

Name: _____ Class Period: _____

Medical Terminology

Chapter 1: Introduction to Programmed Learning and Medical Word Building

1. Objectives:
 - a. Identify and define four elements used to build medical words.
 - b. Analyze and define the various parts of a medical term.
 - c. Define and provide examples of surgical, diagnostic, pathological, and related suffixes.
 - d. Apply the rules learned to write singular and plural forms of medical words.
 - e. Practice pronouncing medical terms.

2. What are the four elements that make up most medical words?

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

3. What is a word root?

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- a. What are some examples?

Hepat/itis	
Tonsill/ectomy	
Gastr/oma	
Laryng/itis	

4. What is the purpose of the combining form? What is used to connect words together?

- a. What are some examples? (*Group Practice*)

Mamm/o/gram	
Psych/o/logy	
Laryng/o/spasm	
Hepat/o/megaly	
Leuk/o/cyt/o/penia	
Electr/o/cardi/o/gram	

Combining Form (*Independent Practice*) Add a vowel in between the word elements to create a term:

Word Root	Suffix		Medical Term
chem	therapy	<i>becomes</i>	chem/o/therapy
dermat	-logy	<i>becomes</i>	
encephal	-graphy	<i>becomes</i>	
neur	-logy	<i>becomes</i>	
therm	-meter	<i>becomes</i>	

5. Where can the suffix be found and what is its purpose?

a. What are some examples? (*Group Practice*)

Append/ectomy

Appendic/itis

Neur/oma

Crani/o/tomy

Gastr/o/scope

Gastr/oma

Circle/highlight the suffix in the following terms: (*Independent Practice*)

Dent/ist

Arthr/o/centesis

Neur/algia

Angi/oma

Gastr/ic

Nephr/itis

Scler/o/derma

Identifying Word Parts – Divide the individual components of each word into the appropriate cell:

Medical Term	Combining Form (root+o)	Word Root	Suffix
Arthroscopic	arthr/o	arthr, scop	-ic
Erythr/o/cyt/osis			
Append/ix	-----		
Dermat/itis	-----		
Gastr/o/enter/itis			
Orth/o/pedic			
Oste/o/arthr/itis			
Vagin/itis	-----		

6. What are the three rules of word building?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

a. Determine which rule applies to the following terms (*Group Practice*):

i. Arthr/itis

ii. Gastr/o/intestine/al

iii. Hepat/o/cyte

Rule 1 – Use Rule 1 to create terms using the roots and suffixes listed:

Word Root	Suffix		Medical Word
leuk	-emia	<i>becomes</i>	
cephal	-algia	<i>becomes</i>	
gastr	-it is	<i>becomes</i>	
append	-ectomy	<i>becomes</i>	

Rule 2 – Use Rule 2 to create terms using the roots and suffixes listed:

Word Root	Suffix		Medical Word
gastr	-scope	<i>becomes</i>	
men	-rrhea	<i>becomes</i>	
angi	-rrhexis	<i>becomes</i>	
ureter	-lith	<i>becomes</i>	

Rule 3 – Use Rule 3 to create terms using the roots and suffixes listed:

Word Root 1	Word Root 2	Suffix		Medical Word
oste	Chondr	-itis	<i>becomes</i>	
oste	Chondr	-oma	<i>becomes</i>	
oste	Arthr	-itis	<i>becomes</i>	
gastr	Enter	-itis	<i>becomes</i>	

7. What is a prefix and what are the usual indications?

a. What are some examples?

Hyper/tension

Hemi/plegia

Epi/derm/al

Post/nat/al

Inter/cost/al

b. *Intramuscular, postnatal, pericarditis, and preoperative* are all medical terms that contain prefixes. Write the corresponding prefix mentioned above with its definition listed on the left hand side below.

in, within:

after:

around:

before, in front of:

8. What are the three steps for defining medical words?

1.	
2.	
3.	

a. Define the following terms using the steps mentioned above (use Appendix A, *work in pairs*):

i. Gastr/itis

ii. Oste/o/arthr/itis

iii. Poly/neur/itis

b. Define the following terms (*Independent Practice*):

- i. Append/ectomy
- ii. Gastr/ectomy
- iii. Mast/ectomy

9. Define surgical procedures:

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Common Surgical Suffixes

Suffix <i>Definition italicized</i>	Term <i>Combining form definition</i>	Define Term
-centesis <i>surgical puncture</i>	Arthr/o/centesis <i>Arthr/o: joint</i>	<i>Surgical puncture of a joint</i>
-desis <i>Binding, fixation (of a bone or joint)</i>	Arthr/o/desis <i>Arthr/o: joint</i>	
-ectomy <i>Excision, removal</i>	Append/ectomy <i>Append/o: appendix</i>	
-lysis <i>Separation; destruction; loosening</i>	Thromb/o/lysis <i>Thromb/o: blood clot</i>	
-pexy <i>Fixation (of an organ)</i>	Mast/o/pexy <i>Mast/o: breast</i>	
-plasty <i>Surgical repair</i>	Rhin/o/plasty <i>Rhin/o: nose</i>	
-rrhaphy <i>suture</i>	My/o/rrhaphy <i>My/o: muscle</i>	
-stomy <i>Forming an opening (mouth)</i>	Trache/o/stomy <i>Trache/o: trachea</i>	
-tome <i>Instrument to cut</i>	Oste/o/tome <i>Oste/o: bone</i>	
-tomy <i>Incision</i>	Trache/o/tomy <i>Trache/o: trachea</i>	
-tripsy <i>Crushing</i>	Lith/o/tripsy <i>Lith/o: stone</i>	

10. Define diagnostic procedures:

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Common Diagnostic Suffixes

Suffix (Suffix Meaning)	Term (Root Meaning)	Term Meaning
-gram <i>Record, writing</i>	Electr/o/cardi/o/gram <i>Electr/o: electricity</i> <i>Cardi/o: heart</i>	
-graph <i>Instrument for recording</i>	Cardi/o/graph <i>Cardi/o: heart</i>	
-graphy <i>Process of recording</i>	Angi/o/graphy <i>Angi/o: vessel (usually blood or lymph)</i>	
-meter <i>Instrument for measuring</i>	Pelv/i/meter <i>Pelv/i: pelvis</i>	
-metry <i>Act of measuring</i>	Pelv/i/metry <i>Pelv/i: pelvis</i>	
-scope <i>Instrument for examining</i>	Endo/scope <i>Endo-: in, within</i>	
-scopy <i>Visual examination</i>	Endo/scopy <i>Endo-: in, within</i>	

11. Define pathological suffixes:

Common Pathological Suffixes

Suffix (Suffix Meaning)	Term (Root Meaning)	Term Meaning
-algia, -dynia <i>Pain</i>	Neur/algia <i>Neur/o: nerve</i> Ot/o/dynia <i>Ot/o: ear</i>	
-cele <i>Hernia, swelling</i>	Hepat/o/cele <i>Hepat/o: liver</i>	
-ectasis <i>Dilation, expansion</i>	Bronch/i/ectasis <i>Bronch/i: bronchus</i>	
-edema <i>Swelling</i>	Lymph/edema <i>Lymph/o: lymph</i>	
-emesis <i>Vomiting</i>	Hyper/emesis <i>Hyper-: excessive, above normal</i>	

-emia <i>Blood condition</i>	An/emia <i>An-: without, not</i>	
-iasis <i>Abnormal condition (produced by something specific)</i>	Chol/e/lith/iasis <i>Chol/e: gall, bile Lith/o: stone</i>	
-itis <i>Inflammation</i>	Gastr/itis <i>Gastr/o: stomach</i>	
-lith <i>Stone</i>	Chol/e/lith <i>Chol/e: gall, bile</i>	
-malacia <i>Softening</i>	Chondr/o/malacia <i>Chondr/o: cartilage</i>	
-megaly <i>Enlargement</i>	Cardi/o/megaly <i>Cardi/o: heart</i>	
-oma <i>Tumor</i>	Neur/oma <i>Neur/o: nerve</i>	
-osis <i>Abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)</i>	Cyan/osis <i>Cyan/o: blue</i>	
-pathy <i>Disease</i>	My/o/pathy <i>My/o: muscle</i>	
-penia <i>Decrease, deficiency</i>	Erythr/o/penia <i>Erythr/o: red</i>	
-phobia <i>Fear</i>	Hem/o/phobia <i>hem/o: blood</i>	
-plegia <i>Paralysis</i>	Hemi/plegia <i>Hemi-: one half</i>	
-rrhage, -rrhagia <i>Bursting forth (of)</i>	Hem/o/rrhage <i>Hem/o: blood Men/o/rrhagia Men/o: menses, menstruation</i>	
-rrhea <i>Discharge, flow</i>	Dia/rrhea <i>Dia-: through, across</i>	

-rrhexis	Arteri/o/rrhexis	
<i>Rupture</i>	<i>Arteri/o: artery</i>	
-stenosis	Arteri/o/stenosis	
<i>Narrowing, stricture</i>	<i>Arteri/o: artery</i>	
-toxic	Hepat/o/toxic	
<i>Poison</i>	<i>Hepat/o: liver</i>	
-trophy	Dys/trophy	
<i>Nourishment, development</i>	<i>Dys-: bad, difficult, painful</i>	

12. What kind of grammatical suffixes can be used to form parts of speech?

a. What do the following adjective suffixes mean?

-ac	-al	-ar	-ary
-ic	-ile	-ous	

b. What do the following noun suffixes mean?

-esis	-ia	-ism
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c. What do the following noun suffixes mean?

-ician	-ist
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d. What do the following noun suffixes mean?

-iatry

13. Suffix changes when a word is modified from its _____ to its _____ form.

- a. diagnosis to diagnoses
- b. bronchus to bronchi
- c. deformity to deformities
- d. pleura to pleurae
- e. thrombus to _____
- f. ovum to _____
- g. fungus to _____
- h. diagnosis to _____

14. Where are prefixes located?

Common Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Prefix	Meaning
a-, an-	Without, not	Micro-	small
Circum-, peri-	Around	Mono-, uni-	One
Dia-, trans-	Through, across	Post-	After, behind
Dipl-, diplo-	double	Pre-, pro-	Before, in front of
Endo-, intra-	In, within	Primi-	First

Homo-, homeo-	Same	Retro-	Backward, behind
Hypo-	Under, below, deficient	Super-	Upper, above
Macro-	Large		

Medical Terminology: Chapter 1: Intro to Medical Word Building Project

Choose one of the following projects. **Due:** _____.

- ☐ Work in a group (3-4) to create a glossary with 10 prefixes, 20 suffixes and 20 root words used so far. Use each one in a medical term. Must include pictures. Extra points for creativity.
- ☐ Work in a group (3-4) to create a children's book that explains the five types of medical word parts, the rules for creating medical terms, and how to break down and define medical terms. Must include pictures. Extra points for creativity.
- ☐ Work in a group (3-4) to make a review game that teaches and explains the five types of medical word parts, the rules for creating medical terms, how to break down and define medical terms. Extra points for creativity.

Project ideas above could also be completed without group members.