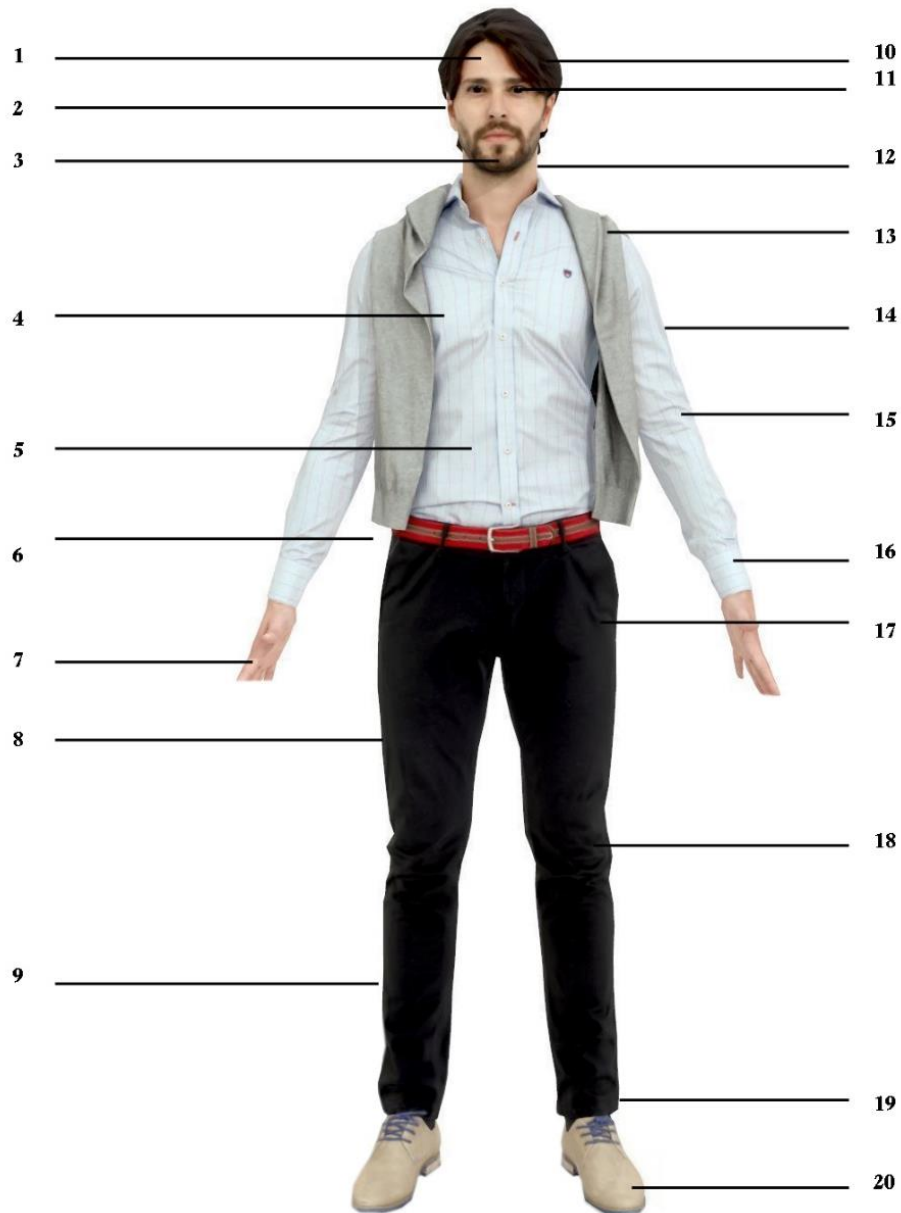


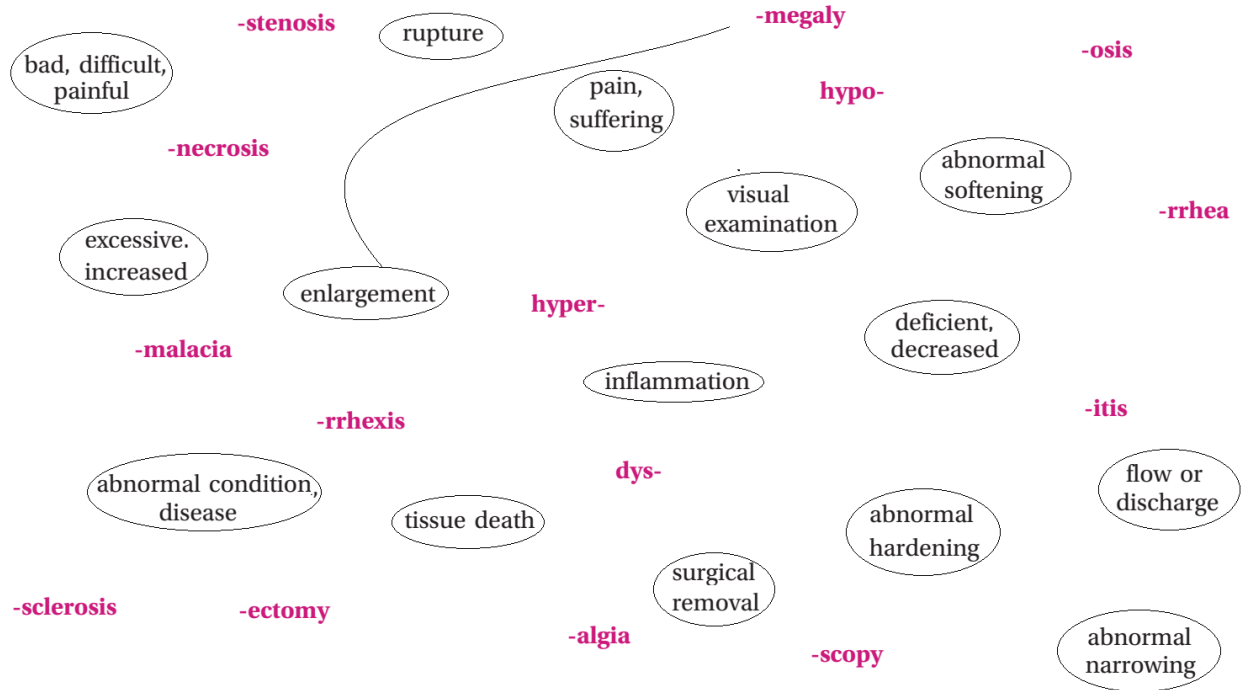
Chapter 1

Introduction To Medical Terminology

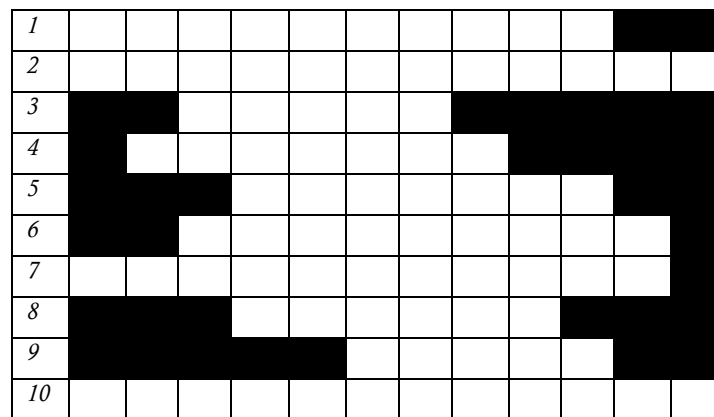
1. Label the parts of the human body using words from the box



2. Draw a line to match the definitions to their affixes



3. Use the missing words to fill the crossword



1. The term _____ describes any pathologic change or disease in the spinal cord.
2. The medical term for higher-than-normal blood pressure is _____.
3. The term _____ means pertaining to birth.
4. Pain is classified as a _____.

5. In the term myopathy, the suffix **-pathy** means _____.
6. The medical term _____ describes an inflammation of the stomach
7. The formation of pus is called _____.
8. The term meaning wound or injury is _____.
9. The term _____ means pertaining to a virus
10. A/an _____ is the surgical removal of the appendix.

4. Further reading

THE MAIN SOURCES OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Although medical terms have been drawn from many languages, a large majority are from Greek and Latin. Terms of Greek origin occur mainly in clinical terminology (e.g. cardiology, nephropathia, gastritis), Latin terms make up the majority of anatomical terminology (Nomina Anatomica) (e.g. cor, ren, ventriculus). There are, however, terms of different origin, taken from French (e.g. massage, passage, plaque, pipette, bougie), or from Italian (e.g. varicella, belladonna, influenza).

Greek in medical terminology

It is estimated that about three-fourths of medical terminology is of Greek origin. The main reason for this is that the Greeks were the founders of rational medicine in the golden age of Greek civilization in the 5th Century B.C. The Hippocratics were the first to describe diseases based on observation, and the names given by them to many conditions are still used today, for example, arthritis, nephritis, pleuritis (pleurisy).

A second reason for the large number of Greek medical terms is that the Greek language is quite suitable for the building of compound words. When new terms were needed, with the rapid expansion of medical science during the last centuries, Greek words or Latin words with Greek endings were used to express the new ideas, conditions, or instruments. The new words follow the older models so closely that it is impossible to distinguish the two by their forms. Such recent words as appendicitis, creatinine, cystoscope, epinephrine, streptococcus, and many others do not appear different from the classical terms. The fact is that about one-half of our medical terminology is less than a century old. A third reason for using the classical roots is that they form an international language.

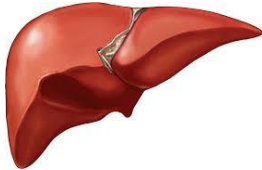
Latin in medical terminology

Greek medicine migrated to Rome at an early date, and many Latin terms crept into its terminology. Latin was the language of science up to the beginning of the 18th century, so all medical texts were written in Latin. Under the influence of the great anatomical work of Andreas Vesalius, *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543), the terminology of anatomy is almost exclusively Latin.

Chapter 1

WORD ROOT

1. Write the word roots and translate the definitions into Vietnamese



hepat-

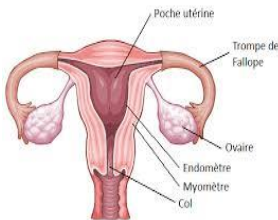
Hepatitis means the inflammation of the liver.

Translate: _____



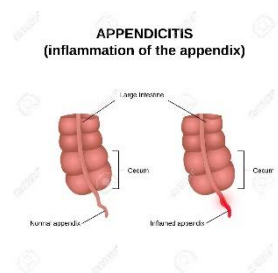
An **arthritis** means the inflammation of a join.

Translate: _____



Endometriosis is when the tissue that makes up the uterine lining is present on other organs inside your body.

Translate: _____



Appendicitis is an inflammation of the appendix, a finger-shaped pouch that projects from your colon on the lower right side of your abdomen.

Translate: _____



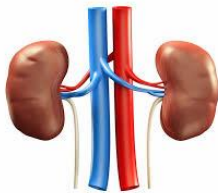
Gastritis is a general term for a group of conditions with one thing in common: inflammation of the lining of the stomach.

Translate: _____



Pulmonary edema is fluid accumulation in the tissue and air spaces of the lungs.

Translate: _____



Nephrology is the subspecialty of internal medicine that focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the kidney.

Translate: _____



Carditis is the inflammation of the heart or its surroundings.

Translate: _____



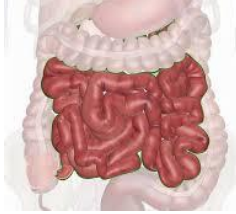
Encephalomalacia (cerebral softening) is a localized softening of the brain substance, due to hemorrhage or inflammation.

Translate: _____



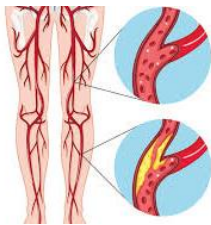
Megacolon is the dilation of the colon in the absence of a mechanical obstruction (e.g., colonic tumor/stricture).

Translate: _____



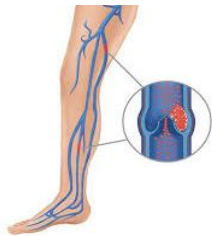
Gastrointestinal system is composed of digestive tract and the accessory organs, salivary glands, pancreas, gallbladder, and liver.

Translate: _____



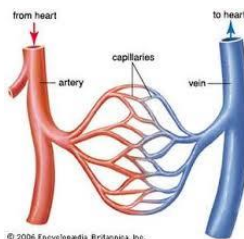
Arteriosclerosis can occur when arteries grow thick and stiff and restrict blood flow to organs and tissues in the body.

Translate: _____



Phlebotomy is the process of making an incision in a vein with a needle.

Translate: _____



An **angioma** is a benign growth that consists of small blood vessels.

Translate: _____

2. Further reading

WORD ROOT

A **word root** is the core of a medical term and contains the fundamental meaning of the word. It is the foundation on which other elements are added to develop a complete term. Most word roots are derived from Greek or Latin. Because of this twofold origin, two different roots may have the same meaning. For example, the Greek word *derm* and the Latin word *cutane* both refer to the skin. As a general rule, Greek word roots are used to build words that describe a disease, condition, treatment, or diagnosis; Latin word roots are used to build words that describe anatomic structures. Consequently, the Greek root *derm* is used primarily in terms that describe a disease, condition, treatment, or diagnosis of the skin; the Latin root *cutane* is used primarily to describe an anatomic structure. Most medical terms contain at least one word root.

Greek or Latin Word	Word Root	Meaning	Word Analysis
dermatos (Gr*)	derm	skin	dermat/itis (dĕr-mă-Tĭ-tis): inflammation of the skin <i>A term that describes a skin disease</i>
nephros (Gr)	nephr	kidney	nephr/oma (nĕ-FRŌ-mă): tumor of the kidney <i>A term that describes a kidney disease</i>
stoma (Gr)	stomat	mouth	stomat/o/pathy (stŏ-mă-TŌP-ă-thĕ): any disease of the mouth <i>A term that describes a mouth disease</i>
cutis (L)	cutane	skin	sub/cutane/ous (sŭb-kŭ-TĀ-nĕ-ŭs): beneath the skin <i>A term that describes the anatomic tissue layer beneath the skin</i>
oris (L)	or	mouth	or/al (OR-ăl): pertaining to the mouth <i>A term that describes an anatomic structure</i>
renes (L)	ren	kidney	ren/al (RĒ-năl): pertains to the kidney <i>A term that describes an anatomic structure</i>
*It is not important to know the origin of a medical word. This information is only provided to illustrate that there may be two different word roots for a single term.			

(Adapted from *Barbara A. Gylys, Medical Terminology System – A body systems approach 5th edition*)

Chapter 1

SUFFIX

1. Write the corresponding suffix from the box below

-plasia	-plegia	-rrhage	-rrhagia	-rrhea
-rrhexis	-spasm	-stenosis	-toxic	-trophy

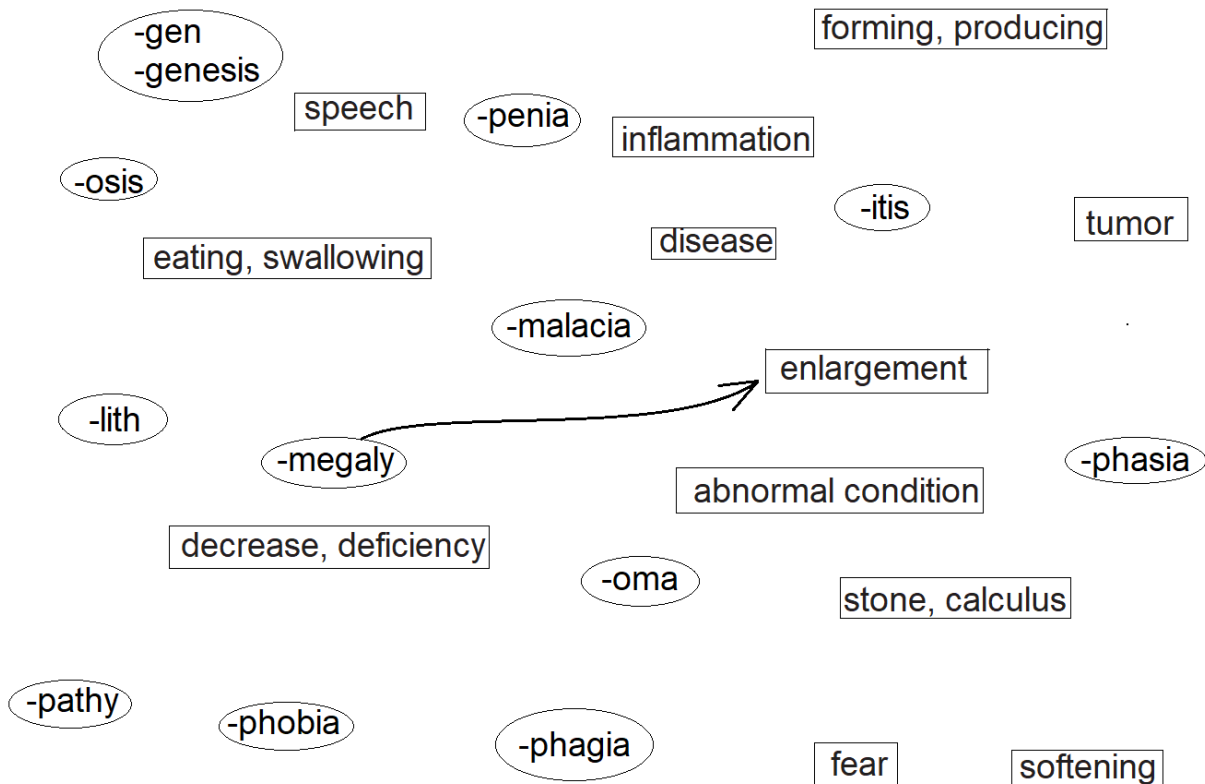
- meno_____ profuse discharge of blood during menstruation
- arterio_____ rupture of an artery
- dys_____ abnormal development of cells, tissues, or organs
- broncho_____ spasm of bronchial smooth muscle, producing narrowing of the bronchi
- arterio_____ abnormal narrowing of an artery
- hepato_____ toxic to the liver
- neo_____ a new and abnormal formation of tissue
- dys_____ abnormal condition caused by defective nutrition or metabolism
- hemi_____ paralysis of one side of the body
- hemo_____ loss of a large amount of blood within a short period
- dia_____ abnormally frequent discharge or flow of fluid fecal matter from the bowel

2. Read each statement and indicate whether you think it is TRUE or FALSE

- a. Examine the terms *hypertrophy*, *hyperemia*, and *hyperemesis*. Hyper- placed in front of trophy, emia, and emesis changes the meaning of the terms. _____
Therefore, hyper- is a suffix.
- b. The suffix -ism indicates there is a medical condition involving some specified thing or body part. In the case of hyper/thyroid/ism the medical condition involves the thyroid. _____
- c. If a gland is inflamed or abnormal, part or all of it may be excised. _____
Excision of a gland is *adenotomy*.

- d. The term *cholelithiasis* means presence or formation of gallstones in the _____
gallbladder or common bile duct.
In the term *cholelithiasis*, suffix -iasis means abnormal condition.
- e. The term *chondromalacia* means hardening of the articular cartilage. _____

3. Draw a line to match the suffixes to their corresponding meanings



4. Further reading

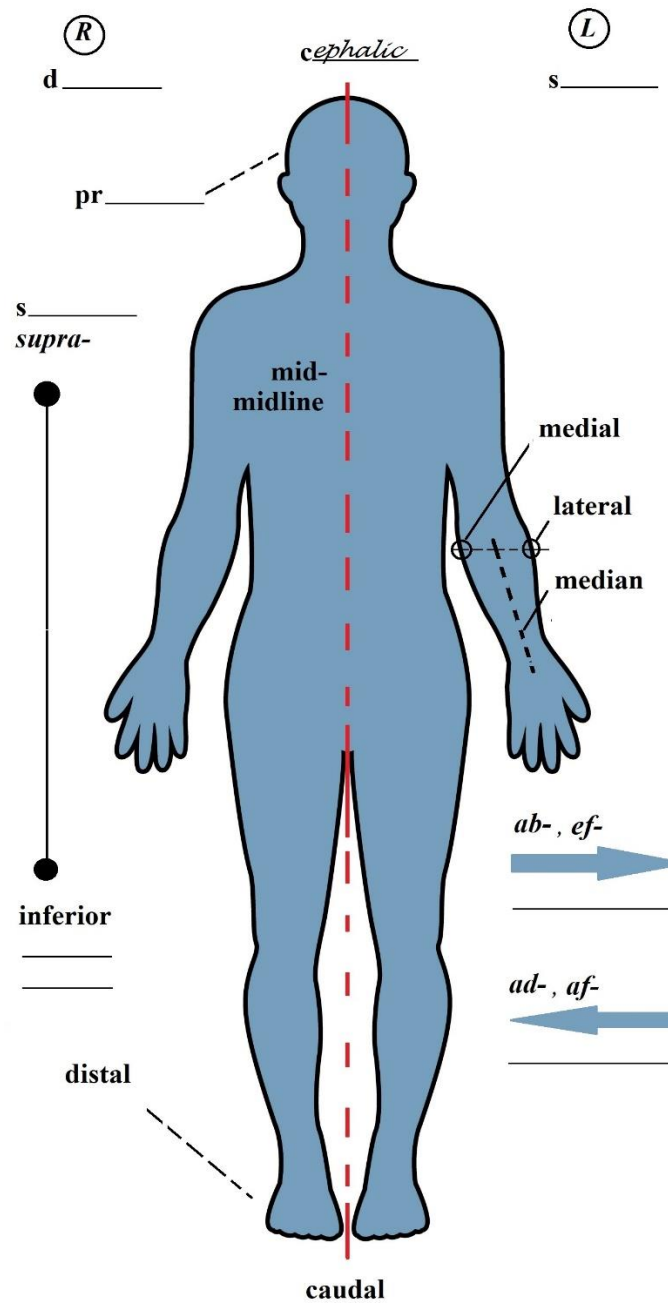
SUFFIX

In medical words, a suffix is added to the end of a root or combining form to change its meaning. For example, the combining form gastr/o means stomach. The suffix -megaly means enlargement, and -itis means inflammation. Gastr/o/megaly is an enlargement of the stomach; gastr/itis is an inflammation of the stomach. Whenever you change the suffix, you change the meaning of the word. Suffixes are also used to denote singular and plural forms of a word as well as a part of speech.

Chapter 1

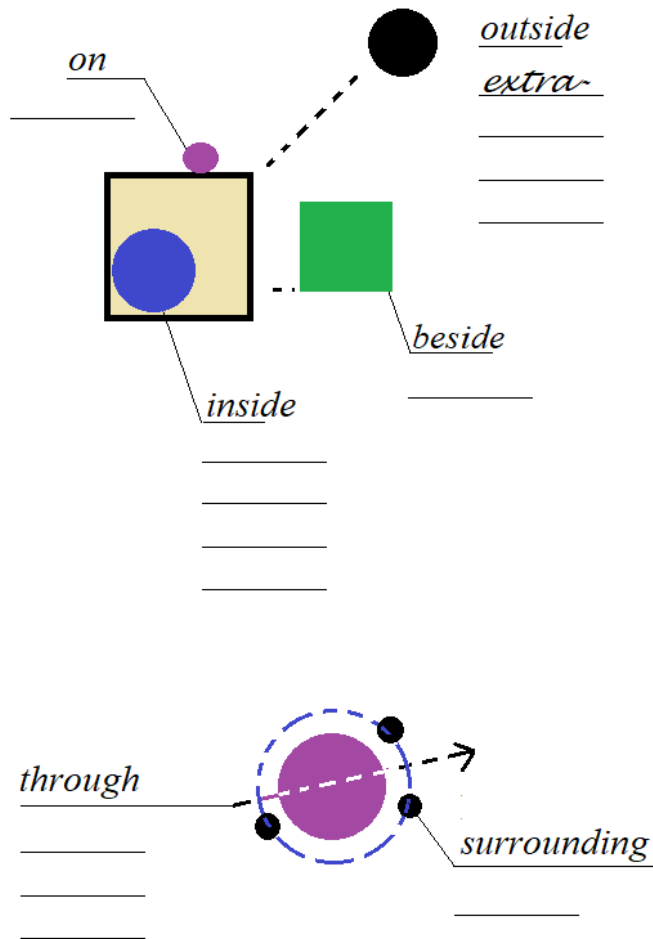
PREFIX

1. Write the correct prefixes or directional terms in the blank



(Adapted from Nguyễn Thái Duy, Thuật ngữ tiếng Anh y khoa – Cho người mới bắt đầu, 1st edition)

2. Write the correct prefix in the blank



(Adapted from Nguyễn Thái Duy, Thuật ngữ tiếng Anh y khoa – Cho người mới bắt đầu, 1st edition)

3. Write the correct answer in the middle column

Definitions	Correct answer	Possible answers
1. tipping back of an organ	_____	a. diarrhea
2. pertaining to under the nose	_____	b. ectogenous
3. pertaining to between the ribs	_____	c. hemiplegia
4. pertaining to under the skin	_____	d. hypodermic
5. pertaining to around the teeth	_____	e. intercostal

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 6. pertaining to an origin outside (the body or structure) | _____ | f. macrocyte |
| 7. flow through (watery bowel movement) | _____ | g. peridental |
| 8. above the kidney | _____ | h. polyphobia |
| 9. many fears | _____ | i. postoperative |
| 10. before birth | _____ | j. prenatal |
| 11. after surgery | _____ | k. pseudocyesis |
| 12. false pregnancy | _____ | l. quadriplegia |
| 13. paralysis of one half (of the body) | _____ | m. retroversion |
| 14. paralysis of four (limbs) | _____ | n. subnasal |
| 15. abnormally large (blood cell) | _____ | o. suprarenal |

4. Write the correct prefix in the blank

PREFIX

Most medical words contain a root, or combining form, and a suffix. Some of them also contain prefixes. A prefix is a word element located at the beginning of a word. Substituting one prefix for another alters the meaning of the word. For example, in the term macro/cyte, macro- is a prefix meaning large; -cyte is a suffix meaning cell. A macrocyte is a large cell. By changing the prefix macro- to micro- (small), the meaning of the word changes. A microcyte is a small cell.

Prefix	+	Word Root	+	Suffix	=	Medical Word	Meaning
pre- (before)	+	<i>nat</i> (birth)	+	<i>-al</i> (pertaining to, relating to)	=	prenatal prē-NĀ-tāl	pertaining to (the period) before birth
peri- (around)	+	<i>nat</i> (birth)	+	<i>-al</i> (pertaining to, relating to)	=	perinatal pēr-ĭ-NĀ-tāl	pertaining to (the period) around birth
post- (after)	+	<i>nat</i> (birth)	+	<i>-al</i> (pertaining to, relating to)	=	postnatal pōst-NĀ-tāl	pertaining to (the period) after birth

(Adapted from *Barbara A. Gylys, Medical Terminology System – A body systems approach 5th edition*)