



EXAM INFORMATION

Exam Number

704

Items

60

Points

66

Prerequisites

NONE

Recommended Course Length

ONE SEMESTER

National Career Cluster

HEALTH SCIENCE

NCHSE HEALTH SCIENCE BUNDLE

Performance Standards

PENDING

Certificate Available

YES

DESCRIPTION

Medical Terminology is a one-semester course that helps students understand the Greek- and Latin-based language of medicine and healthcare. Emphasis is placed upon word roots, suffixes, prefixes, abbreviations, symbols, anatomical terms, and terms associated with movements of the human body. This course also stresses the proper pronunciation, spelling, and usage of medical terminology. This class is helpful to anyone considering going into the healthcare field.

EXAM BLUEPRINT

STANDARD

PERCENTAGE OF EXAM

1- General Medical Terms	16%
2- Anatomical Terms	6%
3- Movement Terms	8%
4- Human Body Terms	5%
5- Integumentary System	5%
6- Skeletal System	5%
7- Muscular System	5%
8- Nervous System	6%
9- Special Senses	5%
10- Endocrine System	13%
11- Cardiovascular System	3%
12- Lymphatic System	5%
13- Respiratory System	6%
14- Digestive System	6%
15- Urinary System	6%
16- Reproductive System (Optional)	



STANDARD 1

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND GENERAL MEDICAL TERMS

- Objective 1 Students will define general medical terms.
1. Recognize word construction and dissection.
 2. Apply word building and definitions.

STANDARD 2

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND ANATOMICAL TERMS

- Objective 1 Students will define anatomical terms.
1. Recognize and apply identified anatomical terms.
 2. Define terms associated with the planes of the body.
 3. Describe anatomical position as a reference point for describing areas of the body.

STANDARD 3

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH MOVEMENT

- Objective 1 Students will define terms associated with movement.
1. Describe and apply identified terms associated with movement.
 2. Define directional terms.

STANDARD 4

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND HUMAN BODY MEDICAL TERMS

- Objective 1 Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the human body.
1. Give the meanings in a set of prefixes.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 4. Interpret and apply identified general medical abbreviations.
 5. Interpret identified medical symbols.

STANDARD 5

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective 1 Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Integumentary System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Integumentary System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Integumentary System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Integumentary System.



STANDARD 6

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND SKELETAL SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective I Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Skeletal System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Skeletal System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Skeletal System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Skeletal System.

STANDARD 7

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND MUSCULAR SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective I Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Muscular System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Muscular System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Muscular System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Muscular System.

STANDARD 8

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND NERVOUS SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective I Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Nervous System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Nervous System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Nervous System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Nervous System.

STANDARD 9

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND SPECIAL SENSES TERMS

- Objective I Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Special Senses.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Special Senses.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.



5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Special Senses.
6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Special Senses.

STANDARD 10

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND ENDOCRIN SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective 1** Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Endocrine System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Endocrine System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Endocrine System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Endocrine System.

STANDARD 11

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective 1** Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Cardiovascular System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Cardiovascular System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Cardiovascular System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Cardiovascular System.

STANDARD 12

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective 1** Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Lymphatic System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Lymphatic System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Lymphatic System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Lymphatic System.

STANDARD 13

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective 1** Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Respiratory System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Respiratory System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.



4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Respiratory System.
6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Respiratory System.

STANDARD 14

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective 1** Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Digestive System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Digestive System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Digestive System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Digestive System.

STANDARD 15

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND URINARY SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective 1** Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Urinary System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Urinary System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Urinary System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Urinary System.

STANDARD 16 (Optional)

STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM TERMS

- Objective 1** Students will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Reproductive System.
1. Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Reproductive System.
 2. Give the meanings of a set of prefixes.
 3. Give the meanings of a set of word roots.
 4. Give the meanings of a set of suffixes.
 5. Define the meanings of diseases/disorders associated with the Reproductive System.
 6. Identify selected procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests used to assess the Reproductive System.



Medical Terminology Master List

abdominal	pertaining to the abdomen or the area below the diaphragm
abdominopelvic	pertaining to the abdomen and pelvis
abduction	movement away from (the midline)
achromatism	(condition of) absence of color; colorless; unable to see color
acoustic	pertaining to hearing
acromegaly	enlargement of the extremities
adduction	movement towards (the midline)
adenoma	tumor of a gland
adenomalacia	softening of the a gland
adipose	pertaining to fat
adrenalectomy	removal of the adrenal gland
adrenocorticohyperplasia	increased development of the adrenal cortex
adrenocorticotropic	pertaining to influencing the adrenal cortex
adrenopathy	disease of the adrenal gland
afferent	to carry toward
albuminuria	albumin in the urine
alimentary	pertaining to food
ambidextrous	able to use both hands
ambulate	to walk
amenorrhea	absence of menstrual flow
anabolism	referring to a building up process
anaphase	apart phase of cell division
anatomy	cutting apart (study of structure or form)
androgen/s	male producing
android	resembling man
andrology	study of males (usually pertaining to diseases)
andropathy	pertaining to diseases of the male
anemia	without blood (describe a lack of red blood cells)
anesthesia	without feeling or sensation
angiocardiology	the process of recording pictures of heart and vessels
angioma	tumor of a vessel
angioplasty	repair of a vessel
ankylosis	condition of crooked, bent, or stiff
antecubital	in front of the elbow
ante partum	before birth
anterior	front
antibiotic	pertaining to against life
antidiuretic	pertaining to against urination
antipyretic	against fever
anuria	no urine
aortogram	picture (x-ray) of the aorta



aphasia	without speech
aplasia	without growth
aplastic	pertaining to without repair or failure to develop normally
apnea	without breath or without breathing
appendectomy	removal of the appendix
arteriorrhesis	rupture of an artery
arteriosclerosis	hardening of an artery
arthralgia	joint pain
arthritis	inflammation of a joint
arthrocentesis	surgical puncture to remove fluid from the joint
arthrodesis	surgical union of the joint; fusing of a joint
arthrography	the process of recording pictures of a joint
arthroplasty	repair of a joint
arthroscope	instrument to view a joint
arthroscopy	procedure to view a joint
astrocyte	star (shaped) cell
atherectomy	removal of the fatty plaque
atherosclerosis	condition of hardening (blood vessels) due to fatty plaque
atrioventricular	pertaining to the atria and the ventricles
atrophy	without development
audiogram	record of hearing
audiometer	instrument to measure hearing
audiometry	measurement of hearing
auditory	pertaining to hearing
auricle	pertaining to the (outer) ear
autoimmunity	self immunity (body doesn't recognize own "self" markers)
axillary	armpit
azotemia	condition of nitrogen in the blood
bactericide	to kill bacteria
bacteriophage	to eat bacteria
balanitis	inflammation of the penis
balanoplasty	surgical repair of the penis
baroreceptor	pressure receptor
bifurcation	two branches (a blood vessel splits into two blood vessels)
bilateral salpingoophorectomy	removal of the uterine tubes and the ovaries on both sides
bilateral	two sides
biliary	pertaining to bile
binocular	pertaining to two eyes
biopsy	to take a section of living tissue for viewing
blepharitis	inflammation of the eyelid(s)
blepharoplasty	surgical repair of the eyelid(s)
blepharoptosis	drooping of the eyelids
blepharospasm	involuntary contraction of the eyelid



brachial	pertaining to the arm/s
bradycardia	slow heart beat (Usually less than 60 beats per minute)
bradykinesia	slow movement
bronchitis	inflammation of the bronchi
bronchospasm	sudden involuntary contraction of the bronchi
buccal	pertaining to the cheek
bursitis	inflammation of the bursa
cacophony	bad sound
calculus	condition of stones
calcaneal	pertaining to the calcaneous (heel bone)
calcipenia	deficiency of calcium
carcinogen	cancer causing agent
carcinogenesis	cancer forming or the development of cancer
carcinoma	cancerous tumor
cardiac	pertaining to the heart
cardiodynia	pain of the heart
cardiologist	a specialist of the heart
cardiology	study of the heart
cardiomegaly	enlargement of the heart
cardiomyopathy	disease of the heart muscle
carpals	wrist bones
catabolism	breakdown of substances
caudal	pertaining to the tail
cephalic	pertaining to the head
cerebrospinal	pertaining to the brain and spinal cord
cervical	pertaining to the neck
cheilorrhaphy	surgical repair of the lip
chemotherapy	treatment using chemicals or medicines
cholecystectomy	removal of the gallbladder
cholecystitis	inflammation of the gallbladder
cholelithiasis	condition of gallstones
chondrectomy	removal of cartilage
chondrocyte	cartilage cell
chondromalacia	softening of the cartilage
circumcise	to cut around
collagen	protein found in connective tissue
colonoscopy	process of viewing the colon
colostomy	creation of a new opening in the large intestine
colporrhaphy	repair of the vagina
conjunctivitis	inflammation of the conjunctiva
coronary ischemia	lack of blood flow to the heart muscle due to a blockage
coronary thrombosis	condition of a blood clot in the heart's own blood vessels
coronary	pertaining to the heart



costal	pertaining to ribs
cranial	pertaining to the skull
craniotomy	incision into the cranium/skull
cranium	pertaining to the skull
cribriform	sieve-like plate
cryopexy	fixation using cold (used to repair detached retina of the eye)
cryptorchidism	hidden or undescended testes
cutaneous	pertaining to the skin
cyanoderma	blue skin
cyanosis	blue skin due to lack of oxygen
cystitis	inflammation of the urinary bladder
cystocele	protrusion of the urinary bladder
cystoscopy	procedure to view the urinary bladder
cystourethroscopy	procedure to view the urinary bladder and the urethra
cytolemma	cell membrane
cytology	study of cells
dacryocystorhinostomy	surgical creation of an opening between lacrimal sac and nose
dementia	memory impairment
dendrites	branch of a neuron
dental caries	tooth decay
dentist	a tooth specialist
dermatitis	inflammation of the skin
dermatologist	one who specializes in the skin
dermatome	an instrument for cutting thin slices of skin for grafting
dermatomycosis	fungus condition of the skin
dialysis	the passage of a solute through a membrane
diarrhea	flowing through
diathermy	using heat for treatment
diplopia	double vision
distal	pertaining to a point away from the origin
diuresis	condition of urinating
dorsal	pertaining to the back
dysmenorrhea	painful menstrual flow
dyspepsia	difficult (painful or bad) digestion
dysphagia	difficulty swallowing or eating
dysphasia	difficulty speaking
dyspnea	difficulty breathing
dystrophy	bad development (muscle loss beyond normal)
dysuria	painful or difficult urination
echocardiogram	using ultrasound to record or visualize cardiac structures
ectoderm	outer layer
ectopic	pertaining to displaced –(pregnancy in the uterine tube)
edematous	pertaining to swelling



efferent	to carry away from
electrocardiogram	recording of the heart's electrical pattern
electrocardiograph	the machine that records the heart's electrical pattern
electrocardiography	the process of recording the heart's electrical pattern
electromyogram	recording of the electrical activity of the muscles
encephalitis	inflammation of the brain
encephalotomy	to cut into the brain
endarterectomy	removal from within an artery (remove plaque)
endocarditis	inflammation with the heart (inner lining of the heart)
endocardium	pertaining to the inner (layer) of the heart
endocrine	to secrete within the blood or the endocrine system
endocrinologist	one who studies the endocrine system
endocrinopathy	disease(s) of the endocrine glands or system
endocytosis	condition within a cell
endoderm	inside layer
endometriosis	condition of endometrium (growing outside of the uterus)
endomysium	pertaining to within the muscles
endoscopy	process of viewing inside
enteritis	inflammation of the small intestine
epicardium	pertaining to upon the heart (outer layer)
epidermis	the outer layer of the skin
epilepsy	recurrent seizures
epimysium	pertaining to on or upon the muscles
episiotomy	incision into the perineum
erythrocyte	red (blood) cell
erythroderma	red skin
erythropoiesis	production of red (production of red blood cells)
etiology	the study of the causes of diseases
eukaryotic	pertaining to a true nucleus
eupnea	normal breathing
euthyroid	resembling normal thyroid function
exocrine	to secrete without (outside in ducts or small tubes)
exocytosis	condition of outside of a cell
exophthalmic	pertaining to eyes slightly out
extracellular	outside of a cell
fascia	fascia or fibrous bands of connective tissue
femoral	pertaining to the femur
ferrous	pertaining to iron
fibrinogen	producing fibers
fibrinolysis	destruction of fibers
fibroblast	fiber forming
fibroid	resembling fibers
fibromyalgia	pain in the muscle fibers



fovea	pit
gastroenterologist	one who studies the stomach and small intestines
gastrojejunostomy	creation of an artificial opening between stomach and jejunum
genital	pertaining to the reproductive organs
glomerulonephritis	inflammation of the glomerulus and the nephron
glossopharyngeal	pertaining to the tongue and pharynx
glucocorticoid	"resembling sugar from the cortex." (hormones)
glycosuria	sugar in the urine
gonadotropic	pertaining to influencing the reproductive organs
gonads	reproductive organs
gynecologist	a specialist of female disorders
gynecology	study of the female and female disorders
hematemesis	bloody vomit
hematocrit	to separate blood
hematocytoblast	blood developing cell (forming each type of blood cells)
hematologist	one who specializes in the study of blood
hematology	the study of blood
hematoma	blood tumor or mass (bruise or ecchymosis)
hematopoiesis	the production of blood or blood cells
hematuria	blood in the urine
hemiparesis	half (of the body) slightly paralyzed
hemiplegia	half paralyzed (left or right side of body)
hemolytic	the destruction of blood
hemophilia	pertaining to an affinity or love of blood
hemorrhage	blood bursting forth
hemostasis	blood standing still (control of bleeding)
hepatic	pertaining to the liver
hepatitis	inflammation of the liver
herniorrhaphy	surgical repair of a hernia
hiatal	pertaining to an opening
hidradenitis	inflammation of the sweat glands
histogenesis	production of tissues
histology	study of tissues
homeostasis	condition of standing still, staying the same
hormone	to excite (chemical messengers); urging on
hydrocephalus	condition of water in the brain
hymenotomy	incision into the hymen
hyoid	pertaining to U-shaped
hypercalcemia	high blood levels of calcium
hypercapnia	carbon dioxide level above normal
hyperglycemia	high levels of sugar in the blood
hyperhidrosis	condition of excessive sweat
hyperkalemia	high blood levels of potassium



hyperlipidemia	high blood levels of fat
hypernatremia	high blood levels of sodium
hyperopia	far vision (referring to far- sighted).
hyperparathyroidism	condition of excessive parathyroid secretion
hyperplasia	growth beyond normal (tumor)
hyperpnea	increased breathing
hypertension	high (blood) pressure
hyperthermia	condition of excessive temperature (heat)
hyperthyroidism	condition of excessive thyroid secretion
hypertonic	greater pressure
hypertrophy	over development
hypocalcemia	low blood levels of calcium
hypoglossal	pertaining to below the tongue
hypoglycemia	low levels of sugar in the blood
hypokalemia	low blood levels of potassium
hyponatremia	low blood levels of sodium
hypopnea	decreased breathing
hypotension	low (blood) pressure
hypothermia	condition of less temperature; severe cold
hypothyroidism	condition of low thyroid secretion
hypotonic	less pressure
hypoxia	decreased amount of oxygen
hysterectomy	removal of the uterus
hysteroqram	picture (or x-ray) of the uterus
hysteroscope	instrument to view within the uterus
ileocecal	pertaining to the ileum and the cecum
ileostomy	creation of an artificial opening in the ileum
iliac	pertaining to the ilium (hip bone)
ilium	pertaining to ilium (hip bone)
immunity	pertaining to immunity or protection
immunologist	one who specializes in the study of immunity (diseases)
inferior	below
infraorbital	pertaining to below the eye
insomnia	not being able to sleep
intercellular	between the cells
intercostal	pertaining to between the ribs.
interosseus	between the bones
interphase	between phase
interventricular	pertaining to between the ventricles
intracellular	within a cell
intracranial	within the skull
intraocular	pertaining to within the eye
intravenous	pertaining to within the veins



iridectomy	removal of the iris
ischemia	deficiency of blood (to a muscle or an organ)
isotonic	equal pressure
keratometry	measurement of the cornea
keratoplasty	repair of the cornea (corneal transplant)
keratotomy	incisions into the cornea (correct mild to moderate myopia)
kinesiology	study of movement or motion
kinesthetic	pertaining to movement
kyphosis	abnormal curvature; hump of the spine
lacrimal	pertaining to the tear ducts
lactation	milk producing
laminectomy	removal/excision of the vertebral lamina
laparotomy	process of cutting into the abdomen
laryngitis	inflammation of the larynx (voice box)
laryngopharynx	larynx, pharynx (region of the pharynx behind the larynx)
lateral	pertaining to the side
leiomyoma	tumors of the smooth muscle
leukemia	condition of white blood (cancer of the blood)
leukocyte	white cell or white blood cell
leukocytosis	condition of white cells
leukopenia	deficiency of white
leukorrhea	white discharge
ligament	band/sheet of connective tissue connecting 2 or more bones
lipectomy	removal of fat
lipoma	fatty tumor
lithotomy	incision to remove stones
lithotripsy	surgical crushing of stones
lordosis	an abnormal curvature of the lumbar spine (sway back)
lymphadenitis	inflammation of the lymph gland (the lymph node)
lymphadenogram	recording (or x-ray) of the lymph gland (or node)
lymphadenopathy	disease of the lymph gland (or node)
lymphangiography	the process of recording pictures of lymph vessels
lymphedema	swelling of the lymphatic system or vessels
lymphocyte	lymph cell (a type of white blood cell)
lymphokinetic	circulation or movement of lymph.
lymphoma	tumor of the lymph (or lymphatic system)
lymphotoxin	a poison produced by lymphatic cells
lysosomes	destroying bodies (organelles of the cell)
macrophage	large eating cell (integral part in the immune response)
malaise	a feeling of general discomfort or uneasiness
mammogram	picture (x-ray) of the breast
mastoiditis	inflammation of the mastoid
mastopexy	surgical fixation of the breast



medial	pertaining to the middle
megakaryocyte	large nucleated cell. (form the platelets)
megalomania	madness about great or large(having an over-inflated ego)
melanocyte	black cell
melanoma	black tumor
menarche	beginning of the menstrual cycle
meninges	meninges or coverings of the brain
meningitis	inflammation of the brain coverings (meninges)
meningocele	herniation or protrusion of the meninges
menopause	cessation or end of the menstrual cycle
menstrual	pertaining to the menstrual cycle or menses
mental foramen	opening in the mandible for passage of chin artery/nerve
mesoderm	middle layer
metacarpal	relating to the metacarpal bones
metaphase	middle phase
metastasis	beyond standing still (cancer spread beyond its borders)
metatarsal	relating to the metatarsal bones
microencephaly	abnormally small head
microglia	small glue; specialized neuroglial cells
mitosis	condition of threads (chromosomes)
monochromatic	pertaining to a single color
monocyte	one cell (term refers to a specific type of WBC)
motor	referring to movement
myalgia	muscle pain
myasthenia	muscle weakness
myelofibrosis	condition of fibers in the bone marrow
myelography	the process of recording a picture of the spinal cord
myocarditis	inflammation of the heart muscle
myocardium	pertaining to the heart muscle (middle layer of the heart)
myology	study of muscles
myoma	tumor of the muscles
myometrium	pertaining to the muscular uterine tissue
myopia	near-sightedness
myorrhexis	rupture of the muscles
myringotomy	incision into the ear drum
narcolepsy	sleep seizures
nasopharynx	nose and throat
neoplasm	new growth (tumor)
nephrectomy	removal of the kidney
nephritis	inflammation of the kidney
nephrologist	a specialist of the kidney
nephrology	study of the kidney
nephromalacia	softening of the kidney



nephromegaly	enlargement of the kidney
nephropathy	disease of the kidney
nephropexy	surgical fixation of the kidney
nephroptosis	drooping or dropped position of the kidney
nephrosis	condition of the kidney
neuralgia	nerve pain
neuroglia(l)	pertaining to nerve glue (supporting nerve cells)
neurohormone	to excite from nerves (hormones prod. by nervous tissue)
neurology	the study of nerves
neuron	pertaining to the nerve
nocturia	night time urination
oculomotor	movement of the eye
olfactory	referring to smell
oligodendrocyte	specialized neuroglial cells
oliguria	a small amount of urine
oncologist	one who studies tumors (cancer)
onychocryptosis	condition of hidden nail
onychophagia	condition of eating nails; nail biting
oocyte	egg cell
oophoritis	inflammation of the ovary
oophoropathy	disease of the ovary
ophthalmologist	one who studies the eyes
ophthalmoplegia	paralysis of the eye(s)
ophthalmoscope	instrument to view the eye(s)
optic	pertaining to the eye
optometry	measurement of the eyes
oral	pertaining to the mouth
orbital	pertaining to the orbit (eye)
orchidalgia	pain in the testes
orchiectomy	removal of the testes
orchiepididymitis	inflammation of the testes and the epididymis
orchioopathy	disease of the testes
orchitis	inflammation of the testes
organ	body part having special function
oropharynx	mouth and throat
orthodontics	making teeth straight
orthopedic	relating to orthopedics; straightening feet
orthopnea	sitting up straight in order to breathe
ossicles	pertaining to the bones (tiny middle ear bones)
osteoarthritis	arthritis with erosion of articular cartilage (becomes soft)
osteoblast	bone forming cells
osteoclast	bone destroying cells
osteocyte	bone cell



osteoma	bone tumor
osteomalacia	softening of the bone
osteomyelitis	inflammation of the bone and bone marrow
osteoporosis	pertaining to the porous condition of bones
otitis media	middle ear infection
otolaryngologist	one who studies the ear and larynx
otoscope	instrument to view the ear
ova	egg
ovary	pertaining to eggs
pancreatitis	inflammation of the pancreas
paracentesis	surgical puncture of a cavity, usually the abdomen to remove fluid
paralysis	unable to move
paraplegia	beyond paralysis (refers to paralysis of two limbs/legs).
parathyroidoma	mass or tumor in the parathyroid
parietal	pertaining to the wall (outer serous membrane)
parturition	childbirth
patellar	pertaining to the patella or kneecap
pathology	study of diseases
pathophysiology	the study of the effect of disease and disorders on function
pelvic	pertaining to the pelvis
peptic	pertaining to digestion (stomach)
pericarditis	inflammation around the heart
pericardium	around the heart
pericardiostomy	formation of an opening in the pericardium
perimetrium	pertaining to around the uterus
perimysium	pertaining to around the muscles
periosteum	pertaining to around the bone
peritoneal	pertaining to the peritoneum; lining of the abdominal cavity
phagocyte	eating cell
phagocytosis	condition of cell eating
phlebitis	inflammation of a vein
phlebotomy	to cut into (make an incision into a vein)
photophobia	fear of light (what it really means is to be light sensitive)
phrenic	pertaining to the diaphragm
physiology	study of function
pineal	pertaining to the pineal gland
pituitary	pertaining to the pituitary gland
plasmapheresis	removing plasma
pleural	pertaining to the lungs
pleuritis	inflammation of the pleura
pleurodynia	pain of the pleura
pneumonectomy	removal of the lung
poliomyelitis	inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord (disease)



polycythemia	blood condition of many cells (overproduction of blood)
polydactylism	many fingers or toes
polydipsia	excessive thirst
polyneuritis	inflammation of many nerves
polyphagia	excessive hunger
polyuria	excessive urination
posterior	back
postpartum	after birth or delivery
prenatal	before birth
presbyopia	aging vision
proctoscopy	process of viewing the rectum and the anus
proerythroblast	developing red cell before immature red blood cell
prokaryotic	before true nuclei
prolactin	pertaining to before milk: stimulates the production of milk
prophase	first phase
prophylaxis	for prevention
prostatalgia	pain in the prostate
prostatectomy	removal of the prostate
prostatomegaly	enlargement of the prostate
prostatorrhea	discharge from the prostate
prostatovesiculectomy	removal of the prostate gland and the seminal vesicles
prostatovesiculitis	inflammation of the prostate and seminal vesicles
proximal	pertaining to a point near the origin
pubic	pertaining to the pubis
pyelectasia	dilation or stretching of the renal pelvis
pyelogram	picture of the renal pelvis
pyelolithotomy	incision into the kidney or pelvis to remove stones
pyelonephrosis	disease condition of the renal pelvis
pyeloureterectasis	dilatation of the kidney or pelvis and the ureter
pyosalpinx	pus in the uterine tube
pyuria	pus in the urine
quadriplegia	paralysis of four (referring to the paralysis of all four limbs)
radiculopathy	nerve root disease
renal	pertaining to the kidney
reticular	pertaining to net-like
reticulocyte	net cell
retinopathy	disease of the retina
retroperitoneal	pertaining to the region behind the peritoneal membrane
rhinitis	inflammation of the nose
rhinoplasty	surgical repair of the nose
rhinorrhea	nose discharge; runny nose
rhytidectomy	repair of wrinkles
sarcolemma	flesh or muscle membrane



sarcoma	tumor of the flesh (or muscle)
schizophrenia	condition of split mind
scleroderma	hard skin (disease)
scoliosis	condition of lateral curvature of the spine
sebaceous	condition of fat or oil
sense	feeling
sepsis	condition of infection
septicemia	condition of infected blood
sialolith	saliva stones
sigmoidoscopy	process of viewing the sigmoid colon
somatic	referring to the body
somnambulism	state of sleep walking
sonogram	picture created by sound
spermatozoa	sperm cells
sphygmocardiograph	machine used to record the pulse
sphygmomanometer	instrument used to measure the blood pressure
spinal	pertaining to the spine or spinal cord
spirometer	instrument to measure breathing
splenectomy	removal (excision) of the spleen
splenomegaly	enlargement of the spleen
splenopexy	surgical fixation of the spleen
spondylosis	condition of the vertebral column
squamous	pertaining to flat or scale-like
stapedectomy	removal of the stapes (correct conductive deafness)
sternum	pertaining to the sternum (breast bone)
stethoscope	instrument used to examine by auscultation
stomatitis	inflammation of the mouth
styloid	resembling a pole or stake
subclavian	pertaining to below the clavicles (collar bones)
subcutaneous	pertaining to under the skin
sublingual	below the tongue
superior	above
syndrome	symptoms that run together
synovial	pertaining to the synovial membrane
tachycardia	rapid heart beat (Usually above 100 beats per minute)
tachypnea	rapid breathing
telophase	end phase
tendinitis	inflammation of the tendon
tendinoplasty	surgical repair of the tendon
testicular	pertaining to the testes
tetanus	condition of stiffness (refers to constant muscle contractions)
thermometer	heat measurement
thoracic	pertaining to the chest



thrombocyte	clotting cell (platelets)
thrombocytopenia	deficiency of clotting cells
thrombolysis	destruction of a clot
thrombophlebitis	inflammation of a vein associated with a clot
thromboplastin	pertaining to forming a clot
thrombosis	condition of a clot/clots/clotting
thymectomy	removal of the thymus gland
thymolytic	destruction of the thymus tissue
thymoma	mass or tumor of the thymus gland
thyrogenic	produced by the thyroid gland
thyroidectomy	removal of the thyroid gland
thyroparathyroidectomy	removal of the thyroid and parathyroids
thyrotoxicosis	toxic condition of the thyroid gland
thyrotropic	pertaining to influencing the thyroid gland
tibial	pertaining to the tibia
tonometer	instrument to measure pressure (used for glaucoma)
tonsillectomy	removal (excision) of the tonsils
tonsillitis	inflammation of the tonsils
trachea	pertaining to the trachea or windpipe
tracheotomy	incision into the windpipe or trachea
trigeminal	pertaining to three branches (cranial nerve)
tunica albuginea	layer of white
tympanitis	inflammation of the ear drum
umbilical	pertaining to the umbilicus, navel or belly button
urethritis	inflammation of the urethra
urology	study of the urine
uroxanthin	pertaining to the yellow pigment of urine
uterometer	measurement of the uterus
uteropexy	surgical fixation of the uterus
uterosalpingography	the process of making a picture/ x-ray of the uterus & tubes
uterovesical	pertaining to the uterus and bladder
vaginal	pertaining to the vagina
vaginitis	inflammation of the vagina
vaginoperineoplasty	repair of the vagina and the perineum
valvulitis	inflammation of the valves
vasectomy	removal of the vas deferens
vasovesiculectomy	removal of the vas deferens and the seminal vesicles
vasovesiculitis	inflammation of the vas deferens
venogram	picture (x-ray) of a vein or veins
ventral	pertaining to the front
vertebral	pertaining to the vertebral column
vesiculogram	recording (x-ray) of the bladder
vesicoprostatic	pertaining to the bladder and the prostate



visceral	pertaining to the organs
vitrectomy	removal of the vitreous humor
vitreous	pertaining to glass-like (glass-like fluid of the eye)
vulvodynia	pain in the vulva
xeroderma	dry skin

General Medical Terms

Abbreviations:

A	ICU	PRN/prn
ac	I & D	Pt/pt
ad lib	IP	q
am/AM	K	qd
amt	Kg	qid
bid	L/l	R/O, r/o
Bx	lb/#	ROS
C	mg	Rx
CC	ml	sig
cc	mm	SO
cm	MRI	SOAP
c/o	N/A	S & S
CT	Na	stat
d	neg	T
dc/DC/D/	NKA	tab(s)
C	NKDA	Tbsp
DOB	noct	temp
Dx	OD-	
ER	overdose	tid
ETA	oint	TPR
F	OP	tsp
FUO	OR	Tx
g/gm		UNK
gtt/gtts	OTC	VS
h	OV	w/a
Hg	oz	wk
H202	per	WNL
	PE	Wt
H20	(Physical	
H &	Exam)	>
P/HxPx	PET	<
Ht	PK	+
Hx	pm/PM	-



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Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes

a, an	syn	-ist
ante	trans	-itis
anti	uni	-logist
circum	hydr/o	-logy
con	kal/i	-lysis
contra	py/o	-malacia
de	scler/o	-megaly
dia	sten/o	-meter
dys		-metry
e		-oid
ecto	toxic	-oma
endo	troph/y/o	-osis
epi	-ac, -al, -ar, -ary, -eal, -ic,	-penia
eu	, -ium, -tic, -ous	-pexy
ex, extra, exo	-algia	-plasty
hemi	-cele	-phagia, -phage
hyper	-centesis	-ptosis
hypo	-cyte	-rrhagia
inter	-desis	-rrhaphy
intra	-dynia	-rrhea
macro	-ectomy	-rrhexis
micro	-genesis	-scope
mono	-gram	-scopy
multi	-graph	-stomy
oligio	-graphy	-tomy
pan	-ia	-y
peri	-iasis	bio
poly	-iatrist	cyt/o
pre	-iatric	eti/o
pro	-ism	deca chem/o
re		febril
retro		e
semi		
sym		



Anatomical Terms

Acromial	Crural	Otic
Antebrachial	Cubital	Palmar
Antecubital	Digital	Patellar
Axillary	Femoral	Pectoral
Brachial	Genital	Perineal
Buccal	Gluteal	Plantar
Carpal	Inguinal	Popliteal
Cephalic	Mental	Sternal
Cervical	Nasal	Sural
Coxal	Occipital	Tarsal
Cranial	Orbital	Thoracic

Body Planes

Sagittal
Midsagittal
Frontal (Coronal)
Transverse (Horizontal)

Movement Terms

Movement

Abduction	Inversion	Supination
Adduction	External rotation	Protraction
Depression	Internal rotation	Retraction
Elevation	Extension	Circumduction
Plantar flexion	Flexion	Rotation
Dorsiflexion	Hyperextension	
Eversion	Pronation	

Directions

Superior	Medial	Deep
Inferior	Lateral	Superficial
Anterior	Proximal	Parietal
Posterior	Distal	Visceral
Dorsal	Bilateral	Supine
Ventral	Unilateral	Prone



Integumentary System

Abbreviations

CA
sq/subcu/subq

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

erythro	hidr/o	trich/o
leuko	ichthy/o	xer/o
cyano	hist/o	sub
melano	lip/o	hom/o
albino	kerat/o	heter/o
xantho	onych/o	cry/o
adip/o	myc/o	aut/o
cutane/o	pil/o	xen/o
dermat/o	rhytid/o	chem/o
derm/o	seb/o	
carcin/o	squam/o	

Skeletal System

Abbreviations

amb	L	RA
Fx	B	RICE
R	OA	ROM

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

blast	Calcane/o	Ili/o
clast	Carp/o	Kinesi/o
cyt/o	Cervic/o	Kyph/o
-centesis	Chondr/o	Lamin/o
-desis	Cost/o	Ligament/o
-malacia	Crani/o	Lord/o
ankyl/o	Cubit/o	Lumb/o
-physis	Dactyl/o	Mandibul/o
-poeisis	Femer/o	Menisc/o
Arthr/o	Fibul/o	Myel/o
Articul/o	Humer/o	Orth/o
Burs/o	Hy/o	Oste/o



Patell/o
Ped
Pelv/i
Phalang/o
Physi/o

Por/o
Pub/o
Scoli/o
Spondyl/o
Stern/o
Styl/o

Synovi/o
Tars/o
Thorac/o
Tibi/o
Uln/o
Vertebr/o

Muscular System

Abbreviations

ADL
AP
EMG
IM

PT
ACL
MCL
PCL

LCL
NSAID

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

-asthenia
Amb/i
Ambul/o
Dextr/o
Fasci/o
Fibr/o

Kinesi/o
Lei/o
My/o
Taxi/a
Ten/o
Tend/o

Tendin/o
Cry/o
Therm/o
-spasm

Nervous System

Abbreviations

ASA
CNS
CSF
CVA

EEG
HA
ICP
LOC

LP
TIA

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

af-
ef-
-ferent
-glia
-lepsy
-mania

-mentia
-paresis
-phasia
-phobia
-plegia
Polio-

Para-
Quad-
Alges/i
Cerebell/o
Cerebr/o
Crani/o



Dendr/o
Dur/o
Electr/o
Encephala/o
Esthesi/o

Gangli/o
Lob/o
Mening/o
Myel/o
Neur/o

Phrenia
Psych/o
Schiz/o
Spin/o
Vertebr/o
Soma

Special Senses

Abbreviations

ENT
OD
OS
OU

TM
VA
OM
LASIK

AD
AS
AU

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

-opia
-ptosis
Acoust/o
Audi/o
Aur/i
Blephar/o
Chrom/o, chromat/o
Conjunctiv/o
Core/o, cor/o
Corne/o
Dacry/o

Dipl/o
Gloss/o
Irid/o
Kerat/o
Lacrim/o
Medi, media
Myring/o
Ocul/o
Olfact/o
Ophthalm/o
Opt/o

Or/oo
Ot/o
Phon/o
Phot/o
Presby
Retin/o
Rhin/o
Ton/o
Tympan/o
Vitre/o

Endocrine System

Abbreviations

BS
DM

FBS
IDDM

NIDDM

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

-crine
-tropic
Acr/o

Aden/o
Adren/o
Cortic/o

Dips/o



Endocrine/o

Ex/o
Gluc/o

Glyc/o
Hormon/

Cardiovascular System

Abbreviations

av/AV
BP
CHF
CABG
CBC
CPR
DNR

DOA
DVT
ECG/EKG
HR
HTN
Hct
Hgb

RBC
WBC
SA
MI
IV
P
RRR

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

brady
bi
tachy
tri
-aphresis
-crit
-emia
-fuge
-philia
-stasis

Angi/o
Aort/o
Arteri/o
Ather/o
Atri/o
Cardi/o
Coron/o
Ech/o
Kal/i
Phleb/o

Sept/o
Sphygm/o
Steth/o
Thromb/o
Vas/o
Ven/o
Ventricul/o
Hem/o
Hemat/o
Sanguin/o

Lymphatic System

Abbreviations

AIDS
HIV

HIB
HBV

EBV
HPV

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

-pathy
Aden/o
Immun/o

Lymph/o
Thym/o
Tonsill/a

Edema



Respiratory System

Abbreviations

ABG	O2	SOB
CO2	PE (Pulmonary Embolism)	TB
COPD	R (Respirations)	TCDB
CXR	SIDS	URI

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

-capnia	Epigloo/o	Spir/o
-ectasis	Laryng/o	Stomat/o
-oxia	Pharyg/o	Nas/o
-pnea	Phren/o	Or/o
Aer/o	Pleur/o	Ox/i
Aevol/o	Pneum/o	Trache/o
Bronch/i	Pneumon/o	Sin/o
Bronchiol/o	Pulmon/o	

Digestive System

Abbreviations

ac	Na	LUQ
BM	NPO/npo	RLQ
GERD	N & V	LLQ
GI	R (Rectal)	
GTT	RUQ	

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

Aliment-	Append/o	Cyst/o
-ase	Cec/o	Dent/o
-dipsia	Celi/o	Dips/o
dont-	Cheil/o	Duoden/o
-emesis	Chol/o	Enter/o
-lith	Cholangi/o	Gastr/o
-tripsy	Choledoch/o	Gingiv/o
Abdomen/o	Cholecyst/o	Hepat/o
An/o	Col/o	



Urinary System

Abbreviations

BUN	I & O	UTI
GU	UA	

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

-ectasia	Glycos/o	Ren/o
-uria	Nephr/o	Ur/o
Albumin/o	Noct/o	Ureter/o
Azot/o	Olig/o	Urethr/o
Glomerul/o	Pyel/o	Urin/o

Reproductive System

Abbreviations

DRE	NB	STD/STI
GYN/gyn	OB/ob	VBAC
L & D	Peds	
LMP	PMS	

Prefixes, Root Words, Suffixes

Ectop-	Genit/o	perine/o
Meso-	Gonad/o	prostat/o
-natal	Gyn/o, gynec/o	salping/o
-partum	Hymer/o	sperm/o
-phylaxis	Hyster/o	spermat/o
-tocia	Lact/o	test/o, testicul/o
Andr/o	Mamm/o	uter/o
Arch/e	Mast/o	vagin/o
Balan/o	Men/o	vesic/o
Colp/o	Metr/o	vulv/o
Crypt/o	o/o	ova
Derm/o	oophor/o	sperm
Epididym/o	orchi/o, orchid/o	
Episi/o	ovari/o	