stone	Choledocholith (n. Choledocholithiasis)	Common bile duct calculus
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__scope	Instrument for view	Choledochoscope	An instrument used during surgical exploration for direct inspection of the interior of the common bile duct
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__plasty	Surgical repair	Choledochoplasty	Plastic repair of the common bile duct following injury
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__rrhaphy	Suturing	Choledochorrhaphy	Suture or repair of the common bile duct
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__gram	X-ray record	Choledochogram	A radiograph of the common bile duct
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__stomy	Surgical creation of an opening in a hollow organ	Choledochostomy	The surgical creation of an opening into the common bile duct and drainage by a catheter

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__enterostomy	Creation of an opening in the intestine	Choledochoenterostomy	Surgical anastomosis of the common bile duct to the intestine
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__lithotomy	Incision to remove a stone	Choledocholithotomy	Incision of the common bile duct to remove a stone
Choledocho__	Common bile duct	__lithotripsy	Crushing of a stone	Choledocholithotripsy	The crushing of a gallstone within the common bile duct
Pseudo__	False	Polyp	Protruding growth from mucous membrane	Pseudopolyp	Hypertrophy of mucous membrane resembling a polyp as seen in ulcerative colitis

ACRONYMS

ALP:	Alkaline Phosphatase (Blood serum enzyme test for liver function, cancers, etc.)
ALT:	Alanine Transaminase (Enzyme for test of liver function)
AST:	Asparate Transaminase (Enzyme for test of liver function)
BaE:	Barium Enema
BM:	Bowel movement
BRBPR:	Bright red blood per rectum
EGD:	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
ERCP:	Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography
GB:	Gall bladder
GERD:	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
GI:	Gastrointestinal
H Pylori:	Helicobacter pylori
HBV:	Hepatitis B virus
IBD:	Inflammatory Bowel Disease
LFTs	Liver Function Tests (ALP, AST, ALT)
NG Tube:	Nasogastric tube
NPO: (nil per os)	Nothing by mouth
PEG Tube:	Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy Tube(feeding tube)
PUD:	Peptic Ulcer Disease
TPN:	Total Parenteral Nutrition

VOCABULARY

Bile: (adj: biliary)	A fluid secreted by the liver and poured into the small intestine via the bile ducts
Biliary Ducts:	Hepatic ducts; cystic duct; common bile duct
Biliation:	Secretion of bile
Bilirubin:	A bile pigment produced from the breakdown of hemoglobin during normal blood cell destruction
Bowel:	Intestine
Cholecystokinin:	A hormone secreted by the mucosa of the upper intestine to stimulate contraction of the gall bladder
Cholesterol:	Fatlike monoatomic alcohol crystallizing in the form of leaflets or plates
Emulsification:	Breakdown of fat into small globules
Jaundice: (Icterus)	A condition characterized by hyperbilirubinemia and deposition of bile pigment in the skin and mucous membranes with resultant yellow appearance of the patient
Pancreas: (adj: pancreatic)	A large gland that secretes digestive enzymes into the duodenum and glucagons and insulin into the blood. It is an exocrine as well as an endocrine gland
Pancreatic enzymes:	Amylase: (amylo: starch; ase: enzyme) Lipase: (Lipo: fat; ase: enzyme) Protease: (proteo: protein; ase: enzyme)
Salivary glands:	Parotid; submandibular; sublingual
Villus: (pleural: villi) (adj: villose; villous)	Microscopic projection from the free surface of membrane e.g. small intestine

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Chole__	Bile	__agogue	An agent which induces	Cholagogue	An agent that stimulates the flow of bile into the duodenum
Cholo; chol__	Bile	__uric	Pertaining to urine	Choluric	Marked by choluria
cholo; chole; chol__	Bile	__uria	Constituent of urine	Choluria (Choleuria)	Presence of bile in the urine
Entero__	Intestine	__pexy	Fixation	Enteropexy	Fixation of the intestine to the abdominal wall
Entero__	Intestine	__plasty	Surgical repair	Enteroplasty	Plastic surgery of the intestine
Entero__	Intestine	__neuritis	Inflammation of nerve	Enteroneuritis	Inflammation of nerves of the intestines
Entero__	Intestine	__paresis	Slight or incomplete paralysis	Enteroparesis	Relaxation of the intestine resulting in dilatation
Entero__	Intestine	__ptosis	Downward displacement	Enteroptosis (Enteroptosia)	Downward displacement of the intestine
Entero__	Intestine	__rrhagia	Hemorrhage	Enterorrhagia	Hemorrhage from the intestine
Entero__	Intestine	__rrhaphy	Suture	Enterorrhaphy	Repair or suture of the intestine
Entero__	Intestine	__rrhea	Flow	Enterorrhoea	Diarrhea
Entero__	Intestine	__stenosis	Narrowing	Enterostenosis	Narrowing or stricture of the intestine
Entero__	Intestine	__stomy	Opening	Enterostomy	The formation of a permanent opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall
Entero__	Intestine	__tomy	Incision	Enterotomy	Incision into the intestine
Entero__	Intestine	__rrhexis	Rupture	Enterorrhexis	Rupture of the intestine
Entero__	Intestine	__scope	Viewing instrument	Enteroscope	An endoscope for examining the lumen of the intestine

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Entero__	Intestine	__spasm	Sudden, violent involuntary contraction of muscles	Enterospasm	Spasm of the intestine
Entero__	Intestine	__colitis	Inflammation of the colon	Enterocolitis	Inflammation of the small intestine and colon
Procto__	Rectum	Stenosis	Stricture	Proctostenosis (syn: rectostenosis)	Stricture of the rectum
Steno__	Narrow	__sis	Condition	Stenosis (syn: stricture; arctation)	An abnormal narrowing of a duct or canal.

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__ary	Pertaining to	Bili	Bile	Biliary	Pertaining to the bile, bile ducts, or to the gall bladder
__emia	Blood	Bilirubin	A bile pigment	Bilirubinemia	The presence of bilirubin in the blood
__genesis	Formation	Bile	Fluid secreted by the liver	Biligenesis (adj: biligenetic; biligenic)	The production or formation of bile
__uria	Constituent of urine	Bilirubin	A bile pigment	Bilirubinuria	Presence of bilirubin in urine

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
A__	Not	Choluria	Presence of bile in the urine	Acholuria	Lack of bile pigment in the urine
A__	Not	Choluric	Marked by choluria	Acholuric	Characterized by acholuria
A__	Not	Cholia	Secretion of bile	Acholia	Lack or absence of secretion of bile
Hyper__	Excess	Bilirubinemia	Bilirubin in the blood	Hyperbilirubinemia	Excess of bilirubin in the blood
Micro__	Small	Villus	Microscopic projection	Microvillus (pl.: Microvilli)	Protrusion from the free surface of a cell

VOCABULARY

Node:	A small mass of tissue in the form of swelling, knot or protuberance
Nodose:	Having nodes or projections
Nodular:	Like a node or nodule
Nodulated:	Marked with nodules
Nodulation:	The presence of nodules
Nodule: Adj: Nodulus)	A small node which is solid and can be detected

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Hemi__	Half	Algia	Pain	Hemialgia	Pain affecting half the body
Hemi__	Half	Glossal	Pertaining to tongue	Hemiglossal	Affecting half of the tongue
Hemi__	Half	Glossectomy	Excision of tongue	Hemiglossectomy	Resection of one side of the tongue
Hemi__	Half	Glossitis	Inflammation of the tongue	Hemiglossitis	Inflammation of half of the tongue
Hemi__	Half	Gnatho	Jaw	Hemignathia	Partial or complete lack of the jaw on one side
Hemi__	Half	Hepatectomy	Excision of the liver	Hemihepatectomy	Excision of half the liver
Hemi__	Half	Macroglossia	Enlargement of the tongue	Hemimacroglossia	Enlargement of one side of the tongue
Hyper__	Excess	Lipidemia (Lipemia)	Excess of fat or lipid in the blood	Hyperlipidemia (hyperlipemia) (hyperlipoidemia)	Excess of lipids in the blood
Hypo__	Deficient	Chlorhydria	Excess of HCl acid in the stomach	Hypochlorhydria	Deficiency of HCl acid in the gastric juice
Macro__	Large	Glosso__	Tongue	Macroglossia	Excessive size of tongue
Macro__	Large	Gnatho__	Jaw	Macrognathia	Enlargement of the jaw
Macro__	Large	Labio__ (Cheilo)__	Lip	Macrolabia (Macrocheilia) (Macrochilia)	Excessive size of lips
Macro__	Large	Rhino__	Nose	Macrorhinia	Excessive size of nose
Macro__	Large	Gastro__	Stomach	Macrogastria	Dilatation of the stomach
Macro__	Large	Odonto__	Tooth	Macrodontia	Abnormal increase in size of teeth
Macro__	Large	Colon	Colon	Macrocolon	Megacolon
Macro__	Large	Sigmoid	Sigmoid colon	Macrosigmoid	Abnormal enlargement of the sigmoid
Macro__	Large	Stomo__	Mouth	Macrostomia (Macro+stom+ia)	Greatly exaggerated width of the mouth

VOCABULARY

Gastrectasia:	Dilatation of the stomach (gastro + __ectasia)
Gastrectomy:	Excision of part or whole of the stomach (Gastro + __ectomy)
Gastric:	Pertaining to the stomach (gastro + __ic)
Gastrin:	A hormone produced in the mucous membrane of the pyloric region of the stomach. Its secretion is stimulated by the presence of food. It stimulates the production of gastric acid.
Gastrinoma:	A rare tumor that secretes excess amounts of the hormone gastrin causing the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (gastrin + __oma)
Gastritis:	Inflammation of the stomach (gastro + __itis)
Gastrocardiac:	Pertaining to the stomach and heart (gastro + cardio + __ac)
Gastrocele:	Hernial protrusion of the stomach or of a gastric pouch (gastro + __cele)
Gastrocentesis:	Puncture of the stomach for withdrawal of fluid (gastro + __centesis)
Gastrocolic:	Pertaining to the stomach and colon (gastro + colo + __ic)
Gastrocolitis:	Inflammation of the stomach and colon (gastro + colo + __itis)
Gastrocolostomy:	Surgical anastomosis of the stomach to the colon (gastro + colo + __stomy)
Gastrocolotomy:	Incision into the stomach and colon (gastro + colo + __tomy)
Gastrocutaneous:	Pertaining to the stomach and skin, or communicating with the stomach and cutaneous surface of the body , as a gastrocutaneous fistula (gastro + cutaneo + __ous)

Gastrocystoplasty:	Cystoplasty using a portion of the stomach to increase the size of the urinary bladder (gastro + cysto + __plasty)
Gastrodiaphany:	Examination of the stomach by transillumination of its walls with a small electric lamp (gastro + dia + __phany)
Gastroduodenal:	Relating to the stomach and the duodenum (gastro + duodeno + __al)
Gastroduodenitis:	Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum (gastro + duodeno + __itis)
Gastroduodenostomy:	A surgical anastomosis between the stomach and duodenum (gastro + duodeno + __stomy)
Gastrodynia: Gastralgia	Gastralgia: Pain in the stomach (gastro + __dynia) (gastro + algia)
Gastroectasia:	Dilatation of the stomach (gastro + __ectasia)
Gastroenteralgia:	Pain in the stomach and intestine (gastro + entero + __algia)
Gastroenteritis:	Inflammation of the lining of the stomach and intestine (gastro + entero + __itis)
Gastroenterocolitis:	Inflammation of the stomach, small intestine and colon (gastro + entero + colo + __itis)
Gastroenterologist:	A practitioner who specializes in diseases of the digestive tract (gastro + entero + __logist)
Gastroenterology:	The study of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (gastro + entero + __logy)
Gastroenteropathy:	Any disease of the stomach and intestines (gastro + entero + __pathy)
Gastroenteroplasty:	A plastic operation on the stomach and small intestine (gastro + entero + __plasty)

Gastroenterostomy:	A surgical anastomosis between the stomach and small intestine (gastro + entero + __stomy)
Gastroenterotomy:	Incision into the stomach and intestine (gastro + entero + __tomy)
Gastroesophageal:	Relating to the stomach and the esophagus (gastro + eosophago + __eal)
Gastroesophagostomy:	A surgical anastomosis between the stomach and the oesophagus (gastro + esophago + __stomy)
Gastrofiberscope:	A fiberscope for viewing the stomach (gastro + fiber + __scope)
Gastrogavage:	Artificial feeding through a tube passed through the esophagus into the stomach (gastro + __gavage)
Gastrograph:	An apparatus for recording the motions of the stomach (gastro + __graph)
Gastrohepatic:	Pertaining to the stomach and liver (gastro + hepato + __ic)
Gastrohepatitis:	Inflammation of the stomach and liver (gastro + hepato + __itis)
Gastroileac:	Pertaining to the stomach and ileum (gastro + ileo + __ac)
Gastroileal Reflex:	The relaxation of the ileocoecal valve caused by the presence of the food in the stomach (gastro+ileo+al)
Gastrointestinal:	Pertaining to the stomach and intestine (gastro + intestino + __al)
Gastrojejunal:	Pertaining to or communicating with the stomach, jejunum and colon as a gastrojejunal fistula (gastro + jejuno + colo + __ic)
Gastrojejunostomy:	A surgical anastomosis between the stomach and jejunum (gastro + jejuno + __stomy)

Gastrolial: (Gastrosplenic)	Pertaining to the stomach and spleen (gastro + lieno + al) (gastro + spleno + __ic)
Gastrolith:	A stone formed in the stomach (gastro + __lith)
Gastrolithiasis:	The presence or formation of calculi in the stomach (gastro + litho + __iasis)
Gastrologist:	A specialist in diseases of the stomach (gastro + __logist)
Gastrology:	The sum of knowledge regarding the stomach (gastro + __logy)
Gastrolysis:	Surgical division of perigastric adhesions in order to mobilize the stomach (gastro + __lysis)
Gastromegaly:	Enlargement of the stomach (gastro + __megaly)
Gastromycosis:	A disease of the stomach caused by fungi (gastro + myco + __osis)
Gastrone:	A reputed hormonal inhibitor of gastric acid secretion
Gastropathic:	Pertaining to disease of the stomach (gastro + __pathic)
Gastropathy:	Any disease of the stomach (gastro + __pathy)
Gastroperitonitis:	Inflammation of the stomach and peritoneum (gastro + peritono + __itis)
Gastropexy:	Surgical attachment of the stomach to the abdominal wall (gastro + __pexy)
Gastrophrenic:	Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm (gastro + phreno + __ic)
Gastroplasty:	Surgical alteration of the shape of the stomach without removal of any part. The term was originally used for correction of an acquired deformity (gastro + __plasty)

Gastroplegia:	Paralysis of the stomach (gastro + __plegia)
Gastroptosis:	Condition in which the stomach hangs low in the abdomen (gastro + __ptosis)
Gastropulmonary:	Pertaining to the stomach and lungs (gastro + pulmono + __ary)
Gastrorrhagia:	Hemorrhage from the stomach (gastro + __rrhagia)
Gastrorrhaphy:	Suture of a wound of the stomach (gastro + __rrhaphy)
Gastrorrhea:	Excessive secretion of gastric juice or mucus in the stomach (gastro + __rhea)
Gastroschisis:	A congenital fissure of the abdominal wall, not involving the site of insertion of the umbilical cord, and usually accompanied by protrusion of small and part of the large intestine (gastro + schisis)
Gastroscope:	An endoscope especially designed for passage into the stomach to permit examination of its interior (gastro + __scope)
Gastroscopic:	Pertaining to gastroscopy or the gastroscope (gastro + scopo + ic)
Gastrosis:	Any disease of the stomach (gastro + __osis)
Gastrospasm:	Spasm of the stomach (gastro + __spasm)
Gastrostenosis:	Contraction or shrinkage of the stomach (gastro + steno + __sis)
Gastrostoma:	A gastric fistula or a surgically created opening from the stomach through the abdominal wall (gastro + __stoma)
Gastrostomy:	Surgical creation of an artificial opening into the stomach (gastro + __stomy)

Gastrotome:	A cutting instrument used in gastrotomy (gastro + __tome)
Gastrotomy:	A surgical incision of the stomach (gastro + __tomy)
Gastrotonometry:	The measurement of intragastric pressure (gastro + tono + __metry)
Gastrotoxin:	A substance that exerts a toxic effect on the stomach (gastro + __toxin)
Gastrotropic:	Having an affinity for or exerting a special effect on the stomach (gastro + __tropic)
Hypogastric:	Pertaining to the lower middle region of the abdomen (hypogastrium) or to below the stomach (hypo__ + gastro + __ic)

ASSIGNMENT # 3

Write the medical term for each of the following meanings:

1. The specialist who straightens teeth _____
2. Inflammation of the large intestine _____
3. The specialist who operates on the organs of the urinary tract _____
4. Inflammation of the liver _____
5. The specialist who diagnoses and uses drugs to treat kidney disease _____
3. Inflammation of small and large intestine _____
7. The specialist who diagnoses and treats disorders of the anus and rectum _____
3. Inflammation of salivary glands _____
9. The specialist who performs root canal therapy _____
10. Inflammation of the membrane lining the abdominopelvic walls and investing the viscera _____
11. The specialist who diagnoses and treats gastrointestinal tract disorders _____

ASSIGNMENT # 4

Write a medical term for each of the following meanings:

1. Dilatation of the oesophagus _____
2. Surgical formation of a new connection between the oesophagus and stomach, by interposition of a segment of colon _____
3. Surgical formation of a communication from the duodenum to another part of the small intestine _____
4. Anastomosis of two portions of a divided duodenum _____
5. Any disease of the stomach and intestines _____
6. Surgical creation of an anastomosis between the pyloric and cardiac ends of the stomach _____
7. Surgical creation of an anastomosis between the urinary bladder and ileum _____
8. Surgical creation of an artificial opening between the sigmoid and proximal portion of the colon _____
9. Operative repair of the jejunum _____
10. The operation of covering a denuded surface of an abdominal organ or the abdominal wall with peritoneum _____

QUIZ # 10

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

1. Sialoangitis _____
2. Achlorhydria _____
3. Sialagogue _____
4. Omentopexy _____
5. Anorexigenic _____
6. Sialorrhoea _____
7. Hernioplasty _____
8. Sialolithiasis _____
9. Achalasia _____
10. Preprandial _____

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

11. Given through some route other than the intestine _____
12. A disorder marked by inflammation of the intestines, especially the colon _____
13. Harelip _____
14. Oblique facial cleft continuing into the lip and upper jaw _____
15. Any non-inflammatory disease of the gall bladder _____
16. Infrequent or difficult evacuation of feces _____
17. The presence of excessive amounts of air or gas in the stomach or intestine _____
18. The passage of pitch stools stained with blood pigments _____
19. The protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening _____

- 20. Crushing of gallstones within the gall bladder _____
- 21. Surgical creation of an opening between jejunum and cecum _____
- 22. Facial paralysis _____
- 23. Inflammation of the tissues around a tooth _____
- 24. Radiographic demonstration of the salivary ducts by injecting radiopaque substances _____
- 25. Impairment of digestion _____

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

- 26. Hyperchlorhydria _____
- 27. Isoperistalsis _____
- 28. Sialorrhea _____
- 29. Phagia _____
- 30. Orexiant _____

IV. Fill the gaps in the passage below with an appropriate term from the following lists:

Sialogram	Sialoma	Sialitis
Sialolith	Sialoangiectasis	Postoperative
Sialodochoplasty	Sialolithotomy	Sialocele
Parotid	Swelling	

A patient complained of painful _____ of his right _____ salivary gland just before and during meals. The doctor noted the presence of a swelling that looked like either _____ or _____. The swelling was also tender due to some underlying _____. A _____ using radioopaque substance revealed a _____ in the parotid duct. So _____ was performed. A _____ sialograph showed _____ of the parotid duct and its main tributaries. _____ was also needed.

QUIZ # 11

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

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1. Cecopexy | _____ |
| 2. Cardiac Sphincter | _____ |
| 3. Throat | _____ |
| 4. Assimilation | _____ |
| 5. Celiocentesis | _____ |
| 6. Celiomyalgia | _____ |
| 7. Pulpitis | _____ |
| 8. Periodontics | _____ |
| 9. Colectasia | _____ |
| 10. Coloproctostomy | _____ |

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

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 11. Tumor of the abdomen | _____ |
| 12. Inflammation involving the cheek, tongue and pharynx | _____ |
| 13. Non-inflammatory disorder of the tissues investing and supporting a tooth | _____ |
| 14. Located around the anus | _____ |
| 15. Pertaining to the cheek and gum | _____ |

III. Write a term that has an opposite meaning to each of the following terms:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 16. Orexia | _____ |
| 17. Endocrine | _____ |
| 18. Preprandial | _____ |
| 19. Total | _____ |
| 20. Phagia | _____ |

QUIZ # 12

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

1. Choledochotomy _____
2. Common Bile Duct _____
3. Anal fistula _____
4. Fever blisters _____
5. Spastic colon _____
6. Bend _____
7. Swallowing _____
8. Proctatresia _____
9. Rectal Stricture _____
10. Aplasia _____

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

11. Surgical anastomosis of the common bile duct and the duodenum _____
12. The crushing of a gallstone within the common bile duct _____
13. A precancerous condition marked by white patches on the mucosa of the mouth _____
14. Inflammation of the esophagus due to chronic exposure of the esophageal mucosa to gastric acid and pepsin _____
15. A narrow crack or slit in the mucous membrane of the anus _____
16. A liquid to be injected into the rectum _____
17. Pain on swallowing _____
18. Discharge of pus _____
19. Discharge of bright, flesh red blood in the feces _____
20. Loss of differentiation of cells and of their orientation to one another _____

III. Write the medical terms for the following acronyms:

- 21. GERD _____
- 22. BM _____
- 23. ERCP _____
- 24. HBV _____
- 25. LFTs _____
- 26. NPO _____
- 27. PUD _____
- 28. H. Pylori _____
- 29. IBD _____

IV. Write the opposite for each of the following terms:

- 30. Inhibitory _____
- 31. Rectal Stricture _____
- 32. Dynamic _____
- 33. Perforate _____
- 34. Differentiation _____
- 35. Prehepatic _____

V. Fill the gaps in the passage below with the appropriate term out of the lists shown hereunder:

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Coma | Esophageal varices | Cirrhosis |
| Portal hypertension | Jaundiced | Hematemesis |

A chronic alcoholic was rushed to hospital with severe _____. He was heavily _____. Clinical examination and investigations showed that the patient had liver _____. The bleeding was caused by _____ due to _____. The patient's condition quickly deteriorated and he went into deep _____ and died.

QUIZ # 13

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

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------|
| 1. | Piles: | _____ |
| 2. | Tonsillitis: | _____ |
| 3. | Macrolabia: | _____ |
| 4. | Jaundice: | _____ |
| 5. | Belching: | _____ |
| 6. | Pharyngectasia: | _____ |
| 7. | Uvulitis: | _____ |
| 8. | Enterorrhea: | _____ |
| 9. | Ketonuria: | _____ |
| 10. | Hyperlipidemia: | _____ |

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

	<u>TERM</u>	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>
11.	Biligenesis	_____
12.	Nodule	_____
13.	Hyperketonemia	_____
14.	Flatulence	_____
15.	Hyperglycemia	_____

III. Write the plural for each of the following terms:

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
16. Microvillus	_____
17. Fistula	_____
18. Diverticulum	_____
19. Tonsillolith	_____
20. Tonsillectomy	_____

IV. Write the opposite for each of the following terms:

<u>TERM</u>	<u>OPPOSITE</u>
21. Glycogenesis	_____
22. Hyperglycemia	_____
23. Aphagia	_____
24. Pepsia	_____
25. Choluria	_____

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

26. A protruding growth from a mucous membrane	_____
27. Hypertrophied pharyngeal tonsil	_____
28. Gas expelled through the anus	_____
29. Absence of hydrochloric acid from the stomach	_____
30. Excessive size of the nose	_____
31. Excision of half the liver	_____
32. Narrowing of the lumen of the pharynx	_____

33. Suturing of the soft palate _____
34. Falling of the palate _____
35. Obstruction of the pharynx _____
36. A hormone secreted by the pancreas in response to lowered blood sugar level _____
37. Breakdown of fat into small globules _____
38. Rupture of the intestine _____
39. Inflammation of nerves of the intestines _____

Quiz # 14

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

1. Inflammation of the stomach, small intestine and colon _____
2. Excision of part or whole of the stomach _____
3. Any disease of the stomach _____
4. The relaxation of the ileocecal valve caused by the presence of the food in the stomach _____
5. Incision into the stomach and intestine _____
6. Enlargement of the stomach _____
7. Inflammation of the stomach _____
8. Puncture of the stomach for withdrawal of fluid _____
9. The presence or formation of calculi in the stomach _____
10. A plastic operation on the stomach and small intestine _____
11. Pertaining to the stomach and liver _____
12. Hemorrhage from the stomach _____
13. Pertaining to the lower middle region of the abdomen or to below the stomach _____
14. A practitioner who specializes in diseases of the digestive tract _____
15. A stone formed in the stomach _____
16. Excessive secretion of gastric juice or mucus in the stomach _____
17. Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum _____
18. Condition in which the stomach hangs low in the abdomen _____

II. Write a term that gives the opposite meaning to:

19. Gastroectasia _____

III. Write a synonym for each of the following terms:

20. Gastrosplenic _____

21. Gastrodynia _____

QUIZ # 15

1. Give a synonym for each of the following terms:

1. Hernioplasty _____
2. Sialangitis _____
3. Rectal stricture _____
4. Cleft _____
5. Omentofixation _____
6. Sialolithiasis _____
7. Imperforate anus _____
8. Sialorrhea _____
9. Sialectasia _____
10. Aphthous stomatitis _____

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

11. The prolapse of one part of the intestine into the lumen of an immediately adjoining part _____
12. Cleft face _____
13. Radiographic demonstration of the salivary ducts by injecting radiographic substance _____
14. Inflammation of the mucosa of the esophagus _____
15. Given through some route other than the intestine _____
16. Incomplete development of an organ _____
17. An agent that promotes the flow of saliva _____
18. Discharge of pus _____

19. Vomiting of blood _____
20. Excess accumulation of fat in the body _____
21. Any gall bladder disease _____

QUIZ # 16

Strangulation	Distension	Emergency	Physician
Distal	Borborygmus	Surgeon	Laparotomy
Gangrenous	Ileum	Jejunum	Gangrenosis
Omentopexy	Omentum	Mesentery	Isoperistalsis Anastomosis
Peristalsis	Flatulent	Intestinal Obstruction	Flatus
Intussusceptum	Epigastric	Volvulus	Intussusception
Jejunostomy	Proximal	Intussusciens	Gangrene

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

A young adult male was brought to the _____ Room with severe abdominal pain and _____ of nine hours duration. The ER _____ noted that the patient's _____ region was _____. It also showed active _____ with _____. No _____ was passed. The patient was diagnosed as a case of _____; probably due to _____. A _____ was done. The _____ found that the patient had _____. The _____ was the _____ part of the _____. The _____ was the _____ part of the _____. _____ developed in the intussusceptum because of its _____. The _____ which attached to this part of the jejunum was also _____. The _____ was resected and _____ was performed. This was an _____. The _____ was mobilized and _____ was done at the site of the anastomosis.

QUIZ # 17

Tonsilloadenoidectomy	Eructation	Choledocholithiasis	Diverticulosis
Adiposity	Aphthae	Aphthous stomatitis	Polypectomy
Dyspepsia	Diverticulectomy	Polyposis	Cholecystectasia
Fistulae	Cholangiectasis	Fistulectomy	Tonsillolith
Duodenocholangeitis	Cholecystogram	Cholecystolithiasis	Endogastritis

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

A very obese lady was referred to the surgery clinic with _____ and frequent _____. Her medical history revealed that this patient had _____, _____ and perianal _____ and that she underwent _____, _____ and _____. She also stated that her _____ was familial.

On examination the surgeon noted the patient had _____ and some lingual _____. On palpating her right hypochondrial region he noted that the patient had marked _____. A _____ showed _____ and _____ with _____. On endoscopic examination the patient was found to have _____ and _____. She was admitted for further investigations and treatment.

Answers to Assignment 3

1. Orthodontist
2. Colitis
3. Urologist
4. Hepatitis
5. Nephrologist
6. Enterocolitis
7. Proctologist
8. Sialadenitis
9. Endodontist
10. Peritonitis
11. Gastroenterologist

Answers to Assignment 4

1. Esophagectasia
2. Esophagocologastrostomy
3. Duodenoenterostomy
4. Duodenoduodenostomy
5. Gastroenteropathy
6. Gastrogastrostomy
7. Ileocystostomy
8. Colosigmoidostomy
9. Jejunorrhaphy
10. Peritoneoplasty; peritonization

Answers to Quiz 10

I. Synonyms

1. Sialodochitis; Sialoductitis
2. Gastric Anacidity
3. Ptyalagogue
4. Omentofixation
5. Anorexiant
6. Ptyalism; Polysialia
7. Herniorrhaphy
8. Salivolithiasis
9. Cardiospasm
10. Antecibum

II. Term

11. Parenteral
12. Dysentery
13. Cheiloschisis
14. Cheilognathoprosoposchisis
15. Cholecystosis; cholecystopathy

16. Constipation
17. Flatulence
18. Melena
19. Hernia; Herniation
20. Cholecystolithotripsy
21. Jejunocecostomy
22. Prosopoplegia
23. Periodontitis
24. Sialography
25. Dyspepsia

III. Opposite Term

26. Hypochlorhydria; achlorhydria
27. Antiperistalsis
28. Sialoschisis
29. Aphagia; dysphagia
30. Anorexiant

IV. Passage

A patient complained of painful **swelling** of his right **parotid** salivary gland just before and during meals. The doctor noted the presence of a swelling that looked like either **sialoma** or **sialocele**. The swelling was also tender due to some underlying **sialitis**. A **sialogram** using radioopaque substance revealed a **sialolith** in the parotid duct. So **sialolithotomy** was performed. A **postoperative** sialograph showed **sialoangiectasis** of the parotid duct and its main tributaries. **Sialodochoplasty** was also needed.

Answers to Quiz 11

I. Synonyms

1. Cecofixation
2. Esophageal sphincter
3. Pharynx
4. Anabolism
5. Celioparacentesis; Abdominocentesis
6. Myocelialgia; celiomyodynia
7. Endodontitis
8. Periodontia
9. Megacolon
10. Colorectostomy

II. Term

11. Celioma; celiophyma
12. Buccoglossopharyngitis
13. Periodontopathy
14. Perianal
15. Buccogingival

III. Opposite Meaning

16. Anorexia
17. Exocrine
18. Postprandial
19. Partial
20. Aphagia; dysphagia

Answers to Quiz 12

I. Synonyms

1. Choledochendysis
2. Ductus choledochus
3. Fistula-in-ano
4. Herpetic Stomatitis; cold sores
5. Irritable bowel syndrome
6. Flexure
7. Deglutition
8. Imperforate anus
9. Proctocleisis
10. Agenesis

II. Term

11. Choledochoduodenostomy
12. Choledocholithotripsy
13. Oral Leukoplakia
14. Reflux Esophagitis
15. Anal fissure; fissure-in-ano
16. Enema
17. Odynophagia
18. Pyorrhea
19. Hematochezia
20. Anaplasia

III. Acronyms

21. Gastroesophageal Reflux disease
22. Bowel movement
23. Endoscopic Retrograde
Cholangiopancreatography
24. Hepatitis B virus
25. Liver function tests
26. Nothing per mouth; nil per os
27. Peptic ulcer disease
28. Helicobacter pylori
29. Inflammatory bowel disease

IV. Opposite term

30. Stimulatory
31. Proctectasia
32. Adynamic
33. Imperforate
34. Dedifferentiation
35. Posthepatic

V. Passage

A chronic alcoholic was rushed to hospital with severe **hematemesis**. He was heavily **jaundiced**. Clinical examination and investigations showed that the patient had liver **cirrhosis**. The bleeding was caused by **Eophageal varices** due to **portal hypertension**. The patient's condition quickly deteriorated and he went into deep coma and died.

Answers to Quiz 13

I. Synonyms

1. Hemorrhoids
2. Amygdalitis
3. Macrocheilia; Macrochilia
4. Icterus
5. Eructation
6. Pharyngocele
7. Staphylitis
8. Diarrhea
9. Ketosuria; Acetonuria
10. Hyperlipemia; hyperlipoidemia

II. Adjective

11. Biligenetic; biligenic
12. Nodular; Nodulated; Noduous
13. Hyperketonemic
14. Flatulent
15. Hyperglycemic

III. Plural

16. Microvilli
17. Fistulae
18. Diverticula
19. Tonsilloliths
20. Tonsillectomies

IV. Opposite term

21. Glycolysis; glycogenolysis
22. Hypoglycemia
23. Phagia; polyphagia
24. Dyspepsia
25. Acholuria

V. Term

26. Polyp
27. Adenoids
28. Flatus
29. Achlorhydria
30. Macrorhinia
31. Hemihepatectomy
32. Pharyngostenosis
33. Palatorrhaphy
34. Uvuloptosis; uvulaptosis;
staphyloptosis
35. Pharyngemphraxis
36. Glucagon
37. Emulsification
38. Enterorrhexis
39. Enteroneuritis

Answers to Quiz 14

I. Term

1. Gastroenterocolitis
2. Gastrectomy
3. Gastropathy
4. Gastroileal Reflex
5. Gastroenterotomy
6. Gastromegaly
7. Gastritis
8. Gastrocentesis
9. Gastrolithiasis
10. Gastroenteroplasty
11. Gastrohepatic
12. Gastrorrhagia
13. Hypogastric
14. Gastroenterologist
15. Gastrolith
16. Gastrorrhoea
17. Gastroduodenitis
18. Gastroptosis

I. Opposite term

19. Gastrostenosis

III. Synonym

20. Gastrolial
21. Gastralgia

Answers to Quiz 15

I. Synonyms

1. Herniorrhaphy
2. Sialodochitis; Sialoductitis
3. Proctenceleisis
4. Schisis; fissure
5. Omentopexy
6. Salivolithiasis
7. Proctoatresia
8. Ptyalism; polysialia
9. Sialoangiectasis
10. Canker

II. Term

11. Intussusception
12. Prosoboschisis
13. Sialography
14. Endoesophagitis
15. Parenteral
16. Hypoplasia
17. Sialogogue; ptyalagogue
18. Pyorrhea
19. Hematemesis
20. Adiposis; obesity; adiposity
21. Cholecystopathy

Answer to Quiz 16

A young adult male was brought to the Emergency Room with severe abdominal pain and distension of nine hours duration. The ER physician noted that the patient's epigastric region was flatulent. It also showed active peristalsis with borborygmus. No flatus was passed. The patient was diagnosed as a case of intestinal obstruction; probably due to volvulus. A laparotomy was done. The surgeon found that the patient had intussusception. The intussusceptum was the distal part of the jejunum. The intussusciens was the proximal part of the ileum. Gangrenosis developed in the intussusceptum because of its strangulation. The mesentery which attached to this part of the jejunum was also gangrenous. The gangrene was resected and jejunoileostomy was performed. This was an isoperistalsis anastomosis. The omentum was mobilized and omentopexy was done at the site of the anastomosis.

Answer to Quiz 17

A very obese lady was referred to the surgery clinic with **dyspepsia** and frequent **eructation**. Her medical history revealed that this patient had **tonsillolith**, **diverticulosis**, **polyposis** and **perianal fistulae** and that she underwent **tonsilloadenoidectomy**, **fistulectomy**, **polypectomy** and **diverticulectomy**. She also stated that her **adiposity** was familial.

On examination the surgeon noted the patient had **aphthous stomatitis** and some **lingual aphthae**. On palpating her right **hypochondrial region** he noted that the patient had marked **cholecystectasia**. A **cholecystogram** showed **cholecystolithiasis** and **choledocholithiasis** with **cholangiectasis**. On endoscopic examination the patient was found to have **endogastritis** and **duodenocholeangitis**. She was admitted for further investigations and treatment.

o b e i k a n d i . c o m

CHAPTER V
ENDOCRINOLOGY

o b e i k a n d . c o m

CHAPTER V
ENDOCRINOLOGY

ENDOCRINE GLANDS

(Endo = within; __crine = secreting; endocrine = secreting into the blood) Hormones = secretion of endocrine glands

NAME OF ENDOCRINE GLAND	NAME OF SECRETED HORMONES	MAIN FUNCTION
Anterior Pituitary (Adenohypophysis) (adj: adenohypophyseal) Adenohypophysial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adrenocorticotrophic H. (ACTH) 2. Follicle Stimulating H. (FSH) 3. Lutinizing Hormone (LH) (Gonadotropin) 4. Somatotropin or Growth Hormone (G.H.) 5. Thyrotropin; Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) 6. Prolactin (PRL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Stimulates adrenal cortex secretions especially cortisol ❖ Stimulates ovaries and testis (Gonads); Oogenesis + Spermatogenesis ❖ Stimulates testosterone secretion (men) and estrogen secretion (women) ❖ Stimulates growth of tissues and bone ❖ Stimulates thyroid gland growth and secretions ❖ Stimulates milk production
Posterior Pituitary (Neurohypophysis)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vasopressin (ADH) 2. Oxytocin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increases water reabsorption by kidney tubules ❖ Stimulates uterine contraction during labor
Ovaries (adj: ovarian)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estrogen (estradiol) 2. Progesterone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develops and maintains female sexual characteristics ❖ Prepares the uterus for the reception of a fertilized ovum + sustains pregnancy
Testes (adj: testicular)	Androgen (Testosterone) (adj: androgenic)	Promotes growth and maintenance of male sexual characteristics
Thyroid gland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tetraiodothyronine (thyroxine)(T₄) Triiodothyronine (T₃) 2. Calcitonin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increase metabolism in body cells <p>Lowers blood calcium</p>

NAME OF ENDOCRINE GLAND	NAME OF SECRETED HORMONES	MAIN FUNCTION
Parathyroid glands	Parathyroid hormone (Parathormone)	Increases blood calcium
Adrenal Cortex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cortisol (Glucocorticoid) 2. Aldosterone (Mineralocorticoid) 3. Sex hormones (androgen, estrogen, progestins) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Affects body metabolism ❖ Increases reabsorption of sodium ❖ Maintain secondary sex characteristics
Adrenal Medulla	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Epinephrine (adrenalin) 2. Norepinephrine (noradrenaline) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sympathomimetic ❖ Sympathomimetic
Pancreas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insulin (Beta cells) 2. Glucagon (alpha cells) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Decreases blood sugar ❖ Increases blood sugar

OTHER HORMONES

HORMONE	PRODUCED BY	FUNCTION
Cholecystokinin	Small Intestine	Contracts Gall Bladder
Erythropoietin (Hematopoietin; Hemopoietin) (adj: hematopoietic) (adj: hemopoietic)	Kidney	Stimulates erythrocytes production
Gastrin	Pyloric Antrum	Stimulates secretion of gastric acid
Human chorionic gonadotrophin	Placenta	Sustains pregnancy
Melatonin	Pineal Gland	Regulation of sleep, mood, puberty and ovarian cycle
Prostaglandins (PG)	Body cells	Contract uterus Lower blood pressure Clump platelets Lower acid secretion in the stomach
Secretin	Mucosa of duodenum and upper jejunum	Stimulates secretion of pancreatic enzymes
Thymosin	Thymus gland	Affects Immune response

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
A__	not	gonad	ovary/testis	Agonad (adj: agonadal)	An individual without the gonads
A__	Not	Dipsia	Thirst	Adipsia	Absence of thirst
Anti__	against	diuresis	increase excretion of urine	Antidiuresis	Suppression of urinary excretion
Anti__	against	diuretic	increasing secretion of urine	Antidiuretic	An agent that suppresses urine formation
Anti__	against	thyroid	thyroid gland	Antithyroid	Counteracting the action of the thyroid gland
D__	Twice	Saccharo__	Sugar	Disaccharide	A sugar that yields two monosaccharides
Endo__	Within	__crine	Secretion	Endocrine (Endosecretory)	Secreting internally into the blood vessels
E__	good/ normal	thyroid	thyroid gland secretion	Euthyroid	Normal thyroid function
E__	outside	ophthalmometry	measurement of eyeball	Exophthalmometry	Measurement of the extent of protrusion of the eyeball in exophthalmos
Ezo__	Outward	__crine	Secretion	Exocrine	Secreting outwardly via a duct
Hyper__	more than normal, excessive	secretion	the product of a gland	Hypersecretion	Excessive secretion
hyper__	Excessive	natrium	sodium	Hypernatremia	Excess of sodium in the blood
hyper__	excessive	nitrogen	a gas	Hypernitremia	Excessive nitrogen in the blood
hyper__	Excessive	kali	potassium	Hyperkalemia	Abnormal high concentration of potassium in the blood
hyper__	excessive	calx	lime (Ca)	Hypercalcemia (Hypercalcinemia)	Excess of calcium in the blood
hyper__	excess	glycemia	glucose in the blood	Hyperglycemia (Adj: hyperglycemic)	Abnormally increased glucose level in the blood
hypo__	below normal, deficient	secretion	the product of a gland	Hyposecretion	Diminished secretion
hypo__	deficient	natrium	sodium	Hyponatremia	Deficiency of sodium in the blood
hypo__	below normal	natrium	sodium	Hyponatruia	Abnormally low level of sodium in the urine

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Hypo__	deficient	kali	potassium	Hypokalemia (Hypokaliemia) (Hypopotassemia)	Abnormally low concentration of potassium in the blood
Hypo__	deficient	calx	lime (ca)	Hypocalciuria	Abnormally diminished amount of calcium in the urine
Hypo__	deficient	glycemia	glucose in the blood	Hypoglycemia	Abnormally decreased glucose level in the blood
Inter__	between	stices	parts	Interstitial	Between parts
Mono__	One or single	Saccharo__	Sugar	Monosaccharide	A simple sugar
Para__	beside, near	thyroid	thyroid gland	Parathyroid	Situated beside the thyroid gland
Poly__	many	dipsia	thirst	Polydipsia	Excessive intake of fluid Excessive thirst persisting for long periods of time.
Supra__	above	renal	kidney	Suprarenal	Adrenal gland
Tri__	Three	Glyceride	Fats	Triglyceride	A compound consisting of three molecules of fatty acid

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__ar	Pertaining to	Nodule (nodulus)	A small knot	Adj: Nodular (Nodulated)	Marked with nodules (n: nodulation)
__ectomy	Removal of	hypophysis	Pituitary	Hypophysectomy	Surgical removal of the pituitary gland
__itis	Inflammation of	hypophysis (adj: hypophyseal; hypophysial)	Pituitary gland	Hypophysitis	Inflammation of the pituitary gland
__itis	Inflammation of	adrenal	Suprarenal gland	Adrenalitis	Inflammation of the adrenal gland
__pathy	disease	Endocrino__	Denoting endocrine gland	Endocrinopathy (endocrinosis)	Any disease due to disorder of endocrine system
__pathy	disease	Neuro__	Denoting relationship to nerve	Neuropathy	Functional disturbance or pathological change in the peripheral nervous system
__pathy	disease	Nephro__	Kidney	Nephropathy (Nephrosis)	Disease of the kidney
__sis	Process, State	Acido__	Acid	Acidosis (adj: acidotic)	Accumulation of acid and hydrogen ions in the body
__sis	Process, State	Alkalo__	Alakaline	Alkalosis (adj: alkalotic)	Accumulation of base and decrease of hydrogen ions in the body
__trophin (__trophin)	Showing affinity for	Gonado__	Denoting gonads	Gonadotropin (adj: Gonadotropic) Gonadotrophin (Gonadotrophic)	Hormone that stimulates the gonads
Give other examples e.g. oophorectomy; ovariectomy; orchiectomy; orchidectomy; thyroidectomy					
Give other examples e.g. oophoritis; ovaritis; orchitis; thyroiditis					
Give other examples e.g. thyrotrophic; adrenocorticotrophic; gonadotrophic					

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Adeno__	gland	hypophysis	pituitary gland	Adenohypophysis	Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
Gluko__	Glucose	__lysis	breakdown	Glucolysis (Glycolysis)	Breakdown of glucose
Gluko__	Glucose	__penia	deficiency	Glucopenia (Glycopenia)	Deficiency of sugar in the tissues
Gluko__ Glycos/o	Glucose	__genesis	Formation	Glucogenesis (adj: glucogenic)	Formation of glucose by glycogenolysis
Gluko__	Glucose	Neogenesis	New formation	Gluconeogenesis (glyconeogenesis) (adj: gluconeogenetic)	Formation of glucose from amino acids, lactate, glycerol
Glucos/o Glycos/o	Glucose	__uria	urine	Glucosuria (Glycosuria)	Presence of glucose in urine
Glyco__	Glycogen (adj: glycogenic)	__genesis	formation	Glycogenesis	Formation of glycogen
Glycogen/o	Glycogen (adj: glycogenic)	__lysis	Breakdown	Glycogenolysis (glycolysis)	Breakdown of glycogen to glucose
Homeo__	Same	__stasis	control	Homeostasis	Consistency of the internal environment
Keto__	ketone bodies	acidosis	accumulation of acids and H ⁺	Ketoacidosis	Acidosis because of accumulation of ketone bodies
Keto__	Ketone bodies	__osis	Disease process	Ketosis	Abnormal elevation of the concentration of ketone bodies in the body tissues and fluids
Ketono__	ketone bodies	__emia	blood	Ketonemia	Excess of ketone bodies in the blood
Ketono__	ketone bodies	__uria	urine	Ketonuria Ketosuria	Ketone bodies in the urine
Myxo__	mucus	edema	Swelling	Myxedema (adj: myxedematous)	Dry, waxy swelling of the skin associated with Hypothyroidism in adults
Neuro__	nerve	hypophysis	pituitary gland	Neurohypophysis	Posterior lobe of pituitary gland
Osteo__	bone	porosis	cavity formation	Osteoporosis Osteopenia	Reduction in the amount of bone mass
Thyro__	thyroid	toxico	poisonous	Thyrotoxicosis	Hyperthyroidism

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__enia	Blood	Insulino__	Insuline	Insulinemia	The presence of insulin in the blood
__enia	Blood	Acetono__	Acetone bodies	Acetonemia (Ketonemia)	Excess of Acetone bodies in the blood
__enia	Blood	Glycero__	Glycerides	Glyceridemia	Presence of glycerides, usually triglycerides in the blood
__enia	Blood	Albumino__	Albumin	Albuminemia	The presence of albumin in the blood plasma or serum
__genesis	Formation	Insulino__	Insuline	Insulinogenesis	The formation and release of insulin by the pancreas
__itis	Inflammation of	Pancreato__	Pancreas	Pancreatitis	Inflammation of the pancreas
__uria	Constituent of urine	Acetono__	Acetone bodies	Acetonuria (Ketonuria)	Excess of acetone bodies in the urine
__uria	Constituent of urine	Albumino__	Albumin	Albuminuria	Presence of albumin in the urine

ACRYNOMS & ABBREVIATION

17-OH:	17 hydrocorticosteroids
ACTH:	Adenocorticotrophic Hormone (Adenocorticotropin)
ADH:	Antidiuretic Hormone (Vasopressin)
BMR:	Basal Metabolic Rate
Ca:	Calcium
CT:	Computed Tomography
DI:	Diabetes Insipidus
DM:	Diabetes Mellitus
FBG:	Fasting Blood Glucose
FBS:	Fasting Blood Sugar
FSH:	Follicle Stimulating Hormone
GH:	Growth Hormone
GTT:	Glucose Tolerance Test
ICSH:	Interstitial Cell Stimulating Hormone (LH)
IDDM:	Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus; Type 1 Diabetes
IGF:	Insulin-like growth Factor (Somatomedin) Stimulates cellular growth and replication
K:	Potassium
LH:	Luteinizing Hormone
MSH:	Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone
Na:	Sodium
NIDDM:	Non-insulin Dependent Diabetes mellitus; Type 2 Diabetes
PRL:	Prolactin
PTH:	Parathormone
RIA:	Radioimmunoassay: Ability of antibodies to bind specifically to radioactively labeled hormone molecules
SIADH:	Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone (Excessive secretion of ADH)
T ₃ :	Triiodothyronine
T ₄ :	Tetraiodothyronine
TFT:	Thyroid Function Test
TSH:	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (Thyrotropin)

PREFIXES

(With words ending in -ism: a state or condition, particularly a disease state; a process)

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Hyper__	excess	Cortisolism	state of cortisol	hypercortisolism	Abnormal increased secretion of cortisol
Hyper__	increased	Androgenism	Disease state of androgen secretion	hyperandrogenism	State caused by increased secretion of androgens
Hyper__	increased	adrenalism (dysadrenalism, suprarenalism)	disorder of adrenal function	hyperadrenalism (hyperadrenocorticism) (hypercorticalism) (hypercorticism)	Abnormally increased secretion of adrenocortical hormones
Hyper__	Excess	Lipidemia Lipemia Lipoidemia	Lipids in the blood	Hyperlipidemia Hyperlipemia Hyperlipoidemia	Excess of lipids in the blood
Hyper__	Excess	Glyceridemia	Glycerides in the blood	Hyperglyceridemia	Excess of glycerides in the blood
Hyper__	Excess	Cholesterolemia Cholesteremia	Cholesterol in the blood	Hypercholesterolemia Hypercholestermia (adj: Hypercholesterolemic)	Excess of cholesterol in the blood
Hypo__	decreased	gonadism	disease state of the gonads	hypogonadism (gonadal insufficiency)	Abnormally decreased gonadal function
Hypo__	deficient	insulinism	state of insulin	hypoinsulinism	Deficient secretion of insulin by the pancreas
Hypo__	diminished	pituitarism	disease state of the pituitary gland	hypopituitarism	Diminution or cessation of the function of the adenohypophysis
Hypo__	deficient	thyroidism	disease state of the thyroid gland	hypothyroidism (thyroid insufficiency)	deficiency of thyroid activity
Hypo__	diminished	androgenism	disease state of androgen secretion	hypoandrogenism	State caused by deficiency of androgens
Hypo__	diminished	Aderenalism	Disorder of adrenal function	Hypoadrenalism	Abnormally decreased secretion of adrenal hormones
Pan__	all	Hypopituitarism	diminution or cessation of adenohypophysis function	panhypopituitarism	Diminution or cessation of all the functions of the adenohypophysis
Trans__	Across; through	Sphenoidal	Pertaining to the sphenoid bone	Trans-sphenoidal	Performed through the sphenoid bone

VOCABULARY

Achondroplasia: (Achondroplastic dwarf)	A dwarf with large head, saddle nose, short extremities and usually lordosis
Acromegalogigantism:	Gigantism and acromegaly due to hypersecretion of growth hormone beginning before puberty and continuing into maturity
Acromegaly:	Disease due to excess growth hormone after puberty
Addison's Disease:	Hypofunctioning of adrenal cortex (adrenocortical insufficiency)
Adrenal virilism:	Condition due to inappropriate adrenal cortical androgen production noticeable in a girl or woman
Catecholamines:	A group of biogenic amines having a sympathomimetic action
Cretinism:	Condition due to congenital severe hypothyroidism (Dwarfism + Mental Retardation)
Cushing's Syndrome:	Condition caused by excess of cortisol from adrenal cortex (Hyperadrenocorticism)
D. Insipidus:	Due to insufficient secretion of ADH (Insipidus = tasteless)
Diabetes Mellitus: (DM)	Caused by insufficient insulin secretion or insulin-resistant tissue (Mellitus = sweet or sugar)
Dwarf:	A person who is unusually short
Endogenous: (Endogenic; endogenetic)	Developing or originating within the organism or arising from causes within the organism [opp: exogenous]
Feminine:	Having qualities normally associated with females
Feminity:	Possession of normal female qualities by a girl or woman
Feminization: (verb: feminize)	The induction or development of female secondary sex characters in the male (Feminism)
Gangrene: (Gangrenosis) (adj: gangrenous)	Death of tissue due to loss of vascular supply and followed by bacterial invasion and putrefaction

Gestational DM:	DM with onset or first recognition during pregnancy
Giantism: (Gigantism)	Excessive tallness due to oversecretion of growth hormone before puberty
Glycogen:	A polysaccharide produced by and stored in the liver
Goiter: Goitre	Enlargement of the thyroid gland (Thyromegaly)
Hirsute:	Shaggy; having abundant or excessive hair
Hirsutism: (Hirsuties)	Abnormal hairiness, especially an adult male pattern of hair distribution in women
Ketone bodies:	Products of carbohydrates and fatty acids metabolism: Excessive production leads to secretion in urine
Natriuresis:	Excretion of sodium in the urine
Natriuretic:	Promoting natriuresis, i.e. excretion of Na in the urine
Osteitis fibrosis cystica:	Bone decalcified and cystic, prone to fractures secondary to hyperparathyroidism
Pheochromocytoma:	Benign tumor of adrenal medulla (medullary chromaffinoma or paraganglioma)
Pituitary dwarfism: (Hypophysial dwarfism)	Dwarf with hypophysial infantilism
Pituitary Myxedema:	Severe hypothyroidism due to TSH deficiency
Precocious:	Developed earlier than as usual at a given age.
Precocity:	Unusually early development of mental or physical traits
Sexual Precocity:	Precocious puberty
Tetany:	Constant muscle contraction due to decrease in concentration of extracellular ionized calcium as in hypoparathyroidism, or vitamin D deficiency
Thyroid function tests:	Measure of levels of T_4 , T_3 and TSH in the blood
Type 2 DM:	Non-insulin dependent (NIDDM)

Type I DM:	Insulin Dependent (IDDM)
Uremia: (Azotemia; Nitremia)	Excess in the blood of urea, creatinine and other nitrogenous products of protein and aminoacid metabolism
Virilism:	Masculinity; Masculinization; Verb: masculinize + hirsutism (development of male character in a female)

ASSIGNMENT # 5

Creatinemia	Pitting Edema	Endocrinologist
Hypertension	Polyuria	Retinopathy
Hypernitremia	Atherosclerotic	Polydipsia
Fasting Blood Sugar	Nephropathy	Peripheral pulses
Weight loss	Glucosuria	Renal Function Tests
Atherosclerosis	Diabetes Mellitus	Ketonuria

Use the above terms to fill in the blanks in the passage below.

A 65 years old man was referred to the _____ because he complained of _____, _____ and _____. General physical examination revealed weak _____ and slight _____. of his legs. The arteries in the limbs felt thickened and _____. Ophthalmoscopic examination also revealed that the patient had _____. Blood and urine tests were ordered. The _____ was 180 mgs per 100 mls. The urine analysis showed that the patient had _____. He was an obvious case of _____. The blood for _____ revealed _____ and _____. His _____ and _____ explained why he also had _____. The patient was admitted for further follow-up and treatment.

ASSIGNMENT # 6

Adrenocorticotrophin	Addison's disease	Hypotension
Aldosterone	Reabsorption of Sodium	Endogenous
Hypophysitis	Weight Loss	Adrenal Cortex
Adenohypophysis	Hyponatremia	Anorexia
Mineralocorticoid	Hyponaturia	Hypoadrenocorticism

Use the above terms to fill in the blanks in the passage below:

A young man was admitted to the medical ward with _____, _____ and _____. Blood and urine investigations revealed that he had _____ and _____. Hormonal assay revealed a low level of _____. This hormone is a _____ which is secreted by the _____, and is responsible for increasing _____. The patient was diagnosed as a case of _____. Whether this is due to an _____ cause producing _____ or to _____ involving the _____ and resulting in diminished secretion of _____, is yet to be found.

DICTATION II

Thyroid Disease

Enlargement of the thyroid gland is known as **goiter**. **Endemic** goiter is a result of deficiency of iodine in the diet.

In **nodular** or **adenomatous** goiter **hyperplasia** of the thyroid **parenchyma** (**glandular** cells) occurs, resulting in **nodules** and **adenomas**.

In **hyperthyroidism**, also known as **thyrotoxicosis**, **excessive thyroid hormone** is produced. The **metabolic** rate in cells is increased leading to **thyrotoxic symptoms**. The term **thyroid storm** is used to indicate the abrupt onset of hyperthyroidism. **Exophthalmos** occurs as a result of swelling of tissues behind the eyeball. The cause of Grave's disease is thought to be an immunological disorder. Treatment may include thyroidectomy, management with **antithyroid** drugs that reduce the amount of secreted thyroid hormone, or **administration** of **radioactive** iodine, which destroys the **overactive glandular** tissue.

Hypothyroidism can be produced as a result of thyroidectomy, endemic goiter, or destruction of the gland by **irradiation**. The patient complains of **fatigue**, **muscular** and **mental sluggishness** and **constipation**.

Advanced hypothyroidism in adults is known as **Myxedema**. **Atrophy** of the thyroid gland occurs, and practically no hormone is produced. The skin becomes dry and **edematous** because of the collection of **mucus-like** (myx/o means mucus) material under the skin. Many patients develop **atherosclerosis** because lack of thyroid hormone increases the quantity of blood lipids. Recovery may be complete if thyroid hormone is given soon after **symptoms** develop.

Extreme hypothyroidism in **infancy** and **childhood** produces **cretinism**. This causes lack of normal **physical** and **mental** growth. The **cretin** has the appearance of an **obese**, short and **stocky** child. **Administration** of thyroid hormone can cure some of the **hypothyroid** effects.

QUIZ # 21

I. Write one synonym for each of the following:

1. Anterior Pituitary: _____
2. Growth Hormone: _____
3. Antidiuretic Hormone: _____
4. Thyroxine: _____
5. Androgen: _____
6. Cortisol: _____
7. Adrenalin: _____
8. Hypopotassemia: _____
9. Hypercarbia: _____
10. Nodular: _____
11. Hyperthyroidism: _____

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

12. Myxedema: _____
13. Gonad: _____
14. Neurohypophysis: _____
15. Erythropoietin: _____
16. Diuresis: _____
17. Ketoacidosis: _____

III. Produce the opposite term for each of the following:

- 18. Glucolysis: _____
- 19. Diuresis: _____
- 20. Hyposecretion: _____
- 21. Gonad: _____

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

- 22. The hormone that stimulates uterine contractions during labor: _____
- 23. The hormone that stimulates milk production: _____
- 24. The hormone that develops and maintains female sexual characteristics: _____
- 25. The hormone that lowers blood calcium: _____
- 26. The hormone that increases blood sugar: _____
- 27. Deficiency of sugar in the tissues: _____
- 28. Reduction in the amount of bone mass: _____
- 29. Consistency of the internal environment: _____
- 30. Inflammation of the pituitary gland: _____

Answers to Assignment 5

A 65 years old man was referred to the **endocrinologist** because he complained of **weight loss**, **polydipsia** and **polyuria**. General physical examination revealed weak **peripheral pulses** and slight **pitting edema** of his legs. The arteries in the limbs felt thickened and **atherosclerotic**. Ophthalmoscopic examination also revealed that the patient had **retinopathy**. Blood and urine tests were ordered. The **fasting blood sugar** was 180 mgs per 100 mls. The urine analysis showed that the patient had **glucosuria** and **ketonuria**. He was an obvious case of **Diabetes mellitus**. The blood for **renal function tests** revealed **creatinemia** and **hypernitremia**. His **nephropathy** and **atherosclerosis** explained why he also had **hypertension**. The patient was admitted for further follow-up and treatment.

Answers to Assignment 6

A young man was admitted to the medical ward with **Hypotension**, **anorexia** and **weight loss**. Blood and urine investigations revealed that he had **hyponatremia** and **hyponaturia**. Hormonal assay revealed a low level of **aldosterone**. This hormone is a **mineralocorticoid** which is secreted by the **adrenal cortex**, and is responsible for increasing **reabsorption of sodium**. The patient was diagnosed as a case of **Addison's disease**. Whether this is due to an **endogenous** cause producing **hypoadrenocorticism** or to **hypophysitis** involving the **adenohypophysis** and resulting in diminished secretion of **adrenocorticotrophin**, is yet to be found.

Answers to Quiz 21

I. Synonyms:

1. Adenohypophysis
2. Somatotropin
3. Vasopressin
4. Tetraiodothyronine
5. Testosterone
6. Hydrocortisone
7. Epinephrine
8. Hypokalemia; hypokaliemia
9. Hypercapnia
10. Nodulated
11. Thyrotoxicosis

II. Adjective:

12. Myxedematous
13. Gonadal
14. Neurohypophyseal
15. Erythropoietic
16. Diuretic
17. Ketoacidotic

III. Opposites:

18. Glucogenesis
19. Antidiuresis
20. Hypersecretion
21. Agonad

IV. Meanings:

22. Oxytocin
23. Prolactin
24. Estrogen; estradiol
25. Calcitonin
26. Glucagon
27. Glucopenia; glycopenia
28. Osteoporosis
29. Homeostasis
30. Hypophysitis