

The Female Reproductive System

Course

Medical
Terminology

Unit XIV

The
Reproductive
System

Essential Question

What medical
terminology is
associated with
the Female
Reproductive
System?

TEKS

130.203 (c)(1)
(A), (B), (E),
2(B), 4 (A), (B)

Prior Student Learning

None

Estimated time
3-5 hours

Rationale

Healthcare professionals must have a comprehensive medical vocabulary in order to communicate effectively with other health professionals. They should be able to use terminology of the Reproductive system to discuss common conditions and diseases.

Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, the learner should be able to:

- Define and decipher common terms associated with the female reproductive system
- Identify the basic anatomy of the female reproductive system
- Analyze unfamiliar terms using the knowledge of word roots, suffixes and prefixes gained in the course
- Research diseases which involve the female reproductive system

Engage

Show a childbirth video and tell the students that they will be learning about terms related to the female reproductive system during this unit. There are lots of websites that have childbirth videos. The one I used was *howstuffworksvideos.com*.

Key Points (May use power point presentation which is provided.)

- I. Gynecology
 - A. The study of the female reproductive system
 - B. Obstetrics (Latin *obstetrix* means midwife)
 1. Specialty concerned with pregnancy and the delivery of the fetus
 - C. Neonatology: the study of the care and treatment of the newborn
- II. Reproductive System
 - A. Function is to produce a new life
 - B. Both males and females have the same types of organs
 1. Gonads or sex glands
 2. Ducts or tubes to carry the sex cells and secretions
 3. Accessory organs
- III. Ovaries
 - A. Female gonads (sex glands)
 - B. Small almond-shaped glands
 - C. Located in the pelvic cavity and attached to the uterus by ligaments
 - D. Follicles
 1. Thousands of small sacs in the ovaries

2. Each follicle contains an immature ovum (female sex cell)
3. When an ovum matures, the follicle enlarges and then ruptures to release the mature ovum
4. Process is called ovulation and usually occurs about once a month
- E. Hormone Production
 1. Aids in development of the reproductive organs
 2. Produces secondary sexual characteristics
- IV. Menstrual Cycle
 - A. Ovum are present from birth; when mature are released from the ovary (ovulation) in 21-28 day cycles
 - B. Menarche: the occurrence of the first cycle
 - C. Menstruation
 1. Shedding of the uterine lining and bleeding
 2. Occurs if the egg is not fertilized
 - D. Days 1-5
 1. Discharge of blood fluid containing disintegrated endometrial cells, glandular secretions and blood cells
 - E. Days 6-12
 1. Bleeding ceases and the endometrium begins to repair itself.
 2. The ovum grows in the follicle
 - F. Days 13-14
 1. Ovulatory period: the ovum leaves the ovary
 - G. Days 15-28
 1. Endocrine organ secretes the hormone progesterone which stimulates the building up of the lining of the uterus in anticipation of fertilization
 - H. Menopause
 1. When all eggs have been released or
 2. Hormone production diminished
 3. Menstruation ends
- V. Fallopian Tubes
 - A. Two tubes, each about 5 inches long
 - B. Attached to the upper part of the uterus
 - C. Lateral ends of the tubes are located above the ovaries, but have no direct connection to ovaries
 - D. Lateral end has finger-like projections called Fimbriae, which help move the ovum released by the ovary into the fallopian tube
 - E. Serve as passageway for ovum as it moves from the ovary to the uterus
 1. Peristalsis: rhythmic movement of muscle layer of the tube that helps move ovum down toward the

- uterus
- 2. Cilia: hair-like structures on lining of tubes that keep the ovum moving toward the uterus
- F. Fertilization, union of ovum with a sperm to create a new life; usually takes place in the fallopian tubes
- VI. Fertilization
 - A. Coitus (copulation, sexual intercourse) occurs
 - B. The sperm travel into the fallopian tube
 - C. One sperm penetrates the ovum (female sex cell)
 - D. The fertilized ovum is known as a zygote
- VII. Zygote
 - A. 2-8 weeks – embryo
 - B. 8 to 38-40 weeks – fetus
 - C. Gestation: the period of development within the uterus
- VIII. Uterus
 - A. Hollow, muscular pear-shaped organ
 - B. Located behind the urinary bladder, but in front of the rectum
 - C. Three parts
 - 1. **Fundus** or top section: where fallopian tubes attach
 - 2. Body or **corpus**: the middle section
 - 3. **Cervix** or narrow bottom: section that attaches to the vagina
 - D. Functions
 - 1. Organ of menstruation
 - 2. Allows for the development and growth of the fetus
 - 3. Contracts to aid in expulsion of fetus during birth
 - E. There are three layers of the uterus
 - 1. Endometrium
 - a. Inner layer of specialized epithelium
 - b. Provides for implantation of a fertilized ovum
 - c. Aids in the development of the fetus
 - d. If fertilization does not occur, endometrium deteriorates and causes the bleeding known as menstruation
 - 2. Myometrium
 - a. Muscular middle layer
 - b. Allows for expansion of uterus during pregnancy
 - c. Contracts to expel the fetus during birth
 - 3. Perimetrium
 - a. Serous membrane outer layer
- IX. Vagina
 - A. Muscular tube that connects cervix of uterus with the outside
 - B. Functions

1. Passageway for menstrual flow
2. Received the sperm and semen from the male
3. Female organ of copulation or intercourse
4. Acts as the birth canal during delivery of infant
- C. Lined with a mucous membrane
 1. Arranged in folds called **rugae**
 2. Rugae allow the vagina to enlarge during childbirth and intercourse
- X. Bartholin's Glands
 - A. Also called vestibular glands
 - B. Two small glands located on either side of the vaginal opening
 - C. Secreted mucus for lubricating during intercourse
- XI. Vulva
 - A. Structures that form the external female genital area
 - B. Mons veneris
 1. Triangular pad of fat covered with hair
 2. Lies over the pubic area
 - C. Labia majora
 1. Two large folds of fatty tissue
 2. Covered with hair
 3. Enclose and protect the vagina
 - D. Labia minora
 1. Two smaller hairless folds of tissue
 2. Located within the labia majora
 - E. Vestibule
 1. Area of the vulva inside the labia minora
 2. Contains the openings to urethra and vagina
 3. Clitoris
 - a. Area of erectile tissue
 - b. Located at the junction of the labia minora
 - c. Produces sexual arousal when stimulated directly or indirectly during intercourse
 4. Perineum
 - a. Area between the vagina and anus in the female
 - b. Can be used to describe entire pelvic floor in both the male and female
- XII. Breast
 - A. Mammary glands
 - B. Contain lobes separated into sections by connective and fatty tissue
 - C. Milk ducts located in tissue exit on surface at nipple
 - D. Main function is the secretion of milk or **lactation** after childbirth

XIII. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Adnexa uteri	Fallopian tubes, ovaries, and supporting ligaments
Amnion	Innermost membranous sac surrounding the developing fetus
Areola	Dark-pigmented area surrounding the breast nipple
Bartholin's Glands	Small mucus-secreting exocrine glands at the vaginal orifice
Cervix	Lower, neck-like portion of the uterus
Chorion	Outermost layer of the two membranes surrounding the embryo; it forms the fetal part of the placenta
Clitoris	Organ of sensitive erectile tissue anterior to the opening of the female urethra
Coitus	Sexual intercourse; copulation
Corpus luteum	Empty ovarian follicle that secretes progesterone after release of the egg cell. (<i>luteum</i> means yellow) (<i>corpus</i> means body)
Cul-de-sac	Region in the lower abdomen, midway between the rectum and the uterus
Embryo	Stage in prenatal development from 2 to 8 weeks
Endometrium	Inner, mucous membrane lining of the uterus
Estrogen	Hormone produced by the ovaries (promotes female secondary sex characteristics)
Fallopian tube	One of a pair of ducts through which the ovum travels to the uterus
Fertilization	Union of the sperm cell and ovum from which the embryo develops
Fetus	Stage in prenatal development from 8-39 or 40 weeks
Fimbriae (singular: fimbria)	Finger- or fringe-like projections at the end of the fallopian tubes
Follicle-stimulating Hormone (FSH)	Secreted by the pituitary gland to stimulate maturation of the egg cell (ovum)
Gamete	Male or female sexual reproductive cell; sperm cell or ovum
Genitalia	Reproductive organs; also called genitals
Gestation	Period from fertilization of the ovum to birth
Gonad	Female or male reproductive organ that produces sex cells and hormones; ovary or testis
Gynecology	Study of the female reproductive organs including the breast

Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)	Hormone produced by the placenta to sustain pregnancy by stimulating the ovaries to produce estrogen and progesterone
Hymen	Mucous membrane partially or completely covering the opening to the vagina
Labia	Lips of the vagina; labia majora are the larger, outermost lips and labia minora are the smaller, innermost lips
Lactiferous Ducts	Tubes that carry milk within the breast
Luteinizing Hormone (LH)	Hormone produced by the pituitary gland; promotes ovulation
Mammary Papilla	Nipple of the breast
Menarche	Beginning of the first menstrual period and ability to reproduce
Menopause	Gradual ending of menstruation
Myometrium	Muscle layer of the uterus
Neonatology	Branch of medicine that studies the disorders and care of the newborn (neonate)
Obstetrics	Branch of medicine concerned with pregnancy and childbirth
Orifice	An opening
Ovarian follicle	Developing sac enclosing each ovum within the ovary
Ovary	One of a pair of female organs (gonads) on each side of the pelvis
Ovulation	Release of the ovum from the ovary
Ovum	Mature egg cell. <i>Plural: ova</i>
Parturition	Act of giving birth
Perineum	In females, the area between the anus and the vagina
Pituitary gland	Endocrine gland at the base of the brain. It produces hormones to stimulate the ovaries
Placenta	Vascular organ that develops in the uterine wall during pregnancy and serves as a connection between maternal and fetal bloodstreams
Pregnancy	Condition in a female of having a developing embryo and fetus
Progesterone	Hormone produced by the corpus luteum in the ovary and the placenta of pregnant women
Puberty	Age in life when secondary sex characteristics appear and gametes are produced

Uterine serosa	Outermost layer surrounding the uterus
Uterus	Hollow, pear-shaped muscular female organ in which the embryo and fetus develop
Vagina	Muscular, mucosa-lined tube extending from the uterus to the exterior of the body
Vulva	External female genitalia that includes the labia, hymen, clitoris and vaginal orifice
Zygote	Stage in prenatal development from fertilization and implantation to 2 weeks

XIV. Combining Forms

Combining Form	Meaning	Example of term
Amni/o	Amnion	amniocentesis
Cervic/o	Cervix, neck	endocervicitis
Chori/o, chorion/o	Chorion	chorionic
Colp/o	Vagina	colposcopy
Culd/o	cul-de-sac	culdocentesis
Episolo	Vulva	episiotomy
galactic	Milk	galactorrhea
gynec	woman, female	gynecomastia
Hyster/o	Uterus, womb	hysterectomy
Lact/o	Milk	lactation
Mamm/o	Breast	mastitis
Men/o	Menses, menstruation	amenorrhea
Metro/o, metri/o	Uterus	metrorrhagia
My/o, myom/o	Muscle, muscle tumor	myometrium
Nat/i	Birth	neonatal
Obstetro/o	Pregnancy and childbirth	obstetrics
o/o	Egg	oogenesis
Oophor/o	Ovary	oophorectomy
Ov/o	Egg	ovum
Ovary/o	Ovary	ovarian
Ovul/o	Egg	anovulatory
Vagin/o	Vagina	vaginal orifice
Vulv/o	Vulva	vulvovaginitis

XV. Suffixes

Suffixes	Meaning	Example of term
-arche	Beginning	Menarche
-cyesis	Pregnancy	Pseudocyesis
-gravida	Pregnant	Primigravida

-parous	Bearing, bringing forth	Primiparous
-rrhea	Discharge	Leucorrhea
-salpinx	Fallopian tube	Pyosalpinx
-tocia	Labor, birth	Dysocia
-version	Act of turning	Cephalic version

XVI. Prefixes

Prefixes	Meaning	Example of term
Dys-	Painful	Dyspareunia
Endo-	Within	Endometritis
In-	In	Involution of the uterus
Intra-	Within	Intrauterine
Multi-	Many	Multipara
Nulli-	Non, not, none	Nulligravida
Pre-	Before	Prenatal
Primi-	First	Primipara
Retro-	Backward	Retroversion

XVII. Breast Tumors

- A. Can be benign or malignant
- B. Symptoms
 - 1. Lump or mass in the breast tissue
 - 2. Change in breast size or shape
 - 3. Discharge from the nipple
- C. Early detection of tumors is important

XVIII. Self-examination of the Breast

- A. American Cancer Society recommends that an adult female do a BSE every month at the end of menstruation or on a scheduled day of the month after menopause
- B. Breast should be examined in front of a mirror to observe for changes in appearance; in a warm shower after soaping the breast; and while lying flat, in a supine position
- C. A physician should be contacted immediately if any abnormalities are found

XIX. American Cancer Society Recommendations

- A. BSE every month
- B. Women between 35-40 years of age should have a baseline mammogram
- C. Women between 40-49 should have a mammogram every 1-2 years
- D. After age 50 yearly mammogram
- E. Mammograms and ultrasonography can often detect tumors or masses up to 2 years before the tumor or mass can be felt

XX. Cancer of the Cervix or Uterus

- A. Cervical cancer
 - 1. Detected early by a pap smear
 - 2. Symptoms: abnormal vaginal discharge, bleeding
- B. Uterine cancer
 - 1. Symptoms: enlarged uterus, watery discharge
 - 2. Abnormal bleeding
- C. Treatment
 - 1. Hysterectomy: surgical removal of uterus and cervix
 - 2. Panhysterectomy: surgical removal of the uterus, ovaries and fallopian tubes
 - 3. Chemotherapy and/or radiation
- XXI. Endometriosis
 - A. Abnormal growth of endometrial tissue outside the uterus
 - B. Tissue can be carried by fallopian tubes, by blood or lymph or through surgery
 - C. Becomes embedded in a structure in the pelvic area, such as ovaries or peritoneal tissues, and constantly grows and sheds
 - D. Can cause sterility if fallopian tubes become blocked with scar tissue
 - E. Symptoms
 - 1. Pelvic pain
 - 2. Abnormal bleeding
 - 3. Dysmenorrhea
 - F. Treatment
 - 1. Varies with age of patient and degree of abnormal growth
 - 2. Can include hormonal therapy, pain meds, surgical removal of affected organs
- XXII. Ovarian Cancer
 - A. Malignant tumor of the ovary (adenocarcinoma)
 - B. One of the most common causes of cancer deaths in women
 - C. Frequently occurs between 50-65 years of age
 - D. Initial symptoms are vague: abdominal discomfort, mild gastrointestinal disturbances such as constipation or diarrhea
 - E. As the disease progresses, pain, abdominal distention and urinary frequency occur
- XXIII. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
 - A. PID
 - B. Inflammation and infection of the cervix, endometrium of the uterus, fallopian tubes and. at times, ovaries
 - C. Causes: pathogenic organisms such as bacteria, viruses and fungi
 - D. Symptoms: lower abdominal pain, fever, purulent vaginal

- discharge
- E. Treatment: antibiotics, increased fluids, rest, pain medications
- XXIV. Premenstrual Syndrome
 - A. PMS
 - B. Group of symptoms that appear 3-14 days before menstruation
 - C. Large percentage of women experience some degree of PMS
 - D. Cause is unknown, but may result from a hormonal or biochemical imbalance, poor nutrition, or stress
 - E. Symptoms vary
 - 1. Nervousness, irritability, depression
 - 2. Headache and backache
 - 3. Edema, abdominal bloating, temporary weight gain
 - 4. Constipation
 - 5. Breast tenderness and enlargement
- XXV. Sexually transmitted diseases
 - A. STDs
 - B. Venereal diseases affect both males and females
 - C. Incidence of STDs has increased greatly in recent years, especially among young people
 - D. If STDs are not treated, they can cause serious chronic conditions and in some cases, sterility or death
- XXVI. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
 - A. Cause: virus called human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - B. Virus attacks the body's immune system
 - C. Causes body to lose its ability to fight off certain infections and diseases, eventually causing death
 - D. Spread through sexual secretions, blood, and from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or child birth
 - E. HIV does not live long outside the body and is not transmitted by casual, nonsexual contact
 - F. Individuals infected with HIV can remain free of any symptoms for years after infection
 - G. During this asymptomatic time, infected individuals can transmit virus to any other individual with whom they exchange sexual secretions, blood or blood products
 - H. After this initial asymptomatic period, many individuals develop HIV symptomatic infections, formerly called AIDS-related complex (ARC)
 - I. Prevention of AIDS is the best method of dealing with AIDS
 - 1. Standard precautions should be followed while handling blood, body and sexual secretions
 - 2. Avoid high-risk sexual activities such as multiple partners and homosexual activities

3. Use a condom and an effective spermicide as a protective barrier during intercourse
4. Avoid use of drugs and sharing IV needles
5. Females infected with HIV should avoid pregnancy
6. Everyone must become concerned with eliminating the transmission of AIDS

XXVII. Chlamydia

- A. One of the most frequently occurring STDs
- B. Caused by several strains of the Chlamydia organism, a specialized bacterium that lives as an intracellular parasite
- C. Symptoms: similar to those of gonorrhea
 1. Males: burning on urination and a mucous discharge
 2. Females: frequently asymptomatic; may have a vaginal discharge, PID, may cause sterility if not related

XXVIII. Gonorrhea

- A. Caused by the gonococcus bacteria
- B. Symptoms
 1. Males: greenish-yellow discharge, burning on urination, sore throat, and swollen glands
 2. Females: frequently asymptomatic
 - a. May experience dysuria, lower abdominal pain and vaginal discharge
 - b. Infected women can transmit gonococcus organisms to infant's eyes during delivery, causing blindness
 - I. To prevent this, a drop of silver nitrate or antibiotic is routinely placed in eyes of newborn
- C. Treatment with antibiotics

XXIX. Herpes

- A. Viral disease caused by the herpes simplex virus type II
- B. Symptoms: burning sensation, fluid-filled vesicles that rupture and form painful ulcers, and painful urination
- C. After the sores heal, virus becomes dormant
- D. Treatment: directed toward promoting healing and easing discomfort
- E. No cure

XXX. Pubic Lice

- A. Parasites that are usually transmitted sexually, although they can be spread by contact with clothes, bed linen, and items containing the lice
- B. Symptoms: intense itching and redness of perineal area
- C. Treatment: wash all clothing and bed linen with medication that kills lice to destroy any lice or nits (eggs)

XXXI. Syphilis

- A. Caused by a bacteria called spirochete, a slender spiral organism
- B. Symptoms occur in stages
- C. Early diagnosis and treatment of syphilis with antibiotics can cure disease during first two stages
- D. Primary stage
 - 1. Painless chancre or sore appears
 - 2. Usually on penis of male and in vulva or cervix of female
 - 3. Chancre heals within a few weeks
- E. Second stage
 - 1. Occurs if the chancre is not treated
 - 2. Organism enters the bloodstream
 - 3. Causes a non-itching rash, sore throat, fever and swollen glands
 - 4. Symptoms also disappear in a period of weeks
- F. Third stage
 - 1. Occurs years later after spirochete has damaged vital organs
 - 2. Damage to heart and blood vessels causes cardiovascular disease
 - 3. Damage to spinal cord causes characteristic gait and paralysis
 - 4. Brain damage causes mental disorders, deafness and blindness
 - 5. Damage is irreversible and death occurs

XXXII. Clinical Tests and Procedures

Test or Procedure	Definition
Pap test	Microscopic examination of stained cells removed from the vaginal cervix
Pregnancy test	Blood or urine test to detect the presence of hCG
Hysterosalpingography (HSG)	X-ray imaging of the uterus and fallopian tubes after injection of contrast material
Mammography	X-ray imaging of the breast
Breast ultrasound imaging	Technologies using sound waves and magnetic waves to create images of breast tissue
Breast MRI	Technologies using magnetic waves to create images of breast tissue
Pelvic ultrasonography	Recording images of sound waves as they bounce off organs in the pelvic region
Aspiration	Withdrawal of fluid from a cavity or sac

	with an instrument using suction
Cauterization	Destruction of tissue by burning
Colposcopy	Visual examination of the vagina and cervix using a colposcope
Conization	Removal of a cone-shaped section of the cervix
Cryosurgery	Use of cold temperatures to destroy tissue
Culdocentesis	Needle aspiration of fluid from the cul-de-sac
Dilation and curettage (D&C)	Widening the cervix and scraping off the endometrial lining of the uterus
Exenteration	Removal of internal organs within a cavity
Laparoscopy	Visual examination of the abdominal cavity using an endoscope
Tubal ligation	Blocking the fallopian tubes to prevent fertilization from occurring
Abortion AB	Spontaneous or induced termination of pregnancy before the embryo or fetus can exist on its own.
Amniocentesis	Needle puncture of the amniotic sac to withdraw amniotic fluid for analysis
Cesarean section	Surgical incision of the abdominal wall and uterus to deliver a fetus
Chronic villus sampling (CVS)	Sampling of placental tissues for prenatal diagnosis
Fetal monitoring	Continuous recording of the fetal heart rate and maternal uterine contractions to reduce fetal distress during labor
In vitro fertilization (IVF)	Egg and sperm cells are combined outside the body in a laboratory dish (in vitro) to facilitate fertilization
Pelvimetry	Measurement of the dimensions of the maternal pelvis

XXXIII. Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AB	Abortion
AFP	Alpha-fetoprotein: high levels in amniotic fluid of fetus or maternal serum indicate increased risk of neurologic birth defects in the infant
ASCUS	Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance
AUB	Abnormal uterine bleeding

BRCA1, BRCA 2	Breast cancer 1 and 2: genetic mutations associated with increased risk for breast cancer
BSE	Breast self-examination
Ca 125	Protein marker elevated in ovarian cancer
C-section	Cesarean section
CIN	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
CIS	Carcinoma in situ
CS	Cesarean Section
CVS	Chorionic villus sampling
Cx	Cervix
D&C	Dilation and curettage
DCIS	Ductal carcinoma in situ
DES	Diethylstilbestrol: an estrogen compound used in the treatment of menopausal problems involving estrogen defiance
DUB	Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
ECC	Endocervical curettage
EDC	Estimated date of confinement
EMB	Endometrial biopsy
FHR	Fetal heart rate
FSH	Follicle-stimulating hormone
G	Gravid: pregnant
GnRH	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
GYN	Gynecology
hCG or HCG	Human chorionic gonadotropin
HDN	Hemolytic disease of the newborn
HPV	Human papillomavirus
HRT	Hormone replacement therapy
HSG	Hysterosalpingography
IUD	Intrauterine device
IVF	In vitro fertilization
LAVH	Laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy
LEEP	Loop electrocautery excision procedure
LH	Luteinizing hormone
LMP	Last menstrual period
LSH	Laparoscopic supracervical hysterectomy
Multip	Multipara; multiparous
OB	Obstetrics
OCPs	Oral contraceptive pills
Pap test	Papanicolaou smear: test for cervical or vaginal cancer
Path	Pathology
PID	Pelvic inflammatory disease
PMS	Premenstrual syndrome
Primip	Primipara; primiparous

RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn
SLN, SNB	Sentinel lymph node biopsy
TAH-BSO	Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
TRAM flap	Trans-rectus abdominis musculocutaneous flap for breast reconstruction
UAE	Uterine artery embolization
VH	Vaginal hysterectomy

Activity

- I. Make flash cards of female reproductive system terms and practice putting the terms together with prefixes and suffixes to make new terms.
- II. Complete Female Reproductive System Terms Worksheet.
- III. Complete the Female Reproductive System Vocabulary Worksheet.
- IV. Review media terms with the students using review games such as the “Fly Swatter Game” or the “Flash Card Drill” (see the Medical Terminology Activity Lesson Plan - http://texashste.com/documents/curriculum/principles/medical_terminology_activities.pdf)
- V. Research and report on diseases and disorders from the Female Reproductive system.

Assessment

Successful completion of the activities

Materials

Medical Terminology book
List of Female Reproductive terms
Female Reproductive Terms Key
Female Reproductive System Vocabulary Worksheet Key
Female reproductive system power point
Index cards
Markers

Accommodations for Learning Differences

For reinforcement, the student will practice terms using flash cards of the female reproductive system.

For enrichment, the students will research an assigned STD and report back to the class on his/her findings.

National and State Education Standards

National Healthcare Foundation Standards and Accountability

Criteria:

Foundation Standard 2: Communications

2.21 Use roots, prefixes, and suffixes to communicate information

2.22 Use medical abbreviations to communicate information

TEKS

130.203 (c) (1) The student recognizes the terminology related to the health science industry. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols;
- (B) identify the basic structure of medical words;
- (E) recall directional terms and anatomical planes related to the body structure

130.203 (c) (2) (B) employ increasingly precise language to communicate

130.203 (c) (4) The student interprets medical abbreviations. The student is expected to:

- (A) distinguish medical abbreviations used throughout the health science industry; and
- (B) translate medical abbreviations in simulated technical material such as physician progress notes, radiological reports, and laboratory reports.

Texas College and Career Readiness Standards

English and Language Arts,

Understand new vocabulary and concepts and use them accurately in reading, speaking, and writing.

1. Identify new words and concepts acquired through study of their relationships to other words and concepts.
2. Apply knowledge of roots and affixes to infer the meanings of new words.
3. Use reference guides to confirm the meanings of new words or concepts.

Cross-Disciplinary Standards,

I. Key Cognitive Skills D. Academic Behavior: 1. Self-monitor learning needs and seek assistance when needed, 3. Strive for accuracy and precision, 4. Persevere to complete and master task. E. Work habits:

1. Work independently, 2. Work collaboratively

II. Foundation Skills A. 2. Use a variety of strategies to understand the meaning of new words. 4. Identify the key information and supporting details.

Female Reproductive System Terms

Write the definition of the term in the right column

Term	Definition
cervic/o- cervix	(neck) pl=cervices)
cervical	
cervical cap	
cervicectomy	
cervicitis	
cervicocolpitis	
cervicovaginitis	
cervicovesical	
colp/o-	vagina (sheath)
colpalgia	
colpectomy	
colpitis	
colpocele	
colpopexy	
colpoplasty	
colpoptosis	
colporrhagia	
colpotomy	
vagin/o-	Vagina
vaginal	
vaginapexy	
vaginocele	
vaginogenic	
vaginography	
vaginometer	
vaginopathy	
vaginopexy	
vaginoplasty	
vaginoscope	
Culd/o	Cul-de-sac (blind pouch)
culdocentesis	
culdoscope	
culdoscopy	
vulv/o-	vulva (covering)
Vulval, vulvar	
vulvectomy	
vulvismus	
vulvitis	
vulvocruel	

vulvopathy	
vulvouterine	
vulvovaginitis	
episi/o-	vulva and perineum
episioelectrorrhaphy	
episioperineoplasty	
episioperineorrhaphy	
episioplasty	
episiorrhaphy	
episiostenosis	
episiotomy	
gyn/o- gynec/o-	woman, female
gynecogenic	
gynecoid	
gynecologic	
gynecologist	
gynecology	
gynecomania	
gynecomastia	
Gynoplastics, gynoplasty	
gynephobia	
gynopathy/gynecopathy	
hymen/o-	hymen (membrane)
hymenal	
hymenectomy	
hymenitis	
hymenology	
hymenorrhaphy	
hymenotome	
hymenotomy	
metr/o- metr/a- metr/i-	Uterus
endometritis	
metralgia	
metritis	
metrocele	
metropathy	
metroperitonitis	
metroplasty	
metrorrhagia	
metrorrhea	
metrostaxis	
uter/o-	uterus
uteralgia	

uteritis	
uterocele	
uterometer	
uteropexy	
uteroplasty	
uterorectal	
uteroscope	
uterotonic	
uterotubal	
hyster/o-	uterus (womb)
hysteritis	
hysterocele	
hysterogram	
hysterology	
hysterometer	
hysteropathy	
hysteropexy	
hysterorrhaphy	
hysteroscopy	
hysterotomy	
men/o-	menstruation (month)
amenorrhea	
dysmenorrhea	
menophania	
menorrhagia	
menorrhagia	
menorrhea	
menostasis	
menostaxis	
menoxenia	
oophor/o-	ovary (bearing eggs)
oophoralgia	
oophoritis	
oophoropexy	
oophoroplasty	
oophorotomy	
oophorrhagia	
perineocele	
perineometer	
perineoplasty	

salping/o-	fallopian tube (also eustachian tube)
salpingian	
salpingectomy	
salpingitis	
salpingocele	
salpingography	
salpingolithiasis	
salpingopexy	
salpingoplasty	
salpingostomy	
mamm/o- mamm/-	Breast
mammalgia	
mammoplasty/mammoplasty	
mammectomy	
Mammogram/ mammography	
mammose	
mammotomy	
mast/o-	Breast
mastadenitis	
mastitis	
mastography	
mastology	
mastopathy	
mastopexy	
mastoplasty	
mastorrhagia	
mastotomy	
perimastitis	
mammill/a-	Nipple
mammilla	
mammillary	
mammilliform	
mammillipasty	
mammillitis	
lact/o-	Milk
lactocele	
lactometer	
lactorrhea	
nat/o	Birth
natal	
nativity	
prolactin	

par/o- part/o- partur/o-	bear, to give birth, labor
ante partum	
parturiometer	
parturiphobia	
postpartum	
puerper/o-	Childbirth
pueperant	
pueperium	
pueperous	
puerpera	
puerperal	
toco-	Birth
tocodynagraph, tocodynamometer	
tocograph, tocometer	
tocology	
tocolysis	
tocophobia	
tocus	
oompal/o-	umbilicus, navel
omphalic	
omphalitis	
omphalocele	
omphalorrhagia	
omphalotomy	
amni/o- amnion/o-	amnion (inner fetal membrane)
amniography	
amniorrhea	
amnioscope	
amnioscopy	
amniotitis	
chori/o-	chorion (forms the placenta)
choriogenesis	
chorioepithelioma, choriocarcinoma	
chorioma	
embryo/o-	embryo (to be full)
embryectomy	
embryocidal	
embryology	
embryopathy	
embryoscopy	
embryulcia	

fet/o- fet/i-	fetus, unborn child
fetal	
fetalism	
fetology	
fetoscope	
fetoscopy	
fetotoxic	
gravid/o-	pregnant
gravid	
gravida	
gravidism	
graviditas, gravidity	
gravidocardioc	
cyes/o- cyes/i-	Pregnancy
pseudocyesis	
MORE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TERMS:	
climacteric	
conization	
curettage	
estrogen	
infertility	
insemination	
introitus	
intrauterine device (IUD)	
OBSTETRIC/NEONATOLOGY TERMINOLOGY	
abruptio placentae	
afterbirth	
apgar scoring	
ballottment	
BOW- bag of waters	
Braxton Hicks	
breech	
Cesarean	
crowning	
ectopic	
engorgement	
epidural	
lanugo	
lightening	
miscarriage	
premature	
prolapsed cord	
quickening	

stillbirth	
trimester	
zygote	

Female Reproductive System Terms

cervic/o- cervix	(neck) pl=cervices)
cervical	Pertaining to the cervix, or neck, of an organ
cervical cap	Device of flexible material designed to cover the uterine cervix for the purpose of preventing pregnancy
cervicectomy	Removal of the cervix uteri
cervicitis	Inflammation of the cervix uteri
cervicocolpitis	Inflammation of the cervix and vagina
cervicovaginitis	Inflammation of the cervix of the uterus and vagina
cervicovesical	Pertaining to the cervix uteri and bladder
colp/o-	vagina (sheath)
colpalgia	Vaginal pain
colpectomy	Surgical removal of the vagina
colpitis	Inflammation of the vagina
colpocele	Hernia into the vagina
colpopexy	Suture of a relaxed and prolapsed vagina to the abdominal wall
colpoplasty	Plastic surgery of the vagina
colpoptosis	Prolapse of the vagina
colporrhagia	Excessive vaginal discharge; vaginal hemorrhage
colpotomy	Incision into the wall of the vagina
vagin/o-	Vagina
vaginal	Pertaining to the vagina or to any enveloping sheath
vaginapexy	Repair of a relaxed and prolapsed vagina
vaginocele	Vaginal hernia
vaginogenic	Developed from or originating in the vagina
vaginography	X-ray of the vagina
vaginometer	Device for measuring the length and expansion of the vagina
vaginopathy	Any disease of the vagina
vaginopexy	Fixation of the vagina
vaginoplasty	Plastic surgery on the vagina
vaginoscope	Instrument for inspection of the vagina
Culd/o	Cul-de-sac (blind pouch)
culdocentesis	Obtaining material from the posterior vaginal cul-de-sac
culdoscope	An endoscope used in performing an culdoscopic examination
culdoscopy	Examination of the viscera of the pelvic cavity of the female
vulv/o-	vulva (covering)
vulval, vulvar	Relating to the vulva (that portion of the female external genitalia posterior to the mons veneris)

vulvectomy	Excision of the vulva
vulvismus	Painful spasm of the vagina
vulvitis	Inflammation of the vulva
vulvocrural	Relating to the vulva and thigh
vulvopathy	Any disorder of the vulva
vulvouterine	Relating to the vulva and uterus
vulvovaginitis	Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina, or of the vulvovaginal glands
episi/o-	vulva and perineum
episioelectrorrhaphy	Suturing the vulva and perineum for the support of a prolapse of the uterus
episioperineoplasty	Plastic surgery of the perineum and vulva
episioperineorrhaphy	Surgical narrowing of vagina and vulva
episioplasty	Plastic surgery on the vulva
episiorrhaphy	Suture of a lacerated perineum
episiostenosis	Narrowing of the vulvar slit
episiotomy	Incision of perineum at end of second stage of labor to prevent spontaneous laceration
gyn/o- gynec/o-	woman, female
gynecogenic	Producing female characteristics
gynecoid	Resembling the female of the species
gynecologic	Pertaining to gynecology or study of diseases peculiar to women
gynecologist	Physician who specializes in gynecology
gynecology	The study of the diseases of female reproductive organs, including the breasts
gynecomania	Abnormal sex desire in the male
gynecomastia	Development of abnormally large mammary gland in the male
gynoplastics, gynoplasty	Reparative surgery of female genitalia
gynephobia	Abnormal aversion to the company of women
gynopathy/gynecopathy	Pertaining to diseases of women
hymen/o-	hymen (membrane)
hymenal	Pertaining to the hymen (a fold of mucous membrane that partially covers the entrance of the vagina)
hymenectomy	Incision or removal of the hymen
hymenitis	Inflammation of the hymen
hymenology	Science of the membranes and their diseases
hymenorrhaphy	Plastic operation on the hymen to restore it to its preruptured state
hymenotome	Knife used to divide membranes
hymenotomy	Dissection of the membrane

metr/o- metr/a- metr/i-	Uterus
endometritis	Inflammation of the endometrium
metralgia	Pain in the uterus
metritis	Inflammation of the uterus
metrocele	Uterine hernia
metropathy	Any uterine disease
metroperitonitis	Inflamed condition of uterus and peritoneum
metroplasty	Any plastic operation of the uterus
metrorrhagia	Bleeding from the uterus
metrorrhea	Abnormal uterine discharge
metrostaxis	Persistent but slight hemorrhage from the uterus
uter/o-	uterus
uteralgia	Uterine pain
uteritis	Inflammation of the uterus
uterocele	Hernia containing the uterus
uterometer	Device for measuring the uterus and determining its position
uteropexy	Fixation of the uterus to the abdominal wall
uteroplasty	Plastic surgery of the uterus
uterorectal	Concerning the uterus and rectum
uteroscope	Device for viewing the uterine cavity
uterotonic	Giving muscular tone to the uterus
uterotubal	Relating to the uterus and oviducts
hyster/o-	uterus (womb)
hysteritis	Inflammation of the uterus
hysterocele	Hernia of the uterus
hysterogram	Roentgenogram of the uterus
hysterology	Sum of that which is known about the uterus
hysterometer	Device for measuring the uterus
hysteropathy	Any uterine disorder
hysteropexy	Surgical fixation of the uterus
hysterorrhaphy	Suture of the womb
hysteroscopy	Inspection of the uterus using an endoscope
hysterotomy	Incision of the uterus, cesarean section
men/o-	menstruation (month)
amenorrhea	Absence or suppression of menstruation
dysmenorrhea	Pain in association with menstruation
menophania	First appearance of menses at puberty
menorrhagia	Excessive bleeding at the time of the menstrual period
menorrhagia	Painful menstruation
menorrhea	Normal menstruation
menostasis	Suppression of the menses
menostaxis	Prolonged menstruation

menoxenia	Abnormal menstruation
oophor/o-	ovary (bearing eggs)
oophoralgia	Pain in an ovary
oophoritis	Inflamed condition of the ovary
oophoropexy	Fixation of a displaced ovary
oophoroplasty	Plastic surgery on the ovary
oophorotomy	Surgical incision of the ovary
oophorrhagia	Hemorrhage from an ovulatory site
perineocele	Hernia in the region of the perineum, between the rectum and the vagina
perineometer	Apparatus for measuring pressure produced in the vagina when muscles are contracted
perineoplasty	Preparative surgery on the perineum
salping/o-	fallopian tube (also eustachian tube)
salpingian	Concerning the fallopian or eustachian tube
salpingectomy	Surgical removal of the fallopian tube
salpingitis	Inflammation of the fallopian tube
salpingocele	Hernial protrusion of a fallopian tube
salpingography	Radiographic study of the fallopian tube
salpingolithiasis	Presence of calculi in the fallopian tube
salpingopexy	Fixation of a fallopian tube
salpingoplasty	Plastic surgery of the fallopian tube
salpingostomy	Surgical opening of a fallopian tube
mamm/o-mamm/-	Breast
mammalgia	Pain in the breast
mammaplasty/mammoplasty	Surgical reconstruction of the breasts
mamnectomy	Removal of the breast
Mammogram/mammography	X-Ray of the breast
mammose	Having unusually large breasts
mammotomy	Surgery of a breast
mast/o-	Breast
mastadenitis	A mammary gland inflammation
mastitis	Inflammation of the breast
mastography	X-ray of the breasts
mastology	Branch of medicine concerned with study of the breasts
mastopathy	Any disease of the mammary glands
mastopexy	Correction of a pendulous breast by surgical fixation
mastoplasty	Plastic surgery of the breast
mastorrhagia	Hemorrhage from the breast
mastotomy	Surgical incision of the breast

perimastitis	Inflammation of the fibrous tissues around a breast
mammill/a-	Nipple
mammilla	Any structure resembling a nipple
mammillary	Shaped like or concerning a nipple
mammilliform	Shaped like a nipple
mammillipasty	Plastic operation on a nipple
mammillitis	Inflammation of a nipple
lact/o-	Milk
lactocele	Pertaining to milk
lactometer	A device for determining the specific gravity of milk
lactorrhea	The discharge of milk between nursing and after weaning of offspring
nat/o	Birth
natal	Pertaining to birth
natality	The birth rate
prolactin	Hormone which stimulates formulation of milk
par/o- part/o- partur/o-	bear, to give birth, labor
ante partum	Before onset of labor
parturiometer	Device for determining force of contractions
parturiphobia	Fear of childbirth
postpartum	After childbirth
puerper/o-	Childbirth
pueperant	A woman in labor, or who has recently delivered
pueperium	The period of 42 days after childbirth
pueperous	In the period following childbirth
puerpera	A woman during pueperium
puerperal	Concerning pueperium
toco-	Birth
Tocodynagraph, tocodynamometer	Device for measuring uterine contractions
Tocograph, tocometer	Device for estimating and recording contractions
tocology	Science of parturition and obstetrics
tocolysis	Inhibition of uterine contractions
tocophobia	Fear of childbirth
tocus	Parturition, childbirth
oompal/o-	umbilicus, navel
omphalic	Concerning the umbilicus, or navel
omphalitis	Inflammation of the navel
omphalocele	Hernia of the navel
omphalorrhagia	Umbilical hemorrhage
omphalotomy	Division of an umbilical cord at birth
amni/o- amnion/o-	amnion (inner fetal membrane)
amniography	X-ray of amniotic sac

amniorrhea	Escape of amniotic fluid
amnioscope	Device for looking inside amniotic cavity
amnioscopy	Visual examination of the fetus
amniotitis	Inflammation of the amnion
chori/o-	chorion (forms the placenta)
choriogenesis	Formation of the chorion (a membrane over the blastocyst)
chorioepithelioma, choriocarcinoma	An extremely rare, very malignant cancer of the uterus
chorioma	A tumor of the chorion
embryo/o-	embryo (to be full)
embryectomy	Removal of an extrauterine embryo
embryocidal	Anything that kills an embryo
embryology	Study of the embryo
embryopathy	Any pathological condition in the embryo
embryoscopy	Direct visualization of the embryo
embryulcia	Forcible removal of the fetus
fet/o- fet/i-	fetus, unborn child
fetal	Pertaining to a fetus
fetalism	Retention of fetal structures after birth
fetology	Study of fetuses
fetoscope	Device used for direct visualization of fetus
fetoscopy	Process of visualizing fetus
fetotoxic	Anything that is toxic to the fetus
gravid/o-	pregnant
gravid	Pregnant
gravida	A pregnant woman
gravidism	State of being pregnant
graviditas, gravidity	Pregnancy
gravidocardioc	Pertaining to cardiac disorders caused by pregnancy
cyes/o- cyes/i-	Pregnancy
pseudocyesis	False pregnancy
MORE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TERMS:	
climacteric	The period marking the end of a woman's fertility
conization	Excision of a cone of tissue
curettage	Removal of necrotic tissue
estrogen	Hormones produced by the ovary, the female sex hormones
infertility	Inability or diminished ability to produce offspring
insemination	Discharge or introduction of semen into the vagina
introitus	An opening or entrance to a cavity, such as the vagina
intrauterine device (IUD)	Device placed in the uterus to prevent pregnancy

OBSTETRIC/NEONATOLOGY TERMINOLOGY	
abruptio placentae	Premature detachment of placenta
afterbirth	Placenta and membranes expelled after birth of child
apgar scoring	System of scoring infant's physical condition after birth
ballottment	A palpatory technique used to detect floating objects in the body
BOW- bag of waters	The membrane enclosing the fetus
Braxton Hicks	Intermittent, painless uterine contractions; false labor
breech	The nates, or buttocks
Cesarean	Removal of fetus by incision into the uterus
crowning	Stage in delivery when fetal head presents at vulva
ectopic	In an abnormal position
engorgement	Vascular congestion; distension
epidural	Located over or upon the skin
lanugo	Downy hair covering the body
lightening	Descent of presenting part of the fetus into the pelvis
miscarriage	Lay term for termination of pregnancy at any time before fetal viability
premature	Before full term or development
prolapsed cord	Expulsion of umbilical cord prematurely
quickening	First movements of fetus in utero
stillbirth	Dead at birth
trimester	A three month period
zygote	Fertilized ovum

Female Reproductive System Vocabulary Worksheet

Word	Write the definition of each word
Adnexa uteri	
Amnion	
Areola	
Bartholin glands	
Cervix	
Chorion	
Clitoris	
Coitus	
Corpus luteum	
Cul-de-sac	
Embryo	
Endometrium	
Estrogen	
Fallopian tube	
Fertilization	
Fetus	
Fimbriae (singular: fimbria)	
Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)	
Gamete	
Genitalia	
Gestation	
Gonad	
Gynecology	
Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)	
Hymen	
Labia	
Lactiferous ducts	
Luteinizing hormone (LH)	
Mammary papilla	
Menarche	
Menopause	
Myometrium	
Neonatology	
Obstetrics	
Orifice	
Ovarian follicle	
Ovary	
Ovulation	
Ovum	

Parturition	
Perineum	
Pituitary gland	
Placenta	
Pregnancy	
Progesterone	
Puberty	
Uterine serosa	
Uterus	
Vagina	
vulva	
Zygote	

Combining Forms

Combining Form	Meaning	Term	Define each term
Amni/o	Amnion	Amniocentesis	
Cervic/o	Cervix, neck	Endocervicitis	
Chori/o, chorion/o	Chorion	chorionic	
Colp/o	Vagina	colposcopy	
Culd/o	cul-de-sac	culdocentesis	
Episolo	Vulva	episiotomy	
galactic	Milk	galactorrhea	
gynec o	woman, female	gynecomastia	
Hyster/o	Uterus, womb	hysterectomy	
Lact/o	Milk	Lactation	
Mamm/o	Breast	Mastitis	
Men/o	Menses, menstruation	Amenorrhea	
Metro/o, metri/o	Uterus	Metrorrhagia	
My/o, myom/o	Muscle, muscle tumor	Myometrium	
Nat/i	Birth	Neonatal	
Obstetro/o	Pregnancy and childbirth	Obstetrics	
o/o	Egg	Oogenesis	
Oophor/o	Ovary	Oophorectomy	
Ov/o	Egg	Ovum	
Ovary/o	Ovary	Ovarian	
Ovul/o	Egg	Anovulatory	
Vagin/o	Vagina	Vaginal orifice	
Vulv/o	Vulva	Vulvovaginitis	

Suffixes

Suffixes	Meaning	Example of term	Define each example
-arche	Beginning	Menarche	
-cyesis	Pregnancy	Pseudocyesis	
-gravida	Pregnant	Primigravida	
-parous	Bearing, bringing forth	Primiparous	
-rrhea	Discharge	Leucorrhea	
-salpinx	Fallopian tube	Pyosalpinx	
-tocia	Labor, birth	dysocia	
-version	Act of turning	Cephalic version	

Prefixes

Prefixes	Meaning	Example of term	Define each example
Dys-	Painful	Dyspareunia	
Endo-	Within	Endometritis	
In-	In	Involution of the uterus	
Intra-	Within	Intrauterine	
Multi-	Many	Multipara	
Nulli-	Non, not, none	Nulligravida	
Pre-	Before	Prenatal	
Preimi-	First	Primipara	
Retro-	Backward	Retroversion	

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Write the meaning of the abbreviation below
AB	
AFP	
ASCUS	
AUB	
BRCA1, BRCA 2	
BSE	
Ca 125	
C-section	
CIN	

CIS	
CS	
CVS	
Cx	
D&C	
DCIS	
DES	
DUB	
ECC	
EDC	
EMB	
FHR	
FSH	
G	
GnRH	
GYN	
hCG or HCG	
HDN	
HPV	
HRT	
HSG	
IUD	
IVF	
LAVH	
LEEP	
LH	
LMP	
LSH	
Multip	
OB	
OCPs	
Pap test	
Path	
PID	
PMS	
Primip	
RDS	
SLN, SNB	
TAH-BSO	
TRAM flap	
UAE	
VH	

Female Reproductive System Vocabulary Worksheet

Word	Meaning
Adnexa uteri	Fallopian tubes, ovaries, and supporting ligaments
Amnion	Innermost membranous sac surrounding the developing fetus
Areola	Dark-pigmented area surrounding the breast nipple
Bartholin glands	Small mucus-secreting exocrine glands at the vaginal orifice
Cervix	Lower, neck-like portion of the uterus
Chorion	Outermost layer of the two membranes surrounding the embryo; it forms the fetal part of the placenta
Clitoris	Organ of sensitive erectile tissue anterior to the opening of the female urethra
Coitus	Sexual intercourse; copulation
Corpus luteum	Empty ovarian follicle that secretes progesterone after release of the egg cell. (<i>luteum</i> means yellow) (<i>corpus</i> means body)
Cul-de-sac	Region in the lower abdomen, midway between the rectum and the uterus
Embryo	Stage in prenatal development from 2-8 weeks
Endometrium	Inner, mucous membrane lining of the uterus
Estrogen	Hormone produced by the ovaries (Promotes female secondary sex characteristics)
Fallopian tube	One of a pair of ducts through which the ovum travels to the uterus
Fertilization	Union of the sperm cell and ovum from which the embryo develops
Fetus	Stage in prenatal development from 8-39 or 40 weeks
Fimbriae (singular: fimbria)	Finger- or fringe-like projections at the end of the fallopian tubes
Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)	Secreted by the pituitary gland to stimulate maturation of the egg cell (ovum)
Gamete	Male or female sexual reproductive cell; sperm cell or ovum
Genitalia	Reproductive organs; also called genitals
Gestation	Period from fertilization of the ovum to birth
Gonad	Female or male reproductive organ that produces sex cells and hormones; ovary or testis
Gynecology	Study of the female reproductive organs including the breast
Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)	Hormone produced by the placenta to sustain pregnancy by stimulation the ovaries to produce estrogen and progesterone
Hymen	Mucous membrane partially or completely covering the opening to the vagina
Labia	Lips of the vagina; labia majora are the larger, outermost lips and labia minora are the smaller, innermost lips
Lactiferous ducts	Tubes that carry milk within the breast
Luteinizing hormone (LH)	Hormone produced by the pituitary gland; promotes ovulation

Mammary papilla	Nipple of the breast
Menarche	Beginning of the first menstrual period and ability to reproduce
Menopause	Gradual ending of menstruation
Myometrium	Muscle layer of the uterus
Neonatology	Branch of medicine that studies the disorders and care of the newborn (neonate)
Obstetrics	Branch of medicine concerned with pregnancy and childbirth
Orifice	An opening
Ovarian follicle	Developing sac enclosing each ovum within the ovary
Ovary	One of a pair of female organs (gonads) on each side of the pelvis
Ovulation	Release of the ovum from the ovary
Ovum	Mature egg cell. <i>Plural: ova</i>
Parturition	Act of giving birth
Perineum	In females, the area between the anus and the vagina
Pituitary gland	Endocrine gland at the base of the brain. It produces hormones to stimulate the ovaries
Placenta	Vascular organ that develops in the uterine wall during pregnancy and serves as a connection between maternal and fetal bloodstreams
Pregnancy	Condition in a female of having a developing embryo and fetus
Progesterone	Hormone produced by the corpus luteum in the ovary and the placenta of pregnant women
Puberty	Age in life when secondary sex characteristics appear and gametes are produced
Uterine serosa	Outermost layer surrounding the uterus
Uterus	Hollow, pear-shaped muscular female organ in which the embryo and fetus develop
Vagina	Muscular, mucosa-lined can extending from the uterus to the exterior of the body
vulva	External female genitalia and includes the labia, hymen, clitoris and vaginal orifice
Zygote	Stage in prenatal development from fertilization and implantation to 2 weeks

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Chori/o, chorion/o	Chorion	chorionic
Colp/o	Vagina	colposcopy
Culd/o	cul-de-sac	culdocentesis
Episolo	Vulva	episiotomy
galactic	Milk	galactorrhea
gynec o	woman, female	gynecomastia
Hyster/o	Uterus, womb	hysterectomy
Lact/o	Milk	Lactation
Mamm/o	Breast	Mastitis
Men/o	Menses, menstruation	Amenorrhea
Metro/o, metri/o	Uterus	Metrorrhagia
My/o, myom/o	Muscle, muscle tumor	Myometrium
Nat/i	Birth	Neonatal
Obstetro/o	Pregnancy and childbirth	Obstetrics
o/o	Egg	Oogenesis
Oophor/o	Ovary	Oophorectomy
Ov/o	Egg	Ovum
Ovary/o	Ovary	Ovarian
Ovul/o	Egg	Anovulatory
Vagin/o	Vagina	Vaginal orifice
Vulv/o	Vulva	Vulvovaginitis

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Multi-	Many	Multipara
Nulli-	Non, not, none	Nulligravida
Pre-	Before	Prenatal
Primi-	First	Primipara
Retro-	Backward	Retroversion

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AB	Abortion
AFP	Alpha-fetoprotein – high levels in amniotic fluid of fetus or maternal serum; indicates increased risk of neurologic birth defects in the infant
ASCUS	Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance
AUB	Abnormal uterine bleeding
BRCA1, BRCA 2	Breast cancer 1 and 2 – genetic mutations associated with increased risk for breast cancer
BSE	Breast self-examination
Ca 125	Protein marker elevated in ovarian cancer
C-section	Cesarean section
CIN	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
CIS	Carcinoma in situ
CS	Cesarean Section
CVS	Chorionic villus sampling
Cx	Cervix
D&C	Dilation and curettage
DCIS	Ductal carcinoma in situ
DES	Diethylstilbestrol – an estrogen compound used in the treatment of menopausal problems involving estrogen defiance
DUB	Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
ECC	Endocervical curettage
EDC	Estimated date of confinement
EMB	Endometrial biopsy
FHR	Fetal heart rate
FSH	Follicle-stimulating hormone
G	Gravid, pregnant
GnRH	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
GYN	Gynecology
hCG or HCG	Human chorionic gonadotropin
HDN	Hemolytic disease of the newborn
HPV	Human papillomavirus
HRT	Hormone replacement therapy
HSG	Hysterosalpingography
IUD	Intrauterine device
IVF	In vitro fertilization

LAVH	Laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy
LEEP	Loop electrocautery excision procedure
LH	Luteinizing hormone
LMP	Last menstrual period
LSH	Laparoscopic supracervical hysterectomy
Multip	Multipara; multiparous
OB	Obstetrics
OCPs	Oral contraceptive pills
Pap test	Papanicolaou smear – test for cervical or vaginal cancer
Path	Pathology
PID	Pelvic inflammatory disease
PMS	Premenstrual syndrome
Primip	Primipara; primiparous
RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn
SLN, SNB	Sentinel lymph node biopsy
TAH-BSO	Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
TRAM flap	Trans-rectus abdominis musculocutaneous flap for breast reconstruction
UAE	Uterine artery embolization
VH	Vaginal hysterectomy