

CHAPTER VI

ENT

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VOCABULARY

THE EAR

Acousma: (Paracusia; paracusis)	A simple auditory hallucination, e.g. buzzing or ringing sounds
Audition: (Adj: Auditory)	The act of hearing; ability to hear
Auditory nerve: (cochlear nerve)	Carries impulses from the inner ear to the brain stem (pons)
Auditory tube: (Eustachian tube)	A canal leading from the middle ear to the nasopharynx
Auricle: (Auricula; pinna; auris)	The portion of the external ear not contained within the head (adj: auricular, auricularis)
Cerumen:	Earwax (adj: ceruminal; ceruminous)
Ceruminous glands:	Glands that secrete cerumen
Cochlea: (adj: cochlear)	Essential organ of hearing resembling a snail shell
Endolymph: (endolympha) (adj: endolymphatic)	The fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear
External auditory meatus: (auditory canal)	The channel that leads from the pinna to the eardrum
Hallucination: (adj: hallucinative; hallucinatory)	Perception of an external stimulus object in the absence of such an object
Hallucinogen: (n: Hallucinogenesis) (adj: Hallucinogenic, Hallucinogenetic)	An agent which induces hallucinations (adj: hallucinative, hallucinatory)
Impacted cerumen:	Accumulated cerumen forming a solid mass that adheres to the wall of the external auditory canal
Inspissated Cerumen:	Dried earwax in the external canal of the ear

Labyrinth: (Labyrinthus) (pl: labyrinthi) (adj: labyrinthine)	Internal ear (includes cochlea, vestibule and semicircular canals)
Middle ear ossicles:	Malleus, incus, stapes
Organ of Corti:	Sensitive auditory receptors within the cochlea
Oval window: (fenestra vestibuli)	Separates the middle ear from the inner ear; it is closed by the foot of the stapes.
Perilymph: (Perilympa) (adj: perilymphatic)	The fluid contained within the space separating the membranous from the osseous labyrinth
Prosthesis: (Prothesis) (adj: prosthetic)	An artificial substitute for a missing body part (pl. prostheses)
Prosthetics:	The field of knowledge relating to prostheses
Prosthetist:	A person practicing prosthetics
Round window: (fenestra cochleae)	Round opening in the medial wall of the middle ear closed by the secondary tympanic membrane.
Semicircular canals:	Passages in the inner ear associated with maintaining equilibrium (balance)
Swab:	Cotton or other absorbent material firmly attached to the end of a wire or stick, used for applying medication or collecting bacteriological material
Tonsils (adj: tonsillar)	Masses of the lymphoid tissue; it usually refers to the palatine tonsils.
Tympanic membrane:	Eardrum; myringa; myrinx
Vestibule: (vestibulum) (adj: vestibular)	A cavity which connects the cochlea to the semicircular canals

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Acoustico__	Sound	__phobia	Irrational fear	Acousticophobia	Morbid fear of sounds
Adeno__	Gland	__oid	Resembling	Adenoids	Hypertrophied Pharyngeal tonsils
Adenoido__	Adenoids	__ectomy	Surgical removal	Adenoidectomy	Excision of the adenoids
Audio__	Hearing	__metry	Measurement	Audiometry	Testing of sense of hearing
Audio__	Hearing	__gram	Record	Audiogram	A chart of the variations of the acuteness of hearing
Audio__	Hearing	__meter	Instrument for measurement	Audiometer	An instrument to test the power of hearing
Audio__	Hearing	Metrician	A technician specialized in measurement	Audiometrician	A technician specializing in the measurement of hearing ability
Audio__	Hearing	__logy	Study of	Audiology	The study of hearing and hearing disorders. It encompasses the study of how the hearing mechanism works, the assessment of hearing, hearing and listening disorders and habilitative/rehabilitation of individuals who have hearing loss
Audio__	Hearing	Visual	Sight	Audiovisual	Pertaining to simultaneous stimulation of the senses of hearing and sight
Audio__	Hearing	__phone	Voice	Audiophone (Acouphone)	A device for aiding the deaf to hear
Auri__	Ear	__scope	Viewing instrument	Auriscopes (otoscopes)	Scope for viewing the ear
Myo__	Muscle	Asthenia	Weakness	Myasthenia	Weakness of muscles
Neuro__	Nerve	Asthenia	Weakness	Neuroasthenia	Abnormal fatigability
Oto__	Ear	Blennorrhoea (Blenno = mucus)	Flow of mucus	Otoblennorrhoea	Mucous discharge from the ear

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Oto__	Ear	Cerebritis	Inflammation of the brain	Otocerebritis (Otoencephalitis)	Inflammation of the brain due to an extension of infection from an inflamed middle ear
Oto__	Ear	__algia	Pain	Otalgia (Otodynia)	Earache
Oto__	Ear	__genous	Arising from or produced by	Otogenous (Otogenic)	Originating within the ear
Oto__	Ear	Hemineurasthenia	Neurasthenia Affecting one side of the body	Otohemineurasthenia	Nervous defect of hearing in one ear
Oto__	Ear	Lithiasis	Condition characterized by formation of calculi	Otolithiasis	Presence of calcareous deposits in the ear
Oto__	Ear	Myasthenia	Weakness of muscles	Otomyasthenia	Weakness of the ear muscles interfering with sounds perception
Palato__	Palate	Pharyngoplasty	Surgical repair of pharynx	Palatopharyngoplasty (Uvulopalatoplasty) (Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty)	Trimming back of excess palatal and pharyngeal tissue to widen the airway
Tonsillo__ (adj: tonsillar)	Palatine tonsil	__itis	Inflammation of	Tonsillitis (adj: tonsillitic)	Inflammation of the palatine tonsils
Tonsillo__ (adj: tonsillar)	Palatine tonsil	__ectomy	Surgical removal	Tonsillectomy	Surgical removal of the tonsils
Tonsillo__	Palatine tonsils	Adenoidectomy	Excision of the adenoids	Tonsilloadenoidectomy (Adenotonsillectomy)	Excision of the tonsils and adenoids
Tonsillo__	Palatine tonsil	__lith	Stone	Tonsillolith (Tonsolith)	Calculus in a tonsil

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
__centesis	Surgical puncture to remove fluid	Tympano__	Middle ear	Tympanocentesis (syn:tympanotomy) myringotomy	Surgical puncture of the tympanic membrane to remove fluid from the middle ear
__ectomy	Excision	Labyrinth	Internal ear	Labyrinthectomy	Excision of the labyrinth of the ear
__ectomy	Removal	Myringo__	Tympanic membrane	Myringectomy (Tympanectomy)	Surgical removal of the tympanic membrane
__itis	Inflammation of	Cochlea	Organ of hearing	Cochleitis (Cochlitis)	Inflammation of the cochlea
__itis	Inflammation of	Mastoid	Mastoid process of temporal bone	Mastoiditis	Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells
__itis	Inflammation of	Myringo__	Tympanic membrane	Myringitis	Inflammation of the eardrum
__itis	Inflammation of	Tympano__	Middle ear	Tympanitis	Otitis media
__oma	Tumor	Cerumino	Denoting relationship to ceruminous glands	Ceruminoma	Tumor of ceruminous glands
__osis	Abnormal increase	Cerumino__	Denoting relationship to ceruminous glands	Ceruminosis	Excessive secretion of cerumen
__plasty	Surgical repair	Myringo__	Tympanic membrane	Myringoplasty	Surgical restoration of a perforated tympanic membrane by grafting
__plasty	Surgical repair	Tympano__	Middle ear	Tympanoplasty	Surgical repair of the hearing mechanism of the middle ear
__tomy	Incision	Myringo__	Tympanic membrane	Myringotomy (syn: tympanostomy; tympanotomy)	Creation of a hole in the tympanic membrane for tympanocentesis

VOCABULARY

Acoustic Neuroma:	Benign tumor arising from the acoustic (cochlear) nerve
Ankylosis:	Immobility of a joint due to disease, injury or surgery
Bulla (Bleb) : (pl: bullae)	Elevation of the skin containing serous or seropurulent fluid (adj: bullous; bullate) Bullation: presence of bullae
Cholesteatoma:	Collection of skin cells and cholesterol in a sac within the middle ear
Cochlear implant:	Prosthetic replacement of the cochlea
Conduction deafness:	Caused by impairment of the middle ear ossicles and membranes that transmit sound waves into the cochlea
Equilibrium:	Postural balance of the body
Fenestrate:	Pierce with one or more openings: (noun: fenestration)
Meniere's disease:	Disorder of the labyrinth of the inner ear marked by elevated endolymph pressure within the cochlea (cochlear hydrops) and semicircular canal (vestibular hydrops)
Nerve deafness: (Sensorineural Deafness)	Caused by damage to the cochlea or auditory nerve
Pneumatic Otoscopy:	Visual examination of the external ear and tympanic membrane using air
Presbycusis: (Presbycusis)	Progressive hearing loss occurring with age (presby: old or denoting relationship to old age)
Purulent:	Consisting of or containing pus (noun: purulence; purulency)
Puruloid:	Resembling pus

Radiosurgery:	Destruction of tissue by radiation from an implant or an external source
Septum: (pl. septa)	Dividing partition (adj. septal)
Serous otitis media:	Non-infectious inflammation of the middle ear with accumulation of serous fluid
Sinus:	A cavity (adj: sinusal)
Steatoma: (Lipoma) (Adipoma)	A sebaceous cyst; sebaceous gland neoplasm (steato: fat)
Suppuration:	The formation of pus (adj: suppurant)
Suppurative otitis media:	Infection of the middle ear by bacteria with pus formation
Suppurative:	Producing pus
Tinnitus:	Ringling, buzzing, roaring, whistling or clicking noise in the ear
Vertigo:	An illusive sense that either the environment or one's own body is revolving (adj: vertiginous)

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
Myringo__	Eardrum	Dermatitis	Inflammation of the skin	Myringodermatitis	Inflammation of the outer layer of the tympanic membrane with the formation of blebs
Myringo__	Eardrum	Mycosis	Disease caused by fungus	Myringomycosis	Otomycosis of the eardrum
Ossiculo__	Ossicle	__ectomy	Excision	Ossiculectomy	Surgical excision of one of the ossicles of the ear
Ossiculo__	Ossicle	__tomy	Surgical incision	Ossiculotomy	Surgical incision of the ossicles of the ear
Ossiculo__	Ossicle	__plasty	Surgical repair	Ossiculoplasty	Surgical repair of ossicles
Oto__	Ear	Mastoiditis	Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells	Otomastoiditis (tympanomastoiditis)	Mastoiditis combined with otitis media
Oto__	Ear	Pharyngeal	Pertaining to the pharynx	Otopharyngeal	Pertaining to the ear and pharynx
Oto__	Ear	Pyorrhoea	Discharge of pus	Otopyorrhoea	Purulent discharge from the ear
Oto__	Ear	Mycosis	Disease caused by fungus	Otomycosis	Fungal infection of the external ear
Fyo__	Pus	__rhea	Discharge	Pyorrhoea	Discharge of pus
Rhino__	Nose	__rrhagia	Excessive flow	Rhinorrhagia	Epistaxis
Rhino__	Nose	__rhea	Discharge	Rhinorrhoea	Free discharge of a thin nasal mucus
Fhino__	Nose	Salpingitis	Inflammation of the Eustachian tube	Rhinosalpingitis	Inflammation of the nasal mucosa and the Eustachian tube
Rhino__	Nose	Mycosis	Disease caused by fungal infection	Rhinomycosis	Fungal infection of the nasal mucosa
Rhino__	Nose	Sinusitis	Inflammation of the paranasal sinuses	Rhinosinusitis (Nasosinusitis)	Inflammation of the nose and paranasal sinuses
Rhino__	Nose	Phyma	Skin tumor	Rhinophyma	Thickened, lobulated, overgrowth of the sebaceous glands and epithelial connective tissue of the nose
Rhino__	Nose	Plasty	Surgical repair	Rhinoplasty (adj: rhinoplastic)	Surgical reconstruction of the nose
Salpingo__	Eustachian tube	Pharyngeal	Related to pharynx	Salpingopharyngeal	Pertaining to the auditory tube and pharynx
Tympano__	Tympanic membrane	Mastoidectomy	Excision of the mastoid process	Tympanomastoidectomy	Mastoidectomy and tympanectomy
Tympano__	Tympanic cavity	Eustachian	Pertaining to the Eustachian tube	Tympanoeustachian	Pertaining to the tympanic cavity and auditory tube

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
An__	Not	Osmia	Smell	Anosmia	Absence of the sense of smell
Dia__	Complete	Thermo__	Heat	Diathermy (adj: diathermal; diathermic)	Involves the passage of high frequency alternating current through the body tissues to produce coagulation, cutting or a blend of the two
Dys__	Disordered, Abnormal	Acousis (Acusis)	Hearing	Dysacusis Dysacusis Dysacusia Dysacusmia	Impaired hearing
Epi__	Adjacent	Glottis	Opening into the larynx	Epiglottis	A lidlike cartilaginous structure overhanging the entrance into the larynx
Hypo__	Diminished	Acusis (acou + sis)	Hearing	Hypoacusis Hypocusis Hypocusia	Diminished hearing (auditory hypoesthesia)
Macro__	Large	Otia (oto + ia)	Condition of ear	Macrotia	Abnormally large ears
Micro__	Small	Surgery	Surgery	Microsurgery	Dissection of minute structures under the microscope by instruments held in the hand
Para__	Beside	Nasal	Pertaining to the nose	Paranasal	Adjacent to the nose
Para__	Adjacent to	Pharyngeal	Pertaining to the pharynx	Parapharyngeal	Adjacent to the pharynx
Para__	Near or around	Meatal	Pertaining to the meatus	Parameatal	Situated near or around a meatus
Post__	Behind	Auricular	Pertaining to the auricle	Postauricular	Behind the auricle
Retro__	Behind	Pharyngeal	Pertaining to the pharynx	Retropharyngeal	Behind the pharynx

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
__algia	Pain	Mastoido	Mastoid process	Mastoidalgia	Pain in the mastoid region
__centesis	Surgical puncture	Mastoideo	Mastoid process	Mastoideocentesis	Surgical puncture of the mastoid antrum
__ectomy	Excision	Stapedo	Stapes	Stapedectomy	Excision of the stapes
__ectomy	Excision	Mastoido	Mastoid process	Mastoidectomy	Excision of the mastoid process
__ectomy	Excision	Laryngo	Larynx	Laryngectomy	Excision of the larynx
__genesis	Production	Hallucino__	Hallucination	Hallucinogenesis	The production of hallucinations
__genic	Arising from	Tympano	Tympanic cavity	Tympanogenic	Arising from the tympanic cavity
__genic (genetic)	Producing	Hallucino__	Hallucination	Hallucinogenic (hallucinogenetic)	Producing hallucinations
__itis	Inflammation of	Salpingo__	Eustachian tube	Salpingitis (Eustachitis)	Inflammation of the eustachian tube
__itis	Inflammation of	Rhinolaryngo__	Nose and larynx	Rhinolaryngitis	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and larynx
__itis	Inflammation of	Labyrintho	Labyrinth	Labyrinthitis	Inflammation of the labyrinth
__itis	Inflammation of	Tonsillo	Tonsil	Tonsillitis	Inflammation of the tonsils
__itis	Inflammation of	Laryngo	Larynx	Laryngitis	Inflammation of the larynx
__itis	Inflammation of	Oto	Ear	Otitis	Inflammation of the ear (externa, media, interna)
__logist	Specialized in	Oto__	Ear	Otologist	A physician who specialized in otology
__lysis	Breakdown	Steato__ (lipo)	Fat	Steatolysis (Lipolysis) (Adipolysis)	Decomposition of fat (adj: steatolytic; lipolytic)
__osis	Disease process	Steatomato__ (lipomato)	Fat	Steatomatosis (lipomatosis) (Liposis)	Tumor-like accumulation of fat in tissues
__plasty	Surgical reconstruction	Septo__	Septum	Septoplasty	Surgical reconstruction of the nasal septum
__plasty	Plastic operation	Septorhino__	Septum and nose	Septorhinoplasty	A plastic operation combining reconstruction of the nasal septum and correction of deformities of the external nose
__plasty	Plastic operation	Oto__	Ear	Otoplasty	Plastic surgery of the ear
__plasty	Surgical repair	Rhino	Nose	Rhinoplasty	Plastic surgical operation on the nose

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	MEDICAL TERM	MEANING
__rrhea	Discharge	Oto__	Ear	Otorrhea	Discharge from the ear
__sclerosis	Hardening	Oto__	Ear	Otosclerosis	Hardening of the bony tissue of the labyrinth of the ear
__scope	Instrument for viewing	__rhino	Nose	Rhinoscope (adj: rhinoscopic; n: Rhinoscopy; syn:nasoscope)	Instrument used in nasal examination
__spasm	Sudden involuntary contraction	Laryngo	Larynx	Laryngospasm	Spasmodic closure of the larynx
__stenosis	Narrowing	__rhino	Nose	Rhinostenosis	Narrowness of the nasal passages
__stomy	Opening	Laryngo	Larynx	Laryngostomy	Surgical creation of an opening in the larynx
__tome	An instrument for cutting	Myringo__	Eardrum	Myringotome	A knife for operating on the eardrum
__tomy	Incision into	__rhino	Nose	Rhinotomy	Incision into the nose
__tomy	Incision into	Sinuso	Sinus	Sinusotomy	Incision into a sinus
__tomy	Incision into	Septo__	Septum	Septotomy	Incision of the nasal septum
__tomy	Incision into	Labyrintho	Labyrinth	Labyrinthotomy	Surgical incision into the labyrinth
__tomy	Incision	Laryngo	Larynx	Laryngotomy	Incision of the larynx

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Glosso__	Tongue	__algia __dynia	Pain	Glossalgia (Glossodynia)	Pain in the tongue
Glosso__	Tongue	__ectomy	Excision	Glossectomy (Glossosteresis)	Surgical removal of the tongue
Glosso__	Tongue	__itis	Inflammation of	Glossitis	Inflammation of the tongue
Glosso__	Tongue	__cele	Swelling or protrusion	Glossocele	Swelling or protrusion of the tongue
Glosso__	Tongue	__oncus	Tumor	Glossoncus	A tumor of the tongue
Glosso__	Tongue	__pathy	Disease	Glossopathy	Any disease of the tongue
Glosso__	Tongue	__pexy	Adhesion	Glossopexy	Lip-tongue adhesion
Glosso__	Tongue	__plasty	Surgical repair	Glossoplasty	Plastic operation of the tongue
Glosso__	Tongue	__scopy	Viewing	Glossoscopy	Examination of the tongue
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	__algia	Pain	Pharyngalgia (Pharyngodynia)	Pain in the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	__ectomy	Surgical removal	Pharyngectomy	Surgical removal of the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	__ectasia	Dilatation	Pharyngectasia (Pharyngocele)	Hernial protrusion, pouch or other cystic deformity of the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	__emphraxis	Stoppage or obstruction	Pharyngemphraxis	Obstruction of the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	__itis	Inflammation of	Pharyngitis	Inflammation of the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Amygdalitis (tonsillitis)	Inflammation of the tonsil	Pharyngoamygdalitis (Pharyngotonsillitis)	Inflammation of pharynx and tonsil
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Mycosis	Disease caused by fungus	Pharyngomycosis	Fungal disease of the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	__pathy	Disease	Pharyngopathy	Disease of the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Rhinitis	Inflammation of nose	Pharyngorhinitis	Inflammation of the nasopharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Rhinotomy	Examination of the nose with a scope	Pharyngorhinotomy	Examination of the nasopharynx with a rhinoscope
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Keratinosis	Any horny growth	Pharyngokeratinosis (Pharyngoceratinosis)	Keratinosis of the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	__lith	Stone	Pharyngolith	A concretion in the wall of the pharynx
Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Xerosis	Dryness	Pharyngoxerosis	Dryness of the pharynx

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__al	Pertaining to	Glosso__	Tongue	Glossal (lingual)	Pertaining to the tongue
__eal	Pertaining to	Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Pharyngeal	Pertaining to the pharynx
__ectomy	Excision	Uvula	Palatine uvula	Uvulectomy	Excision of the uvula
__itis	Inflammation of	Uvula	Palatine uvula	Uvulitis (Staphylitis)	Inflammation of the uvula
__itis	Inflammation of	Adenoido	Pharyngeal tonsil	Adenoiditis	Inflammation of the adenoid tissue of the nasopharynx
__pathy	Disease	Tonsillo	Palatine tonsils	Tonsillopathy (Amygdalopathy)	Any disease of the tonsil
__ptosis	Falling	Uvula	Palatine uvula	Uvuloptosis (Uvulaptosis) (Staphyloptosis)	Falling of the palate
__rrhagia	Hemorrhage	Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Pharyngorrhagia	Hemorrhage from the pharynx
__rrhea	Discharge or flow	Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Pharyngorrhea	A discharge of mucus from the pharynx
__spasm	Sudden contraction of muscles	Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Pharyngospasm	Spasm of the pharyngeal muscles
__stenosis	Narrowing	Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Pharyngostenosis	Narrowing of the lumen of the pharynx
__stoma	Opening	Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Pharyngostoma	Opening made by pharyngotomy
__tomy	Incision	Pharyngo__	Pharynx	Pharyngotomy	Surgical incision of the pharynx
__tomy	Incision	Uvula	Palatine uvula	Uvulotomy (Uvulotomy)	Cutting off the uvula or a part of it

ACRONYMS

AD:	Right ear (latin: auris dextra)
AS:	Left ear (latin: auris sinistra)
AU:	Both ears (latin: auris unitas)
AU	Each ear (latin: auris uterque)
EENT:	Eyes, Ears, Nose & Throat
ENG:	Electronystagmography (a test of balance mechanism of the inner ear by assessing eye movement)
ENT:	Ears, Nose & Throat
PE Tube:	Polyethylene tube (placed in the eardrum to ventilate the middle ear)

VOCABULARY

Cilia: (adj: ciliated)	Hair-like processes that project from the free surface of a cell and serve to move fluid or mucous films over the cell surface
Epiglottis:	The lid-like cartilaginous structure overhanging the entrance to the larynx and serving to prevent food from entering the larynx and trachea while swallowing
Glottis:	The vocal apparatus of the larynx consisting of the true vocal cords and the opening between them (rima glottidis)
Larynx: (adj: laryngeal)	Voice box
Otosclerosis	Spongy bone formation in the inner ear.
Palatal: (Palatine)	Pertaining to the palate; roof of the mouth
Palate: (Palatum)	The partition separating the nasal and oral cavities; It consists of hard palate and soft palate
Palatine tonsils:	Rounded masses of lymphoid tissue in the oropharynx below the palate
Paranasal Sinuses:	Hollow air containing spaces within the skull, near the nose
Pharyngeal tonsil: (Nasopharyngeal tonsil)	Collection of lymph tissue in the nasopharynx (Adenoids: hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsils)
Pharynx (Throat): (adj: pharyngeal)	That part of the aerodigestive tract which is placed behind the nasal cavities, mouth and larynx and leads to the oesophagus and larynx

QUIZ # 18

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

1. Auditory tube _____
2. Dysacusis _____
3. Auditory canal _____
4. Tympanectomy _____
5. Auditory nerve _____
6. Acousma _____
7. Eardrum _____
8. Otocerebritis _____
9. Prosthesis _____
10. Internal ear _____

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

11. A technician specializing in the measurement of hearing ability _____
12. Morbid fear of sounds _____
13. Nervous defect of hearing in one ear _____
14. Presence of calculi in the ear _____
15. Originating within the ear _____
16. Weakness of the ear muscles _____
17. An exceptionally acute sense of hearing _____
18. Inflammation of all parts of the ear _____
19. Dried earwax in the auditory canal _____
20. The sensory auditory receptor within the cochlea _____
21. Passages within the ear associated with maintaining equilibrium _____

22. Ability to hear _____
23. Fluid contained in the membranous part of the internal ear _____
24. Inflammation of the middle ear _____
25. Abnormally large ears _____
26. Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells _____
27. Excessive secretion of earwax _____
28. Inflammation of the eardrum _____
29. Perception of an external stimulus object in the absence of such an object _____
30. A cavity which connects the cochlea to the passages within the ear associated with balance _____

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

Cultured	Antimycotic	Perforated
Audiophone	Audiogram	Otoscope
Mycosis	Otalgia	Otoblenorrhoea
Hypoacusis	Myringoplasty	

A young man complained of _____ and _____.
 On _____ examination he was found to have bilateral _____ and _____ eardrums. When the discharge was _____ it showed that the infection was caused by _____. An _____ confirmed the impairment of hearing. The patient was given _____ drugs and the infection cleared. Thereafter _____ was done to close the perforations. The patient was also trained to use an _____ to aid his hearing.

QUIZ # 19

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

1. Otomastoiditis: _____
2. Rhinosinusitis: _____
3. Salpingitis: _____
4. Hallucinogenic: _____
5. Vertigo: _____
6. Rhinorrhagia: _____

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

7. Nose: _____
8. Auricle: _____
9. Vertigo: _____
10. Microsurgery: _____
11. Otopharynx: _____
12. Suppuration: _____

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

13. Progressive hearing loss occurring with age: _____
14. Ringing, buzzing, whistling noise in the ear: _____
15. Immobility of a joint due to disease: _____
16. Postural balance of the body: _____
17. Purulent discharge from the ear: _____

- 18. Thickened, lobulated overgrowth of the sebaceous glands and epithelial connective tissue of the nose: _____
- 19. Adjacent to the nose: _____
- 20. Creation of a hole in the tympanic membrane: _____
- 21. Surgical puncture of the mastoid antrum: _____
- 22. Narrowness of the nasal passages: _____
- 23. Incision into a sinus: _____
- 24. Hardening of the bony tissue of the labyrinth of the ear: _____
- 25. Arising from the tympanic cavity: _____
- 26. Surgical excision of the ossicles of the ear: _____
- 27. Free discharge of a thin nasal mucus: _____
- 28. Pertaining to the tympanic cavity and auditory tube: _____
- 29. Inflammation of the nasal mucosa and the Eustachian tube: _____
- 30. A plastic operation combining reconstruction of the nasal septum and correction of deformities of the external nose: _____

Bullae
Ossicles
Auditory
Audiophone

Audiometry
Otosopic
Seropurulent
Conduction

Tympanoplasty
Tympanic
Myringodermatitis
Nerve deafness

IV. Fill in the blanks below with one of the medical terms listed above:

Pneumatic _____ examination of a patient showed a perforated AD
_____ membrane with _____.

The _____ contained _____
_____ fluid. _____ revealed diminished hearing due to impairment
of _____ along the middle ear _____,
and possibly _____ caused by
damage to the _____ nerve. The patient had to undergo _____
_____. He also needed an _____.

QUIZ 20

Bullae	Audiophone	Suppurative otitis media	Otopyorrhea
Equilibrium	Mastoiditis	Vertigo	Pneumatic otoscopic
Mastoidectomy	Otitis media	Tympanoplasty	Endolymph
Myringodermatitis	Meniere's disease	Seropurulent	Postauricular
Antimycotic	Preauricular	Otomycotic	Audiometry
Cochlear hydrops	Vestibular	Ossicles	Auditory

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

A middle aged man was admitted to the hospital with _____. He also had _____ and _____ on the right side. The ipsilateral lymph nodes, both _____ and _____, were enlarged and tender. _____ examination showed that the patient had a perforated right tympanic membrane with _____. The _____ contained _____ fluid. When asked to walk he got nauseated, vomited and was unable to maintain his _____. The doctor suspected that the patient had _____ following _____. This disease is known to cause disorder of the labyrinth marked by elevated _____ pressure within the cochlea (_____), and semicircular canals (_____ hydrops). _____ revealed that the patient's hearing was markedly diminished on the right side due to impairment of conduction along the middle ear _____, and possibly nerve deafness caused by damage to the _____ nerve. Culture of the discharge showed that the patient's otomastoiditis was caused by _____ infection. _____ treatment cleared the _____, but the patient had to undergo _____ and _____. He also needed an _____. The left ear was normal.

ASSIGNMENT # 7

Produce the medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Pertaining to the pharynx and tongue _____
2. Inflammation of the pharynx and eustachian tube _____
3. Cutting instrument used in pharyngeal surgery _____
4. Dryness of the pharynx _____
5. Concretion in the wall of the pharynx _____
6. Pertaining to the pharynx and larynx _____
7. Formation of horny tissue in the pharynx _____
8. Direct visual examination of the pharynx _____
9. Excision of the palatine tonsils and adenoids _____
10. Originating from glandular tissue _____
11. Inflammation of the lymph nodes _____

Answers to Quiz 18

I. Synonym

1. Eustachian tube
2. Dysacusis; Dysacusma
3. External auditory meatus
4. Myringectomy
5. Cochlear nerve
6. Paracusia; paracusis
7. Tympanic membrane; myringa; myrinx
8. Otoencephalitis
9. Prosthesis
10. Labyrinth

II. Term

11. Audiometrician
12. Acousticophobia
13. Otohemineuroasthenia
14. Otolithiasis
15. Otogenous; otogenic
16. Otomyasthenia
17. Hyperacusis; hyperacousia
18. Panotitis
19. Inspissated Cerumen
20. Organ of Corti
21. Semicircular canals
22. Audition
23. Endolymph; endolympha
24. Tympanitis; otitis media
25. Macrotia
26. Mastoiditis
27. Ceruminosis
28. Myringitis
29. Hallucination
30. Vestibule; vestibulum

IV. Passage

A young man complained of **otalgia** and **hypoacusis**. On **otoscopic** examination he was found to have bilateral **otoblenorrhea** and **perforated** eardrums. When the discharge was **cultured** it showed that the infection was caused by **mycosis**. An audiogram confirmed the impairment of hearing. The patient was given **antimycotic** drugs and the infection cleared. Thereafter, **myringoplasty** was done to close the perforations. The patient was also trained to use an **audiophone** to aid his hearing.

Answers to Quiz 19

I. Synonyms:

1. Tympanomastoiditis
2. Nasosinusitis
3. Eustachitis
4. Hallucinogenetic
5. Dizziness
6. Epistaxis

II. Adjectives

7. Nasal
8. Auricular
9. Vertiginous
10. Microsurgical
11. Otopharyngeal
12. Suppurant; suppurative

III. Meanings:

13. Presbycusis; presbycusis
14. Tinnitus
15. Ankylosis
16. Equilibrium
17. Otopyorrhea
18. Rhinophyma
19. Paranasal
20. Myringotomy; tympanostomy;
tympanotomy
21. Mastoideocentesis
22. Rhinostenosis
23. Sinusotomy
24. Otosclerosis
25. Tympanogenic
26. Ossiculectomy
27. Rhinorrhea
28. Tympanoeustachian
29. Rhinosalpingitis
30. Septorhinoplasty

IV. Passage

Pneumatic **otoscopic** examination of a patient showed a perforated **ADtympanic** membrane with **myringodermatitis**. The **bullae** contained **seropurulent** fluid. **Audiometry** revealed diminished hearing due to impairment of **conduction** along the middle ear **ossicles**, and possibly **nerve deafness** caused by damage to the **auditory** nerve. The patient had to undergo **tympanoplasty**. He also needed an **audiophone**.

Answer to Quiz 20

A middle aged man was admitted to the hospital with Vertigo. He also had otopyorrhoea and mastoiditis on the right side. The ipsilateral lymph nodes, both preauricular and postauricular, were enlarged and tender. Pneumatic otoscopic examination showed that the patient had a perforated right tympenic membrane with myringodermatitis. The bullae contained seropurulent fluid. When asked to walk he got nauseated, vomited and was unable to maintain his equilibrium. The doctor suspected that the patient had Meniere's disease following suppurative otitis media. This disease is known to cause disorder of the labyrinth marked by elevated endolymph pressure within the cochlea (cochlear hydrops), and semicircular canals (vestibular hydrops). Audiometry revealed that the patient's hearing was markedly diminished on the right side due to impairment of conduction along the middle ear ossicles, and possibly nerve deafness caused by damage to the auditory nerve. Culture of the discharge showed that the patient's otomastoiditis was caused by otomycotic infection. Antimycotic treatment cleared the Otitis media, but the patient had to undergo mastoidectomy and tympenoplasty. He also needed an audiophone. The left ear was normal.

Answers to Assignment 7

1. Pharyngoglossal; glossopharyngeal
2. Pharyngosalpingitis
3. Pharyngotome
4. Pharyngoxerosis
5. Pharyngolith
6. Pharyngolaryngeal
7. Pharyngokeratosis
8. Pharyngoscopy
9. Tonsilloadenoidectomy
10. Adenogenous
11. Lymphadenitis