

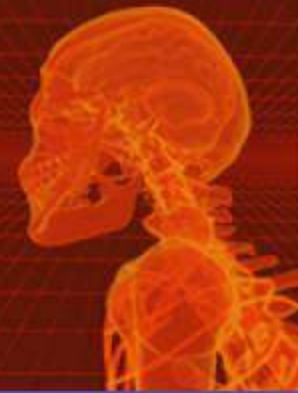
# MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS

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*Sixth Edition*



## Chapter 1

# Introduction to Medical Terminology



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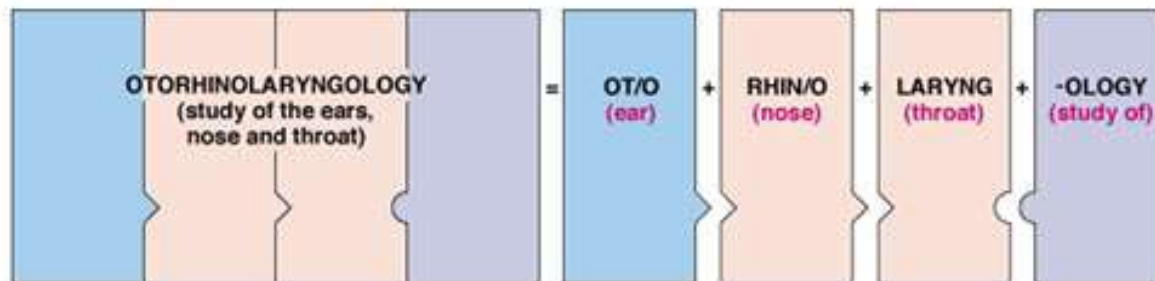
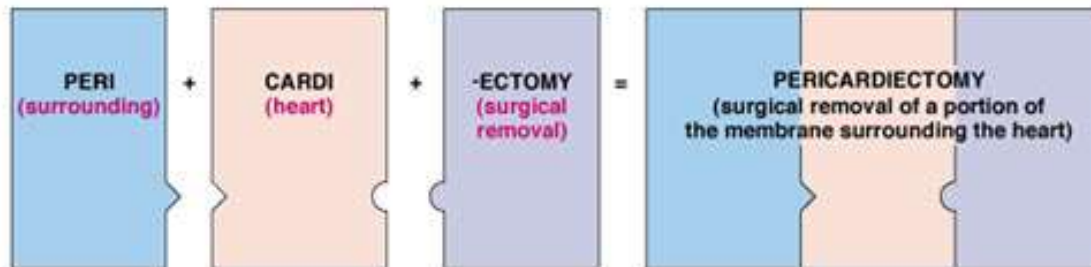
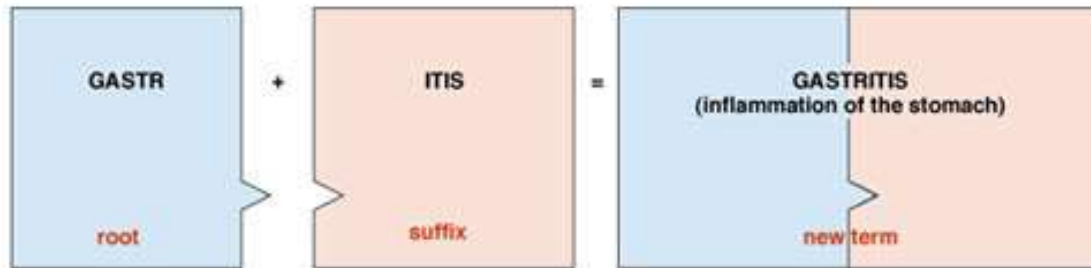
# Word Parts Are the Key!

- Three basic types of word parts are used to create complex medical terms:
  - **Prefixes** usually, but not always, indicate location, time, number or status. They **always come at the beginning of the word.**
  - **Word roots** contain the basic meaning of the term. They usually, but not always, indicate the involved body part
  - **Suffixes** usually, but not always, indicate the procedure, condition, disorder or disease. They **always comes at the end of a word.**

- Cut out the paper around the black outline
- Fold on the dotted line (black side in the inside)
- Cut the dividing black lines
- Color prefix, root, and suffix flap different colors
- Glue into notebook



# Word Parts Are the Key!



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# Prefixes

- Prefixes usually, but not always, indicate location, time, number, or status.
- Examples:
  - *peri*cardium
  - *epi*gastric
  - *poly*neuritis



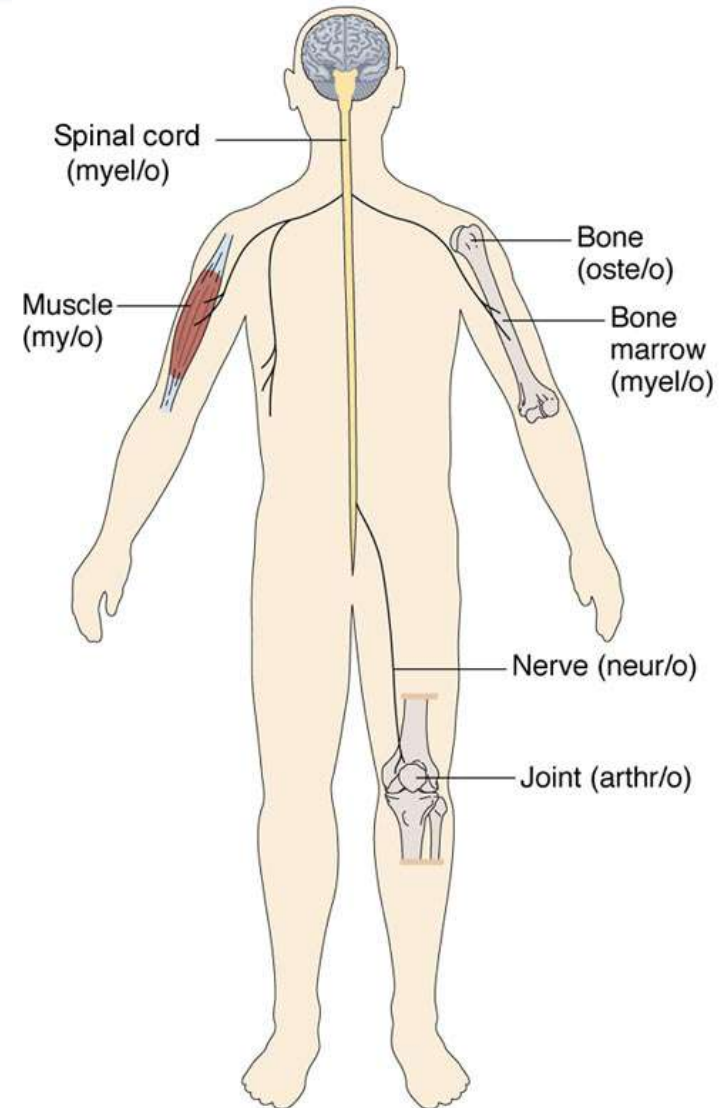
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# Word Roots

- Examples:
  - cardi = heart
  - gastr = stomach
  - neur = nerve

Note: Word roots do not mean pertaining to or relating to; that meaning comes from the suffix.



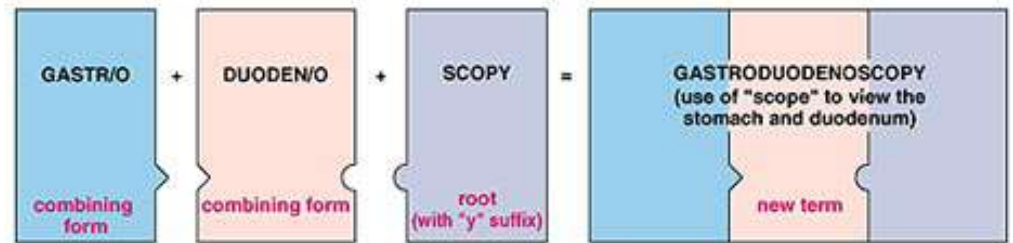
# Suffixes

- Suffixes usually, but not always, indicate the procedure, condition, disorder, or disease.
- Examples:
  - cardi*megaly*
  - gastr*algia*
  - neur*itis*

# Combining Forms

- Created by adding a vowel (usually the letter “o”) to the end of a word root.
- Used when **connecting word roots** or when the word root is joined to a **suffix that begins with a consonant**.
- Examples:

- **cardi/o** = heart
- **gastr/o** = stomach
- **neur/o** = nerve





## Words Indicating Color

Root Word	Definition	Example
<b>Cyan/o</b>	Blue	Cyanosis is a blue discoloration of the skin. (Cyan = blue; -osis = condition)
<b>Erythr/o</b>	Red	Erythrocytes are mature red blood cells (Erythro = red; cytes = cells)
<b>Melan/o</b>	Black	Melanosis is any condition of unusual deposits of black pigment in different parts of body (melan/o=black; -osis=condition)
<b>Leuk/o</b>	White	Leukocyte is a white blood cell (leuko = white; cyte = blood cell)
<b>Poli/o</b>	Grey	Poliomyelitis is a viral infection of the gray matter of the spinal cord (polio=gray; myel = spinal cord; -itis = inflammation)



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# Determining Meanings on the Basis of Word Parts



- Always start at the end of the word (suffix) and work forward.
- Separate the word parts, identify the meaning of each
- Consider the context (since some words have different meanings)
- **Decipher these medical terms based on their word parts:**
  - Cardiologist: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Hepatitis: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Neuralgia: \_\_\_\_\_



# Determining Meanings on the Basis of Word Parts

- **More Practice** — first, highlight the suffix (what does it mean?). Second, circle the root (definition??). If there is a prefix, highlight it in a different color (what does it mean?). Now add them all together and what do you get????
- Pericarditis: \_\_\_\_\_
- Hepatomegaly: \_\_\_\_\_
- Gastritis: \_\_\_\_\_
- Hyperemesis: \_\_\_\_\_



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# Basic Medical Terms

- A **sign** is evidence of disease
- A **symptom** can be observed only by the patient
- A **syndrome** is a set of signs and symptoms that occur together as part of a specific disease process.
- **Diagnosis** is the identification of the disease
- **Prognosis** is a forecast or prediction of the probably course and outcome of a disorder
- An **acute** disease has rapid onset and relatively short duration
- A **chronic** disease has a long duration and are rarely cured
- **Remission** is the disappearance of the symptoms of disease without having achieved a cure. Can be temporary.
- An **eponym** is a disease, structure, operation or procedure named for the person who discovered it



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