

UNIT 7 – Part 2

BODY SYSTEMS: The Nervous System and The Integumentary System

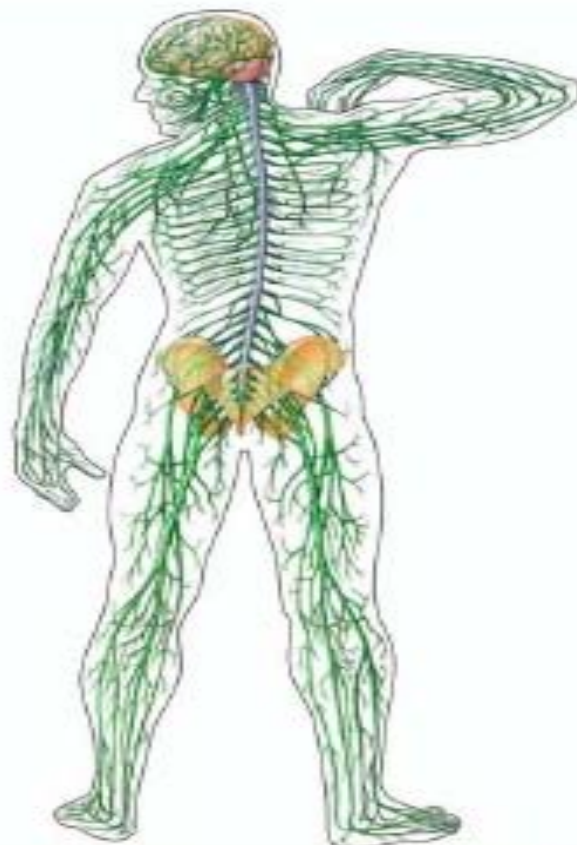


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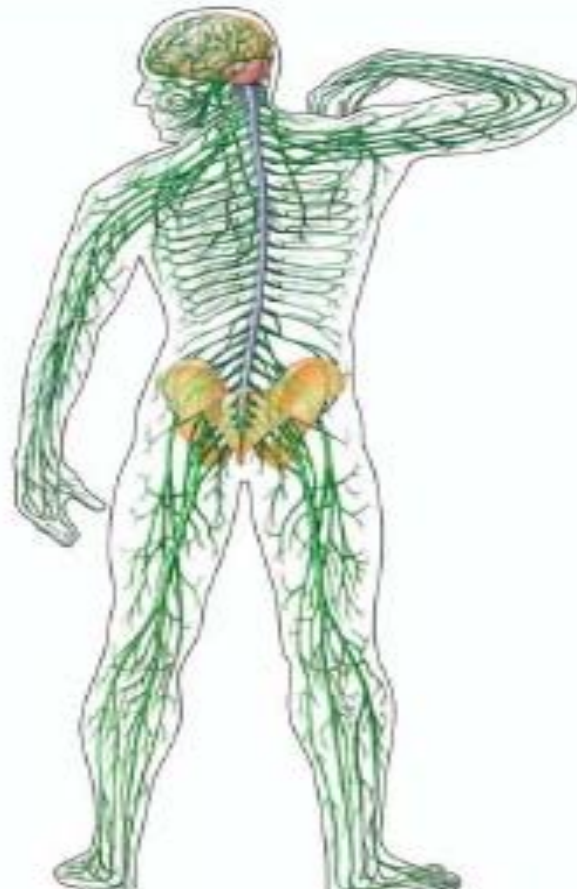
Nervous System Combining Forms

- ☐ **cephal/o**
 - head
- ☐ **cerebell/o**
 - cerebellum
- ☐ **cerebr/o**
 - cerebrum
- ☐ **encephal/o**
 - brain
- ☐ **gli/o**
 - glue
- ☐ **medull/o**
 - medulla



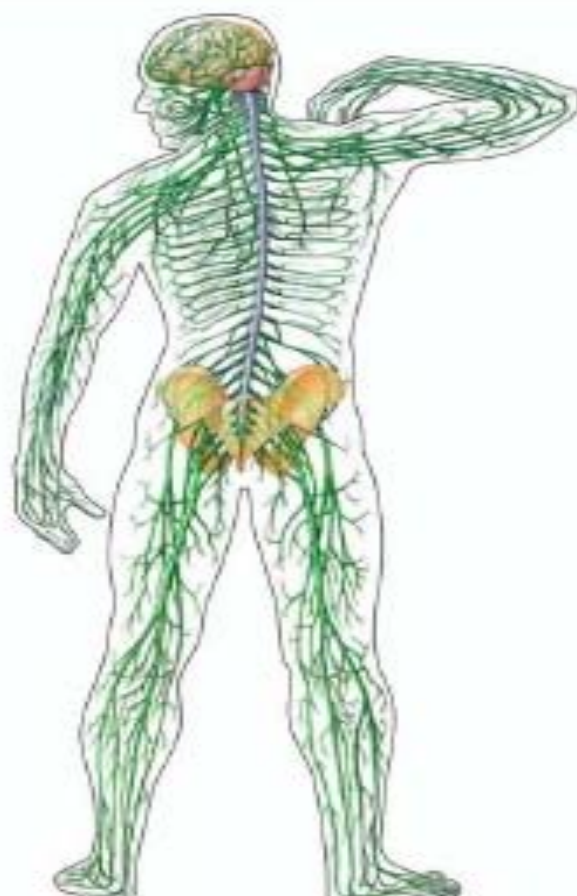
Nervous System Combining Forms

- ☐ **mening/o**
 - meninges
- ☐ **meningi/o**
 - meninges
- ☐ **myel/o**
 - spinal cord
- ☐ **neur/o**
 - nerve
- ☐ **phas/o**
 - speech
- ☐ **poli/o**
 - gray matter



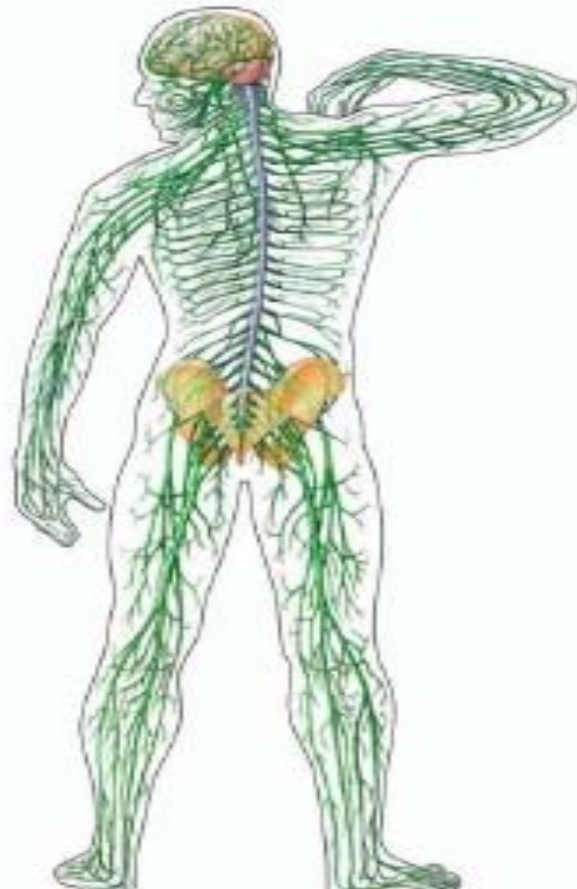
Nervous System Combining Forms

- ☐ **pont/o**
 - pons
- ☐ **radicul/o**
 - nerve root
- ☐ **thalam/o**
 - thalamus
- ☐ **thec/o**
 - sheath (meninges)
- ☐ **ventricul/o**
 - ventricle



Nervous System Suffixes

- ☐ **–algnesia**
 - pain, sensitivity
- ☐ **–esthesia**
 - feeling, sensation
- ☐ **–paresis**
 - weakness
- ☐ **–phasia**
 - speech
- ☐ **–plegia**
 - paralysis
- ☐ **–taxia**
 - muscle coordination



Word Building with cephal/o, cerebell/o and cerebr/o

–algia	cephalalgia	head pain
–ar	cerebellar	pertaining to cerebellum
–itis	cerebellitis	inflammation of cerebellum
–al	cerebral	pertaining to cerebrum
spin/o –al	cerebrospinal	pertaining to cerebrum and spine

Word Building with encephal/o, meningi/o and mening/o

electr/o -gram	electroencephalogram	record of brain electricity
-itis	encephalitis	brain inflammation
-oma	meningioma	meninges tumor
-eal	meningeal	pertaining to meninges
-itis	meningitis	meninges inflammation

Word Building with neur/o

–al	neural	pertaining to nerve
–algia	neuralgia	nerve pain
–ectomy	neurectomy	removal of nerve
–ologist	neurologist	nerve specialist
–oma	neuroma	nerve tumor

Word Building with neur/o

–pathy	neuropathy	nerve disease
–plasty	neuroplasty	surgical repair of nerve
poly– –itis	polyneuritis	inflammation of many nerves
–rrhaphy	neurorrhaphy	suture a nerve

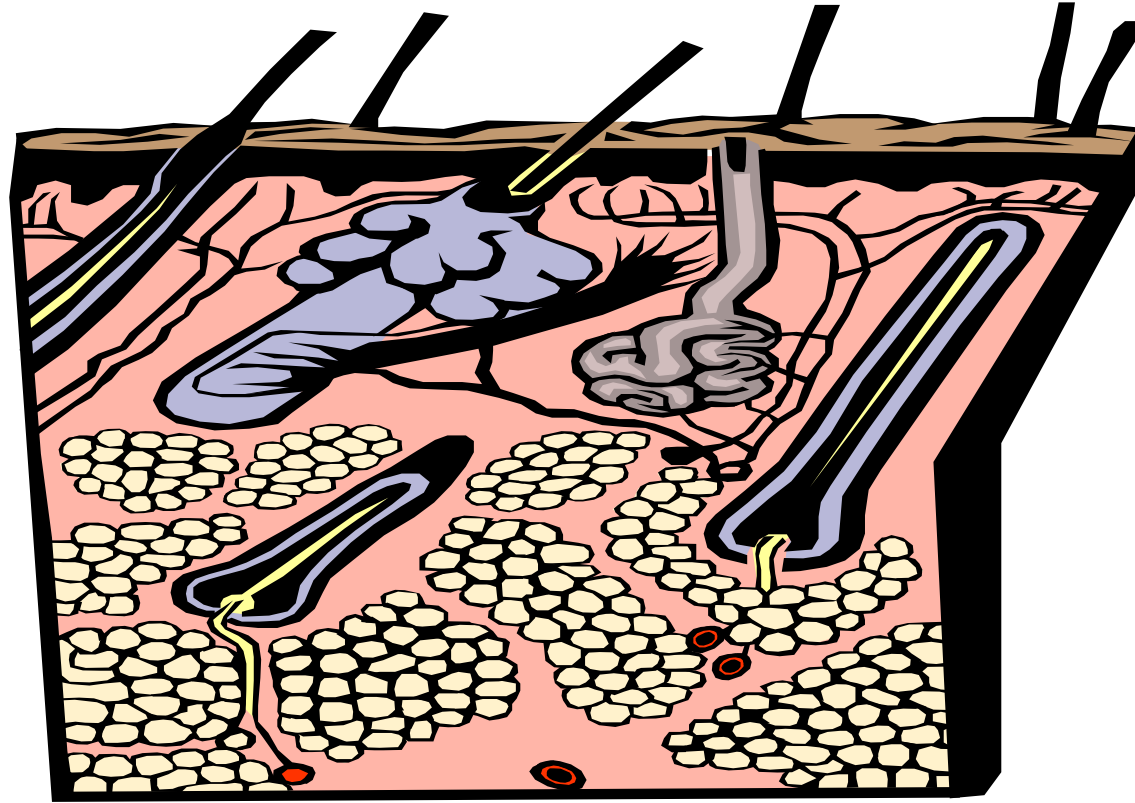
Word Building with myel/o and pont/o

-gram	myelogram	spinal cord record
-itis	myelitis	inflammation of spinal cord
-ine	pontine	pertaining to pons

Word Building with radicul/o, thalam/o and thec/o

–itis	radiculitis	nerve root inflammation
–pathy	radiculopathy	nerve root disease
–ic	thalamic	pertaining to thalamus
intra– –al	intrathecal	pertaining to inside meninges

The Integumentary System



Working Terminology

Adip/o

Lip/o

Steat/o

- All mean FAT



Working Terminology

Adip/osis

Abnormal condition of fat

Lip/oid

Resembling fat

Steat/oma

Tumor of fat

Working Terminology

Cutane/o

Dermat/o

Derm/o

skin



Working Terminology

Subcutaneous

Pertaining to under the skin

Dermatology

Study of the skin

hypodermic

Pertaining to under the skin



Working Terminology

Hidro/o

sweat

Anhidrosis - abnormal condition of sweat

Kerat/o

horny tissue

keratosis- - abnormal condition of hard tissue

Myc/o

fungus

Onychomycosis – abnormal condition of fungal toenails



CAREFUL !!!!!

Don't get confused!!!

Hidr/o means sweat

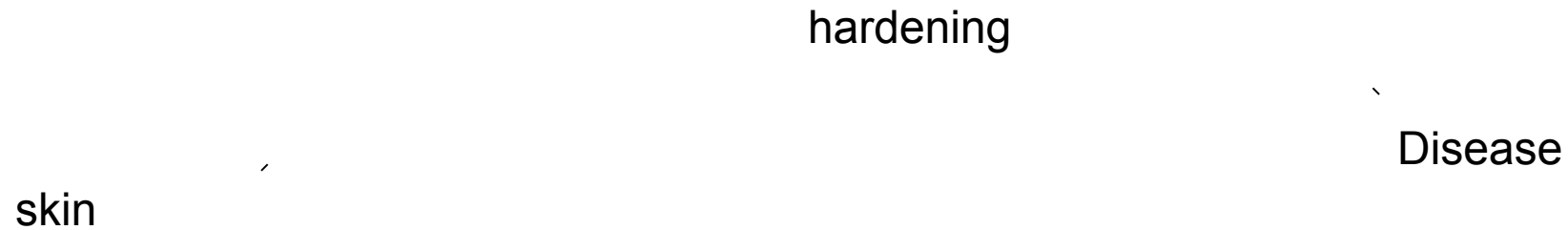
Hydr/o means water

Hidrosis is an abnormal condition of sweat that causes blistering and peeling of the palms and soles.

Anhidrosis is an abnormal condition of diminished or absent sweat.

A **hidradenoma** is a tumor of the sweat gland.

Dermat/o/scler/osis



Therefore, **dermatosclerosis** is literally translated as a disease that results in the hardening of the skin. Also known as **scleroderma**, this disease is an autoimmune disease that results in scarring of the vital organs resulting in death.

Mycodermatitis

fungus



skin

inflammation

A mycodermatitis is an inflammatory disease of the skin caused by a fungus. A common example of this is ATHLETE' S FOOT or TINEA PEDIS.

Working Terminology

Onych/o

Nail

Onychomalacia

softening of nails

Working Terminology

Pil/o

Trich/o

Hair

A **Pilonidal** cyst

Is a cyst that pertains to a nest of hair

Trichopathy

Is a disease of the hair

Working Terminology

Xer/o

Means dry

xeroderma

means dry skin

Test Yourself

Xerophagia

Condition of eating only dry foods

Tichomycosis

A fungal disease of the hair

Adipocele

A hernia of fat cells

Dermatoplasty

Plastic surgery of the skin



Complete the Medical Word Exercise

Abnormal condition without sweat:

an/hidr/osis

Treatment with cold:

cry/o/therapy

Resembling skin:

derm/oid

Pertaining to under the skin:

sub/cutane/ous

UNIT 8 – Part 1

BODY SYSTEMS: The Cardiovascular System and The Respiratory System



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Anatomy and Physiology Terms

Combining Form	Definition
angi/o	<i>blood vessel</i>
aort/o	<i>aorta</i>
arter/o, arteri/o	<i>artery</i>
atri/o	<i>atrium</i>
cardi/o	<i>heart</i>
coron/o	<i>crown or circle, heart</i>
my/o, myos/o	<i>muscle</i>

Combining Form	Definition
pect/o, pector/o	<i>chest</i>
valvul/o	<i>little valve</i>
vas/o	<i>vessel</i>
vascul/o	<i>little vessel</i>
ven/o	<i>vein</i>
ventricul/o	<i>little belly, ventricle</i>

Signs and Symptoms of the Cardiovascular System

Prefix	Definition	Combining Form	Definition	Suffix	Definition
a-	<i>without, absence of</i>	angi/o	<i>blood vessel</i>	-a	<i>singular</i>
brady-	<i>slow</i>	cardi/o	<i>heart</i>	-algia	<i>condition of pain</i>
dys-	<i>bad, abnormal, painful, difficult</i>	cyan/o	<i>blue</i>	-dynia	<i>condition of pain</i>
tachy-	<i>rapid, fast</i>	pect/o, pector/o	<i>chest</i>	-genic	<i>pertaining to producing, forming</i>
		rhythm/o, rrhythm/o	<i>rhythm</i>	-ia	<i>condition of</i>
		sten/o	<i>narrow</i>	-osis	<i>condition of</i>
				-plegia	<i>paralysis</i>
				-sis	<i>state of</i>
				-spasm	<i>sudden involuntary muscle contraction</i>

KEY TERMS A-Z

angina pectoris

an JYE nah * PEK tor iss

8.7 The primary symptom of an insufficient supply of oxygen to the heart is chest pain called _____. This Latin term literally means “chest choke.” The level of chest pain varies with the patient, varying from a very slight pressure to an overbearing pain that radiates to the shoulders, upper left arm, and back.

arrhythmia

ah RITH mee ah

8.10 The prefix **a-** means “without, absence of,” and the prefix **dys-** means “bad, abnormal, painful, difficult.” In some cases, they may be used interchangeably. For example, a loss of the normal rhythm of the heart is called _____, which means “condition of without rhythm” and is written **a/rrhythm/ia**. An alternate term for an abnormal heart rhythm is **dysrhythmia**. The constructed form of this term is written **dys/rhythm/ia**.

bradycardia

brad ee KAR dee ah

8.11 The common word root for heart is *cardi*. You will find it used in many terms in this chapter. In the term **bradycardia**, the prefix that means “slow” is used to form the meaning “slow heart.” _____ is an abnormally slow heart rate, usually under 60 beats per minute at rest. The normal resting heart rate ranges from 60 to 90 beats per minute.

tachycardia

tack ee KAR dee ah

8.16 The opposite of the prefix *brady-* is the prefix *tachy-*, which means “rapid, fast.” A rapid heart rate is called _____. It may be a symptom of heart disease if the heart exceeds 100 beats per minute at rest.

Diseases and Disorders of the Cardiovascular System

Prefix	Definition	Combining Form	Definition	Suffix	Definition
endo-	<i>within</i>	angi/o	<i>blood vessel</i>	-ac	<i>pertaining to</i>
epi-	<i>upon, over, above, on top</i>	aort/o	<i>aorta</i>	-ade	<i>process</i>
hyper-	<i>excessive, abnormally high, above</i>	arter/o, arteri/o	<i>artery</i>	-al	<i>pertaining to</i>
hypo-	<i>deficient, abnormally low, below</i>	ather/o	<i>fatty plaque</i>	-ar	<i>pertaining to</i>
peri-	<i>around</i>	cardi/o	<i>heart</i>	-emia	<i>condition of blood</i>
poly-	<i>excessive, over, many</i>	coron/o	<i>crown or circle, heart</i>	-ic	<i>pertaining to</i>
		hem/o	<i>blood</i>	-ion	<i>process</i>
		isch/o	<i>hold back</i>	-itis	<i>inflammation</i>
		my/o	<i>muscle</i>	-megaly	<i>abnormally large</i>
		phleb/o	<i>vein</i>	-oma	<i>tumor</i>
		scler/o	<i>hard</i>	-osis	<i>condition of</i>
		sept/o	<i>putrefying; wall, partition</i>	-pathy	<i>disease</i>
		sten/o	<i>narrow</i>		
		tampon/o	<i>plug</i>		
		tens/o	<i>pressure</i>		
		thromb/o	<i>clot</i>		
		valvul/o	<i>little valve</i>		
		varic/o	<i>dilated vein</i>		

KEY TERMS A-Z

aneurysm

AN yoo rism

8.18 An abnormal bulging of an arterial wall is called an **aneurysm** [REDACTED]. The term is derived from the Greek word *aneurysma*, which means “a widening.” An _____ is usually caused by a congenital defect or an acquired weakness of the arterial wall, which worsens in time as blood is pushed against it. The bursting of a large aneurysm is usually life-threatening, resulting in massive hemorrhage.

arteriosclerosis

ahr TEE ree oh skleh ROH siss

8.25 One common form of arteriopathy occurs when an artery wall becomes thickened and loses its elasticity, resulting in a reduced flow of blood to the tissues. The risk of developing this disease, known as **arteriosclerosis**, increases with advanced age. The constructed form of _____ is **arteri/o/scler/osis**, which literally means “condition of hard artery.” If coronary arteries supplying the heart are damaged by this disease, the condition is called **arteriosclerotic heart disease (ASHD)**.

embolism

EM boh lizm

8.40 A blockage or occlusion that forms when a blood clot or other foreign particle (including air or fat) moves through the circulation is called an **embolism**. The term is derived from the Greek word *embolisma*, which means “piece or patch.” An _____ can produce a severe circulatory restriction when the blood clot or particle, called an **embolus** (plural form is **emboli**), lodges in an artery.

myocardial infarction

my oh KAR dee al * in FARK
shun

8.49 Death of a portion of the myocardium is called **myocardial infarction**, abbreviated **MI**. The term *infarction* is derived from the Latin word *infarctus*, which means “stuff into.” In medicine, the term is used to describe a death of cells resulting from a sudden loss of blood flow _____. The term *myocardial* is constructed from word parts, as shown when it is written as **my/o/cardi/al**, which means “pertaining to heart muscle.” If the _____ affects a large or functionally critical part of the heart, arrhythmia _____ cardiac arrest _____ or both may follow. The common name for an MI is a **heart attack**. According to the American Heart Association, approximately 790,000 individuals experience heart attacks in the United States each year, roughly 25% of which are fatal.

phlebitis

fleh BYE tiss

8.53 A word root for vein is *phleb*, and it is used in the construction of the term that means “inflammation of a vein.” The term is _____, and its constructed form is *phleb/itis*. In the related condition **thrombophlebitis** (THROM boh fleh BYE tiss), the inflammation of the vein includes an obstruction by a blood clot.

septicemia

SEP tih SEE mee ah

8.55 A bacterial infection of the bloodstream is called **septicemia**. Because the bacteria are carried throughout the body by way of the infected blood, it becomes widespread and life-threatening quickly. The constructed form of _____ is *sept/ic/emia*, which literally means “condition of putrefying blood.” Recall that **sepsis** is a Greek word that means “putrefying.”

varicosis

vair ih KOH siss

8.58 An abnormally dilated vein is called _____, or varicose vein. *Varicosis* is a constructed term, written *varic/osis*, which literally means “condition of dilated vein.” It results when valves within a superficial vein of the leg or elsewhere fail, allowing blood to pool in response to gravitational forces [REDACTED]

Word Parts Used to Build Respiratory System Terms

Combining Forms

aer/o	air
alveol/o	alveolus
angi/o	vessel
anthrac/o	coal
arteri/o	artery
atel/o	incomplete
bi/o	life
bronch/o	bronchus
bronchi/o	bronchus
bronchiol/o	bronchiole

carcin/o	cancer
cardi/o	heart
coni/o	dust
cortic/o	outer layer
cyan/o	blue
cyst/o	sac
cyt/o	cell
diaphrag-mat/o	diaphragm
embol/o	plug

epiglott/o	epiglottis
fibr/o	fibers
hem/o	blood
hist/o	tissue
laryng/o	larynx
lob/o	lobe
muc/o	mucus
myc/o	fungus
nas/o	nose
orth/o	straight

Combining Forms (continued)

ot/o	ear
ox/i	oxygen
ox/o	oxygen
pharyng/o	pharynx
pleur/o	pleura
pneum/o	air

pneumon/o	lung
pulmon/o	lung
py/o	pus
rhin/o	nose
sept/o	wall
sinus/o	sinus

somn/o	sleep
spir/o	breathing
thorac/o	chest
trache/o	trachea
tuss/o	cough

Suffixes

-al	pertaining to
-algia	pain
-ar	pertaining to
-ary	pertaining to
-capnia	carbon dioxide
-centesis	puncture to with- draw fluid
-dynia	pain
-eal	pertaining to
-ectasis	dilation
-ectomy	surgical removal
-emia	blood condition
-genic	produced by
-gram	record
-graphy	process of recording
-ia	condition
-ic	pertaining to

-ism	state of
-itis	inflammation
-logy	study of
-lytic	destruction
-meter	instrument to measure
-metry	process of measuring
-oma	tumor
-ory	pertaining to
-osis	abnormal condition
-osmia	smell
-ostomy	surgically create an opening
-otomy	cutting into
-phonia	voice
-plasm	formation

-plasty	surgical repair
-plegia	paralysis
-pnea	breathing
-ptysis	spitting
-rrhagia	abnormal flow condition
-rrhea	discharge
-scope	instrument for viewing
-scopy	process of visually examining
-spasm	involuntary muscle contraction
-stenosis	narrowing
-thorax	chest
-tic	pertaining to

Prefixes

a-	without
an-	without
anti-	against
brady-	slow
de-	without

dys-	difficult, abnormal
endo-	within
eu-	normal
hyper-	excessive
hypo-	insufficient

pan-	all
para-	beside
poly-	many
re-	again
tachy-	fast

Pathology			
Term	Word Parts		Definition
anoxia (ah-NOK-see-ah)	an- = without ox/o = oxygen -ia = condition		Condition of receiving almost no oxygen from inhaled air.
aphonia (a-FOH-nee-ah)	a- = without -phonia = voice		Condition of being unable to produce sounds.
asthma (AZ-mah)	<div>Med Term Tip</div> <div>The term <i>asthma</i>, from the Greek word meaning “panting,” describes the breathing pattern of a person having an asthma attack.</div>		Disease caused by various conditions, like allergens, and resulting in constriction of the bronchial airways, dyspnea, coughing, and wheezing. Can cause violent spasms of the bronchi (bronchospasms) but is generally not a life-threatening condition. Medication can be very effective.
bronchiectasis (brong-key-EK-tah-sis)	bronchi/o = bronchus -ectasis = dilation		Dilated bronchus.

bronchitis (brong-KIGH-tis)	bronch/o = bronchus -itis = inflammation	Inflammation of a bronchus.
cyanosis (sigh-ah-NO-sis)	cyan/o = blue -osis = abnormal condition [REDACTED]	Refers to the bluish tint of skin that is receiving an insufficient amount of oxygen or circulation.
dysphonia (dis-FOH-nee-ah)	dys- = difficult, abnormal -phonia = voice	Condition of having difficulty producing sounds or producing abnormal sounds.
dyspnea (DISP-nee-ah)	dys- = difficult -pnea = breathing	Term describing difficult or labored breathing.
emphysema (em-fih-SEE-mah)		Pulmonary condition characterized by the destruction of the walls of the alveoli, resulting in fewer, overexpanded air sacs. Can occur as a result of long-term heavy smoking. Air pollution also worsens this disease. The patient may not be able to breathe except in a sitting or standing position.

pertussis (per-TUH-sis)	tuss/o = cough	Commonly called <i>whooping cough</i> , due to the whoop sound made when coughing. An infectious bacterial disease of the upper respiratory system that children receive immunization against as part of their DPT shots.
pharyngitis (fair-in-JYE-tis)	pharyng/o = pharynx -itis = inflammation	Inflammation of the pharynx; commonly called a <i>sore throat</i> .
pleurisy (PLOOR-ih-see)	pleur/o = pleura	Inflammation of the pleura characterized by sharp chest pain with each breath. Also called <i>pleuritis</i> .

<p>pneumonia (noo-MOH-nee-ah)</p>	<p>pneumon/o = lung -ia = condition</p>	<p>Inflammatory condition of the lung that can be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, and aspirated substances. Results in the filling of the alveoli and air spaces with fluid.</p>
<p>pulmonary edema (PULL-mon-air-ee / eh-DEE-mah)</p>	<p>pulmon/o = lung -ary = pertaining to</p>	<p>Condition in which lung tissue retains an excessive amount of fluid, especially in the alveoli. Results in dyspnea.</p>
<p>tuberculosis (TB) (too-ber-kyoo-LOH-sis)</p>	<p>-osis = abnormal condition</p>	<p>Infectious disease caused by the bacteria <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>. Most commonly affects the respiratory system and causes inflammation and calcification in the lungs. Tuberculosis incidence is on the increase and is seen in many patients with weakened immune systems. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis is a particularly dangerous form of the disease because some bacteria have developed a resistance to the standard drug therapy.</p>

UNIT 8 – Part 2

BODY SYSTEMS: The Lymphatic System and The Immune System



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Terminology

Word Parts Used to Build Lymphatic and Immune System Terms

Combining Forms

adenoid/o	adenoids
axill/o	axilla, underarm
cortic/o	outer layer
immun/o	protection
inguin/o	groin
lymph/o	lymph

lymphaden/o	lymph node
lymphangi/o	lymph vessel
nucle/o	nucleus
path/o	disease
pneumon/o	lung

sarc/o	flesh
splen/o	spleen
thym/o	thymus gland
tonsill/o	tonsils

Suffixes

-al	pertaining to
-ar	pertaining to
-ary	pertaining to
-atic	pertaining to
-ectomy	surgical removal
-edema	swelling
-gram	record
-graphy	process of recording

-ia	condition
-iasis	abnormal condition
-ic	pertaining to
-itis	inflammation
-logy	study of
-megaly	enlarged
-oma	tumor

-osis	abnormal condition
-pathy	disease
-therapy	treatment

Prefixes

anti-	against
-------	---------

auto-	self
-------	------

mono-	one
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Adjective Form of Anatomical Terms

Term	Word Parts	Definition
axillary (AK-sih-lair-ee)	axill/o = axilla, underarm -ary = pertaining to	Pertaining to the underarm region.
inguinal (ING-gwih-nal)	inguin/o = groin -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the groin region.
lymphangial (lim-FAN-gee-al)	lymphangi/o = lymph vessel -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to lymph vessels.
lymphatic (lim-FAT-ik)	lymph/o = lymph -atic = pertaining to	Pertaining to lymph.
splenic (SPLEN-ik)	splen/o = spleen -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the spleen.
thymic (THIGH-mik)	thym/o = thymus gland -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the thymus gland.
tonsillar (ton-sih-lar)	tonsill/o = tonsils -ar = pertaining to	Pertaining to the tonsils.

Pathology

Term	Word Parts	Definition
adenoiditis (add-eh-noyd-EYE-tis)	adenoid/o = adenoids -itis = inflammation	Inflammation of the adenoids.
tonsillitis (ton-sil-EYE-tis)	tonsil/o = tonsils -itis = inflammation	Inflammation of the tonsils.
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (ac-quired / im-you-noh-dee-FIH-shen-see / SIN-droh-m)	immun/o = protection	Disease involving a defect in the cell-mediated immunity system. A syndrome of opportunistic infections occurring in the final stages of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This virus attacks T4 lymphocytes and destroys them, reducing the person's ability to fight infection.

lymphoma
(lim-FOH-mah)

lymph/o = lymph
-oma = tumor

A tumor in lymphatic tissue.

splenomegaly
(splee-noh-MEG-ah-lee)

splen/o = spleen
-megaly = enlarged

An enlarged spleen.

UNIT 9 – Part 1

BODY SYSTEMS: The Digestive System and The Urinary System



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Terminology

Word Parts Used to Build Digestive System Terms

Combining Forms

an/o	anus
append/o	appendix
appendic/o	appendix
bar/o	weight
bucc/o	cheek
carcin/o	cancer
cec/o	cecum
chol/e	bile
cholangi/o	bile duct
cholecyst/o	gallbladder
choledoch/o	common bile duct
cirr/h/o	yellow
col/o	colon
colon/o	colon
cutane/o	skin
cyst/o	sac
dent/o	tooth

diverticul/o	pouch
duoden/o	duodenum
enter/o	small intestine
esophag/o	esophagus
gastr/o	stomach
gingiv/o	gums
gloss/o	tongue
hem/o	blood
hemat/o	blood
hepat/o	liver
ile/o	ileum
inguin/o	groin
jejun/o	jejunum
labi/o	lip
lapar/o	abdomen
lingu/o	tongue
lith/o	stone

nas/o	nose
odont/o	tooth
or/o	mouth
orth/o	straight
palat/o	palate
pancreat/o	pancreas
pharyng/o	pharynx
polyp/o	polyp
proct/o	anus and rectum
pylor/o	pylorus
pyr/o	fire
rect/o	rectum
sialaden/o	salivary gland
sigmoid/o	sigmoid colon
ven/o	vein

Suffixes

-al	pertaining to
-algia	pain
-centesis	process of removing fluid
-eal	pertaining to
-ectomy	surgical removal
-emesis	vomiting
-emetic	pertaining to vomiting
-gram	record
-graphy	process of recording
-iatric	pertaining to medical treatment

-ic	pertaining to
-istry	specialty of
-itis	inflammation
-lithiasis	condition of stones
-logy	study of
-oma	tumor
-orexia	appetite
-osis	abnormal condition
-ostomy	surgically create an opening
-otomy	cutting into
-ous	pertaining to
-pepsia	digestion

-pexy	surgical fixation
-phagia	eat, swallow
-plasty	surgical repair
-plegia	paralysis
-prandial	pertaining to a meal
-ptosis	drooping
-scope	instrument to view
-scopic	pertaining to visually examining
-scopy	process of viewing
-tic	pertaining to
-tripsy	surgical crushing

Prefixes

a-	without
an-	without
anti-	against
brady-	slow
dys-	abnormal, painful, difficult
endo-	within
ex-	outward

hyper-	excessive
hypo-	below
in-	inward
intra-	within
per-	through
peri-	around

poly-	many
post-	after
re-	again
retro-	backward
sub-	under
trans-	across

Adjective Forms of Anatomical Terms

Term	Word Parts	Definition
anal	an/o = anus -al = pertaining to Word Watch Be careful when using the combining form an/o meaning "anus" and the prefix an- meaning "none."	Pertaining to the anus.
buccal (BYOO-kal)	bucc/o = cheek -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the cheeks.
buccolabial (BYOO-koh-labe-ee-all)	bucc/o = cheek labi/o = lip -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the cheeks and lips.
cecal (SEE-kal)	cec/o = cecum -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the cecum.
cholecystic (koh-lee-SIS-tik)	cholecyst/o = gallbladder -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the gallbladder.

Adjective Forms of Anatomical Terms (continued)

Term	Word Parts	Definition
colonic (koh-LON-ik)	colon/o = colon -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the colon.
colorectal (kohl-oh-REK-tall)	col/o = colon rect/o = rectum -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the colon and rectum.
cystic (SIS-tik)	cyst/o = sac -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the gallbladder. The combining form cyst/o is referring to the sac-like shape of the gallbladder.
dental (DENT-all)	dent/o = tooth -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the teeth.
duodenal (duo-DEEN-all / do-ODD-in-all)	duoden/o = duodenum -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the duodenum.
enteric (en-TARE-ik)	enter/o = small intestine -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the small intestine.
esophageal (eh-soff-ah-JEE-al)	esophag/o = esophagus -eal = pertaining to	Pertaining to the esophagus.
gastric (GAS-trik)	gastr/o = stomach -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the stomach.
gastrointestinal (GI) (gas-troh-in-TESS-tih-nal)	gastr/o = stomach -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
gingival (JIN-jih-vul)	gingiv/o = gums -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the gums.
glossal (GLOSS-all)	gloss/o = tongue -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the tongue.
hepatic (hep-AT-ik)	hepat/o = liver -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the liver.

hypoglossal (high-poe-GLOSS-all)	hypo- = under gloss/o = tongue -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to under the tongue.
ileal (ILL-ee-all)	ile/o = ileum -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the ileum.
ileocecal (ill-ee-oh-SEE-kal)	ile/o = ileum cec/o = cecum -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the ileum and cecum.
jejunal (jih-JUNE-all)	jejun/o = jejunum -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the jejunum.
nasogastric (nay-zoh-GAS-trik)	nas/o = nose gastr/o = stomach -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the nose and stomach.
oral (OR-ral)	or/o = mouth -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the mouth.
pancreatic (pan-kree-AT-ik)	pancreat/o = pancreas -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the pancreas.

Adjective Forms of Anatomical Terms (continued)

Term	Word Parts	Definition
periodontal (pair-ee-oh-DON-tal)	peri- = around odont/o = tooth -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to around the teeth.
pharyngeal (fair-in-JEE-all)	pharyng/o = pharynx -eal = pertaining to	Pertaining to the pharynx.
pyloric (pie-LORE-ik)	pylor/o = pylorus -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the pylorus.
rectal (RECK-tall)	rect/o = rectum -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the rectum.
sigmoidal (sig-MOYD-all)	sigmoid/o = sigmoid colon -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the sigmoid colon.
sublingual (sub-LING-gwal)	sub- = under lingu/o = tongue -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to under the tongue.
submandibular (sub-man-DIB-yoo-lar)	sub- = under mandibu/o = mandible -ar = pertaining to	Pertaining to under the mandible.

Pathology

Term	Word Parts	Definition
melena (me-LEE-nah)		Passage of dark tarry stool. Color is the result of digestive enzymes working on blood in the gastrointestinal tract.
nausea (NAW-see-ah)	Med Term Tip The term <i>nausea</i> comes from the Greek word for "seasickness."	Urge to vomit.
pyrosis (pie-ROW-sis)	pyr/o = fire -osis = abnormal condition	Pain and burning sensation usually caused by stomach acid splashing up into the esophagus. Commonly called <i>heartburn</i> .
regurgitation (ree-gur-jih-TAY-shun)	re- = again	Return of fluids and solids from the stomach into the mouth.

cleft palate
(CLEFT / PAL-at)

Congenital anomaly in which the roof of the mouth has a split or fissure. Corrected with surgery.

gastritis
(gas-TRY-tis)

gastr/o = stomach
-itis = inflammation

Stomach inflammation.

gastroenteritis
(gas-troh-en-ter-EYE-tis)

gastr/o = stomach
enter/o = small intestine
-itis = inflammation

Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine.

hiatal hernia
(high-AY-tal / HER-nee-ah)

-al = pertaining to

Protrusion of the stomach through the diaphragm (also called a *diaphragmatocele*) and extending into the thoracic cavity; gastroesophageal reflux disease is a common symptom.

appendicitis
(ah-pen-dih-SIGH-tis)

appendic/o = appendix
-itis = inflammation

Inflammation of the appendix; may require an *appendectomy*.

diverticulitis
(dye-ver-tik-yoo-LYE-tis)

diverticul/o = pouch
-itis = inflammation

Inflammation of a *diverticulum* (an outpouching off the gut), especially in the colon. Inflammation often results when food becomes trapped within the pouch.

gastroesophageal reflux disease
(GERD)
(gas-troh-ee-sof-ah-GEE-all /
REE-fluks)

gastr/o = stomach
esophag/o = esophagus
-eal = pertaining to

Acid from the stomach flows backward up into the esophagus causing inflammation and pain.

cirrhosis
(sih-ROH-sis)

cirrh/o = yellow
-osis = abnormal condition

Chronic disease of the liver associated with failure of the liver to function properly.

hepatitis
(hep-ah-TYE-tis)

hepat/o = liver
-itis = inflammation

Inflammation of the liver, usually due to a viral infection. Different viruses are transmitted by different routes, such as sexual contact or from exposure to blood or fecally contaminated water or food.

Terminology

Word Parts Used to Build Urinary System Terms

Combining Forms

azot/o	nitrogenous waste
bacteri/o	bacteria
bi/o	life
carcin/o	cancer
corpor/o	body
cyst/o	bladder, pouch
glomerul/o	glomerulus
glycos/o	sugar
hem/o	blood
hemat/o	blood

hydr/o	water
keton/o	ketones
lith/o	stone
meat/o	meatus
necr/o	death
nephr/o	kidney
neur/o	nerve
noct/i	night
olig/o	scanty
peritone/o	peritoneum

protein/o	protein
py/o	pus
pyel/o	renal pelvis
ren/o	kidney
ur/o	urine
ureter/o	ureter
urethr/o	urethra
urin/o	urine
ven/o	vein

Suffixes

-al	pertaining to
-algia	pain
-ar	pertaining to
-ary	pertaining to

-cele	protrusion
-eal	pertaining to
-ectasis	dilated
-ectomy	surgical removal

-emia	blood condition
-genic	producing
-gram	record

Suffixes (continued)

-graphy	process of recording
-ic	pertaining to
-itis	inflammation
-lith	stone
-lithiasis	condition of stones
-logy	study of
-lysis	to destroy (to break down)
-malacia	abnormal softening
-megaly	enlarged
-meter	instrument to measure

-oma	tumor
-ory	pertaining to
-osis	abnormal condition
-ostomy	surgically create an opening
-otomy	cutting into
-ous	pertaining to
-pathy	disease
-pexy	surgical fixation
-plasty	surgical repair
-ptosis	drooping
-rrhagia	abnormal flow condition

-sclerosis	hardening
-scope	instrument to visually examine
-scopy	process of visually examining
-stenosis	narrowing
-tic	pertaining to
-tripsy	surgical crushing
-uria	urine condition

Prefixes

an-	without
anti-	against
dys-	painful, difficult

extra-	outside of
intra-	within
poly-	many

retro-	backward
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Adjective Forms of Anatomical Terms

Term	Word Parts	Definition
cystic (SIS-tik)	cyst/o = bladder -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the bladder.
glomerular (glom-AIR-yoo-lar)	glomerul/o = glomerulus -ar = pertaining to	Pertaining to a glomerulus.
meatal (mee-AY-tal)	meat/o = meatus -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the meatus.
pyelitic (pye-eh-LIT-ik)	pyel/o = renal pelvis -tic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the renal pelvis.
renal (REE-nal)	ren/o = kidney -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the kidney.
ureteral (yoo-REE-ter-all)	ureter/o = ureter -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the ureter.
Word Watch Be particularly careful when using the three very similar combining forms: uter/o meaning "uterus," ureter/o meaning "ureter," and urethr/o meaning "urethra."		
urethral (yoo-REE-thral)	urethr/o = urethra -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the urethra.
urinary (yoo-rih-NAIR-ee)	urin/o = urine -ary = pertaining to	Pertaining to urine.

Pathology

Term	Word Parts	Definition
anuria (an-YOO-ree-ah)	an- = without -uria = urine condition	Complete suppression of urine formed by the kidneys and a complete lack of urine excretion.
cystolith (SIS-toh-lith)	cyst/o = bladder -lith = stone	Bladder stone.
diuresis (dye-yoo-REE-sis)		Increased formation and excretion of urine.
enuresis (en-yoo-REE-sis)		Involuntary discharge of urine after the age by which bladder control should have been established. This usually occurs by the age of five. <i>Nocturnal enuresis</i> refers to bed-wetting at night.

nocturia
(nok-TOO-ree-ah)

noct/i = night
-uria = urine condition

Having to urinate frequently during the night.

renal colic
(KOL-ik)

ren/o = kidney
-al = pertaining to
-ic = pertaining to

Pain caused by a kidney stone. Can be an excruciating pain and generally requires medical treatment.

uremia
(yoo-REE-mee-ah)

ur/o = urine
-emia = blood condition

Accumulation of waste products (especially nitrogenous wastes) in the bloodstream. Associated with renal failure.

ureterolith
(yoo-REE-teh-roh-lith)

ureter/o = ureter
-lith = stone

Stone in the ureter.

ureterostenosis
(yoo-ree-ter-oh-sten-OH-sis)

ureter/o = ureter
-stenosis = narrowing

Ureter has become narrow.

urinary incontinence
(in-CON-tin-ens)

urin/o = urine
-ary = pertaining to

Involuntary release of urine. In some patients an indwelling catheter is inserted into the bladder for continuous urine drainage.

nephritis
(neh-FRYE-tis)

nephr/o = kidney
-itis = inflammation

Kidney inflammation.

nephrolithiasis
(nef-roh-lith-EYE-a-sis)

nephr/o = kidney
-lithiasis = condition of stones

Presence of calculi in the kidney. Usually begins with the solidification of salts present in the urine.

nephroptosis
(nef-rop-TOH-sis)

nephr/o = kidney
-ptosis = drooping

Downward displacement of the kidney out of its normal location; commonly called a *floating kidney*.

cystitis
(sis-TYE-tis)

cyst/o = bladder
-itis = inflammation

Urinary bladder inflammation.

cystocele
(SIS-toh-seel)

cyst/o = bladder
-cele = protrusion

Protrusion (or herniation) of the urinary bladder into the wall of the vagina.

UNIT 9 – Part 2

BODY SYSTEMS: The Reproductive System and The Endocrine System



**University
of Ferrara**

**Department
of Biomedical and Specialty
Surgical Sciences**

Terminology

Word Parts Used to Build Female Reproductive System Terms

Combining Forms

abdomin/o	abdomen
amni/o	amnion
bi/o	life
carcin/o	cancer
cervic/o	cervix
chori/o	chorion
colp/o	vagina
culd/o	cul-de-sac
cyst/o	urinary bladder
dilat/o	to widen
embry/o	embryo
episi/o	vulva
fet/o	fetus
fibr/o	fibers
gynec/o	woman

hem/o	blood
hemat/o	blood
hymen/o	hymen
hyster/o	uterus
lact/o	milk
lapar/o	abdomen
later/o	side
leuk/o	white
mamm/o	breast
mast/o	breast
men/o	menstruation
metr/o	uterus
nat/o	birth
olig/o	scanty
oophor/o	ovary

or/o	mouth
ovari/o	ovary
pelv/o	pelvis
perine/o	perineum
py/o	pus
radic/o	root
rect/o	rectum
salping/o	uterine tube
son/o	sound
tox/o	poison
uter/o	uterus
vagin/o	vagina
vulv/o	vulva

Suffixes

-al	pertaining to
-algia	pain
-an	pertaining to
-ar	pertaining to
-ary	pertaining to
-cele	protrusion
-centesis	puncture to withdraw fluid
-cyesis	pregnancy
-ectomy	surgical removal
-gram	record
-graphy	process of recording
-gravida	pregnancy
-ia	condition

-iasis	abnormal condition
-ic	pertaining to
-ine	pertaining to
-itis	inflammation
-logy	study of
-lytic	destruction
-nic	pertaining to
-oid	resembling
-oma	tumor
-opsy	view of
-osis	abnormal condition
-otomy	cutting into
-para	to bear

-partum	childbirth
-pexy	surgical fixation
-plasty	surgical repair
-rrhagia	abnormal flow condition
-rrhaphy	suture
-rrhea	discharge
-rrhexis	rupture
-salpinx	uterine tube
-scope	instrument for viewing
-scopy	process of viewing
-tic	pertaining to
-tocia	labor and childbirth

Prefixes

a-	without
ante-	before
bi-	two
contra-	against
dys-	painful
endo-	inner, within

in-	not
intra-	within
multi-	many
neo-	new
nulli-	none
peri-	around

post-	after
pre-	before
primi-	first
pseudo-	false
ultra-	beyond

Adjective Forms of Anatomical Terms

Term	Word Parts	Definition
amniotic (am-nee-OT-ik)	amni/o = amnion -tic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the amnion.
cervical (SER-vih-kal)	cervic/o = cervix -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the cervix.
chorionic (koh-ree-ON-ik)	chori/o = chorion -nic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the chorion.
embryonic (em-bree-ON-ik)	embry/o = embryo -nic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the embryo.
endometrial (en-doh-MEE-tree-al)	endo- = inner metr/o = uterus -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the inner lining of the uterus.
fetal (FEE-tal)	fet/o = fetus -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the fetus.
lactic (LAK-tik)	lact/o = milk -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to milk.
mammary (MAM-mah-ree)	mamm/o = breast -ary = pertaining to	Pertaining to the breast.
ovarian (oh-VAIR-ee-an)	ovari/o = ovary -an = pertaining to	Pertaining to the ovary.
perineal (per-ih-NEE-al)	perine/o = perineum -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the perineum.
uterine (YOO-ter-in)	uter/o = uterus -ine = pertaining to	Pertaining to the uterus.
vaginal (VAJ-ih-nal)	vagin/o = vagina -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the vagina.
vulvar (VUL-var)	vulv/o = vulva -ar = pertaining to	Pertaining to the vulva.

Pathology

Term	Word Parts	Definition
amenorrhea (ah-men-oh-REE-ah)	a- = without men/o = menstruation -rrhea = flow	Condition of having no menstrual flow.
amniorrhea (am-nee-oh-REE-ah)	amni/o = amnion -rrhea = flow	Flow of amniotic fluid when the amnion ruptures.
dysmenorrhea (dis-men-oh-REE-ah)	dys- = painful men/o = menstruation -rrhea = flow	Condition of having painful menstrual flow.
dystocia (dis-TOH-she-ah)	dys- = abnormal, difficult -tocia = labor and childbirth	Difficult labor and childbirth.
menorrhagia (men-oh-RAY-jee-ah)	men/o = menstruation -rrhagia = abnormal flow condition	Condition of having abnormally heavy menstrual flow during normal menstruation time.

ovarian cyst
(oh-VAY-ree-an / SIST)

ovari/o = ovary
-an = pertaining to

Cyst that develops within the ovary. These may be multiple cysts and may rupture, causing pain and bleeding.

prolapsed uterus
(pro-LAPS'D / YOO-ter-us)

Fallen uterus that can cause the cervix to protrude through the vaginal opening. Generally caused by weakened muscles from vaginal delivery or as the result of pelvic tumors pressing down.

mastitis
(mas-TYE-tis)

mast/o = breast
-itis = inflammation

Inflammation of the breast.

Terminology

Word Parts Used to Build Male Reproductive System Terms

Combining Forms

andr/o	male
balan/o	glans penis
carcin/o	cancer
crypt/o	hidden
epididym/o	epididymis
genit/o	genital
hydr/o	water
immun/o	protection

olig/o	scanty
orch/o	testes
orchi/o	testes
orchid/o	testes
pen/o	penis
prostat/o	prostate gland
rect/o	rectum

spermat/o	sperm
testicul/o	testicle
ur/o	urine
urethr/o	urethra
varic/o	dilated vein
vas/o	vas deferens
vesicul/o	seminal vesicle

Suffixes

-al	pertaining to
-ar	pertaining to
-cele	protrusion
-cide	to kill
-ectomy	surgical removal
-gen	that which produces
-iasis	abnormal condition
-ic	pertaining to

-ile	pertaining to
-ism	state of
-itis	inflammation
-logy	study of
-lysis	to destroy
-oid	resembling
-oma	tumor
-osis	abnormal condition

-ostomy	surgically create an opening
-otomy	cutting into
-pexy	surgical fixation
-plasia	formation of cells
-plasty	surgical repair
-rrhea	discharge
-spermia	sperm condition

Prefixes

a-	without
an-	without
anti-	against

dys-	abnormal
epi-	above
hyper-	excessive

hypo-	below
trans-	across

Adjective Forms of Anatomical Terms

Term	Word Parts	Definition
balanic (buh-LAN-ik)	balan/o = glans penis -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the glans penis.
epididymal (ep-ih-DID-ih-mal)	epididym/o = epididymis -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the epididymis.
penile (PEE-nile)	pen/o = penis -ile = pertaining to	Pertaining to the penis.
prostatic (pross-TAT-ik)	prostat/o = prostate gland -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the prostate gland.

Adjective Forms of Anatomical Terms (continued)

Term	Word Parts	Definition
spermatic (sper-MAT-ik)	spermat/o = sperm -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to sperm.
testicular (tes-TIK-yoo-lar)	testicul/o = testes -ar = pertaining to	Pertaining to the testes.
vasal (VAY-sal)	vas/o = vas deferens -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the vas deferens.
vesicular (veh-SIC-yoo-lar)	vesicul/o = seminal vesicle -ar = pertaining to Word Watch Be careful using the combining forms vesic/o meaning "bladder" and vesicul/o meaning "seminal vesicle."	Pertaining to the seminal vesicle.

Pathology

Term	Word Parts	Definition
oligospermia (ol-ih-goh-SPER-mee-ah)	olig/o = scanty -spermia = sperm condition	Condition of having too few sperm, making the chances of fertilization very low.
orchitis (or-KIGH-tis)	orch/o = testes -itis = inflammation	Inflammation of one or both testes.
sterility		Inability to father children due to a problem with spermatogenesis.
prostatitis (pross-tah-TYE-tis)	prostat/o = prostate gland -itis = inflammation	Inflammation of the prostate gland.

genital herpes
(JEN-ih-tal / HER-pee-z)

genit/o = genital
-al = pertaining to

Spreading skin disease that can appear like a blister or vesicle on the genital region of males and females; may spread to other areas of the body. Caused by a sexually transmitted virus.

syphilis
(SIF-ih-lis)

Infectious, chronic, bacterial venereal disease that can involve any organ. May exist for years without symptoms, but is fatal if untreated. Treated with the antibiotic penicillin.

Terminology

Word Parts Used to Build Endocrine System Terms

Combining Forms

acr/o	extremities
aden/o	gland
adren/o	adrenal gland
adrenal/o	adrenal gland
calc/o	calcium
carcin/o	cancer
chem/o	drug
cortic/o	outer layer
crin/o	to secrete
cyt/o	cell
glyc/o	sugar
glycos/o	sugar
gynec/o	female

immun/o	protection
kal/i	potassium
ket/o	ketones
lapar/o	abdomen
lob/o	lobe
mast/o	breast
natr/o	sodium
neur/o	nerve
ophthalm/o	eye
or/o	mouth
ovari/o	ovary
pancreat/o	pancreas

parathyroid/o	parathyroid gland
pineal/o	pineal gland
pituitar/o	pituitary gland
radi/o	radiation
retin/o	retina
testicul/o	testes
thym/o	thymus gland
thyr/o	thyroid gland
thyroid/o	thyroid gland
toxic/o	poison
vas/o	vessel

Suffixes

-al	pertaining to
-an	pertaining to
-ar	pertaining to
-ary	pertaining to
-dipsia	thirst
-ectomy	surgical removal
-edema	swelling
-emia	blood condition
-emic	pertaining to a blood condition

-graphy	process of recording
-ia	condition
-ic	pertaining to
-ism	state of
-itis	inflammation
-logy	study of
-megaly	enlarged
-meter	instrument to measure
-oma	tumor

-osis	abnormal condition
-pathy	disease
-prandial	pertaining to a meal
-pressin	to press down
-scopic	pertaining to visually examining
-tic	pertaining to
-uria	urine condition

Prefixes

anti-	against
endo-	within
ex-	outward

hyper-	excessive
hypo-	insufficient
pan-	all

poly-	many
post-	after

Adjective Forms of Anatomical Terms

Term	Word Parts	Definition
adrenal (ah-DREE-nall)	adren/o = adrenal gland -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the adrenal glands.
ovarian (oh-VAIR-ee-an)	ovari/o = ovary -an = pertaining to	Pertaining to the ovary.
pancreatic (pan-kree-AT-ik)	pancreat/o = pancreas -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the pancreas.
parathyroidal (pair-ah-THIGH-roy-dal)	parathyroid/o = parathyroid gland -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the parathyroid gland.
pineal (pih-NEAL)	pineal/o = pineal gland -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the pineal gland.
pituitary (pih-TOO-ih-tair-ee)	pituitar/o = pituitary gland -ary = pertaining to	Pertaining to the pituitary gland.
testicular (tes-TIK-yoo-lar)	testicul/o = testes -ar = pertaining to	Pertaining to the testes.
thymic (THIGH-mik)	thym/o = thymus gland -ic = pertaining to	Pertaining to the thymus gland.
thyroidal (thigh-ROYD-all)	thyroid/o = thyroid gland -al = pertaining to	Pertaining to the thyroid gland.

Pathology

Term	Word Parts	Definition
gynecomastia (gigh-neh-koh-MAST-ee-ah)	gynec/o = female mast/o = breast -ia = condition	Development of breast tissue in males. May be a symptom of adrenal feminization.
diabetes mellitus (DM) (dye-ah-BEE-teez / MELL-ih-tus)		Chronic disorder of carbohydrate metabolism resulting in hyperglycemia and glycosuria. There are two distinct forms of diabetes mellitus: <i>insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus</i> (IDDM) or <i>type 1</i> , and <i>non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus</i> (NIDDM) or <i>type 2</i> .

acromegaly
(ak-roh-MEG-ah-lee)

acr/o = extremities
-megaly = enlarged

Chronic disease of adults that results in an elongation and enlargement of the bones of the head and extremities. There can also be mood changes. Due to an excessive amount of growth hormone in an adult.

gigantism
(JYE-gan-tizm)

-ism = state of

Excessive development of the body due to the overproduction of the growth hormone by the pituitary gland in a child or teenager. The opposite of *dwarfism*.