

Compound words in medical terminology



BASIC RULES OF COMPOUNDING

DERIVATED WORDS BASIC ELEMENTS

★ Prefix

★ Root

★ Suffix

<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-(on)</i>
	<i>cephal-</i>	<i>-icus</i>
<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-itis</i>
<i>peri- -en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-itis</i>
<i>peri- en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-it- -icus</i>

BASIC RULES OF COMPOUNDING

COMPOUND WORDS BASIC ELEMENTS

★ Prefix ★ Root ★ Connect-
ing vowel ★ Root ★ Suffix

<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-spin-</i>	<i>-alis</i>
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Cheil-o-gnath-o-palat-o-schis-is

ROOTS /Nouns, Verbal forms, Numerals

	<i>cerebr-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-spin-</i>	<i>-alis</i>
<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-graph-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
	<i>cerebr-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>cardi-</i>	<i>-acus</i>
	<i>lact-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>fer</i>	
	<i>prim-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-gravid-</i>	<i>(-a)</i>

FORM LATIN COMPOUND ADJECTIVES, FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE

**articulatio + (carpus+metacarpus) > *articulatio
carpometacarpalis***

articulatio + (costa + vertebra)

articulatio + (metacarpus + phalanx)

articulatio + (sternum + costa)

ganglion + (cervix + thorax)

ganglion + (cranium + spina)

ganglion + (encephalon + spina)

ligamentum + (carpus + metacarpus)

ligamentum + (costa + clavicula)

ligamentum + (hepar + duodenum)

musculus + (brachium + radius)

musculus + (cranium + spina)

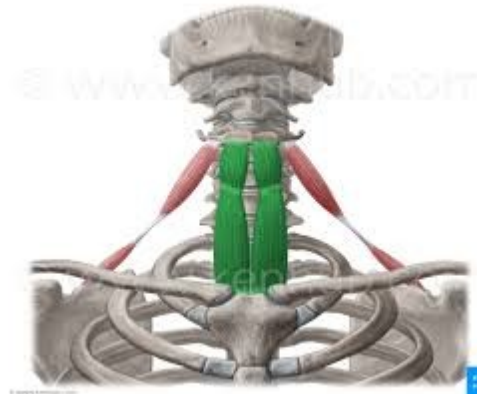
musculus + (urethra + vagina)

NAME MUSCLES ON PICTURES FORMING COMPOUND WORDS



This muscle arises from *crista iliaca* and inserts into the upper six *ribs* and into the back of the transverse Process of the seventh cervical vertebra, it is *Musculus* _____ *dorsi*

This muscle arises from posterior surface of *manubrium* and 1st rib. and inserts into oblique line of *thyroid cartilage*, it is *Musculus* _____



This muscle arises from *crista supracondylaris lateralis (humeri)* and inserts at *processus styloideus radii*, it is *Musculus* _____



NAME STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO DEFINITIONS, TERMS SHOULD BE COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

The structure is the connection between the *sacrum* and *coccyx*; it is frequently a true joint, but often occurs as a synchondrosis, it is: *Articulatio* _____

Suture lateral to the nasal bone that connects the nasal portion of the *frontal bone* and the frontal process of the *maxilla*, is: *Sutura* _____

Epicanthus, is the skin fold of the upper eyelid covering the inner angle of the eye (i. e. on the side close to the nose), another Latin name for it is: *Plica* _____

The pleural recess between the lateral wall of thorax (i. e. *ribs*) and the descending is sides of *diaphragm* and, is called: *Recessus* _____

NAME STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO DEFINITIONS, TERMS SHOULD BE COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Recessus _____ is the deep recess of the peritoneal cavity extending upward between the *liver* in front and the *kidney* behind.

The anterior portion of the superficial fibers of the medial collateral ligament of the ankle joint, attached superiorly to the anterior surface of the medial malleolus of the *tibia* and inferiorly to *the navicular bone* is: *Pars* _____
ligamenti collateralis

Right or left opening between the *atrium* and *ventricle* is:
Ostium _____

One of facial lymph nodes situated near the junction of the superior labial and facial arteries, which drains the external *nose* and *upper lip* into the submandibular node is called: *Nodus lymphaticus* _____

NAME GREEK ELEMENTS OF SELECTED BODY PARTS, DERIVE TERMS FOR INFLAMMATIONS

Pneum-(on)

Cardi-

Hepat-

Nephr-

Pancreat-

Enter-

Organs

Lungs

Heart

Liver

Kidneys

Pancreas

Small intestine

Tissues

Eye

Skin

Bone

Blood vessels

Cartilage/
ligaments

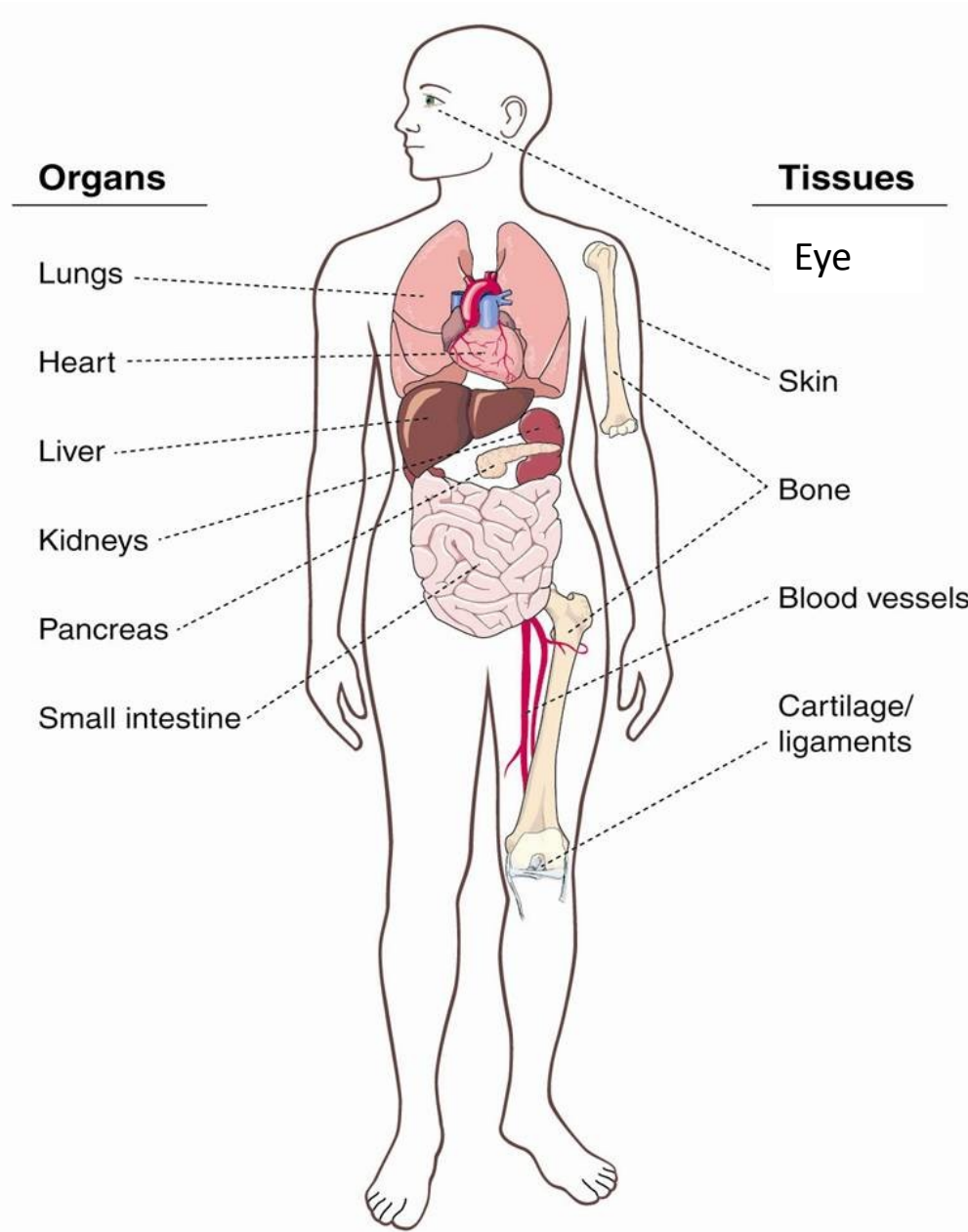
Ophthalm-

Derm-(at)-

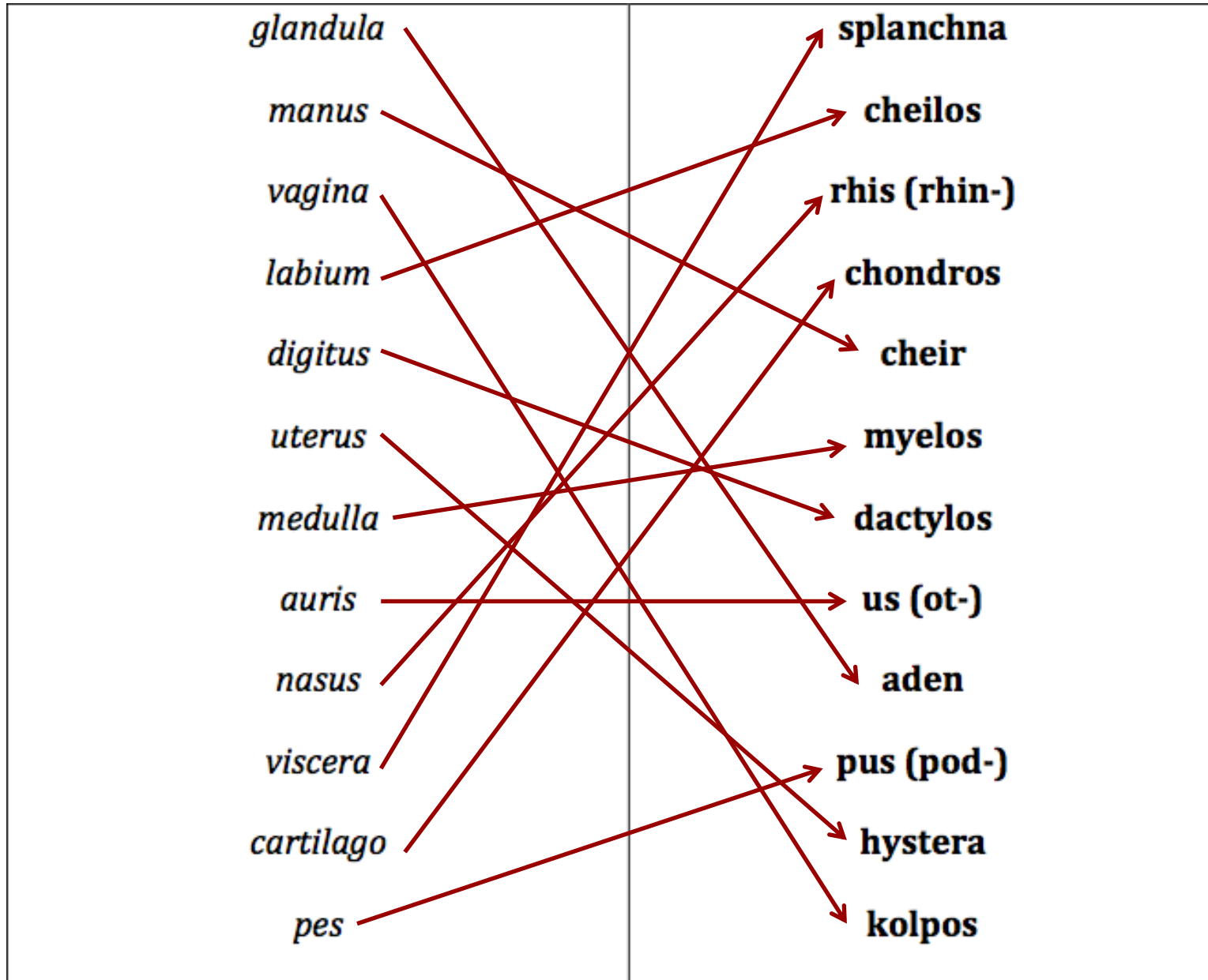
Ost-(e)-

Angi-

Chondr-



MATCH GREEK ELEMENTS WITH LATIN EQUIVALENTS



GIVE LATIN EQUIVALENTS (FULL FORM) TO GREEK ELEMENTS

Mys.....	MUSCULUS, I, M.
Osteon.....	OS, OSSIS, n.
Arthron.....	ARTICULATIO, ONIS, F.
Spondylos.....	VERTEBRA, AE, F.
Gony.....	GENU, US, N.
Stoma.....	OS, ORIS, N.
Soma.....	CORPUS, ORIS, N.
Kefale.....	CAPUT, ITIS, N.

FORM COMPOUND TERMS WITH GREEK ELEMENT

-ECTOMIA : excision, surgical removal of part or of all organ....
e. g. **append**ectomy – removal of *vermiform appendix*

Removal of the FINGER -	Dactyl-ec-tomia
Removal of the STOMACH -	Gastr-ec-tomia
Removal of the LIVER -	Hepat-ec-tomia
Removal of the LARYNX -	Laryng-ec-tomia
Removal of the LOBE -	Lob-ec-tomia
Removal of the BREAST -	Mast-ec-tomia
Removal of the PANCREAS -	Pancreat-ec-tomia
Removal of the PROSTATE -	Prostat-ec-tomia
Removal of the WOMB-	Hyster-ec-tomia

EXPLAIN MEANING OF THE COMPOUND WORDS

-METRIA : measurement....

e. g. **pupillo**metria – measurement of the diameter of the eye pupil

Crani-o-metria

Measurement of the SKULL

Pelvi-metria

Measurement of the PELVIS

Cephal-o-metria

Measurement of the HEAD

Odont-o-metria

Measurement of TEETH

Oste-o-metria

Measurement of BONES

Cyst-o-metria

Measurement of the BLADDER
to evaluate its function

FORM COMPOUND TERMS WITH GREEK ELEMENT

-SCOPIA : visual examination of the interior of a hollow body organ, broadly also examine, inspect
e. g. **endo**scopia : examination of the inside of the body

Inspect FETUS-

Fet-o-scopia

Inspect PHARYNX -

Pharyng-o-scopia

Inspect ANUS -

An-o-scopia

Inspect ABDOMINAL CAVITY -

Lapar-o-scopia

Inspect LARGE INTESTINE -

Col-o(no)-scopia

Inspect THORACIC CAVITY -

Thorac-o-scopia

Inspect VAGINA -

Colp-o-scopia

Inspect EYE -

Ophthalm-o-scopia

EXPLAIN MEANING OF THE COMPOUND WORDS

-GRAPHIA : recorging, image, X-ray....

e. g. **hystero**graphia – graphic recording of the strenght of uterine contractions

Mamm-o-graphia

A breast examination with imaging technology

Angi-o-graphia

A vessels examination with some type of viewing/recording device

Radi-o-graphia

Internal organs examination by taking X-ray photographs

Electr-o-cardi-o-graphia

The process of recording electrical impulses of the heart

FORM COMPOUND TERMS WITH GREEK ELEMENT

-TOMIA : cutting, incision, section...

e. g. **hernio**tomia – a cutting for the repair of *hernia*

Incision of the ARTERY-

Arteri-o-tomia

Incision of the BRONCHUS -

Bronch-o-tomia

Incision of the SKULL -

Crani-o-tomia

Incision of the LOBE -

Lob-o-tomia

Incision of the MUSCLE -

My-o-tomia

Incision of the PERICARDIUM -

Pericardi-o-tomia

Incision of the PERINEUM (PUBIC REGION) -

Episi-o-tomia

Incision of the VEIN -

Phleb-o-tomia

Incision of the TYMPANUM -

Tympan-o-tomia

DECIDE WHETHER THE COMPOUND WORD CONTAINS GREEK ELEMENT CORRESPONDING WITH THE LABELLED BODY PART

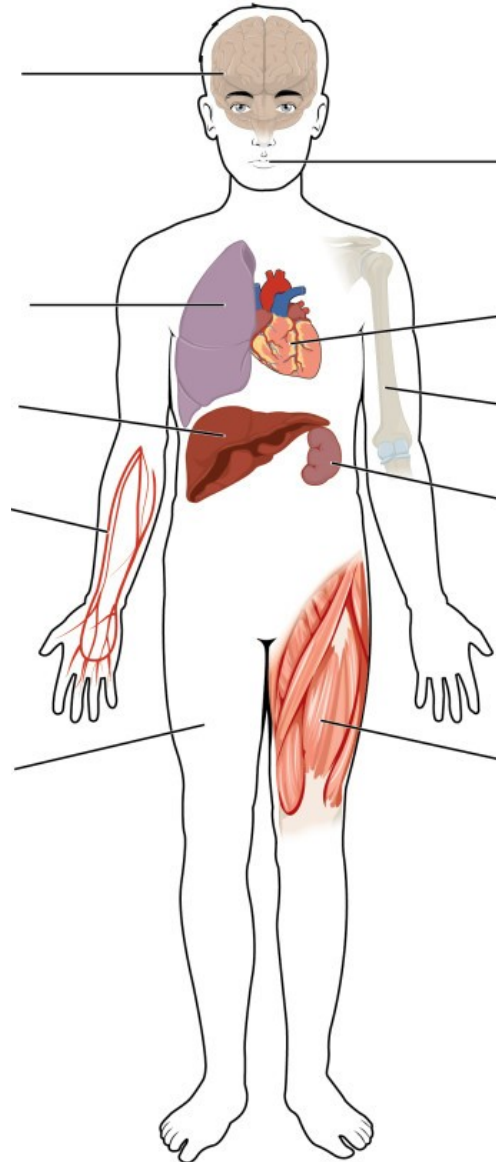
Encephalopathia

Thoracographia

Cholecystitis

Adenocarcinoma

Podarthrititis



Somatologia

Phlebotomia

Otoscopia

Nephrostomia

Myeloneuritis

NAME GREEK ELEMENTS WHICH CORRESPOND WITH LATIN WORDS



1. VAS	ANGEION
2. VENA	FLEPS
3. COR	KARDIA
4. REN	NEFROS
5. VESICA	KYSTIS
6. LINGUA	GLOTTA
7. MAMMA	MASTOS
8. CUTIS	DERMA

1. Plastic surgery to repair a blood vessel (e.g. narrowed artery) is...
2. An X-ray examination of a vein using radio-opaque dye so the vein will show up on the film is...
3. (Adjective) One that refers to the heart and the chest region is...
4. An abbreviation C-PG stands for examination of the heart function and breathing, in Latin it is called...
5. Surgical operation to make a permanent opening into the pelvis of kidney from the surface is...
6. Surgical operation to make an opening between the bladder and the abdominal wall is...
7. Surgical removal of the tongue is...
8. Plastic surgery to reduce the size of breasts is...
9. Replacement of the damaged skin by skin taken from a donor is...

FILL IN THE MISSING TERMS

Gall leaving the gallbladder enters the hepatic duct, its descending part that enters the duodenum is *common hepatic duct*, and the Greek word *dochos* (receptacle) is used in naming it. Thus inflammation of the common hepatic duct is called, surgical operation to make cut in the common bile duct to remove the stones is.....



The combining form **MYEL-** refers to either bone marrow or the spinal cord, thus the tumor originating in the bone marrow should be called Inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord, also known as infantile paralysis, or simply *polio* (from Greek *polios* grey) is

What are the parts of dissection protocol? Try to figure out the meaning of compounds!

- I. Melanoblastoma dorsi reg. subscapularis I. dx.
- I. Metastases multiplices cerebri lat. utr., cerebelli lat utr., et ad pulmones.
Oedema cerebri.
Decubitus reg. sacralis superficialis parvus. Hypertrophia lienis.
Arteriosclerosis universalis. Bronchopneumonia hypostatica microfocalis I.dx.
- III. Thromboembolia ramorum arteriae pulmonalis I. dx. multifocalis. Dilatatio ventriculi cordis dextri acuta.
- IV. Defectus dentium partialis reg. mandibulae I. sin. Atrophia fusca myocardii et hepatis.
Adenoma lobi sinistri glandulae thyroideae. Stp. HYE et adnexectomiam bilateralem.
Striae cutis reg. abdominis. Degeneratio cuspidum valvae mitralis. Cystes serosae corticis renum. Urocystitis catarrhalis.