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b. **Entry.** All the information about a word in the dictionary is called an entry. An entry contains a variety of information and may include all or part of the following information:

(1) **Entry word.** The entry word is printed in dark type and is sometimes divided into syllables.

(2) **Pronunciation.** The pronunciation is given in parentheses following the entry word. Different dictionaries use different pronunciation and accent symbols. The introduction portion of each dictionary will provide a key to the symbols.

(3) **Plural forms.** Frequently, the plural of a medical word is irregularly formed or has alternate plurals. Many medical dictionaries will list these plurals.

(4) **Etymology.** Etymology is the tracing of a word back to its origins. Information on the origin of the word generally appears in square brackets. Most medical words originated in Greek or Latin or a combination thereof.

(5) **Definition.** Following the origin, you will find the definition or definitions of the term.

(6) **Synonyms.** SYN after the definition indicates synonyms. These are words which have a similar meaning to the entry word.

(7) **Derived words.** Following the SYN, often there is a group of additional words printed in bold type. These words are closely related or derived from the entry words.

(8) **Cross reference.** For additional information on the term or entry: "See" or "See also," followed by an italicized word, is used.

Introductory Section to a Medical Dictionary:

All dictionaries contain an introductory section which provides information on "how to use" the dictionary. The arrangement of this introduction varies but most medical dictionaries will address the following:

Organization or Arrangement of Entries. This unit addresses how main entries are made, the sequence of entries, and the use of punctuation and capitalization in entries and their sequence.

Pronunciation. This unit provides assistance in pronouncing the word: the diacritical markings (stress marks, long and short vowels, etc.) along with examples of common words to illustrate sounds.

Etymology. A section on the abbreviations used to identify the language of origin along with an explanation of the composition of medical vocabulary is generally included in

the introduction. Since more than 75% of medical terms are derived from Latin and Greek, a discussion of the transcription to English of Greek and Latin terms is usually presented. Most sections on etymology include comments on prefixes, suffixes, combining forms, and compounds used in medical terminology. Often the Greek and Latin alphabets are included in the etymology section of the introduction.

Plurals. A presentation on plural forms is included because many plurals are irregularly formed and because many words have alternate plurals. This portion of the introduction will indicate how plurals are presented and listed in the dictionary.

Sample Dictionary Entry:

Appendix (ah-pen'diks), pl. appendixes, appen'dices [L. from appendere to hang upon] a general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure; see also appendage. Frequently used alone to refer to the appendix vermiforms.

Appendicopathy (ah-pen"di-kop'ah-the) [appendix + Gr pathos disease] any diseased condition of the vermiform appendix.

Entry word. appendix
appendicopathy

Pronunciation with diacritical markings: ah-pen'diks
ah-pen"di-kop'ah-the

Plural forms: appendixes, appendices

Etymology: [L. from appendere to hang upon] means from the Latin term, appendere, which meant to hang upon.

[appendix + Gr pathos disease] means the stem appendix plus the Greek word pathos which means disease.

Definition: A general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure.

Any disease condition of the vermiform appendix.

Synonyms: none

Cross-reference: Appendage.

Refining Your Vocabulary:

This course provides an introduction to the most common medical terms you will encounter. However, just knowing the meaning of the medical terms used in this course is

LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 1

Introduction to Programmed Learning.

TEXT ASSIGNMENT

Lesson 1, frame numbers 1-14.

LESSON OBJECTIVE

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

Given a series of frames defining prefix, stem, and suffix, select the correct definition.

LESSON 1

Section I. HOW TO USE PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

Directions: Each frame consists of a question and an answer. The answer appears on the right hand side of the page just before the next frame. Make a cover card from a piece of cardboard. Place the cover card over the answer to the frame you are reading. Read the information in the frame and answer the question. Check your answer by moving your cover card down to expose the correct answer.

The programmed instruction format begins on the next page.

GOOD LUCK!

1 The material in programmed instruction is arranged in a series of small steps called frames. Each frame presents new information to you or reviews material you may already be familiar with. Therefore, all of the following material is arranged in steps called _____.

frames

2 By checking your answer after you have answered a question, you will get immediate feedback as to whether or not you are correct. This immediate feedback will help you learn what is _____.
(correct, incorrect)

correct

3 If your answer is incorrect, you should re-read the frame to find out why you missed the question. Fortunately, all of the information you need to correctly answer the question is contained within that _____.

frame

4 Programmed instruction also allows you to learn at your own speed. If the material is difficult for you, you can go slowly. If the material is easy, you can go more _____.
(slowly, quickly)

quickly

- 5 Programmed instruction is designed to proceed logically from one frame to the next frame. When working with programmed instruction, you should not attempt to skip ahead because each frame is developed from preceding frames. That is why this type of material is called

_____.

programmed instruction

Section II. INTRODUCTION TO STEMS, PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

- 6 All medical terms can be broken down into word parts. The three word parts that you will be concerned with are the prefix, the stem (root), and the suffix. Usually, only two of these parts are present in a medical term. The word parts, then, of a medical term may include the _____, the stem, and the suffix.

prefix

- 7 The stem is the part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the term. The part of the word, "basketball," which gives the basic meaning to the word is "ball." Therefore, "ball" is considered to be the _____.

stem

8 The part of the word which comes *before* the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the stem is called the prefix. In the word "basketball," "ball" is the stem and "basket" is the _____.

prefix

9 The part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the word is called the _____.

stem

10 The prefix is the part of the word which comes _____ the stem.
(before, after)

before

11 The part of the word which comes *after* the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the root word is called the suffix. In the term "specialist," "special" is the stem and "ist" is the _____.

suffix

12 In summary, words used in medicine are comprised of one or more parts called prefix, stem, and suffix. The part of the word which gives basic meaning to the word is the _____.

stem

LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 2

Stems Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

LESSON ASSIGNMENT

Lesson 2, frame numbers 15-131.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

After completing this lesson, you should be able to :

2-1. Given a list of 15 of the 100 Latin and Greek medical stems covered in lesson 2 and a list of English meanings for these stems, write the English meaning of the medical stem in the space provided without error.

2-2. Given 10 multiple choice questions on medical stems, select the appropriate English meaning without error.

Section II. BASIC COMPONENTS

NOTE: Please refer to the [pronunciation guide](#) on page B-1 to assist you in pronouncing the terms you will encounter in this lesson.

We will first discuss the main body or basic component of a medical term called the stem or root word. The stem of a medical word usually indicates the organ or part which is modified by a prefix or suffix, or both.

15. The main body or basic component of a word is called the _____ or _____ word.

stem root

16. All words have a stem. Even everyday words have stems. For example, in the words "singer," "writer," and "speaker," "sing," "write," and "speak" are the stems. In medical terms such as hepatome, gastrotome, and arthrotome, the hepat (meaning liver), gastr (meaning stomach), and arthr (meaning joint) are the _____.

stems

17. Certain combinations of stems are hard to pronounce. This is often true when a stem ends in a consonant and the word part that is added to it also begins with a consonant. This awkwardness of pronunciation makes it necessary to insert a vowel called a combining vowel.

18. Certain combinations of stems or root words are difficult to pronounce, making it necessary to insert a vowel called a _____.

combining vowel

19. Usually the combining vowel is an "o," but occasionally it may be "a," "e," "i," "u," or "y."

20. The combining vowel is usually an _____.

o

21. We find combining vowels in ordinary words. Instead of joining the two stems "therm" and "meter" directly, we insert the combining vowel "o" and say "therm - 'o' meter."

22. Here are some more examples:

- a. Speed - meter becomes speed-ometer.
- b. Megal - mania becomes megalomania.
- c. Strat - phere becomes stratosphere.
- d. Therm - meter becomes thermometer.

23. Instead of joining two stems or root words directly, we insert the combining vowel which is usually an _____.

o

24. A stem plus the combining vowel is known as the combining form.

In the word speedometer, for example, "speed" is the stem and "speed -o" is the combining form.

25. In the word thermometer, "therm" is the stem and "therm - o" is the _____.

combining form

26. In the word megalomania, "megal" is the stem and "megal - o" is _____.

combining form

27. In the word stratosphere, "strat" is the stem and "strat- o" is the _____.

combining form

28. As a review, complete each of the following statements:

a. The basic core of any word is the _____.

stem (frame 15)

b. Combinations of stems are often difficult to pronounce. When the first stem ends in a consonant and the second word part begins with a consonant, we must insert a vowel called a _____ vowel.

combining (frame 17)

c. The combining vowel is usually an _____.

o (frame 19)

d. The combination of a stem plus a combining vowel is known as the _____.

combining form (frame 24)

NOTE: Each frame which introduces a new medical term contains the correct pronunciation with diacritical markings. The pronunciation guide below should be used to help you pronounce the medical term correctly. You should pronounce each medical term aloud so that you can hear how the word sounds. Practicing the correct pronunciation aloud will also help you remember the term and its meaning.

USE THIS GUIDE TO ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION

IF IT IS AN	AND	THEN IT IS
UNMARKED VOWEL	IT ENDS A SYLLABLE	LONG "ā" (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
	THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT	SHORT "ǎ" (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

In this course, stems are presented with the combining vowel and in their combining forms (stem + combining vowel = combining form) and referred to simply as the stem.

Although Latin combining forms (stem + combining vowel) should be used only with Latin prefixes and suffixes and Greek combining forms with Greek pre-fixes and suffixes, there are generally many inconsistencies in forming medical terms.

The combining forms presented in this text are legitimate ; however, you will not find all the combining forms used in this text in any one medical dictionary. The combining form of the stem, tendo, for example does not appear in some dictionaries and appears in different forms in other medical dictionaries as follows:

Stedman's Medical Dictionary - tendo-. Combining form meaning tendon; see also teno-. Teno-, tenon-, tenonto-. Combining forms meaning tendon. See also tendo-.

Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary - ten-, teno-. A combining form meaning tendon.

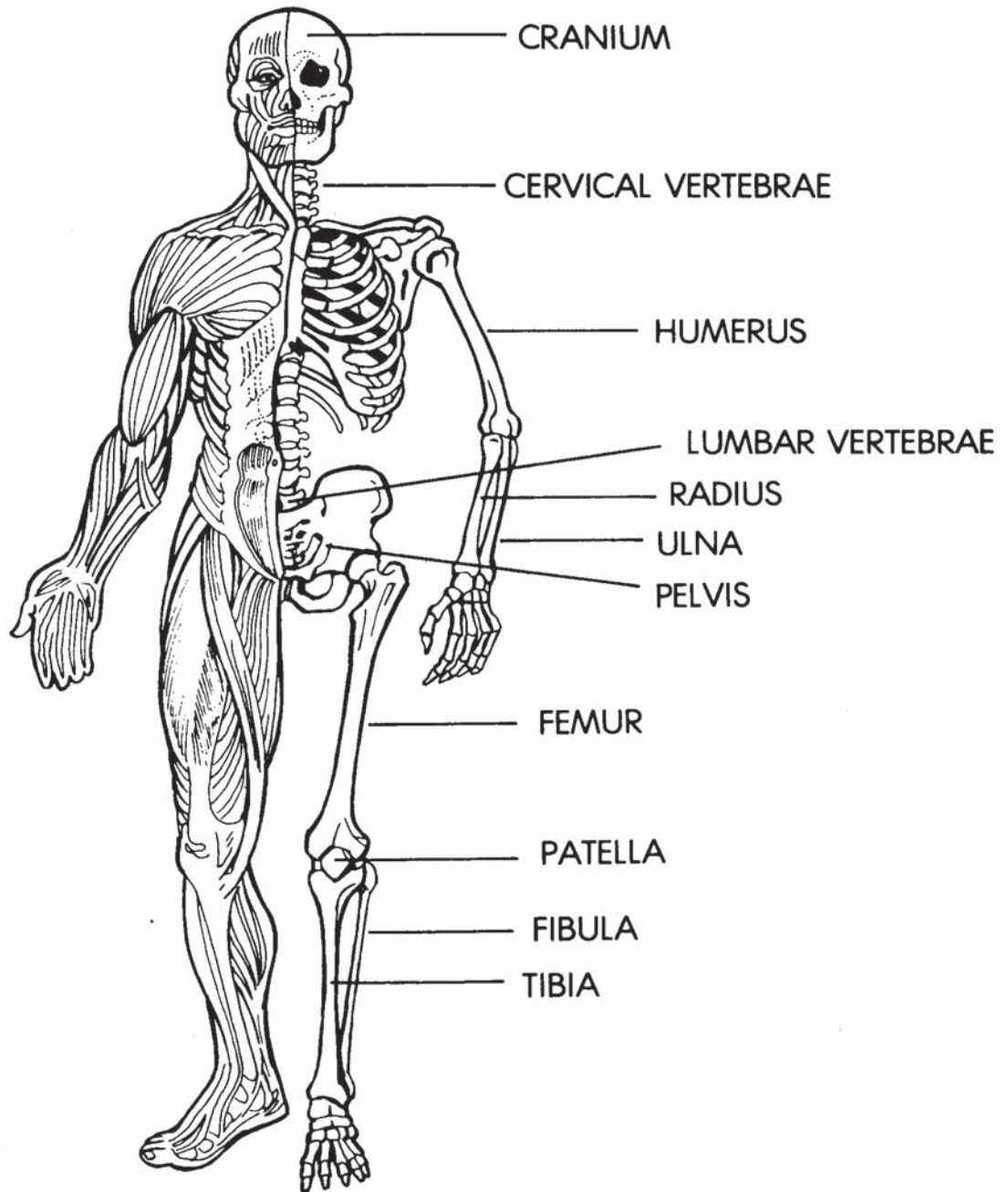
Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary - teno-, tenonto-. Combining form denoting relationship to a tendon.

Several sources were used as references in compiling the information included in this text including the following:

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary.
Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary.

Stedman's Medical Dictionary.
Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary.

Section III. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM



Now let's look at some of the more common stems pertaining to the musculoskeletal system.

29. The musculoskeletal system includes the bones, muscles, and joints.

30. Osteo is a stem which means bone. A person who has osteo-arthritis, for example, has inflammation of the _____ and joint.

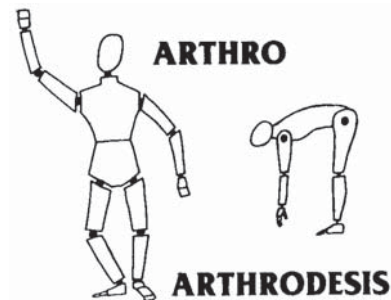
os"te-o-ar-thri'-tis



bone

31. The stem, arthro, means joint. Arthrodesis means fixation of a _____ by fusion.

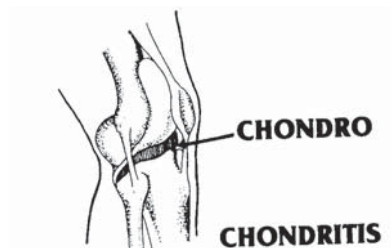
ar"thro-de'-sis



joint

32. The stem chondro means cartilage. A person with chondr-itis, for example, has inflammation of the _____.

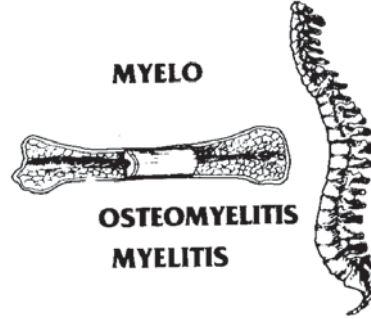
kon-dri'tis



cartilage

33. The stem myelo means bone marrow or spine. A person who has myelitis has an inflammation of the _____ or _____.

mi"e-li'tis



bone marrow/spine

34. Myo is a stem which means muscle. A myospasm, for example, is an involuntary contraction of a _____.

mi'o-spazm



muscle

35. Tendo is a stem which means tendon. A person with tendinitis has inflammation of a _____.

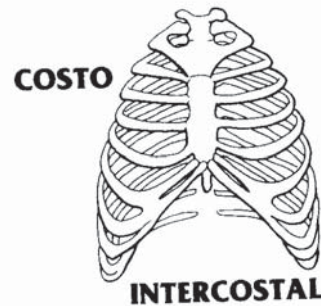
ten"di-ni'tis



tendon

36. Costo is a stem which means rib. The intercostal space, for example, refers to the space between the _____.

in"ter-kos'tal



ribs

37. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the musculoskeletal system.

a. Osteo: _____

bone (frame 30)

b. Arthro: _____

joint (frame 31)

c. Chondro: _____

cartilage (frame 32)

d. Myelo: _____

bone marrow/spine (frame 33)

e. Myo: _____

muscle (frame 34)

f. Tendo: _____

tendon (frame 35)

g. Costo: _____

rib (frame 36)

38. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

a. A person who has osteoarthritis has inflammation of the _____ and _____.

bone/joint (frames 30 & 31)

b. Arthrodesis is fixation of a _____ by fusion.

joint (frame 31)

c. A person with chondritis has inflammation of the _____.

cartilage (frame 32)

d. A person who has myelitis has inflammation of the _____ or _____.

bone marrow/spine (frame 33)

e. A myospasm is an involuntary contraction of a _____.

muscle (frame 34)

f. A person with tendinitis has an inflammation of a _____.

tendon (frame 35)

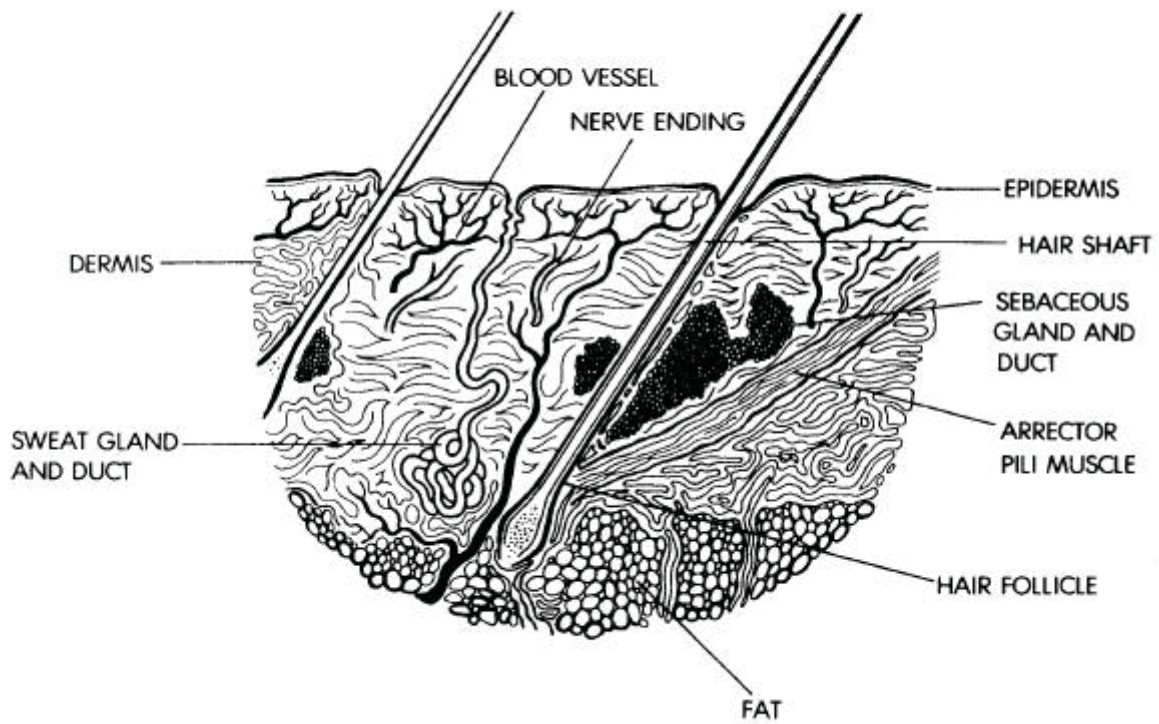
g. Intercostal refers to the space between the _____.

ribs (frame 36)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 37 and 38, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 39.

Section IV. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM



The integumentary system includes the skin and its appendages - the hair and nails.

39. Derma is a stem which means skin. A person with dermatophytosis, for example, has a fungus condition of the _____.

der"mah-to-fi-to'sis

40. Onycho is a stem which means nail. Onychectomy means surgical removal of the _____ of a finger or toe.

on"i-kek'to-me

41. Let's review the stems you've just studied. Give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the integumentary system:

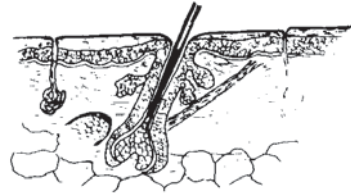
a. Derma: _____

skin (frame 39)

b. Onycho: _____

nail (frame 40)

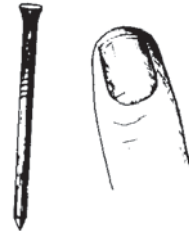
DERMA



DERMATOPHYTOSIS

skin

ONYCHO



ONYCHECTOMY

nail

42. Let's make sure you know the stems you have just studied. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms.

a. A person with dermatophytosis has a fungus condition of the _____.

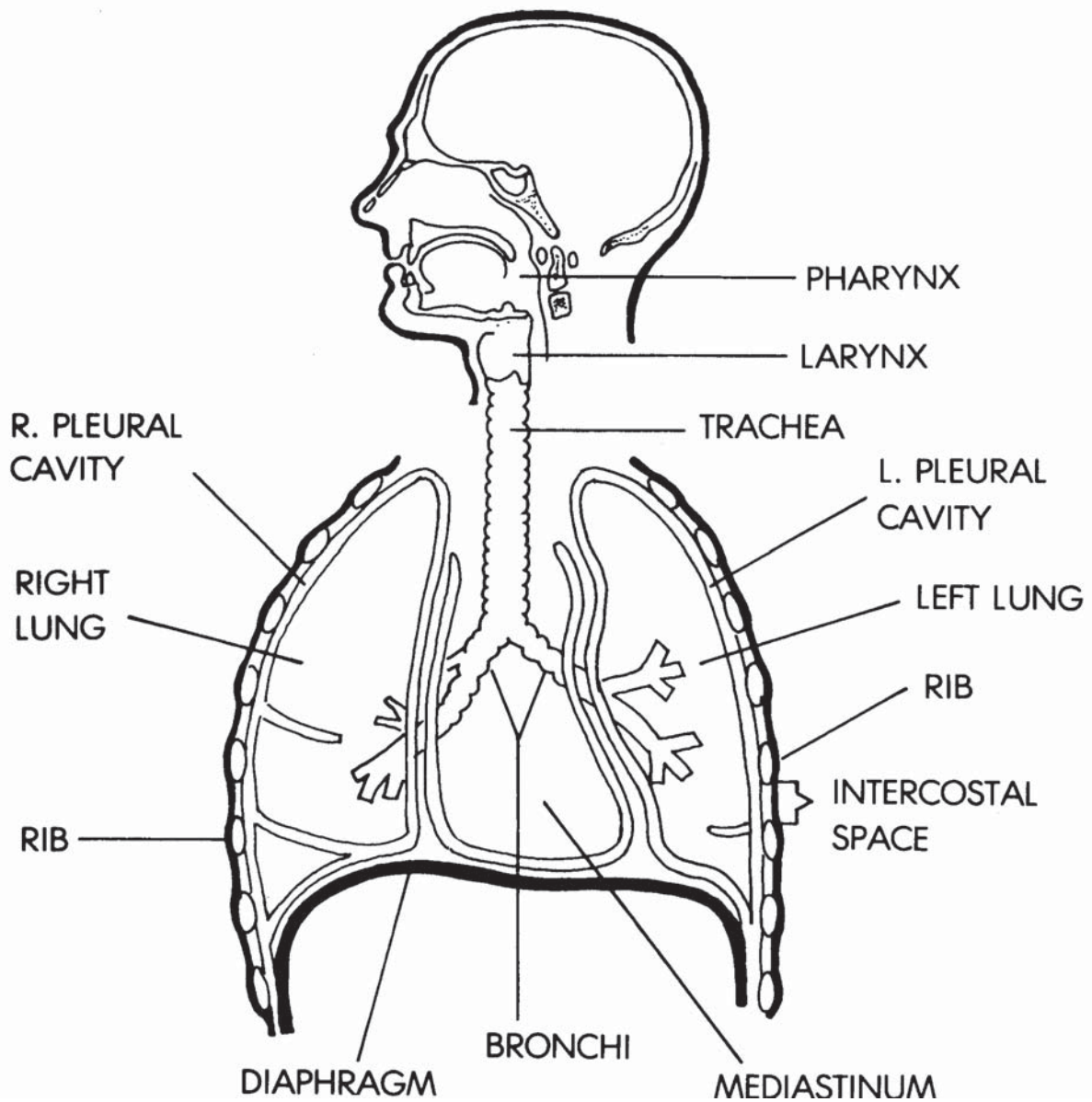
skin (frame 39)

b. Onychectomy is the surgical removal of the _____ of a finger or toe.

nail (frame 40)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 41 and 42, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 43.

Section V. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



The respiratory system includes the lungs, pleura, bronchi, pharynx, larynx, tonsils, and the nose.

43. Rhino and naso are stems which mean nose. A person who has rhinitis has inflammation of the _____.

ri-ni'tis

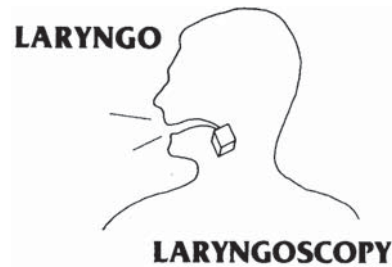


**RHINITIS
NASAL BONE**

nose

- *****
44. Laryngo is a stem meaning larynx or voice box. A laryngoscopy is an examination of the interior of the _____.

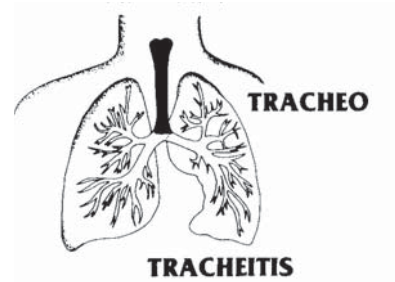
lar"ing-gos'ko-pe



larynx

- *****
45. Tracheo is a stem which means upper windpipe or trachea. A person with tracheitis has an inflammation of the _____ or _____.

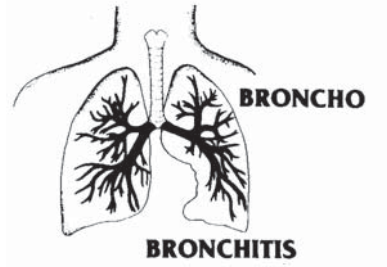
tra"ke-i'tis



upper windpipe/trachea

46. Broncho is a stem which means lower windpipe or bronchus. A person with bronchitis has inflammation of the _____ or _____.

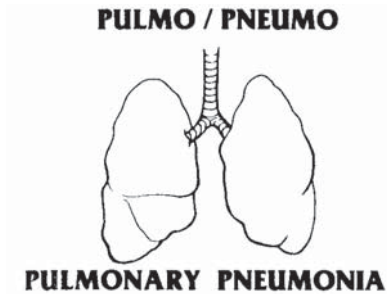
brong-ki'tis



lower windpipe/bronchus

47. Pulmo and pneumo are stems which mean lung. Pulmonary, for example, means concerning or involving the _____.

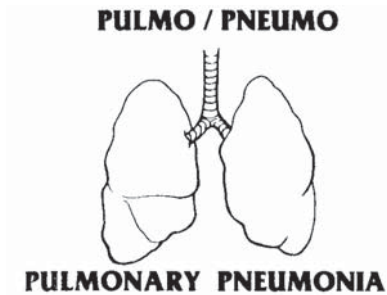
pul'mo-ner'e



lungs

48. A person with pneumonia has an inflammation of the _____.

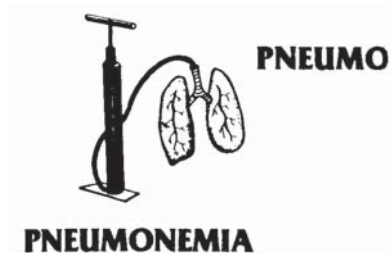
nu-mo'ne-ah



lungs

49. Pneumo is a stem which also means air. Pneumonemia is the presence of _____ or gas in the blood vessel.

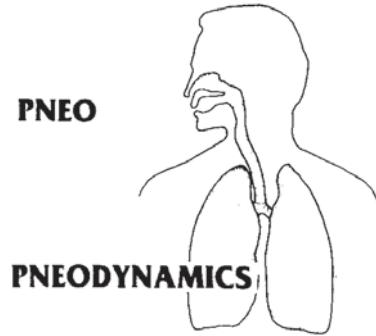
nu"mo-ne'me-ah



air

50. Pneo is a stem which means breath or breathing. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of _____.

ne'o-di nam'ik



breathing

51. Let's review the stems you just studied. Give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the respiratory system.

a. Rhino: _____

nose (frame 43)

b. Naso: _____

nose (frame 43)

c. Laryngo: _____

larynx (frame 44)

d. Tracheo: _____
or _____

upper windpipe/trachea (frame 45)

e. Broncho: _____
or _____

lower windpipe/bronchus (frame 46)

f. Pulmo: _____

lung (frame 47)

g. Pneumo: _____ or _____

air/lungs (frame 47/49)

h. Pneo: _____

breathing (frame 50)

52. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has rhinitis has an inflammation of the _____.

nose (frame 43)

b. A laryngoscope is an instrument used for examination of the _____.

larynx (frame 44)

c. Tracheitis is the inflammation of the _____ or _____.

upper windpipe/trachea (frame 45)

d. A child who has bronchitis has an inflammation of the _____ or _____.

lower windpipe/bronchus (frame 46)

e. The pulmonary artery leads to the _____.

lungs (frame 47)

f. A person with pneumonia has an inflammation of the _____.

lungs (frame 48)

g. Pneumonemia is the presence of _____ or gas in the blood vessels.

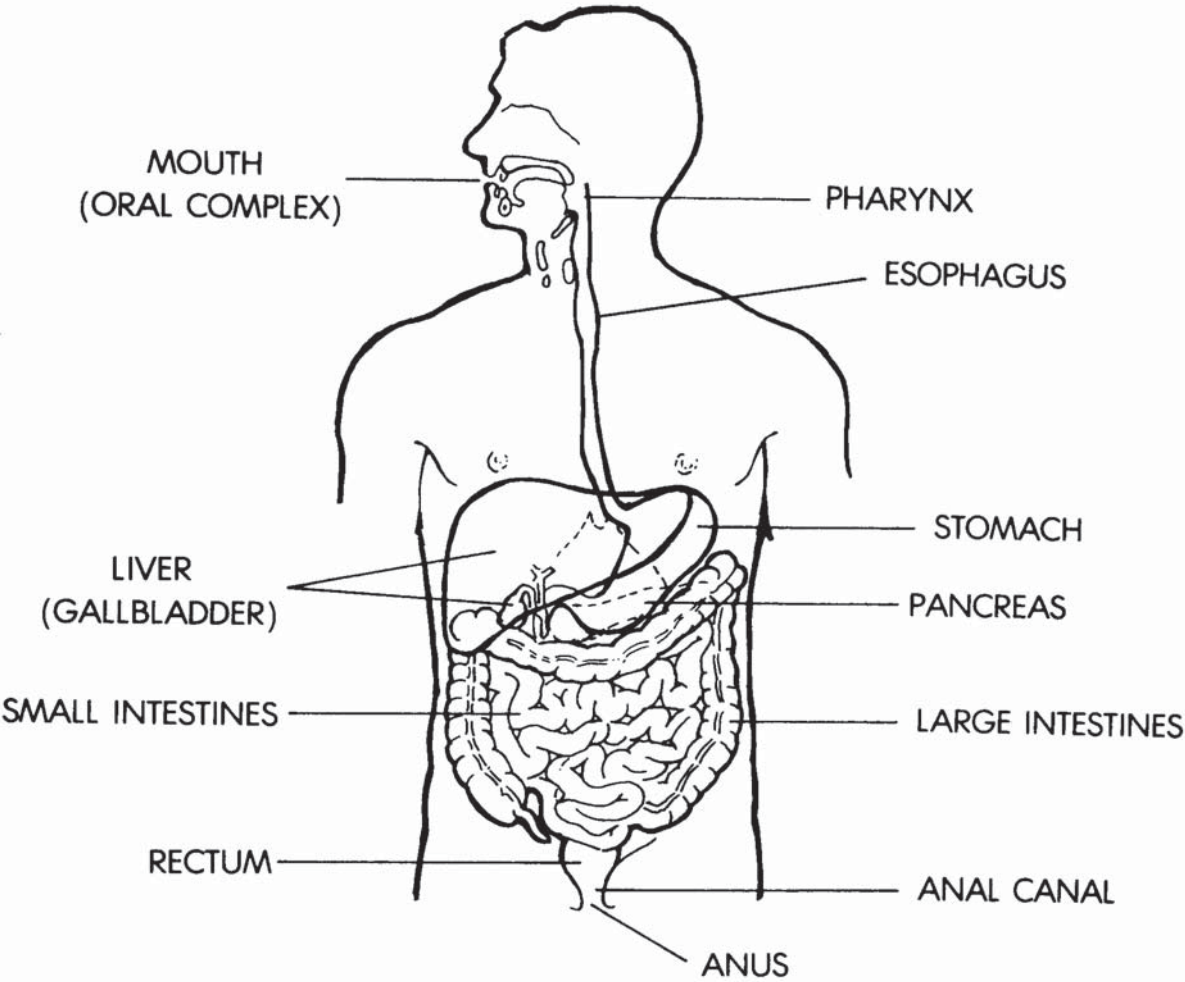
air (frame 49)

h. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of _____.

breathing (frame 50)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 51 and 52, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 53.

Section VI: STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



The digestive system or gastrointestinal tract begins with the mouth, where food enters the body and ends with the anus, where solid waste material leaves the body.

53. The stem stoma means mouth. A person who has stomatitis, for example, has inflammation of the _____.

sto-mah-ti'tis

STOMA



STOMATITIS

mouth

54. Lingua and glossa are stems which mean tongue. Glossitis means inflammation of the _____.

glos-si'tis

LINGUA / GLOSSA



LINGUAL / GLOSSITIS

tongue

55. Lingual means pertaining to the _____.

ling'gwal

LINGUA / GLOSSA



LINGUAL / GLOSSITIS

tongue

56. Dento and odonto are stems which mean tooth. A person with dentalgia has a pain in the _____.

den-tal'je-ah

57. Cheilo is a stem which means lip. A cheiloplasty is the surgical repair of a defect of the _____.

ki'lo-plas"te

58. Gingivo is a stem which means gums. A person with gingivitis has an inflammation of the _____.

jin"ji-vi'tis

59. Gastro is a stem which means stomach. A gastrectomy is the surgical removal of the _____.

gas-trek-to-me

DENTO / ODONTO



DENTALGIA

ODONTOID

tooth

CHEILO



CHEILOPLASTY

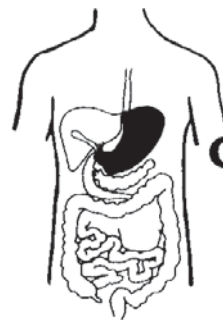
lip

GINGIVO



GINGIVITIS

gums



GASTRO

GASTRECTOMY

stomach

60. Entero is a stem which means intestine. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the stomach and _____.

gas"tro-en-ter-i'tis

61. Duodeno is a stem which pertains to the duodenum or first part of the small intestine. A duodenal ulcer, for example, is an ulcer which is located in the _____ or _____.

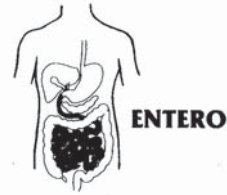
du"o-de'nal

62. Jejuno is a stem which pertains to the jejunum or second part of the small intestine. A jejunectomy, for example, is an excision of a part of or all of the _____ or _____.

je-joo'num
je"joo-nek'to-me

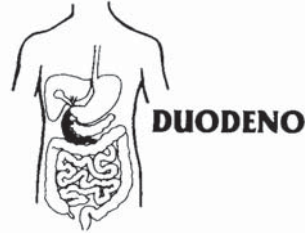
63. Ileo is a stem which pertains to the ileum or third part of the small intestine. Ileitis means inflammation of the _____ or _____.

il'e-um
il"e-i'tis



GASTROENTERITIS

intestine



DUODENAL ULCER

duodenum or first part of the small intestine



JEJUNECTOMY

jejunum or second part of the small intestine



ILEITIS

ileum or third part of the small intestine

64. Colo is a stem which means colon. When a colostomy is performed, an incision is made into the _____.

ko'lon
ko-los'to-me

65. Procto and ano are stems which mean rectum or anus. Proctitis means inflammation of the _____ or _____.

prok-ti'tis

66. As a review, give the meaning of the following stems pertaining to the digestive system.

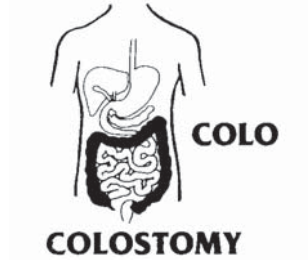
a. Stoma: _____

b. Lingua/glossa: _____

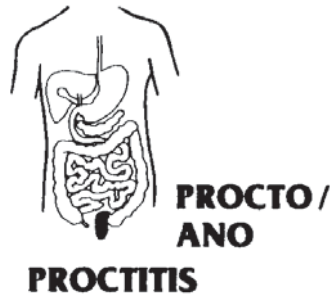
c. Dento/odonto: _____

d. Cheilo: _____

e. Gingivo: _____



colon



rectum or anus

mouth (frame 53)

tongue (frame 54)

tooth (frame 56)

lip (frame 57)

gums (frame 58)

f. Gastro: _____

stomach (frame 59)

g. Entero: _____

intestine (frame 60)

h. Duodeno: _____

duodenum/first part of intestine (frame 61)

i. Jejuno: _____

jejunum/2d part of intestine (frame 62)

j. Ileo: _____

ileum/3d part of intestine (frame 63)

k. Colo: _____

colon (frame 64)

l. Procto/ano: _____

rectum/anus

67. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person with stomatitis has an inflammation of the _____.

mouth (frame 53)

b. Glossitis is an inflammation of the _____.

tongue (frame 54)

c. Lingual means pertaining to the _____.

tongue (frame 54)

d. A person with dentalgia has a pain in the _____.

tooth (frame 56)

e. A cheiloplasty is the surgical repair of a defect of the _____.

lip (frame 57)

f. Someone who has gingivitis has inflammation of the _____.

gums (frame 58)

g. A gastrectomy is the surgical removal of the _____.

stomach (frame 59)

h. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the _____ and the _____.

stomach and intestine(frames 59 & 60)

i. A duodenal ulcer is located in the _____.

duodenum/1st part of the small intestine (frame 61)

j. A jejunectomy is an excision of part or all of the _____.

jejunum/2d part of the small intestine (frame 62)

k. Ileitis is an inflammation of the _____.

ileum/3d part of the small intestine (frame 63)

l. A colostomy is an incision into the _____.

colon (frame 64)

m. Proctitis is an inflammation of the _____ or _____.

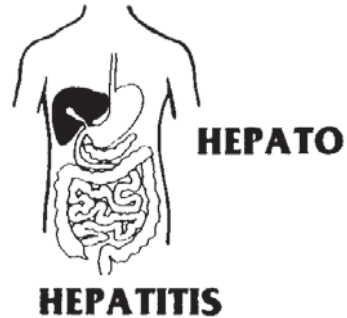
rectum/anus (frame 65)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 66 and 67, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 68.

Section VII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE ACCESSORY ORGANS OF DIGESTION

68. The stem hepato means liver. A person with hepatitis has an inflammation of the _____.

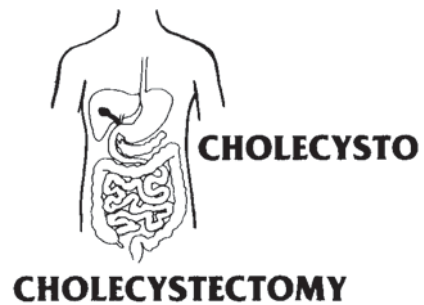
hep"ah-ti'tis



liver

69. The stem cholecysto means gallbladder. A person who has had an operation called a cholecystectomy, for example, has had his _____ removed (or excised).

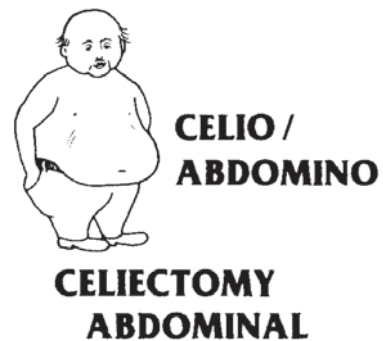
ko"le-sis-tek'to-me



gallbladder

70. The stems celio and abdomino mean abdomen. A person who has had a celiectomy has had a complete or partial removal of an organ of the _____.

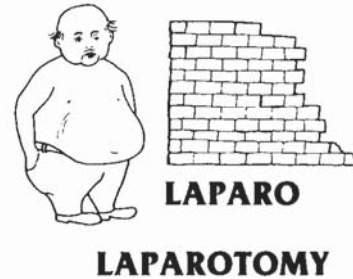
se"le-ek'to-me



abdomen

71. Laparo is a stem meaning abdominal wall. A person who has a laparotomy has had an incision made into the _____.

lap-ah-rot'o-me



abdominal wall

72. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. Hepato: _____

liver (frame 68)

b. Cholecysto: _____

gallbladder (frame 69)

c. Celio/abdomino: _____

abdomen (frame 70)

d. Laparo: _____

abdominal wall (frame 71)

73. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has hepatitis has an inflammation of the _____.

liver (frame 68)

b. When a cholecystectomy is performed, the _____ is removed (or excised).

gallbladder (frame 69)

c. A person who has a celiectomy has had a complete or partial removal of an organ of the

_____.

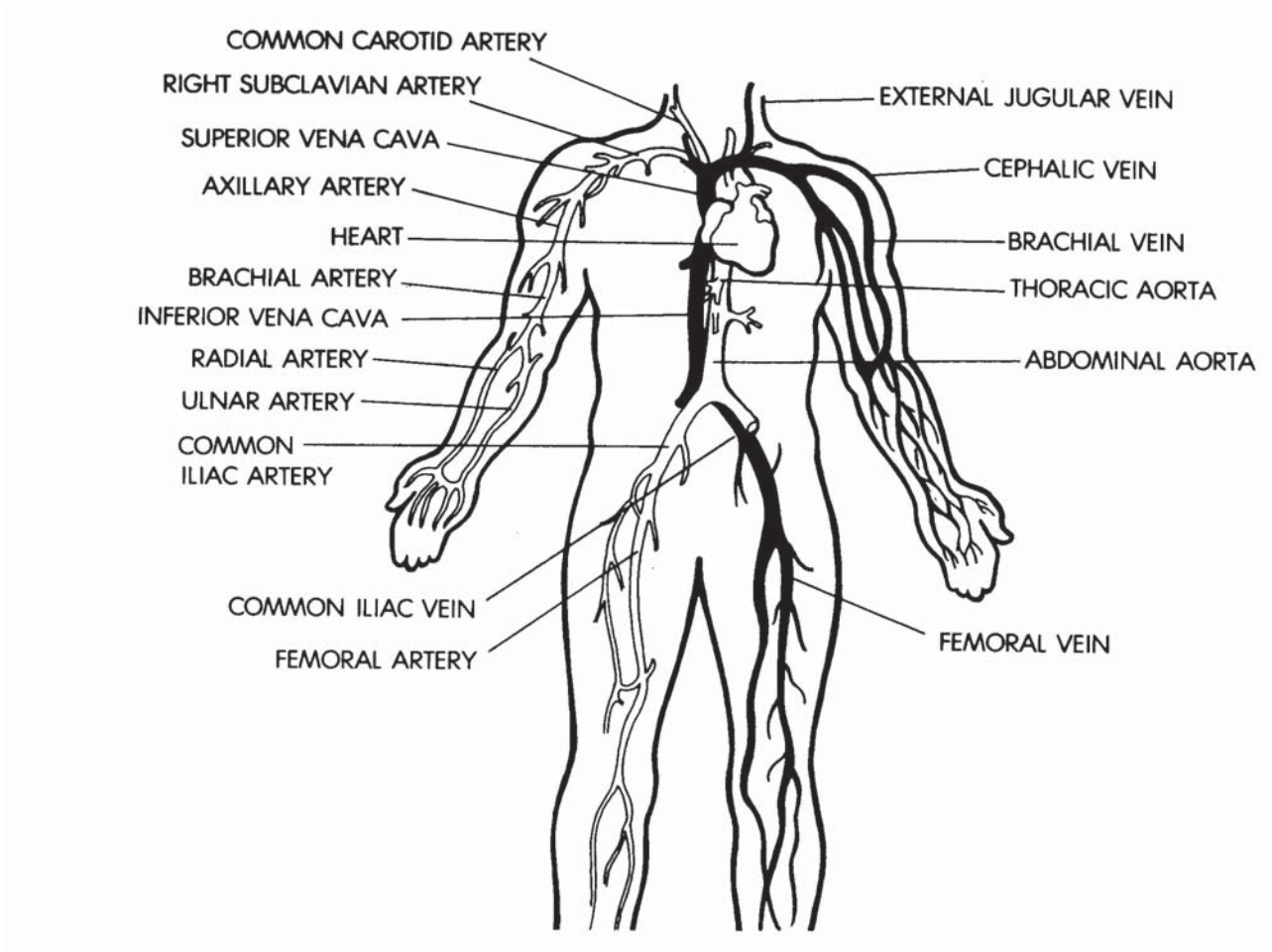
abdomen (frame 70)

d. During a laparotomy, an incision is made into the _____.

abdominal wall (frame 71)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 72 and 73, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 74.

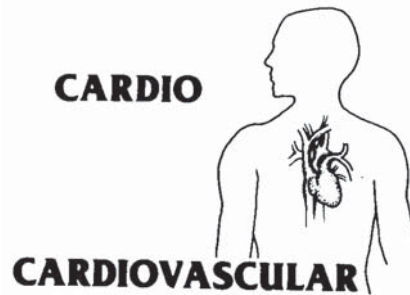
Section VIII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM



The cardiovascular system includes the heart and blood vessels.

74. The stem, cardio, means heart. The cardiovascular system includes the blood vessels and the _____.

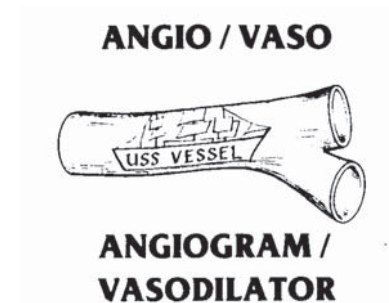
kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar



heart

75. Angio and vaso are stems which mean vessel. An angiogram is a series of X-ray film of a blood _____.

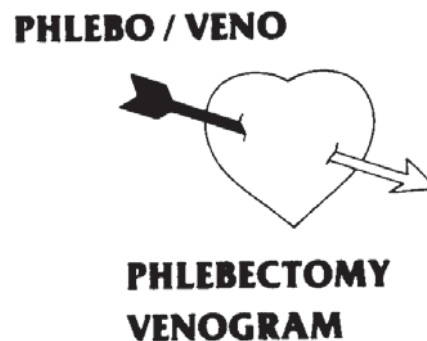
an'je-o-gram"



vessel

76. Phlebo and veno are stems which mean vein. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a _____.

fle-bek'to-me



vein

77. Arterio is a stem which means artery. A person who has arteriosclerosis has hardening of the _____.

ar-te"re-o-skle-ro'sis



arteries

78. Thrombo is a stem which means clot of blood. Thrombophlebitis is an inflammation of a vein with a _____ of _____.

throm"bo-fle-bi'tis



clot/blood

79. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms pertaining to the cardiovascular system.

a. cardio: _____

heart (frame 74)

b. angio/vaso: _____

vessel (frame 75)

c. phlebo/veno: _____

vein (frame 76)

d. arterio: _____

artery (frame 77)

e. thrombo: _____

clot of blood (frame 78)

80. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. The cardiovascular system includes the blood vessels and the _____.

heart (frame 74)

b. When a person has an angiospasm or a vasospasm, he has a spasm of a _____.

vessel (frame 75)

c. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a _____.

vein (frame 76)

d. A person who has arteriomalacia has a softening of the _____.

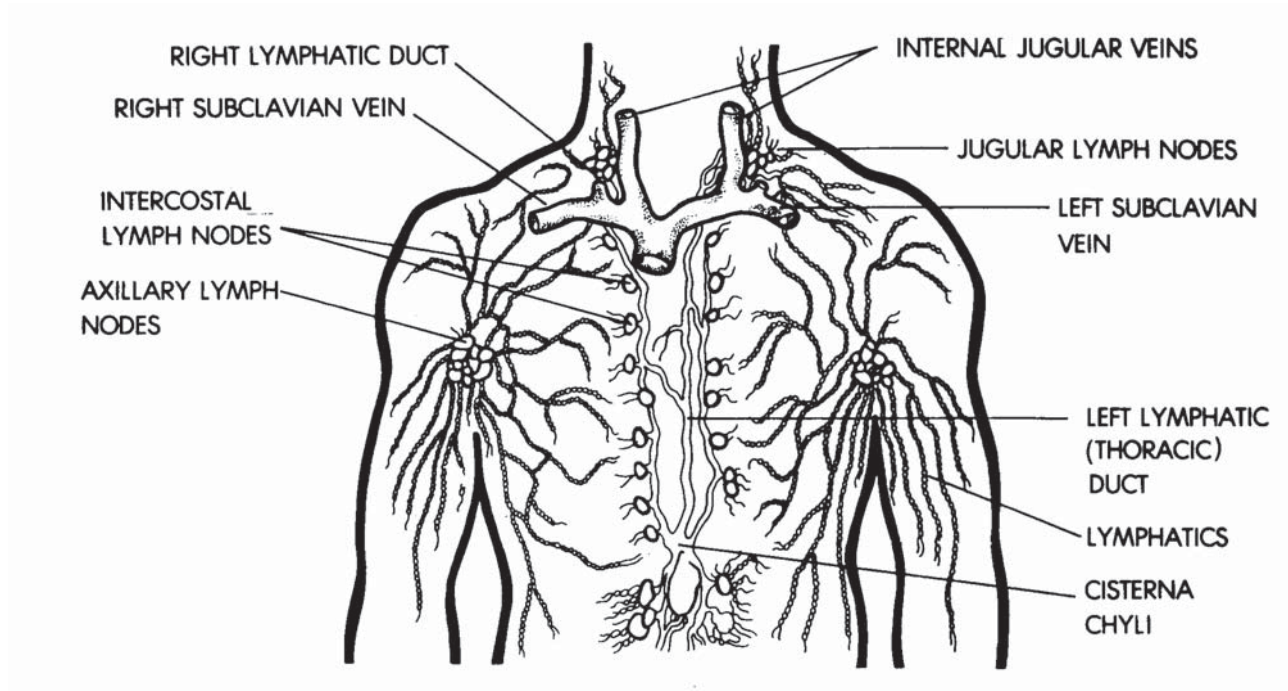
arteries (frame 77)

e. A thrombectomy is the excision of a _____.

clot of blood (frame 78)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 79 and 80, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 81.

Section IX. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE HEMATOPOIETIC AND LYMPATHIC SYSTEMS



The hematopoietic system includes tissues concerned in the production of blood. The lymphatic system includes the lymphatic vessels and lymphoid tissues.

81. Cyto is a stem meaning cell. An erythrocyte is one kind of blood cell. It is a red blood _____.



CYTO

e-rith'ro-sit

ERYTHROCYTE

cell

82. Hema and hemato are stems which mean blood. A hematoma is a tumor filled with _____.



hem"ah-to'mah

blood

83. Lympho is a stem which means lymph. A lymphocyte is a _____ cell.



LYMPHO

LYMPHOCYTE

lim'fo-sit

lymph

84. Spleno is a stem which means spleen. A person who has had a splenectomy has had an excision of the _____.

sple-nek'to-me

85. Phago is a stem which means to eat. A phagocyte is a cell that _____ microorganisms.

fag'o-sit

86. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the hematopoietic and lymphatic systems.

a. cyto: _____

cell (frame 81)

b. hema/hemato: _____

blood (frame 82)

c. Spleno: _____

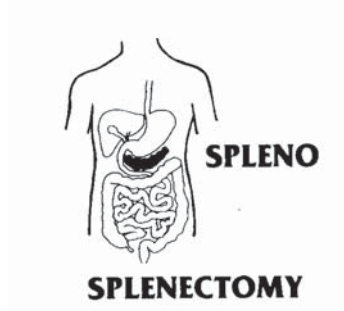
spleen (frame 84)

d. lympho: _____

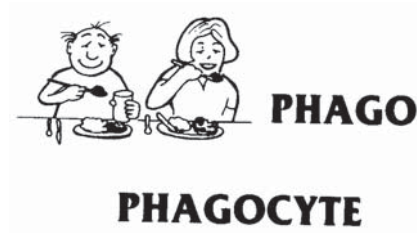
lymph (frame 83)

e. phago: _____

to eat (frame 85)



spleen



eats

87. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Cytology is the study of

_____.

cells (frame 81)

b. Hematology is the study of

_____.

hem'ah tol'o-je

blood (frame 82)

c. A lymphocyte is a _____ cell.

lymph (frame 83)

d. Splenectomy means excising of the _____.

spleen (frame 84)

e. Polyphagia means excessive

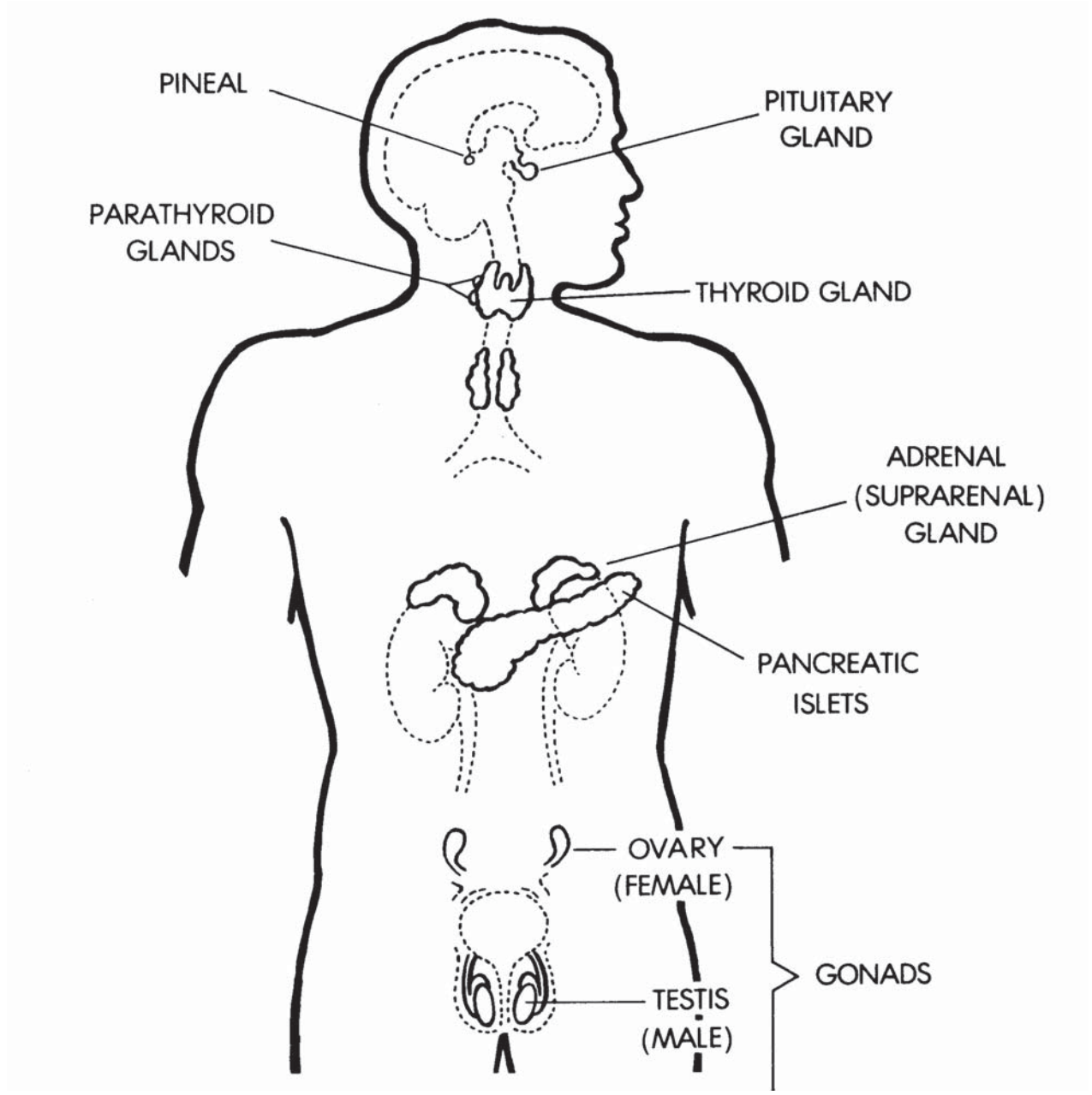
_____.

pol'e-fa'je-ah

eating (frame 85)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 86 and 87, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 88.

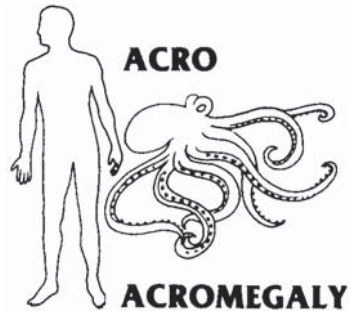
Section X. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM



The endocrine system is composed of glands which release hormones into the blood stream.

88. Acro is a stem which means extremity. Acromegaly is a disease characterized by enlargement of the bones of the _____.

ak"ro meg' ah-le



extremities

89. Gluco and glyco are stems which mean sugar. A person with glucosuria has _____ in the urine.

gloo"ko-su're-ah



sugar

90. Adeno is a stem which means gland. Adenectomy is a word meaning surgical removal of a _____.

ad"e-nek' to-me



gland

91. As a review, give the meaning of the following stems:

a. acro: _____

extremity (frame 88)

b. gluco/glyco: _____

sugar (frame 89)

c. adeno: _____

gland (frame 90)

92. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blank with the appropriate terms:

a. Acrodermatitis is a word that means inflammation of the skin of the _____.

ak"ro-der"mah-ti'tis

extremities (frame 88)

b. A person with glucosuria has _____ in the urine.

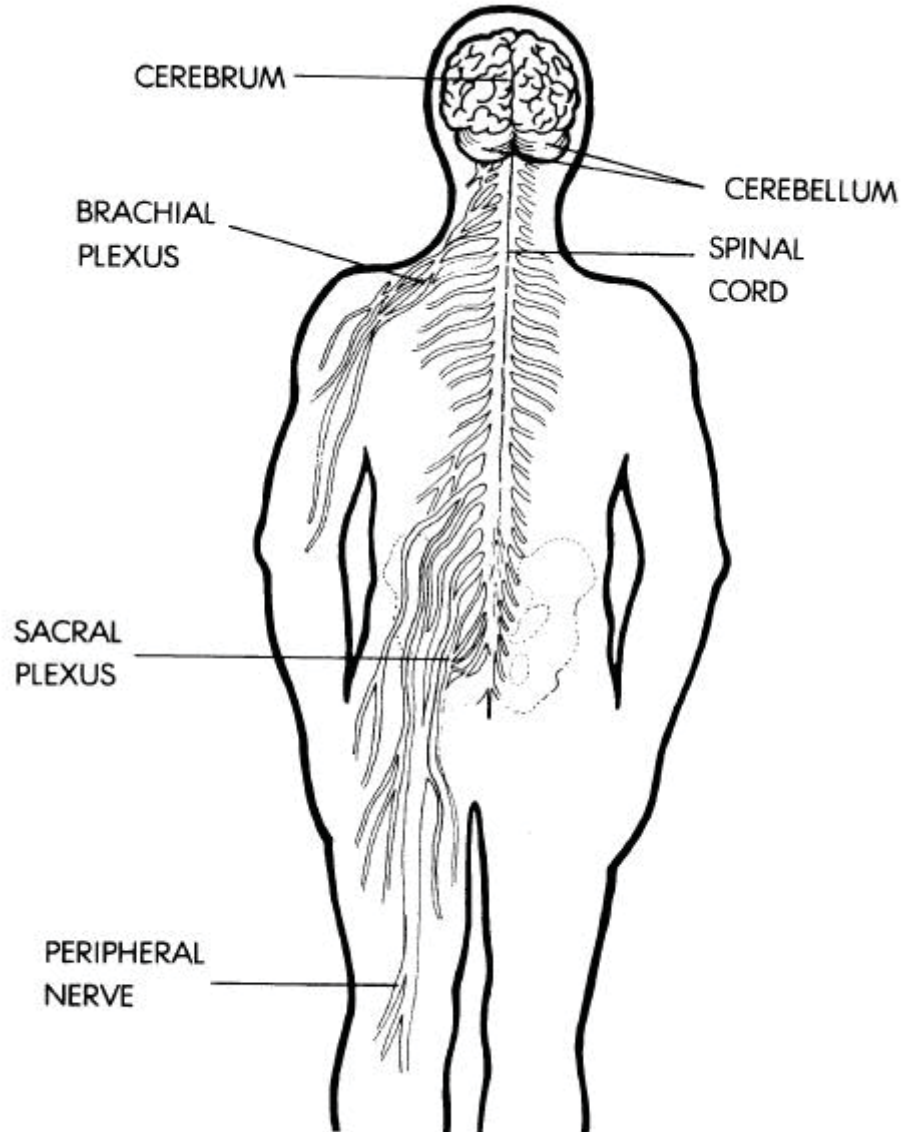
sugar (frame 89)

c. A person who has had an adenectomy has had surgical removal of a _____.

gland (frame 90)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 91 and 92, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 93.

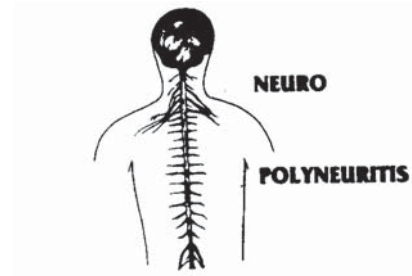
**Section XI. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND
PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS**



The nervous system along with the endocrine system correlates our adjustments and reactions to internal and environmental conditions.

93. Neuro is a stem which means nerve. Polyneuritis means inflammation of many _____.

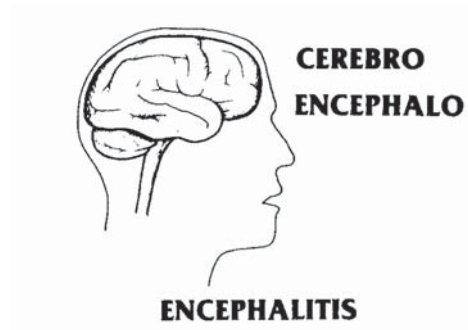
pol"e-nu-ri'tis



nerves

94. Cerebro and encephalo are stems which mean brain. Encephalitis, for example, means inflammation of the _____.

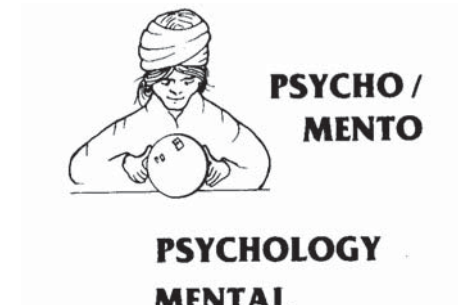
en"sef-ah-li'tis



brain

95. Psycho and mento are stems which mean mind. Psychology is the science that studies the _____.

si-kol 'o-je



mind

96. Mania is a stem which means mad-
ness. Pyromania, for example,
means fire _____.

pi"ro-ma'ne-ah

97. Phobia is a stem which means fear.
A person with hydrophobia has a
_____ of water.

hi"dro-fo'be-ah

98. Esthesia is a stem which means
feeling or sensation. Anesthesia
means without _____
or _____.

an"es-the'ze-ah

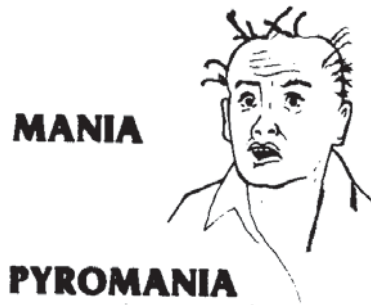
99. As a review, give the meaning of the
following terms:

a. neuro: _____

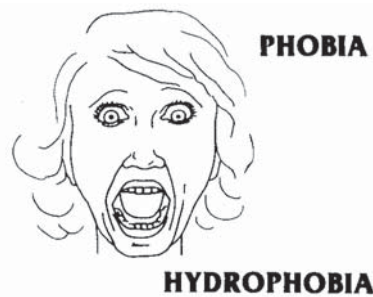
nerve (frame 93)

b. cerebro/enkephalo: _____

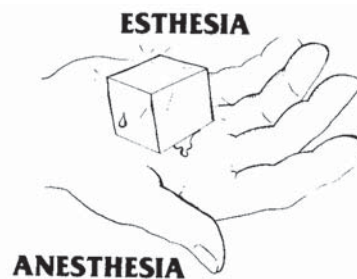
brain (frame 94)



madness



fear



feeling/sensation

c. psycho/mento: _____

mind (frame 95)

d. mania: _____

madness (frame 96)

e. phobia: _____

fear (frame 97)

f. esthesia: _____

feeling/sensation (frame 98)

100 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Polyneuritis is an inflammation of many _____.

nerves (frame 93)

b. Encephalitis is an inflammation of the _____.

brain (frame 94)

c. Psychology is the science that studies the _____.

mind (frame 95)

d. Pyromania means fire _____.

madness (frame 96)

e. A person with hydrophobia has a _____ of water.

fear (frame 97)

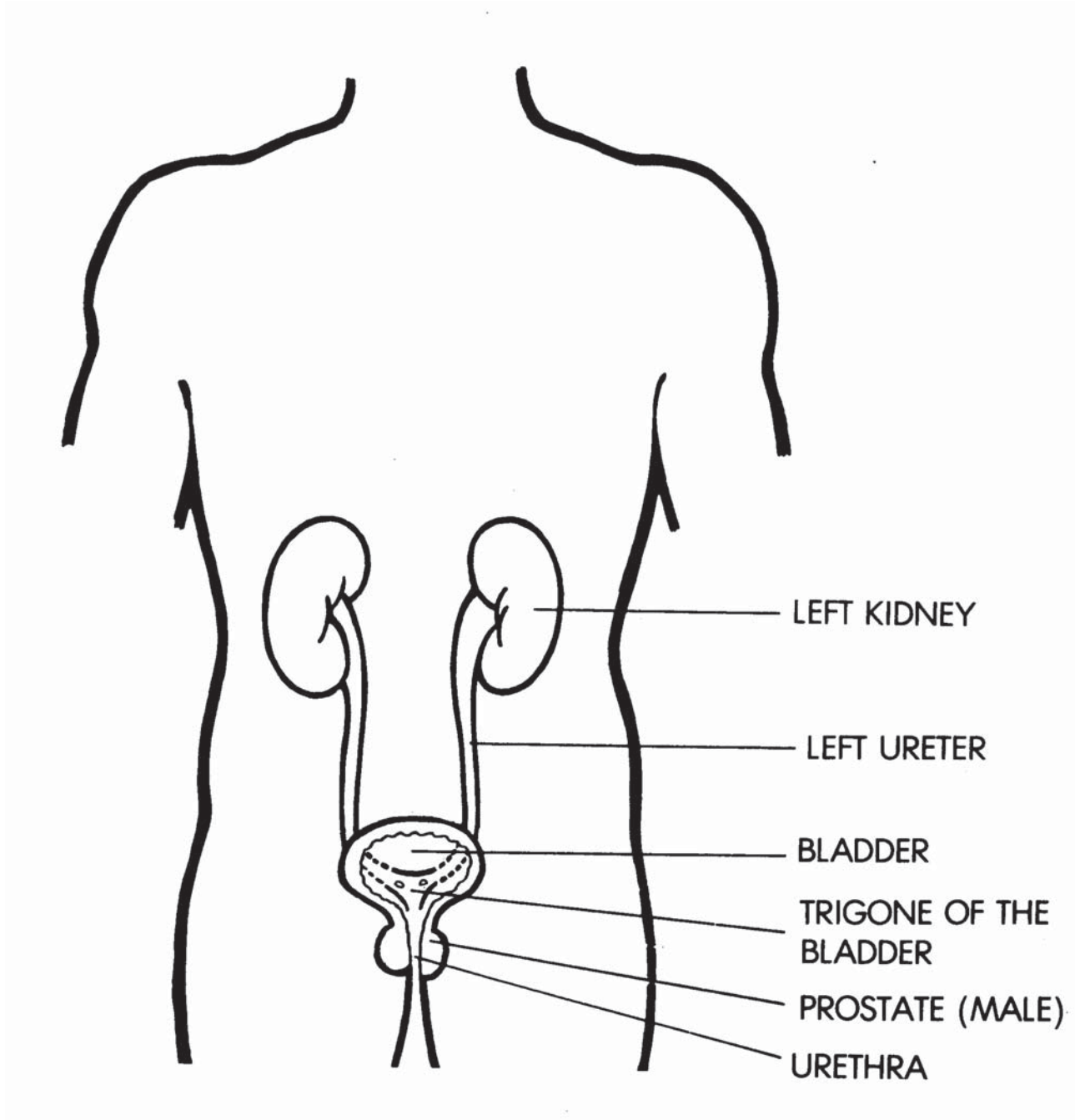
f. Anesthesia means without

_____.

feeling/sensation (frame 98)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 99 and 100, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 101.

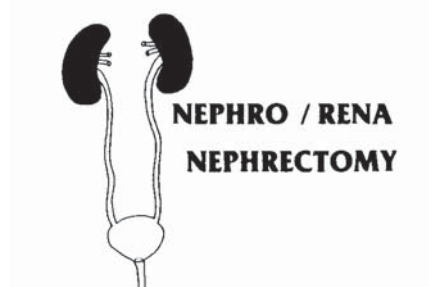
Section XII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM



The genitourinary system includes the genitals and the urinary organs.

- 101 Nephro and rena are stems which mean kidney. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a _____ removed.

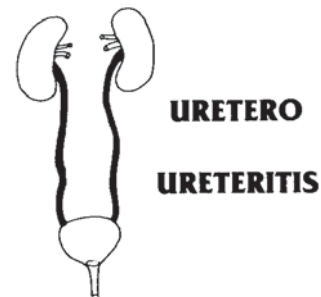
ne-frek'to-m



kidney

- 102 Uretero is a stem which means ureter. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the _____.

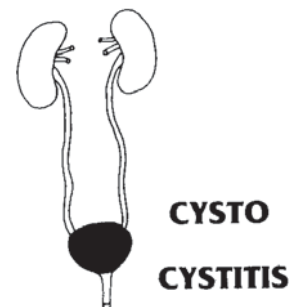
u're-ter-i'tis



ureter

- 103 Cysto is a stem which means bladder. A person who has cystitis has an inflammation of the _____.

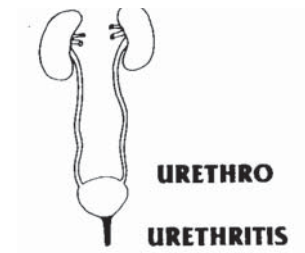
sis-ti-tis



bladder

- 104 Urethro is a stem meaning urethra. Urethritis is an inflammation of the _____.

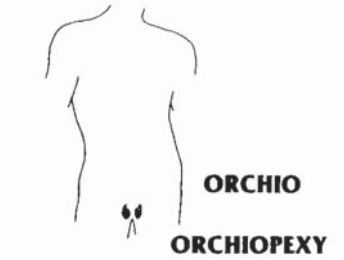
u're-thri'tis



urethra

105 Orchio is a stem which means testes. Orchiopexy means fixation of the _____.

or"ke-o-pek'se



testes

106 Uro and uria are stems which mean urine. Urophobia is a term which means fear of passing _____.

u"ro-fo'be-ah



urine

107 Lith is a stem which means stone. Nephrolithiasis is the formation of renal _____.

nef"ro-li-thi'ah-sis



stones

108 In review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. nephro/reno: _____

kidney (frame 101)

b. uretero: _____

ureter (frame 102)

c. cysto: _____

bladder (frame 103)

d. urethro: _____

urethra (frame 104)

e. orchio: _____

testes (frame 105)

f. uro/uria: _____

urine (frame 106)

g. lith: _____

stone (frame 107)

109 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a _____ removed.

kidney (frame 101)

b. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the _____.

ureter (frame 102)

c. Someone who has cystitis has an inflammation of the _____.

bladder (frame 103)

d. Urethritis is an inflammation of the _____.

urethra (frame 104)

e. Orchiopexy is the fixation of the

_____.

testes (frame 105)

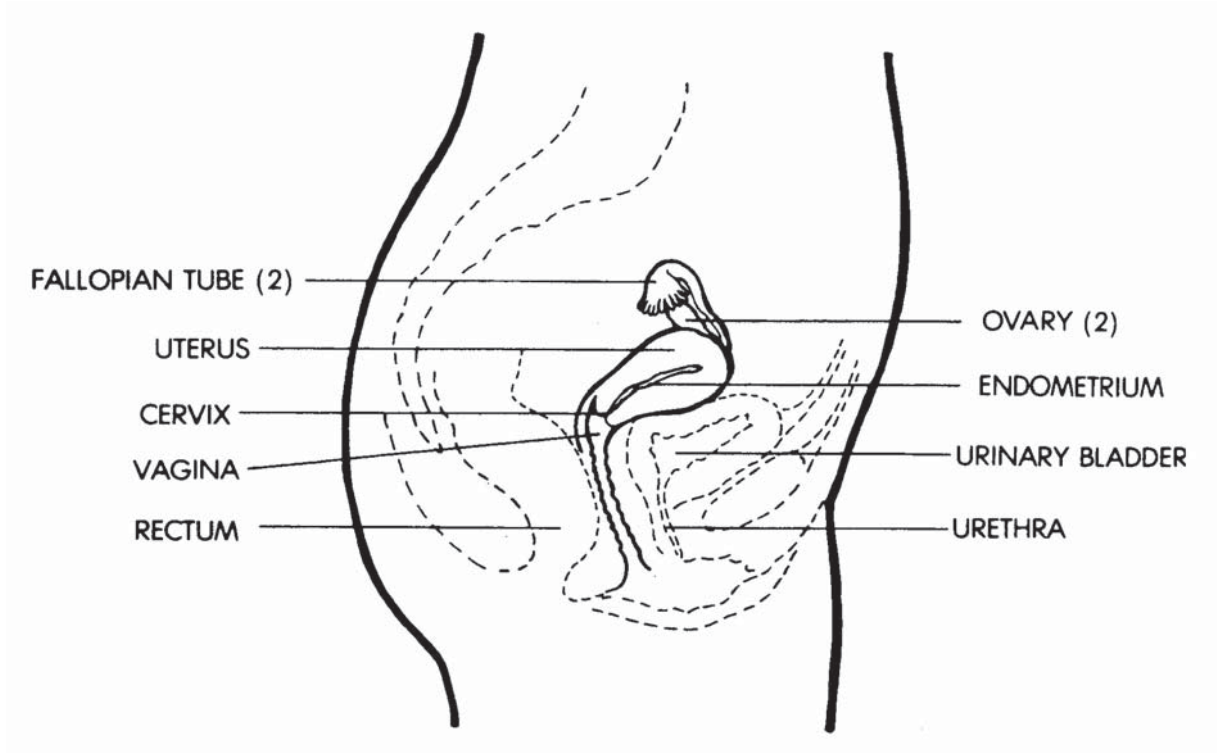
f. Nephrolithiasis is the formation of renal _____.

stones (frame 107)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 108 and 109, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 110.

Section XIII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

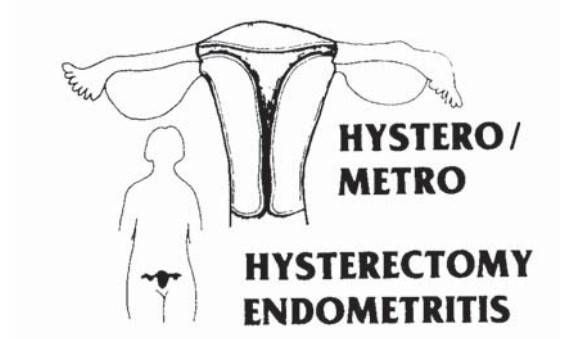
FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



Gynecology and obstetrics relates to the female reproductive system and birth.

110 Hystero and metro are stems which mean uterus or womb. A woman who has had a hysterectomy, for example, has had her _____ removed.

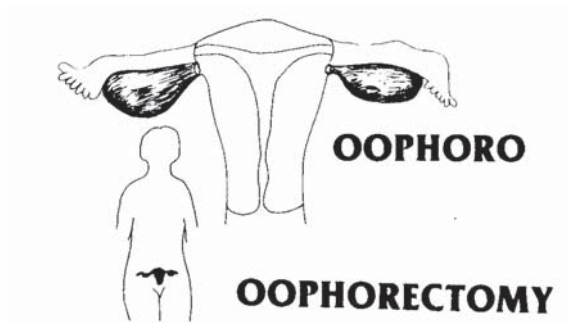
his"te-rek'to-me



uterus

111 Oophoro is a stem which means ovary. A woman who has had an oophorectomy has had her _____ removed.

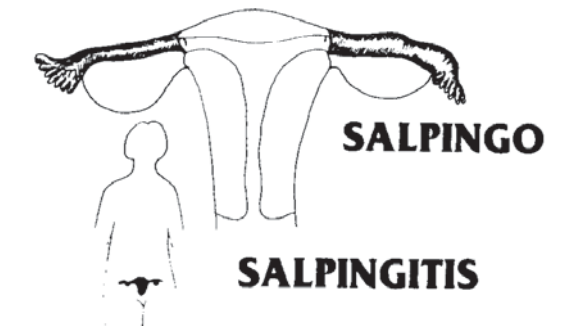
o"of-o-rek'to-me



ovary

112 Salpingo is a stem which means tube. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of a _____.

sal"pin-ji'tis



tube

113 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. hystero/metro: _____

uterus/womb (frame 110)

b. oophoro: _____

ovary (frame 111)

c. salpingo: _____

tube (frame 112)

114 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A woman who has had a hysterectomy has had her _____ removed.

uterus (frame 110)

b. When a woman has an oophorectomy, she has an _____ removed.

ovary (frame 111)

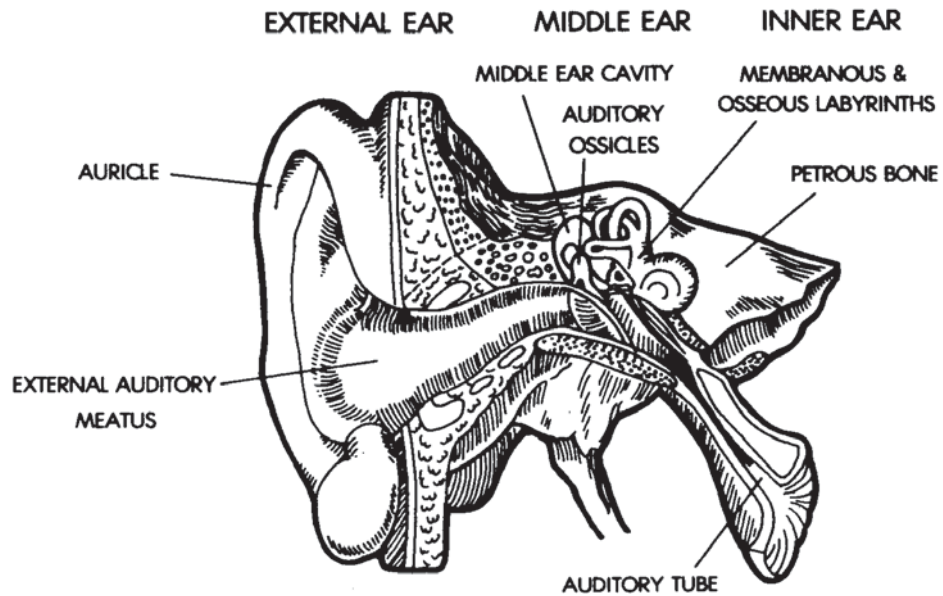
c. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of the _____.

tube (frame 112)

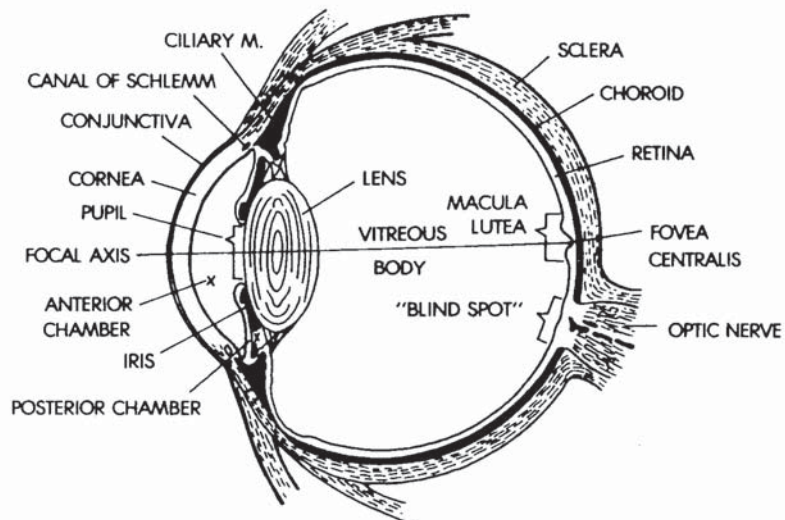
If you missed any of the questions in frames 113 and 114, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 115.

Section XIV. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE SENSORY ORGANS

SENSORY ORGANS



SENSORY ORGANS



The sensory organs, as you know, include the eye and the ear.

- 115 Oto is a stem which means ear. Otoplasty, for example, means plastic repair of the _____.

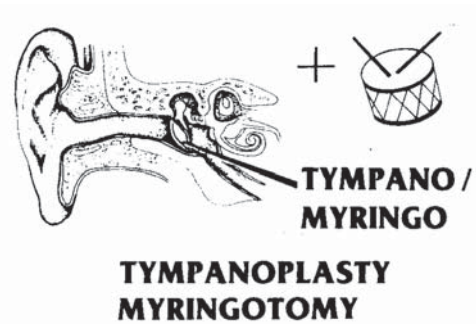
o'to-plas'te



ear

- 116 Tympano and myringo are stems which refer to the eardrum. A tympanoplasty means plastic repair of the _____.

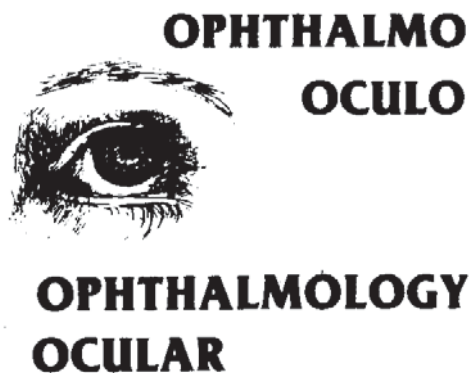
tim'pah-no-plas'te



eardrum

- 117 Ophthalmo and oculo are stems which mean eye. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the _____ and its diseases.

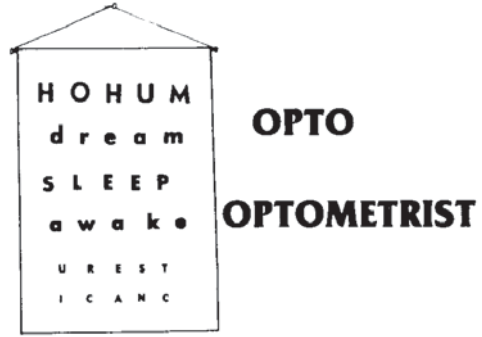
of'thal-mol'o-je



eye

118 Opto is a stem which means vision. An optometrist is a person who is trained to examine eyes in order to determine the presence of _____ problems.

op-tom'e-trist



vision

119 Blepharo is a stem which means eyelid. Blepharitis means inflammation of the _____.

blef"ah-ri'tis



eyelid

120 Kerato is a stem which means cornea. Keratitis means inflammation of the _____.

ker"ah-ti'tis



cornea

121 Dacryo is a stem which means tear. A person with dacryocystitis has inflammation of the _____ sac.

dak"re-o-sis-ti'tis



tear

122 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. oto: _____

ear (frame 115)

b. tympano/myringo: _____

eardrum (frame 116)

c. ophthalmo/oculo: _____

eye (frame 117)

d. opto: _____

vision (frame 118)

e. blepharo: _____

eyelid (frame 119)

f. kerato: _____

cornea (frame 120)

g. dacryo: _____

tear (frame 121)

123 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Otoplasty is the plastic repair of the _____.

ear (frame 115)

b. A tympanoplasty is the plastic repair of the _____.

eardrum (frame 116)

c. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the _____ and its diseases.

eye (frame 117)

d. An optometrist is a person who is trained to examine eyes in order to determine the presence of _____ problems.

vision (frame 118)

e. Blepharitis is an inflammation of the _____.

eyelid (frame 119)

f. Keratitis is an inflammation of the _____.

cornea (frame 120)

g. A person with dacryocystitis has an inflammation of the _____ sac.

tear (frame 121)

If you missed any of the questions in frames 122 and 123, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 124.

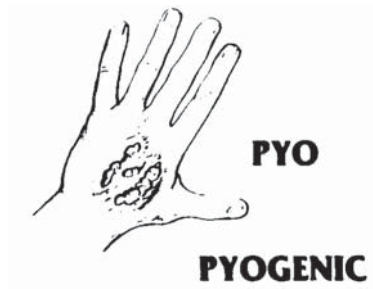
Section XV: STEMS - MISCELLANEOUS STEMS

EMESIS-



124 Pyo is a stem meaning pus. The word pyogenic means producing _____.

pi"o-jen'ik



pus

125 Lipo is a stem which means fat. A lipoma is a tumor composed of _____.

li-po mah



fat

126 Febri is a stem which means fever. A person who is afebrile is without _____.

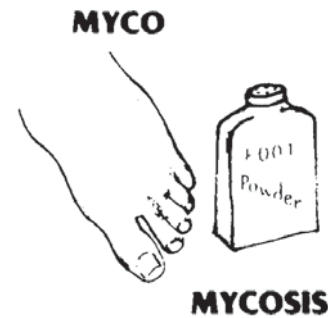
a-feb'ril



fever

127 Myco is a stem which means fungus. Mycosis is any disease caused by a _____.

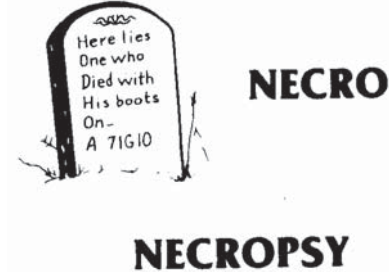
mi-ko'sis



fungus

128 Necro is a stem which means dead.
A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a _____ body.

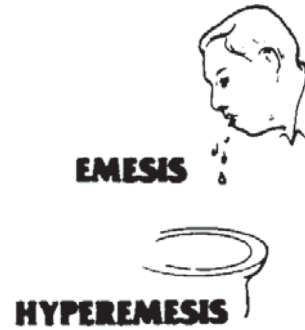
nek'rop-se



dead

129 Emesis is a stem which means vomit.
Hyperemesis is a word which means excessive _____.

hi"per-em'e-sis



vomiting

130 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. pyo: _____

pus (frame 124)

b. lipo: _____

fat (frame 125)

c. feбри: _____

fever (frame 126)

d. myco: _____

fungus (frame 127)

e. necro: _____

dead (frame 128)

f. emesis: _____

vomiting (frame 129)

131 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

a. The term pyogenic means producing _____.

pus (frame 124)

b. A lipoma is a tumor composed of _____.

fat (frame 125)

c. A person who is afebrile is without _____.

fever (frame 126)

d. Mycosis is any disease caused by a _____.

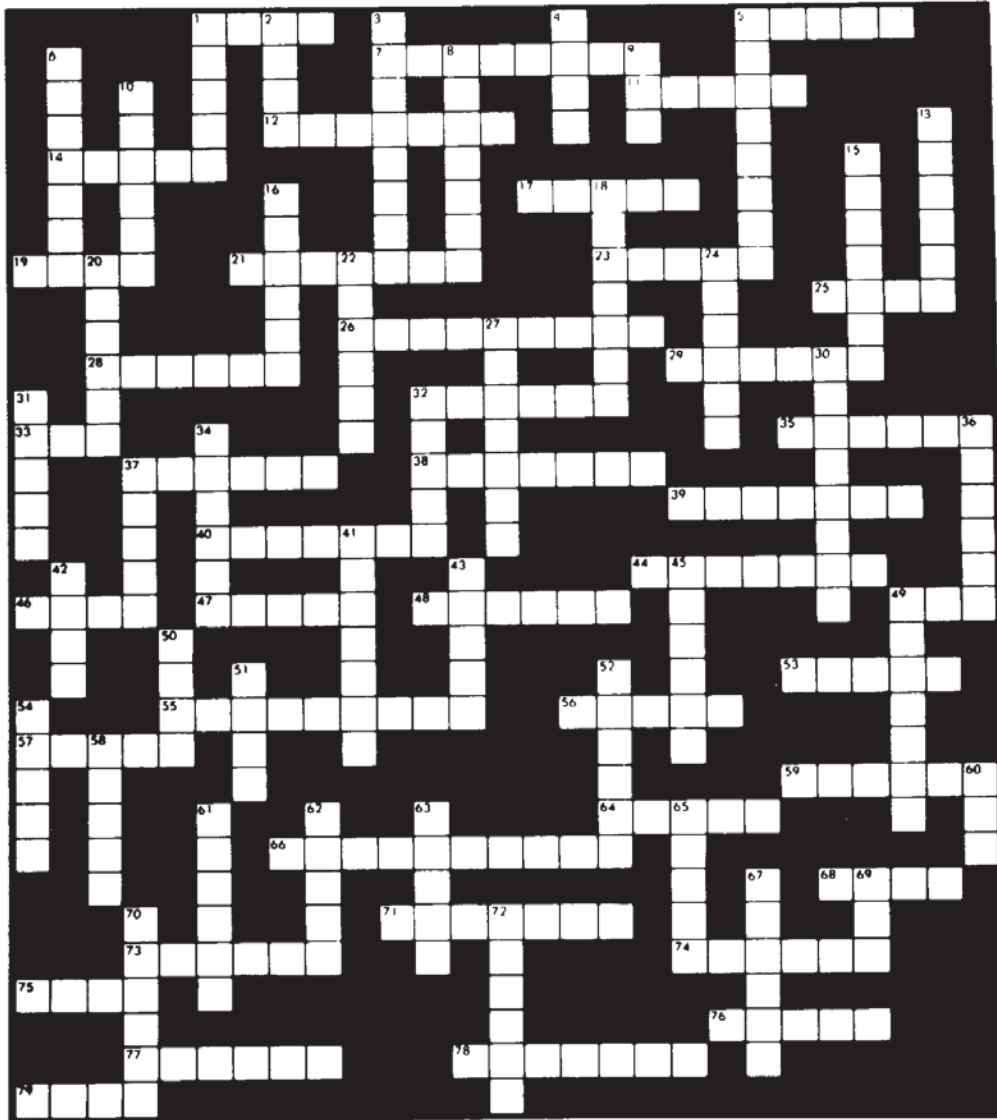
fungus (frame 127)

e. A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a _____ body.

dead (frame 128)

f. Hyperemesis is excessive _____.

vomiting (frame 129)



DOWN

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. MADNESS | 22. FEAR | 50. ILEUM |
| 2. CELL | 24. KIDNEY | 51. EXTREMITY |
| 3. FEELING | 27. UTERUS | 52. JEJUNUM |
| 4. BREATH | 30. EYELID | 54. EYE |
| 5. ABDOMEN | 31. LUNGS | 58. MOUTH |
| 6. DUODENUM | 32. SUGAR | 60. ANUS |
| 8. LARYNX | 34. RECTUM | 61. LUNGS |
| 9. EAR | 36. NAILS | 62. EATING |
| 10. CORNEA | 37. RIBS | 63. NERVE |
| 13. LIP | 41. BRONCHUS | 65. ABDOMEN |
| 15. GUMS | 42. VESSEL | 67. TEARS |
| 16. MIND | 43. GLAND | 69. PUS |
| 18. CLOT | 45. BLOOD | 70. TONGUE |
| 20. ABDOMINAL WALL | 49. EARDRUM | 72. INTESTINE |

ACROSS

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. FUNGUS | 32. STOMACH | 56. TOOTH |
| 5. VESSEL | 33. URINE | 57. BLADDER |
| 7. TUBE | 35. LIVER | 59. TONGUE |
| 11. TENDON | 37. HEART | 64. DEAD |
| 12. OVARY | 38. URETHRA | 66. GALL BLADDER |
| 14. SKIN | 39. TRACHEA | 68. VISION |
| 17. UTERUS | 40. BRAIN | 71. ARTERY |
| 19. COLON | 44. CARTILAGE | 73. LYMPH |
| 21. EARDRUM | 46. NOSE | 74. TESTES |
| 23. NOSE | 47. BONE | 75. VEIN |
| 25. FAT | 48. TEETH | 76. SPINAL CORD |
| 26. EYE | 49. MUSCLE | 77. SPLEEN |
| 28. JOINT | 53. FEVER | 78. URETER |
| 29. VEIN | 55. BRAIN | 79. BLOOD |