

**Frisco ISD**  
**Medical Terminology**  
**Workbook**

**Class Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Medical Terminology

## Notebooking Body Systems Project Grading Rubric

### Supplies:

- Notebook, colors/markers, book, notes and a creative mind, scissors glue

### Instructions/Body Systems:

- Each student will make a notebook (any type you choose) with information regarding these body systems: (make sure each system is clearly labeled)
  - Intro to Medical Terminology
  - Human Body in Health and Disease
  - Skeletal
  - Muscular
  - Cardiovascular
  - Respiratory
  - Digestive
  - Urinary
  - Nervous
  - Endocrine
  - Reproductive
  - Integumentary
- Each chapter should include:
  - Title Page
  - Vocabulary foldable
  - Notes
  - 10 total vocabulary words associated with that particular system (could include prefixes, word roots or suffixes)
- In the notes, each picture given must be labeled and all of the structures of that system should be included
- Describe the function of each system

**Grading Criteria:** Worth 1 major (3<sup>rd</sup> six weeks), 3 minor (1 per six weeks) and 6 daily grades (2 per six weeks)

#### Content: (70 points)\_\_\_\_\_

-included all chapters that are listed	(20) _____
- title page	(10) _____
- vocabulary foldables for each chapter	(10) _____
-10 vocab used for each chapter	(10) _____
-structures were identified within each body system	(10) _____
-function of each body system was described	(10) _____

#### Display: (30 points total)\_\_\_\_\_

-creativity, colors, pictures were used	(15) _____
-neatness and information was legible	(15) _____

# Appendix A

## Prefixes, Word Roots (Combining Forms), and Suffixes

Pertaining to		Abnormal Conditions	
-ac	pertaining to	-ago	abnormal condition, disease
-al	pertaining to	-esis	abnormal condition, disease
-ar	pertaining to	-ia	abnormal condition, disease
-ary	pertaining to	-iasis	abnormal condition, disease
-eal	pertaining to	-ion	condition
-ical	pertaining to	-ism	condition, state of
-ial	pertaining to	-osis	abnormal condition, disease
-ic	pertaining to		
Noun Endings			
-ine	pertaining to	-a	noun ending
-ior	pertaining to	-e	noun ending
-ory	pertaining to	-um	singular noun ending
-ous	pertaining to	-us	singular noun ending
-tic	pertaining to	-y	noun ending

### A

a-	no, not without, away from, negative	abscess/o	going away, collection of pus
-a	noun ending	absorpt/o	suck up, suck in
ab-	away from, negative absent	-ac	pertaining to
abdomin/o	abdomen	acanth/o	spiny, thorny
-able	capable of, able to	acetabul/o	acetabulum (hip socket)
abort/o	premature expulsion of a nonviable fetus	-acious	characterized by
abrad/o, abras/o	rub or scrape off	acne/o	point or peak
abrupt/o	broken away from	acous/o, acoust/o	hearing, sound
abs-	away from	acquir/o	get, obtain
		acr/o	extremities (hands and feet), top, extreme point

<b>acromi/o</b>	acromion, point of shoulder blade	<b>amput/o</b>	cut away, cut off a part of the body
<b>actin/o</b>	light	<b>amputat/o</b>	
<b>acu/o</b>	sharp, severe, sudden	<b>amyl/o</b>	starch
<b>acuit/o, acut/o</b>	sharp, sharpness	<b>an-</b>	no, not, without
<b>acust/o, -acusia, -acusis</b>	hearing, sense of hearing	<b>an-, ana-</b>	up, apart, backward, excessive
<b>ad-</b>	toward, to, in direction of	<b>an/o</b>	anus, ring
<b>aden/o</b>	gland	<b>-an</b>	characteristic of, pertaining to
<b>adenoid/o</b>	adenoids	<b>-ancy</b>	state of
<b>adhes/o</b>	stick to, cling to	<b>andr/o</b>	relationship to the male
<b>adip/o</b>	fat	<b>aneurysm/o</b>	aneurysm
<b>adnex/o</b>	bound to	<b>angi/o</b>	blood or lymph vessels
<b>adren/o, adrenal/o</b>	adrenal glands	<b>angin/o</b>	angina, choking, strangling
<b>aer/o</b>	air, gas	<b>anis/o</b>	unequal
<b>aesthet/o</b>	sensation, sense of perception	<b>ankyl/o</b>	crooked, bent, stiff
<b>af-</b>	toward, to	<b>anomal/o</b>	irregularity
<b>affect/o</b>	exert influence on	<b>ante-</b>	before, in front of
<b>agglutin/o</b>	clumping, stick together	<b>anter/o</b>	before, front
<b>aggress/o</b>	attack, step forward	<b>anthrac/o</b>	coal, coal dust
<b>-ago</b>	abnormal condition, disease	<b>anti-</b>	against
<b>agor/a</b>	marketplace	<b>anxi/o, anxiet/o</b>	uneasy, anxious
<b>-agra</b>	excessive pain, seizure, attack of severe pain	<b>aort/o</b>	aorta
<b>-aise</b>	comfort, ease	<b>ap-</b>	toward, to
<b>-al</b>	pertaining to	<b>-apheresis</b>	removal
<b>alb/i, alb/o, albin/o</b>	white	<b>aphth/o</b>	ulcer
<b>albumin/o</b>	albumin, protein	<b>apic/o</b>	apex
<b>alg/e, algi/o, alg/o, algesi/o</b>	relationship to pain	<b>aplast/o</b>	defective development, lack of development
<b>-algesia, -algesic</b>	painful, pain sense	<b>ap-, apo-</b>	separation, away from, opposed, detached
<b>-algia</b>	pain, painful condition	<b>aponeur/o</b>	aponeurosis (type of tendon)
<b>align/o</b>	bring into line or correct position	<b>apoplect/o</b>	a stroke
<b>aliment/o</b>	to nourish	<b>append/o</b>	appendix
<b>all/o, all-</b>	other, different from normal, reversal	<b>appendic/</b>	
<b>alopec/o</b>	baldness, mangy	<b>aqu/i, aqu/o</b>	water
<b>alveol/o</b>	alveolus, air sac, small sac	<b>aque/o</b>	
<b>ambi-</b>	both sides, around or about, double	<b>-ar</b>	pertaining to
<b>ambly/o</b>	dull, dim	<b>arachn/o</b>	spider web, spider
<b>ambul/o, ambulat/o</b>	walk	<b>arc/o</b>	bow, arc or arch
<b>amet/r/o</b>	out of proportion	<b>-arche</b>	beginning
<b>-amine</b>	nitrogen compound	<b>areat/o</b>	occurring in patches or circumscribed areas
<b>amni/o</b>	amnion, fetal membrane	<b>areol/o</b>	little open space
<b>amph-</b>	around, on both sides, doubly	<b>-aria</b>	connected with
		<b>arrect/o</b>	upright, lifted up, raised
		<b>arter/o, arteri/o</b>	artery
		<b>arthr/o</b>	joint
		<b>articul/o</b>	joint
		<b>-ary</b>	pertaining to



as-	toward, to
-ase	enzyme
aspir/o, aspirat/o	to breathe in
asthen-, -asthenia	weakness, lack of strength
asthmat/o	gasping, choking
astr/o	star, star-shaped
at-	toward, to
atel/o	incomplete, imperfect
ather/o	plaque, fatty substance
athet/o	uncontrolled
atop/o	strange, out of place
atres/i	without an opening
atri/o	atrium
attenuat/o	diluted, weakened
aud-, audi/o	ear, hearing, the sense of hearing
audit/o	ear, hearing
aur/i, aur/o	listen
auscult/o	self
aut/o	noun ending
-ax	axis, main stem
ax/o	armpit
axill/o	urea, nitrogen
azot/o	

**B**

bacill/o	rod-shaped bacterium (plural, <i>bacteria</i> )
bacteri/o	bacteria (singular, <i>bacterium</i> )
balan/o	glans penis
bar/o	pressure, weight
bartholin/o	Bartholin's gland
bas/o	base, opposite of acid
bi-, bis-	twice, double, two
bio-	life
bifid/o	split, divided into two parts
bifurcat/o	divide or fork into two branches
bil/i	bile, gall
bilirubin/o	bilirubin
bin-	two by two
-blast	embryonic, immature, formative element
blephar/o	eyelid
borborygm/o	rumbling sound
brachi/o	arm
brachy-	short
brady-	slow
brev/i, brev/o	short

bronch/i, bronchi/o, bronch/o	bronchial tube, bronchus
bronchiol/o	bronchiole, bronchiolus
brux/o	grind
bucc/o	cheek
burs/o	bursa, sac of fluid near joint
byssin/o	cotton dust

**C**

cadaver/o	dead body, corpse
calc/i	calcium, lime, the heel
calci-, calc/o	calcium
calcane/o	calcaneus, heel bone
calcul/o	stone, little stone
cali/o, calic/o	cup, calyx
call/i, callos/o	hard, hardened and thickened
calor/i	heat
canalicul/o	little canal or duct
canth/o	corner of the eye
capill/o	hair
capit/o	head
capn/o	carbon dioxide, sooty or smoky appearance
capsul/o	little box
carb/o	carbon
carbuncul/o	carbuncle
carcin/o	cancerous
cardi/o, card/o	heart
cari/o	rotteness, decay
carot/o	stupor, sleep
carp/o	wrist bones
cartilag/o	cartilage, gristle
caruncul/o	bit of flesh
cat-, cata-, cath-	down, lower, under, downward
catabol/o	a breaking down
cathart/o	cleansing, purging
cathet/o	insert, send down
caud/o	lower part of body, tail
caus/o, caust/o	burning, burn
cauter/o, caut/o	heat, burn
cav/i, cav/o	hollow, cave
cavern/o	containing hollow spaces
ccc/o	cecum
-cele	hernia, tumor, swelling
celi/o, cel/o	abdomen, belly
cement/o	cementum, a rough stone
cent-	hundred

<b>-centesis</b>	surgical puncture to remove fluid	<b>climacter/o</b>	crisis, rung of a ladder
<b>cephal/o, -ceps</b>	head	<b>clitor/o</b>	clitoris
<b>cera-</b>	wax	<b>-clonus</b>	violent action
<b>cerebell/o</b>	cerebellum	<b>clus/o</b>	shut or close
<b>cerebr/o</b>	cerebrum, brain	<b>-clysis</b>	irrigation, washing
<b>cerumin/o</b>	cerumen, earwax	<b>co-</b>	together, with
<b>cervic/o</b>	neck, cervix (neck of uterus)	<b>coagul/o,</b> <b>coagulat/o</b>	clotting, coagulation
<b>cheil/o</b>	lip	<b>coarct/o,</b> <b>coarctat/o</b>	press together, narrow
<b>cheir/o</b>	hand	<b>cocc/i, cocc/o,</b> <b>-coccus</b>	spherical bacteria
<b>chem/i, chem/o,</b> <b>chemic/o</b>	drug, chemical	<b>coccyg/o</b>	coccyx, tailbone
<b>chir/o</b>	hand	<b>cochle/o</b>	spiral, snail, snail shell
<b>chlor/o</b>	green	<b>coher/o, cohes/o</b>	cling, stick together
<b>chlorhydr/o</b>	hydrochloric acid	<b>coit/o</b>	a coming together
<b>chol/e</b>	bile, gall	<b>col/o</b>	colon, large intestine
<b>cholangi/o</b>	bile duct	<b>coll/a</b>	glue
<b>cholecyst/o</b>	gallbladder	<b>colon/o</b>	colon, large intestine
<b>choledoch/o</b>	common bile duct	<b>colp/o</b>	vagina
<b>cholesterol/o</b>	cholesterol	<b>column/o</b>	pillar
<b>chondr/o</b>	cartilage	<b>com-</b>	together, with
<b>chord/o</b>	spinal cord, cord	<b>comat/o</b>	deep sleep
<b>chore/o</b>	dance	<b>comminut/o</b>	break into pieces
<b>chori/o, chorion/o</b>	chorion, membrane	<b>communic/o</b>	share, to make common
<b>choroid/o</b>	choroid layer of eye	<b>compatibil/o</b>	sympathize with
<b>chrom/o,</b> <b>chromat/o</b>	color	<b>con-</b>	together, with
<b>chron/o</b>	time	<b>concav/o</b>	hollow
<b>chym/o</b>	to pour, juice	<b>concentr/o</b>	condense, intensify, remove excess water
<b>cib/o</b>	meal	<b>concept/o</b>	become pregnant
<b>cicatric/o</b>	scar	<b>conch/o</b>	shell
<b>-cidal</b>	pertaining to killing	<b>concuss/o</b>	shaken together, violently agitated
<b>-cide</b>	causing death	<b>condyl/o</b>	knuckle, knob
<b>cili/o</b>	eyelashes, microscopic hair-like projections	<b>confus/o</b>	confusion, disorder
<b>cine-</b>	relationship to movement	<b>coni/o</b>	dust
<b>circ/i</b>	ring or circle	<b>conjunctiv/o</b>	conjunctiva, joined together, connected
<b>circulat/o</b>	circulate, go around in a circle	<b>consci/o</b>	aware, awareness
<b>circum-</b>	around, about	<b>consolid/o</b>	become firm or solid
<b>circumcis/o</b>	cutting around	<b>constipat/o</b>	pressed together, crowded together
<b>circumscrib/o</b>	confined, limited in space	<b>constrict/o</b>	draw tightly together
<b>citrh/o</b>	orange-yellow, tawny	<b>-constriction</b>	narrowing
<b>cis/o</b>	cut	<b>contact/o</b>	touch, infected
<b>clasis, -clast</b>	break down	<b>contagi/o</b>	infection, unclean, touching of something
<b>claudicat/o</b>	limping	<b>contaminat/o</b>	render unclean by contact, pollute
<b>claustr/o</b>	barrier		
<b>clav/i</b>	key		
<b>clavicul/o, cleid/o</b>	clavicle, collar bone		

<b>contine/o,</b> <b>continent/o</b>	keep in, contain, hold back, restrain	<b>D</b>	
<b>contra-</b>	against, counter, opposite	<b>dacry/o</b>	tear, lacrimal duct (tear duct)
<b>contracept/o</b>	prevention of conception	<b>dacryocyst/o</b>	lacrimal sac (tear sac)
<b>contus/o</b>	bruise	<b>dactyl/o</b>	fingers, toes
<b>convalesc/o</b>	recover, become strong	<b>de-</b>	down, lack of, from, not, removal
<b>convex/o</b>	arched, vaulted	<b>debrid/e</b>	open a wound
<b>convolut/o</b>	coiled, twisted	<b>decca-, deci-</b>	ten, tenth
<b>convuls/o</b>	pull together	<b>decidu/o</b>	shedding, falling off
<b>copi/o</b>	plentiful	<b>decubit/o</b>	lying down
<b>copulat/o</b>	joining together, linking	<b>defec/o, defecat/o</b>	free from waste, clear
<b>cor/o</b>	pupil	<b>defer/o</b>	carrying down or out
<b>cord/o</b>	cord, spinal cord	<b>degenerat/o</b>	gradual impairment, break-down, diminished function
<b>cordi/o</b>	heart	<b>deglutit/o</b>	swallow
<b>core/o, cor/o</b>	pupil	<b>dehisc/o</b>	burst open, split
<b>cori/o</b>	skin, leather	<b>deliri/o</b>	wandering in the mind
<b>corne/o</b>	cornea	<b>delt/o</b>	Greek letter delta, triangular shape
<b>coron/o</b>	coronary, crown	<b>delus/o</b>	delude, mock, cheat
<b>corp/u, corpor/o</b>	body	<b>dem/o</b>	people, population
<b>corpuscul/o</b>	little body	<b>-dema</b>	swelling (fluid)
<b>cort-</b>	covering	<b>demi-</b>	half
<b>cortic/o</b>	cortex, outer region	<b>dendr/o</b>	branching, resembling a tree
<b>cost/o</b>	rib	<b>dent/i, dent/o</b>	tooth, teeth
<b>cox/o</b>	hip, hip joint	<b>depilat/o</b>	hair removal
<b>crani/o</b>	skull	<b>depress/o</b>	press down lower, pressed or sunk down
<b>-crasia</b>	a mixture or blending	<b>derma-, dermat/o,</b> <b>derm/o</b>	skin
<b>creatin/o</b>	creatine	<b>desic/o</b>	drying
<b>crepit/o, crepitat/o</b>	crackling, rattling	<b>-desis</b>	surgical fixation of bone or joint, to bind, tie together
<b>crin/o, -crine</b>	secrete	<b>deteriorat/o</b>	worsening or gradual impairment
<b>cris/o, critic/o</b>	turning point	<b>dextr/o</b>	right side
<b>-crit</b>	to separate	<b>di-</b>	twice, twofold, double
<b>cry/o</b>	cold	<b>dia-</b>	through, between, apart, complete
<b>crypt/o</b>	hidden	<b>diaphor/o</b>	sweat
<b>cubit/o</b>	elbow	<b>diaphragmat/o</b>	diaphragm, wall across
<b>cuboid/o</b>	cubelike	<b>diastol/o</b>	standing apart, expansion
<b>culd/o</b>	cul-de-sac, blind pouch	<b>didym/o</b>	testes, twins, double
<b>cult/o</b>	cultivate	<b>diffus/o</b>	pour out, spread apart
<b>-cuis</b>	hearing	<b>digest/o</b>	divide, distribute
<b>cuspid</b>	point, pointed flap	<b>digit/o</b>	finger or toe
<b>cutane/o</b>	skin	<b>dilat/o, dilatat/o</b>	spread out, expand
<b>cyan/o</b>	blue	<b>-dilation</b>	widening, stretching, expanding
<b>cycl/o</b>	ciliary body of eye, cycle	<b>dilut/o</b>	dissolve, separate
<b>-cyesis</b>	pregnancy		
<b>cyst-, -cyst</b>	bladder, bag		
<b>cyst/o</b>	urinary bladder, cyst, sac of fluid		
<b>cyt/o, -cyte</b>	cell		
<b>-cytic</b>	pertaining to a cell		
<b>-cytosis</b>	condition of cells		

<b>diphther/o</b>	membrane	<b>electr/o</b>	electricity, electric
<b>dipl/o</b>	double	<b>eliminat/o</b>	expel from the body
<b>dips/o, -dipsia</b>	thirst	<b>em-</b>	in
<b>dis-</b>	negative, apart, absence of	<b>emaciat/o</b>	wasted by disease
<b>dislocat/o</b>	displacement	<b>embol/o</b>	something inserted or thrown in
<b>dissect/o</b>	cutting apart	<b>embryo/o</b>	fertilized ovum, embryo
<b>disseminat/o</b>	widely scattered	<b>-emesis</b>	vomiting
<b>dist/o</b>	far	<b>emet/o</b>	vomit
<b>distend/o, distent/o</b>	stretch apart, expand	<b>-emia</b>	blood, blood condition
<b>diur/o, diuret/o</b>	tending to increase urine output	<b>emmetr/o</b>	in proper measure
<b>divert/i</b>	turning aside	<b>emolli/o</b>	make soft, soften
<b>domin/o</b>	controlling, ruling	<b>en-</b>	in, within, into
<b>don/o</b>	give	<b>encephal/o</b>	brain
<b>dors/i, dors/o</b>	back of body	<b>end-, endo-</b>	in, within, inside
<b>-dote</b>	what is given	<b>endocrin/o</b>	secrete within
<b>-drome</b>	to run, running	<b>enem/o</b>	end in, inject
<b>-duct</b>	opening	<b>enter/o</b>	small intestine
<b>duct/o</b>	to lead, carry	<b>ento-</b>	within
<b>duoden/i, duoden/o</b>	duodenum	<b>enzym/o</b>	leaven
<b>dural</b>	pertaining to dura mater	<b>eosin/o</b>	red, rosy
<b>-dynia</b>	pain	<b>epi-</b>	above, upon, on
<b>dys-</b>	bad, difficult, painful	<b>epidemi/o</b>	among the people, an epidemic
<b>E</b>		<b>epididym/o</b>	epididymis
<b>e-</b>	out of, from	<b>epiglott/o</b>	epiglottis
<b>-e</b>	noun ending	<b>episi/o</b>	vulva
<b>-eal</b>	pertaining to	<b>epithel/i, epitheli/o</b>	epithelium
<b>ec-</b>	out, outside	<b>equin/o</b>	pertaining to a horse
<b>ecchym/o</b>	pouring out of juice	<b>-er</b>	one who
<b>ech/o</b>	sound	<b>erect/o</b>	upright
<b>eclamps/o, eclampt/o</b>	flashing or shining forth	<b>erg/o, -ergy</b>	work
<b>ectasia, -ectasis</b>	stretching, dilation, enlargement	<b>erot/o</b>	sexual love
<b>ecto-</b>	out, outside	<b>eruct/o, eructat/o</b>	belch forth
<b>-ectomy</b>	surgical removal, cutting out, excision	<b>erupt/o</b>	break out, burst forth
<b>-ectopy</b>	displacement	<b>erythem/o, erythemat/o</b>	flushed, redness
<b>eczemat/o</b>	eruption	<b>erythr/o</b>	red
<b>-edema</b>	swelling	<b>es-</b>	out of, outside, away from
<b>edem-, edemat/o</b>	swelling, fluid, tumor	<b>-esis</b>	abnormal condition, disease
<b>edentul/o</b>	without teeth	<b>eso-</b>	inward
<b>ef-</b>	out	<b>esophag/o</b>	esophagus
<b>effect/o</b>	bring about a response, activate	<b>-esthesia, esthesi/o</b>	sensation, feeling
<b>effus/o</b>	pouring out	<b>esthet/o</b>	feeling, nervous sensation, sense of perception
<b>ejaculat/o</b>	throw or hurl out	<b>estr/o</b>	female
		<b>ethm/o</b>	sieve
		<b>eti/o</b>	cause
		<b>eu-</b>	good, normal, well, easy



<b>-eury</b>	widening
<b>evacu/o, evacuat/o</b>	empty out
<b>ex-</b>	out of, outside, away from
<b>exacerb</b>	aggravate, irritate
<b>exanthemat/o</b>	rash
<b>excis/o</b>	cutting out
<b>excori/o, excoriat/o</b>	abrade or scratch
<b>excret/o</b>	separate, discharge
<b>excruciat/o</b>	intense pain, agony
<b>exhal/o, exhalat/o</b>	breathe out
<b>exo-</b>	out of, outside, away from
<b>exocrin/o</b>	secrete out of
<b>expector/o</b>	cough up
<b>expir/o, expirat/o</b>	breathe out
<b>extroph/o</b>	turned or twisted out
<b>extern/o</b>	outside, outer
<b>extra-</b>	on the outside, beyond, outside
<b>extrem/o, extrem</b>	extremity, outermost
<b>extrin/o</b>	from the outside, contained outside
<b>exud/o, exudat/o</b>	to sweat out

**F**

<b>faci/o</b>	face, form
<b>-facient</b>	making, producing
<b>fasci/o</b>	fascia, fibrous band
<b>fascicul/o</b>	little bundle
<b>fatal/o</b>	pertaining to fate, death
<b>fauc/i</b>	narrow pass, throat
<b>febr/i</b>	fever
<b>fec/i, fec/o</b>	dregs, sediment, waste
<b>femor/o</b>	femur, thigh bone
<b>fenestr/o</b>	window
<b>fer/o</b>	bear, carry
<b>-ferent</b>	carrying
<b>-ferous</b>	bearing, carrying, producing
<b>fertil/o</b>	fertile, fruitful, productive
<b>fet/i, fet/o</b>	fetus, unborn child
<b>fibr/o</b>	fiber
<b>fibrill/o</b>	muscular twitching
<b>fibrin/o</b>	fibrin, fibers, threads of a clot
<b>fibros/o</b>	fibrous connective tissue
<b>fibul/o</b>	fibula
<b>-fic, fic/o</b>	making, producing, forming
<b>-fication</b>	process of making
<b>-fida</b>	split

<b>filtr/o, filtrat/o</b>	filter, to strain through
<b>fimbri/o</b>	fringe
<b>fiss/o, fissur/o</b>	crack, split, cleft
<b>fistul/o</b>	tube or pipe
<b>flamme/o</b>	flame colored
<b>flat/o</b>	flatus, breaking wind, rectal gas
<b>flex/o</b>	bend
<b>flu/o</b>	flow
<b>fluor/o</b>	luminous, glowing
<b>foc/o</b>	focus, point
<b>foll/i</b>	bag, sac
<b>follicul/o</b>	follicle, small sac
<b>foramin/o</b>	opening, foramen
<b>fore-</b>	before, in front of
<b>-form, form/o</b>	resembling, in the shape of
<b>fornic/o</b>	arch, vault, brothel
<b>foss/o</b>	ditch, shallow depression
<b>fove/o</b>	pit
<b>fract/o</b>	break, broken
<b>fren/o</b>	device that limits movement
<b>frigid/o</b>	cold
<b>front/o</b>	forehead, brow
<b>-fuge</b>	to drive away
<b>funct/o, function/o</b>	perform, function
<b>fund/o</b>	bottom, base, ground
<b>fung/i</b>	fungus
<b>furc/o</b>	forking, branching
<b>furuncul/o</b>	furunculus, a boil, an infection
<b>-fusion</b>	pour

**G**

<b>galact/o</b>	milk
<b>gamet/o</b>	wife or husband, egg or sperm
<b>gangli/o, ganglion/o</b>	ganglion
<b>gangren/o</b>	eating sore, gangrene
<b>gastr/o</b>	stomach, belly
<b>gastrocnemi/o</b>	gastrocnemius, calf muscle
<b>gemin/o</b>	twin, double
<b>gen-, gen/o, -gen</b>	producing, forming
<b>-gene</b>	production, origin, formation
<b>-genic, -genesis</b>	creation, reproduction
<b>genit/o</b>	produced by, birth, reproductive organs
<b>-genous</b>	producing

<b>ger/i</b>	old age	<b>hemangi/o</b>	blood vessel
<b>germin/o</b>	bud, sprout, germ	<b>hemi-</b>	half
<b>geront/o</b>	old age	<b>hemoglobin/o</b>	hemoglobin
<b>gest/o, gestal/o</b>	bear, carry young or offspring	<b>hepat/o</b>	liver
<b>gigant/o</b>	giant, very large	<b>hered/o, heredit/o</b>	inherited, inheritance
<b>gingiv/o</b>	gingival tissue, gums	<b>herni/o</b>	hernia
<b>glauc/o</b>	gray	<b>herpet/o</b>	creeping
<b>glen/o</b>	socket or pit	<b>heter/o</b>	other, different
<b>gli/o</b>	neurologic tissue, supportive tissue of nervous system	<b>-hexia</b>	habit
<b>globin/o, -globulin</b>	protein	<b>hiat/o</b>	opening
<b>globul/o</b>	little ball	<b>hidr/o</b>	sweat
<b>glomerul/o</b>	glomerulus	<b>hil/o</b>	hilum, notch or opening from a body part
<b>gloss/o</b>	tongue	<b>hirsut/o</b>	hairy, rough
<b>glott/i, glott/o</b>	back of the tongue	<b>hist/o, histi/o</b>	tissue
<b>gluc/o</b>	glucose, sugar	<b>holo-</b>	all
<b>glute/o</b>	buttocks	<b>hom/o</b>	same, like, alike
<b>glyc/o, glycos/o</b>	glucose, sugar	<b>home/o</b>	sameness, unchanging, constant
<b>glycer/o</b>	sweet	<b>hormon/o</b>	hormone
<b>glycogen/o</b>	glycogen, animal starch	<b>humer/o</b>	humerus (upper arm bone)
<b>gnath/o</b>	jaw	<b>hydr/o, hydra-</b>	relating to water
<b>-gnosia</b>	knowledge, to know	<b>hygien/o</b>	healthful
<b>-gog, -gogue</b>	make flow	<b>hymen/o</b>	hymen, a membrane
<b>goitr/o</b>	goiter, enlargement of the thyroid gland	<b>hyper-</b>	excessive, increased
<b>gon/e, gon/o</b>	seed	<b>hyph-</b>	under
<b>gonad/o</b>	gonad, sex glands	<b>hypn/o</b>	sleep
<b>goni/o</b>	angle	<b>hypo-</b>	deficient, decreased
<b>gracil/o</b>	slender	<b>hyster/o</b>	uterus
<b>grad/i</b>	move, go, step, walk		
<b>-grade</b>	go	<b>I</b>	
<b>-gram</b>	resulting record	<b>-ia</b>	abnormal condition, disease, plural of <b>-ium</b>
<b>granul/o</b>	granule(s)	<b>-ial</b>	pertaining to
<b>-graph</b>	resulting record	<b>-ian</b>	specialist
<b>-graphy</b>	process of recording	<b>-iasis</b>	abnormal condition, disease
<b>gravid/o</b>	pregnancy	<b>iatr/o</b>	physician, treatment
<b>-gravida</b>	pregnant	<b>-iatrics</b>	field of medicine, healing
<b>gynec/o</b>	woman, female	<b>-iatrist</b>	specialist
<b>gyr/o</b>	turning, folding	<b>-iatry</b>	field of medicine
		<b>-ible</b>	capable of, able to
<b>H</b>		<b>-ic</b>	pertaining to
<b>hal/o, halit/o</b>	breath	<b>ichthy/o</b>	dry, scaly
<b>halluc/o</b>	great or large toe	<b>-ician</b>	specialist
<b>hallucin/o</b>	hallucination, to wander in the mind	<b>icter/o</b>	jaundice
<b>hem/e</b>	deep red iron-containing pigment	<b>idi/o</b>	peculiar to the individual or organ, one, distinct
<b>hem/o, hemat/o</b>	blood, relating to the blood	<b>iferous</b>	bearing, carrying, producing
		<b>-ific</b>	making, producing

<b>-iform</b>	shaped or formed like, resembling	<b>involut/o</b>	rolled up, curled inward
<b>-igo</b>	attack, diseased condition	<b>iod/o</b>	iodine
<b>-ile</b>	capable of	<b>-ion</b>	action, process, state or condition
<b>ile/o</b>	ileum, small intestine	<b>ion/o</b>	ion, to wander
<b>ili/o</b>	ilium, hip bone	<b>-ior</b>	pertaining to
<b>illusi/o</b>	deception	<b>ipsi-</b>	same
<b>im-</b>	not	<b>ir-</b>	in
<b>immun/o</b>	immune, protection, safe	<b>ir/i, ir/o, irid/o,</b>	iris, colored part of eye
<b>impact/o</b>	pushed against, wedged against, packed	<b>irit/o</b>	
<b>impress/o</b>	pressing into	<b>is/o</b>	same, equal
<b>impuls/o</b>	pressure or pushing force, drive, urging on	<b>isch/o</b>	to hold back
<b>in-</b>	in, into, not, without	<b>ischi/o</b>	ischium
<b>-inc</b>	pertaining to	<b>-is</b>	noun ending
<b>incis/o</b>	cutting into	<b>-ism</b>	condition, state of
<b>incubat/o</b>	incubation, hatching	<b>iso-</b>	equal
<b>indurat/o</b>	hardened	<b>-ist</b>	a person who practices, specialist
<b>infarct/o</b>	filled in, stuffed	<b>-itis</b>	inflammation
<b>infect/o</b>	infected, tainted	<b>-ium</b>	structure, tissue
<b>infer/o</b>	below, beneath	<b>-ize</b>	to make, to treat
<b>infest/o</b>	attack, assail, molest	<b>J</b>	
<b>inflammat/o</b>	flame within, set on fire	<b>jejun/o</b>	jejunum
<b>infra-</b>	below, beneath, inferior to	<b>jugul/o</b>	throat
<b>infundibul/o</b>	tunnel	<b>juxta-</b>	beside, near, nearby
<b>ingest/o</b>	carry or pour in	<b>K</b>	
<b>inguin/o</b>	groin	<b>kal/i</b>	potassium
<b>inhal/o, inhalat/o</b>	breathe in	<b>kary/o</b>	nucleus, nut
<b>inject/o</b>	to force or throw in	<b>kata-, kath-</b>	down
<b>innominat/o</b>	unnamed, nameless	<b>kel/o</b>	growth, tumor
<b>inocul/o</b>	implant, introduce	<b>kera-</b>	horn, hardness
<b>insipid/o</b>	tasteless	<b>kerat/o</b>	horny, hard, cornea
<b>inspir/o, inspirat/o</b>	breathe in	<b>ket/o, keton/o</b>	ketones, acetones
<b>insul/o</b>	island	<b>kines/o, kinesi/o,</b>	movement
<b>insulin/o</b>	insulin	<b>-kinesia</b>	
<b>intact/o</b>	untouched, whole	<b>-kinesis</b>	motion
<b>inter-</b>	between, among	<b>klept/o</b>	to steal
<b>intermitt/o</b>	not continuous	<b>koil/o</b>	hollow or concave
<b>intern/o</b>	within, inner	<b>kraur/o</b>	dry
<b>interstiti/o</b>	the space between things	<b>kyph/o</b>	bent, hump
<b>intestin/o</b>	intestine	<b>L</b>	
<b>intim/o</b>	innermost	<b>labi/o</b>	lip
<b>intoxic/o</b>	put poison in	<b>labyrinth/o</b>	maze, labyrinth, the inner ear
<b>intra-</b>	within, inside	<b>lacer/o, lacerat/o</b>	torn, mangled
<b>intrins/o</b>	contained within	<b>lacrim/o</b>	tear, tear duct, lacrimal duct
<b>intro-</b>	within, into, inside		
<b>introit/o</b>	entrance or passage		
<b>intussuscept/o</b>	take up or receive within		



<b>lact/i, lact/o</b>	milk	<b>lymphangi/o</b>	lymph vessel
<b>lactat/o</b>	secrete milk	<b>-lysis</b>	breakdown, separation, setting free, destruction, loosening
<b>lamin/o</b>	lamina	<b>-lyst</b>	agent that causes lysis or loosening
<b>lapar/o</b>	abdomen, abdominal wall	<b>-lytic</b>	to reduce, destroy
<b>laps/o</b>	slip, fall, slide		
<b>-lapse</b>	to slide, fall, sag		
<b>laryng/o</b>	larynx, throat		
<b>lat/i, lat/o</b>	broad	<b>M</b>	
<b>later/o</b>	side	<b>macro-</b>	large, abnormal size or length, long
<b>lav/o, lavat/o</b>	wash, bathe	<b>macul/o</b>	spot
<b>lax/o, laxat/o</b>	loosen, relax	<b>magn/o</b>	great, large
<b>leiomy/o</b>	smooth (visceral) muscle	<b>major/o</b>	larger
<b>lcmn/o</b>	husk, peel, bark	<b>mal-</b>	bad, poor, evil
<b>-lemma</b>	sheath, covering	<b>-malacia</b>	abnormal softening
<b>lent/i</b>	the lens of the eye	<b>malign/o</b>	bad, evil
<b>lenticul/o</b>	shaped like a lens, pertaining to a lens	<b>malle/o</b>	malleus, hammer
<b>-lepsy</b>	seizure	<b>malleol/o</b>	malleolus, little hammer
<b>lept/o</b>	thin, slender	<b>mamm/o</b>	breast
<b>-leptic</b>	to seize, take hold of	<b>man/i</b>	madness, rage
<b>lepto-</b>	small, soft	<b>man/i, man/o</b>	hand
<b>letharg/o</b>	drowsiness, oblivion	<b>mandibul/o</b>	mandible, lower jaw
<b>leuk/o</b>	white	<b>-mania</b>	obsessive preoccupation
<b>lev/o, levat/o</b>	raise, lift up	<b>manipul/o</b>	use of hands
<b>lex/o, -lexia</b>	word, phrase	<b>manubri/o</b>	handle
<b>libid/o, libidin/o</b>	sexual drive, desire, passion	<b>masset/o</b>	chew
<b>ligament/o</b>	ligament	<b>mast/o</b>	breast
<b>ligat/o</b>	binding or tying off	<b>mastic/o, masticat/o</b>	chew
<b>lingu/o</b>	tongue	<b>mastoid/o</b>	mastoid process
<b>lipid/o, lip/o</b>	fat, lipid	<b>matern/o</b>	maternal, of a mother
<b>-listhesis</b>	slipping	<b>matur/o</b>	ripe
<b>lith/o, -lith</b>	stone, calculus	<b>maxill/o</b>	maxilla (upper jaw)
<b>lithiasis</b>	presence of stones	<b>maxim/o</b>	largest, greatest
<b>lob/i, lob/o</b>	lobe, well-defined part of an organ	<b>meat/o</b>	opening or passageway
<b>loc/o</b>	place	<b>medi/o</b>	middle
<b>loch/i</b>	childbirth, confinement	<b>mediastin/o</b>	mediastinum, middle
<b>-logy</b>	study of	<b>medic/o</b>	medicine, physician, healing
<b>longev/o</b>	long-lived, long life	<b>medicat/o</b>	medication, healing
<b>lord/o</b>	curve, swayback bent	<b>medull/o</b>	medulla (inner section), middle, soft, marrow
<b>lumb/o</b>	lower back, loin	<b>mega-</b>	large, great
<b>lumin/o</b>	light	<b>-megaly</b>	enlargement
<b>lun/o, lunat/o</b>	moon	<b>mei/o</b>	less, meiosis
<b>lunul/o</b>	crescent	<b>melan/o</b>	black, dark
<b>lup/i, lup/o</b>	wolf	<b>mellit/o</b>	honey, honeyed
<b>lute/o</b>	yellow	<b>membran/o</b>	membrane, thin skin
<b>lux/o</b>	to slide	<b>mcn/o</b>	menstruation, menses
<b>lymph/o</b>	lymph, lymphatic tissue		
<b>lymphaden/o</b>	lymph gland		

<b>mening/o,</b> <b>meningi/o</b>	membranes, meninges
<b>menisc/o</b>	meniscus, crescent
<b>mens/o</b>	menstruate, menstruation, menses
<b>menstru/o,</b> <b>menstruat/o</b>	occurring monthly
<b>ment/o</b>	mind, chin
<b>mes-, meso-</b>	middle
<b>mesenter/o</b>	mesentery
<b>mesi/o</b>	middle, median plane
<b>meta-</b>	change, beyond, subsequent to, behind, after or next
<b>metabol/o</b>	change
<b>metacarp/o</b>	metacarpals, bones of the hand
<b>metatars/o</b>	bones of the foot between the tarsus and toes
<b>-meter</b>	measure, instrument used to measure
<b>metr/i, metr/o,</b> <b>metri/o</b>	uterus
<b>-metrist</b>	one who measures
<b>-metry</b>	to measure
<b>mio-</b>	smaller, less
<b>micr/o, micro-</b>	small
<b>mictur/o,</b> <b>micturit/o</b>	urinate
<b>mid-</b>	middle
<b>midsagitt/o</b>	from front to back, at the middle
<b>milli-</b>	one-thousandth
<b>-mimetic</b>	mimic, copy
<b>mineral/o</b>	mineral
<b>minim/o</b>	smallest, least
<b>minor/o</b>	smaller
<b>-mission</b>	to send
<b>mit/o</b>	a thread
<b>mitr/o</b>	a miter having two points on top
<b>mobil/o</b>	capable of moving
<b>mono-</b>	one, single
<b>monil/i</b>	string of beads, genus of parasitic mold or fungus
<b>morbid/o</b>	disease, sickness
<b>moribund/o</b>	dying
<b>morph/o</b>	shape, form
<b>mort/i, mort/o,</b> <b>mort/u</b>	death, dead
<b>mortal/i</b>	pertaining to death, subject to death

<b>mot/o, motil/o</b>	motion, movement
<b>mu/o</b>	close, shut
<b>muc/o, mucos/o</b>	mucus
<b>multi-</b>	many, much
<b>muscul/o</b>	muscle
<b>mut/a</b>	genetic change
<b>mut/o</b>	unable to speak, inarticulate
<b>mutagen/o</b>	causing genetic change
<b>my/o</b>	muscle
<b>myc/e, myc/o</b>	fungus
<b>mydri/o</b>	wide
<b>mydrias/i</b>	dilation of the pupil
<b>myel/o</b>	spinal cord, bone marrow
<b>myocardi/o</b>	myocardium, heart muscle
<b>myom/o</b>	muscle tumor
<b>myos/o</b>	muscle
<b>myring/o</b>	tympanic membrane, eardrum
<b>myx/o, myxa-</b>	mucus

**N**

<b>nar/i</b>	nostril
<b>narc/o</b>	numbness, stupor
<b>nas/i, nas/o</b>	nose
<b>nat/i</b>	birth
<b>natr/o</b>	sodium
<b>nause/o</b>	nausea, seasickness
<b>neo-</b>	new, strange
<b>necr/o</b>	death
<b>-necrosis</b>	tissue death
<b>nect/o</b>	bind, tie, connect
<b>nephro-</b>	kidney
<b>nerv/o, neur/i,</b> <b>neur/o</b>	nerve, nerve tissue
<b>neutr/o</b>	neither, neutral
<b>nev/o</b>	birthmark, mole
<b>nid/o</b>	next
<b>niter-, nitro-</b>	nitrogen
<b>noct/i</b>	night
<b>nod/o</b>	knot, swelling
<b>nodul/o</b>	little knot
<b>nom/o</b>	law, control
<b>non-</b>	no
<b>nor-</b>	chemical compound
<b>norm/o</b>	normal or usual
<b>nuch/o</b>	the nape
<b>nucle/o</b>	nucleus
<b>nucleol/o</b>	little nucleus, nucleolus

<b>nulli-</b>	none	<b>orch/o, orchid/o,</b>	testicles, testis, testes
<b>numer/o</b>	number, count	<b>orchi/o</b>	
<b>nunci/o</b>	messenger	<b>-orexia</b>	appetite
<b>nutri/o, nutrit/o</b>	nourishment, food, nourish, feed	<b>organ/o</b>	organ
<b>nyct/o, nyctal/o</b>	night	<b>orgasm/o</b>	swell, be excited
		<b>orth/o</b>	straight, normal, correct
<b>O</b>		<b>-ory</b>	pertaining to
<b>ob-</b>	against	<b>os-</b>	mouth, bone
<b>obes/o</b>	obese, extremely fat	<b>-ose</b>	full of, pertaining to, sugar
<b>obliqu/o</b>	slanted, sideways	<b>-osis</b>	abnormal condition, disease
<b>oblongat/o</b>	oblong, elongated	<b>osm/o</b>	pushing, thrusting
<b>obstetr/i, obstetr/o</b>	midwife, one who stands to receive	<b>-osmia</b>	smell, odor
		<b>oss/c, oss/i, oste/o,</b>	bone
<b>occipit/o</b>	back of the skull, occiput	<b>ost/o</b>	
<b>occlud/o, oclus/o</b>	shut, close up	<b>ossicul/o</b>	ossicle (small bone)
<b>occult/o</b>	hidden, concealed	<b>-ostomy</b>	surgically creating an opening
<b>ocul/o</b>	eye	<b>-ostosis</b>	condition of bone
<b>odont/o</b>	tooth	<b>ot/o</b>	ear, hearing
<b>-oid</b>	like, resembling	<b>-otia</b>	ear condition
<b>-ole</b>	little, small	<b>-otomy</b>	cutting, surgical incision
<b>olecran/o</b>	elbow, olecranon	<b>ov/i, ov/o</b>	egg, ovum
<b>olfact/o</b>	smell, sense of smell	<b>ovari/o</b>	ovary
<b>olig/o</b>	scanty, few	<b>ovul/o</b>	egg
<b>-ologist</b>	specialist	<b>-oxia</b>	oxygen condition
<b>-ology</b>	the science or study of	<b>ox/i, ox/o, ox/y</b>	oxygen
<b>-oma</b>	tumor, neoplasm	<b>oxid/o</b>	containing oxygen
<b>om/o</b>	shoulder	<b>oxy-</b>	swift, sharp, acid,
<b>oment/o</b>	omentum, fat	<b>oxysm/o</b>	sudden
<b>omphal/o</b>	umbilical cord, the navel		
<b>onc/o</b>	tumor	<b>P</b>	
<b>-one</b>	hormone	<b>pachy-</b>	heavy, thick
<b>onych/o</b>	finger nail or toenail	<b>palat/o</b>	palate, roof of mouth
<b>o/o, oo/o</b>	egg	<b>pall/o, pallid/o</b>	pale, lacking or drained of color
<b>oophor/o</b>	ovary		
<b>-opaque</b>	obscure	<b>palliat/o</b>	cloaked, hidden
<b>opac/o, opacit/o</b>	shaded, dark, impenetrable to light	<b>palm/o</b>	palm of the hand
		<b>palpat/o</b>	touch, feel, stroke
<b>oper/o, operat/o</b>	perform, operate, work	<b>palpebr/o</b>	eyelid
<b>opercul/o</b>	cover or lid	<b>palpit/o</b>	throbbing, quivering
<b>ophthalm/o</b>	eye, vision	<b>pan-</b>	all, entire, every
<b>-opia</b>	vision condition	<b>pancreat/o</b>	pancreas
<b>opisth/o</b>	backward	<b>papill/i, papill/o</b>	nipple-like
<b>-opsia, -opsis,</b>	vision, view of	<b>papul/o</b>	pimple
<b>-opsy</b>		<b>par-, para-</b>	beside, near, beyond, abnormal, apart from opposite, along side of
<b>opt/i, opt/o,</b>	eye, vision		
<b>optic/o</b>		<b>par/o</b>	to bear, bring forth, labor
<b>or/o</b>	mouth, oral cavity	<b>-para</b>	to give birth
<b>orbit/o</b>	orbit, bony cavity or socket		

<b>paralys/o,</b> <b>paralyt/o</b>	disable	<b>-phagia</b>	eating, swallowing
<b>parasit/o</b>	parasite	<b>phak/o</b>	lens of eye
<b>parathyroid/o</b>	parathyroid glands	<b>phalang/o</b>	phalanges, finger and toe
<b>pares/i</b>	to disable	<b>phall/o</b>	penis
<b>-paresi</b>	partial or incomplete paralysis	<b>pharmac/o,</b> <b>pharmaceut/o</b>	drug
<b>paret/o</b>	to disable	<b>pharyng/o</b>	throat, pharynx
<b>-pareunia</b>	sexual intercourse	<b>phas/o</b>	speech
<b>pariet/o</b>	wall	<b>-phasia</b>	speak or speech
<b>parotid/o</b>	parotid gland	<b>phe/o</b>	dusky
<b>-parous</b>	having borne one or more children	<b>pher/o</b>	to bear or carry
<b>paroxysm/o</b>	sudden attack	<b>-pheresis</b>	removal
<b>-partum, parturit/o</b>	childbirth, labor	<b>phil/o, -phila,</b> <b>-philia</b>	attraction to, like, love
<b>patell/a, patell/o</b>	patella, kneecap	<b>phleb/o</b>	vein
<b>path/o, -pathy</b>	disease, suffering, feeling, emotion	<b>phlegm/o</b>	thick mucus
<b>paus/o</b>	cessation, stopping	<b>phob/o, -phobia</b>	abnormal fear
<b>-pause</b>	stopping	<b>phon/o, -phonia</b>	sound, voice
<b>pector/o</b>	chest	<b>phor/o</b>	carry, bear, movement
<b>ped/o</b>	child, foot	<b>-phoresis</b>	carrying, transmission
<b>pedi/a</b>	child	<b>-phoria</b>	to bear, carry, feeling, mental state
<b>pedicul/o</b>	louse (singular), lice (plural)	<b>phot/o</b>	light
<b>pelv/i, pelv/o</b>	pelvic bone, pelvic cavity, hip	<b>phren/o</b>	diaphragm, mind
<b>pen/i</b>	penis	<b>-phthisis</b>	wasting away
<b>pendo</b>	to hang	<b>-phylactic</b>	protective, preventive
<b>-penia</b>	deficiency, lack, too few	<b>-phylaxis</b>	protection
<b>peps/i, -pepsia,</b> <b>pept/o</b>	digest, digestion	<b>physi/o, physic/o</b>	nature
<b>per-</b>	excessive, through	<b>-physis</b>	to grow
<b>percept/o</b>	become aware, perceive	<b>phyt/o, -phyte</b>	plant
<b>percuss/o</b>	strike, tap, beat	<b>pigment/o</b>	pigment, color
<b>peri-</b>	surrounding, around	<b>pil/i, pil/o</b>	hair
<b>perine/o</b>	perineum	<b>pineal/o</b>	pineal gland
<b>peristals/o,</b> <b>peristalt/o</b>	constrict around	<b>pinn/i</b>	external ear, auricle
<b>peritone/o</b>	peritoneum	<b>pituit/o, pituitar/o</b>	pituitary gland
<b>perme/o</b>	to pass or go through	<b>plac/o</b>	flat plate or patch
<b>pernici/o</b>	destructive, harmful	<b>placent/o</b>	placenta, round flat cake
<b>perone/o</b>	fibula	<b>plak/o, -plakia</b>	plaque, plate, thin flat layer or scale
<b>perspir/o</b>	perspiration	<b>plan/o</b>	flat
<b>pertuss/i</b>	intensive cough	<b>plant/i, plant/o</b>	sole of foot
<b>petechi/o</b>	skin spot	<b>plas/i, plas/o</b>	development, growth, formation
<b>-pexy</b>	surgical fixation	<b>plas/o, -plasia</b>	development, formation, growth
<b>phac/o</b>	lens of eye	<b>-plasm</b>	formative material of cells
<b>phag/o</b>	eat, swallow	<b>plasm/o</b>	something molded or formed
<b>-phage</b>	a cell that destroys, eat, swallow	<b>plast/o</b>	growth, development, mold
		<b>-plastic</b>	pertaining to formation



<b>-plasty</b>	surgical repair	<b>procreat/o</b>	reproduce
<b>ple/o</b>	more, many	<b>proct/o</b>	anus and rectum
<b>-plegia</b>	paralysis, stroke	<b>prodrom/o</b>	running ahead, precursor
<b>-plegic</b>	one affected with paralysis	<b>product/o</b>	lead forward, yield, produce
<b>pleur/o</b>	pleura, side of the body	<b>prolaps/o</b>	fall downward, slide forward
<b>plex/o</b>	plexus, network	<b>prolifer/o</b>	reproduce, bear offspring
<b>plic/o</b>	fold or ridge	<b>pron/o, pronat/o</b>	bent forward
<b>-pnea</b>	breathing	<b>pros-</b>	before
<b>-pneic</b>	pertaining to breathing	<b>prostat/o</b>	prostate gland
<b>pne/o-</b>	breath, breathing	<b>prosth/o,</b>	addition, appendage
<b>pneum/o,</b>	lung, air	<b>prosthet/o</b>	
<b>pneumon/o</b>		<b>prot/o, prote/o</b>	first
<b>pod/o</b>	foot	<b>protein/o</b>	protein
<b>-poiesis</b>	formation, to make	<b>proxim/o</b>	near
<b>poikil/o</b>	varied, irregular	<b>prurit/o</b>	itching
<b>pol/o</b>	extreme	<b>pseud/o</b>	false
<b>poli/o</b>	gray matter of brain and spinal cord	<b>psor/i, psor/o</b>	itch, itching
<b>pollic/o</b>	thumb	<b>psych/o</b>	mind
<b>poly-</b>	many	<b>ptomat/o</b>	a fall
<b>polyp/o</b>	polyp, small growth	<b>-ptosis</b>	droop, sag, prolapse, fall
<b>pont/o</b>	pons (a part of the brain), bridge	<b>-ptyal/o</b>	saliva
<b>poplit/o</b>	back of the knee	<b>-ptysis</b>	spitting
<b>por/o</b>	pore, small opening	<b>pub/o</b>	pubis, part of hip bone
<b>-porosis</b>	lessening in density, porous condition	<b>pubert/o</b>	ripe age, adult
<b>port/i</b>	gate, door	<b>pudend/o</b>	pudendum
<b>post-</b>	after, behind	<b>puerper/i</b>	childbearing, labor
<b>poster/o</b>	behind, toward the back	<b>pulm/o, pulmon/o</b>	lung
<b>potent/o</b>	powerful	<b>pulpos/o</b>	fleshy, pulpy
<b>pract/i, practic/o</b>	practice, pursue an occupation	<b>puls/o</b>	beat, beating, striking
<b>prandi/o, -prandial</b>	meal	<b>punct/o</b>	sting, prick, puncture
<b>-praxia</b>	action, condition concerning the performance of movements	<b>pupill/o</b>	pupil
<b>-praxis</b>	act, activity, practice use	<b>pur/o</b>	pus
<b>pre-</b>	before, in front of	<b>purpur/o</b>	purple
<b>precoc/i</b>	early, premature	<b>purul/o</b>	pus-filled
<b>pregn/o</b>	pregnant, full of	<b>pustul/o</b>	infected pimple
<b>prematur/o</b>	too early, untimely	<b>py/o</b>	pus
<b>preputi/o</b>	foreskin, prepuce	<b>pyel/o</b>	renal pelvis, bowl of kidney
<b>presby/o</b>	old age	<b>pylor/o</b>	pylorus, pyloric sphincter
<b>press/o</b>	press, draw	<b>pyr/o, pyret/o</b>	lever, fire
<b>priap/o</b>	penis	<b>pyramid/o</b>	pyramid-shaped
<b>primi-</b>	first		
<b>pro-</b>	before, in behalf of		
<b>process/o</b>	going forth		
<b>procident/o</b>	fall down or forward		

## Q

quadr/i, quadr/o

four

## R

rabi/o

madness, rage

rachi/o

spinal column, vertebrae

<b>radi/o</b>	radiation, x-rays, radius (lateral lower arm bone)	<b>saliv/o</b>	saliva
<b>radiat/o</b>	giving off rays or radiant energy	<b>salping/o</b>	uterine (fallopian) tube, auditory (eustachian) tube
<b>radicul/o</b>	nerve root	<b>-salpinx</b>	uterine (fallopian) tube
<b>raph/o</b>	seam, suture	<b>san/o</b>	sound, healthy, sane
<b>re-</b>	back, again	<b>sangu/i, sanguin/o</b>	blood
<b>recept/o</b>	receive, receiver	<b>sanit/o</b>	soundness, health
<b>recipi/o</b>	receive, take to oneself	<b>saphen/o</b>	clear, apparent, manifest
<b>rect/o</b>	rectum, straight	<b>sapr/o</b>	decaying, rotten
<b>recticul/o</b>	network	<b>sarc/o</b>	flesh, connective tissue
<b>recuperat/o</b>	recover, regain health	<b>scalp/o</b>	carve, scrape
<b>reduct/o</b>	bring back together	<b>scapul/o</b>	scapula, shoulder blade
<b>refract/o</b>	bend back, turn aside	<b>schiz/o</b>	division, split
<b>regurgit/o</b>	flood or gush back	<b>scintill/o</b>	spark
<b>remiss/o</b>	give up, let go, relax	<b>scirr/h/o</b>	hard
<b>ren/o</b>	kidney	<b>scler/o</b>	sclera, white of eye, hard
<b>restor/o</b>	rebuild, put back, restore	<b>-sclerosis</b>	abnormal hardening
<b>resuscit/o</b>	revive	<b>scoli/o</b>	curved, bent
<b>retent/o</b>	hold back	<b>-scope</b>	instrument for visual examination
<b>reticul/o</b>	network	<b>-scopic</b>	pertaining to visual examination
<b>retin/o</b>	retina, net	<b>-scopy</b>	visual examination
<b>retro-</b>	behind, backward, back of	<b>scot/o</b>	darkness
<b>retract/o</b>	draw back or in	<b>scrib/o, script/o</b>	write
<b>rhabdomy/o</b>	striated muscle	<b>scrot/o</b>	bag or pouch
<b>rheum/o, rheumat/o</b>	watery flow, subject to flow	<b>seb/o</b>	sebum
<b>rhin/o</b>	nose	<b>secret/o</b>	produce, separate out
<b>rhiz/o</b>	root	<b>sect/o, secti/o</b>	cut, cutting
<b>rhonc/o</b>	snore, snoring	<b>segment/o</b>	pieces
<b>rhythm/o</b>	rhythm	<b>sell/o</b>	saddle
<b>rhythm/o</b>	rhythm	<b>semi-</b>	half
<b>rhytid/o</b>	wrinkle	<b>semin/i</b>	semen, seed, sperm
<b>rigid/o</b>	stiff	<b>sen/i</b>	old
<b>ris/o</b>	laugh	<b>senesc/o</b>	grow old
<b>roentgen/o</b>	x-ray	<b>senil/o</b>	old age
<b>rotat/o</b>	rotate, revolve	<b>sens/i</b>	feeling, sensation
<b>-rrhage, -rrhagia</b>	bleeding, abnormal excessive fluid discharge	<b>sensitiv/o</b>	sensitive to, affected by
<b>-rrhaphy</b>	to suture	<b>seps/o</b>	infection
<b>-rrhea</b>	abnormal flow, discharge	<b>sept/o</b>	infection, partition
<b>-rrhexis</b>	rupture	<b>scr/o</b>	serum
<b>rube-</b>	red	<b>seros/o</b>	serous
<b>rug/o</b>	wrinkle, fold	<b>sial/o</b>	saliva
		<b>sialaden/o</b>	salivary gland
<b>S</b>		<b>sider/o</b>	iron
<b>sacc/i, sacc/o</b>	sac	<b>sigm/o</b>	Greek letter sigma
<b>sacchar/o</b>	sugar	<b>sigmoid/o</b>	sigmoid colon
<b>sacr/o</b>	sacrum	<b>silic/o</b>	glass
		<b>sin/o, sin/u</b>	hollow, sinus

<b>sinistr/o</b>	left, left side	<b>-sthenia</b>	strength
<b>sinus/o</b>	sinus	<b>stigmat/o</b>	point, spot
<b>-sis</b>	abnormal condition, disease	<b>stimul/o</b>	goad, prick, incite
<b>sit/u</b>	place	<b>stol/o</b>	send or place
<b>skelet/o</b>	skeleton	<b>stomat/o</b>	mouth
<b>soci/o</b>	companion, fellow being	<b>-stomosis, -stomy</b>	furnish with a mouth or outlet, new opening
<b>-sol</b>	solution	<b>strab/i</b>	squint, squint-eyed
<b>solut/o, solv/o</b>	loosened, dissolved	<b>strat/i</b>	layer
<b>soma-, somat/o</b>	body	<b>strept/o</b>	twisted chain
<b>somn/i, somn/o</b>	sleep	<b>striat/o</b>	stripe, furrow, groove
<b>son/o</b>	sound	<b>stric-</b>	narrowing
<b>sopor/o</b>	sleep	<b>strict/o</b>	draw tightly together, bind or tie
<b>spad/o</b>	draw off, draw	<b>strid/o</b>	harsh sound
<b>-spasm,</b>	sudden involuntary contrac-	<b>stup/e</b>	benumbed, stunned
<b>spasmod/o</b>	tion, tightening or cramping	<b>styl/o</b>	pen, pointed instrument
<b>spec/i</b>	look at, a kind or sort	<b>sub-</b>	under, less, below
<b>specul/o</b>	mirror	<b>subluxat/o</b>	partial dislocation
<b>sperm/o, spermat/</b>	sperm, spermatozoa, seed	<b>sucr/o</b>	sugar
<b>sphen/o</b>	sphenoid bone, wedge	<b>sudor/i</b>	sweat
<b>spher/o</b>	round, sphere, ball	<b>suffoc/o, suffocat/o</b>	choke, strangle
<b>sphincter/o</b>	tight band	<b>sulc/o</b>	furrow, groove
<b>sphygm/o</b>	pulse	<b>super-, super/o</b>	above, excessive, higher than
<b>spin/o</b>	spine, backbone	<b>superflu/o</b>	overflowing, excessive
<b>spir/o</b>	to breathe	<b>supin/o</b>	lying on the back
<b>spirill/o</b>	little coil	<b>supinat/o</b>	bend backward, place on the back
<b>spirochet/o</b>	coiled microorganism	<b>suppress/o</b>	press down
<b>splen/o</b>	spleen	<b>suppur/o, x</b>	to form pus
<b>spondyl/o</b>	vertebrae, vertebral column, backbone	<b>rheumat/o</b>	
<b>spontane/o</b>	unexplained, of one's own accord	<b>supra-</b>	above, upper, excessive
<b>spor/o</b>	seed, spore	<b>supraren/o</b>	above or on the kidney, suprarenal gland
<b>sput/o</b>	sputum, spit	<b>sutur/o</b>	stitch, seam
<b>squam/o</b>	scale	<b>sym-</b>	with, together, joined together
<b>-stalsis</b>	contraction, constriction	<b>symptomat/o</b>	failing together, symptom
<b>staped/o, stapedi/o</b>	stapes (middle ear bone)	<b>syn-</b>	together, with, union, association
<b>staphyl/o</b>	clusters, bunch of grapes	<b>synaps/o, synapt/o</b>	point of contact
<b>-stasis, -static</b>	control, maintenance of a constant level	<b>syncop/o</b>	to cut short, cut off
<b>steat/o</b>	fat, lipid, sebum	<b>-syndesis</b>	surgical fixation of vertebrae
<b>sten/o</b>	narrowing, contracted	<b>syndesm/o</b>	ligament
<b>-stenosis</b>	abnormal narrowing	<b>syndrom/o</b>	running together
<b>ster/o</b>	solid structure	<b>synovi/o, synov/o</b>	synovial membrane, synovial fluid
<b>stere/o</b>	solid, three-dimensional	<b>syphil/i, syphil/o</b>	syphilis
<b>steril/i</b>	sterile		
<b>stern/o</b>	sternum, the breastbone		
<b>stert/o</b>	snore, snoring		
<b>steth/o</b>	chest		



<b>syring/o</b>	tube	<b>tinnit/o</b>	ringing, buzzing, tinkling
<b>system/o,</b> <b>systemat/o</b>	body system	<b>-tion</b>	process, state or quality of
<b>systol/o</b>	contraction	<b>toc/o, -tocia, -tocin</b>	labor, birth
<b>T</b>		<b>tom/o</b>	cut, section, slice
<b>-thorax</b>	chest, pleural cavity	<b>-tome</b>	instrument to cut
<b>tachy-</b>	fast, rapid	<b>-tomy</b>	process of cutting
<b>tact/i</b>	touch	<b>ton/o</b>	tension, tone, stretching
<b>talip/o</b>	foot and ankle deformity	<b>tone/o</b>	to stretch
<b>tars/o</b>	tarsus (ankle bone), instep, edge of the eyelid	<b>tonsill/o</b>	tonsil, throat
<b>tax/o</b>	coordination, order	<b>top/o</b>	place, position, location
<b>techn/o, techni/o</b>	skill	<b>tors/o</b>	twist, rotate
<b>tectori/o</b>	covering, rooflike	<b>tort/i</b>	twisted
<b>tele/o</b>	distant, far	<b>tox/o, toxic/o</b>	poison, poisonous
<b>tempor/o</b>	temporal bone, temple	<b>trabecul/o</b>	little beam marked with cross bars or beams
<b>ten/o, tend/o</b>	tendon, stretch out, extend, strain	<b>trache/i, trache/o</b>	trachea, windpipe
<b>tenac/i</b>	holding fast, sticky	<b>trachel-</b>	neck
<b>tendin/o</b>	tendon	<b>tract/o</b>	draw, pull, path, bundle of nerve fibers
<b>tens/o</b>	stretch out, extend, strain	<b>tranquil/o</b>	quiet, calm, tranquil
<b>terat/o</b>	malformed fetus	<b>trans-</b>	across, through
<b>termin/o</b>	end, limit	<b>transfus/o</b>	pour across, transfer
<b>test/i, test/o,</b> <b>testicul/o</b>	testis, testicle	<b>transit/o</b>	changing
<b>tetan/o</b>	rigid, tense	<b>transvers/o</b>	across, crosswise
<b>tetra-</b>	four	<b>traumat/o</b>	injury
<b>thalam/o</b>	thalamus, inner room	<b>trem/o</b>	shaking, trembling
<b>thalass/o</b>	sea	<b>tremul/o</b>	fine tremor or shaking
<b>thanas/o, thanat/o</b>	death	<b>treponem/o</b>	coiled, turning microbe
<b>the/o</b>	put, place	<b>-tresia</b>	opening
<b>thec/o</b>	sheath	<b>tri-</b>	three
<b>thel/o</b>	nipple	<b>trich/o</b>	hair
<b>therap/o,</b> <b>therapeut/o</b>	treatment	<b>trigon/o</b>	trigone
<b>therm/o</b>	heat	<b>-tripsy</b>	to crush
<b>thio-</b>	sulfur	<b>-trite</b>	instrument for crushing
<b>thora/o, thorac/o</b>	chest	<b>trochle/o</b>	pulley
<b>thromb/o</b>	clot	<b>trop/o, -tropia</b>	turn, change
<b>thym/o</b>	thymus gland, soul	<b>troph/o, -trophy</b>	development, nourishment
<b>-thymia</b>	mind	<b>-tropic</b>	turning
<b>-thymic</b>	pertaining to the mind	<b>-tropin</b>	stimulate, act on
<b>thyr/o, thyroid/o</b>	thyroid gland	<b>tub/i, tub/o</b>	tube, pipe
<b>tibi/o</b>	tibia (shin bone)	<b>tubercul/o</b>	little knot, swelling
<b>-tic</b>	pertaining to	<b>tunic/o</b>	covering, cloak, sheath
<b>tine/o</b>	gnawing worm, ringworm	<b>turbinat/o</b>	coiled, spiral shaped
		<b>tuss/i</b>	cough
		<b>tympan/o</b>	tympanic membrane, eardrum
		<b>-type</b>	classification, picture

**U**

<b>-ula</b>	small, little
<b>-ule</b>	small one
<b>ulcer/o</b>	sore, ulcer
<b>uln/o</b>	ulna (medial lower arm bone)
<b>ultra-</b>	beyond, excess
<b>-um</b>	singular noun ending
<b>umbilic/o</b>	navel
<b>un-</b>	not
<b>ungu/o</b>	nail
<b>uni-</b>	one
<b>ur/o</b>	urine, urinary tract
<b>-uresis</b>	urination
<b>ureter/o</b>	ureter
<b>urethr/o</b>	urethra
<b>urg/o</b>	press, push
<b>-uria</b>	urination, urine
<b>urin/o</b>	urine or urinary organs
<b>urtic/o</b>	nettle, rash, hives
<b>-us</b>	thing, singular noun ending
<b>uter/i, uter/o</b>	uterus
<b>uve/o</b>	iris, choroid, ciliary body, uveal tract
<b>uvul/o</b>	uvula, little grape

**V**

<b>vaccin/i, vaccin/o</b>	vaccine
<b>vacu/o</b>	empty
<b>vag/o</b>	vagus nerve, wandering
<b>vagin/o</b>	vagina
<b>valg/o</b>	bent or twisted outward
<b>valv/o, valvul/o</b>	valve
<b>var/o</b>	bent or twisted inward
<b>varic/o</b>	varicose veins, swollen or dilated vein
<b>vas/o</b>	vas deferens, vessel
<b>vascul/o</b>	blood vessel, little vessel
<b>vast/o</b>	vast, great, extensive
<b>vect/o</b>	carry, convey
<b>ven/o</b>	vein
<b>vener/o</b>	sexual intercourse
<b>venter-</b>	abdomen
<b>ventilat/o</b>	expose to air, fan
<b>ventr/o</b>	in front, belly side of body

<b>ventricul/o</b>	ventricle of brain or heart, small chamber
<b>venul/o</b>	venule, small vein
<b>verg/o</b>	twist, incline
<b>vern/i</b>	worm
<b>verruc/o</b>	wart
<b>-verse, -version</b>	to turn
<b>vers/o, vert/o</b>	turn
<b>vertebr/o</b>	vertebra, backbone
<b>vertig/o, vertigin/o</b>	whirling round
<b>vesic/o</b>	urinary bladder
<b>vesicul/o</b>	seminal vesicle, blister, little bladder
<b>vestibul/o</b>	entrance, vestibule
<b>vi/o</b>	force
<b>vill/i</b>	shaggy hair, tuft of hair
<b>vir/o</b>	poison, virus
<b>viril/o</b>	masculine, manly
<b>vis/o</b>	seeing, sight
<b>visc/o</b>	sticky
<b>viscer/o</b>	viscera, internal organ
<b>viscos/o</b>	sticky
<b>vit/a, vit/o</b>	life
<b>viti/o</b>	blemish, defect
<b>vitre/o</b>	glassy, made of glass
<b>voc/i</b>	voice
<b>vol/o</b>	palm or sole
<b>volv/o</b>	roll, turn
<b>vulgar/i</b>	common
<b>vulv/o</b>	vulva, covering

**X**

<b>xanth/o</b>	yellow
<b>xen/o</b>	strange, foreign
<b>xer/o</b>	dry
<b>xiph/i, xiph/o</b>	sword

**Y**

<b>-y</b>	noun ending
-----------	-------------

**Z**

<b>zo/o</b>	animal life
<b>zygomat/o</b>	cheek bone, yoke
<b>zygot/o</b>	joined together

# Appendix B

## Abbreviations and Meanings

### A

A2 or A <sub>2</sub>	aortic valve closure	AE	above elbow
A	accommodation; age; anterior	AED	automated external defibrillation
AAA	abdominal aortic aneurysm	AF	acid-fast; atrial fibrillation
AAL	anterior axillary line	AFB	acid-fast bacilli
AAV	adeno-associated virus	A fib	atrial fibrillation
Ab	antibody	AFP	alpha-fetoprotein
AB, ab	abortion	Ag	antigen
abd	abdomen	AG, A/G	albumin/globulin ratio
AB, Abnl	abnormal	AH	abdominal hysterectomy
A/B	acid-base ratio	AHD	arteriosclerotic heart disease; autoimmune hemolytic disease
ABC	aspiration; biopsy; cytology	AHF	antihemophilic factor VIII
ABE	acute bacterial endocarditis	AHG	antihemophilic globulin factor VIII
ABG	arterial blood gases	AI	aortic insufficiency; atherogenic index
ABP	arterial blood pressure	AID	acute infectious disease; artificial insemination donor
ABR	auditory brainstem response	AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AC	acromioclavicular; air conduction	AIH	artificial insemination homologous
ac	acute	AIHA	autoimmune hemolytic anemia
AC, ac	before meals	aj	ankle jerk
Acc	accommodation	AK	above knee
ACD	acid-citrate-dextrose; anterior chest diameter	AKA	above-knee amputation; also known as
ACG	angiocardiography; apex cardiogram	alb	albumin
ACH	adrenocortical hormone	ALG	antilymphocytic globulin
ACL	anterior cruciate ligament	alk	alkaline
ACLS	advanced cardiac life support	alk phos	alkaline phosphatase
ACP	acid phosphatase	ALL	acute lymphoblastic leukemia; acute lymphocytic leukemia
ACTH	adrenocorticotrophic hormone	ALND	axillary lymph node dissection
ACVD	acute cardiovascular disease	ALP	alkaline phosphatase
AD	abdominal diaphragmatic breathing; adenovirus; Alzheimer's disease; right ear	ALS	aldolase; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; antilymphocytic serum
ADD	attention deficit disorder	ALT	alanine transaminase (liver and heart enzyme)
ADE	adverse drug event	alt dieb	alternate days; every other day
ADH	antidiuretic hormone	alt hor	alternate hours
ADHD	attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	alt noct	alternate nights
ADL	activities of daily living	AMA	advanced maternal age; against medical advice; American Medical Association
ad lib	as desired	amb	ambulate; ambulatory
adm	admission	AMD	age-related macular degeneration
ADS	antibody deficiency syndrome		
ADR	adverse drug reaction		
ADT	admission; discharge; transfer		



<b>AMI</b>	acute myocardial infarction	<b>AVM</b>	arteriovenous malfunction
<b>AML</b>	acute myeloblastic leukemia; acute myelocytic leukemia	<b>AVN</b>	atrioventricular node
<b>amp</b>	ampule	<b>AVR</b>	aortic valve replacement
<b>AMS</b>	amylase	<b>Ax</b>	axillary
<b>amt</b>	amount	<b>AZT</b>	Aschheim-Zondek test
<b>AN</b>	anesthesiology	<b>B</b>	
<b>ANA</b>	antinuclear antibodies	<b>B/A</b>	backache
<b>ANF</b>	antinuclear factor	<b>BA</b>	bronchial asthma
<b>ANLL</b>	acute nonlymphocytic leukemia	<b>Ba</b>	barium
<b>ANS</b>	autonomic nervous system	<b>BAC</b>	blood alcohol concentration
<b>ant</b>	anterior	<b>BaE</b>	barium enema
<b>AOD</b>	adult-onset diabetes; arterial occlusive disease	<b>BAO</b>	basal acid output
<b>AOM</b>	acute otitis media	<b>bas</b>	basophils
<b>A &amp; P</b>	anterior and posterior; auscultation and percussion	<b>BBB</b>	blood-brain barrier; bundle branch block
<b>AP</b>	angina pectoris; anteroposterior; anterior-posterior	<b>BBT</b>	basal body temperature
<b>APLD</b>	aspiration percutaneous lumbar disectomy	<b>BC</b>	bone conduction
<b>aq</b>	aqueous; water	<b>BCC</b>	basal cell carcinoma
<b>ARD</b>	acute respiratory disease	<b>BE</b>	barium enema; below elbow
<b>ARDS</b>	adult respiratory distress syndrome	<b>BEAM</b>	brain electrical activity map
<b>ARF</b>	acute renal failure; acute respiratory failure	<b>BED</b>	binge eating disorder
<b>ARM</b>	artificial rupture of membranes	<b>BFP</b>	biologic false positive
<b>ART</b>	assisted reproductive technology	<b>BID, bid, b.i.d.</b>	bis in die; twice a day
<b>AS</b>	ankylosing spondylitis; aortic stenosis; left ear	<b>bil</b>	bilateral
<b>ASA</b>	aspirin	<b>BIN, bin</b>	twice a night
<b>ASAP</b>	as soon as possible	<b>BK</b>	below knee
<b>ASCVD</b>	arteriosclerotic cardiovascular disease	<b>BKA</b>	below-knee amputation
<b>ASD</b>	atrial septal defect	<b>Bld</b>	blood
<b>ASH</b>	asymmetrical septal hypertrophy	<b>BJ</b>	Bence Jones
<b>ASHD</b>	arteriosclerotic heart disease	<b>BM</b>	bone marrow; bowel movement
<b>ASIS</b>	anterior superior iliac spine	<b>BMD</b>	Becker's muscular dystrophy; bone mineral density
<b>ASO</b>	arteriosclerosis obliterans	<b>BMI</b>	body mass index
<b>ASS</b>	anterior superior spine	<b>BMR</b>	basal metabolic rate
<b>AST</b>	aspartate aminotransferase	<b>BMT</b>	barium meal test; bone marrow transplant
<b>as tol</b>	as tolerated	<b>BNO</b>	bladder neck obstruction
<b>ATP</b>	adenosine triphosphate	<b>BNR</b>	bladder neck resection
<b>Au</b>	gold	<b>BOM</b>	bilateral otitis media
<b>AU</b>	aures unitas; both ears	<b>B/P, BP</b>	blood pressure
<b>AUL</b>	acute undifferentiated leukemia	<b>BP&amp;P</b>	blood pressure and pulse
<b>ausc</b>	auscultation	<b>BPH</b>	benign prostatic hyperplasia; benign prostatic hypertrophy
<b>A-V</b>	aortic valve; artificial ventilation; atrioventricular; arteriovenous	<b>BPM, bpm</b>	beats per minute; breaths per minute
		<b>BPPV</b>	benign paroxysmal positional vertigo



<b>BR</b>	bed rest	<b>CCr</b>	creatinine clearance
<b>BRBPR</b>	bright red blood per rectum	<b>CCIT</b>	cranial computed tomography
<b>Bronch</b>	bronchoscopy	<b>CCU</b>	coronary care unit
<b>BRP</b>	bathroom privileges	<b>CDC</b>	calculated date (day) of confinement; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>BS</b>	blood sugar; bowel sounds; breath sounds	<b>CDE</b>	common duct exploration
<b>BSE</b>	breast self-examination	<b>CDH</b>	congenital dislocation of the hip
<b>BSO</b>	bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy	<b>CDT</b>	cumulative trauma disorders
<b>BT</b>	bleeding time	<b>CEA</b>	carcinoembryonic antigen
<b>BUN</b>	blood urea nitrogen	<b>CF</b>	complete fixation; counting fingers; cystic fibrosis
<b>BV</b>	bacterial vaginosis; blood volume	<b>CFS</b>	chronic fatigue syndrome
<b>Bx, bx</b>	biopsy	<b>C gl</b>	with correction; with glasses
<b>C</b>		<b>CGL</b>	chronic granulomatous leukemia
<b>C1–C7</b>	cervical vertebrae	<b>Ch</b>	cholesterol
<b>C</b>	centigrade; Celsius	<b>CHB</b>	complete heart block
<b>c</b>	centimeter	<b>CHD</b>	congenital heart defects; coronary heart disease
<b>τ</b>	with	<b>CHF</b>	congestive heart failure
<b>∅</b>	without	<b>CHO</b>	carbohydrate
<b>Ca</b>	calcium	<b>chol</b>	cholesterol
<b>CA, Ca</b>	cancer; cardiac arrest; carcinoma; chronological age	<b>chr</b>	chronic
<b>CAB</b>	coronary artery bypass	<b>CI</b>	coronary insufficiency
<b>CABG</b>	coronary artery bypass grafting	<b>cib</b>	food
<b>CAD</b>	computer-assisted diagnosis; coronary artery disease	<b>CID</b>	cytomegalic inclusion disease
<b>cal</b>	calorie	<b>CIE</b>	counter immunoelectrophoresis
<b>cap, caps</b>	capsule	<b>CIN</b>	cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
<b>CAPD</b>	continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis	<b>circ</b>	circumcision
<b>CAT</b>	computerized axial tomography	<b>CIS</b>	carcinoma in situ
<b>cath</b>	catheter; catheterize	<b>CIT</b>	conventional insulin treatment
<b>CAVH</b>	continuous arteriovenous hemofiltration	<b>CK</b>	creatinine kinase
<b>CBC, cbc</b>	complete blood count	<b>ck</b>	check
<b>CBF</b>	capillary blood flow; coronary blood flow	<b>Cl, cl</b>	clinic; chloride
<b>CBI</b>	continuous bladder irrigation	<b>CL</b>	cholelithiasis; chronic leukemia; cirrhosis of the liver; cleft lip; corpus luteum
<b>CBR</b>	complete bedrest	<b>CLD</b>	chronic liver disease
<b>CBS</b>	chronic brain syndrome	<b>CLL</b>	chronic lymphocytic leukemia
<b>CC</b>	chief complaint; colony count; cardiac cycle; cardiac catheterization; creatinine clearance	<b>cl liq</b>	clear liquid
<b>cc</b>	cubic centimeter (1/1000 liter)	<b>cm</b>	centimeter (1/100 meter)
<b>CCA</b>	circumflex coronary artery	<b>cm<sup>3</sup></b>	cubic centimeter
<b>CCCR</b>	closed chest cardiopulmonary resuscitation	<b>CME</b>	cystoid macular edema
<b>CCPD</b>	continuous cycle peritoneal dialysis	<b>CMG</b>	cystometrogram
		<b>CML</b>	chronic myelocytic leukemia
		<b>CMM</b>	cutaneous malignant melanoma
		<b>CMV</b>	controlled mechanical ventilation; cystometrogram; cytomegalovirus



<b>CNS</b>	central nervous system; cutaneous nerve stimulation	<b>CUG</b>	cystourethrogram
<b>c/o, C/O</b>	complains of	<b>CV</b>	cardiovascular
<b>Co</b>	cobalt	<b>CVA</b>	cardiovascular accident; cerebrovascular accident; costovertebral angle
<b>CO</b>	carbon monoxide; coronary occlusion; coronary output	<b>CVD</b>	cardiovascular disease
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	carbon dioxide	<b>CVL</b>	central venous line
<b>COD</b>	cause of death	<b>CVP</b>	central venous pressure; Cytosan, vincristine, prednisone
<b>COH</b>	carbohydrate	<b>CVS</b>	chorionic villus sampling
<b>COLD</b>	chronic obstructive lung disease	<b>CWP</b>	childbirth without pain; coal workers' pneumoconiosis
<b>comp</b>	compound	<b>Cx</b>	cervix
<b>cond</b>	condition	<b>CX, CXR</b>	chest x-ray film
<b>contra</b>	against	<b>cysto</b>	cystoscopic examination; cystoscopy
<b>COPD</b>	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease		
<b>CP</b>	cardiopulmonary; cerebral palsy	<b>D</b>	
<b>CPA</b>	carotid phonoangiograph	<b>D</b>	dioptr (lens strength)
<b>CPAP</b>	continuous positive airway pressure	<b>d</b>	day
<b>CPC</b>	clinicopathologic conference	<b>DAT</b>	diet as tolerated
<b>CPD</b>	cephalopelvic disproportion	<b>db</b>	decibel
<b>CPE</b>	cytopathic effect	<b>D &amp; C</b>	dilation and curettage
<b>CPK</b>	creatine phosphokinase	<b>D/C, DC</b>	discontinue
<b>CPN</b>	chronic pyelonephritis	<b>DCC</b>	direct-current cardioversion
<b>CPPB</b>	continuous positive-pressure breathing	<b>DCIS</b>	ductal carcinoma in situ
<b>CPR</b>	cardiopulmonary resuscitation	<b>DCR</b>	direct cortical response
<b>CPS</b>	cycles per second	<b>Ddx</b>	differential diagnosis
<b>CRD</b>	chronic respiratory disease	<b>D &amp; E</b>	dilation and evacuation
<b>CRF</b>	chronic renal failure	<b>del</b>	delivery
<b>creat</b>	creatinine	<b>DES</b>	diethylstilbestrol
<b>CR</b>	conditioned reflex; complete response	<b>DGE</b>	delayed gastric emptying
<b>CRF</b>	chronic renal failure	<b>DEXA</b>	dual energy x-ray absorptiometry
<b>CS</b>	central supply; cesarean section; complete stroke; conditioned stimulus; Cushing's syndrome	<b>DHEA</b>	dehydroepiandrosterone
<b>C &amp; S</b>	culture and sensitivity	<b>DHFS</b>	dengue hemorrhagic fever shock syndrome
<b>CSAP</b>	cryosurgical ablation of the prostate	<b>DI</b>	diabetes insipidus
<b>CSF</b>	cerebrospinal fluid	<b>diag</b>	diagnosis
<b>CSR</b>	central supply room; Cheyne-Stokes respiration	<b>DIC</b>	diffuse intravascular coagulation
<b>CT</b>	computed tomography	<b>diff</b>	differential
<b>CTCL</b>	cutaneous T-cell lymphoma	<b>DIP</b>	distal interphalangeal
<b>CTS</b>	carpal tunnel syndrome	<b>disch</b>	discharge
<b>CIT</b>	computed transaxial tomography	<b>DJD</b>	degenerative joint disease
<b>CTZ</b>	chemoreceptor trigger zone	<b>DKA</b>	diabetic ketoacidosis
<b>cu</b>	cubic	<b>DL</b>	danger list
<b>CUC</b>	chronic ulcerative colitis	<b>DLE</b>	discoid lupus erythematosus
		<b>DM</b>	dermatomyositis; diabetes mellitus; diastolic murmur
		<b>DMD</b>	Duchenne's muscular dystrophy

<b>DNA</b>	deoxyribonucleic acid	<b>EDD</b>	end-diastolic dimension
<b>DNR</b>	do not resuscitate	<b>EDG</b>	electrodynogram
<b>DNS</b>	deviated nasal septum	<b>EDV</b>	end-diastolic volume
<b>DOA</b>	dead on arrival	<b>EEG</b>	electroencephalogram; electroencephalography
<b>DOB</b>	date of birth	<b>EENT</b>	eye, ear, nose, and throat
<b>DOC</b>	date of conception	<b>EFM</b>	electronic fetal monitor
<b>DOE</b>	dyspnea on exertion	<b>EIA</b>	enzyme immunoassay
<b>DOMS</b>	delayed-onset muscle soreness	<b>EIB</b>	exercise-induced bronchospasm
<b>DOT</b>	directly observed therapy	<b>Ej</b>	elbow jerk
<b>DQ</b>	developmental quotient	<b>EKG</b>	electrocardiogram; electrocardiography
<b>DPT</b>	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus	<b>ELISA</b>	enzyme-linked immunoassay; enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
<b>dr</b>	dram; dressing	<b>elix</b>	elixir
<b>DR</b>	diabetic retinopathy; digital radiography; doctor	<b>EM</b>	electron microscope; emmetropia
<b>DRE</b>	digital rectal exam	<b>EMG</b>	electromyogram; electromyography
<b>DRG</b>	diagnosis-related group	<b>EMR</b>	educable mentally retarded; electronic medical record; eye movement record
<b>D/S</b>	dextrose in saline	<b>EMS</b>	early morning specimen; electromagnetic spectrum
<b>DSA</b>	digital subtraction angiography	<b>ENG</b>	electronystagmography
<b>DSD</b>	dry sterile dressing	<b>ENT</b>	ear, nose, and throat
<b>dsg</b>	dressing	<b>EOG</b>	electro-oculogram
<b>DT</b>	diphtheria and tetanus toxoids	<b>EOM</b>	extraocular muscles; extraocular movement
<b>DTP</b>	diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and pertussis vaccine	<b>Eos, eosins</b>	eosinophils
<b>DTs</b>	delirium tremens	<b>EP</b>	ectopic pregnancy; evoked potential
<b>DTR</b>	deep tendon reflex	<b>EPF</b>	early pregnancy factor; exophthalmos-producing factor
<b>DUB</b>	dysfunctional uterine bleeding	<b>EPO</b>	erythropoietin
<b>DVA</b>	distance visual acuity	<b>EPR</b>	electron paramagnetic resonance; emergency physical restraint
<b>DVI</b>	digital vascular imaging	<b>EPS</b>	extrapyramidal symptoms; exophthalmos-producing substance
<b>DW</b>	distilled water	<b>ER</b>	emergency room; epigastric region
<b>D/W</b>	dextrose in water	<b>ERCP</b>	endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
<b>Dx</b>	diagnosis	<b>ERG</b>	electroretinogram
<b>E</b>		<b>ERPF</b>	effective renal plasma flow
<b>E</b>	enema	<b>ERT</b>	estrogen replacement therapy; external radiation therapy
<b>EBL</b>	estimated blood loss	<b>ERV</b>	expiratory reserve volume
<b>EBP</b>	epidural blood patch	<b>ESD</b>	end-systolic dimension
<b>EBV</b>	Epstein-Barr virus	<b>ESPF</b>	end-stage pulmonary fibrosis
<b>ECC</b>	endocervical curettage; extracorporeal circulation	<b>ESR</b>	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
<b>ECCE</b>	extracapsular lens extraction	<b>ESRD</b>	end-stage renal disease
<b>ECG</b>	electrocardiogram; electrocardiography		
<b>ECHO</b>	echocardiogram; echocardiography		
<b>ECOM</b>	extracorporeal membrane oxygenator		
<b>ECT</b>	electroconvulsive therapy		
<b>ED</b>	effective dose		
<b>EDC</b>	estimated date (day) of confinement		





<b>ESWL</b>	extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy	<b>FS</b>	frozen section
<b>EST</b>	electric shock therapy	<b>FSH</b>	follicle-stimulating hormone
<b>ESV</b>	end-systolic volume	<b>FSP</b>	fibrin-fibrinogen split products
<b>ET</b>	embryo transfer; enterically transmitted; esotropia	<b>FSS</b>	functional endoscopic sinus surgery
<b>et</b>	and	<b>FT</b>	family therapy
<b>ETF</b>	eustachian tube function	<b>FTA</b>	fluorescent treponemal antibody
<b>etiol</b>	etiology	<b>FTI</b>	free thyroxine index
<b>ETT</b>	endotracheal tube; exercise tolerance test	<b>FTND</b>	full-term normal delivery
<b>EU</b>	Ehrlich units; emergency unit; etiology unknown	<b>FTT</b>	failure to thrive
<b>EWB</b>	estrogen withdrawal bleeding	<b>FU, F/U</b>	follow-up; follow up
<b>ex</b>	excision; exercise	<b>FUO</b>	fever of unknown origin
<b>exam</b>	examination	<b>FX, Fx</b>	fracture
<b>exp</b>	expiration		
<b>ext</b>	extraction; external	<b>G</b>	
<b>F</b>		<b>g</b>	gram
<b>F</b>	Fahrenheit	<b>gl</b>	gravid (pregnancy)
<b>FA</b>	fluorescent antibody	<b>ga</b>	gallium
<b>FAS</b>	fetal alcohol syndrome	<b>GA</b>	gastric analysis; general anesthesia
<b>FB</b>	foreign body	<b>GB</b>	gallbladder
<b>FBS</b>	fasting blood sugar	<b>GBM</b>	glomerular basement membrane
<b>FCD</b>	fibrocystic disease	<b>GBS</b>	gallbladder series; Guillain-Barré syndrome
<b>FDP</b>	fibrin-fibrinogen degradation products	<b>G-Cs</b>	glucocorticoids
<b>Fe</b>	iron	<b>GC</b>	gonorrhea
<b>FECG</b>	fetal electrocardiogram	<b>G&amp;D</b>	growth and development
<b>FEF</b>	forced expiratory flow	<b>GDM</b>	gestational diabetes mellitus
<b>FEV</b>	forced expiratory volume	<b>GER</b>	gastroesophageal reflux
<b>FFA</b>	free fatty acids	<b>GERD</b>	gastroesophageal reflux disease
<b>FH</b>	family history	<b>GFR</b>	glomerular filtration rate
<b>FHR</b>	fetal heart rate	<b>GG</b>	gamma globulin
<b>FHS</b>	fetal heart sounds	<b>GGT</b>	gamma-glutamyl transferase
<b>FHT</b>	fetal heart tones	<b>GH</b>	growth hormone
<b>FIA</b>	fluorescent immunoassay; fluorimmunoassay	<b>GHb</b>	glycohemoglobin
<b>FME</b>	full mouth extractions	<b>GIFT</b>	gamete intrafallopian transfer
<b>fMRI</b>	functional magnetic resonance imaging	<b>GIT</b>	gastrointestinal tract
<b>FMS</b>	fibromyalgia syndrome	<b>GLTT</b>	glucose tolerance test
<b>FOBT</b>	fecal occult blood test	<b>gm</b>	gram
<b>FPG</b>	fasting plasma glucose	<b>GMP</b>	guanosine monophosphate
<b>FR</b>	fibrin-fibrinogen related	<b>GOT</b>	glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase
<b>fr</b>	French (catheter size)	<b>GP</b>	general practice
<b>FRC</b>	functional residual capacity	<b>gr</b>	grain
<b>FROM</b>	full range of motion	<b>grav I</b>	pregnancy one; primigravida
		<b>GS</b>	general surgery
		<b>GSW</b>	gunshot wound
		<b>GT</b>	glucose tolerance
		<b>GTP</b>	guanosine triphosphate
		<b>GTT</b>	glucose tolerance test

gtt	drops	Hgb	hemoglobin
GU	genitourinary	HGE	human granulocytic Ehrlichiosis
GVHD	graft-versus host disease	HI	hemagglutination-inhibition
GxT	graded exercise test	HIE	hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy
GYN, Gyn	gynecology	HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>H</b>		H & L	heart and lungs
h	hour	HL	Hodgkin's lymphoma
H	hydrogen; hypodermic	HLA	human leukocyte antigen
H & H	hemoglobin and hematocrit	HLR	heart-lung resuscitation
HAA	hepatitis associated antigen; hepatitis Australia antigen	HM	hand motion
HAI	hemagglutination-inhibition immunoassay	HMD	hyaline membrane disease
HASHD	hypertensive arteriosclerotic heart disease	HMO	health maintenance organization
HAV	hepatitis A virus	HNP	herniated nucleus pulposus
HB	heart block; hemoglobin	HO	hyperbaric oxygen
HBE	His bundle electrocardiogram	HOB	head of bed
HbF	fetal hemoglobin	H & P	history and physical
HBP	high blood pressure	HP	hemipelvectomy; hyperparathyroidism
HbS	sickle cell hemoglobin	HPF	high-power field
HBV	hepatitis B virus	HPL	human placental lactogen
HC	Huntington's cholera	HPN	hypertension
HCD	heavy-chain disease	HPO	hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian
HCEA	Health Care Financing Administration	HPS	hantavirus pulmonary syndrome
HCG	human chorionic gonadotropin	HPV	human papilloma virus
HCl	hydrochloric acid	HR	heart rate
HCL	hairy cell leukemia	hr	hour
HCPCS	Health Care Financing Administration Common Procedure Coding System	HRT	hormone replacement therapy
HCT, hct	hematocrit	hs, h.s.	at bedtime; hour of sleep
HCV	hepatitis C virus	HS	hereditary spherocytosis; herpes simplex
HCVD	hypertensive cardiovascular disease	HSG	hysterosalpingogram
HD	hearing distance; heart disease; hemodialysis; hip disarticulation; Hodgkin's disease; Huntington's disease	HSV	herpes simplex virus
HDL	high-density lipoprotein	ht	height; hematocrit
He	helium	HT	hormone therapy
H & E	hematoxylin and eosin stain	HTO	high tibial osteotomy
HDN	hemolytic disease of the newborn	HV	hospital visit
HDS	herniated disk syndrome	HVD	hypertensive vascular disease
HE	hereditary elliptocytosis	Hx	history
HEENT	head, eyes, ears, nose, throat	hypo	hypodermic
HF	heart failure	HZ	herpes zoster
Hg	mercury	<b>I</b>	
		I	intensity of magnetism; iodine
		IABP	intra-aortic balloon pump
		IACP	intra-aortic counterpulsation
		IADH	inappropriate antidiuretic hormone
		IASD	interatrial septal defect
		IBC	iron-binding capacity

<b>IBD</b>	inflammatory bowel disease	<b>IO</b>	intraocular
<b>IBS</b>	irritable bowel syndrome	<b>IOD</b>	iron-overload disease (hemochromatosis)
<b>IC</b>	inspiratory capacity	<b>IOL</b>	intraocular lens
<b>ICCE</b>	intracapsular lens extraction	<b>IOP</b>	intraocular pressure
<b>ICCU</b>	intensive coronary care unit	<b>IPF</b>	idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
<b>ICD</b>	implantable cardioverter defibrillator	<b>IPG</b>	impedance plethysmography
<b>ICF</b>	intracellular fluid	<b>IPPB</b>	intermittent positive-pressure breathing
<b>ICP</b>	intracranial pressure	<b>IQ</b>	intelligence quotient
<b>ICS</b>	intercostal space	<b>irrig</b>	irrigation
<b>ICSI</b>	intracytoplasmic sperm injection	<b>IS</b>	intercostal space
<b>ICT</b>	indirect Coombs' test; insulin coma therapy	<b>ISG</b>	immune serum globulin
<b>ict ind</b>	icterus index	<b>isol</b>	isolation
<b>ICU</b>	intensive care unit	<b>ITP</b>	idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
<b>I &amp; D</b>	incision and drainage	<b>IU</b>	international unit
<b>ID</b>	infectious disease; intradermal	<b>IUD</b>	intrauterine device
<b>IDC</b>	infiltrating ductal carcinoma; invasive ductal carcinoma	<b>IUP</b>	intrauterine pressure
<b>IDD</b>	insulin-dependent diabetes	<b>IV</b>	intravenous; intravenously
<b>IDDM</b>	insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	<b>IVC</b>	inferior vena cava
<b>IDK</b>	internal derangement of the knee	<b>IVCP</b>	inferior vena cava pressure
<b>IDS</b>	immunity deficiency state	<b>IVD</b>	intervertebral disk
<b>I/E</b>	inspiratory-expiratory ratio	<b>IVDA</b>	intravenous drug abuse
<b>IEMG</b>	integrated electromyogram	<b>IVF</b>	in vitro fertilization
<b>IFG</b>	impaired fasting glucose	<b>IVFA</b>	intravenous fluorescein angiography
<b>Ig</b>	immunoglobulin	<b>IVP</b>	intravenous pyelogram
<b>IgA</b>	immunoglobulin A	<b>IVSD</b>	interventricular septal defect
<b>IgD</b>	immunoglobulin D	<b>IVU</b>	intravenous urogram
<b>IgE</b>	immunoglobulin E		
<b>IgG</b>	immunoglobulin G	<b>J</b>	
<b>IgM</b>	immunoglobulin M	<b>jct</b>	junctions
<b>IGT</b>	impaired glucose tolerance	<b>JOD</b>	juvenile-onset diabetes
<b>IH</b>	infectious hepatitis	<b>JRA</b>	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
<b>IHD</b>	ischemic heart disease	<b>Jt</b>	joint
<b>IHSS</b>	idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis	<b>JVP</b>	jugular venous pressure; jugular venous pulse
<b>IL</b>	interleukin		
<b>ILC</b>	infiltrating lobular carcinoma; invasive lobular carcinoma	<b>K</b>	
<b>IM</b>	infectious mononucleosis; intramuscular	<b>K</b>	potassium
<b>IMAG</b>	internal mammary artery graft	<b>KB</b>	ketone bodies
<b>IMF</b>	idiopathic myelofibrosis	<b>KCF</b>	key clinical findings
<b>IMV</b>	intermittent mandatory ventilation	<b>KCl</b>	potassium chloride
<b>IN</b>	insulin	<b>KD</b>	knee disarticulation
<b>inf</b>	inferior; infusion	<b>KE</b>	kinetic energy
<b>I &amp; O</b>	intake and output	<b>kg</b>	kilogram
		<b>kj</b>	knee jerk

KO	keep open	I/min	liters per minute
KOH	potassium hydrochloride	IMP	last menstrual period
KS	Kaposi's sarcoma	LNMP	last normal menstrual period
KUB	kidney, ureter, bladder	LOC	level of consciousness; loss of consciousness
KVO	keep vein open	LOM	limitation of motion; loss of motion
<b>L</b>		LOS	length of stay
I	liter	LP	light perception; lumbar puncture; lumboperitoneal
L1-L5	lumbar vertebrae	LPF	low-power field
L & A	light and accommodation	LPS	lipase
LA	left atrium	LR	light reaction
lab	laboratory	LRDKT	living related donor kidney transplant
lac	laceration	LSB	left sternal border
LAD	left anterior descending	LSG	lysergic acid diethylamide
LAP	leucine aminopeptidase	lt	left
lap	laparotomy	LTB	laryngotracheobronchitis
laser	light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation	LTC	long-term care
LASIK	laser in situ keratomileusis	LTH	luteotropic hormone
lat	lateral	LUE	left upper extremity
LAVH	laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy	LUL	left upper lobe
lb	pound	LUQ	left upper quadrant
LB	large bowel; low back	LV	left ventricle
LBBB	left bundle branch block	LVH	left ventricle hypertrophy
LBW	low birth weight	lymphs	lymphocytes
LBBX	left breast biopsy and examination		
LBP	low back pain	<b>M</b>	
LCIS	lobular carcinoma in situ	M	meter; murmur
L & D	labor and delivery	Mabs	monoclonal antibodies
LD	lactic dehydrogenase	MAO	maximal acid output; monoamine oxidase
IDD	light-dark discrimination	MAR	multiple antibiotic resistant
LDH	lactic dehydrogenase	MBC	maximal breathing capacity
LDL	low-density lipoprotein	MBD	minimal brain damage
LE	left eye; life expectancy; lower extremity; lupus erythematosus	mc	millicurie
LES	lower esophageal sphincter	mcg	microgram
lg	large	MCH	mean corpuscular hemoglobin
LH	luteinizing hormone	MCHC	mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration
LHBD	left heart bypass device	MCT	mean circulation time
LHF	left-sided heart failure	MCV	mean corpuscular volume
LHR	leukocyte histamine release test	MD	macular degeneration; medical doctor; muscular dystrophy
lig	ligament	MDS	myelodysplastic syndrome
liq	liquid	MDR-TB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
LLE	lower left extremity	ME	middle ear
LLL	left lower lobe		
LISB	left lower sternal border		
LLQ	left lower quadrant		





<b>MED</b>	minimal effective dose; minimal erythema dose	<b>MVPS</b>	Medicare volume performance standard
<b>mEq</b>	milliequivalent	<b>MY</b>	myopia
<b>M &amp; F</b>	mother and father	<b>myel</b>	myelogram
<b>MFT</b>	muscle function test	<b>myop</b>	myopia
<b>mg</b>	milligram		
<b>MG</b>	myasthenia gravis		
<b>mgm</b>	milligram	<b>N</b>	
<b>MH</b>	malignant hyperpyrexia; malignant hyperthermia; marital history	<b>N &amp; T</b>	nose and throat
<b>MHA</b>	microhemagglutination	<b>N/C</b>	no complaints
<b>MHC</b>	major histocompatibility complex	<b>NA</b>	not applicable; numerical aperture
<b>MI</b>	mitral insufficiency; myocardial infarction	<b>Na</b>	sodium
<b>MICU</b>	medical intensive care unit; mobile intensive care unit	<b>NaCl</b>	sodium chloride
<b>MID</b>	multi-infarct dementia	<b>NAD</b>	no acute disease; no apparent distress
<b>MIDCAB</b>	minimally invasive direct coronary artery bypass	<b>NB</b>	newborn
<b>MIP</b>	maximal inspiratory pressure	<b>NBT</b>	nitroblue tetrazolium
<b>ml, mL</b>	milliliter	<b>NCV</b>	nerve conduction velocity
<b>MLD</b>	median lethal dose	<b>NED</b>	no evidence of disease
<b>mm</b>	millimeter	<b>NEG, neg</b>	negative
<b>mm Hg</b>	millimeters of mercury	<b>neuro</b>	neurology
<b>MM</b>	multiple myeloma; malignant melanoma	<b>NF</b>	National Formulary; neurofibromatosis
<b>MND</b>	motor neuron disease	<b>N/G</b>	nasogastric (tube)
<b>MNT</b>	medical nutrition therapy	<b>ng</b>	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
<b>MODY</b>	maturity-onset diabetes of the young	<b>NGU</b>	nongonococcal urethritis
<b>MOM</b>	milk of magnesia	<b>NHL</b>	non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
<b>mono</b>	monocytes	<b>NICU</b>	neurologic intensive care unit
<b>MP</b>	metacarpal-phalangeal	<b>NIDDM</b>	non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
<b>MPD</b>	myofascial pain dysfunction	<b>NK</b>	natural killer (cell)
<b>MPJ</b>	metacarpophalangeal joint	<b>NKA</b>	no known allergies
<b>MR</b>	mental retardation; metabolic rate; mitral regurgitation	<b>NLP</b>	neurolinguistic programming
<b>MRD</b>	medical record department	<b>NM</b>	neuromuscular; nuclear medicine
<b>MRI</b>	magnetic resonance imaging	<b>N &amp; M</b>	nerves and muscles; night and morning
<b>MS</b>	mitral stenosis; multiple sclerosis; musculoskeletal	<b>NMR</b>	nuclear magnetic resonance
<b>MSH</b>	melanocyte-stimulating hormone	<b>No</b>	number
<b>MSL</b>	midsternal line	<b>noc, noct</b>	night
<b>MT</b>	medical technician; medical technologist	<b>NOFIT</b>	nonorganic failure to thrive
<b>MTD</b>	right eardrum	<b>NPC</b>	no point of convergence
<b>MTS</b>	left eardrum	<b>NPH</b>	neutral protamine Hagedorn
<b>MTX</b>	methotrexate	<b>NPN</b>	nonprotein nitrogen
<b>MV</b>	mitral valve	<b>NPO</b>	nothing by mouth
<b>MVP</b>	mitral valve prolapse	<b>NR</b>	no response
		<b>NREM</b>	no rapid eye movements
		<b>N/S</b>	normal saline
		<b>NS</b>	nephrotic syndrome; normal saline; not stated; not sufficient

NSAID	nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug	OS	left eye (oculus sinister)
NSR	normal sinus rhythm	os	mouth
NSU	nonspecific urethritis	OSA	obstructive sleep apnea
Nt	neutralization	OT	occupational therapy; old tuberculin
NTD	neural tube defect	OTC	over-the-counter
NTG	nitroglycerin	Oto	otology
N & V	nausea and vomiting	OU	each eye (oculus unitas)
NVA	near visual acuity	oz	ounce
NVD	nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea; neck vein distention	OXT	oxytocin
NVS	neural vital signs		
NYD	not yet diagnosed		
<b>O</b>		<b>P</b>	
OA	osteoarthritis	P, p	after; phosphorus; pulse
OB	obstetrics	P & A	percussion and auscultation
OB-GYN	obstetrics and gynecology	PA	pernicious anemia; physician's assistant; posteroanterior; posterior-anterior; pulmonary artery
obl	oblique	PABA	para-aminobenzoic acid
OBS	organic brain syndrome	PAC	premature atrial contraction
Obs	obstetrics	PACAB	port-access coronary artery bypass
OC	office call; oral contraceptive	PADP	pulmonary artery diastolic pressure
OCC	occasional	PAMP	pulmonary arterial mean pressure
OCD	obsessive compulsive disorder; oral cholecystogram	Pap	Papanicolaou smear
OCT	oral contraceptive therapy	PAR	perennial allergic rhinitis; postanesthetic recovery
OD	overdose; right eye (oculus dexter)	PARA (P <sub>r</sub> )	full-term infants delivered
od	once a day	paren	parenterally
OGN	obstetric-gynecologic-neonatal	PASP	pulmonary artery systolic pressure
OGTT	oral glucose tolerance test	PAT	paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
oint	ointment	Path	pathology
OJD	osteoarthritic joint disease	PBC	primary biliary cirrhosis
OM	otitis media	PBI	protein-bound iodine
OME	otitis media with effusion	PBP	progressive bulbar palsy
OMR	optic mark recognition	PBT <sub>4</sub>	protein-bound thyroxine
OOB	out of bed	pc	after meals
O & P	ova and parasites	PCO, PCOS	polycystic ovary syndrome
OP	outpatient	PCT	plasmacrit time
OPD	outpatient department	PCP	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia
OPG	oculoplethysmography	PCU	progressive care unit
Ophth	ophthalmic	PCV	packed cell volume
OPA	oropharyngeal airway	PD	interpupillary distance; Parkinson's disease; peritoneal dialysis
OPT	outpatient	PDA	patent ductus arteriosus
OPV	oral poliovirus vaccine	PDD	pervasive developmental disorder
OR	operating room	PDL	periodontal ligament
ORIF	open reduction internal fixation	PE	physical examination
ORT	oral rehydration therapy	PEA	pulseless electrical activity
Orth	orthopedics	Peds	pediatrics



<b>PEEP</b>	positive end-expiratory pressure	<b>PMS</b>	premenstrual syndrome
<b>PEF</b>	peak expiratory flow rate	<b>PMT</b>	premenstrual tension
<b>PEG</b>	pneumoencephalogram; pneumoencephalography	<b>PMVS</b>	prolapsed mitral valve syndrome
<b>PEL</b>	permissible exposure limit	<b>PND</b>	paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea; postnasal drip
<b>per</b>	by; through	<b>PNH</b>	paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
<b>PERLA</b>	pupils equally reactive (responsive) to light and accommodation	<b>PNS</b>	parasympathetic nervous system; peripheral nervous system
<b>PERRLA</b>	pupils equal, round, react (respond) to light and accommodation	<b>PO, p.o.</b>	by mouth; orally; phone order; postoperative
<b>PET</b>	positron emission tomography; preeclamptic toxemia	<b>POC</b>	products of conception
<b>PFT</b>	pulmonary function test	<b>polys</b>	polymorphonuclear leukocytes
<b>PG</b>	pregnant; prostaglandin	<b>POMR</b>	problem-oriented medical record
<b>PG, 2-h</b>	post-load glucose (number indicates elapsed time)	<b>pos</b>	positive
<b>PGH</b>	pituitary growth hormone	<b>POS</b>	polycystic ovary syndrome
<b>PGL</b>	persistent generalized lymphadenopathy	<b>post-op</b>	postoperatively
<b>pH</b>	acidity; hydrogen ion concentration	<b>PP</b>	postpartum; postprandial (after meals); pulse pressure
<b>PH</b>	past history; personal history; public health	<b>PPA pos</b>	phenylpyruvic acid positive
<b>PHN</b>	postherpetic neuralgia	<b>PPBS</b>	postprandial blood sugar
<b>PI</b>	present illness	<b>PPD</b>	purified protein derivative
<b>PICU</b>	pulmonary intensive care unit	<b>PPLO</b>	pleuropneumonia-like organisms
<b>PID</b>	pelvic inflammatory disease	<b>PPS</b>	postperfusion syndrome; postpolio syndrome; progressive systemic sclerosis
<b>PIF</b>	peak inspiratory flow	<b>PPV</b>	positive-pressure ventilation
<b>PIP</b>	proximal interphalangeal	<b>PR</b>	peripheral resistance; pulse rate
<b>PK</b>	pyruvate kinase; pyruvate kinase deficiency	<b>Pr</b>	presbyopia; prism
<b>PKR</b>	partial knee replacement	<b>pr</b>	by rectum
<b>PKU</b>	phenylketonuria	<b>PRA</b>	plasma renin activity
<b>PL</b>	light perception	<b>PRBC</b>	packed red blood cells
<b>PLC</b>	platelet count	<b>PRC</b>	packed red cells
<b>PLMS</b>	periodic limb movements in sleep	<b>PRE</b>	progressive restrictive exercise
<b>PLS</b>	primary lateral sclerosis	<b>preg</b>	pregnant
<b>PLTS</b>	platelets	<b>PRK</b>	photoreactive keratectomy
<b>PM</b>	evening or afternoon; physical medicine; polymyositis; postmortem	<b>preop</b>	preoperative
<b>PMA</b>	progressive muscular atrophy	<b>prep</b>	prepare
<b>PMH</b>	past medical history	<b>prn</b>	as needed
<b>PMI</b>	point of maximal impulse	<b>proct</b>	proctology
<b>PMN</b>	polymorphonuclear neutrophils	<b>prog</b>	prognosis
<b>PMP</b>	past menstrual period; previous menstrual period	<b>PROM</b>	passive range of motion; premature rupture of membranes
<b>PMR</b>	physical medicine and rehabilitation; polymyalgia rheumatica	<b>pro time</b>	prothrombin time
		<b>PRRE</b>	pupils round, regular, and equal
		<b>PSA</b>	prostate-specific antigen
		<b>PSP</b>	phenolsulfonphthalein
		<b>PSS</b>	progressive systemic sclerosis; physiologic saline solution



<b>psych</b>	psychiatry	<b>qns</b>	quantity not sufficient
<b>PT</b>	paroxysmal tachycardia; physical therapy; prothrombin time	<b>qod</b>	every other day
<b>pt</b>	patient; pint	<b>qoh</b>	every other hour
<b>PTA</b>	percutaneous transluminal angioplasty; plasma thromboplastin antecedent, factor XI	<b>QOL</b>	quality of life
<b>PPT</b>	partial prothrombin time	<b>qs</b>	quantity sufficient
<b>PTB</b>	patellar tendon bearing	<b>qt</b>	quart; quiet
<b>PTC</b>	percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography; plasma thromboplastic component, factor XI	<b>q-q-</b>	each
<b>PTCA</b>	percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty	<b>quad</b>	quadrant
<b>PTD</b>	permanent and total disability	<b>R</b>	
<b>PTE</b>	parathyroid extract	<b>R</b>	rectal; respiration; right
<b>PTH</b>	parathyroid hormone; parathormone	<b>RA</b>	refractory anemia; rheumatoid arthritis; right arm; right atrium
<b>PTSD</b>	posttraumatic stress disorder	<b>Ra</b>	radium
<b>PTT</b>	partial thromboplastin time; prothrombin time	<b>rad</b>	radiation absorbed dose
<b>PU</b>	peptic ulcer; pregnancy urine; prostatic urethra	<b>RAF</b>	rheumatoid arthritis factor
<b>PUD</b>	peptic ulcer disease; pulmonary disease	<b>RAI</b>	radioactive iodine
<b>pul</b>	pulmonary	<b>RAIU</b>	radioactive iodine uptake determination
<b>PV</b>	peripheral vascular; plasma volume; polycythemia vera	<b>RAS</b>	reticular activating system
<b>P &amp; V</b>	pyloroplasty and vagotomy	<b>RAST</b>	radioallergosorbent
<b>PVC</b>	premature ventricular contraction	<b>RAT</b>	radiation therapy
<b>PVD</b>	peripheral vascular disease	<b>RBBB</b>	right bundle branch block
<b>PVE</b>	prosthetic valve endocarditis	<b>RBC</b>	red blood cell; red blood count
<b>PVOD</b>	peripheral vascular occlusive disease	<b>RBCV</b>	red blood cell volume
<b>PVS</b>	persistent vegetative state	<b>RBE</b>	relative biologic effects
<b>PVT</b>	paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia	<b>RCA</b>	right coronary artery
<b>pvt</b>	private	<b>RD</b>	respiratory distress; retinal detachment
<b>PWB</b>	partial weight-bearing	<b>RDA</b>	recommended daily allowance
<b>PWP</b>	pulmonary wedge pressure	<b>RDS</b>	respiratory distress syndrome
<b>Px</b>	prognosis	<b>reg</b>	regular
<b>Q</b>		<b>rehab</b>	rehabilitation
<b>q</b>	every	<b>RE</b>	right eye
<b>qd, q.d.</b>	every day	<b>rem</b>	roentgen-equivalent-man
<b>qh, q.h</b>	every hour	<b>REM</b>	rapid eye movement
<b>q 2 h</b>	every 2 hours	<b>RER</b>	renal excretion rate
<b>QID, qid, q.i.d.</b>	four times a day	<b>RES</b>	reticuloendothelial system
<b>qm</b>	every morning	<b>RBRVS</b>	resource-based relative value scale
<b>qn</b>	every night	<b>resp</b>	respirations
		<b>RF</b>	renal failure; rheumatoid factor; rheumatic fever
		<b>RES</b>	renal function study
		<b>RH</b>	right hand
		<b>Rh neg</b>	Rhesus factor negative
		<b>Rh pos</b>	Rhesus factor positive
		<b>RHD</b>	rheumatic heart disease
		<b>RIA</b>	radioimmunoassay



<b>RICE</b>	rest, ice, compression, elevate	<b>RUE</b>	right upper extremity
<b>RIF</b>	right iliac fossa	<b>RUL</b>	right upper lobe
<b>RIST</b>	radioimmunosorbent	<b>RUQ</b>	right upper quadrant
<b>RK</b>	radial keratotomy	<b>RV</b>	residual volume; right ventricle
<b>RL</b>	right leg	<b>RVG</b>	radionuclide ventriculogram
<b>RLC</b>	residual lung capacity	<b>RVH</b>	right ventricular hypertrophy
<b>RLD</b>	related living donor	<b>RVS</b>	relative value schedule
<b>RLE</b>	right lower extremity	<b>RW</b>	ragweed
<b>RLI</b>	right lower lobe	<b>Rx</b>	prescription; take; therapy; treatment
<b>RLQ</b>	right lower quadrant		
<b>RLS</b>	restless legs syndrome	<b>S</b>	
<b>RM</b>	respiratory movement	<b>s</b>	without
<b>RML</b>	right mediolateral	<b>S-A</b>	sinoatrial node
<b>RMSF</b>	Rocky Mountain spotted fever	<b>S &amp; A</b>	sugar and acetone
<b>RNA</b>	ribonucleic acid	<b>SA</b>	salicylic acid; sinoatrial; sperm analysis; surgeon's assistant
<b>RND</b>	radical neck dissection	<b>SAAT</b>	serum aspartate aminotransferase
<b>R/O</b>	rule out	<b>SAB</b>	spontaneous abortion
<b>ROA</b>	right occipitis anterior	<b>SACH</b>	solid ankle cushion heel
<b>ROM</b>	range of motion; rupture of membranes	<b>SACP</b>	serum acid phosphatase
<b>ROP</b>	right occipitis posterior	<b>SAFP</b>	serum alpha-fetoprotein
<b>ROPS</b>	roll over protection structures	<b>SALD</b>	serum aldolase
<b>ROS</b>	review of systems	<b>SAL</b>	sensorineural activity level; sterility assurance level; suction-assisted lipectomy
<b>ROT</b>	right occipitis transverse	<b>SALP</b>	salpingectomy; salpingography; serum alkaline phosphatase
<b>RP</b>	relapsing polychondritis; retrograde pyelogram	<b>Salpx</b>	salpingectomy
<b>RPCF</b>	Reiter protein complement fixation	<b>SAM</b>	self-administered medication program
<b>RPF</b>	renal plasma flow	<b>SAS</b>	short arm splint; sleep apnea syndrome; social adjustment scale; subarachnoid space
<b>RPG</b>	retrograde pyelogram	<b>SB</b>	stillbirth
<b>rpm</b>	revolutions per minute	<b>SBE</b>	subacute bacterial endocarditis
<b>RPO</b>	right posterior oblique	<b>SBO</b>	small bowel obstruction
<b>RPR</b>	rapid plasma reagin	<b>sc, SC</b>	subcutaneous
<b>RQ</b>	respiratory quotient	<b>SC</b>	spinal cord
<b>R &amp; R</b>	rate and rhythm	<b>SCA</b>	sickle cell anemia
<b>RR</b>	recovery room; respiratory rate	<b>SCC</b>	squamous cell carcinoma
<b>RSD</b>	reflex sympathetic dystrophy	<b>SCD</b>	sudden cardiac death
<b>RSHF</b>	right-sided heart failure	<b>SCI</b>	spinal cord injury
<b>RSI</b>	repetitive stress injuries	<b>schiz</b>	schizophrenia
<b>RSR</b>	regular sinus rhythm	<b>SCID</b>	severe combined immune deficiency
<b>RSV</b>	right subclavian vein	<b>SCPK</b>	serum creatine phosphokinase
<b>rt</b>	right; routine	<b>SCT</b>	sickle cell trait
<b>RT</b>	radiation therapy; respiratory therapy	<b>SD</b>	septal defect; shoulder disarticulation; spontaneous delivery; sudden death
<b>RTA</b>	renal tubular acidosis		
<b>rt lat</b>	right lateral		
<b>rt d</b>	retarded		
<b>RUL</b>	right upper lobe		
<b>RU</b>	roentgen unit; routine urinalysis		

<b>SDAT</b>	senile dementia of Alzheimer's type	<b>SNS</b>	sensory nervous system; sympathetic nervous system
<b>SDM</b>	standard deviation of the mean	<b>SO</b>	salpingo-oophorectomy
<b>SDS</b>	sudden death syndrome	<b>SOAP</b>	symptoms, observations, assessments, plan; subjective, objective, assessment, plan
<b>sec</b>	second	<b>SOB</b>	shortness of breath
<b>SED</b>	sub-erythema dose	<b>SOM</b>	serous otitis media
<b>sed rate</b>	sedimentation rate	<b>SONO</b>	sonography
<b>seg</b>	segmented neutrophils	<b>SOP</b>	standard operating procedure
<b>SEM</b>	scanning electron microscopy	<b>sos</b>	if necessary
<b>semi</b>	half	<b>SPBI</b>	serum protein-bound iodine
<b>seq</b>	sequela; sequestrum	<b>SPE</b>	serum protein electrophoresis
<b>SES</b>	subcutaneous electric stimulation	<b>spec</b>	specimen
<b>sev</b>	sever; severed	<b>SPECT</b>	single photon emission computed tomography
<b>SF</b>	scarlet fever; spinal fluid	<b>SPF</b>	skin protective factor
<b>SG</b>	serum globulin; skin graft	<b>sp gr</b>	specific gravity
<b>SGA</b>	small for gestational age	<b>SPHI</b>	serum phosphohexoisomerase
<b>s gl</b>	without correction; without glasses	<b>SPK</b>	serum pyruvate kinase
<b>SGGTP</b>	serum gamma glutamyl transpeptidase	<b>SPP</b>	suprapubic prostatectomy
<b>SGOT</b>	serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase	<b>SPR</b>	scanned projection radiography
<b>SGPT</b>	serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase	<b>SQ</b>	subcutaneous
<b>SH</b>	serum hepatitis; sex hormone; social history	<b>SR</b>	sedimentation rate; stimulus response; system review
<b>sh</b>	shoulder	<b>Sr</b>	strontium
<b>SI</b>	saturation index	<b>SRS</b>	smoker's respiratory syndrome
<b>SICU</b>	surgical intensive care unit	<b>ss</b>	half
<b>SIDS</b>	sudden infant death syndrome	<b>SS</b>	signs and symptoms; Sjögren's syndrome; soap solution
<b>SIRS</b>	systemic inflammatory response syndrome	<b>SSE</b>	soap suds enema
<b>SIS</b>	saline infusion sonohysterography	<b>SSU</b>	sterile supply unit
<b>SISI</b>	short increment sensitivity index	<b>ST</b>	esotropia
<b>SLAP</b>	serum leucine aminopeptidase	<b>staph</b>	staphylococcus
<b>SLE</b>	St. Louis encephalitis; systemic lupus erythematosus	<b>stat</b>	immediately
<b>SLND</b>	sentinel lymph node dissection	<b>STD</b>	sexually transmitted disease; skin test dose
<b>SLPS</b>	serum lipase	<b>STH</b>	somatotropic hormone
<b>SM</b>	simple mastectomy	<b>STK</b>	streptokinase
<b>sm</b>	small	<b>strep</b>	streptococcus
<b>SMA</b>	sequential multiple analysis	<b>STS</b>	serologic test for syphilis
<b>SMAC</b>	sequential multiple analysis computer	<b>STSG</b>	split thickness skin graft
<b>SMG</b>	senile macular degeneration	<b>subcu</b>	subcutaneous
<b>SMR</b>	submucous resection	<b>sub-Q</b>	subcutaneous
<b>SMRR</b>	submucous resection and rhinoplasty	<b>SUI</b>	stress urinary incontinence
<b>SNR</b>	signal-to-noise ratio	<b>supp</b>	suppository
		<b>surg</b>	surgical; surgery
		<b>SVC</b>	superior vena cava



<b>SVD</b>	spontaneous vaginal delivery	<b>TKO</b>	to keep open
<b>SVG</b>	saphenous vein graft	<b>TKR</b>	total knee replacement
<b>SVN</b>	small volume nebulizer	<b>TLC</b>	tender loving care; total lung capacity
<b>Sx</b>	symptoms	<b>TLE</b>	temporal lobe epilepsy
<b>Sz</b>	seizure	<b>TM</b>	temporomandibular; tympanic membrane
<b>T</b>		<b>TMD</b>	temporomandibular disease; temporomandibular disorder
<b>T</b>	temperature	<b>TMJ</b>	temporomandibular joint
<b>T1–T12</b>	thoracic vertebrae	<b>TMs</b>	tympanic membranes
<b>TA</b>	therapeutic abortion	<b>Tn</b>	normal intraocular tension
<b>T &amp; A</b>	tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy	<b>TND</b>	term normal delivery
<b>tab</b>	tablet	<b>TNF</b>	tumor necrosis factor
<b>TAB</b>	therapeutic abortion	<b>TNI</b>	total nodal irradiation
<b>TACT</b>	target air-enema computed tomography	<b>TNM</b>	tumor, nodes, metastases
<b>TAF</b>	tumor angiogenesis factor	<b>TO</b>	telephone order
<b>TAH</b>	total abdominal hysterectomy	<b>top</b>	topically
<b>TAO</b>	thromboangiitis obliterans	<b>TP</b>	testosterone propionate; total protein
<b>TB</b>	tuberculosis	<b>TPA</b>	tissue plasminogen activator; <i>treponema pallidum</i> agglutination
<b>TBD</b>	total body density	<b>TPBF</b>	total pulmonary blood flow
<b>TBF</b>	total body fat	<b>TPI</b>	<i>Treponema pallidum</i> immobilization
<b>TBG</b>	thyroxine-binding globulin	<b>TPN</b>	total parenteral nutrition
<b>TBI</b>	thyroxine-binding index	<b>TPR</b>	temperature, pulse, respiration
<b>TBW</b>	total body weight	<b>TPUR</b>	transperineal urethral resection
<b>Tc</b>	technetium	<b>tr</b>	tincture
<b>TCD</b>	transcranial doppler	<b>TR</b>	tuberculin residue
<b>TCDB</b>	turn, cough, deep breathe	<b>trach</b>	tracheostomy
<b>TCP</b>	time care profile	<b>TRBF</b>	total renal blood flow
<b>TD</b>	total disability	<b>TRH</b>	thyrotropin-releasing hormone
<b>TDM</b>	therapeutic drug monitoring	<b>TS</b>	Tourette syndrome
<b>TDT</b>	tone decay test	<b>TSD</b>	Tay-Sachs disease
<b>TEE</b>	transesophageal echocardiography	<b>TSE</b>	testicular self-examination
<b>temp</b>	temperature	<b>TSH</b>	thyroid-stimulating hormone
<b>TEN</b>	toxic epidermal necrolysis	<b>TSP</b>	total serum protein
<b>TENS</b>	transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation	<b>TSS</b>	toxic shock syndrome
<b>TES</b>	treadmill exercise score	<b>TST</b>	tuberculin skin test
<b>TF</b>	tactile fremitus	<b>TT</b>	thrombin time
<b>TFS</b>	thyroid function studies	<b>TTH</b>	thyrotropic hormone
<b>TGA</b>	transposition of great arteries	<b>TULIP</b>	transurethral ultrasound-guided laser-induced proctectomy
<b>THR</b>	total hip replacement	<b>TUMT</b>	transurethral microwave therapy
<b>TIA</b>	transient ischemic attack	<b>TUR</b>	transurethral resection
<b>TIA-IR</b>	transient ischemic attack incomplete recovery	<b>TURP</b>	transurethral resection of prostate; prostatectomy
<b>TIBC</b>	total iron-binding capacity	<b>TV</b>	tidal volume; tricuspid valve
<b>TID, tid, t.i.d.</b>	times interval difference; three times a day		
<b>tinct</b>	tincture		



<b>TVH</b>	total vaginal hysterectomy	<b>VCG</b>	vectorcardiogram
<b>TW</b>	tap water	<b>VCUG</b>	voiding cystourethrogram
<b>TWE</b>	tap water enema	<b>VD</b>	venereal disease
<b>Tx</b>	traction; treatment	<b>VDG</b>	venereal disease, gonorrhea
<b>U</b>		<b>VDH</b>	valvular disease of heart
<b>U</b>	units	<b>VDRL</b>	Venereal Disease Research Laboratory
<b>UA</b>	urinalysis	<b>VDS</b>	venereal disease, syphilis
<b>UC</b>	ulcerative colitis; urine culture; uterine contractions	<b>VE</b>	visual efficiency
<b>UCD</b>	usual childhood diseases	<b>VEP</b>	visual evoked potential
<b>UCG</b>	urinary chorionic gonadotropin; uterine chorionic gonadotropin	<b>VER</b>	visual evoked response
<b>UCR</b>	unconditioned reflex	<b>VF</b>	visual field; vocal fremitus
<b>UE</b>	upper extremity	<b>V fib</b>	ventricular fibrillation
<b>UFR</b>	uroflowmeter; uroflowmetry	<b>VG</b>	ventricular gallop
<b>UG</b>	upper gastrointestinal; urogenital	<b>VH</b>	vaginal hysterectomy
<b>UGI</b>	upper gastrointestinal	<b>VHD</b>	valvular heart disease; ventricular heart disease
<b>UK</b>	unknown	<b>VI</b>	volume index
<b>UL</b>	upper lobe	<b>vit cap</b>	vital capacity
<b>ULQ</b>	upper left quadrant	<b>VLDL</b>	very-low-density lipoprotein
<b>umb</b>	umbilicus	<b>VP</b>	venipuncture; venous pressure
<b>UN</b>	urea nitrogen	<b>V &amp; P</b>	vagotomy and pyloroplasty
<b>ung</b>	ointment	<b>VPC</b>	ventricular premature contraction
<b>UOQ</b>	upper outer quadrant	<b>VPRC</b>	volume of packed red cells
<b>UP</b>	uroporphyrin	<b>VS, vs</b>	vital signs
<b>UPP</b>	urethral pressure profile	<b>VSD</b>	ventricular septal defect
<b>UR</b>	upper respiratory	<b>VIAs</b>	vascular targeting agents
<b>ur</b>	urine	<b>VZV</b>	varicella-zoster virus (chickenpox)
<b>URD</b>	upper respiratory disease	<b>W</b>	
<b>URI</b>	upper respiratory infection	<b>W</b>	water
<b>urol</b>	urology	<b>WA</b>	while awake
<b>URQ</b>	upper right quadrant	<b>WB</b>	weight-bearing; whole blood
<b>US</b>	ultrasonic; ultrasonography	<b>WBC</b>	white blood cell; white blood count
<b>USP</b>	United States Pharmacopeia	<b>W/C, w/c</b>	wheelchair
<b>UTI</b>	urinary tract infection	<b>wd</b>	wound
<b>UV</b>	ultraviolet	<b>WD, w/d</b>	well-developed
<b>UVJ</b>	ureterovesical junction	<b>WDWN</b>	well-developed, well-nourished
<b>V</b>		<b>wf</b>	white female
<b>VA</b>	vacuum aspiration; visual acuity	<b>w/n</b>	well nourished
<b>vag</b>	vaginal	<b>WNL</b>	within normal limits
<b>VB</b>	viable birth	<b>w/o</b>	without
<b>VBAC</b>	vaginal birth after cesarean	<b>WR, W.r.</b>	Wassermann reaction
<b>VBP</b>	ventricular premature beat	<b>wt</b>	weight
<b>VC</b>	acuity of color vision; vena cava; vital capacity	<b>w/v</b>	weight by volume

**X**

x

multiplied by; times

**XDP**

xeroderma pigmentosum

**XM**

cross-match

**XR**

x-ray

**XT**

exotropia

**XU**

excretory urogram

**Y**

y/o

year(s) old

**YOB**

year of birth

yr

year

**Z**

Z

atomic number; no effect; zero

## Vocabulary Related to Medical Terminology

Terms marked with the ✧ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ -algia
- ☐ dys-
- ☐ -ectomy
- ☐ hyper-
- ☐ hypo-
- ☐ -itis
- ☐ -osis
- ☐ -ostomy
- ☐ -otomy
- ☐ -plasty
- ☐ -rrhage
- ☐ -rrhaphy
- ☐ -rrhea
- ☐ -rrhexis
- ☐ -sclerosis

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ abdominocentesis  
(ab-dom-ih-noh-sen-TEE-sis) ✧
- ☐ acronym (ACK-roh-nim) ✧
- ☐ appendectomy (ap-en-DECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ appendicitis (ah-pen-dih-SIGH-tis)
- ☐ arteriogram (ar-TEER-ee-oh-gram)
- ☐ arteriography (ar-tee-ree-OG-rah-fee) ✧
- ☐ arterionecrosis (ar-tee-ree-oh-neh-KROH-sis)
- ☐ arteriosclerosis (ar-tee-ree-oh-skleh-ROH-sis)
- ☐ arthralgia (ar-THRAL-jee-ah) ✧
- ☐ atheroma (ath-er-OH-mah)
- ☐ cardiac (KAR-dee-ack)
- ☐ colostomy (koh-LAHS-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ colotomy (koh-LOT-oh-mee) ✧
- ☐ diagnosis (dye-ag-NOH-sis) ✧
- ☐ diarrhea (dye-ah-REE-ah) ✧
- ☐ edema (eh-DEE-mah) ✧
- ☐ endarterial (end-ar-TEE-ree-ah) ✧
- ☐ endoscopy (en-DOS-koh-pee) ✧
- ☐ eponym (EP-oh-nim) ✧
- ☐ erythrocytes (eh-RITH-roh-sights)
- ☐ gastralgia (gas-TRAL-jee-ah)
- ☐ gastroenteritis (gas-troh-en-ter-EYE-tis) ✧
- ☐ gastrosis (gas-TROH-sis)
- ☐ gerontologist (jer-on-TOL-oh-jist) ✧
- ☐ hemorrhage (HEM-or-idj) ✧
- ☐ hepatomegaly (hep-ah-toh-MEG-ah-lee) ✧
- ☐ hypertension (high-per-TEN-shun)
- ☐ hypotension (high-poh-TEN-shun)

- ☐ ileum (ILL-ee-um) ✧
- ☐ ilium (ILL-ee-um) ✧
- ☐ infection (in-FECK-shun) ✧
- ☐ inflammation (in-flah-MAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ interstitial (in-ter-STISH-ah) ✧
- ☐ intramuscular (in-trah-MUS-kyou-lar) ✧
- ☐ laceration (lass-er-AY-shun) ✧
- ☐ lesion (LEE-zhun) ✧
- ☐ leukocytes (LOO-koh-sights)
- ☐ ligation (lye-GAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ lithotomy (lih-THOT-oh-mee) ✧
- ☐ melanosis (mel-ah-NOH-sis) ✧
- ☐ mycosis (my-KOH-sis) ✧
- ☐ myelopathy (my-eh-LOP-ah-thee) ✧
- ☐ myopathy (my-OP-ah-thee) ✧
- ☐ myorrhaphy (my-OR-ah-fee)
- ☐ myorrhexis (my-oh-RECK-sis)
- ☐ neonatology (nee-oh-nay-TOL-oh-jee) ✧
- ☐ neuritis (new-RYE-tis) ✧
- ☐ neuroplasty (NEW-roh-plas-tee) ✧
- ☐ otolaryngology (oh-toh-lar-in-GOL-oh-jee) ✧
- ☐ otorhinolaryngology  
(oh-toh-rye-noh-lar-in-GOL-oh-jee) ✧
- ☐ palpation (pal-PAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ palpitation (pal-pih-TAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ perinatal (pehr-ih-NAY-tal) ✧
- ☐ poliomyelitis (poh-lee-oh-my-eh-LYE-tis) ✧
- ☐ postnatal (pohst-NAY-tal) ✧
- ☐ prenatal (pre-NAY-tal) ✧
- ☐ prognosis (prog-NOH-sis) ✧
- ☐ prostate (PROS-tayt) ✧
- ☐ prostrate (PROS-trayt) ✧
- ☐ pyelitis (pye-eh-LYE-tis) ✧
- ☐ pyoderma (pye-oh-DER-mah) ✧
- ☐ pyrosis (pye-ROH-sis) ✧
- ☐ subcostal (sub-KOS-tal) ✧
- ☐ supination (soo-pih-NAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ suppuration (sup-you-RAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ supracostal (sue-prah-KOS-tal) ✧
- ☐ suturing (SOO-chur-ing) ✧
- ☐ symptom (SIMP-tum) ✧
- ☐ syndrome (SIN-droh-m) ✧
- ☐ tonsillectomy (ton-sih-LECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ tonsillitis (ton-sih-LYE-tis)
- ☐ trauma (TRAW-mah) ✧
- ☐ triage (tree-AHZH) ✧
- ☐ viral (VYE-ral) ✧
- ☐ virile (VIR-ill) ✧

# Introduction to Medical Terminology

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The body cavities are lined with specialized \_\_\_\_\_ membrane.

mucous

mucus

2. The formation of pus is called \_\_\_\_\_.

supination

suppuration

3. The term meaning wound or injury is \_\_\_\_\_.

trauma

triage

4. The term meaning possessing masculine traits is \_\_\_\_\_.

viral

virile

5. The term describing part of the small intestine is \_\_\_\_\_.

ileum

ilium



## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The word part meaning plaque or fatty substance is \_\_\_\_\_.

- algia                      arteri/o                      ather/o                      arthr/o

2. The prefix meaning surrounding is \_\_\_\_\_.

- inter-                      intra-                      peri-                      pre-

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is always placed at the end of the term.

- combining form                      prefix                      suffix                      word root

4. The word part meaning white is \_\_\_\_\_.

- cyan/o                      erythr/o                      leuk/o                      poli/o

5. The suffix meaning abnormal softening is \_\_\_\_\_.

- malacia                      -necrosis                      -sclerosis                      -stenosis

6. Pain, which can be observed only by the patient, is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- prognosis                      remission                      sign                      symptom

7. The prefix meaning deficient or decreased is \_\_\_\_\_.

- hyper-                      hypo-                      peri-                      supra-

8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disease.

- diagnose                      diagnosis                      prognosis                      syndrome

9. The suffix meaning to rupture is \_\_\_\_\_.

- rrhage                      -rthaphy                      -rhea                      -rrhexis

10. The plural of the term appendix is \_\_\_\_\_.

- appendexes                      appendices                      appendixes                      appendizes

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

1. A disease named for the person who discovered it is known as an enaponym. \_\_\_\_\_

2. A localized response to injury or tissue destruction is called infllamation.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. The act of closing a wound by stitching is suturing. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The medical term meaning the surgical repair of a nerve is neuriplasty. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The medical term meaning inflammation of the tonsils is tonsilitis. \_\_\_\_\_

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

1. Beverly Gaston suffers from higher than normal blood pressure. This is recorded on her chart as  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Mrs. Tillson was treated for pulmonary \_\_\_\_\_. This condition is an excessive buildup of fluid in the lungs.

3. Dr. Gusterson is trained in the treatment of the diseases and disorders associated with aging. His specialty is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

4. In an accident, Felipe Valladares suffered a broken toe. The medical term for this is a fractured  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Hal Jamison received emergency treatment for \_\_\_\_\_, which is an inflammation of the appendix.

6. Gina Manley told her friends that she has an enlarged liver. The medical term for this condition is  
\_\_\_\_\_.

7. As she used her hands to examine the patient, Dr. Liu was using an examination technique called  
\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Joan Randolph's medication was administered by an injection into the muscle. This is called an  
\_\_\_\_\_ or IM injection.

9. Andy Lewis describes that uncomfortable feeling as heartburn. The medical term for this condition is  
\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Max Greene's muscle wound required suturing. This procedure is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The abnormal narrowing of an artery or arteries is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
arteriosclerosis      arteriostenosis      athrostenosis      atherosclerosis
2. Based on the word part that indicates color, the term \_\_\_\_\_ means blue skin coloration due to the lack of oxygen.  
cyanosis      erythrocytes      leukocytes      melanosis
3. The term \_\_\_\_\_ contains a combining vowel between two word roots.  
abdominocentesis      endoscopy      gastroenteritis      hemorrhage
4. The prefix \_\_\_\_\_ means bad, difficult, or painful.  
-algia      -dynia      dys-      eu-
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a specialist in diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and problems associated with aging.  
gerontologist      gerontology      neurologist      neurology

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

1. Lower than normal blood pressure is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The process of recording a picture of an artery or arteries is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The term meaning above or outside the ribs is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A strong dependence on a drug or substance is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The act of binding or tying off blood vessels or ducts is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Arterionecrosis is the abnormal narrowing of an artery or arteries.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mucus is the substance secreted by the mucous membranes.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Supination is the formation or discharging of pus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A suffix usually, but not always, indicates location, time, or number.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A combining vowel is used when the suffix begins with a consonant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ova is the plural of ovum.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A disease that is in remission has been cured.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The term phlegm begins with an F sound.
- \_\_\_\_\_ To diagnose is the process of reaching a diagnosis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ It is not necessary to use a combining vowel when joining two root words.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

- The term \_\_\_\_\_ means an inflammation of a nerve or nerves.  
 neuralgia                      neuritis                      neurology                      neuroplasty
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ means loss of a large amount of blood in a short time.  
 diarrhea                      hemorrhage                      hepatorrhagia                      otorrhagia
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ means the tissue death of an artery or arteries.  
 arteriomalacia                      arterionecrosis                      arteriosclerosis                      arteriostenosis
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ describes the time and events before birth.  
 neonatal                      perinatal                      postnatal                      prenatal
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ means enlargement of the liver.  
 hepatitis                      hepatomegaly                      nephromegaly                      nephritis



## Vocabulary Related to the Human Body in Health and Disease

Terms marked with the ❖ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ aden/o
- ☐ adip/o
- ☐ caud/o
- ☐ cephal/o
- ☐ col/o
- ☐ coron/o
- ☐ cyt/o
- ☐ hepat/o
- ☐ hist/o
- ☐ hyster/o
- ☐ lapar/o
- ☐ nephr/o
- ☐ oste/o
- ☐ path/o
- ☐ retr/o

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ abdomen (ab-DOH-men or AB-doh-men) ❖
- ☐ abdominal (ab-DOM-ih-nal)
- ☐ abdominopelvic (ab-dom-ih-noh-PEL-vick) ❖
- ☐ adenectomy (ad-eh-NECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ adenitis (ad-eh-NIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ adenoma (ad-eh-NOH-mah) ❖
- ☐ adenomalacia (ad-eh-noh-mah-LAY-shee-ah) ❖
- ☐ adenosclerosis (ad-eh-noh-skleh-ROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ adenosis (ad-eh-NOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ adipose (AD-ih-pohs) ❖
- ☐ anaplasia (an-ah-PLAY-zee-ah) ❖
- ☐ anatomy (ah-NAT-oh-mee) ❖
- ☐ anomaly (ah-NOM-ah-lee) ❖
- ☐ anterior (an-TEER-ee-or) ❖
- ☐ aplasia (ah-PLAY-zee-ah) ❖
- ☐ ascites (ah-SIGH-teez) ❖
- ☐ caudal (KAW-dal) ❖
- ☐ cephalic (seh-FAL-ick) ❖
- ☐ chromosomes (KROH-moh-sohmes) ❖
- ☐ communicable (kuh-MEW-nih-kuh-bul) ❖
- ☐ congenital (kon-JEN-ih-tahl) ❖
- ☐ coronal (koh-ROH-nal)
- ☐ cytology (sigh-TOL-oh-jee) ❖
- ☐ cytoplasm (SIGH-toh-plazm)
- ☐ deoxyribonucleic (dee-ock-see-rye-boh-new-KLEE-ick) ❖
- ☐ distal (DIS-tal)
- ☐ dorsal (DOR-sal)
- ☐ dysplasia (dis-PLAY-zee-ah) ❖

- ☐ endemic (en-DEM-ick) ❖
- ☐ endocrine (EN-doh-krin) ❖
- ☐ epidemic (ep-ih-DEM-ick) ❖
- ☐ epidemiologist (ep-ih-dee-mee-OL-oh-jist) ❖
- ☐ epigastric (ep-ih-GAS-trick)
- ☐ epithelial (ep-ih-THIE-lee-al) ❖
- ☐ etiology (ee-tee-OL-oh-jee) ❖
- ☐ exocrine (ECK-soh-krin) ❖
- ☐ geneticist (jeh-NET-ih-sist) ❖
- ☐ hemophilia (hee-moh-FILL-ee-ah) ❖
- ☐ histologist (hiss-TOL-oh-jist)
- ☐ histology (hiss-TOL-oh-jee) ❖
- ☐ homeostasis (hoh-mee-oh-STAY-sis) ❖
- ☐ hyperplasia (high-per-PLAY-zee-ah) ❖
- ☐ hypochondriac (high-poh-KON-dree-ack)
- ☐ hypogastric (high-poh-GAS-trick)
- ☐ hypoplasia (high-poh-PLAY-zee-ah) ❖
- ☐ iatrogenic (eye-at-roh-JEN-ick) ❖
- ☐ idiopathic (id-ee-oh-PATH-ick) ❖
- ☐ iliac (ILL-ee-ack)
- ☐ infectious (in-FECK-shus) ❖
- ☐ inguinal (ING-gwih-nal) ❖
- ☐ laparoscopy (lap-ah-ROS-koh-pee) ❖
- ☐ lumbar (LUM-bar)
- ☐ membrane (MEM-brain)
- ☐ mesentery (MESS-en-terr-ee) ❖
- ☐ midsagittal (mid-SADJ-ih-tal) ❖
- ☐ nosocomial (nos-oh-KOH-mee-al) ❖
- ☐ nucleus (NEW-klee-us)
- ☐ pandemic (pan-DEM-ick) ❖
- ☐ parietal peritoneum  
(pah-RYE-eh-tal pehr-ih-toh-NEE-um) ❖
- ☐ pathologist (pah-THOL-oh-jist)
- ☐ pathology (pah-THOL-oh-jee) ❖
- ☐ pelvic (PEL-vick) ❖
- ☐ peritoneum (pehr-ih-toh-NEE-um) ❖
- ☐ peritonitis (pehr-ih-toh-NIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ phenylketonuria  
(fen-il-kee-toh-NEW-ree-ah) ❖
- ☐ physiology (fiz-ee-OL-oh-jee) ❖
- ☐ posterior (pos-TEER-ee-or) ❖
- ☐ proximal (PROCK-sih-mal) ❖
- ☐ retroperitoneal (ret-roh-pehr-ih-toh-NEE-al) ❖
- ☐ sagittal (SADJ-ih-tal)
- ☐ thoracic (thoh-RAS-ick) ❖
- ☐ transverse (trans-VERSE) ❖
- ☐ umbilical (um-BILL-ih-kal) ❖
- ☐ ventral (VEN-tral) ❖
- ☐ visceral (VIS-er-al) ❖

# The Human Body in Health and Disease

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The lower area of the abdomen is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ region.

inguinal

umbilical

2. The study of how traits are transferred from parents to their children is called \_\_\_\_\_.

cytology

genetics

3. A specialist in the study of the outbreaks of disease is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

epidemiologist

pathologist

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ glands excrete their secretions through ducts.

endocrine

exocrine

5. The stomach is located \_\_\_\_\_ to the diaphragm.

inferior

superior

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The term describing an infection acquired in a hospital setting is \_\_\_\_\_.

iatrogenic                      idiopathic                      nosocomial                      organic

The \_\_\_\_\_ is part of the lymphatic and immune systems.

liver                      pancreas                      spleen                      thyroid

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ cavity contains the major organs of digestion.

abdominal                      cranial                      dorsal                      pelvic

3. The term \_\_\_\_\_ means toward the side and away from the midline.

distal                      lateral                      medial                      proximal

The internal and external surfaces of the body are covered by \_\_\_\_\_.

adipose tissue                      endothelium                      epithelium                      epithelial tissue

4. The genetic disorder \_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by a missing digestive enzyme.

Huntington's disease                      phenylketonuria                      Tay-Sachs                      trisomy 21

5. The surgical removal of a gland is an \_\_\_\_\_.

adenectomy                      adenitis                      adenoma                      adenosis

6. The intestines are suspended within the abdominal cavity by the \_\_\_\_\_.

abdominal                      mesentery                      parietal                      visceral

7. The functional units of heredity are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

cells                      cytoplasm                      genes                      protoplasm

8. The study of the structure, composition, and function of tissues is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

anatomy                      cytology                      histology                      physiology

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

- 1. The term hemiostasis means to maintain a constant internal environment. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The abdominal cavity contains primarily the major organs of digestion. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. A bloodborn disease is transmitted through contact with blood or body fluids that are contaminated with blood. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. An infectious disease is an illness caused by a pathogenic organism. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. An anamoly is any deviation from what is regarded as normal. \_\_\_\_\_

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term meaning situated nearest the midline or beginning of a body structure is \_\_\_\_\_.

distal                      lateral                      medial                      proximal

6. The term meaning situated in the back is \_\_\_\_\_.

anterior                      posterior                      superior                      ventral

The body is divided into front and back portions by the \_\_\_\_\_ plane.

coronal                      horizontal                      sagittal                      transverse

7. The body is divided vertically into equal left and right halves by the \_\_\_\_\_ plane.

frontal                      midsagittal                      sagittal                      transverse

8. Part of the elbow is formed by the \_\_\_\_\_ end of the humerus.

distal                      lateral                      medial                      proximal



## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

The inherited disorder that begins in midlife and causes the progressive loss of muscle control and mental ability is \_\_\_\_\_ disease (HD).

The study of the functions of the structures of the body is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Also known as the chest, the \_\_\_\_\_ cavity protects the heart and lungs.

The term meaning located behind the peritoneum is \_\_\_\_\_.

The visual examination of the interior of the abdomen using a laparoscope is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

\_\_\_\_\_ Somatic cell mutation cannot be transmitted to the offspring.

\_\_\_\_\_ Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is found only in the sperm and ovum.

\_\_\_\_\_ Hypogastric means above the stomach.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ascites is an abnormal accumulation of watery fluid in the peritoneal cavity.

\_\_\_\_\_ The lumbar regions are located on the sides near the inward curvature of the spine.

\_\_\_\_\_ An organ is a group of specialized cells that secrete fluids used elsewhere in the body.

\_\_\_\_\_ A congenital disorder is present at birth.

\_\_\_\_\_ Sickle cell anemia and sickle cell trait are two names for the same disease.

\_\_\_\_\_ Cerebral palsy is a hereditary disorder.

\_\_\_\_\_ Exocrine glands do not have ducts.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

- 1. Mr. Tseng died of cholera during a sudden and widespread outbreak of this disease in his country. Such an outbreak is described as being a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Brenda Farmer's doctor could not find any physical changes to explain her symptoms. The doctor refers to this as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ disorder.
- 3. Gerald Carlson inherited a bleeding disorder in which one of the clotting factors is missing. The name of this disease, which he inherited from his mother, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Wally Foster has a kidney disease. His doctor is performing tests to determine the cause or \_\_\_\_\_ of this illness.
- 5. Mrs. Reynolds has an inflammation of the peritoneum. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. Ralph Jenkins drank contaminated water while on a camping trip. Now he is very sick and his doctor says he contracted the illness through \_\_\_\_\_ transmission.
- 7. Jose Ortega complained of pain in the lower right area of his abdomen. Using the system that divides the abdomen into four sections, his doctor recorded the pain as being in the lower right \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. Tracy Ames has an inflammation within the area formed by the hipbones. Her doctor describes this area as the \_\_\_\_\_ cavity.
- 9. In college Gerald McClelland wants to learn more about the structure and functions of cells. To accomplish this he has signed up for a course in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. Ashley Goldberg is fascinated by how traits and characteristics are transmitted. She wants to specialize in this field and is studying to become a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. Scott Asbury has pain in the lower left side of his abdomen. This area is known as the left \_\_\_\_\_ region.

hypochondriac

iliac

lumbar

umbilical

2. \_\_\_\_\_ syndrome is also known as trisomy 21.

Down

fetal alcohol

hemophilia

Tay-Sachs

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the only cells in the body that do not have 46 chromosomes.

DNA strands

gametes

mutated

somatic

4. An example of liquid connective tissue is \_\_\_\_\_.

adipose tissue

blood

muscle

nerve

5. The esophagus is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ [smrule] system.

cardiovascular

digestive

respiratory

urinary

## BODY PLAN AND ORGANIZATION

### ACTIVITY - (Body Mapping)

Names:

\_\_\_\_\_

Period:

\_\_\_\_\_

**Objective:** Students will work to review the major body organizational terms.

**Materials:** You will need two body outlines, markers, book

**Strategy:**

Each student will draw and label all of the information listed below.

***Include the following:***

Body Planes: include terms associated with each plane -sagittal, midsagittal, coronal(frontal), transverse	20 points_____
Body Cavities (5 major) -cranial, spinal, thoracic, abdominal, pelvic	20 points_____
Regions of the Thorax & Abdomen	15 points _____
Abdominal Quadrants- use abbreviations	10 points_____
Label distal/proximal and lateral/medial ends on a limb	10 points_____
Label body directions -anterior, posterior, dorsal, ventral, superior, inferior, cephalic, caudal	15 points_____
Neatness	10 points _____

Total \_\_\_\_\_ (100 possible)



## Vocabulary Related to the Skeletal System

Terms marked with the ❖ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ anky/o
- ☐ arthr/o
- ☐ chondr/o
- ☐ cost/o
- ☐ crani/o
- ☐ -desis
- ☐ kyph/o
- ☐ lord/o
- ☐ -lysis
- ☐ myel/o
- ☐ oss/e, oss/i, ost/o, oste/o
- ☐ -poietic
- ☐ scoli/o
- ☐ spondyl/o
- ☐ -um

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ allogenic (al-oh-JEN-ick) ❖
- ☐ ankylosing spondylitis  
(ang-kih-LOH-sing spon-dih-LYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ ankylosis (ang-kih-LOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ arthrocentesis (ar-throh-sen-TEE-sis) ❖
- ☐ arthrodesis (ar-throh-DEE-sis) ❖
- ☐ arthrolysis (ar-THROL-ih-sis) ❖
- ☐ arthroplasty (AR-throh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ arthrosclerosis (ar-throh-skleh-ROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ arthroscopic (ar-throh-SKOP-ick)
- ☐ arthroscopy (ar-THROS-koh-pee) ❖
- ☐ autologous (aw-TOL-uh-guss) ❖
- ☐ bursectomy (ber-SECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ bursitis (ber-SIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ callus (KAL-us) ❖
- ☐ chondroma (kon-DROH-mah) ❖
- ☐ chondromalacia (kon-droh-mah-LAY-shee-ah) ❖
- ☐ chondroplasty (KON-droh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ comminuted (KOM-ih-newt-ed) ❖
- ☐ craniectomy (kray-nee-EK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ cranioplasty (KRAY-nee-oh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ crepitation (krep-ih-TAY-shun)
- ☐ crepitus (KREP-ih-tus) ❖
- ☐ cruciate (KROO-shee-ayt)
- ☐ Ewing's sarcoma (YOU-ingz sar-KOH-mah) ❖
- ☐ exostosis (eck-sos-TOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ fontanel (fon-tah-NELL)
- ☐ gouty arthritis (GOW-tee ar-THRIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ hallux valgus (HAL-uks VAL-guss) ❖
- ☐ hematopoietic (hee-mah-toh-poi-ET-ick or hem-ah-toh-poi-ET-ick)

- ☐ kyphosis (kyc-FOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ laminectomy (lam-ih-NECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ lordosis (lor-DOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ lumbago (lum-BAY-goh) ❖
- ☐ luxation (luck-SAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ maxillary (MACK-sih-ler-ee)
- ☐ myeloma (my-eh-LOH-mah) ❖
- ☐ orthopedist (or-thoh-PEE-dist) ❖
- ☐ orthotics (or-THOT-icks) ❖
- ☐ ostectomy (oss-TECK-toh-mee)
- ☐ osteitis (oss-tee-EYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ osteitis deformans  
(oss-tee-EYE-tis dee-FOR-manz)
- ☐ osteoarthritis (oss-tee-oh-ar-THRIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ osteochondroma  
(oss-tee-oh-kon-DROH-mah) ❖
- ☐ osteoclasia (oss-tee-OCK-lah-sis) ❖
- ☐ osteomalacia (oss-tee-oh-mah-LAY-shee-ah) ❖
- ☐ osteomyelitis (oss-tee-oh-my-eh-LYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ osteonecrosis (oss-tee-oh-neh-KROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ osteoplasty (OSS-tee-oh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ osteoporosis (oss-tee-oh-poh-ROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ osteorrhaphy (oss-tee-OR-ah-fee) ❖
- ☐ osteotomy (oss-tee-OT-oh-mee) ❖
- ☐ Paget's (PAJ-its) ❖
- ☐ patella (pah-TEL-ah)
- ☐ percutaneous disectomy  
(per-kyou-TAY-nee-us dis-KECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ periosteotomy (pehr-ee-oss-tee-OT-oh-mee) ❖
- ☐ periosteum (pehr-ee-OSS-tee-um)
- ☐ periostitis (pehr-ee-oss-TYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ podiatrist (poh-DYE-ah-trist) ❖
- ☐ popliteal (pop-LIT-ee-al)
- ☐ rheumatoid arthritis  
(ROO-mah-toyd ar-THRIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ rheumatologist (roo-mah-TOL-oh-jist) ❖
- ☐ rickets (RICK-ets) ❖
- ☐ sacroiliac (say-kroh-ILL-ee-ack)
- ☐ scoliosis (skoh-lee-OH-sis) ❖
- ☐ spina bifida (SPY-nah BIF-ih-dah) ❖
- ☐ spondylitis (spon-dih-LYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ spondylolisthesis (spon-dih-loh-liss-THEE-sis) ❖
- ☐ spondylosis (spon-dih-LOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ subluxation (sub-luck-SAY-shun)
- ☐ synovectomy (sin-oh-VECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ synovitis (sin-oh-VYE-tiss) ❖
- ☐ talipes (TAL-ih-pee-z) ❖
- ☐ vertebrae (VER-teh-bray or VER-teh-bree) ❖
- ☐ vertebral (VER-tee-bral or VER-teh-bral)

# The Skeletal System

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The term meaning the death of bone tissue is \_\_\_\_\_.
- osteitis deformans      osteomyelitis      osteonecrosis      osteoporosis

2. An abnormal increase in the forward curvature of the lower or lumbar spine is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- kyphosis      lordosis      scoliosis      spondylosis

3. The condition known as \_\_\_\_\_ is a congenital defect.
- juvenile arthritis      osteoarthritis      rheumatoid arthritis      spina bifida

A malignant tumor composed of cells derived from blood-forming tissues of the bone marrow is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- chondroma      Ewing's sarcoma      myeloma      osteochondroma

The bulging deposit that forms around the area of the break during the healing of a fractured bone is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- callus      crepitation      crepitus      luxation

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term that describes the shaft of a long bone is \_\_\_\_\_.

diaphysis                      distal epiphysis                      endosteum                      proximal epiphysis

The tarsals are the bones that make up the \_\_\_\_\_.

ankles                      fingers                      toes                      wrist

The upper portion of the sternum is the \_\_\_\_\_.

clavicle                      mandible                      manubrium                      xiphoid process

The \_\_\_\_\_ joints are movable.

cartilaginous                      fibrous                      suture                      synovial

The anterior portion of the pelvic girdle is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

ilium                      ischium                      pubis                      sacrum

The blood vessels, nerves, and ligaments pass through an opening in a bone known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

fontanel                      foramen                      meatus                      suture

The tissue that connects one bone to another bone is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

articular cartilage                      ligament                      synovial membrane                      tendon

The hip socket is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

acetabulum                      malleolus                      patella                      trochanter

The bones of the fingers and toes are called \_\_\_\_\_.

carpals                      metatarsals                      tarsals                      phalanges

A normal projection on the surface of a bone is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

cruciate                      exostosis                      popliteal                      process

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The surgical procedure to loosen an ankylosed joint is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
arthrodesis                      arthrolysis
2. A physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases characterized by inflammation in the connective tissues is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
orthopedist                      rheumatologist
3. An \_\_\_\_\_ transplant uses bone marrow from a donor.  
allogenic                      autologous
4. The term meaning the surgical repair of the skull is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
craniectomy                      cranioplasty
5. The type of arthritis that is commonly known as wear-and-tear arthritis is \_\_\_\_\_.  
osteoarthritis                      rheumatoid arthritis

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

1. The medical term for the condition commonly known as low back pain is lumbaego.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Ostealgea means any pain that is linked to an abnormal condition with a bone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ankylosing spondilitis is an inflammatory joint disease characterized by progressive stiffening of the spine caused by fusion of the vertebral bodies.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The term meaning suturing or wiring together of bones is osterrhaphy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The sound heard when the ends of a broken bone move together is called crepetation.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

When Bobby Kuhn fell out of a tree, the bone in his arm was partially bent and partially broken. Dr. Parker described this as \_\_\_\_\_ fracture and told the family that this type of fracture occurs primarily in children.

Eduardo Sanchez has an inflammation of the bone and bone marrow. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

Brent Hargraves, who is 16, was diagnosed as having \_\_\_\_\_ sarcoma. This is a group of cancers that most frequently affect children or adolescents.

Mrs. Morton suffers from dowager's hump. This medical term for this abnormal curvature of the spine is \_\_\_\_\_.

Henry Turner specializes in creating \_\_\_\_\_. These are orthopedic appliances to align, prevent, or correct deformities or to improve the function of movable parts of the body.

After an auto accident, Tiffany required \_\_\_\_\_ to repair the damage to her skull.

Mrs. Gilmer, who is 84 years old, fell and broke her hip. Her doctor repaired this fracture by placing pins to hold the bone together as it heals. These pins, which will not be removed, are known as \_\_\_\_\_ fixation.

Betty Greene has been running for several years; however, now her knees hurt. Dr. Baskin diagnosed that she has \_\_\_\_\_. This is an abnormal softening of the cartilage in these joints.

Patty Turner (age 7) has symptoms that include a skin rash, fever, slowed growth, fatigue, and swelling in the joints. She was diagnosed as having juvenile \_\_\_\_\_ arthritis.

Robert Young has a very sore shoulder. Dr. Wilson diagnosed it as an inflammation of the bursa and called it \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

- Rodney Horner is being treated for a \_\_\_\_\_ fracture in which the ends of the bones were crushed together.

Colles'                      comminuted                      compound                      spiral

- Alex Jordon's doctor performed a/an \_\_\_\_\_ to surgically repair the cartilage that Alex damaged when she fell.

arthroplasty                      chondritis                      chondroplasty                      osteoplasty

- Jane Parker was concerned about bone loss after menopause. To evaluate her condition, Jane's doctor ordered a/an \_\_\_\_\_ test.

bone scan                      blood calcium                      DXA                      MRI

- In an effort to return a fractured bone to normal alignment, Dr. Wong ordered \_\_\_\_\_. This procedure exerts a pulling force on the distal end of the affected limb.

external fixation                      immobilization                      internal fixation                      traction

- Juanita was treated for an inflammation of the tissue surrounding a bone. This condition is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

ostealgia                      osteitis                      osteomyelitis                      periostitis

## Skeletal Test Review

1. Which bone is also known as the shoulder blade?
2. Which bone is also known as the kneecap?
3. Which bone tissue functions as a fat storage area?
4. Which procedure is the surgical repair or replacement of a damaged joint?
5. Which procedure is the suturing or wiring together of bones?
6. Which condition is an abnormal increase in the outward curvature of the thoracic spine as viewed from the side?
7. Which procedure is the surgical repair of cartilage?
8. Which condition is an inflammation of the vertebrae?
9. Which term means the death of bone tissue?
10. Which condition is abnormal softening of bones due to disease?
11. Which condition is a congenital defect in which the spinal canal fails to close around the spinal cord?

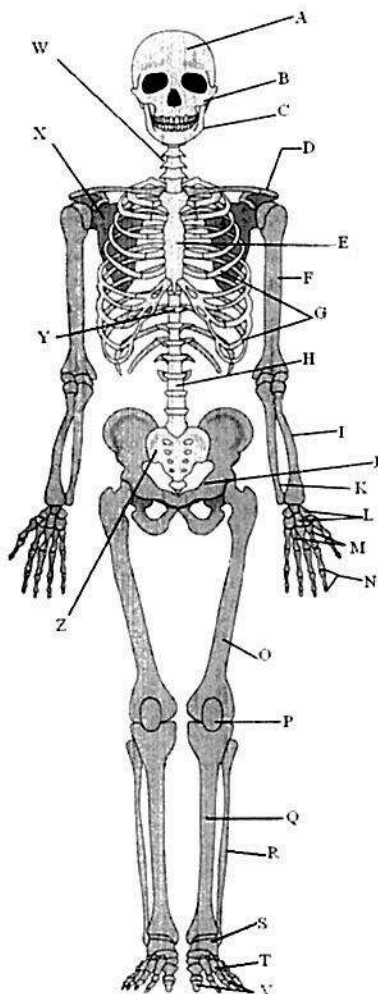
12. Which disorder is treated with a bone marrow transplant?
13. Which condition is commonly known as a bunion?
14. Which condition is an inflammation of bone and bone marrow?
15. Which term describes a fracture in which the bone is splintered or crushed?
16. Which procedure is an attempt to return the affected bone to its normal alignment by manually applied forces?
17. Which diagnostic technique is used to detect cancer and osteomyelitis?
18. Which term means any degenerative condition of the vertebrae?
19. The flexible tip of the nose is made up of a type of tissue known as ?
20. The term meaning a surgical puncture of the joint space to remove synovial fluid for analysis is?
21. The death of bone tissue due to an insufficient blood supply, infection, malignancy, or trauma is known as what?
22. What is the term that means the surgical repair of cartilage?
23. A surgical incision into the cranium is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.



24. A surgical incision into a bone is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
25. A surgical incision into a joint is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
26. The medical term meaning inflammation of a bursa is \_\_\_\_\_.
27. A person who specializes in diagnosing and treating disorders of the feet:
28. A person who specializes in diseases that are characterized by inflammation in the connective tissues:
29. A person who specializes in disorders involving the bones, joints, and muscles:
30. A person who specializes in manipulative treatment of disorders originating from misalignment of the spine:
31. A person who specializes in treating health problems by manipulation and with traditional forms of medical treatment:
32. What is an abnormal increase in the forward curvature of the lumbar spine called?
33. What is an abnormal increase in the outward curvature of the thoracic spine as viewed from the side called?
34. What is an abnormal sideways curvature of the spine called?
35. What is the term for inflammation of the vertebrae?
36. What is a congenital deformity in which the foot may be turned outward or inward?

37. What is the term for a fracture in which the bone is twisted apart?
38. What is the term for a fracture is at an angle across the bone?
39. What is the term for a fracture is straight across the bone?
40. What is the term for a small crack fracture that occurs after chronic, excessive impact?
41. What is the term for a fracture that occurs when the bone is pressed together on itself?

42. Label the following:



Maxilla  
Scapula  
Sternum  
Humerus  
Thoracic vertebrae  
Ribs  
Pelvis

Metacarpals  
Ulna  
Tarsals  
Cervical vertebrae  
Skull  
Carpals  
Metatarsals

Lumbar vertebrae  
Phalanges  
Radius  
Femur  
Sacrum  
Clavicle  
Mandible

## Vocabulary Related to the Muscular System

Terms marked with the ✧ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ bi-
- ☐ -cele
- ☐ -desis
- ☐ fasci/o
- ☐ -ia
- ☐ -ic
- ☐ kinesi/o
- ☐ -lysis
- ☐ my/o
- ☐ -plegia
- ☐ -rrhexis
- ☐ tax/o
- ☐ ten/o, tend/o, tendin/o
- ☐ ton/o
- ☐ tri-

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ abduction (ab-DUCK-shun)
- ☐ Achilles tendinitis (ten-dih-NIGH-tis) ✧
- ☐ adduction (ah-DUCK-shun)
- ☐ adhesion (ad-HEE-zhun) ✧
- ☐ anticholinergic (an-tih-koh-lin-ER-jik)
- ☐ ataxia (ah-TACK-see-ah) ✧
- ☐ atonic (ah-TON-ick) ✧
- ☐ atrophy (AT-roh-fee) ✧
- ☐ atropine (AT-roh-peen)
- ☐ Becker's muscular dystrophy (BECK-urz) ✧
- ☐ bradykinesia (brad-ee-kih-NEE-zee-ah or  
brad-ee-kih-NEE-zhun) ✧
- ☐ cardioplegia (kar-dee-oh-PLIE-jee-ah)
- ☐ carpal tunnel syndrome (KAR-pul) ✧
- ☐ cervical radiculopathy  
(rah-dick-you-LOP-ah-thee) ✧
- ☐ circumduction (ser-kum-DUCK-shun)
- ☐ claudication (klaw-dih-KAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ contracture (kon-TRACK-chur) ✧
- ☐ dorsiflexion (dor-sih-FLECK-shun)
- ☐ Duchenne's muscular dystrophy  
(doo-SHENZ) ✧
- ☐ dyskinesia (dis-kih-NEE-zee-ah) ✧
- ☐ dystaxia (dis-TACK-see-ah) ✧
- ☐ dystonia (dis-TOH-see-ah) ✧
- ☐ electromyography  
(tee-leck-troh-my-OG-rah-fee) ✧
- ☐ electroneuromyography  
(tee-leck-troh-new-roh-my-OG-rah-fee) ✧
- ☐ epicondylitis (ep-ih-kon-dih-LYE-tis) ✧
- ☐ ergonomics (er-goh-NOM-icks) ✧
- ☐ fasciitis (fas-ee-EYE-tis) ✧
- ☐ fascioplasty (FASH-ee-oh-plas-tee) ✧
- ☐ fasciotomy (fash-ee-OT-oh-mee) ✧

- ☐ fibromyalgia syndrome  
(figh-broh-my-AL-jee-ah) ✧
- ☐ hemiparesis (hem-ee-pah-REE-sis)
- ☐ hemiplegia (hem-ee-PLIE-jee-ah) ✧
- ☐ hyperkinesia (high-per-kye-NEE-zee-ah) ✧
- ☐ hypertonia (high-per-TOH-nee-ah) ✧
- ☐ hypokinesia (high-poh-kye-NEE-zee-ah) ✧
- ☐ hypotonia (high-poh-TOH-nee-ah) ✧
- ☐ impingement syndrome (im-PINJ-ment) ✧
- ☐ kinesiology (kih-nee-see-OL-oh-jee) ✧
- ☐ muscular dystrophy (DIS-troh-fee) ✧
- ☐ myalgia (my-AL-jee-ah) ✧
- ☐ myasthenia (my-as-THEE-nee-ah) ✧
- ☐ myasthenia gravis  
(my-as-THEE-nee-ah GRAH-vis) ✧
- ☐ myectomy (my-ECK-toh-mee)
- ☐ myocele (MY-oh-seel) ✧
- ☐ myoclonus  
(my-oh-KLOH-nus  
or my-OCK-loh-nus) ✧
- ☐ myofascial (my-oh-FASH-ee-ah) ✧
- ☐ myolysis (my-OL-ih-sis) ✧
- ☐ myomalacia (my-oh-mah-LAY-shee-ah) ✧
- ☐ myoparesis (my-oh-PAR-eh-sis)
- ☐ myoplasty (MY-oh-plas-tee) ✧
- ☐ myorrhaphy (my-OR-ah-fee) ✧
- ☐ myorrhexis (my-oh-RECK-sis) ✧
- ☐ myositis (my-oh-SIGH-tis) ✧
- ☐ myotonia (my-oh-TOH-nee-ah) ✧
- ☐ oblique (oh-BLEEK)
- ☐ paraplegia (par-ah-PLIE-jee-ah) ✧
- ☐ polymyositis (pol-ee-my-oh-SIGH-tis) ✧
- ☐ pronation (proh-NAY-shun)
- ☐ quadriplegia (kwad-rih-PLIE-jee-ah) ✧
- ☐ rectus (RECK-tus)
- ☐ singultus (sing-GUL-tus) ✧
- ☐ spasmodic torticollis  
(spaz-MOD-ick tor-tih-KOL-is) ✧
- ☐ sphincter (SFINK-ter)
- ☐ supination (soo-pih-NAY-shun)
- ☐ tardive dyskinesia  
(TAHR-div dis-kih-NEE-zee-ah) ✧
- ☐ tenalgia (ten-AL-jee-ah) ✧
- ☐ tendinitis (ten-dih-NIGH-tis) ✧
- ☐ tendonitis (ten-doh-NIGH-it-is) ✧
- ☐ tenectomy (teh-NECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ tenodesis (ten-ODD-eh-sis) ✧
- ☐ tenolysis (ten-OL-ih-sis) ✧
- ☐ tenonectomy (ten-oh-NECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ tenoplasty (TEN-oh-plas-tee) ✧
- ☐ tenorrhaphy (ten-OR-ah-fee) ✧
- ☐ tenotomy (teh-NOT-oh-mee) ✧

# The Muscular System

## LEARNING EXERCISES

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

### WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The muscles found in hollow structures are known as \_\_\_\_\_ muscles.

striated                      involuntary

Pectoralis major is a major muscle of the \_\_\_\_\_.

chest                      thigh

The term meaning a condition of abnormal muscle tone is \_\_\_\_\_.

dystaxia                      dystonia

The form of muscular dystrophy in which survival is rarely beyond the late twenties is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ dystrophy.

Becker's                      Duchenne's

The term meaning the study of human factors that affect the work environment is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

ergonomics                      kinesiology

### SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

The triceps brachii is the muscle of the posterior upper arm. \_\_\_\_\_

The medical term for hiccups is singulutas. \_\_\_\_\_

Muscle tone, also known as tonis, is the normal state of balanced tension that is present in the body when one is awake. \_\_\_\_\_

Jamie Vaughn suffers from a lack of muscle coordination that is known as ataxis. \_\_\_\_\_

The gleoteus maximus is the largest muscle of the buttock. \_\_\_\_\_



## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

Muscles under voluntary control are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

involuntary                      nonstriated                      skeletal                      visceral

A thickening on the surface of the calcaneus bone that causes severe pain when standing is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

a heel spur                      plantar fasciitis                      plantar flexion                      a shin splint

Turning the hand so the palm is upward is called \_\_\_\_\_.

circumduction                      pronation                      rotating                      supination

The term meaning extreme slowness of movement is \_\_\_\_\_.

bradykinesia                      dyskinesia                      hypotonia                      myotonia

The point of insertion for the sternocleidomastoid muscle is the \_\_\_\_\_.

breastbone                      clavicle                      mastoid process                      sternum

A flat, fibrous sheet of connective tissue that attaches a muscle to a bone or to other tissues is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

aponeurosis                      fascia                      fibrous sheath                      ligament

A narrow band of nonelastic, fibrous tissue that attaches a muscle to a bone is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

aponeurosis                      fascia                      ligament                      tendon

The term meaning a band of fibers that hold structures together abnormally is \_\_\_\_\_.

adhesion                      aponeurosis                      atrophy                      contracture

The bending motion of the wrist is made possible by the \_\_\_\_\_ muscle.

extensor carpi                      flexor carpi                      vastus lateralis                      vastus medialis

The term meaning pain in a tendon is \_\_\_\_\_.

tenodesis                      tenodynia                      tenolysis                      tenonectomy

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term meaning the rupture of a muscle is \_\_\_\_\_.

myocele                      myorrhaphy                      myorrhexis                      myotomy

The term meaning the breaking down of muscle tissue is \_\_\_\_\_.

myoclonus                      myolysis                      myomalacia                      myoparesis

The term meaning abnormally decreased motor function or activity is \_\_\_\_\_.

hyperkinesia                      hypertonia                      hypokinesia                      hypotonia

The term that describes the study of muscular activity and the resulting movement of body parts is \_\_\_\_\_.

ergonomics                      kinesiology                      pathophysiology                      physiology

The term meaning distortion or impairment of voluntary movement is \_\_\_\_\_.

bradykinesia                      dyskinesia                      hyperkinesia                      hypokinesia

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term meaning delayed relaxation of a muscle after a strong contraction is \_\_\_\_\_.

atonic                      dystaxia                      dystonia                      myotonia

The term meaning the surgical repair of a tendon is \_\_\_\_\_.

tenectomy                      tenodesis                      tenolysis                      tenoplasty

The term meaning movement toward the midline of the body is \_\_\_\_\_.

abduction                      adduction                      circumduction                      rotation

The term meaning abnormal softening of a muscle is \_\_\_\_\_.

myomalacia                      myorrhexis                      myosclerosis                      myositis

The common name for spasmodic torticollis is \_\_\_\_\_.

cramp                      hiccup                      limping                      wryneck

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

. The process of recording the strength of muscle contractions as the result of electrical stimulation is called \_\_\_\_\_.

. A muscle that raises a body part is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

. The group of muscles that hold the head of the humerus securely in place as it rotates within the shoulder joint form the \_\_\_\_\_ cuff.

. When tendons become inflamed and get caught in the narrow space between the bones within the shoulder joint, this is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ syndrome.

The sheet or band of fibrous connective tissue that covers, supports, and separates muscles is called \_\_\_\_\_.

The term meaning difficulty in controlling voluntary movement is \_\_\_\_\_.

. The medical term meaning to suture the end of a tendon to bone is \_\_\_\_\_.

. The opposite of extension is \_\_\_\_\_.

Inflammation of a tendon is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A surgical incision into fascia is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

\_\_\_\_\_ Electroneuromyography is also known as nerve conduction studies.

\_\_\_\_\_ Hypertonia is a condition of diminished tone of the skeletal muscles.

\_\_\_\_\_ Tender points are symptomatic of myasthenia gravis.

. \_\_\_\_\_ If the nerve impulse to a muscle is interrupted, that muscle is paralyzed.

\_\_\_\_\_ Plantar flexion is turning the hand downward.

. \_\_\_\_\_ Carpal tunnel syndrome pain is due to bone spurs in the wrist.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pain on movement of the shoulder joint may be due to calcium deposits in tissues.

\_\_\_\_\_ A hamstring injury is also known as tennis elbow.

\_\_\_\_\_ Shin splints are stress fractures of the tibia.

\_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac muscle is a specialized type of muscle found only in the heart.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

George Quinton suffered from spasmodic \_\_\_\_\_. This is also known as wry-neck.

. Nina Burleson suffers from a chronic autoimmune disease in which an abnormality in neuromuscular function causes episodes of muscle weakness. This condition is known as \_\_\_\_\_ gravis.

Due to the lack of exercise while he was confined to bed, Gerald Hastings experienced muscle \_\_\_\_\_.

. Jill Franklin has abnormal hardening of muscle tissue. This condition is called \_\_\_\_\_.

. Based on the presence of tender points, Allison Cox's doctor diagnosed her condition as \_\_\_\_\_ syndrome.

Chuan Lee was injured in an accident and suffered the rupture of a muscle through its sheath or fascia. This is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

After her abdominal surgery, Beth Hill suffered from intestinal \_\_\_\_\_, which abnormally held the structures together.

Several months after an accident, Jackson Brooks underwent \_\_\_\_\_ to free the tendons in his arm from the adhesions caused by his injury.

Steve Giannatti suffered paralysis of all four limbs caused by a spinal injury. This condition is called \_\_\_\_\_.

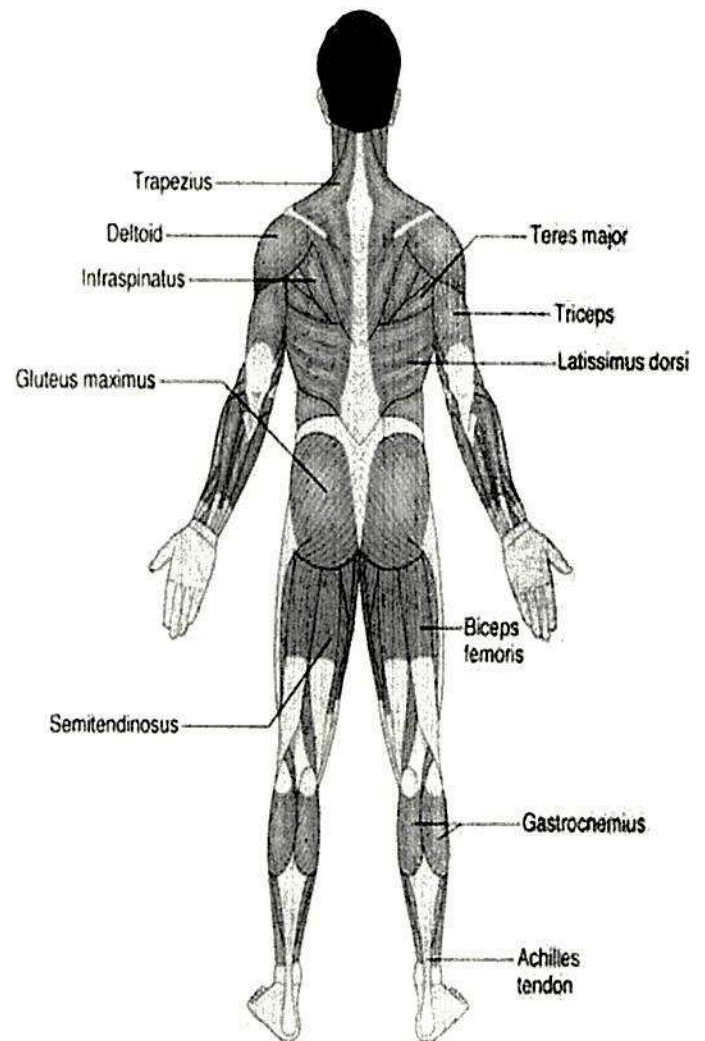
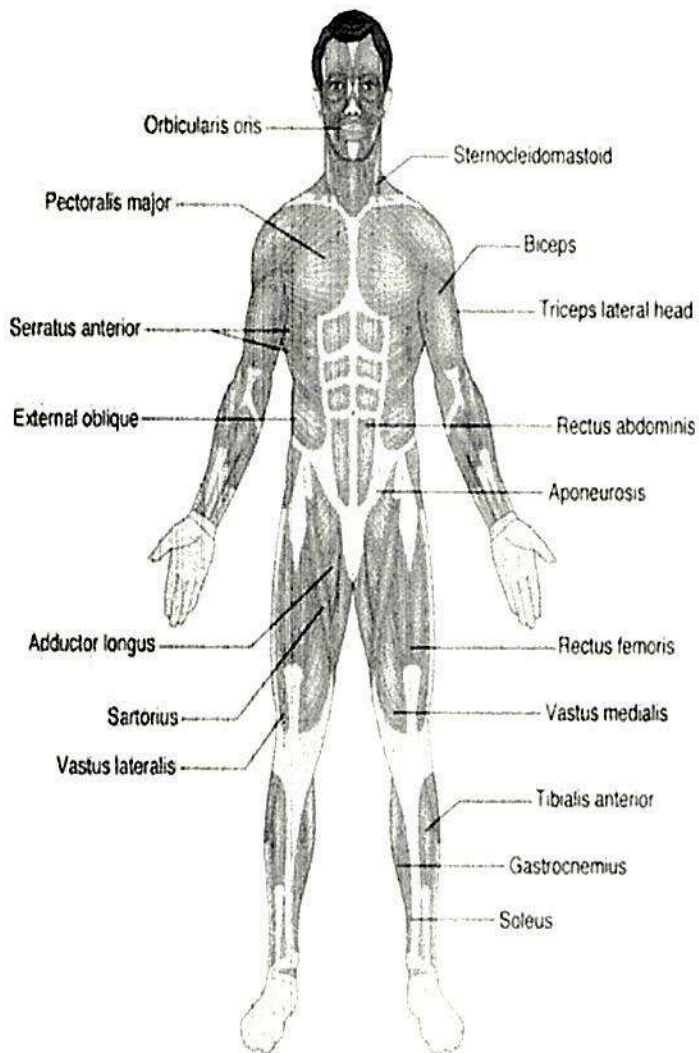
. After suffering a stroke, Juan Hernandez has slight paralysis on one side of his body. His doctor describes this as \_\_\_\_\_.



## Chapter 4 Muscle List

1. Sternocleidomastoid
2. Pectoralis major
3. Biceps
4. External Oblique
5. Rectus Abdominus
6. Rectus Femoris

7. Trapezius
8. Deltoid
9. Triceps
10. Latissimus dorsi
11. Gluteus maximus
12. Hamstring/biceps femoris
13. Gastrocnemius
14. Achilles Tendon



## Vocabulary Related to the Cardiovascular System

Terms marked with the ❖ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ angi/o
- ☐ aort/o
- ☐ arteri/o
- ☐ ather/o
- ☐ brady-
- ☐ cardi/o
- ☐ coron/o
- ☐ -emia
- ☐ erythr/o
- ☐ hem/o, hemat/o
- ☐ leuk/o
- ☐ phleb/o
- ☐ tachy-
- ☐ thromb/o
- ☐ ven/o

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ aneurysm (AN-you-rizm) ❖
- ☐ aneurysmectomy (an-you-riz-MECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ aneurysmorrhaphy (an-you-riz-MOR-ah-fee) ❖
- ☐ angitis (an-je-EYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ angina (an-JIGH-nah or AN-jih-nuh) ❖
- ☐ angiocardiology (an-jee-oh-kar-dee-OG-rah-fee) ❖
- ☐ angiography (an-jee-OG-rah-fee)
- ☐ angioneurosis (an-jee-oh-neh-KROH-sis)
- ☐ angiostenosis (AN-jee-oh-steh-NOH-sis)
- ☐ antiarrhythmic (an-tih-ah-RITH-mick) ❖
- ☐ anticoagulant (an-tih-koh-AG-you-lant) ❖
- ☐ antihypertensive (an-tih-high-per-TEN-siv) ❖
- ☐ aplastic anemia (ay-PLAS-tick ah-NEE-mee-ah) ❖
- ☐ arrhythmia (ah-RITH-mee-ah) ❖
- ☐ arteriectomy (ar-teh-ree-ECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ arteriosclerosis (ar-tee-ree-oh-skleh-ROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ arteritis (ar-teh-RYE-tis)
- ☐ atherectomy (ath-er-ECK-toh-mee)
- ☐ atheroma (ath-er-OH-mah) ❖
- ☐ atherosclerosis (ath-er-oh-skleh-ROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ basophils (BAY-soh-fills)
- ☐ bradycardia (brad-ee-KAR-dee-ah) ❖
- ☐ cardiac catheterization (KAR-dee-ack kath-eh-ter-eye-ZAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ cholesterol (koh-LES-ter-ol) ❖
- ☐ defibrillation (dee-fib-rih-LAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ diastolic (dye-ah-STOL-ick) ❖
- ☐ dyscrasia (dis-KRAY-zee-ah) ❖
- ☐ echocardiography (eck-oh-kar-dee-OG-rah-fee) ❖
- ☐ electrocardiogram (ee-leck-troh-KAR-dee-oh-gram) ❖

- ☐ embolism (EM-boh-lizm) ❖
- ☐ embolus (EM-boh-lus) ❖
- ☐ endarterectomy (end-ar-ter-ECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ endocarditis (en-doh-kar-DYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ eosinophils (ee-oh-SIN-oh-fills)
- ☐ erythrocytes (eh-RITH-roh-sights)
- ☐ fibrillation (fib-brih-LAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ hemangioma (hee-man-jee-OH-mah) ❖
- ☐ hemochromatosis (hee-moh-kroh-mah-TOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ hemoglobin (hee-moh-GLOH-bin)
- ☐ hemolytic anemia (hee-moh-LIT-ick ah-NEE-mee-ah) ❖
- ☐ hemostasis (hee-moh-STAY-sis) ❖
- ☐ homocysteine (hoh-moh-SIS-teen) ❖
- ☐ hypoperfusion (high-poh-per-FYOU-zhun) ❖
- ☐ ischemia (iss-KEE-me-ah) ❖
- ☐ leukemia (loo-KEE-me-ah) ❖
- ☐ leukocytes (LOO-koh-sites)
- ☐ leukopenia (loo-koh-PEE-nec-ah) ❖
- ☐ lymphocytes (LIM-foh-sights)
- ☐ megaloblastic anemia (MEG-ah-loh-blas-tick ah-NEE-mee-ah) ❖
- ☐ monocytes (MON-oh-sights)
- ☐ myocardial infarction (my-oh-KAR-dee-al in-FARK-shun) ❖
- ☐ myocarditis (my-oh-kar-DYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ neutrophils (NEW-troh-fills)
- ☐ palpitation (pal-pih-TAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ pericarditis (pehr-ih-kar-DYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ pernicious anemia (per-NISH-us ah-NEE-mee-ah) ❖
- ☐ phlebitis (fleh-BYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ phlebography (fleh-BOG-rah-fee) ❖
- ☐ plaque (PLACK)
- ☐ polyarteritis (pol-ee-ar-teh-RYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ Raynaud's (ray-NOHZ) ❖
- ☐ septicemia (sep-tih-SEE-mee-ah) ❖
- ☐ systolic (sis-TOL-ick) ❖
- ☐ tachycardia (tack-ee-KAR-dee-ah) ❖
- ☐ thrombocytes (THROM-boh-sights)
- ☐ thrombocytopenia (throm-boh-sigh-toh-PEE-nec-ah) ❖
- ☐ thrombolytic (throm-boh-LIT-ick) ❖
- ☐ thrombosis (throm-BOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ thrombus (THROM-bus) ❖
- ☐ triglycerides (try-GLIS-er-eyeds) ❖
- ☐ valvoplasty (VAL-voh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ valvulitis (val-view-LYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ valvuloplasty (VAL-view-loh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ varicose veins (VAR-ih-kohs VAYNS) ❖
- ☐ vasculitis (vas-kyou-LYE-tis) ❖

# The Cardiovascular System

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The presence of pathogens in the blood is described as \_\_\_\_\_.

dyscrasia                      endocarditis                      pericarditis                      septicemia

2. Chronic hypertension, which is caused by a different medical problem, is known as \_\_\_\_\_ hypertension.

essential                      primary                      malignant                      secondary

3. The form of anemia that is characterized by large, abnormal RBCs with a reduced capacity to carry hemoglobin is \_\_\_\_\_ anemia.

aplastic                      hemolytic                      megaloblastic                      pernicious

4. Medications administered to lower high blood pressure are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

antiarrhythmics                      antihypertensives                      digoxin                      statins

5. A bacterial infection of the lining or valves of the heart is known as bacterial \_\_\_\_\_.

endocarditis                      myocarditis                      pericarditis                      valvulitis

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The substance known as good cholesterol is \_\_\_\_\_ lipoprotein.

high-density

low-density

An abnormally slow heartbeat is described as \_\_\_\_\_.

bradycardia

tachycardia

Rapid, random, and ineffective contractions of the heart are described as \_\_\_\_\_.

fibrillation

flutter

In recording blood pressure, the higher reading is \_\_\_\_\_ pressure.

diastolic

systolic

The condition in which there is an abnormal decrease in the number of white blood cells is \_\_\_\_\_.

leukemia

leukopenia

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

The autopsy indicated that the cause of death was a ruptured aneurysm. \_\_\_\_\_

The inflammation of a vein is known as flebitis. \_\_\_\_\_

Any abnormal heart rhythm is described as a cardiac arrhythmia. \_\_\_\_\_

Thalassemia is a genetic disorder characterized by short-lived red blood cells.

\_\_\_\_\_

Cholestrol is a fatty substance that circulates in the blood. \_\_\_\_\_



## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

- 1. Plasma with the clotting proteins removed is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. A localized, balloon-like enlargement of an artery is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. The term meaning the surgical removal of the lining of an artery is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. The name of the protein found in red blood cells that plays an essential role in oxygen transport is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. When present in the blood in elevated levels, the amino acid \_\_\_\_\_ can damage arterial walls and increase the risk of coronary artery disease.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ The interatrial septum separates the lower chambers of the heart.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Angiography is a study of the heart using sound waves.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Arteries have valves to allow blood to flow away from the heart.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ The Rh factor is an antigen present on the erythrocytes of most people.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Thrombocytopenia is an abnormal decrease in the number of platelets.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ An embolus is a blood clot attached to the interior wall of a vein or artery.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Hemochromatosis is also known as iron overload disease.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Plasmapheresis is a procedure in which the plasma is removed from donated blood and the remaining components are returned to the donor.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ A vasoconstrictor is a drug that enlarges the blood vessels.
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ When erythrocytes are no longer useful, they are destroyed by macrophages in the spleen, liver, and bone marrow.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

Allen Franklin was rushed to the hospital when he suffered myocardial \_\_\_\_\_ commonly known as a heart attack.

Ramon Martinez has an abnormally slow heartbeat. The medical term for this is \_\_\_\_\_.

During her pregnancy, Polly Olson suffered from \_\_\_\_\_ veins (abnormally swollen veins) in her legs.

Thomas Willis suffers from spasmodic, choking, or suffocating pain caused by a lack of oxygen to his heart muscle. The condition is known as \_\_\_\_\_ pectoris.

Gary Klein suffers from a malignancy characterized by a progressive increase of abnormal leukocytes. The condition is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Helen Grovenor had a/an \_\_\_\_\_ implanted as treatment to control atrial fibrillation.

Dr. Lawson read the patient's \_\_\_\_\_. This is also known as an ECG or EKG.

Jason Turner suffered from cardiac arrest. The paramedics saved his life by using \_\_\_\_\_ resuscitation (CPR).

Darlene Nolan has mitral \_\_\_\_\_. This is an obstructive lesion in the mitral valve of the heart.

Hamilton Edwards Sr. suffers from \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease. This is a group of cardiac disabilities resulting from an insufficient supply of oxygenated blood to the heart.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

A fatty plaque buildup within an artery is called an \_\_\_\_\_.

angiitis                      angiostenosis                      arteriosclerosis                      atheroma

When the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body's needs, the condition is known as \_\_\_\_\_ heart failure.

congestive                      coronary                      ischemic                      myocardial

• Inflammation of a vein is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

angiitis                      arteritis                      phlebitis                      phlebostenosis

The term meaning any abnormal or pathologic condition of the blood is \_\_\_\_\_.

anemia                      dyscrasia                      hemochromatosis                      septicemia

• The term meaning to suture an aneurysm is \_\_\_\_\_.

aneurysmectomy                      aneurysmoplasty                      aneurysmorrhaphy                      aneurysmotomy

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term meaning white blood cells is \_\_\_\_\_.

erythrocytes                      leukocytes                      platelets                      thrombocytes

Commonly known as the natural pacemaker, the proper name of the structure is are the \_\_\_\_\_.

atrioventricular node                      bundle of His                      Purkinje fibers                      sinoatrial node

The myocardium receives its blood supply from the \_\_\_\_\_.

aorta                      coronary arteries                      inferior vena cava                      superior vena cava

The diagnostic procedure using ultrasound to evaluate the structures and motion of the heart is \_\_\_\_\_.

echocardiography                      echoencephalography                      electrocardiography                      electroencephalography

The bicuspid heart valve is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ valve.

aortic                      mitral                      pulmonary                      tricuspid

The heart chamber that pumps blood to the lungs is the \_\_\_\_\_.

left atrium                      left ventricle                      right atrium                      right ventricle

The smallest formed element in the blood are the \_\_\_\_\_.

erythrocytes                      leukocytes                      monocytes                      thrombocytes

The term that describes a foreign object circulating in the blood is \_\_\_\_\_.

embolism                      embolus                      thrombosis                      thrombus

Blood flows from the right ventricle to the \_\_\_\_\_.

body                      left atrium                      lungs                      right atrium

The term meaning immature red blood cells is \_\_\_\_\_.

erythrocytes                      leukocytes                      reticulocytes                      thrombocytes

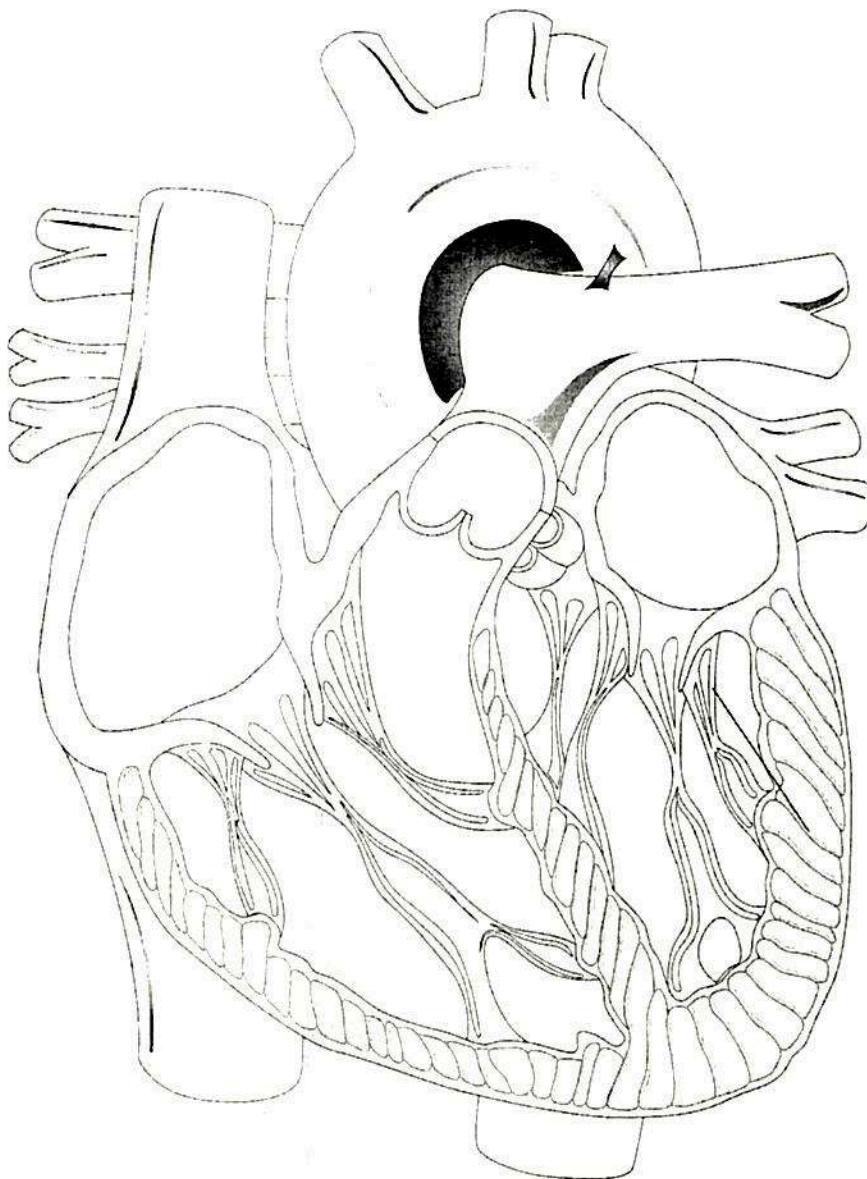


## Color the Graphic



Color this illustration using the following color key:

superior vena cava – red  
right atrium – pink  
left atrium – green  
right ventricle – yellow  
left ventricle – purple  
inferior vena cava – brown  
interventricular septum – blue  
aorta – orange



## Vocabulary Related to the Lymphatic and Immune Systems

Terms marked with the ♦ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ blast/o
- ☐ carcin/o
- ☐ cervic/o
- ☐ -cide
- ☐ -genesis
- ☐ immun/o
- ☐ -lytic
- ☐ neo-
- ☐ -oma
- ☐ onc/o
- ☐ phag/o
- ☐ -plasm
- ☐ sarc/o
- ☐ splen/o
- ☐ -tic

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
- ☐ allergen (AL-er-jen) ♦
- ☐ anaphylaxis (an-ah-fih-LACK-sis) ♦
- ☐ antibody
- ☐ antigen (AN-tih-jen)
- ☐ antiviral (an-tih-VYE-ral) ♦
- ☐ aspergillosis (ass-per-jil-OH-sis) ♦
- ☐ autoimmune disorder (aw-toh-ih-MYOUN) ♦
- ☐ axillary lymph nodes (AK-sih-lar-ee) ♦
- ☐ bacilli (bah-SILL-eye) ♦
- ☐ bacteria (back-TEER-ree-ah) ♦
- ☐ bactericide (back-TEER-ih-sighd)
- ☐ bacteriostatic (bac-tee-ree-oh-STAT-ick)
- ☐ brachytherapy (brack-ee-THER-ah-pee) ♦
- ☐ carcinoma (kar-sih-NOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ cervical lymph nodes (SER-vih-kal) ♦
- ☐ complement (KOM-pleh-ment)
- ☐ cytomegalovirus (sigh-toh-meg-ah-loh-VYE-rus) ♦
- ☐ cytotoxic (sigh-toh-TOK-sick) ♦
- ☐ ductal carcinoma in situ
- ☐ ELISA
- ☐ herpes zoster (HER-pee-z ZOS-ter) ♦
- ☐ Hodgkin's disease (HODJ-kinz) ♦
- ☐ human immunodeficiency virus
- ☐ immunodeficiency disorder
- ☐ (im-you-noh-deh-FISH-en-see) ♦
- ☐ immunoglobulin (im-you-noh-GLOB-you-lin) ♦
- ☐ immunologist (im-you-NOL-oh-jist) ♦
- ☐ immunosuppressant
- ☐ (im-you-noh-soo-PRES-ant) ♦
- ☐ immunosuppression
- ☐ (im-you-noh-sup-PRESH-un)

- ☐ immunotherapy
- ☐ (ih-myou-noh-THER-ah-pee) ♦
- ☐ infectious mononucleosis
- ☐ (mon-oh-new-klee-OH-sis) ♦
- ☐ infiltrating ductal carcinoma
- ☐ infiltrating lobular carcinoma
- ☐ inguinal lymph nodes (ING-gwih-nal) ♦
- ☐ interferon (in-ter-FEAR-on) ♦
- ☐ Kaposi's sarcoma
- ☐ (KAP-oh-seez sar-KOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ lumpectomy (lum-PECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ lymphadenitis (lim-fad-eh-NIGH-tis) ♦
- ☐ lymphadenopathy (lim-fad-eh-NOP-ah-thee) ♦
- ☐ lymphangiogram (lim-FAN-jee-oh-gram) ♦
- ☐ lymphangioma (lim-fan-jee-OH-mah) ♦
- ☐ lymphedema (lim-feh-DEE-mah) ♦
- ☐ lymphocytes (LIM-foh-sights) ♦
- ☐ lymphokines (LIM-foh-kyens) ♦
- ☐ lymphoma (lim-FOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ macrophage (MACK-roh-fayj) ♦
- ☐ metastasis (meh-TAS-tah-sis) ♦
- ☐ metastasize (meh-TAS-tah-sighz) ♦
- ☐ moniliasis (mon-ih-LYE-ah-sis) ♦
- ☐ myoma (my-OH-mah) ♦
- ☐ myosarcoma (my-oh-sahr-KOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ neoplasm (NEE-oh-plasm) ♦
- ☐ neuroblastoma (new-roh-blas-TOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- ☐ (non-HODJ-kinz lim-FOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ oncologist (ong-KOL-oh-jist) ♦
- ☐ oncology (ong-KOL-oh-jee) ♦
- ☐ opportunistic infection
- ☐ (op-ur-too-NIHS-tick) ♦
- ☐ osteosarcoma (oss-tee-oh-sar-KOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ parasite (PAR-ah-sight) ♦
- ☐ pathogen (PATH-oh-jen) ♦
- ☐ phagocyte (FAG-oh-sight) ♦
- ☐ phagocytosis (fag-oh-sigh-TOH-sis)
- ☐ rabies (RAY-beez) ♦
- ☐ retinoblastoma (ret-ih-noh-blas-TOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ rickettsia (rih-KET-see-ah) ♦
- ☐ rubella (roo-BELL-ah) ♦
- ☐ sarcoma (sar-KOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ spirochetes (SPY-roh-keets) ♦
- ☐ splenomegaly (splee-noh-MEG-ah-lee) ♦
- ☐ splenorrhagia (splee-noh-RAY-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ staphylococci (staf-ih-loh-KOCK-sigh) ♦
- ☐ streptococci (strep-toh-KOCK-sigh) ♦
- ☐ teletherapy (tel-eh-THER-ah-pee) ♦
- ☐ thymus (THIGH-mus)
- ☐ Western blot test

## CHAPTER

# 6

# The Lymphatic and Immune Systems

## LEARNING EXERCISES

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

### WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The \_\_\_\_\_ direct the immune response by signaling between the cells of the immune system.

lymphokines

macrophages

The growth of neoplasms is blocked by a/an \_\_\_\_\_ drug.

antineoplastic

cytotoxic

Plasma cells develop from transformed \_\_\_\_\_.

B cells

T cells

Hepatitis B and C may be treated using \_\_\_\_\_ that was created in the laboratory.

immunoglobulin

interferon

Infectious mononucleosis is a \_\_\_\_\_ infection.

bacterial

viral

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The structure(s) with a hemolytic function is/are the \_\_\_\_\_.

adenoids                      lymph nodes                      spleen                      tonsils

The term meaning inflammation of the lymph nodes is \_\_\_\_\_.

adenoiditis                      lymphadenitis                      lymphedema                      lymphoma

Herpes zoster is commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_.

3-day measles                      chickenpox                      German measles                      shingles

The substance that causes noninfected cells to form an antiviral protein is called \_\_\_\_\_.

complement                      immunoglobulin                      interferon                      vaccine

The structure, composed largely of lymphatic tissue, that plays important roles in the immune and endocrine systems is the \_\_\_\_\_.

bone marrow                      liver                      spleen                      thymus

The structures that form a protective ring of lymphatic tissue surrounding the internal openings of the nose and mouth are the \_\_\_\_\_.

adenoids                      lacteals                      lymph nodes                      tonsils

Lymph vessels return intercellular fluid to the \_\_\_\_\_.

arteries                      capillaries                      cells                      veins

The lacteals are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.

armpits                      groin                      neck                      small intestine

The disease \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by a fungus.

aspergillosis                      herpes zoster                      malaria                      Lyme disease

The type of cell that protects the body by eating invading cells is a \_\_\_\_\_.

B lymphocyte                      lymphokine                      macrophage                      T lymphocyte



## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

A sarkoma is a malignant tumor that arises from connective tissue. \_\_\_\_\_

The nasopharyngeal tonsils are also known as the adenods. \_\_\_\_\_

Reubella is also known as 3-day measles. \_\_\_\_\_

Antibiotics are used to combat bacterial infections. \_\_\_\_\_

The condition commonly known as chickenpox is caused by the herpes virus Varicella soster.

\_\_\_\_\_

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term meaning not recurring and with a favorable chance for recovery is

\_\_\_\_\_.

benign

in situ

malignant

neoplasm

The condition that is frequently associated with an HIV infection is \_\_\_\_\_.

lymphoma

Hodgkin's disease

Kaposi's sarcoma

myoma

Malaria is caused by a \_\_\_\_\_.

parasite

rickettsiae

spirochete

virus

An example of a disease caused by a bacillus is \_\_\_\_\_.

aspergillosis

Lyme disease

rubella

tuberculosis

Koplik's spots in the mouth are an early sign of \_\_\_\_\_.

measles

mumps

shingles

rubella

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

The term that describes a serious system allergic reaction, in which the patient can die within minutes, is \_\_\_\_\_.

. In \_\_\_\_\_, radioactive materials are implanted into the tissues to be treated.

. The \_\_\_\_\_ blot test is used to confirm a seropositive ELISA test for HIV.

. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ is a benign abnormal collection of lymphatic vessels forming a mass.

Persistent generalized \_\_\_\_\_ is the continued presence of diffuse enlargement of lymph nodes.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lymph fluid always flows toward the thoracic cavity.

\_\_\_\_\_ Splenomegaly means abnormal softening of the spleen.

. \_\_\_\_\_ Lymphedema is an abnormal accumulation of fluid primarily in the legs and ankles.

\_\_\_\_\_ Acquired immunity is passed from the mother to child after birth.

. \_\_\_\_\_ Reed-Sternberg cells are present in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ductal carcinoma in situ accounts for the majority of all breast cancers.

\_\_\_\_\_ Teletherapy uses 3-dimensional computer imaging to aim radiation doses more precisely.

. \_\_\_\_\_ Hodgkin's disease at stage I has a better cure rate than at stage IV.

. \_\_\_\_\_ An osteosarcoma usually involves the bones of the sacrum.

. \_\_\_\_\_ Breast cancer cannot occur in males because they do not have breast tissue.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

Dr. Wei diagnosed her patient as having an enlarged spleen. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

The cause of Roger Thompson's infection was the \_\_\_\_\_. This is caused by a group of large herpes-type viruses with a wide variety of disease effects.

Mr. Grossman was treated with a \_\_\_\_\_ drug. This is a hormone-like preparation used primarily as an anti-inflammatory and as an immunosuppressant.

Soon after her breast cancer was diagnosed, Dorothy Peterson's doctor performed a/an \_\_\_\_\_. In this procedure the tumor and a margin of healthy tissue are removed.

Since his kidney transplant, Mr. Lanning must take a/an \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent rejection of the donor organ.

José Sanchez received a poliomyelitis \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure his immunity to this disease.

Tarana Inglis complained that the glands in her neck were swollen. Dr. Neilson explained that these are the \_\_\_\_\_ lymph nodes.

Because he had chickenpox as a child, Rob Harris now has natural \_\_\_\_\_ immunity to this disease.

As a child, John Fogelman had a viral disease in which the parotid glands were swollen. John's doctor said he had the \_\_\_\_\_.

Jane Doe is infected with HIV. One of her medications is acyclovir, which is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ drug.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The yeast *Candida albicans* causes \_\_\_\_\_.

aspergillus

chickenpox

moniliasis

rubella

2. Of the diseases listed here, \_\_\_\_\_ is the only one that is *not* an autoimmune disorder.

Crohn's disease

Graves' disease

lymphedema

psoriasis

3. The type of bacteria that are capable of movement are the \_\_\_\_\_.

bacilli

spirochetes

staphylococcus

streptococcus

4. An example of a soft tissue sarcoma is \_\_\_\_\_.

adenocarcinoma

myosarcoma

neurosarcoma

osteosarcoma

5. Endocarditis and pneumonia are usually caused by \_\_\_\_\_ infections.

fungal

staphylococci

streptococci

virus

## Vocabulary Related to the Respiratory System

Terms marked with the ♦ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ atel/o
- ☐ bronch/o, bronchi/o
- ☐ cyan/o
- ☐ -ectasis
- ☐ laryng/o
- ☐ ox/i, ox/o, ox/y
- ☐ pharyng/o
- ☐ phon/o
- ☐ pleur/o
- ☐ -pnea
- ☐ pneum/o, pneumon/o, pneu-
- ☐ pulm/o, pulmon/o
- ☐ tachy-
- ☐ thorac/o, -thorax
- ☐ trache/o

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ anoxia (ah-NOCK-see-ah)
- ☐ anthracosis (an-thrah-KOH-sis)
- ☐ aphonia (ah-FOH-nee-ah)
- ☐ apnea (AP-nee-ah or ap-NEE-ah) ♦
- ☐ asbestosis (ass-beh-STOH-sis)
- ☐ asphyxia (ass-FICK-see-ah)
- ☐ asphyxiation (ass-fick-see-AY-shun) ♦
- ☐ asthma (AZ-mah) ♦
- ☐ atelectasis (at-ee-LEK-tah-sis) ♦
- ☐ bradypnea (brad-ihp-NEE-ah or brad-ee-NEE-ah) ♦
- ☐ bronchiectasis (brong-kee-ECK-tah-sis) ♦
- ☐ bronchoconstrictor (brong-koh-kon-STRICK-tor)
- ☐ bronchodilator (brong-koh-dye-LAY-tor)
- ☐ bronchopneumonia (brong-koh-new-MOH-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ bronchorrhagia (brong-koh-RAY-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ bronchorrhea (brong-koh-REE-ah) ♦
- ☐ bronchoscopy (brong-KOS-koh-pee) ♦
- ☐ Cheyne-Stokes respiration (CHAYN-STOHKS) ♦
- ☐ croup (KROOP) ♦
- ☐ cystic fibrosis (SIS-tick figh-BROH-sis) ♦
- ☐ diphtheria (dif-THEE-ree-ah) ♦
- ☐ dysphonia (dis-FOH-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ dyspnea (DISP-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ emphysema (em-fih-SEE-mah) ♦
- ☐ empyema (em-pye-EE-mah) ♦
- ☐ endotracheal intubation (en-doh-TRAY-kee-al in-too-BAY-shun)
- ☐ epiglottitis (ep-ih-GLOT-is)
- ☐ epistaxis (ep-ih-STACK-sis) ♦

- ☐ hemoptysis (hee-MOP-tih-sis) ♦
- ☐ hemothorax (hee-moh-THOH-racks) ♦
- ☐ hyperpnea (high-perp-NEE-ah) ♦
- ☐ hyperventilation (high-per-ven-tih-LAY-shun) ♦
- ☐ hypopnea (high-poh-NEE-ah) ♦
- ☐ hypoxia (high-POCK-see-ah) ♦
- ☐ influenza (in-flew-EN-zah) ♦
- ☐ inhalation (in-hah-LAY-shun)
- ☐ laryngectomy (lar-in-JECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ laryngitis (lar-in-JIGH-tis) ♦
- ☐ laryngoplasty (lah-RING-goh-plas-tee) ♦
- ☐ laryngoplegia (lar-ing-goh-PLÉE-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ laryngoscopy (lar-ing-GOS-koh-pee) ♦
- ☐ laryngospasm (lah-RING-goh-spazm) ♦
- ☐ mediastinum (mee-dee-as-TYE-num)
- ☐ mycoplasma pneumonia (my-koh-PLAZ-mah new-MOH-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ nasopharyngitis (nay-zoh-far-in-JIGH-tis) ♦
- ☐ otolaryngologist (oh-toh-lar-in-GOL-oh-jist) ♦
- ☐ otorhinolaryngologist (oh-toh-rye-noh-lar-in-GOL-oh-jist) ♦
- ☐ pertussis (per-TUS-is) ♦
- ☐ pharyngitis (far-in-JIGH-tis)
- ☐ pharyngoplasty (lah-RING-goh-plas-tee)
- ☐ pharyngorrhagia (far-ing-goh-RAY-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ pharyngorrhea (far-ing-goh-REE-ah) ♦
- ☐ pleuralgia (ploor-AL-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ pleurectomy (ploor-ECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ pleurisy (PLOOR-ih-see) ♦
- ☐ pneumoconiosis (new-moh-koh-nee-OH-sis) ♦
- ☐ *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (new-moh-SIS-tis kah-RYE-nee-eye new-MOH-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ pneumonectomy (new-moh-NECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ pneumorrhagia (new-moh-RAY-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ pneumothorax (new-moh-THOR-racks) ♦
- ☐ pulmonologist (pull-mah-NOL-oh-jist) ♦
- ☐ pyothorax (pye-oh-THOH-racks) ♦
- ☐ rhinorrhea (rye-noh-REE-ah)
- ☐ sinusitis (sigh-nuh-SIGH-tis) ♦
- ☐ sinusotomy (sigh-nuhs-OT-oh-mee) ♦
- ☐ spirometry (spy-ROM-eh-tree) ♦
- ☐ tachypnea (tack-ihp-NEE-ah) ♦
- ☐ thoracentesis (thoh-rah-sen-TEE-sis) ♦
- ☐ thoracostomy (thoh-rah-KOS-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ thoracotomy (thoh-rah-KOT-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ tracheitis (tray-kee-EYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ tracheoplasty (TRAY-kee-oh-plas-tee) ♦
- ☐ tracheostomy (tray-kee-OS-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ tracheotomy (tray-kee-OT-oh-mee) ♦
- ☐ tuberculosis (too-ber-kew-LOH-sis)



## CHAPTER

# 7

# The Respiratory System

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The term meaning the act of drawing a foreign substance into the upper respiratory tract is \_\_\_\_\_.

aspiration

inhalation

inspiration

respiration

2. The term meaning abnormally rapid deep breathing \_\_\_\_\_.

dyspnea

hyperpnea

hypopnea

hyperventilation

3. The term meaning the surgical repair of the trachea is \_\_\_\_\_.

tracheoplasty

tracheorrhaphy

tracheostomy

tracheotomy

4. The diaphragm is relaxed during \_\_\_\_\_.

exhalation

inhalation

internal respiration

singultus

5. During a/an \_\_\_\_\_ attack, the muscles of the airways contract.

allergic rhinitis

asthma

bronchiectasis

laryngospasm

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The exchange of gases within the cells of the body is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
respiration.

external

internal

2. The term that describes the lung disease caused by cotton, flax, or hemp dust is \_\_\_\_\_.

anthracosis

byssinosis

3. The form of pneumonia that can be prevented through vaccination is \_\_\_\_\_  
pneumonia.

bacterial

viral

4. The term commonly known as shortness of breath is \_\_\_\_\_.

dyspnea

eupnea

5. The emergency procedure to gain access below a blocked airway is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

tracheostomy

tracheotomy

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write the word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

1. The thick mucus secreted by the tissues that line the respiratory passages is called phlem.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The medical term meaning an accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity is emphyema.

\_\_\_\_\_

The medical name for the disease commonly known as whooping cough is pertussosis.

\_\_\_\_\_

The medical term for the condition commonly known as TB is tuberculosis.

\_\_\_\_\_

One of the terms used to describe the common cold is nasiopharyngitis. \_\_\_\_\_

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

The term meaning an absence of spontaneous respiration is \_\_\_\_\_.

The sudden spasmodic closure of the larynx is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

The term meaning the escape of fluid into a body cavity is \_\_\_\_\_.

The term meaning pain in the pleura or in the side is \_\_\_\_\_.

The term meaning bleeding from the lungs is \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

\_\_\_\_\_ Tracheorrhagia is an inflammation of the trachea.

\_\_\_\_\_ The left lung has three lobes.

\_\_\_\_\_ Internal respiration is the exchange of gases within the cells of all the body organs and tissues.

\_\_\_\_\_ Hypoxia is the condition of having inadequate oxygen in the cells.

\_\_\_\_\_ Atelectasis is the incomplete expansion of a lung.

\_\_\_\_\_ Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) typically occurs between the ages of 6 to 12 months.

\_\_\_\_\_ The trachea divides into two branches called bronchioles.

\_\_\_\_\_ Croup is an allergic reaction to airborne allergens.

\_\_\_\_\_ A bronchoconstrictor is an agent that enlarges the opening of the passages into the lungs.

\_\_\_\_\_ Emphysema is a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

1. Mrs. Jamison has a runny nose caused by an allergy to airborne allergens. Her condition is diagnosed as allergic \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Dr. Timkins surgically removed a portion of the pleura. This procedure is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Wendy Barlow required the surgical repair of her larynx. This procedure is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

4. During his asthma attacks, Jamaal uses an inhaler containing a \_\_\_\_\_. This medication expands the opening of the passages into Jamaal's lungs.

5. Mr. Partin received an immunization commonly known as a flu shot, to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.

6. When hit during a fight, Marvin Roper's nose started to bleed. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The doctor's examination revealed that Jean Marshall has an accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity. This diagnosis is recorded on her chart as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Duncan McClanahan had a/an \_\_\_\_\_ performed to correct damage to the septum of his nose.

9. Susanne Holderman is suffering from an inflammation of the bronchial walls. Susanne's condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Because of an obstruction in his windpipe, Ted Coleman required an emergency \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term meaning a chronic enlargement of the lower bronchial tree is \_\_\_\_\_.

atelectasis

bronchiectasis

emphysema

pleurisy

1. The substance that is ejected through the mouth and used for diagnostic purposes in respiratory disorders is \_\_\_\_\_.

phlegm

pleural effusion

saliva

sputum

2. The term meaning a bluish discoloration of the skin caused by a lack of adequate oxygen is \_\_\_\_\_.

asphyxia

cyanosis

epistaxis

hypoxia

3. The term meaning paralysis of the vocal bands is \_\_\_\_\_.

aphonia

dysphonia

laryngitis

laryngoplegia

4. The term meaning to suture the trachea is \_\_\_\_\_.

tracheoplasty

tracheorrhagia

tracheorrhaphy

tracheostoma



## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The heart, aorta, esophagus, and trachea are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.

dorsal cavity                      manubrium                      mediastinum                      pleura

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ acts as a lid over the entrance to esophagus.

Adam's apple                      epiglottis                      glottis                      thyroid cartilage

3. The innermost layer of the pleura is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

parietal pleura                      pleural space                      plural cavity                      visceral pleura

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ sinuses are located just above the eyes.

ethmoid                      frontal                      maxillary                      sphenoid

5. The smallest divisions of the bronchial tree are the \_\_\_\_\_.

alveoli                      alveolus                      bronchioles                      bronchi

6. During respiration, the exchange of gases takes place through the walls of the \_\_\_\_\_.

alveoli                      arteries                      capillaries                      veins

7. The term meaning spitting blood or blood-stained sputum is \_\_\_\_\_.

effusion                      epistaxis                      hemoptysis                      hemothorax

8. Grindler's disease is the lay term for \_\_\_\_\_.

anthracosis                      byssinosis                      pneumoconiosis                      silicosis

9. The term \_\_\_\_\_ means an abnormally rapid rate of respiration.

apnea                      bradypnea                      dyspnea                      tachypnea

10. The term meaning any voice impairment is \_\_\_\_\_.

aphonia                      dysphonia                      laryngitis                      laryngoplegia

## Vocabulary Related to the Digestive System

Terms marked with the ♦ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ an/o
- ☐ cec/o
- ☐ chol/e
- ☐ cholecyst/o
- ☐ col/o, colon/o
- ☐ enter/o
- ☐ esophag/o
- ☐ gastr/o
- ☐ hepat/o
- ☐ -lithiasis
- ☐ pancreat/o
- ☐ -pepsia
- ☐ proct/o
- ☐ rect/o
- ☐ sigmoid/o

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ achlorhydria (ah-klor-HIGH-dree-ah) ♦
- ☐ acrophagia (ay-er-oh-FAY-jee-ah)
- ☐ amebic dysentery  
(ah-MEE-bik DIS-en-ter-ee) ♦
- ☐ anastomosis (ah-nas-toh-MOH-sis) ♦
- ☐ anoplasty (AY-noh-plas-tee)
- ☐ anorexia (an-oh-RECK-see-ah) ♦
- ☐ anoscopy (ah-NOS-koh-pee) ♦
- ☐ aphthous ulcers (AF-thus UL-serz) ♦
- ☐ bilirubin (bill-ih-ROO-bin) ♦
- ☐ borborygmus (bor-boh-RIG-mus) ♦
- ☐ botulism (BOT-you-lizm) ♦
- ☐ bruxism (BRUCK-sizm) ♦
- ☐ bulimia (byou-LIM-ee-ah or boo-LEE-mee-ah) ♦
- ☐ cholecystalgia (koh-lee-sis-TAL-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ cholecystectomy (koh-lee-sis-TECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ cholecystitis (koh-lee-sis-TYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ choledocholithotomy  
(koh-led-oh-koh-lih-THOT-oh-mee) ♦
- ☐ cholelithiasis (koh-lee-lih-THIGH-ah-sis) ♦
- ☐ cholera (KOL-er-ah)
- ☐ cirrhosis (sih-ROH-sis) ♦
- ☐ colitis (koh-LYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ colonoscopy (koh-lun-OSS-koh-pee) ♦
- ☐ colostomy (koh-LAHS-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ diverticulotomy  
(dye-ver-tick-you-LECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ diverticulitis (dye-ver-tick-you-LYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ duodenal ulcers (dew-oh-DEE-nal or  
dew-ODD-eh-nal UL-serz) ♦
- ☐ dyspepsia (dis-PEP-see-ah) ♦
- ☐ dysphagia (dis-FAY-jee-ah)
- ☐ emesis (EM-eh-sis) ♦

- ☐ emetic (eh-MET-ick) ♦
- ☐ enteritis (en-ter-EYE-tis)
- ☐ eructation (eh-ruk-TAY-shun) ♦
- ☐ esophageal reflux  
(eh-sof-ah-JEE-al REE-fluks) ♦
- ☐ esophageal varices  
(eh-sof-ah-JEE-al VAYR-ih-seez) ♦
- ☐ esophagoplasty (eh-SOF-ah-go-plas-tee)
- ☐ gastroduodenostomy  
(gas-troh-dew-oh-deh-NOS-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ gastroenteritis (gas-troh-en-ter-EYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ gastrorrhagia (gas-troh-RAY-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ gastrorrhea (gas-troh-REE-ah) ♦
- ☐ gastrorrhexis (gas-troh-RECK-sis) ♦
- ☐ gastrostomy (gas-TROS-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ gingivectomy (jin-jih-VECK-toh-mee)
- ☐ gingivitis (jin-jih-VYE-tis)
- ☐ hematemesis (hee-mah-TEM-eh-sis or  
hem-ah-TEM-eh-sis) ♦
- ☐ hemocult (HEE-moh-kult) ♦
- ☐ hemorrhoidectomy  
(hem-oh-roid-ECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ hepatitis (hep-ah-TYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ hepatomegaly (hep-ah-toh-MEG-ah-lee) ♦
- ☐ hepatorrhaphy (hep-ah-TOR-ah-fee) ♦
- ☐ hepatorrhexis (hep-ah-toh-RECK-sis) ♦
- ☐ hepatotomy (hep-ah-TOT-oh-mee)
- ☐ herpes labialis (HER-pee-z lay-bee-AL-iss)
- ☐ hiatal hernia (high-AY-tal HER-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ hyperemesis (high-per-EM-eh-sis) ♦
- ☐ ileectomy (ill-ee-ECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ ileitis (ill-ee-EYE-tis)
- ☐ ileocecal (ill-ee-oh-SEE-kull)
- ☐ ileostomy (ill-ee-OS-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ ileus (ILL-ee-us) ♦
- ☐ inguinal hernia (ING-gwih-nal HER-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ intussusception (in-tus-sus-SEP-shun) ♦
- ☐ jaundice (JAWN-dis) ♦
- ☐ maxillofacial (mack-sill-oh-FAY-shul)
- ☐ melena (meh-LEE-nah or MEL-eh-nah) ♦
- ☐ nasogastric intubation  
(nay-zoh-GAS-trick in-too-BAY-shun)
- ☐ orthodontist (or-thoh-DON-tist) ♦
- ☐ periodontitis (pehr-ee-oh-don-TYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ peristalsis (pehr-ih-STAL-sis)
- ☐ pica (PYE-kah) ♦
- ☐ proctoplasty (PROCK-toh-plas-tee) ♦
- ☐ pyrosis (pye-ROH-sis) ♦
- ☐ regurgitation (ree-gur-jih-TAY-shun) ♦
- ☐ salmonella (sal-moh-NEL-ah) ♦
- ☐ sigmoidoscopy (sig-moi-DOS-koh-pee) ♦
- ☐ volvulus (VOL-view-lus) ♦

## CHAPTER

# 8

# The Digestive System

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The word that means vomiting blood is \_\_\_\_\_.

hematemesis

hyperemesis

The type of hepatitis that is transmitted by contaminated food and water is \_\_\_\_\_.

hepatitis A

hepatitis B

An often fatal form of food poisoning is \_\_\_\_\_.

bulimia

botulism

2. The term meaning inflammation of the small intestine is \_\_\_\_\_.

colitis

enteritis

The \_\_\_\_\_ is the structure that hangs from the free edge of the soft palate.

uvula

uvula

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The use of a speculum to visually examine the anal canal and lower rectum is known as an an

\_\_\_\_\_

anoscopy                      colonoscopy                      proctoscopy                      sigmoidoscopy

The \_\_\_\_\_ glands are located on the face in front of each ear.

maxillary                      parotid                      sublingual                      submandibular

The \_\_\_\_\_ are the posterior teeth used for grinding and chewing.

canines                      cuspids                      incisors                      molars

The liver removes excess \_\_\_\_\_ from the bloodstream.

bilirubin                      glucose                      glycogen                      lipase

The gallbladder stores \_\_\_\_\_ for later use.

bile                      glycogen                      hydrochloric acid                      pepsin

The duodenum is part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

cecum                      large intestine                      small intestine                      stomach

The process of breaking down substances is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

anabolism                      catabolism                      defecation                      dentition

The receptors of taste are located on the \_\_\_\_\_.

hard palate                      rugae                      tongue                      uvula

Each tooth is surrounded by specialized mucous membrane known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

cementum                      dentin                      gingiva                      pulp

The condition characterized by the telescoping of one part of the intestine into another is called \_\_\_\_\_.

borborygmus                      flatus                      intussusception                      volvulus

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

1. An ilectomy is the surgical removal of the last portion of the small intestine. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The cecum is connected to the ileum by the iliocecal sphincter. \_\_\_\_\_

3. The term hepataurthaphy means to suture the liver. \_\_\_\_\_

4. A proctoplexy is the surgical fixation of the rectum to some adjacent tissue or organ. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Hepatitos is an inflammation of the liver caused by a virus or by damage from toxic substances. \_\_\_\_\_

## MATCHING CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

Definition	Correct Answer	Possible Answers
7. a congenital defect	_____	bulimia
8. a soft bacterial deposit that builds up on the teeth	_____	cleft lip
9. an autoimmune disorder	_____	Crohn's disease
10. an eating disorder	_____	dental plaque
11. yellow tissue discoloration	_____	jaundice

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

12. Surgical removal of all or part of the stomach is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 gastrrectomy                      gastritis                      gastroenteritis                      gastrotomy

13. Difficulty in swallowing is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 anorexia                      dyspepsia                      dysphagia                      pyrosis



10. A surgical incision into the colon is known as a \_\_\_\_\_  
 colectomy                      colostomy                      colotomy                      proctectomy
11. Progressive degeneration of the liver is caused by the disease called \_\_\_\_\_  
 cirrhosis                      hepatomegaly                      hepatitis                      hepatorrhexis
12. The pigment produced by the destruction of hemoglobin in the liver is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 bile                      bilirubin                      hydrochloric acid                      pancreatic juice

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

1. The folds in the mucosa lining the mouth and of the stomach are known as \_\_\_\_\_
2. The return of swallowed food to the mouth is called \_\_\_\_\_
3. A yellow discoloration of the skin caused by greater than normal amounts of bilirubin in the blood is called \_\_\_\_\_
4. The flow from the stomach to the duodenum is controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ sphincter.
5. The medical term for the solid body wastes that are expelled through the rectum is called \_\_\_\_\_

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Amebic dysentery is an intestinal disease caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Hepatitis B can be prevented through immunization.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Bruxism means to be without natural teeth.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Gastrorrhagia means the excessive flow of gastric secretions.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Eructation is the act of belching or raising gas orally from the stomach.

- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Cholelithiasis is the presence of stones in the large intestine.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Fatty substances in a stool sample indicate a parasite problem.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Periodontitis is the progressive destruction of dental enamel.
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Pica is a craving for nonnutritional substances such as clay.
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ A choledocholithotomy is an incision in the common bile duct for the removal of gallstones.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

- 1. James Ridgeview was treated for the temporary stoppage of intestinal peristalsis. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Chang Hoon suffers from an inflammation of the stomach. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Dr. Martinson described the patient as being \_\_\_\_\_, which means he was without natural teeth.
- 4. Baby Kilgore was vomiting almost continuously. The medical term for this excessive vomiting is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ was performed on Mr. Gonzalez to create an opening between his colon and body surface.
- 6. After eating, Mr. Delahanty often suffers from heartburn. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Catherine Baldwin's presenting symptom was the passage of black stools containing digested blood. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. Alberta Roberts was diagnosed as having an inflammation of one or more diverticulum. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Jason Norton suffers from \_\_\_\_\_ labialis, which is also known as cold sores.
- 10. Lisa Wilson saw her dentist because she was concerned about bad breath. Her dentist refers to this condition as \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The \_\_\_\_\_ test detects hidden blood in the stools

anoscopy

colonoscopy

enema

hemocult

In a patient with a colostomy, the effluent flows from the \_\_\_\_\_

colon

ileus

rectum

stoma

The term meaning the lack or loss of appetite is \_\_\_\_\_

anorexia

bulimia

nervosa

pica

The hardened deposit on the teeth that irritates the surrounding tissues is known as \_\_\_\_\_

calculus

caries

gingiva

plaque

The surgical repair of the rectum is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

anoplasty

palatoplasty

proctopexy

proctoplasty

## Vocabulary Related to the Urinary System

Terms marked with the ❖ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ dia-
- ☐ -cele
- ☐ cyst/o
- ☐ -ectasis
- ☐ glomerul/o
- ☐ lith/o
- ☐ -lysis
- ☐ nephr/o
- ☐ -pexy
- ☐ pyel/o
- ☐ ren/o
- ☐ -tripsy
- ☐ ureter/o
- ☐ urethr/o
- ☐ -uria

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ anuria (ah-NEW-ree-ah) ❖
- ☐ catheterization (kath-eh-ter-eye-ZAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ crystalgia (sis-TAL-jee-ah) ❖
- ☐ cystectomy (sis-TECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ cystitis (sis-TYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ cystocele (SIS-toh-seeh) ❖
- ☐ cystography (sis-TOG-rah-fee) ❖
- ☐ cystolith (SIS-toh-lith) ❖
- ☐ cystopexy (sis-toh-peck-see) ❖
- ☐ cystorrhagia (sis-toh-RAY-jee-ah) ❖
- ☐ cystorrhaphy (sis-TOR-ah-fee) ❖
- ☐ cystoscopy (sis-TOS-koh-pee) ❖
- ☐ diuresis (dye-you-REE-sis) ❖
- ☐ diuretics (dye-you-RET-icks)
- ☐ dysuria (dis-YOU-ree-ah) ❖
- ☐ enuresis (en-you-REE-sis) ❖
- ☐ epispadias (ep-ih-SPAY-dee-as) ❖
- ☐ glomerulonephritis  
(gloh-mer-you-loh-neh-FRY-tis) ❖
- ☐ glomerulus (gloh-MER-you-lus)
- ☐ hemodialysis (hee-moh-dye-AL-ih-sis) ❖
- ☐ homeostasis (hoh-mee-oh-STAY-sis)
- ☐ hydronephrosis (high-droh-neh-FROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ hydroureter (high-droh-you-REE-ter)
- ☐ hypospadias (high-poh-SPAY-dee-as) ❖
- ☐ incontinence (in-KON-tih-nents)
- ☐ interstitial cystitis (in-ter-STISH-al sis-TYE-tis)
- ☐ lithotomy (lih-THOT-oh-mee)
- ☐ lithotripsy (LITH-oh-trip-see) ❖
- ☐ meatotomy (mee-ah-TOT-oh-mee) ❖

- ☐ micturition (mick-too-RISH-un)
- ☐ nephrectasis (neh-FRECK-tah-sis) ❖
- ☐ nephritis (neh-FRY-tis)
- ☐ nephrolith (NEF-roh-lith) ❖
- ☐ nephrolithiasis (neh-roh-lih-THIGH-ah-sis) ❖
- ☐ nephrolithotomy (neh-roh-lih-THOT-oh-mee) ❖
- ☐ nephrologist (neh-FROL-oh-jist)
- ☐ nephrolysis (neh-FROL-ih-sis) ❖
- ☐ nephropathy (neh-FROP-ah-thee)
- ☐ nephropexy (NEF-roh-peck-see) ❖
- ☐ nephroptosis (neh-rop-TOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ nephropyosis (neh-roh-pye-OH-sis) ❖
- ☐ nephrosis (neh-FROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ nephrostomy (neh-FROS-toh-mee)
- ☐ nephrotic syndrome (neh-FROT-ick) ❖
- ☐ nocturia (nock-TOO-ree-ah) ❖
- ☐ oliguria (ol-ih-GOO-ree-ah) ❖
- ☐ paraspadias (par-ah-SPAY-dee-as) ❖
- ☐ peritoneal dialysis  
(pehr-ih-toh-NEE-al dye-AL-ih-sis) ❖
- ☐ polyuria (pol-ee-YOU-ree-ah) ❖
- ☐ pyelitis (pye-eh-LYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ pyelogram (PYE-eh-loh-gram) ❖
- ☐ pyelonephritis (pye-eh-loh-neh-FRY-tis) ❖
- ☐ pyeloplasty (PYE-eh-loh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ pyelotomy (pye-eh-LOT-oh-mee) ❖
- ☐ suprapubic (soo-prah-PYOU-bick)
- ☐ uremia (you-REE-mee-ah) ❖
- ☐ ureterectasis (you-ree-ter-ECK-tah-sis) ❖
- ☐ ureterectomy (you-ree-ter-ECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ ureterolith (you-REE-ter-oh-lith) ❖
- ☐ ureteroplasty (you-REE-ter-oh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ ureterorrhagia (you-ree-ter-oh-RAY-jee-ah) ❖
- ☐ ureterorrhaphy (you-ree-ter-OR-ah-fee)
- ☐ ureterostenosis  
(you-ree-ter-oh-steh-NOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ urethralgia (you-ree-THRAL-jee-ah) ❖
- ☐ urethritis (you-reh-THRIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ urethropexy (you-REE-throh-peck-see) ❖
- ☐ urethroplasty (you-REE-throh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ urethrorrhagia (you-ree-throh-RAY-jee-ah) ❖
- ☐ urethrorrhaphy (you-reh-THOR-ah-fee) ❖
- ☐ urethrorrhea (you-ree-throh-REE-ah) ❖
- ☐ urethrostenosis (you-ree-throh-steh-NOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ urethrostomy (you-reh-THROS-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ urethrotomy (you-reh-THROT-oh-mee) ❖
- ☐ urography (you-ROG-rah-fee) ❖
- ☐ vesicovaginal fissure (ves-ih-koh-VAG-ih-nahl)

# The Urinary System

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The term meaning the complete stopping of urine formation by the kidneys is \_\_\_\_\_.

anuria

nocturia

oliguria

polyuria

2. The term meaning suturing of the bladder is \_\_\_\_\_.

cystorrhaphy

cystorrhagia

cystorrhexis

nephrorrhaphy

3. The term meaning the freeing of a kidney from adhesions is \_\_\_\_\_.

nephrolithiasis

nephrolysis

nephropoysis

pyelitis

4. The term meaning scanty urination is \_\_\_\_\_.

diuresis

dysuria

enuresis

oliguria

5. The process of artificially filtering waste products from the patient's blood is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

diuresis

hemodialysis

homeostasis

hydroureter



## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. A surgical incision into the renal pelvis is \_\_\_\_\_.  
pyelotomy                      pyeloplasty
2. The discharge of blood from the ureter is \_\_\_\_\_.  
ureterorrhagia                  urethrorrhagia
3. The term meaning excessive urination is \_\_\_\_\_.  
incontinence                  polyuria
4. The term meaning an inflammation of the bladder is \_\_\_\_\_.  
cystitis                          pyelitis
5. The major waste product of protein metabolism is \_\_\_\_\_.  
urea                              urine

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

1. Urinoalysis is the examination of the physical and chemical properties of urine to determine the presence of abnormal elements. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Incontinence means being unable to control excretory functions. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Catherozation is the process used to withdraw urine from the bladder. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Cystorhagia is bleeding from the bladder. \_\_\_\_\_
- Glomeronephritis is an inflammation of the kidney involving primarily the glomeruli.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

- .. An incision of the urinary meatus to enlarge the opening is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- . A stone lodged in a ureter is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- . The surgical creation of a permanent opening of the urethra is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- . The surgical fixation of the bladder to the abdominal wall is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- . Urination is also known as voiding or \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write T on the line. If the statement is false, write F on the line.

- .. ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ The ureters are about 10 to 12 inches long.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ The urinary bladder is located in the posterior portion of the pelvic cavity.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ A glomerulus consists of a cluster of capillaries.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ The medulla is the outer layer of the kidney.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ Distention means enlarged.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ The male urethra is approximately 1.5 inches long.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ Urine is formed by the processes of filtration, reabsorption, and secretion.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ The female urethra conveys both urine and the menstrual flow.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ A cystolith is a hernia of the urinary bladder.
- . ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ Hydronephrosis is the dilation of the pelvis and calices of one or both kidneys resulting from obstruction to the flow of urine.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

1. Mrs. Baldridge suffers from excessive urination during the night. The medical term for this is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The surgery for Rosita LaPinta included surgical repair of the urethra. This procedure is called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Doris Volk has a chronic bladder condition involving inflammation within the wall of the bladder. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_ cystitis.

4. John Danielson is being treated for abnormal narrowing of the ureter. This condition is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Norman Smith was born with the opening of the urethra on the upper surface of the penis. This is called \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Ralph Clark's form of dialysis involves the removal of waste from his blood through a fluid exchange in the \_\_\_\_\_ cavity.

7. Roberta Gridley is scheduled for surgical repair of damage to the ureter. This procedure is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Letty Harding's physician ordered an IVP. The full name of this diagnostic x-ray study is an intravenous \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Mr. Morita was diagnosed as having an inflammation of the kidney. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Mrs. Franklin has a kidney stone. Rather than operate, the doctor used \_\_\_\_\_ to destroy the stone.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The term that means a hernia of the bladder through the vaginal wall is \_\_\_\_\_.

cystocele

cystolith

cystopexy

vesicovaginal  
fissure

The term meaning the inability to empty the bladder is \_\_\_\_\_.

incontinence

dysuria

enuresis

urinary retention

The term meaning the distention of the ureter with urine due to blockage from any cause is \_\_\_\_\_.

homeostasis

hydroureter

ureterolith

ureterostenosis

3. The term meaning pain in the urethra is \_\_\_\_\_.

cystodynia

nephralgia

urethralgia

ureteralgia

A specialist in diagnosing and treating diseases and disorders of the kidneys is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

internist

nephrologist

proctologist

urologist

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

Urine is carried from the kidneys to the urinary bladder by the \_\_\_\_\_.

glomeruli                      nephrons                      urethras                      ureters

The condition of having a stone in the urinary bladder is \_\_\_\_\_.

cholelithiasis                      cystolithiasis                      nephrolithiasis                      ureterolithiasis

The increased excretion of urine is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

anuria                      diuresis                      dysuria                      oliguria

Before entering the ureters, urine collects in the \_\_\_\_\_.

glomeruli                      renal cortex                      renal pelvis                      urinary bladder

9. The flow of urine from the bladder is controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_.

urethral meatus                      urinary meatus                      urinary sphincters                      urinary strictures

10. Urine gets its normal yellow-amber or straw color from the pigment known as \_\_\_\_\_.

albumin                      bilirubin                      hemoglobin                      urochrome

In the male, the \_\_\_\_\_ carries both urine and semen.

nephron                      renal pelvis                      ureter                      urethra

A specialist who treats the genitourinary system of males is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

gynecologist                      nephrologist                      neurologist                      urologist

In \_\_\_\_\_, the urethral opening is on one side of the penis.

epispadias                      hypospadias                      hypospadias                      paraspadias

A/An \_\_\_\_\_ is a band of fibers that holds structures together abnormally.

adhesion                      distention                      stricture                      suppuration



## Vocabulary Related to the Nervous System

Terms marked with the ♦ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ ambul/o
- ☐ cephal/o
- ☐ concuss/o
- ☐ contus/o
- ☐ ech/o
- ☐ encephal/o
- ☐ -esthesia
- ☐ klept/o
- ☐ mening/o
- ☐ myel/o
- ☐ narc/o
- ☐ neur/i, neur/o
- ☐ -phobia
- ☐ psych/o
- ☐ somn/o

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ acrophobia (ack-roh-FOH-bee-ah) ♦
- ☐ Alzheimer's disease (ALTZ-high-merz) ♦
- ☐ amnesia (am-NEE-zee-ah) ♦
- ☐ amobarbital (am-oh-BAR-bih-tal) ♦
- ☐ amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ah-my-oh-TROH-fick) ♦
- ☐ analgesic (an-al-JEE-zick) ♦
- ☐ anesthesia (an-es-THEE-zee-ah) ♦
- ☐ anesthesiologist (an-es-thee-zee-OL-oh-jist) ♦
- ☐ anesthetic (an-es-THET-ick) ♦
- ☐ anesthetist (ah-NES-theh-tist) ♦
- ☐ anxiety state
- ☐ aphasia (ah-FAY-zee-ah)
- ☐ autistic (aw-TISS-tick)
- ☐ barbiturate (bar-BIT-you-rayt)
- ☐ Bell's palsy
- ☐ catatonic (kat-ah-TON-ick)
- ☐ cerebral (SER-eh-bral or seh-REE-bral) ♦
- ☐ cerebral palsy (SER-eh-bral or seh-REE-bral PAWL-zee) ♦
- ☐ cerebrovascular accident (ser-eh-broh-VAS-kyou-lar) ♦
- ☐ claustrophobia (klaus-troh-FOH-bee-ah) ♦
- ☐ cognition (kog-NISH-un)
- ☐ comatose (KOH-mah-tohs)
- ☐ concussion (kon-KUSH-un) ♦
- ☐ contusion (kon-TOO-zhun) ♦
- ☐ cranial hematoma (hee-mah-TOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ craniocle (KRAY-nee-oh-seel) ♦
- ☐ delirium (dee-LIR-ee-um) ♦
- ☐ delirium tremens (dee-LIR-ee-um TREE-mens)
- ☐ delusion (dee-LOO-zhun) ♦
- ☐ dementia (dee-MEN-shie-ah) ♦

- ☐ dyslexia (dis-LECK-see-ah) ♦
- ☐ echoencephalography (eck-oh-en-sef-ah-LOG-rah-fee) ♦
- ☐ electroconvulsive therapy (ee-leck-troh-kon-VUL-siv) ♦
- ☐ electroencephalography (ee-leck-troh-en-sef-ah-LOG-rah-fee) ♦
- ☐ empathy (EM-pah-thee) ♦
- ☐ encephalitis (en-sef-ah-LYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ encephalography (en-sef-ah-LOG-rah-fee) ♦
- ☐ epidural anesthesia (ep-ih-DOO-ral an-es-THEE-zee-ah) ♦
- ☐ grand mal epilepsy (GRAN MAHL EP-ih-lep-see) ♦
- ☐ Guillain-Barré syndrome (gee-YAHN-bah-RAY) ♦
- ☐ hallucination (hah-loo-sih-NAY-shun) ♦
- ☐ hemorrhagic (hem-oh-RAJ-ick) ♦
- ☐ hydrocephalus (high-droh-SEF-ah-lus) ♦
- ☐ hyperesthesia (high-per-es-THEE-zee-ah)
- ☐ hypochondriasis (high-poh-kon-DRY-ah-sis) ♦
- ☐ kleptomania (klep-toh-MAY-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ malinger (mah-LING-ger-ing)
- ☐ meningitis (men-in-JIGH-tis) ♦
- ☐ meningocele (meh-NING-goh-seel) ♦
- ☐ migraine headache (MY-grayn) ♦
- ☐ multiple sclerosis (skleh-ROH-sis) ♦
- ☐ Munchausen syndrome (MUHN-chow-zen) ♦
- ☐ myelitis (my-eh-LYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ myelography (my-eh-LOG-rah-fee) ♦
- ☐ myelosis (my-eh-LOH-sis) ♦
- ☐ narcissistic (nahr-sih-SIS-tick) ♦
- ☐ narcolepsy (NAR-koh-lep-see) ♦
- ☐ neurologist (new-ROL-oh-jist) ♦
- ☐ paresthesia (par-es-THEE-zee-ah) ♦
- ☐ Parkinson's disease
- ☐ peripheral neuropathy (new-ROP-ah-thee) ♦
- ☐ petit mal epilepsy (peh-TEE MAHL EP-ih-lep-see) ♦
- ☐ poliomyelitis (poh-lee-oh-my-eh-LYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ posttraumatic stress disorder
- ☐ psychiatrist (sigh-KYE-ah-trist) ♦
- ☐ psychologist (sigh-KOL-oh-jist) ♦
- ☐ pyromania (pye-roh-MAY-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ schizophrenia (skit-soh-FREE-nee-ah) ♦
- ☐ sciatica (sigh-AT-ih-kah) ♦
- ☐ seizure (SEE-zhur)
- ☐ syncope (SIN-koh-pee) ♦
- ☐ tetanus (TET-ah-nus)
- ☐ thalamotomy (thal-ah-MOT-oh-mee) ♦
- ☐ tic douloureux (TICK doo-loo-ROO) ♦
- ☐ transient ischemic attack (iss-KEE-mick) ♦

# The Nervous System

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. A physician who specializes in administering anesthetic agents is an \_\_\_\_\_.  
anesthetist                      anesthesiologist

2. A lowered level of consciousness marked by listlessness and drowsiness is described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
apathy                      stupor

3. A disturbance in the memory marked by the inability to recall past experiences is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
amnesia                      aphasia

4. A sense perception that has no basis in external stimulation is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
delusion                      hallucination

5. An excessive fear of heights is \_\_\_\_\_.  
acrophobia                      agoraphobia

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

1. A migraine headache is characterized by sudden, severe, sharp headache that is usually present only on one side. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Alzheimer's disease is a group of disorders associated with degenerative changes, including progressive memory loss, impaired thinking, and personality changes. \_\_\_\_\_

3. An anesthetic is the medication administered to block the normal sensation of pain. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Epalepsy is a group of neurologic disorders characterized by recurrent episodes of convulsive seizure. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Schiatica is a nerve inflammation that may result in pain through the thigh and leg. \_\_\_\_\_

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term that describes the space between two neurons or between a neuron and a receptor is \_\_\_\_\_.

dendrite                      ganglion                      plexus                      synapse

The protective covering over some nerve cells is the \_\_\_\_\_.

myelin sheath                      neuroglia                      neurotransmitter                      pia mater

The rootlike structures of a nerve that receive impulses and conduct them to the cell body are the \_\_\_\_\_.

axons                      dendrites                      ganglions                      terminal end fibers

6. The layer of the meninges that is located nearest the brain and spinal cord is the \_\_\_\_\_.

arachnoid membrane                      dura mater                      meninx                      pia mater

7. Seven vital body functions are controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_.

cerebral cortex                      cerebellum                      hypothalamus                      thalamus

8. The division of the autonomic nervous system that is concerned with body functions under stress is the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.

cranial                      parasympathetic                      peripheral                      sympathetic

9. A network of intersecting nerves and blood or lymphatic vessels is a \_\_\_\_\_.

ganglion                      plexus                      synapse                      tract

10. The cranial nerves are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.

autonomic                      central                      cranial                      peripheral

11. Motor functions are controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe of the cerebrum.

frontal                      occipital                      parietal                      temporal

12. Impulses are carried away from the brain and spinal cord by the \_\_\_\_\_ neurons.

afferent                      associative                      connecting                      efferent

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. A patient with a high fever who is confused, disoriented, and unable to think clearly is suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.

delirium

dementia

lethargy

stupor

2. The term meaning inflammation of the spinal cord is \_\_\_\_\_.

encephalitis

myelitis

myelosis

radiculitis

3. The medical term for the condition commonly known as sleepwalking is \_\_\_\_\_.

narcolepsy

sleep apnea

somnambulism

somnolence

4. Trigeminal neuralgia is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Bell's palsy

Guillain-Barre syndrome

Lou Gehrig's disease

tic douloureux

5. The medical term for the condition commonly known as a reading disorder is \_\_\_\_\_.

attention deficit disorder

autism

dyslexia

mental retardation

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

1. The general term used to describe bruising of brain tissue as a result of a head injury is a cerebral \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A feeling of apprehension, tension, or uneasiness that stems from the anticipation of danger, the source of which is largely unknown or unrecognized, is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ state.

3. The term used to describe a disorder characterized by a recurrent failure to resist impulses to set fires is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ syndrome by proxy is a form of child abuse.

5. Medication that is administered to prevent or relieve depression is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Causalgia is an intense burning pain following an injury to a sensory nerve.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A cephalocele is the rupture of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Post-polio syndrome occurs in older patients who have had poliomyelitis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The nerves that control the left side of the body are found in the right side of the brain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Electroencephalography produces a picture of the structures of the brain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In a hemorrhagic stroke, a blood vessel in the brain leaks or ruptures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Demyelination is the destruction or loss of the myelin sheath from myelinated fibers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A sedative depresses the CNS and produces sleep.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A pattern of repeated hand washing is a bipolar disorder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tic douloureux is an inflammation of the trigeminal nerve.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

- Harvey Ikeman's chart listed him as being \_\_\_\_\_ . This means that he is in a coma.
- After an auto accident, Anthony DeNatali required \_\_\_\_\_ to suture the ends of a severed nerve in his hand.
- George Houghton suffered a transient \_\_\_\_\_ attack (TIA). Sometimes this is a warning of a stroke.
- Ted Duncan had Parkinson's disease. To control the tremors, his doctor performed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. This is a surgical incision into the thalamus.
- Mary Beth Cawthorn was diagnosed as having \_\_\_\_\_, which is also known as MS. This autoimmune disease is characterized by patches of demyelinated nerve fibers.



Joanne Ladner suffers from recurrent uncontrollable seizures of drowsiness and sleep. Her doctor diagnosed this condition as \_\_\_\_\_.

After her stroke, Mildred Carson was unable to understand written or spoken words. This condition is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Jill Beck said she fainted. The medical term for this brief loss of consciousness caused by a lack of oxygen in the brain is \_\_\_\_\_.

The Baily baby was born with \_\_\_\_\_. This condition is an abnormally increased amount of cerebrospinal fluid within the brain.

After the accident, the MRI indicated that Juan Ramirez had a collection of blood trapped in the tissues of the brain. This condition is called a cranial \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term that describes an intense, burning pain after an injury to a sensory nerve is \_\_\_\_\_.

causalgia                      hyperesthesia                      hypoesthesia                      paresthesia

Medication that usually produces sleep is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

analgesic                      barbiturate                      hypnotic                      sedative

A/an \_\_\_\_\_ disorder is a mental condition characterized by a change in function that suggests a physical disorder but has no physical cause.

anxiety                      conversion                      panic                      posttraumatic stress

Only the surface of the tissues is affected when a/an \_\_\_\_\_ anesthetic is administered.

epidural                      local                      regional                      topical

To control convulsions, \_\_\_\_\_ may be administered.

amobarbital                      analgesics                      phenobarbital                      sedatives

## Vocabulary Related to the Special Senses

Terms marked with the ❖ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ blephar/o
- ☐ -cusis
- ☐ dacryocyst/o
- ☐ irid/o
- ☐ kerat/o
- ☐ -metry
- ☐ ophthalm/o
- ☐ -opia
- ☐ ot/o
- ☐ presby/o
- ☐ pseud/o
- ☐ retin/o
- ☐ scler/o
- ☐ trop/o
- ☐ tympan/o

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ accommodation (ah-kom-oh-DAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ adnexa (ad-NECK-sah) ❖
- ☐ amblyopia (am-blee-OH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ ametropia (am-eh-TROH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ anisocoria (an-ih-so-KOH-ree-ah) ❖
- ☐ astigmatism (ah-STIG-mah-tizm) ❖
- ☐ audiologist (aw-dee-OL-oh-jist)
- ☐ blepharoptosis (blef-ah-roh-TOH-sis or blef-ah-rop-TOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ cataract (KAT-ah-rakt) ❖
- ☐ chalazion (kah-LAY-zee-on) ❖
- ☐ conjunctivitis (kon-junk-tih-VYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ conjunctivoplasty (kon-junk-TYE-voh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ convergence (kon-VER-jens)
- ☐ dacryocystitis (dack-ree-oh-sis-TYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ diplopia (dih-PLOH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ ectropion (eck-TROH-pee-on) ❖
- ☐ emmetropia (em-eh-TROH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ entropion (en-TROH-pee-on) ❖
- ☐ esotropia (es-oh-TROH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ eustachitis (you-stay-KYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ exotropia (eck-soh-TROH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ fenestration (fen-es-TRAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ glaucoma (glaw-KOH-mah) ❖
- ☐ hemianopia (hem-ee-ah-NOH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ hordeolum (hor-DEE-oh-lum) ❖
- ☐ hyperopia (high-per-OH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ intravenous fluorescein angiography (flew-oh-RES-ee-in) ❖
- ☐ iridectomy (ir-ih-DECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ iritis (eye-RYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ keratitis (ker-ah-TYE-tis) ❖

- ☐ keratotomy (ker-ah-TOT-oh-mee) ❖
- ☐ labyrinthectomy (lab-ih-rin-THECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ labyrinthitis (lab-ih-rin-THIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ mastoidectomy (mas-toy-DECK-toh-mee)
- ☐ mastoiditis (mas-toy-DYE-tis)
- ☐ Ménière's syndrome (men-ee-AYRZ or men-YEIRS) ❖
- ☐ monochromatism (mon-oh-KROH-mah-tizm) ❖
- ☐ myopia (my-OH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ myringectomy (mir-in-JECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ myringitis (mir-in-JIGH-tis) ❖
- ☐ myringotomy (mir-in-GOT-oh-mee) ❖
- ☐ nyctalopia (nick-tah-LOH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ nystagmus (nis-TAG-mus) ❖
- ☐ ophthalmologist (ahf-thal-MOL-oh-jist) ❖
- ☐ optometrist (op-TOM-eh-trist) ❖
- ☐ otitis media (oh-TYE-tis MEE-dee-ah) ❖
- ☐ otomycosis (oh-toh-my-KOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ otoplasty (OH-toh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ otopyorrhea (oh-toh-pye-oh-REE-ah) ❖
- ☐ otorrhagia (oh-toh-RAY-jee-ah) ❖
- ☐ otosclerosis (oh-toh-skleh-ROH-sis)
- ☐ papilledema (pap-ill-eh-DEE-mah) ❖
- ☐ patulous (PAT-you-lus)
- ☐ phacoemulsification (fay-koh-ee-mul-sih-fih-KAY-shun or fack-koh-ee-mul-sih-fih-KAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ presbycusis (pres-beh-KOO-sis) ❖
- ☐ presbyopia (pres-bee-OH-pee-ah) ❖
- ☐ purulent otitis media (PYOU-roo-lent oh TYE-tis MEE-dee-ah)
- ☐ retinopexy (RET-ih-noh-peck-see)
- ☐ scleritis (skleh-RYE-tis)
- ☐ scotoma (skoh-TOH-mah) ❖
- ☐ stapedectomy (stay-peh-DECK-toh-mee)
- ☐ strabismus (strah-BIZ-mus) ❖
- ☐ synechia (sigh-NECK-ee-ah) ❖
- ☐ tarsectomy (tah-SECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ tarsorrhaphy (tah-SOR-ah-tee) ❖
- ☐ tinnitus (tih-NIGH-tus) ❖
- ☐ tonometry (toh-NOM-eh-tree) ❖
- ☐ trabeculoplasty (trah-BECK-you-loh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ tympanectomy (tim-pah-NECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ tympanocentesis (tim-pah-noh-sen-TEE-sis)
- ☐ tympanometry (tim-pah-NOM-eh-tree) ❖
- ☐ tympanoplasty (tim-pah-noh-PLAS-tee)
- ☐ tympanostomy tubes (tim-pah-OSS-toh-mee)
- ☐ vertigo (VER-tih-go)
- ☐ xerophthalmia (zeer-ahf-THAL-mee-ah) ❖

# The Special Senses: The Eyes and Ears

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The turning outward of an eyelid is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ectropion

entropion

The term meaning bleeding from the ears is \_\_\_\_\_.

otorrhagia

otorrhea

The surgical placement of a ventilating tube through the eardrum to drain fluid is a

\_\_\_\_\_.

myringotomy

tympanostomy

A visual field test to determine losses in peripheral vision is used to diagnose

\_\_\_\_\_.

cataracts

glaucoma

A hearing test that involves both ears is \_\_\_\_\_.

binaural

binocular

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The structure that maintains the shape of the eye and protects the delicate inner tissues is the \_\_\_\_\_.

choroid

conjunctiva

cornea

sclera

2. The structure that is a spiral-shaped passage leading from the oval window of the inner ear is the \_\_\_\_\_.

cochlea

eustachian tube

organ of Corti

semicircular canal

3. The structure also known as the blind spot is the \_\_\_\_\_.

fovea centralis

macula lutea

optic disk

optic nerve

4. The structure that lies between the outer ear and the middle ear is the \_\_\_\_\_.

mastoid process

oval window

pinna

tympanic  
membrane

5. The structure that separates the middle ear from the inner ear is the \_\_\_\_\_.

eustachian tube

inner canthus

oval window

tympanic  
membrane

6. The auditory ossicle, which is also known as the anvil, is the \_\_\_\_\_.

incus

labyrinth

malleus

stapes

7. The term meaning lessening of the accommodation of the lens that occurs normally with aging is \_\_\_\_\_.

ametropia

amblyopia

presbyopia

presbycusis

8. The term that describes reattachment of a detached retina by using a laser is \_\_\_\_\_.

keratoplasty

laser trabeculoplasty

photorefractive keratectomy

retinopexy

9. The term meaning turning inward of the edge of the eyelid is \_\_\_\_\_.

ectropion

emmetropia

entropion

esotropia

10. The condition of \_\_\_\_\_ otitis media involves a buildup of pus in the middle ear.

acute

effusive

purulent

serous



## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The condition known as \_\_\_\_\_ may be treated by radial keratotomy.

astigmatism

cataracts

hyperopia

myopia

2. The term that describes a condition in which the pupils are unequal in size is \_\_\_\_\_.

anisocoria

choked disk

macular degeneration

synechia

3. The term that describes the surgical repair of the pinna of the ear is \_\_\_\_\_.

keratoplasty

myringoplasty

otoplasty

tympanoplasty

4. The loss of central vision is frequently caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

glaucoma

macular degeneration

presbyopia

uveitis

5. The condition also known as a sty is \_\_\_\_\_.

blepharoptosis

chalazion

dacryocystitis

hordeolum

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

1. The ability of the lens to bend light rays to help focus them on the retina is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A sense of whirling, dizziness, and the loss of balance is called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A specialist in measuring the accuracy of vision is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The medical term meaning an inflammation of the cornea is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The medical term for color blindness is \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write T on the line. If the statement is false, write F on the line.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Dacryocystitis is associated with faulty tear drainage.

\_\_\_\_\_ A sensorineural hearing loss is also known as nerve deafness.



- \_\_\_\_\_ A tarsorrhaphy is the surgical repair of the eyelids.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Binaural refers to hearing in both ears.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Open-angle glaucoma causes severe pain and a sudden increase in eye pressure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rods in the retina are the receptors for color.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Aqueous fluid is drained through the canal of Schlemm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Scotoma is an area of absent or depressed vision surrounded by an area of normal vision.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Synechia is an adhesion of the cornea to the surrounding structures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tympanometry is a diagnostic test to measure hearing.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

- Following a boxing match, Jack Lawson required \_\_\_\_\_ to repair the pinna of his injured ear.
- Sheila McClelland suffers from a/an \_\_\_\_\_ hearing loss because the middle ear does not conduct sound vibrations to the inner ear normally.
- Edward Cooke was treated for an inflammation of mastoid cells. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Margo Wilkins was diagnosed as having deterioration of the macula lutea of the retina. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mr. Eisner suffers from a progressive hearing loss that occurs in old age. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Juan Gutierrez has an earache caused by a buildup of fluid in the middle ear. His doctor referred to this condition as serous \_\_\_\_\_.
- Adrienne Jacobus says she suffers from night blindness. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Maude Colson is troubled by \_\_\_\_\_, which is a ringing sound in her ears.

- Paul Ogelthorpe is color blind. This condition is listed on his chart as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mrs. Liu's hearing loss was diagnosed as being caused by ankylosis of the bones of the middle ear. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The medical term for the condition also known as choked disk is \_\_\_\_\_.

eustachitis

papilledema

tinnitus

xerophthalmia

• The term describing an adhesion that binds the iris to an adjacent structure is \_\_\_\_\_.

blepharoptosis

convergence

scleritis

synechia

The medical term that describes the condition commonly known as double vision is \_\_\_\_\_.

ametropia

diplopia

esotropia

hemianopia

• The medical term that describes the condition commonly known as farsightedness is \_\_\_\_\_.

amblyopia

exotropia

hyperopia

myopia

• The term that describes an accumulation of earwax in the auditory canal is \_\_\_\_\_.

conjunctivitis

impacted cerumen

otitis externa

pseudophakia

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

. The euctachian tubes lead from the middle ear to the pharynx. \_\_\_\_\_

. Cerunem, which is also known as earwax, is secreted by glands that line the external auditory canal.  
\_\_\_\_\_

. An astegmatism is a condition in which the eye does not focus properly because of unequal curvatures of the cornea. \_\_\_\_\_

. The surgical procedure in which a new opening is made in the labyrinth of the inner ear is known as a fenistration. \_\_\_\_\_

. A Snellan chart is used to measure visual acuity. \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Related to the Endocrine System

Terms marked with the ♦ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ acr/o
- ☐ adren/o
- ☐ crin/o
- ☐ -dipsia
- ☐ gonad/o
- ☐ -ism
- ☐ pancreat/o
- ☐ parathyroid/o
- ☐ pineal/o
- ☐ pituitar/o
- ☐ poly-
- ☐ somat/o
- ☐ thym/o
- ☐ thyro/o, thyroid/o
- ☐ -tropin

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ acromegaly (ack-roh-MEG-ah-lee) ♦
- ☐ Addison's disease (AD-ih-sonz) ♦
- ☐ adrenalitis (ah-dree-nal-EYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ aldosteronism (al-DOSS-teh-roh-niz-em or al-doh-STER-ohn-izm) ♦
- ☐ chemical thyroidectomy (thigh-roi-DECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ cretinism (CREE-tin-izm) ♦
- ☐ Cushing's syndrome (KUSH-ingz SIN-droh-m) ♦
- ☐ diabetes insipidus (dye-ah-BEE-teez in-SIP-ih-dus) ♦
- ☐ diabetes mellitus (dye-ah-BEE-teez mel-EYE-tus or MEL-ih-tus) ♦
- ☐ diabetic ketoacidosis (kee-toh-ass-ih-DOH-sis) ♦
- ☐ diabetic retinopathy (ret-ih-NOP-ah-thee) ♦
- ☐ electrolytes (ee-LECK-troh-lytes) ♦
- ☐ endocrinopathy (en-doh-krih-NOP-ah-thee) ♦
- ☐ epinephrine (ep-ih-NEF-rin)
- ☐ estrogen (ES-troh-jen)
- ☐ exophthalmos (eck-sof-THAL-mos) ♦
- ☐ fructosamine test (fruck-TOHS-ah-meen) ♦
- ☐ gestational diabetes mellitus (jes-TAY-shun-al dye-ah-BEE-teez mel-EYE-tus or MEL-ih-tus) ♦
- ☐ gigantism (jigh-GAN-tiz-em or JIGH-en-tiz-em) ♦
- ☐ glucagon (GLOO-kah-gon)
- ☐ glycohemoglobin (glye-koh-hee-moh-GLOH-bin) ♦
- ☐ goiter (GOI-ter) ♦
- ☐ gonadotropic hormone (gon-ah-doh-TROHP-ick)
- ☐ Graves' disease (GRAYVZ dih-ZEEZ) ♦
- ☐ growth hormone (GH)
- ☐ gynecomastia (guy-neh-koh-MAS-tee-ah) ♦
- ☐ Hashimoto's thyroiditis (hah-shee-MOH-toh-z thigh-roi-DYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ hypercalcemia (high-per-kal-SEE-mee-ah) ♦

- ☐ hypercrinism (high-per-KRY-nism) ♦
- ☐ hyperglycemia (high-per-glye-SEE-mee-ah) ♦
- ☐ hypergonadism (high-per-GOH-nad-izm) ♦
- ☐ hyperinsulinism (high-per-IN-suh-lin-izm) ♦
- ☐ hyperparathyroidism (high-per-par-ah-THIGH-roid-izm) ♦
- ☐ hyperpituitarism (high-per-pih-TOO-ih-tah-rizm) ♦
- ☐ hyperthyroidism (high-per-THIGH-roid-izm) ♦
- ☐ hypocalcemia (high-poh-kal-SEE-mee-ah) ♦
- ☐ hypocrinism (high-poh-KRY-nism) ♦
- ☐ hypoglycemia (high-poh-gly-SEE-mee-ah) ♦
- ☐ hypogonadism (high-poh-GOH-nad-izm) ♦
- ☐ hypoparathyroidism (high-poh-par-ah-THIGH-roid-izm) ♦
- ☐ hypophysectomy (high-poh-ih-SECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ hypopituitarism (high-poh-pih-TOO-ih-tah-rizm) ♦
- ☐ hypothyroidism (high-poh-THIGH-roid-izm) ♦
- ☐ insulin (IN-suh-lin)
- ☐ insulinoma (in-suh-lin-OH-mah) ♦
- ☐ laparoscopic adrenalectomy (ah-dree-nal-ECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ lobectomy (loh-BECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ metabolism (meh-TAB-oh-lizm) ♦
- ☐ myxedema (mick-seh-DEE-mah) ♦
- ☐ norepinephrine (nor-ep-ih-NEF-rin)
- ☐ oxytocin (ock-sih-TOH-sin)
- ☐ pancreatalgia (pan-kree-ah-TAL-jee-ah) ♦
- ☐ pancreatitis (pan-kree-ah-TYE-tis) ♦
- ☐ parathyroid hormone (PTH)
- ☐ parathyroidectomy (par-ah-thigh-roi-DECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ pheochromocytoma (fee-oh-kroh-moh-sigh-TOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ pinealectomy (pin-ee-al-ECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ pinealopathy (pin-ee-ah-LOP-ah-thee) ♦
- ☐ pituitarism (pih-TOO-ih-tah-rizm) ♦
- ☐ pituitary adenoma (pih-TOO-ih-tair-ee ad-eh-NOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ polydipsia (pol-ee-DIP-see-ah) ♦
- ☐ polyuria (pol-ee-YOU-ree-ah) ♦
- ☐ progesterone (proh-JES-ter-ohn)
- ☐ prolactinoma (proh-lack-tih-NOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ steroid (STEHR-oid)
- ☐ testosterone (tes-TOS-teh-rohn)
- ☐ tetany (TET-ah-nee) ♦
- ☐ thymectomy (thigh-MECK-toh-mee) ♦
- ☐ thymitis (thigh-MY-tis) ♦
- ☐ thymoma (thigh-MOH-mah) ♦
- ☐ thymosin (THIGH-moh-sin)
- ☐ thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
- ☐ thyromegaly (thigh-roh-MEG-ah-lee) ♦
- ☐ thyrotoxicosis (thy-roh-tock-sih-KOH-sis) ♦
- ☐ thyroxine (thigh-ROCK-sin)

## CHAPTER

# 13

# The Endocrine System

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. Insufficient secretion of the parathyroid glands causes \_\_\_\_\_.

hyperparathyroidism      hypoparathyroidism

2. The growth hormone is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

somatotropin      thyrotropin

3. The hormones that influence sex-related characteristics are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

glucocorticoids      gonadocorticoids

4. Insulin replacement therapy is always used in \_\_\_\_\_ diabetes mellitus.

type 1      type 2

5. An insufficient production of ADH causes \_\_\_\_\_.

diabetes insipidus      diabetes mellitus



## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

Metabolism is the rate at which the body uses energy and the speed at which body functions work.

\_\_\_\_\_

. Diabetes melletus is a group of diseases characterized by defects in insulin production, use, or both.

\_\_\_\_\_

. Hydrocortizone has an anti-inflammatory effect. \_\_\_\_\_

The hormone progesterone is released during the second half of the menstrual cycle.

\_\_\_\_\_

. Thymosin is secreted by the thymas gland. \_\_\_\_\_

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

A condition caused by excessive secretion of any gland is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

endocrinopathy

goiter

hypercrinism

hypocrinism

The life-threatening condition that results from the presence of excessive quantities of the thyroid hormones is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

aldosteronism

Cushing's syndrome

Graves' disease

thyrotoxicosis

. The endocrine gland located behind the sternum is the \_\_\_\_\_.

adrenal

pancreas

parathyroid

thymus

Polydipsia and polyuria are symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_.

Cushing's syndrome

diabetes insipidus

pituitary adenoma

prolactinoma

. The average blood sugar over the past 3 weeks is measured by the \_\_\_\_\_ blood test.

blood sugar monitoring

fructosamine

glucose tolerance

hemoglobin A1C

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

Substances, such as sodium and potassium, that are found in the blood are known as

\_\_\_\_\_.

Calcitonin and thyroxine are secreted by the \_\_\_\_\_ gland.

Damage to the retina of the eye caused by diabetes mellitus is known as diabetic

\_\_\_\_\_.

The medical term that describes a severe form of adult hypothyroidism, with symptoms that include an enlarged tongue and puffiness of the hands and face, is \_\_\_\_\_.

Abnormal protrusion of the eyes associated with Graves' disease is known as

\_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write T on the line. If the statement is false, write F on the line.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pancreatalgia is an inflammation of the pancreas.

\_\_\_\_\_ Polyuria means excessive urination.

\_\_\_\_\_ Secondary aldosteronism is due to a disorder of the adrenal gland.

\_\_\_\_\_ Hypoglycemia is an abnormally decreased concentration of glucose in the blood.

\_\_\_\_\_ Gynecomastia is excessive mammary development in the male.

\_\_\_\_\_ The alpha cells of the pancreatic islets secrete insulin.

\_\_\_\_\_ Type 1 and adult-onset describe the same form of diabetes mellitus.

\_\_\_\_\_ Human chorionic gonadotropin is secreted by the adrenal cortex.

\_\_\_\_\_ The growth hormone (GH) is secreted by the pineal gland.

\_\_\_\_\_ A chemical thyroidectomy is used to treat disorders such as Graves' disease.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

Grace McClelland was treated for a tumor derived from the tissue of the thymus. The medical term for this condition is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

Joseph Butler complains of being thirsty all the time. His doctor listed this excessive thirst on his chart as \_\_\_\_\_.

During her pregnancy, Carmella DeFillipo was treated for \_\_\_\_\_ diabetes.

Linda Thomas has a progressive disease that occurs when adrenal glands do not produce enough cortisol. This condition is known as \_\_\_\_\_ disease.

Patty Edward requires daily insulin injections to control her \_\_\_\_\_  
-dependent (type 1) diabetes mellitus.

When "the champ" was training for the Olympics, he was tempted to use  
\_\_\_\_\_ steroids to increase his strength and muscle mass.

Leigh Franklin developed a condition that is characterized by extremely large hands and feet. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

As a result of a congenital lack of thyroid secretion, the Vaughn-Eames child suffers from arrested physical and mental development. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

Raymond Grovenor is excessively tall and large. This condition, which was caused by excessive functioning of the pituitary gland before puberty, is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Rose Liu required the surgical removal of her pancreas. The medical term for this procedure is a/an  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. Conn's syndrome is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

hypercortisolism  
teronism

hypothyroidism

primary aldosteronism

secondary aldos-

2. A benign tumor of the pituitary gland that causes the excess secretion of ACTH is known as a/an

\_\_\_\_\_.

hyperpituitarism

hypopituitarism

pituitary adenoma

prolactinoma

3. The autoimmune disorder that is characterized by exophthalmos is known as

\_\_\_\_\_.

Graves' disease

hypothyroidism

Hashimoto's thyroiditis

thyrotoxicosis

4. The condition that may progress to diabetic ketoacidosis is \_\_\_\_\_.

diabetic neuropathy

diabetic retinopathy

hyperglycemia

hypoglycemia

5. The hormone that plays an important role in the immune system is \_\_\_\_\_.

glucagon

melatonin

parathyroid

thymosin

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The hormone that stimulates ovulation is \_\_\_\_\_.

estrogen                      follicle-stimulating hormone                      luteinizing hormone                      progesterone

2. The endocrine gland known as the master gland is the \_\_\_\_\_ gland.

adrenal                      hypothalamus                      pituitary                      thymus

3. The growth and secretion of the adrenal cortex is stimulated by the \_\_\_\_\_ hormone.

adrenocorticotrophic                      growth                      melanocyte-stimulating                      thyroid-stimulating

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ gland(s) also play(s) an important role in immune reactions.

adrenal                      parathyroid                      pineal                      thymus

5. The hormone that works with the parathyroid hormone to regulate calcium levels in the blood and tissues is \_\_\_\_\_.

aldosterone                      calcitonin                      glucagon                      luteotropin

6. Cortisol is secreted by the \_\_\_\_\_.

adrenal cortex                      pituitary gland                      thymus                      thyroid

7. The amount of glucose in the bloodstream is increased by the hormone \_\_\_\_\_.

adrenaline                      glucagon                      hydrocortisone                      insulin

8. Norepinephrine is secreted by the \_\_\_\_\_.

adrenal medulla                      pancreatic islets                      ovaries                      testicles

9. Uterine contractions during childbirth are stimulated by the hormone \_\_\_\_\_.

estrogen                      lactogenic                      oxytocin                      thymosin

10. The development of the male secondary sex characteristics is stimulated by the hormone \_\_\_\_\_.

aldosterone                      parathyroid                      progesterone                      testosterone



## Vocabulary Related to the Reproductive Systems

Terms marked with the ✧ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ cervic/o
- ☐ colp/o
- ☐ episio
- ☐ -gravida
- ☐ gynec/o
- ☐ mamm/o
- ☐ men/o
- ☐ metr/o
- ☐ nulli-
- ☐ oophor/o
- ☐ orchid/o
- ☐ ov/o
- ☐ -pexy
- ☐ prostat/o
- ☐ salping/o

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ ablation (ab-LAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ abruptio placentae (ab-RUP-shee-oh plah-SEN-tee) ✧
- ☐ amenorrhea (ah-men-oh-REE-ah or ay-men-oh-REE-ah) ✧
- ☐ anorchism (an-OR-kizm) ✧
- ☐ azoospermia (ay-zoh-oh-SPER-mee-ah) ✧
- ☐ benign prostatic hypertrophy ✧
- ☐ cervical dysplasia (dis-PLAY-see-ah) ✧
- ☐ cervicitis (ser-vih-SIGH-tis)
- ☐ cesarean section (seh-ZEHR-ee-un SECK-shun)
- ☐ chlamydia (klah-MID-ee-ah)
- ☐ circumcision (ser-kum-SIZH-un)
- ☐ colposcopy (kol-POS-koh-pee)
- ☐ curettage (kyou-reh-TAHZH) ✧
- ☐ dilation (dye-LAY-shun) ✧
- ☐ dysmenorrhea (dis-men-oh-REE-ah) ✧
- ☐ eclampsia (eh-KLAMP-see-ah) ✧
- ☐ ectopic pregnancy (eck-TOP-ick) ✧
- ☐ endocervicitis (en-doh-ser-vih-SIGH-tis) ✧
- ☐ endometriosis (en-doh-mee-tree-OH-sis) ✧
- ☐ epididymitis (ep-ih-did-ih-MY-tis)
- ☐ episiorrhaphy (eh-piz-ee-OR-ah-fee) ✧
- ☐ episiotomy (eh-piz-ee-OT-oh-mee) ✧
- ☐ fibrocystic breast disease (figh-broh-SIS-tick) ✧
- ☐ gonorrhea (gon-oh-REE-ah) ✧
- ☐ gynecologist (guy-neh-KOL-oh-jist) ✧
- ☐ human papilloma virus (pap-ih-LOH-mah) ✧
- ☐ hypomenorrhea (high-poh-men-oh-REE-ah) ✧
- ☐ hysterectomy (hiss-teh-RECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ hysteropexy (HISS-ter-oh-peck-see) ✧

- ☐ hysterosalpingography (hiss-ter-oh-sal-pin-GOG-rah-fee) ✧
- ☐ hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy (hiss-ter-oh-sal-ping-goh oh-ahf-oh-RECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ hysteroscopy (hiss-ter-OSS-koh-pee) ✧
- ☐ leiomyoma (lye-oh-my-OH-mah) ✧
- ☐ leukorrhea (loo-koh-REE-ah) ✧
- ☐ mammography (mam-OG-rah-fee) ✧
- ☐ mammoplasty (MAM-oh-plas-tee) ✧
- ☐ menarche (meh-NAR-kee)
- ☐ menometrorrhagia (men-oh-met-roh-RAY-jee-ah) ✧
- ☐ menopause (MEN-oh-pawz)
- ☐ menstruation (men-stroo-AY-shun) ✧
- ☐ metrorrhea (mee-troh-REE-ah) ✧
- ☐ metrorrhexis (mee-troh-RECK-sis) ✧
- ☐ mittelschmerz (MIT-uhl-schmehts) ✧
- ☐ multiparous (mul-TIP-ah-rus) ✧
- ☐ neonate (NEE-oh-nayt) ✧
- ☐ nulligravida (null-ih-GRAY-ih-dah) ✧
- ☐ nullipara (nuh-LIP-ah-rah) ✧
- ☐ obstetrician (ob-steh-TRISH-un) ✧
- ☐ oligomenorrhea (ol-ih-goh-men-oh-REE-ah) ✧
- ☐ oligospermia (ol-ih-goh-SPER-mee-ah) ✧
- ☐ oophorectomy (oh-ahf-oh-RECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ oophoritis (oh-ahf-oh-RYE-tis) ✧
- ☐ orchidectomy (or-kih-DECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ orchitis (or-KYE-tis) ✧
- ☐ ovariectomy (oh-vay-ree-ECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ ovariorrhexis (oh-vay-ree-oh-RECK-sis) ✧
- ☐ Papanicolaou test (pap-ah-nick-oh-LAY-oo) ✧
- ☐ perimenopause (pehr-ih-MEN-oh-pawz) ✧
- ☐ perineum (pehr-ih-NEE-um)
- ☐ placenta previa (plah-SEN-ah PREE-vee-ah) ✧
- ☐ preeclampsia (pree-ee-KLAMP-see-ah) ✧
- ☐ primigravida (prye-mih-GRAY-ih-dah)
- ☐ primipara (prye-MIP-ah-rah)
- ☐ prostatectomy (pros-tah-TECK-toh-mee)
- ☐ prostatitis (pros-tah-TYE-tis)
- ☐ pruritus vulvae (proo-RYE-tus VUL-vee)
- ☐ salpingo-oophorectomy (sal-ping-goh oh-ahf-oh-RECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ syphilis (SIF-ih-lis)
- ☐ trichomonas (trick-oh-MOH-nas) ✧
- ☐ vaginal candidiasis (kan-dih-DYE-ah-sis) ✧
- ☐ vaginoplasty (vah-JIGH-noh-plas-tee) ✧
- ☐ varicocele (VAR-ih-koh-seel) ✧
- ☐ varicolectomy (var-ih-koh-sih-LECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ vasectomy (vah-SECK-toh-mee) ✧
- ☐ vasovasostomy (vas-oh-vah-ZOS-toh-mee or vay-zoh-vay-ZOS-toh-mee) ✧

## CHAPTER

# 14

# The Reproductive Systems

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

### WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The term used to describe a woman during her first pregnancy is a \_\_\_\_\_.

primigravida                      primipara

2. The fluid secreted by the breasts during the first days after giving birth is \_\_\_\_\_.

colostrum                      meconium

3. The term meaning inflammation of the vulva is \_\_\_\_\_.

vulvodynia                      vulvitis

4. The total absence of sperm in the semen is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

azoospermia                      oligospermia

5. A woman who has never borne a viable child is a \_\_\_\_\_.

multigravida                      nullipara

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The term that describes the inner layer of the uterus is \_\_\_\_\_.

corpus                      endometrium                      myometrium                      perimetrium

2. The term that is used to describe the fertilized egg immediately after conception is \_\_\_\_\_.

embryo                      fetus                      gamete                      zygote

3. Mucus to lubricate the vagina is produced by \_\_\_\_\_ glands.

Bartholin's                      bulbourethral                      Cowper's                      follicle

4. The finger-like structures of the fallopian tube that catch the ovum are the \_\_\_\_\_.

fimbriae                      fundus                      infundibulum                      oviducts

5. Approximately between days 15 and 28, the \_\_\_\_\_ phase of the menstrual cycle occurs.

menstrual                      ovulatory                      postmenstrual                      premenstrual

6. The term used to describe the normal position of the uterus is \_\_\_\_\_.

anteflexion                      anteversion                      retroflexion                      retroversion

7. The beginning of the menstrual function that begins at puberty is called \_\_\_\_\_.

menarche                      menopause                      menses                      menstruation

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ runs down the length of the testicle and then turns upward into the body, where it becomes a narrower tube called the vas deferens.

ejaculatory duct                      epididymis                      seminal vesicle                      urethra

9. The region between the vaginal orifice and the anus is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

clitoris                      mons pubis                      perineum                      vulva

10. The release of a mature egg by the ovary is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

coitus                      fertilization                      implantation                      ovulation

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. An accumulation of pus in the fallopian tube is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

leiomyoma      pelvic inflammatory disease      pyosalpinx      salpingitis

A varicose vein of the testicles is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

cryptorchidism      hydrocele      phimosis      varicocele

Abnormal tilting, with the body of the uterus bent and forming an angle with the cervix, is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

anteflexion      anteversion      retroflexion      retroversion

Anteflexion is \_\_\_\_\_.

A markedly reduced menstrual flow and abnormally infrequent menstruation is called \_\_\_\_\_.

amenorrhea      hypomenorrhea      oligomenorrhea      polymenorrhea

2. The diagnostic test that is usually performed between the eighth and tenth week of pregnancy is \_\_\_\_\_.

amniocentesis      chorionic villus sampling      electronic fetal monitoring      pelvimetry

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

1. The dark area surrounding the nipple is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

During delivery, when the buttocks or feet are presented first, this is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ birth.

The most serious form of toxemia of pregnancy is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The term meaning softening the vagina is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The structure that connects the fetus to the placenta is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ cord.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ When the mother's blood is Rh-negative (Rh<sup>-</sup>), and the father's is Rh-positive (Rh<sup>+</sup>), the baby may inherit the Rh factor from the father.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Meconium is the vaginal discharge that occurs during the first week or two after childbirth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A hysteroscope is an endoscope used for direct visual examination of the interior of the uterus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The chorion is also known as the bag of waters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Dilation is the expansion of an opening.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mittelschmerz means pain between menstrual periods and usually occurs at the time of ovulation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A PSA test is used to determine the number of sperm in a semen specimen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ An Apgar score is an evaluation of a newborn infant's physical status.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hysterosalpingography is the use of ultrasound to image the uterus and fallopian tubes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ An ectopic pregnancy may occur in a fallopian tube.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

- Mr. Romer was treated for prostatomegaly. This condition is also known as benign \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mary Smith required the delivery of her baby through an incision in the maternal abdominal and uterine wall. The full medical term for this procedure is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ section.
- Daniel Grossman was treated for a urethral discharge coming from the prostate gland. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rita Cheri, who is 25, is concerned because her menstrual periods have stopped and she knows that she is not pregnant. Her doctor described this condition as \_\_\_\_\_.
- To prevent laceration of the tissues during the delivery of Barbara Klein's baby, her doctor performed a/an \_\_\_\_\_.



Early in her pregnancy, Maria Jimenez suffered a miscarriage. The medical term for this condition is a \_\_\_\_\_.

Harriet Logan was diagnosed as having a leiomyoma, which is a benign tumor derived from the smooth muscle of the uterus. This condition is also known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Harry Belcher's doctor removed a portion of both vas deferens. The medical term for this sterilization procedure is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

There were complications in Jane Marshall's pregnancy caused by the abnormal implantation of the placenta in the lower portion of the uterus. The medical term for this condition is placenta \_\_\_\_\_.

Immediately after birth, the Belcher baby was described as being a newborn or a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The fluid secreted by the breasts during the first days after giving birth is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

colostrum      involution      lochia      meconium

Excessive uterine bleeding that occurs during both the menses and at irregular intervals is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

menorrhagia      menometrorrhagia      mittelschmerz      polymenorrhea

The term that describes an inflammation of the glans penis is \_\_\_\_\_.

anorchism      balanitis      epididymitis      orchitis

The term that describes precancerous lesions of the cervix is \_\_\_\_\_.

cervical dysplasia      cervicitis      colpoptoexis      vaginitis

Which term means a profuse, white, mucus discharge from the uterus and vagina?

endocervicitis      leukorrhea      pruritus vulvae      vaginitis

## **SPELLING COUNTS**

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

1. The prostate gland secretes a thick fluid that aids the motility of the sperm.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The normal periodic discharge from the uterus is known as menstration.

\_\_\_\_\_

The placenta is also known as the afterbirth. \_\_\_\_\_

3. A Papanicola test is an exfoliative biopsy for the detection and diagnosis of conditions of the cervix and surrounding tissues. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The surgical removal of the foreskin of the penis is known as circumcision.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Related to the Skin

Terms marked with the ❖ symbol are pronounced on the Student Activity CD-ROM that accompanies this text.

### KEY WORD PARTS

- ☐ albin/o
- ☐ bi/o
- ☐ derm/o, dermat/o
- ☐ erythr/o
- ☐ hidr/o
- ☐ kerat/o
- ☐ lip/o
- ☐ melan/o
- ☐ myc/o
- ☐ onych/o
- ☐ pedicul/o
- ☐ pil/o
- ☐ rhytid/o
- ☐ seb/o
- ☐ xer/o

### KEY MEDICAL TERMS

- ☐ abrasion (ah-BRAY-zhun)
- ☐ actinic keratosis  
(ack-TIN-ick kerr-ah-TOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ albinism (AL-bih-niz-um) ❖
- ☐ alopecia (al-oh-PEE-shee-ah) ❖
- ☐ anhidrosis (an-high-DROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ blepharoplasty (BLEF-ah-roh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ bulla (BULL-ah)
- ☐ carbuncle (KAR-bung-kul) ❖
- ☐ cauterization (kaw-ter-eye-ZAY-shun) ❖
- ☐ cellulitis (sell-you-LYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ chloasma (kloh-AZ-mah) ❖
- ☐ cicatrix (sick-AY-tricks) ❖
- ☐ comedo (KOM-eh-doh) ❖
- ☐ contusion (kon-TOO-zhun)
- ☐ debridement (day-breed-MON) ❖
- ☐ decubitus ulcer (dee-KYOU-bih-tus) ❖
- ☐ dermabrasion (der-mah-BRAY-zhun) ❖
- ☐ dermatitis (der-mah-TYE-tis) ❖
- ☐ dermatomycosis (der-mah-toh-my-KOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ dermatoplasty (DER-mah-toh-plas-tee) ❖
- ☐ diaphoresis (dye-ah-toh-REE-sis)
- ☐ dyschromia (dis-KROH-mee-ah) ❖
- ☐ dysplastic nevi (dis-PLAS-tick NEE vye) ❖
- ☐ ecchymosis (eck-ih-MOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ eczema (ECK-zeh-mah) ❖
- ☐ epithelioma (ep-ih-thee-lee-OH-mah)
- ☐ erythema (er-ih-THEE-mah) ❖
- ☐ exfoliative cytology  
(ecks-FOH-lee-ay-tiv sigh-TOL-oh-jee) ❖
- ☐ furuncle (FYOU-rung-kul) ❖
- ☐ gangrene (GANG-green) ❖

- ☐ granuloma (gran-you-LOH-mah) ❖
- ☐ hemangioma (hee-man-jee-OH-mah or  
heh-man-jee-OH-mah) ❖
- ☐ hirsutism (HER-soot-izm) ❖
- ☐ hyperhidrosis (high-per-high-DROH-sis) ❖
- ☐ impetigo (im-peh-TYE-go) ❖
- ☐ keloid (KEE-loid) ❖
- ☐ keratosis (kerr-ah-TOH-sis)
- ☐ koilonychia (koy-loh-NICK-ee-ah) ❖
- ☐ lipectomy (lih-PECK-toh-mee)
- ☐ lipedema (lip-eh-DEE-mah)
- ☐ lipocytes (LIP-oh-sights)
- ☐ lipoma (lih-POH-mah)
- ☐ liposuction (LIP-oh-suck-shun or  
LYE-poh-suck-shun) ❖
- ☐ lupus erythematosus  
(LOO-pus er-ih-thee-mah-TOH-sus) ❖
- ☐ macule (MACK-youl) ❖
- ☐ melanoma (mel-ah-NOH-mah) ❖
- ☐ miliaria (mill-ee-AYR-ee-ah)
- ☐ onychia (oh-NICK-ee-ah) ❖
- ☐ onychocryptosis (on-ih-koh-krip-TOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ onychomycosis (on-ih-koh-my-KOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ papilloma (pap-ih-LOH-mah)
- ☐ papule (PAP-youl)
- ☐ paronychia (par-oh-NICK-ee-ah) ❖
- ☐ pediculosis (pee-dick-you-LOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ petechiae (pee-TEE-kee-ee) ❖
- ☐ pruritus (proo-RYE-tus) ❖
- ☐ psoriasis (soh-RYE-uh-sis) ❖
- ☐ purpura (PUR-pew-rah) ❖
- ☐ purulent (PYOU-roo-lent) ❖
- ☐ putrefaction (pyou-treh-FACK-shun) ❖
- ☐ rhinophyma (rye-noh-FIGH-mah) ❖
- ☐ rhytidectomy (rit-ih-DECK-toh-mee) ❖
- ☐ rosacea (roh-ZAY-shee-ah) ❖
- ☐ scabies (SKAY-beez) ❖
- ☐ scleroderma (sklehr-oh-DER-mah or  
skleer-oh-DER-mah) ❖
- ☐ seborrhea (seb-oh-REE-ah) ❖
- ☐ seborrheic keratosis  
(seb-oh-REE-ick kerr-ah-TOH-sis) ❖
- ☐ subungual hematoma  
(sub-UNG-gwal hee-mah-TOH-mah)
- ☐ tinea (TIN-ee-ah) ❖
- ☐ urticaria (ur-tih-KAR-ree-ah) ❖
- ☐ verrucae (veh-ROO-see) ❖
- ☐ vesicle (VES-ih-kul) ❖
- ☐ vitiligo (vit-ih-LYE-goh) ❖
- ☐ wheal (WHEEL) ❖
- ☐ xeroderma (zee-roh-DER-mah) ❖

# Skin: The Integumentary System

Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

## WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. The medical term for the condition commonly known as an ingrown toenail is

\_\_\_\_\_

onychomycosis

onychocryptosis

2. A contagious, superficial skin infection usually seen in young children is

\_\_\_\_\_

impetigo

xeroderma

3. A torn or jagged wound or an accidental cut wound is known as a \_\_\_\_\_

laceration

lesion

4. Found mainly on the face, a \_\_\_\_\_ carcinoma is the most frequent but least harmful type of skin cancer.

basal cell

squamous cell

5. The term meaning small pinpoint hemorrhages is \_\_\_\_\_

petechiae

verrucae

## SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

. Soriasis is a chronic disease of the skin characterized by itching and by red papules covered with silvery scales. \_\_\_\_\_

. Exema is an inflammatory skin disease with erythema, papules, and scabs.  
\_\_\_\_\_

. An abcess is a localized collection of pus. \_\_\_\_\_

. Onyochia is an inflammation of the nail bed, resulting in the loss of the nail.  
\_\_\_\_\_

. Skleroderma is an autoimmune disorder that causes abnormal tissue thickening.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

. A small, knot-like swelling of granulation tissue that may result from inflammation, injury, or infection is a  
\_\_\_\_\_.

cicatrix

granuloma

keratosis

petechiae

. The term meaning an infestation of body lice is \_\_\_\_\_.

pediculosis capitis

pediculosis corpus

pediculosis pubis

scabies

. The term meaning any redness of the skin is \_\_\_\_\_.

dermatitis

ecchymosis

erythema

urticaria

. The term that describes a dry patch made up of excessive dead epidermal cells is a  
\_\_\_\_\_.

bullae

macule

plaque

scale

. The term that describes a cluster of boils is a \_\_\_\_\_.

acne vulgaris

carbuncle

comedo

furuncle



## SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

- 1. The term meaning producing or containing pus is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. The term meaning a fungal infection of the nail is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Tissue death followed by bacterial invasion and putrefaction is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Any condition of unusual deposits of black pigment is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. The medical term for the condition commonly known as hives is \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ A carbon dioxide laser is used to remove tattoos.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Diffuse means confined to a limited area.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Dermatomycosis is a superficial fungal infection of the skin.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Squamous cell carcinoma can spread quickly to other body systems.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Dermatitis is any condition of the skin associated with inflammation.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Putrefaction is decay that produces foul-smelling odors.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ A skin tag that enlarges in the elderly is malignant.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ The arrector pili are tiny muscles that cause the hairs to stand erect.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ An abnormally raised scar is known as a granuloma.
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ A lipoma is a benign tumor made up of mature fat cells.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

Robert Harris has a disease of unknown origin in which there are well-defined bald patches. Robert has a form of alopecia \_\_\_\_\_.

Jordan Caswell has an inherited deficiency or absence of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes due to an abnormality in production of melanin. This disorder is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Mike Young hit his thumb with a hammer and soon there was a collection of blood beneath the nail. This is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

Mrs. Higachi fell and bruised her arm. The medical term for the bruise is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

Rosita Chavez was diagnosed as suffering from a disorder with bleeding beneath the skin that causes spontaneous bruising. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

Henry Walton was treated for a skin infection caused by the itch mite. This was entered on his chart as treatment for \_\_\_\_\_.

Dr. Liu found that Jeanette Isenberg had an abnormal skin lesion caused by excessive exposure to the sun. The medical term for this is \_\_\_\_\_ keratosis.

Mrs. Garrison had cosmetic surgery that is commonly known as a lid lift. The medical term for this treatment is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

Tammy's teacher sent home a note alerting Tammy's parent that many of the children in the class had head lice. The medical term for this condition is \_\_\_\_\_ capitis.

Agnes Farrington uses a patch to prevent motion sickness. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_ administration.

## WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term that refers to an infection of the fold of skin at the margin of a nail is \_\_\_\_\_.

dyschromia

onychia

paronychia

vitaligo

The term for the procedure commonly known as a face lift is \_\_\_\_\_.

blepharoplasty

debridement

rhinoplasty

rhytidectomy

The form of biopsy that removes the entire lesion is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ biopsy.

cauterization

excisional

incisional

needle

The term referring to a malformation of the nail, which is also called spoon nail, is \_\_\_\_\_.

clubbing

koilonychia

onychomycosis

paronychia

The term that describes therapy used in the treatment of spider veins is \_\_\_\_\_.

chemical peel

dermabrasion

dermatoplasty

sclerotherapy

## DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term that describes a diffuse infection of connective tissue is \_\_\_\_\_.

abscess                      cellulitis                      fissure                      ulcer

The biopsy technique in which only part of the lesion is cut out is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ biopsy.

excisional                      exfoliative                      incisional                      needle

Pruritus is commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_.

baldness                      dry skin                      itching                      pus

An ecchymosis is commonly known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

abscess                      bruise                      scar                      ulcer

The term meaning profuse sweating is \_\_\_\_\_.

anhidrosis                      diaphoresis                      hidrosis                      miliaria

The term that describes a normal scar left by a wound is a \_\_\_\_\_.

cicatrix                      keloid                      keratosis                      papilloma

The type of treatment used to remove a port-wine stain is \_\_\_\_\_.

abrasion                      cryosurgery                      laser                      Mohs' chemosurgery

The removal of dirt, foreign objects, damaged tissue, and cellular debris from a wound is called \_\_\_\_\_.

debridement                      drainage                      excision                      incision

A \_\_\_\_\_ degree burn has no blisters and only superficial damage to the epidermis.

first                      fourth                      second                      third

The lesions caused by the human papillomavirus, which are commonly known as warts, are \_\_\_\_\_.

nevi                      petechiae                      scabies                      verrucae

