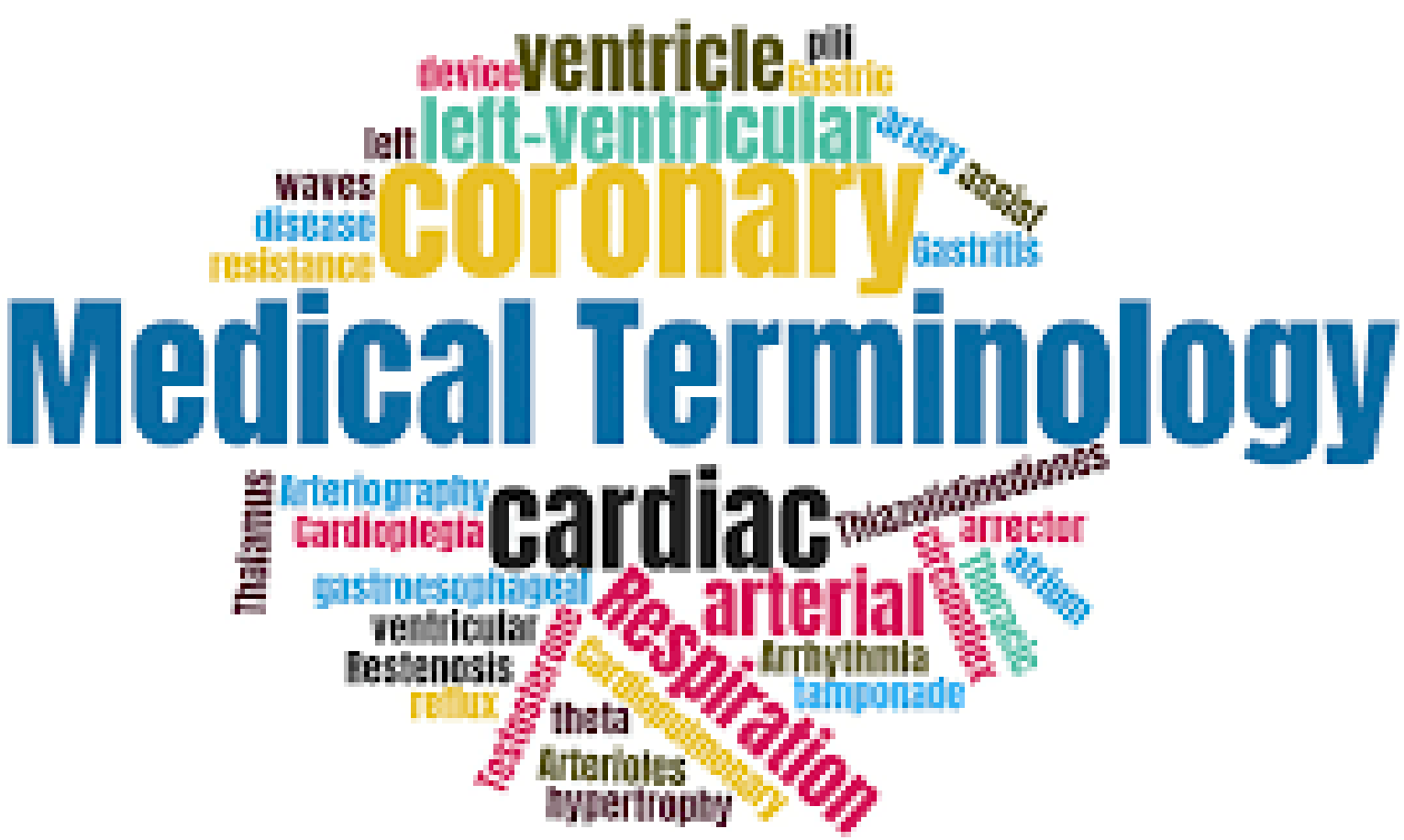






DR ZAID O IBRAHEEM, PHD

Definition of Medical Terminology

Medical terminology is a specialized language used by the medical practitioners for the accurate and effective communication



Medical terminology uses special ways and vocabularies to string words together in an acceptable format

Example :- cardiology which is made up of
cardio= related to heart + logy = science



Medical terms look strange as they are derived from Latin and Greek languages

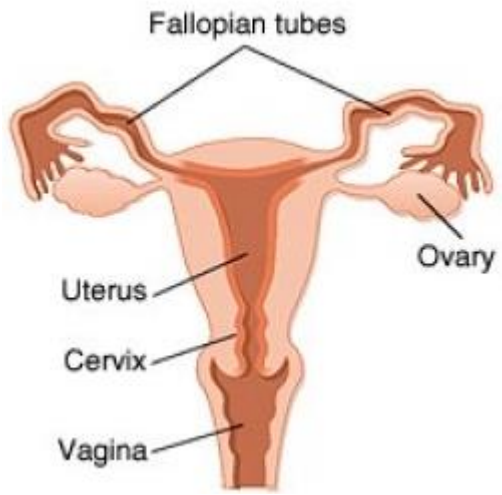
TYPES OF MEDICAL TERMS

1- DESCRIPTIVE TERMS

Descriptive terms describe shapes, function, color, size or …. e.t.c

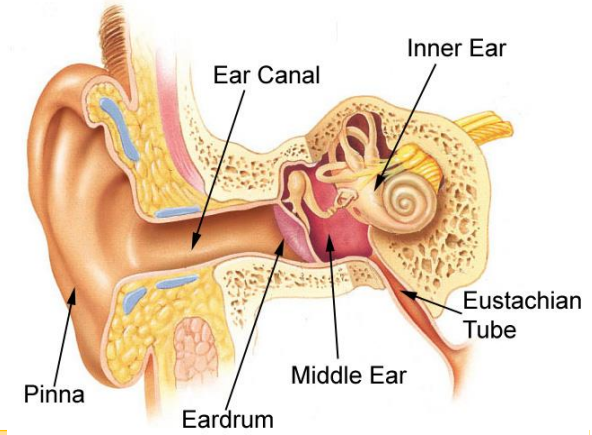
2- EPONYMS (PUTTING A NAME UPON)

Eponyms honor those who first described an anatomical structure or diagnosed a disease or first developed an instrument



Examples:-

Fallopian duct = Uterine tubes that were first discovered by Gabriello Fallopia



Austachian tubes = The auditory tube that was first described by Bartolommeo Eustachii

BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE OF THE MEDICAL WORDS

- Many medical terms are made up of two or more parts

1-WORD ROOT

- Word root is the fundamental unit of each medical word and establishes the basic meaning of the word

2-MODIFYING

- Modifying words are added to the word root to change the meaning

- Modifying words may be prefixes (parts added before the word root) or suffix (Parts added after the word root)

Prefix + Word root + Suffix

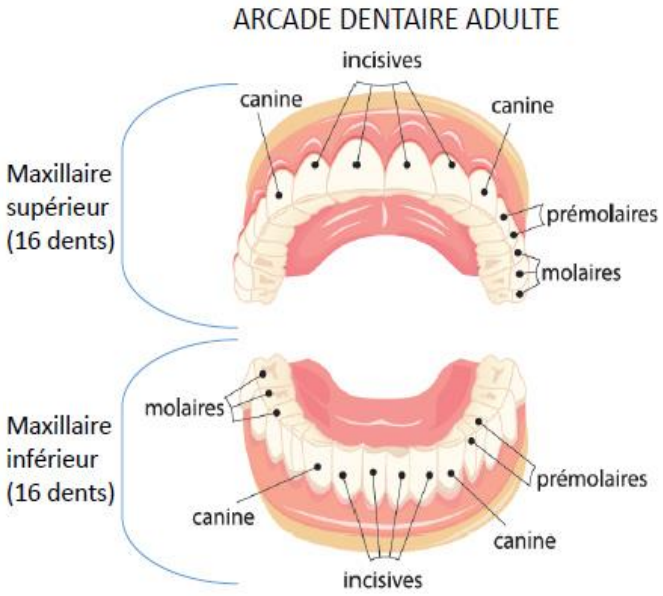
Word root may come alone or with other modifying word

EXAMPLES OF LATIN WORD ROOTS

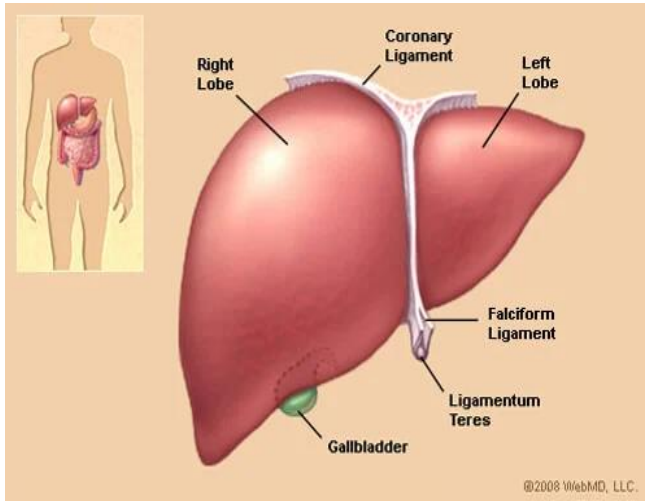
Therm	Heat



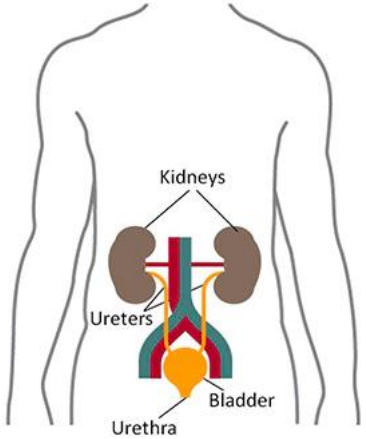
Dent	Tooth



Hepat	Liver



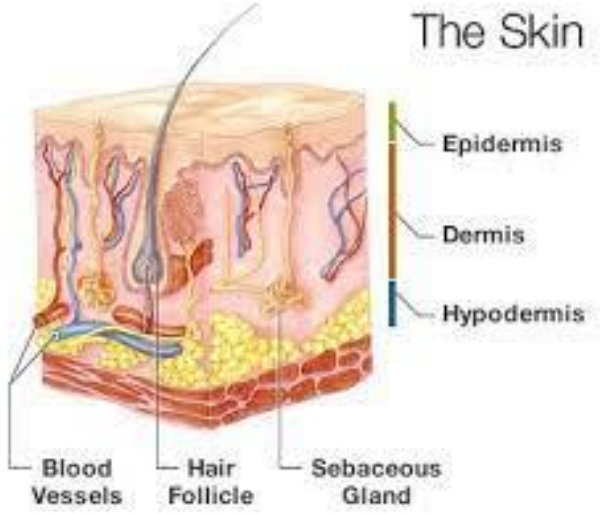
Nephr	Kidney



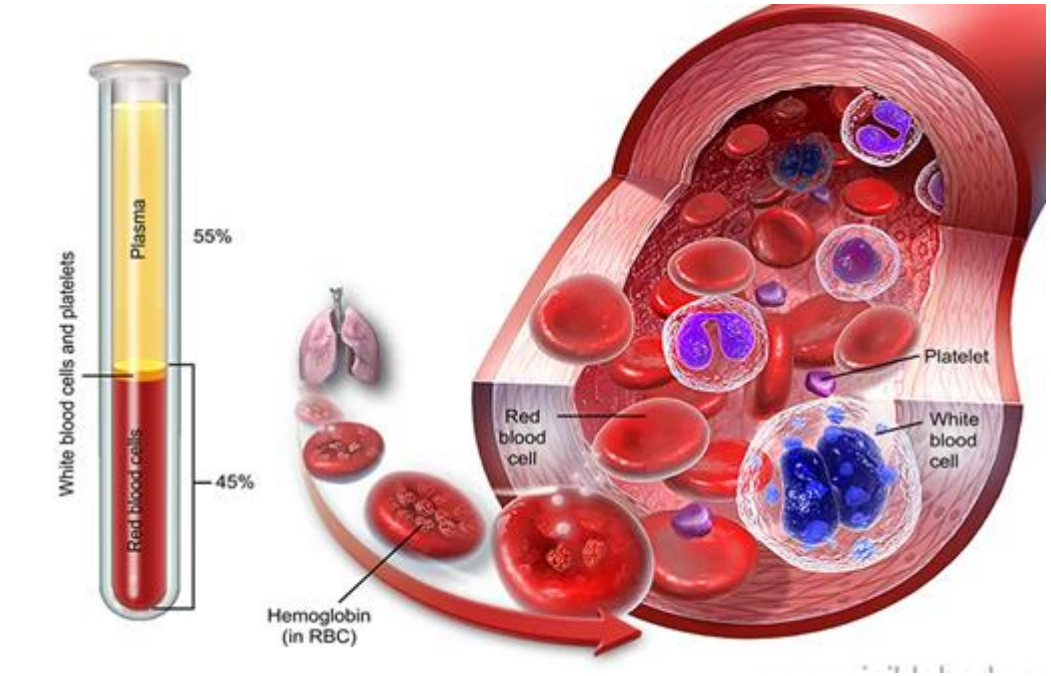
Arthr	Joints



Dermat	Skin



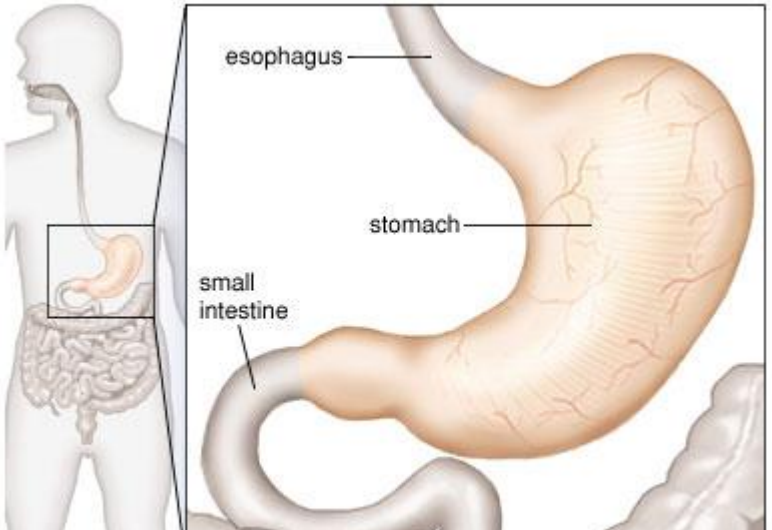
Hem	Blood



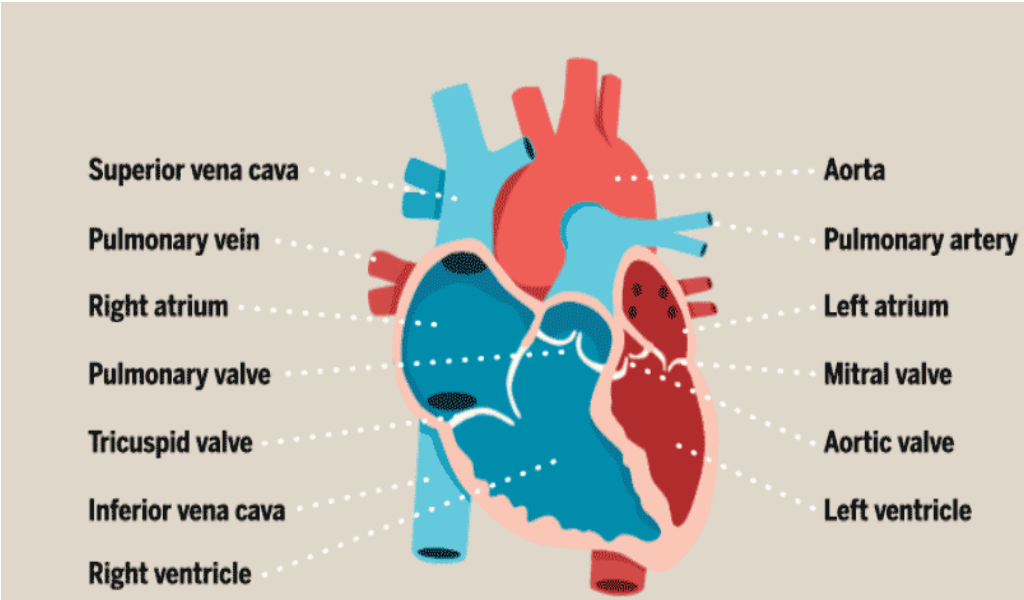
Ost	Bone



Gastr	Stomach



Cardi	Heart



COMBINING FORMS

The combining form is made up of the word root and a combining vowel that enables to parts to be connected to together to make the pronunciation of the word easier

EXAMPLES :-

1-the vowel **"–O"** is added to **"cardi-"** to form a word related to the basic meaning of the heart

CARDI + VOWEL O + LOGY = CARDIOLOGY

2-the vowel **"–O"** is added to the word root **"ost-"** to connect it to the word root **"arthr-"** to create another word root means "related to joints and bones.

OST + VOWEL O + ARTHR = OSTEOARTHR


Medical Terminology
Prefixes and Suffixes

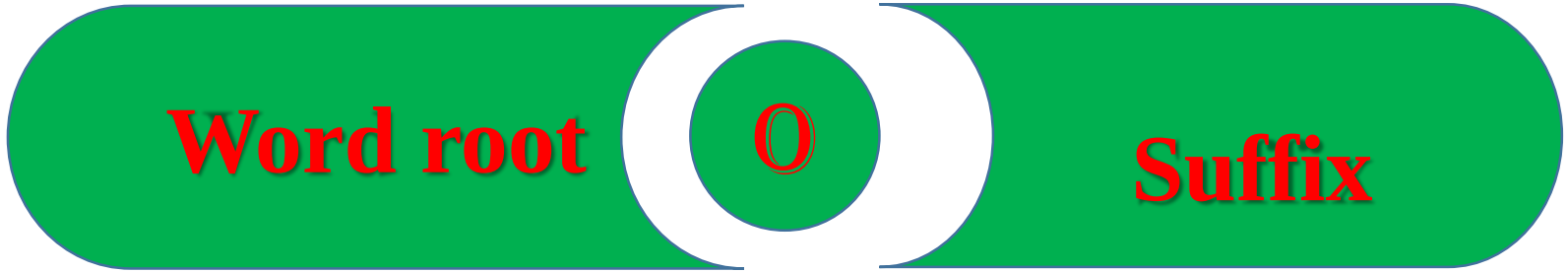
SUFFIX (WORD ENDING)

Suffix is a part of the medical term added after the word root to create a noun or an adjective with a different meaning of that word root.

The suffixes usually refer to a procedure or disease and are linked to the word root using a combining vowel

Example

The suffix **“–oid”** which means **“like”** or **“resembling”** can be added to the word root **“fibr-”** to make a new word means “made of fibrous tissue”.



Suffix	Meaning
- Sclerosis	Hardening
Stenosis	Narrowing
osis	A condition of
ism.	A condition of
- Lysis	Break down of
-ology	Science of
-ologist	Specialist in certain field
- Iatric	Related to treatment (specialist in treatment of something)
- Blast	Cells that generate other cells
- Malacia	Softening of tissue
- Porosis	Resorption of tissue
- itis	Inflammation of tissue
- oma	Benign tumor of tissue
- sarcoma	Malignant tumor of connective tissue

- Tripsy	**Crushing**
- Plasia	Formation
- Rrhexis	Rupture of blood vessels or fragmentation
- Rrhegia/ rrheage	Exceesive bleeding
- Rrhaphy/ orrhaphy / plasty	Repair of tissue
- Ostomy	Perforation of tissue (due to disease or by surgery)
- Ectomy	Removal of tissue
- Pathy	Decrease of function of -
- Dystrophy	Decrease in size of -
- Hyperatrophy	Increase in size of
- Penia	Lack of mass or deficiency

Suffix	Meaning
- **Rrhegia/ rrheage**	Exceesive bleeding
- **Rrhaphy/ orrhaphy / plasty**	Repair of tissue
- **Ostomy**	Perforation of tissue (due to disease or by surgery)
- **Ectomy**	Removal of tissue
- **Pathy**	Decrease of function of -
- **Dystrophy**	Decrease in size of -
- **Hyperatrophy**	Increase in size of
- **Penia**	Lack of mass or deficiency
- **Emia**	Related to blood

PREFIX

Prefix is a word element that is placed before the word root to create a new word with a modified meaning

Prefixes usually indicate numbers, position, time, color, senseor others.

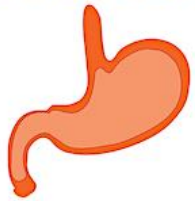


Common prefixes and meaning

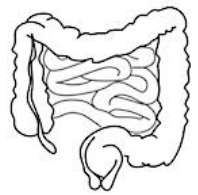
PREFIX	MEANING
A	Without
Tachy-	Very fast
Brady	Very slow
Dys	Bad
Hypo	Low
Hyper	High
Meta	Change from one to another
Sclero	Hardening

Medical Roots

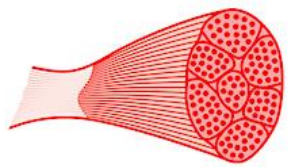
Gastro-	Stomach
Intestino-	Intestine
Myo-	Muscle
Neuro-	Nerve
Oculo-/Ophthalmo-	Eye
Oto-	Ear
Pulmo-	Lungs
Thoraco-	Chest/Thorax
Thyro-	Thyroid Gland
Viscero-	Viscera (Internal Organs)



Gastritis



Intestinal Obstruction



Myocardium



Neuron



Oculomotor



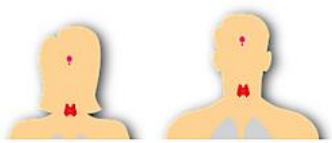
Otoscope



Pulmonologist



Thoracotomy



Thyrotoxicosis



Viscero**ceptors**

Thank you

