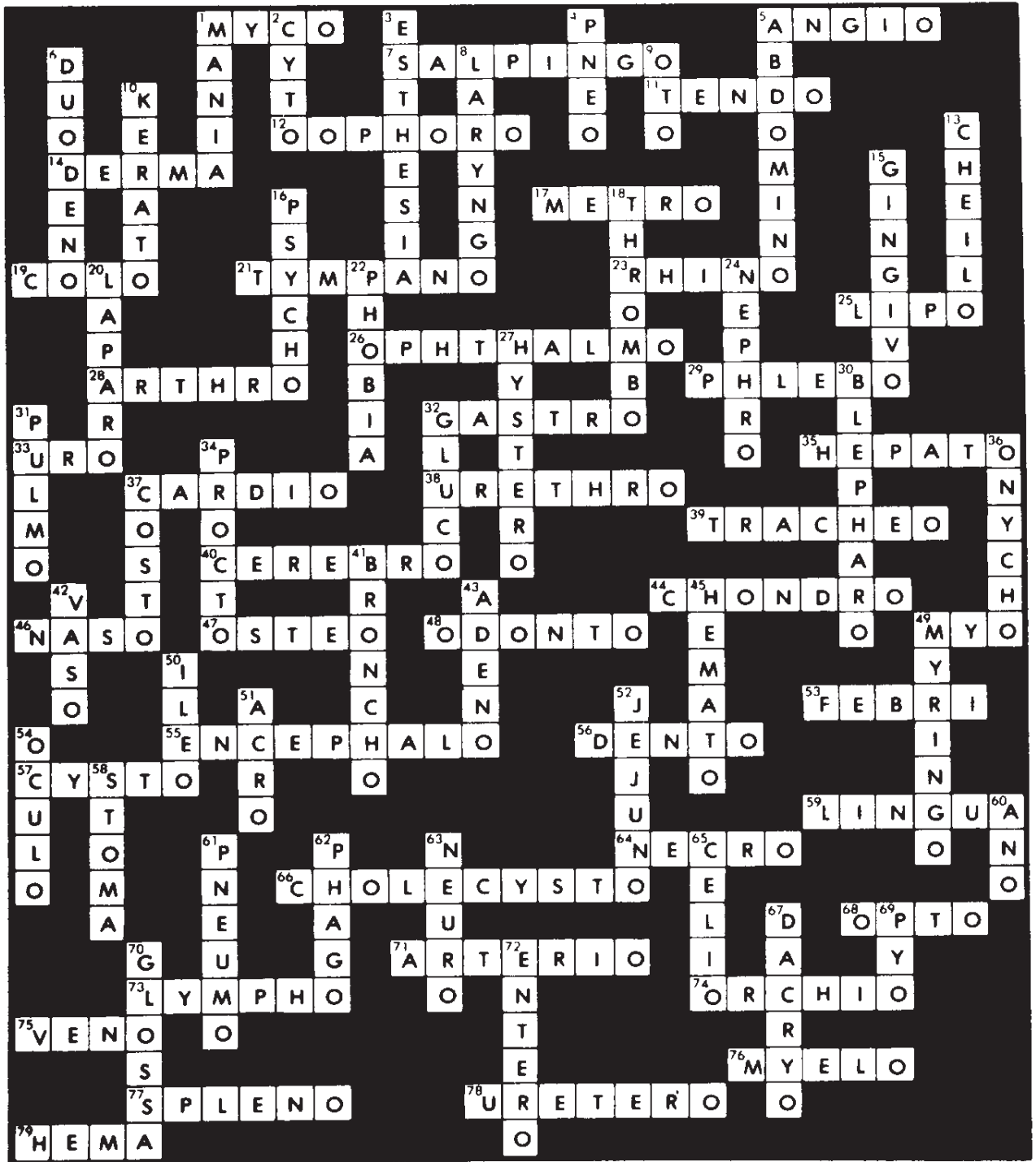


SOLUTION TO MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY CROSSWORD PUZZLE



## **LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

### **LESSON 3**

Prefixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

### **LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Lesson 3, frame numbers 132-198.

### **LESSON OBJECTIVES**

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

3-1. Given 10 of the 50 Latin and Greek medical related prefixes and a list of English meanings for these prefixes, write the English meaning in the space provided without error.

3-2. Given 10 multiple choice questions on medical prefixes, select the most appropriate answer without error.

## Section II. PREFIXES - GENERAL INFORMATION

Prefixes are one or more letters or syllables which come before the stem (at the beginning of a word) to explain or add meaning to the rest of the term.

- \*\*\*\*\*
- 132 A prefix comes \_\_\_\_\_ the stem.
- before
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 133 In the term unforgettable, "forget" is the stem and "un" is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- prefix
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 134 In the words implant, supplant, and transplant, the prefixes are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- imp/sup/trans
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 135 You can change the meaning of a term by putting a prefix before the \_\_\_\_\_.
- stem
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 136 Prefixes are the most frequently used elements in the formation of Greek and Latin words, but not every word contains a \_\_\_\_\_.
- prefix
- \*\*\*\*\*
- 137 Prefixes may be divided into various categories of meaning depending on how they modify the stem, such as location, time, amount, color, negation, size, or position. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of \_\_\_\_\_.
- meaning
- \*\*\*\*\*

138 To reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A prefix comes \_\_\_\_\_ the stem.

before (frame 132)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. In the term unforgettable, "forget" is the stem and "un" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

prefix (frame 133)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. In the words implant, supplant, and transplant, the prefixes are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

imp/sup/trans (frame 134)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. You can change the meaning of a term by putting a prefix before the \_\_\_\_\_.

stem (frame 135)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Not every Greek or Latin word contains a \_\_\_\_\_.

prefix (frame 136)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of \_\_\_\_\_.

meaning (frame 137)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frame 138, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 139.



### Section III. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO LOCATION

We will now study the prefixes that indicate location.

\*\*\*\*\*

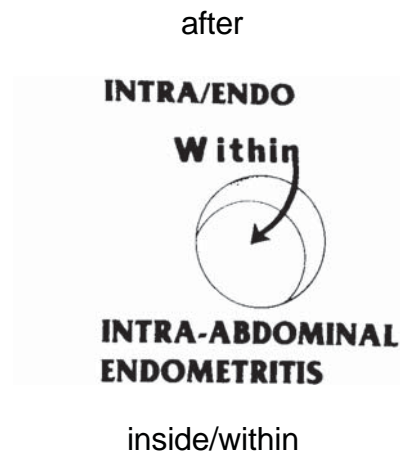
- 139 The prefix intra- means inside or within. The dash after intra- indicates that the stem comes \_\_\_\_\_ (before, after) the prefix.

\*\*\*\*\*

- 140 By combining the prefix intra- with the stem abdominal, you know it means \_\_\_\_\_ the abdomen.

in"trah-ab-dom'i-nal

\*\*\*\*\*



141 Endo- is also a prefix meaning within or inside. Metro is the stem meaning uterus. Endometritis, then, is a word which means inflammation \_\_\_\_\_ the uterus.

en"do-me-tri'tis

\*\*\*\*\*

142 Peri- is a prefix which means around or surrounding. Cardio is the stem for heart. Pericarditis, then, is a word which means inflammation \_\_\_\_\_ the heart.

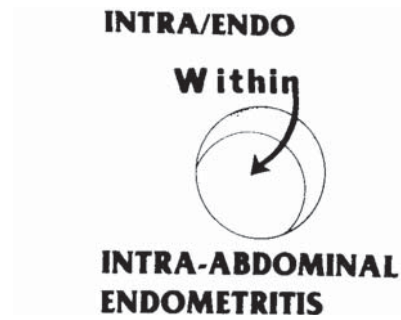
per"i-kar-di'tis

\*\*\*\*\*

143 Ec- and ecto- are prefixes which mean out and outside. An ectopic pregnancy, for example, is a pregnancy which occurs \_\_\_\_\_ the uterine cavity.

ek-top'ik

\*\*\*\*\*



inside/within



around/surrounding



outside

144 Em- and en- are also prefixes which mean within or inside. Empyema, for example, means pus \_\_\_\_\_ a body cavity.

em"pi-e'mah

\*\*\*\*\*

145 Retro- and post- are prefixes which mean behind. Retrocardial means located \_\_\_\_\_ the heart and postnasal means situated \_\_\_\_\_ the nose.

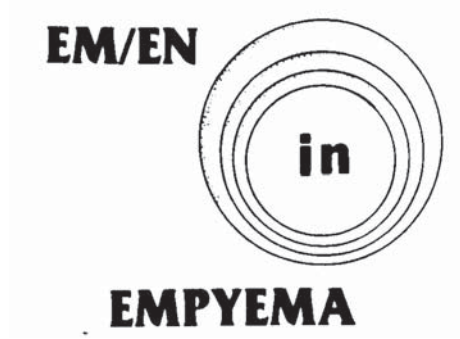
ret"ro-kar'de-al  
post-na'zal

\*\*\*\*\*

146 The prefixes sub- and hypo- mean under. Subcutaneous, for example, means \_\_\_\_\_ the skin, and a hypodermic needle is one that is inserted \_\_\_\_\_ the skin.

sub"ku-ta'ne-us  
hi"po-der'mik

\*\*\*\*\*

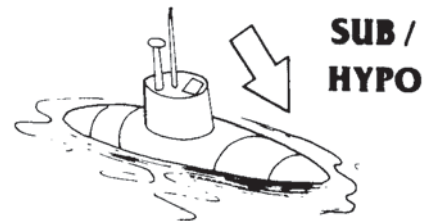


inside/within

**RETRO/POST**



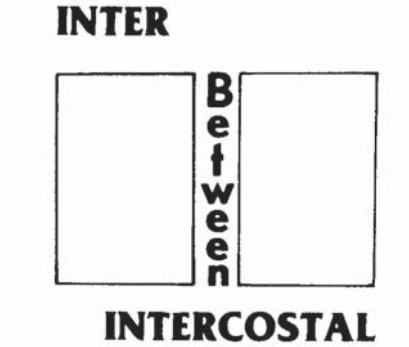
behind, behind



under, under

147 Inter- is a prefix meaning between. The stem, costal, means ribs. Therefore, intercostal muscles are muscles which are \_\_\_\_\_ the ribs.

in"ter-kos'tal



between

148 In review, given the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate location:

a. intra-/endo-: \_\_\_\_\_

inside/within (frames 140 & 141)

b. peri-: \_\_\_\_\_

around/surrounding (frame 142)

c. ec-/ecto-: \_\_\_\_\_

out/outside (frame 143)

d. em-/en-: \_\_\_\_\_

within/inside (frame 144)

e. retro-/post-: \_\_\_\_\_

behind (frame 145)

f. sub-/hypo-: \_\_\_\_\_

under (frame 146)

g. inter-: \_\_\_\_\_

between (frame 147)



149 To further reinforce what you have learned, write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. The dash after intra- indicates that the stem comes \_\_\_\_\_ (before, after) the prefix.

after (frame 139)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Intra-abdominal means \_\_\_\_\_ the abdomen.

inside/within (frame 140)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Endometritis means inflammation \_\_\_\_\_ the uterus.

inside/within (frame 141)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Pericarditis means inflammation \_\_\_\_\_ the heart.

around (frame 142)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Ectopic pregnancy is one which occurs \_\_\_\_\_ the uterine cavity.

outside (frame 143)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Empyema is a condition where there is an accumulation of pus \_\_\_\_\_ a body cavity.

inside/within (frame 144)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Retrocardial means located \_\_\_\_\_ the heart.

behind (frame 145)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Postnasal means situated \_\_\_\_\_ the nose.

behind (frame 145)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. Subcutaneous indicates \_\_\_\_\_ the skin.

under (frame 146)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. A hypodermic needle is one that is inserted \_\_\_\_\_ the skin.

under (frame 146)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. Intercostal muscles are muscles which are \_\_\_\_\_ the ribs.

between (frame 147)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 148 and 149, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 150.

#### Section IV. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO TIME

We will now study the prefixes that indicate time.

\*\*\*\*\*

150 The prefixes ante- and pre- mean before. By combining the prefix ante- with the stem partum, you know that antepartum means \_\_\_\_\_ childbirth.

an'te-par'tum

**ANTE/PRE**



**ANTEPARTUM  
PREOPERATIVE**

before

\*\*\*\*\*

151 A preoperative medication is a medication which is given \_\_\_\_\_ (before, during, after) surgery.

pre-op'er-a-tiv

\*\*\*\*\*

152 The prefix post- also means after. Consequently, a postoperative complication is a complication which occurred (before, during, after) surgery.

post-op'er-a-tiv

\*\*\*\*\*

153 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate time:

a. ante-: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

b. pre-: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

c. post-: \_\_\_\_\_

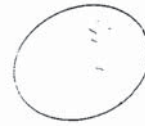
\*\*\*\*\*

154 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. Antepartum means \_\_\_\_\_ childbirth.

\*\*\*\*\*

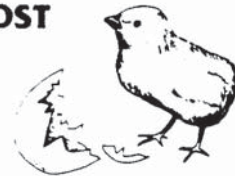
**ANTE/PRE**



**ANTEPARTUM  
PREOPERATIVE**

before

**POST**



**POST PARTUM  
POSTOPERATIVE**

after

before (frame 150)

before (frame 151)

after (frame 152)

before (frame 150)

b. A preoperative medication is one which is given \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.

before (frame 151)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A postoperative complication is one occurring \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.

after (frame 152)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 153 and 154, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 155.

### Section V: PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO NEGATION

We will now study prefixes that indicate negation.

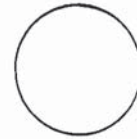
\*\*\*\*\*

155 The prefixes a- or- an mean without or absence of. Therefore, afebrile means \_\_\_\_\_ fever.

a-feb'ril

**A/AN**

**Without**



**AFEBRILE**

**ANESTHESIA**

without/absence of

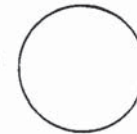
\*\*\*\*\*

156 The stem esthesia means feeling. Therefore, anesthesia means \_\_\_\_\_ feeling.

an"es-the'ze-ah

**A/AN**

**Without**



**AFEBRILE**

**ANESTHESIA**

without

\*\*\*\*\*

157 The prefix anti- means against. The term antitoxin means \_\_\_\_\_ toxin or poison.

an"ti-tok'sin



against

\*\*\*\*\*  
158 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate negation:

a. a-: \_\_\_\_\_

without/absence of (frame 155)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. an-: \_\_\_\_\_

without (frame 156)

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. anti-: \_\_\_\_\_

against (frame 157)

\*\*\*\*\*  
159 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. Afebrile means \_\_\_\_\_ fever.

without/absence of (frame 155)

\*\*\*\*\*  
b. Anesthesia means \_\_\_\_\_ feeling.

without/absence of (frame 156)

\*\*\*\*\*  
c. Antitoxin means \_\_\_\_\_ toxin or poison.

against (frame 157)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 158 and 159, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 160.

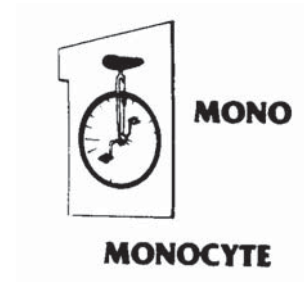
## Section VI. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO AMOUNT OR COMPARISON

We will now study prefixes that indicate amount or comparison.

\*\*\*\*\*

- 160 Uni and mono- are prefixes which mean one or single. Monocyte, for example, refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ cell. A unicycle has one wheel.

mon'o-sit



single

\*\*\*\*\*

- 161 Bi- is a prefix indicating the number two. Bi-lateral, then, refers to \_\_\_\_\_ sides. A bicycle has two wheels.

bi-lat'er-al



two

\*\*\*\*\*

- 162 The prefix for three is tri. Therefore, the valve in the heart which has \_\_\_\_\_ parts is called the tricuspid valve. A tricycle has three wheels.

tri-kus'pid



three

\*\*\*\*\*

163 The prefix quadri- means four. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis in all \_\_\_\_\_ limbs.

kwod"ri-ple'je-ah



four

164 The prefixes multi- and poly- mean many or much. A person with polyneuritis has inflammation of \_\_\_\_\_ nerves.

pol"e-nu-ri'tis



many

165 The prefixes hemi- and semi- mean half. A person with hemiplegia has paralysis on one-\_\_\_\_\_ of the body.

hem"e-ple'je-ah



half

166 A person who is semiconscious is \_\_\_\_\_ conscious.

sem"e-kno'shus



half

167 The prefix hypo- also means too little, or low. Therefore, a person with hypotension has \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.

hi"po-ten'shun

\*\*\*\*\*

168 Hyper- is a prefix that is just the opposite of hypo-. Hyper means above or high. A person with hypertension, then, has blood pressure above the normal or \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.

hi"per-ten'shun

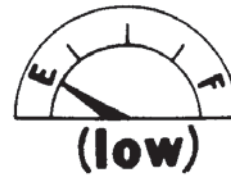
\*\*\*\*\*

169 Emesis, as you know from lesson 2, is a word that means vomiting. A word that means excessive vomiting is \_\_\_\_\_ emesis.

hi"per-em'e-sis

\*\*\*\*\*

**HYPO**



**HYPOTENSION**

low

**HYPER**



**HYPERTENSION**

high



hyper



170 The prefix for fast is tachy-. A person with tachycardia has an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ heartbeat.

tak'e-kar'de-ah

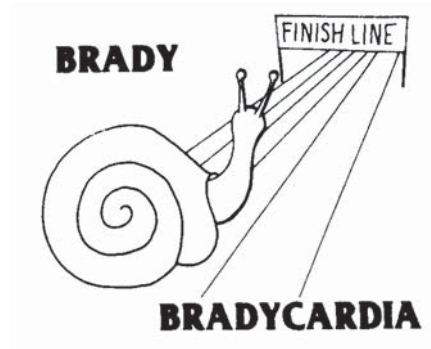


fast

\*\*\*\*\*

171 The prefix for slow is brady-. A person with bradycardia has an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ heartbeat.

brad"e-kar'de-ah



slow

\*\*\*\*\*

172 The prefix for little or scanty is oligo-. The stem meaning urine is -uria. Therefore, oliguria means \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ urine.

ol"i-gu're-ah



little/scanty

\*\*\*\*\*

173 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate amount or comparison:

a. Mono-: \_\_\_\_\_

one/single (frame 160)

\*\*\*\*\*

- b. Bi-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 two/double (frame 161)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- c. Tri-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 three (frame 162)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- d. Quadri-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 four (frame 163)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- e. Multi-/Poly-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 many/much (frame 164)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- f. Hemi-/Semi-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 half (frame 165)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- g. Hypo-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 low (frame 167)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- h. Hyper-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 high (frame 168)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- i. Tachy-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 fast (frame 170)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- j. Brady-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 slow (frame 171)  
 \*\*\*\*\*
- k. Oligo-: \_\_\_\_\_  
 little/scanty (frame 172)  
 \*\*\*\*\*

174 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. Monocyte refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ cell.

single (frame 160)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Bilateral refers to \_\_\_\_\_ sides.

two (frame 161)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. The tricuspid valve in the heart has \_\_\_\_\_ parts.

three (frame 162)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis of \_\_\_\_\_ limbs.

four (frame 163)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. The medical term polyneuritis indicates inflammation of \_\_\_\_\_ nerves.

many (frame 164)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. When a person has hemiplegia, he has paralysis on one-\_\_\_\_\_ of the body.

half (frame 165)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. A person who is semiconscious is \_\_\_\_\_ conscious.

half (frame 165)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. A person with hypotension has \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.

low (frame 167)

\*\*\*\*\*

i. A person with hypertension has \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.

high (frame 168)

\*\*\*\*\*

j. Tachycardia indicates an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ heartbeat.

fast (frame 170)

\*\*\*\*\*

k. Bradycardia refers to an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ heartbeat.

slow (frame 171)

\*\*\*\*\*

l. Oliguria means \_\_\_\_\_ urine.

little/scanty (frame 172)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 173 and 174, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 175.

## Section VII. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO COLOR

We will now study the prefixes that indicate color.

\*\*\*\*\*

- 175 The prefix leuko- means white. A leukocyte, then, refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ blood cell.

lu'ko-sit



white

\*\*\*\*\*

- 176 Erythro- is a prefix meaning red. An erythrocyte, therefore, refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ blood cell.

e-rith'ro-sit



red

\*\*\*\*\*

- 177 Cyano- is a prefix meaning blue. Cyanosis refers to a \_\_\_\_\_ condition of the skin.

si"ah-no'sis



blue/bluish

\*\*\*\*\*

178 Melano- is a prefix meaning dark or black. A melanoma is a malignant or \_\_\_\_\_ tumor.

mel"ah-no'mah



dark/black

\*\*\*\*\*

An Invitation to Your Love

Oh! Beauty rare with eyes cyano,  
Shimmering, shining hair melano,  
Pearly teeth, and lips erythro,  
Cheeks where only peaches will grow,  
Warm and lovely skin so leuko,  
Come with me into my nook-o?

179 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicates color.

a. Leuko-: \_\_\_\_\_

white (frame 175)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Erythro-: \_\_\_\_\_

red (frame 176)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Cyano-: \_\_\_\_\_

blue (frame 177)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Melano-: \_\_\_\_\_

dark/black (frame 178)

\*\*\*\*\*

180 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A leukocyte is a \_\_\_\_\_ blood cell.

white (frame 175)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. An erythrocyte is a \_\_\_\_\_ blood cell.

red (frame 176)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Cyanosis is a \_\_\_\_\_ condition of the skin.

blue (frame 177)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. When someone has a melanoma, he has a malignant \_\_\_\_\_ mole or tumor.

dark/black (frame 178)

\*\*\*\*\*

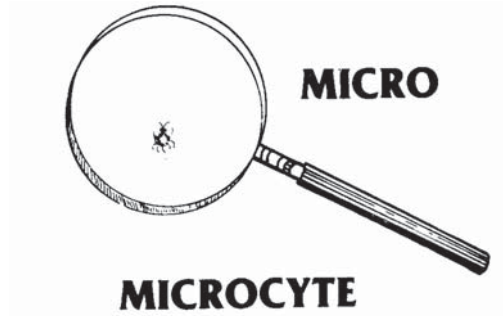
If you missed any of the questions in frames 179 and 180, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 181.

**Section VIII. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO SIZE AND POSITION**

We will now study the prefixes that indicate size.

\*\*\*\*\*

181 Micro- is a prefix meaning small. A cyte is a stem meaning cell. A microcyte, therefore, is a very \_\_\_\_\_ cell.



mi'kro-sit

small

\*\*\*\*\*

182 A word indicating smallness of heart is \_\_\_\_\_cardia.

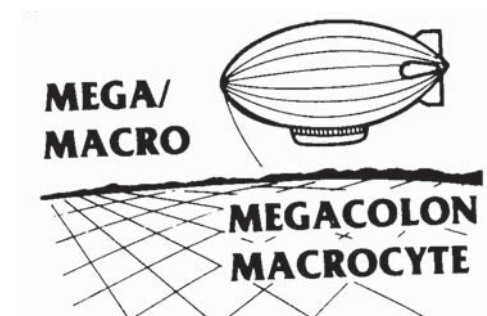


mi''kro-kar'de-ah

microcardia

\*\*\*\*\*

183 Macro- is a prefix which means the opposite of micro. Macro- is used in words to mean \_\_\_\_\_.



mak'ro-sit

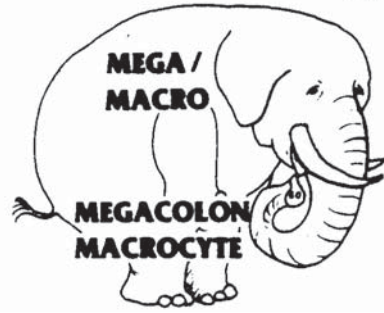
large

\*\*\*\*\*



184 Things that are macroscopic can be seen with the naked eye. Very large cells are called \_\_\_\_\_cytes.

mak"ro-scop'ik

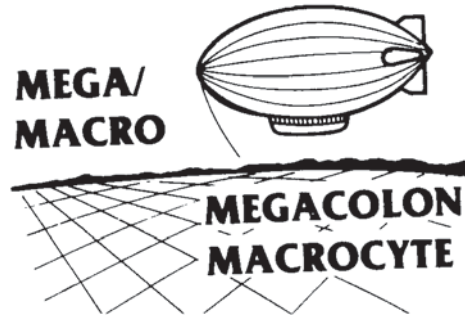


macrocytes

\*\*\*\*\*

185 Mega- is also a prefix which means large. A megacolon is an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ colon.

meg"ah-ko'lon



large

\*\*\*\*\*

We will now study the prefixes that indicate position.

\*\*\*\*\*

186 Antero- is a prefix meaning anterior part or in front of. Latero- is a prefix meaning side. Therefore, anterolateral means situated in \_\_\_\_\_ and to one \_\_\_\_\_.

an"ter-o-lat'er-al



front/side

\*\*\*\*\*

187 Dextro- is a prefix which means to the right. Dextrocardia, therefore, refers to having the heart on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the body.

deks"tro-kar'de-ah



right

\*\*\*\*\*  
188 Levo- is a prefix meaning to the left. Levoersion is a term which means the act of turning to the \_\_\_\_\_.

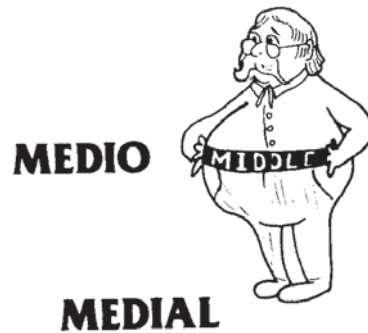
le"vo-ver'zhun



left

\*\*\*\*\*  
189 Medio- is a prefix meaning middle. The medial part of the body pertains to the \_\_\_\_\_.

me'de-al



middle

\*\*\*\*\*  
190 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate size and position.

a. Micro: \_\_\_\_\_

small (frame 181)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Macro-: \_\_\_\_\_

large (frame 183)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Mega-: \_\_\_\_\_

large (frame 185)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Antero-: \_\_\_\_\_

to the front (frame 186)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. Latero-: \_\_\_\_\_

to the side (frame 186)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Dextro-: \_\_\_\_\_

to the right (frame 187)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. Levo-: \_\_\_\_\_

to the left (frame 188)

\*\*\*\*\*

h. Medio-: \_\_\_\_\_

middle (frame 189)

\*\*\*\*\*

191 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each blank in the following sentences.

a. A microcyte is a very \_\_\_\_\_ cell.

small (frame 181)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. Macrocytes are very \_\_\_\_\_ cells.

large (frame 183)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. A person with a megacolon has an abnormally \_\_\_\_\_ colon.

large (frame 185)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. Anterolateral means in \_\_\_\_\_ and to one \_\_\_\_\_.

front/side (frame 186)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. If the heart is on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the body, it is referred to as dextrocardia.

right (frame 187)

\*\*\*\*\*

f. Levoversion means the act of turning to the \_\_\_\_\_.

left (frame 188)

\*\*\*\*\*

g. The medial part of the body is called the \_\_\_\_\_ part.

middle (frame 189)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 190 and 191, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 192.

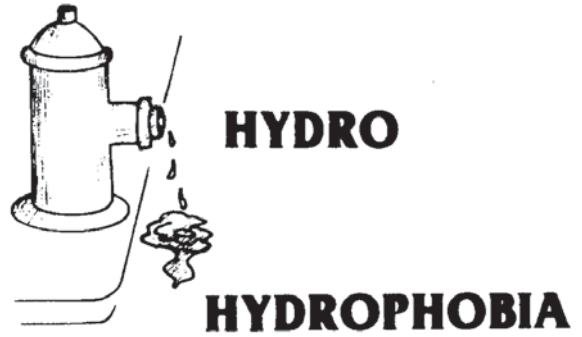
**Section IX. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

We will now conclude our study of the prefixes with some miscellaneous ones.

\*\*\*\*\*

192 Hydro- is a prefix meaning water. Hydrophobia, then, means fear of \_\_\_\_\_.

hi"dro-fo'be-ah

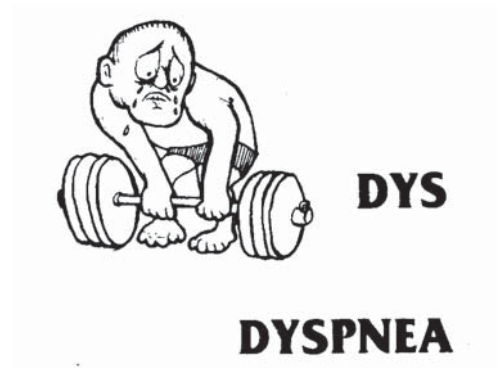


water

\*\*\*\*\*

193 Dys- is a prefix meaning difficult or painful. A patient with dyspnea would be experiencing \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ breathing.

disp'ne-ah



difficult/painful

\*\*\*\*\*

194 Nox- and noct- are prefixes meaning night. Nocturia, therefore, means urination during the \_\_\_\_\_.

nok-tu're-ah



night

\*\*\*\*\*

195 Mal- is a prefix meaning bad. Malodorous means having a \_\_\_\_\_ odor.

mal-o'der-es



bad

196 Pan- is a prefix meaning total or all. A panhysterectomy, therefore, is a \_\_\_\_\_ hysterectomy.

pan"his-ter-ek'to-me



**PANHYSTERECTOMY**

total

197 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes.

a. Hydro-: \_\_\_\_\_

water (frame 192)

b. Dys-: \_\_\_\_\_

difficult/painful (frame 193)

c. Nox/Noct-: \_\_\_\_\_

night (frame 194)

d. Mal-: \_\_\_\_\_

bad (frame 195)

e. Pan-: \_\_\_\_\_

all or total (frame 196)

198 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each blank in the following sentences.

a. A person with hydrophobia has a \_\_\_\_\_ of water.

fear (frame 192)

\*\*\*\*\*

b. A patient with dyspnea would be experiencing \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ breathing.

difficult/painful (frame 193)

\*\*\*\*\*

c. Nocturia means urination at \_\_\_\_\_.

night (frame 194)

\*\*\*\*\*

d. If something is malodorous, it has a \_\_\_\_\_ odor.

bad (frame 195)

\*\*\*\*\*

e. A panhysterectomy is a \_\_\_\_\_ hysterectomy.

total (frame 196)

\*\*\*\*\*

If you missed any of the questions in frames 197 and 198, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

*Continue with Self-Assessment*

## LESSON ASSIGNMENT

### LESSON 4

Suffixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

### LESSON ASSIGNMENT

Lesson 4, frame numbers 199-245.

### LESSON OBJECTIVES

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

Give 10 of the 35 Latin and Greek medical suffixes and a list of English meanings of these suffixes, write the English meaning in the space provided without error.