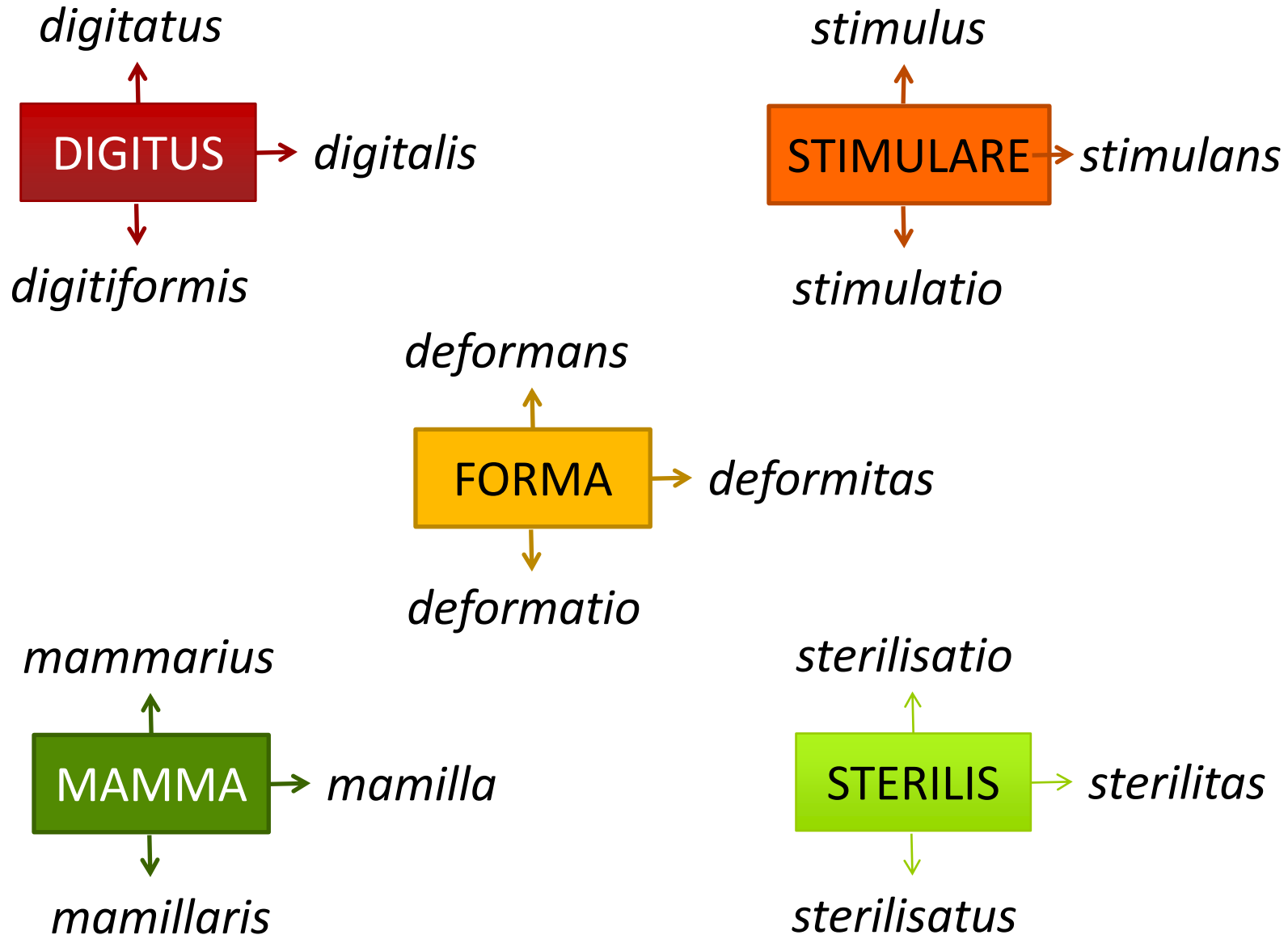




Word Formation in MT II.



EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF DERIVED WORDS



FORM TERMS BASED ON DEFINITIONS

Mys, my-o-/s/-muscle

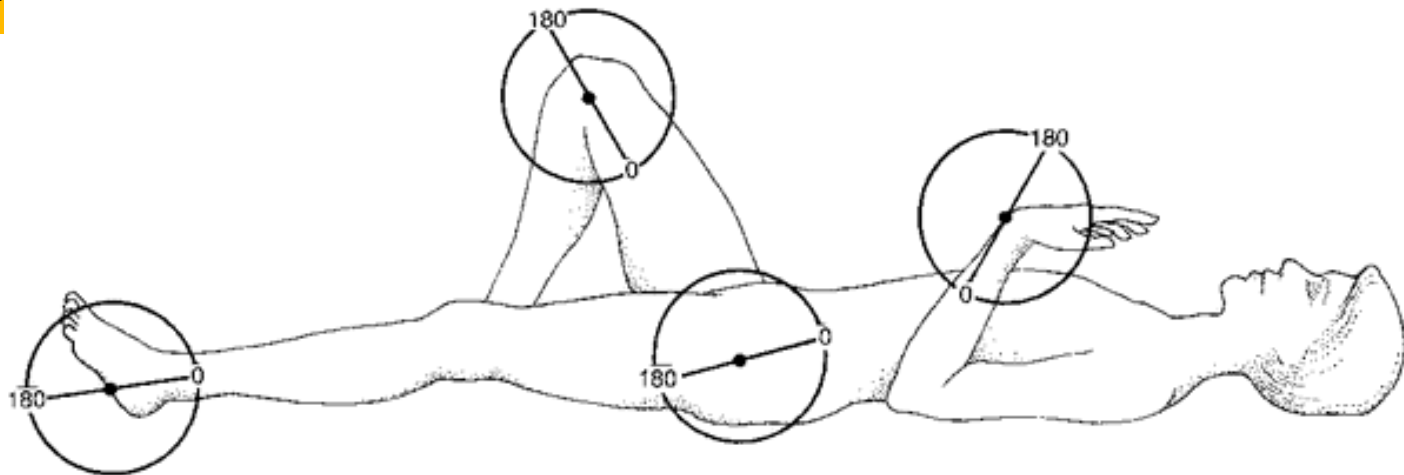
1. Benign tumor in a smooth muscle
2. Inflammation of a muscle
3. Formation of multiple tumors in a smooth muscle
4. Middle layer of the wall of the heart formed of heart muscle
5. Muscular tissue in the uterus
6. (adj.) Referring to the heart muscle
7. Recording the degree and strength of a muscle contraction
8. Study of muscles, their associated structures and diseases
9. Removal of a benign growth from a muscle (esp. on uterus)
10. Surgical operation to cut a muscle
11. Plastic surgery to repair a muscle

DECIDE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE

TRUE or FALSE
?

5) *Goniometry* (gr. *gony* knee) is the measurement of angles, particularly those of range of motion of a joint.

bone (*os hyoideum*)



EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANING



Poliomyelitis : Polymyositis

Parodontitis : Parotitis

Cheiloplastica : Cheiroplastica

Somatologia : Stomatologia

Spondylitis : Spondylomyelitis

Hysterectomy : Metrectomy

Laryngotomy : Laryngostomy

Perinephritis : Perineuritis



FILL IN MISSING COMPOUND WORDS

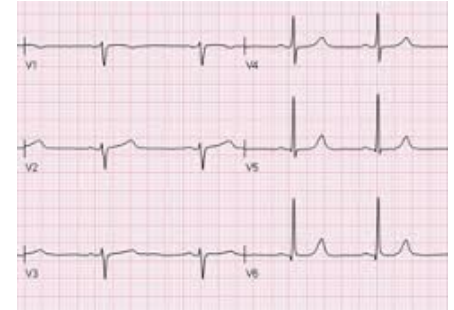
Greek combining form for “cure, healing” is _____. In medical field it is synonymous with word “treatment”. When disease is treated by exposition of the body (part) to the radiation it is _____, when cancer is treated by specific chemical agents that are selectively destructive to malignant cells and tissues we call it _____.



The Greek combining element _____ (mouth, opening) has a specialized usage in medical terminology. In surgical procedures a formation of a passage between any two normally distinct spaces or organs is called *ana*_____. Formation of a passage between the colon and the abdominal wall is _____, between the bladder and the abdominal wall is _____.

IDENTIFY ABBREVIATION

The recording of the electrical activity of the heart is known also as ECG or EKG, which means _____.



The same recording can be also performed on the baby's heart, it is then called _____ and abbreviated as FECG. Together with it *cardiotocography* (CTG) is performed. These recording methods provide modest help for mothers and babies when continuous monitoring is needed during labour.

The recording of electrical activity along the scalp, which, in clinical contexts, refers to the recording of the brain's spontaneous electrical activity over a short period of time known as EEG means _____.



MATCH DEFINITIONS WITH GREEK COMBINING FORMS

The benign tumor made up of newly formed blood vessels is ?

The burning sensation caused by the return of acidic stomach contents into the oesophagus is called heartburn or ?

Condition in which excess cerebrospinal fluid accumulates in the ventricles of the brain is ?

The surgical removal of fat beneath the skin is ?

An accumulation of pus in the Fallopian tube is ?

The surgical removal of a kidney stone through an incision into the kidney is ?

A toxic condition resulting from renal failure in which kidney function is compromised and urea is retained in the blood is ?

Py-

Pyr-

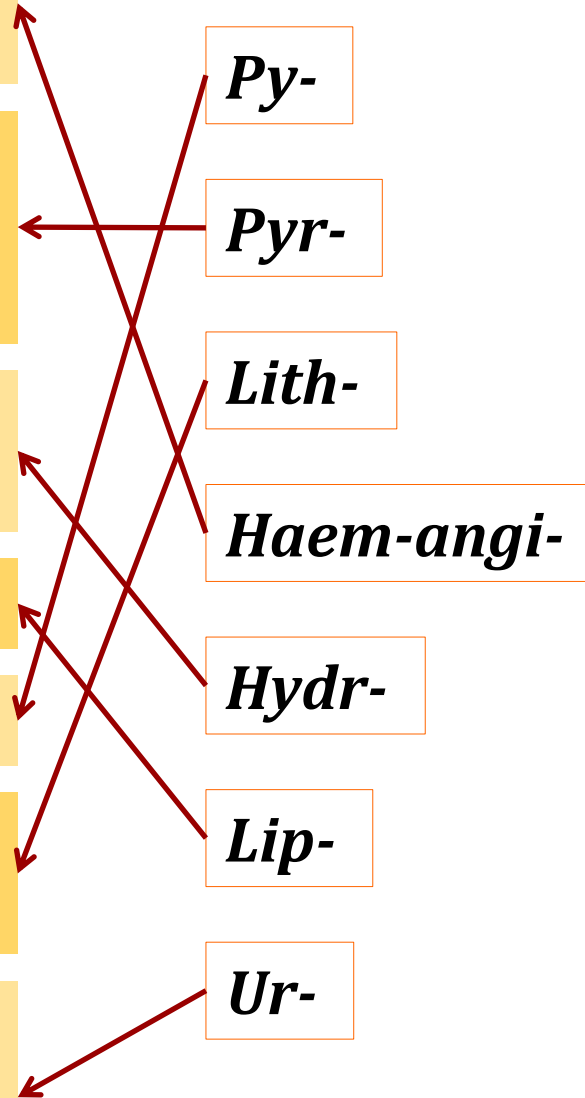
Lith-

Haem-angi-

Hydr-

Lip-

Ur-



ANALYSE THE STRUCTURE OF FOLLOWING TERMS



HYPOGLYCAEMIA > HYPO-GLYC-AEM-IA

Myodystrophia

Claustrophobia

Encephalodysplasia

Hydrorrhoea

Rhinorrhagia

Pancreatolysis

Nephroptosis

Hyperpyrexia

Pyodermatitis

FORM COMPOUND TERMS WITH THE GIVEN GREEK ELEMENT

-ALGIA: “pain, ache, suffering” of the body part or organ
e. g. **dorsalgia** – back pain

Pain in the JOINT(S)

Arthr-algia

STOMACH pain

Gastr-algia

Pain along the course of NERVE(S)

Neur-algia

TOOTHache

Odont-algia

Pain in the HIP JOINT

Cox-algia

HEADache

Cephal-algia

Pain in the UTERUS

Metr-algia

Pain in the BREAST

Mast-algia/Mamm-algia

Pain in the SMALL INTESTINE

Enter-algia

EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF COMPOUND and DERIVED WORDS

-LYSIS : 1) *Biochemistry*: dissolution, destruction of cells
2) *Medicine*: gradual subsiding of the symptoms of an acute disease

Pyretolysis	Reduction of fever
Haemolysis	Disintegration of red blood cells
Spondylolysis	Defect in the connection between vertebrae
Spasmolysis	Relaxation of muscle spasms
Dialysis	Separation of smaller and larger molecules
Osteolysis	Dissolution or degeneration of bone tissue
Necrolysis	Disintegration and dissolution of dead tissue
Bacteriolysis	Dissolution or destruction of bacteria

EXPLAIN THE MEANING OR DERIVE THE COMPOUND WORD

-PATHIA : disease, disorder

Psychopathia

Disease of the heart

Neuropathia

Disease of the cartilage

Angiopathia

Disorder of a cell

Rhinopathia

Disease of the tongue

Myopathia

-PTOSIS : dropping, prolapse

Prolapse of the uterus

Gastroptosis

Prolapse of the Fallopian tube(s)

Colonoptosis

Prolapse of the kidney

Blepharoptosis

FILL IN MISSING COMPOUND WORDS

Each lung is enclosed within a sac (*pleura*), which has two layers. Normally there is no space within these two layers except for a thin film of lubricating fluid. In certain lung diseases, however, a space may be forced between these layers by the accumulation of *fluid*, called: _____, of *blood*, called: _____ or of *air*, called: _____.

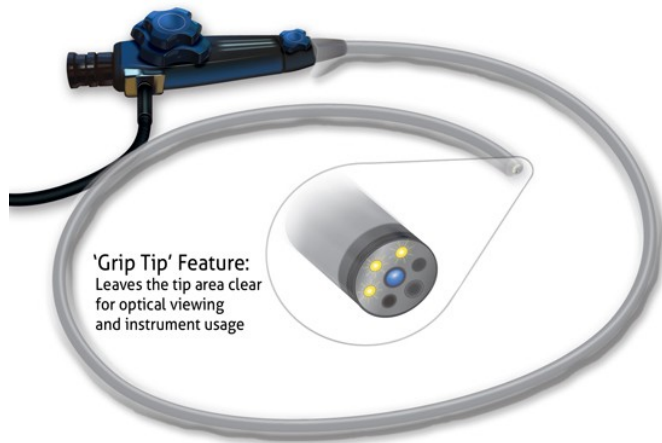


Abnormalities detected in the analysis of urine are common in clinical practice. Their evaluation can lead to detection of serious underlying diseases. Blood in urine, which is both frightening and well visible is called _____. The presence of excess of serum proteins in urine is _____, the presence of pus in urine is _____, and the excretion of glucose into urine is _____.

IDENTIFY ABBREVIATIONS

The abbreviation CHCE used for common surgical treatment of symptomatic gallstones and other gallbladder conditions stands for _____.

Bile components can form crystalline concretions within a gallbladder. It usually results in disease abbreviated as CL, meaning _____.



The endoscopic examination of the large bowel and the distal part of the small bowel with a CCD camera/fiber optic camera on a flexible tube passed through the anus is called _____, abbreviated as COL.

READ MEDICAL RECORDS,

MAKE NOTES ABOUT THE DISEASES OF PARTICULAR PATIENTS

1. Osteoporosis. Polymyalgia rheumatica.

2. Cholecystolithiasis. St. p. colicam biliarem

3. Hepatopathia cum trombocytopenia (HTS syndrome v. s.)

4. Hyperplasia prostatae benigna

5. St. post otorrhagiam l. sin.

6. Stp. craniotrauma cum haemorrhagia intracraniali

7. Diarrhoea. Colitis ulcerosa.

8. Insufficiencia cordis chronica. Venostasis.

**READ THE AUTHENTIC MEDICAL RECORD,
FIND and CORRECT GRAMMATICAL MISTAKES,
TRANSLATE,**

DG:

T068 Polytrauma
V1701 Cykl.řid.x pev.přek.;neprov.neh.;volný čas
S0640 Haemorrhagia epidurale reg. temporale l.sin
F100 Ebrietas aethylica
S0601 Commotio cerebri
S0240 Fr.compl. zygomatocomaxillaris l.sin cum hemosinus sphenoid
S4201 Fr.claviculae l.sin apeta
S4210 Fr. scapulae l.sin comminutiva
S0210 Fr.allae ossis sphenoidalis l.sin cum hemosinus sphenoid.
S2240 Fr.costarum II-IV hemithoracis l.sin
S2700 Pneumothorax traum. reg. dorsobasale l.sin /dle CT/
S2720 Fluidothorax l.sin. min. dle RTG
S2730 Contuio pulmonisl.sin, reg.dorsobasale
S407 Excoriationes extrem.super. l.sin multipl.
S607 Excoriationes digitorum manuum bilat.
S013 Dilaceratio auriculae l.sin
S708 Excoriationes extrem. inf. l.sin multipl.