MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Department of Anesthesia Technique

2nd Students

LECTURES 1,2 &3

INTRODUCTION

The majority of the medical terms are coming from Latin and

Greek Languages, but it's **UN**necessary to learn those languages to become exports in the use of an understanding of medical terms. All you need to do is to study and learn word parts.

Medical terminology is a critical part of the language used by health care practitioners. Individuals with medical terms training are capable of analyzing and interpreting medical reports related to specific body system.

The Students learn to identify medical terms and words by their components parts, define the body structure and its systems, cavities, planes and positions, and explain the importance of medical terminology in health care professions.

As mentioned above ,most medical terms come from :

Greek language (Diagnosis –e.g. Dermatitis , stomatitis , and surgery-e.g. Nephroctomy).

Latin language (Anatomical terms –e.g. subcutaneous, nephron, dermal)

Basic elements of medical terms

1-WORD ROOT: The main part of foundation a word. By understanding the meanings of word roots, one can determine the meaning of complex medical terms by putting together the smaller parts. A word root usually refers to a body part. Some root words are derived from the Latin or Greek language. All word have at least one word root. A word root may be used alone or combined with other elements to form a complete word

Examples of word roots...

GASTER means stomach CYT means cell

CARDI means heart CEPHAL means head

ENCEPHAL means brain HEMAT means blood

DERMAT means skin THROMB- means blood clot

DENT means tooth STOMA means mouth

BI means life NEPHROS means kidney

LAPRO means abdomen BRACHI means arm

BUCC- means breast Oo-,OV- means egg, ova

CRANI- means skull ARTHER – means joint

ORCHI-,ORCHID- means testis CYST-,VESIC- means bladder

GLOSSI,GLOTT,LINGULA means tongue FACI- means face

THORAXC-,STRETH- means chest AORT- means aorta

OPTHALM-,OPTYIC- means eye RHIN-, NAS- means nose

2-COMBINING FORM = ROOT + COMBINING VOWEL

COMBINING VOWEL most commonly an (O) but the vowels (a,e,I,u and y), are also occasionally used.e.g.

THERM (O) METER

THERM ,which means temperature , and the word METER ,which means to measure . We insert the combining letter (O) to make it easier to pronounce the word THERMOMETER

(If you says THERM METER it is difficult to pronounce)

Examples: BI O LOGY , HIST O LOGY , NEUR O LOGY CYT O LOGY , CARDI O LOGY ,

vowels Includes { a,o,e,u,I,and y },adding vowel for easy pronunciations combining more than one root to create compound word. Allow word root to be joined to suffix especially if the suffix begins with consonant . e.g.

Word root (erythro) + vowel (o) = erythr/o meaning red .

oste + vowel(o)= oste/o meaning bone

hepat + vowel(o)=hepat/o meaning liver

gastr vowel(0)=gastr/o meaning stomach

3-SUFFIX: Is added to the end of a word root or combining form to modify its meaning by adding a suffix to the end of a word root, also able to change into noun or adjective with a different meaning.(Noun SUFFIX: Example ia e.g. anemia,-um e.g. ilium,-us e.g. mucus)...(Adjective SUFFIX: -ic e.g. gastric,-al e.g. Carpal).

Examples of the SUFFIXES

Anem ia, arthr it is , carp us , muc ous, gastr ic , eme sis , ili um In the term tonsil/it is, and tonsil/ ectomy, the suffixes are:

It is (inflammation). And ectomy (excision, removals).

Example: The medical term LEUKAEMIA , (means Cancer of the blood cells) .

The SUFFIX (AEMIA) means -condition of the blood -

Example: The medical term RETINOBLASTOMA, (means tumor of the eye).

The SUFFIX (-OMA) means tumor.

Example: The medical term NEUROPATHY, (means disease of the nervous system).

4- PREFEX

A syllable , group of syllables ,or word joined to the beginning of another word or a base to alter its meaning or create a new word (Example pre – e.g. precool , un –e.g. unsure).

Prefix is also a title that is placed before a person's name , e.g. Dr ., Professor , Mr.

Prefix is one or more numbers or letters added to the beginnings of a code number of the country, for example (to telephone IRAQ use the prefix (00964) or USA use the prefix (01133).

Hyper- (mean excessive) , Hypo-(mean under) pre- (mean before) , post – (mean after) ,,Homo –(mean same) ,Re- (mean again) , Auto-(mean self),Aden-(mean gland),Glosso- (mean

tongue), Sten- (mean narrow), Para-(mean beside), Iso- (mean equal), Super- (mean above), Melan- (mean black).

Examples: sub/ gastr /ic (means pertaining to below stomach)

Retro/gastr/ic(means pertaining to behind stomach)

A / MAST / IA(means without breast)

INTRA /MUSCUL /AR (means within muscle)

HYPER / THEM / IA (mean condition of large heat)

RULES

1ST RULE

Example:

ELECTR /O /CARDI / O /GRAM

ELECTR (ROOT, means electricity)/O/
(COMBINING VOWEL), CARDI (ROOT means heart)/O/COMBINING VOWEL), GRAM (SUFFIX means record).

2 ND RULE

Example: CARDI /AC

CARDI (ROOT, means heart) / AC (SUFFIX, means pertaining)

3RD ROLE

Example:

GASTR / O / ENTER / O / LOGY

CASTR (ROOT, means stomach), /O (combining vowel), ENTER (ROOT means intestine)./O (COMBINING VOWEL), LOGY (SUFFIX means study of).