

**Ministry of higher education & scientific research  
AL-Mustaqbal University College  
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# ***Medical Terminology***

## **Lecture five**

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1- Respiratory System

Terms	Means
Aspiration pneumonia	Aspiration means drawing in or out by suction Pneum(o) refers to lungs or air Pneumonia is an acute inflammation of the lungs.
Asthma	A respiratory condition caused by constriction of bronchi causing coughing and thick bronchial secretion
Bronchitis	Bronch – itis means inflammation
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD	Decrease ability of inspiration and expiration the full capacity of lungs
Emphysema	Em – means in or on Physema refers to blowing
Hemo thorax	Hemo – blood Thorax – chest
Hyperventilation	Hyper – excessive Ventilation – respiration
Hypoventilation	Hypo – insufficient Ventilation – respiration
Hypoxia	Inadequate oxygen in the body
Pleural effusion	Fluid in pleural space
Pleurisy	Inflammation of pleura
Pneumothorax	Accumulation of air in pleural space
Pulmonary embolus	Blockage of lung artery

## 2- Cardiovascular System

Terms	Means
Aerobic Exercise	Activity which requires continuous rhythmic muscle contraction of the legs and/or arms.
Aneurysm	Bulging of the wall of a vein, artery, or heart due to weakening by disease, injury, or birth defect.
Angina Pectoris	A condition in which the heart muscle itself doesn't receive a sufficient blood supply
Angiogram	Test done by injecting contrast dye into a body organ to observe the heart or systemic circulation.
Anticoagulant	Medicine which delays clotting of the blood
Aorta	Largest artery in the body
Arrhythmia	Irregular heart rhythm
Arteriosclerosis	the walls of the arteries thicken and lose their elasticity
Atherosclerosis	Hardening of the arteries
Atrium	One of the two upper chambers of the heart
Blood Pressure	Force that flowing blood exerts against artery walls
Bradycardia	Abnormally slow heart rate. Generally, any rate under 60 beats per minute
Cardiac Arrest	Occurs when the heart stops beating and the circulation of blood ceases
Cardiomyopathy	Disease of the heart muscle
Congestive Heart Failure	Condition in which the heart is unable to pump enough blood
Edema	Swelling that occurs when the body tissue contains more fluid than normal
Heart Attack	myocardial infarction.
Hemorrhage	Profuse loss of blood or bleeding
Hyperlipidemia	Excess of fats or lipids in the blood

Infarct	Area of tissue which is damaged or dies because of a blocked blood supply
Myocardial Infarction	Inadequate blood supply to the heart, causing death to a portion of the heart muscle.
Pericardium	sac around the heart
Phlebitis	Inflammation of any vein
Plaque	Deposit of fat or other substances in the lining of the arterial walls
Tachycardia	Fast heart rate
Thrombosis	Formation of a blood clot (thrombus) inside a cavity of the heart or blood vessel
Ventricle	One of the two main pumping chambers of the heart
Vascular	blood vessels