

## GREEK COMPOUND WORDS

### A) Greek names for anatomical structures

<i>genitive stem (nom. sg. In brackets)</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>English translation</i>
<b>1. aden-</b> (aden)	gland	<i>adenoma</i>	benign epithelial tumour having a glandular origin and structure
<b>2. angi-</b> (angeion)	vessel	<i>angiographia</i>	radiographic visualization of blood vessels
<b>3. arthr-</b> (arthron)	joint	<i>arthritis</i>  <i>arthrosis</i>  <i>synarthrosis</i>	inflammation of the joint  degenerative disease of the joint immovable articulation in which the bones are united by intervening fibrous connective tissues
<b>4. cardi-</b> (kardia)	heart	<i>endocardium</i>  <i>pericardium</i>	inner wall of the heart muscle  sac-like membrane that surrounds the heart
<b>5. cephal-</b> (kefale)	head	<i>diencephalon</i>  <i>metencephalon</i>	interbrain  posterior part of the brain
<b>6. cheil-</b> (cheilos)	lip	<i>cheilorrhaphia</i>	chirurgical suture of the lip
<b>7. cheir-</b> (cheir)	hand	<i>cheiropasmus</i>	spasm of hand muscles
<b>8. chondr-</b> (chondros)	cartilage	<i>perichondrium</i>  <i>synchondrosis</i>	connective tissue membrane around the cartilage  cartilaginous joint between two immovable bones
<b>9. colp-</b> (kolpos)	vagina	<i>colporrhagia</i>	vaginal bleeding
<b>10. cyst-</b> (kystis)	bladder	<i>urocystis</i> <i>cholecystis</i>	urinary bladder gall bladder
<b>11. cyt-</b> (kytos)	cell	<i>erythrocytus</i> <i>leucocytus</i>	red blood cell white blood cell
<b>12. dactyl-</b> (daktylos)	finger	<i>syndactylia</i>	congenital fusion of fingers/toes
<b>13. derm-a-t-</b> (derma)	skin	<i>ectoderma</i>  <i>entoderma</i>	the outermost of the three primary cell layers of an embryo  the innermost of the three primary cell layers of an embryo

<b>14. episi-</b> (epision)	pubic region	<i>episiotomia</i>	incision of the perineum to avoid tearing during parturition
<b>15. gloss-/glott-</b> (glossa/glotta)	tongue	<i>glossoschisis</i>	bifid or cleft tongue
<b>16. gon-</b> (gony)	knee	<i>gonarthrosis</i>	degenerative disease of the knee joint
<b>17. hyster-</b> (hystera)	womb	<i>hysterectomy</i>	surgical removal of the womb
<b>18. mast-</b> (mastos)	breast	<i>mastectomy</i>	surgical removal of the breast
<b>19. metr-</b> (metra)	womb	<i>endometrium</i> <i>parametrium</i>	mucous membrane that lines the womb connective tissue and fat adjacent to the uterus
<b>20. my-o-</b> (mys)	muscle	<i>myoma</i>	benign tumour composed of muscle tissue
<b>21. myel-</b> (myelos)	bone marrow, spinal cord	<i>myelopathy</i>	disease of bone marrow or the spinal cord
<b>22. nephr-</b> (nefros)	kidney	<i>nephrolithiasis</i>	presence of kidney stones in the kidney
<b>23. neur-</b> (neuron)	nerve	<i>neuritis</i>	inflammation of the nerve
<b>24. odont-</b> (odus)	tooth	<i>parodontosis</i> <i>periodontium</i>	degenerative disease of the tissue adjacent to the tooth  supporting structures of the teeth (including the cement, periodontal ligament, bone of the alveolar process and gums)
<b>25. om-</b> (omos)	shoulder	<i>omalgia</i>	pain in the shoulder
<b>26. oophor-</b> (ooforon)	ovary	<i>oophorectomy</i>	surgical removal of the ovary
<b>27. ophthalm</b> (ofthalmos)	eye	<i>ophthalmia</i>	inflammation of the eye
<b>28. oste-</b> (osteon)	bone	<i>osteogenesis</i>	formation and development of bony tissue
<b>29. ot-</b> (us)	ear	<i>otitis</i>	inflammation of the ear
<b>30. phleb-</b> (fleps)	vein	<i>phlebotomy</i>	surgical incision into the vein
<b>31. phys-</b> (fyesthai)	growth	<i>apophysis</i>	usually bony projection or protuberance, as on the vertebra

		<i>diaphysis</i>	the shaft of a long bone
<b>32. pneum- /pneumon</b> (pneumon)	lung	<i>pneumonia</i>	inflammation of lungs
<b>33. pod-</b> (pus)	foot	<i>podalgia</i>	pain in the foot
<b>34. rhin-</b> (rhis)	nose	<i>rhinitis</i>	inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane
<b>35. salping-</b> (salpinx)	oviduct/ fallopian tube	<i>salpingorrhaphia</i>	suture of the fallopian tube
<b>36. somat-</b> (soma)	body	<i>somaticus</i>	related to the body
<b>37. splanchn-</b> (splanchnon)	internal organ	<i>splanchnopathia</i>	disease of internal organs
<b>38. spondyl-</b> (spondylos)	vertebra	<i>spondyloschisis</i>	congenital fissure of the vertebra
<b>39. stomat-</b> (stoma)	mouth	<i>stomatorrhagia</i>	bleeding from the mouth

## B) Greek names for body fluids and other substances

<i>genitive stem (nom. sg. in brackets)</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>English translation</i>
<b>40. haem- /haemat-/- aem-</b> (haima)	blood	<i>haemorrhagia</i>  <i>haematoscopia</i>  <i>hyperglycaemia</i>	bleeding  laboratory examination of the blood  excess of sugar in the blood
<b>41. hydr-</b> (hydor)	water, liquid	<i>hydrothorax</i>	excess of serous fluid in the pleural cavity
<b>42. lip-</b> (lipos)	fat	<i>lipoma</i>	benign tumour composed of fat cells
<b>43. lith-</b> (lithos)	stone	<i>cholecystolithos</i>	gallstone in the gallbladder
<b>44. py-</b> (pyon)	pus	<i>pyophtalmia</i>	inflammation of the eye with pus secretion
<b>45. pyr-</b> (pyr)	fire	<i>hyperpyrexia</i>	extremely elevated temperature
<b>46. ur-</b>	urine	<i>urologia</i>	branch of medicine dealing with the

(uron)			urinary system
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### C) Greek names for physiological/pathological states and processes

<b>genitive stem (nom. sg. in brackets)</b>	<b>English equivalent</b>	<b>example</b>	<b>English equivalent</b>
<b>47. aesth-</b> (aisthesis)	to feel, perceive	<i>anaesthesia</i>  <i>dysaesthesia</i>	loss of pain sensation induced by drugs disagreeable, atypical sensation
<b>48. -algia</b> (algos)	pain	<i>cephalalgia</i>	headache
<b>49. -lithiasis</b> (lithos)	stones	<i>nephrolithiasis</i>	presence of kidney stones in the kidney
<b>50. -lysis</b> (lysis)	relaxation, decomposi- tion	<i>spasmolysis</i>	relaxation of spasms
<b>51. -odynia</b> (odyne)	pain	<i>mastodynia</i>	pain in the breast
<b>52. -pathia</b> (pathos)	unspecified disease	<i>psychopathia</i>	any disease of the mind
<b>53. -penia</b> (penia)	lack, shortage	<i>leucocytopenia</i>	lack of white blood cells
<b>54. -phobia</b> (fobos)	fear	<i>claustrophobia</i>	abnormal fear of being in narrow or enclosed spaces
<b>55. -plasia</b> (plassein)	formation, development	<i>hyperplasia</i>	abnormal increase in cells in a tissue or organ
<b>56. -plegia</b> (plege)	paralysis, palsy	<i>gastroplegia</i>	paralysis of gastric smooth muscles
<b>57. -pnoe</b> (pnoe)	to breathe	<i>eupnoe</i>  <i>dyspnoe</i>  <i>apnoe</i>	normal breathing  laboured or difficult breathing  transient cessation of breathing
<b>58. -ptosis</b> (ptosis)	falling down	<i>metroptosis</i>	downward displacement of the uterus
<b>59. -rrhagia</b> (rhegnynai)	bleeding	<i>enterorrhagia</i>	bleeding from the intestine
<b>60. -rrhoea</b> (rhoe)	flow, discharge	<i>pyorrhoea</i>  <i>otorrhoea</i>	discharge of pus  inflammatory discharge from the ear

<b>61. -schisis</b> (schisis)	cleft, division	<i>cheiloschisis</i>	cleft lip
<b>62. -spasmus</b> (spasmos)	spasm	<i>bronchospasmus</i>	bronchial spasm
<b>63. stas</b> (stasis)	standing	<i>astasia</i>  <i>venostasis</i>	inability to stand  abnormal slowing or stoppage of the flow of blood in a vein
<b>64. ton-</b> (tonos)	tension, pressure	<i>hypertonia</i> <i>hypotonia</i>	high blood pressure low blood pressure
<b>65. -troph-</b> (trofe)	to nourish	<i>eutrophia</i>  <i>dystrophia</i>  <i>atrophia</i>	normal/good nutrition  defective/faulty nutrition  decrease in the size of an organ or tissue

#### D) Greek names for quality and quantity features

<b><i>genitive stem</i></b> <b><i>(nom. sg. in</i></b> <b><i>brackets)</i></b>	<b><i>English</i></b> <b><i>translation</i></b>	<b><i>example</i></b>	<b><i>English translation</i></b>
<b>66. brady-</b> (bradys)	slow	<i>bradypnoe</i>	abnormally slow breathing
<b>67. crypt-</b> (kryptos)	hidden	<i>cryptogenes</i>	of unknown or obscure origin
<b>68. di-</b> (dis)	twice	<i>diplegia</i>	paralysis of the identical part on both sides of the body
<b>69. erythr-</b> (erythros)	red	<i>erythroderma</i>	abnormal redness of the skin
<b>70. -genes</b> (gignesthai)	having the origin in something	<i>haematogenes</i>	produced by, derived from, or originating in the blood
<b>71. hemi-</b> (hemi-)	half	<i>hemiplegia</i>	paralysis affecting only one side of the body
<b>72. is-</b> (isos)	same	<i>isogenes</i>	having the same origin
<b>73. leuc-</b> (leukos)	white	<i>leucoderma</i>	white patches on the skin due to absence of pigment
<b>74. macr-</b> (makros)	big, long	<i>macroscopia</i>	examination with the naked eye

<b>75. malac-</b> (malakos)	soft, tender	<i>osteomalacia</i>	softening of bones
<b>76. megal-</b> (megas)	large	<i>megalocardia</i>	abnormal enlargement of the heart
<b>77. melan-</b> (melas)	black	<i>melanoma</i>	malignant, usually skin tumour composed of melanocytes
<b>78. micr-</b> (mikros)	small	<i>microscopia</i>	investigation by use of a microscope
<b>79. mon-</b> (monos)	one	<i>monoplegia</i>	paralysis of a single limb
<b>80. necr-</b> (nekros)	dead	<i>necrosis</i>	death of living tissue
<b>81. neo-</b> (neos)	new	<i>neoplasma</i>	abnormal growth of new tissue such as a tumour
<b>82. olig-</b> (oligos)	rare, not numerous	<i>oliguria</i>	diminished urine production
<b>83. pan-</b> (pas)	whole, all	<i>panplegia</i>	paralysis of the whole body
<b>84. poly-</b> (polys)	numerous	<i>polyarthritis</i>	inflammation of several joints
<b>85. pseud-</b> (pseudēs)	false	<i>pseudoanaemia</i>	false anaemia
<b>86. scler-</b> (skleros)	hard	<i>sclerosis</i>	hardening or thickening of organs, tissues and vessels
<b>87. tachy-</b> (tachys)	rapid	<i>tachypnoe</i>	abnormally rapid breathing
<b>88. therm-</b> (thermos)	warm	<i>hypothermia</i>	abnormally low body temperature
<b>89. tetra-</b> (tettares)	four	<i>tetraplegia</i>	paralysis of all four limbs
<b>90. tri-</b> (treis)	three	<i>triceps</i>	having three heads

#### E) Greek names for medical interventions and examinations

<i>genitive stem (nom. sg. in brackets)</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>English translation</i>
<b>91. -ectomy</b> (ektome)	excision, removal	<i>cholecystectomy</i>	surgical excision of the gallbladder

<b>92. -graphia</b> (grafein)	recording, image	<i>hysterographia</i>	graphic recording of the strength of uterine contractions in labour
<b>93. -metria</b> (metron)	measurement	<i>pupillometria</i>	measurement of the diameter or width of the pupil of the eye
<b>94. -plastica</b> (plastike techne)	plastic operation	<i>otoplastica</i>	plastic surgery of the ear
<b>95. -scopia</b> (skopein)	examination	<i>ophthalmoscopia</i>	examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope
<b>96. -stomia</b> (stoma)	opening	<i>tracheostomia</i>	creation of an opening into the trachea through the neck
<b>97. -therapia</b> (therapeia)	therapy	<i>chemotherapia</i>	use of chemical agents in the treatment of a disease
<b>98. -tomia</b> (tome)	incision, cutting	<i>tympanotomia</i>	incision of the tympanic membrane

## EXERCISES

### 1. Match Latin names for anatomical structures with their corresponding Greek equivalents:

glandula	splanchna
manus	cheilos
vagina	rhis (rhin-)
labium	chondros
digitus	cheir
uterus	myelos
medulla	dactylos
auris	us (ot-)
nasus	aden
viscera	pus (pod-)
cartilago	hystera
pes	kolpos

### 2. Give Latin equivalents to the Greek terms:

mys _____	osteon _____	arthron _____
spondylos _____	gony _____	stoma _____
soma _____	kefale _____	angeion _____
fleps _____	kardia _____	nefros _____
kystis _____	glotta _____	mastos _____
derma _____		

### 3. Analyse the structure of the following terms. Translate the terms:

Example: hypoglycaemia: hypo-glyc-aem-ia = abnormally low concentration of glucose in the blood

<b>compound word</b>	<b>analysis</b>	<b>translation</b>
cephalalgia		
cholecystolithiasis		
myodystrophia		
neuropathia		
cardiophobia		
palatoschisis		
encephalodysplasia		
hydrorrhoea		
rhinorrhagia		
pancreatolysis		
nephroptosis		
pyodermatitis		
hypopyrexia		
haemostasis		

**4. Give Greek terms to the English definitions/equivalents. Use one-word terms only:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ bleeding from the stomach
- \_\_\_\_\_ stomach ache
- \_\_\_\_\_ spasm of the stomach
- \_\_\_\_\_ downward displacement of the stomach
- \_\_\_\_\_ inflammation of the stomach
- \_\_\_\_\_ loss of tone in the stomach musculature
- \_\_\_\_\_ unspecified disease of the stomach
- \_\_\_\_\_ paralysis of the stomach



**5. Match the words in the left column with their opposites in the right column:**

brady	melanos
leukos	malakos
oligos	pan
megalos	tachy
skleros	poly
hemi-	mikros

**6. Form terms from the given words with the corresponding meaning. Do not change the order of the words:**

- erythros + kytos + lysis* \_\_\_\_\_ breaking down of red blood cells
- isos + hydor + haima* \_\_\_\_\_ normal amount of liquids in vessels
- oligos + daktylos* \_\_\_\_\_ presence of fewer than five digits on a hand or foot
- pseudo + tumor* \_\_\_\_\_ abnormality that resembles a tumour
- poly + neuron + pathos* \_\_\_\_\_ disease of several nerves

**7. Use expressions in the box to form compound words with the corresponding meaning.**

tomia	ectomia	stomia	graphia	plastica	therapia	stomosis	scopia	metria
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- A. \_\_\_\_\_: measurement of dimensions of the head
- B. \_\_\_\_\_: treatment of a disease by means of ionizing radiation
- C. \_\_\_\_\_: surgical formation of an opening through the abdominal wall into the stomach
- D. \_\_\_\_\_: surgical excision of the gallbladder
- E. \_\_\_\_\_: endoscopic examination of the colon
- F. \_\_\_\_\_: surgical repair of a defect of the lip
- G. \_\_\_\_\_: surgical incision of the appendix
- H. Electro-\_\_\_\_\_: recording of electrical impulses produced by the brain activity (EEG)
- I. \_\_\_\_\_: surgical connection of two parts of the intestine