

KEY - Medical Terminology Worksheet

Prefixes, Suffixes, and Root Words

an	without
anti	against
-apheresis	removal of
-blast	developing cell
-crit	to separate
cyt/o	cell
-cyte	cell
-emia	blood condition
erythr/o	red
ferr	iron
fibr/o	fiber
-gen	producing
hem/o	blood
hemat/o	blood
-ic	pertaining to
-in	pertaining to
-is	pertaining to
kary/o	body, nucleus
leuk/o	white
lys/o	destruction of
-lysis	destruction of
macr/o	large
mega	large
mon/o	one
myel/o	bone marrow (also spinal cord)
-ologist	one who studies, specialist
-ology	study of
-oma	tumor, mass
-osis	condition of
-penia	deficiency of
-phage	eating
-philia	love, affection, affinity
plasm/o	plasma
-plasty	(surgical) repair
-poiesis	making of/production of
poly	many
pro	before
reticul/o	netlike

-rrhage	burst forth
sepsis	infection
septic	pathogenic
-stasis	standing still
thromb/o	clot
Medical Terms	
anemia	without blood (generally used to describe a lack of red blood cells)
aplastic	failing to develop into new tissue (Aplastic anemia is a term used to describe when red blood cells are not produced by the bone marrow)
erythrocyte	red (blood) cell
erythropoiesis	production of red (referring to the production of red blood cells)
ferrous	pertaining to iron
fibrinogen	producing fibers (which will be used in the blood clotting process)
fibrinolysis	destruction of fibers
hematocrit	to separate blood
hematocytoblast	blood-developing cell (this is the “stem” cell that is responsible for forming the three types of blood cells)
hematologist	one who specializes in the study of blood
hematology	the study of blood
hematoma	blood tumor or mass (bruise also called ecchymosis)
hematopoiesis	the production of blood
hemolytic	the destruction of blood
hemophilia	pertaining to an affinity or love of blood (has evolved to refer to a number of blood coagulation disorders)
hemorrhage	blood bursting forth
hemostasis	blood standing still (Refers to the stopping of the bleeding)
leukemia	“white blood” (cancer of the blood with many immature white blood cells)
leukocyte	white (blood) cell
leukocytosis	condition of white cells (used to refer to a high number of white blood cells: higher than 10,000 WBC per mm ³)
leukopenia	deficiency of white cells (used to refer to a low number of white cells; lower than 5,000 WBC per mm ³)
macrophage	large eater (refers to the white blood cell, the monocyte, that is found in the tissues and is an integral part in the immune response).
megakaryocyte	large, nucleated cell (will break apart to form the platelets or thrombocytes)
monocyte	one cell (refers to a specific type of WBC)

myelofibrosis	a condition of the fibers in the bone marrow (a condition caused when fibrous tissue replaces the bone marrow)
plasmapheresis	removing plasma
polycythemia	blood condition of many cells (refers to an overproduction of all blood cell types)
proerythroblast	developing red cell that comes before
reticulocyte	net cell (refers to one of the stages of red blood cell development)
sepsis	condition of infection
septicemia	condition of infected blood
thrombocyte	clotting cell (platelets)
thrombocytopenia	deficiency of clotting cells
thrombolysis	destruction of a clot
thromboplastin	pertaining to forming a clot
thrombosis	condition of a clot (or clots)
Medical Abbreviations	
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BP	blood pressure
CBC	complete blood count
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CVA	cerebrovascular accident (a stroke)
DVT	deep vein thrombosis
FBS	fasting blood sugar
GTT	glucose tolerance test
HBV	hepatitis B virus
Hct	hematocrit
Hg	mercury
hgb	hemoglobin
HIB	haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ml	milliliter
mm	millimeter
O ₂	oxygen
RBC	red blood cell(s)
S&S	signs and symptoms
SOB	shortness of breath
stat	immediately
WBC	white blood cell(s)
WNL	within normal limits