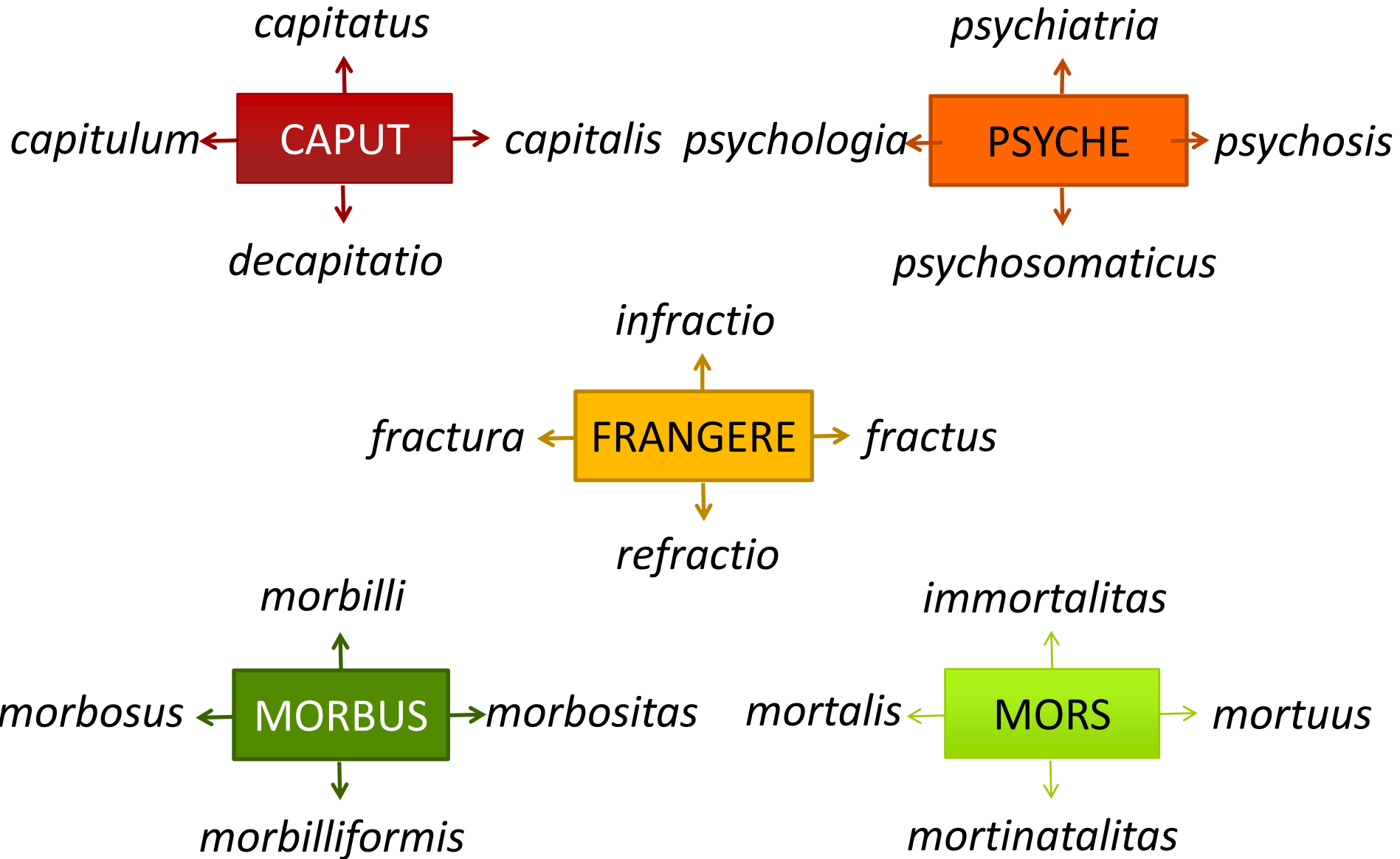




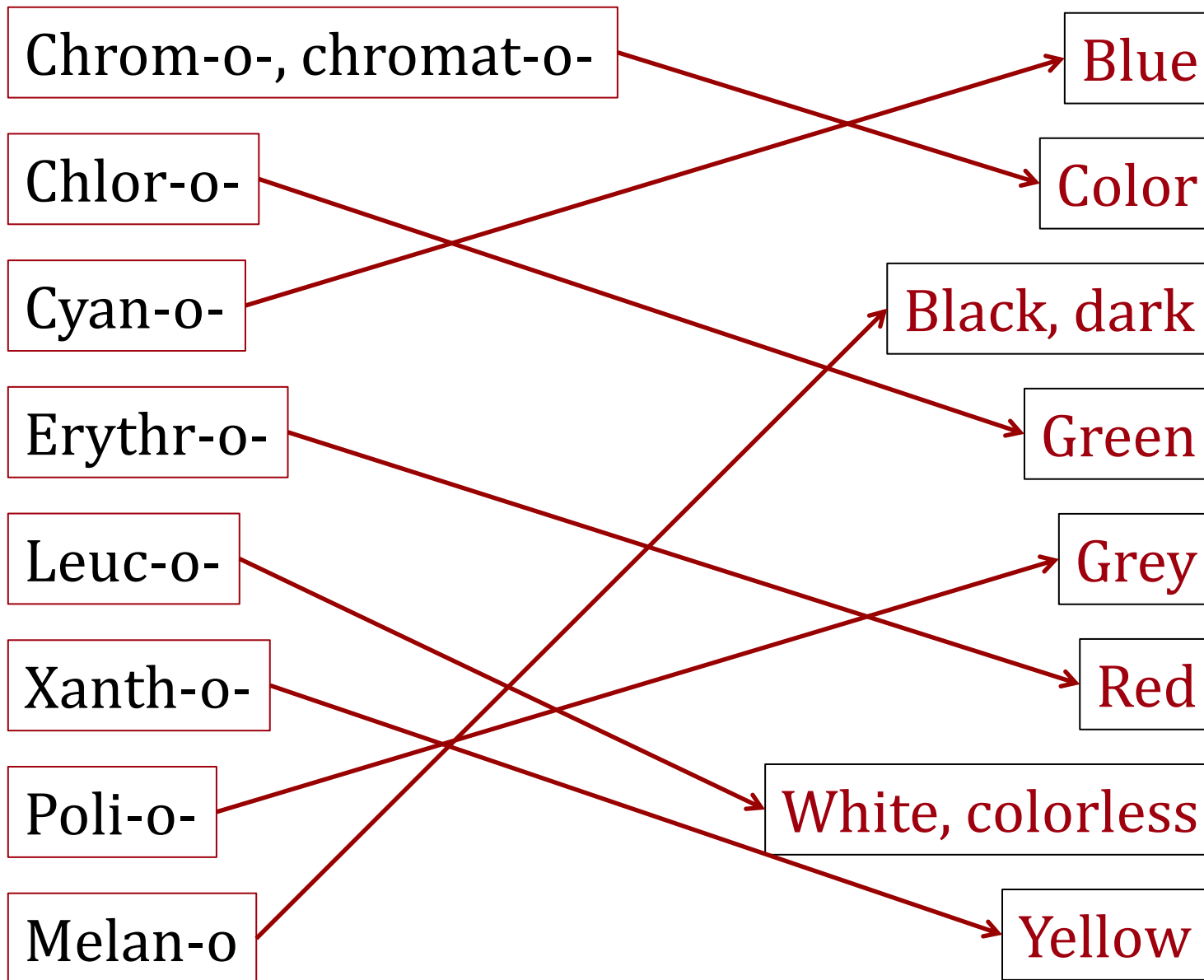
Word Formation in MT III.



EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF DERIVED WORDS



MATCH THE ITEMS IN THE TWO COLUMNS



FORM COMPOUND WORDS WITH NAMES OF COLOURS

1. A yellowish discoloration of the skin is known as*derma*



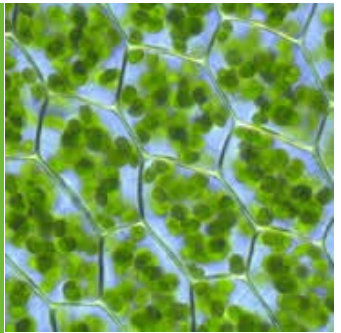
2. A cell producing the dark pigment (.....) is called*cytus*



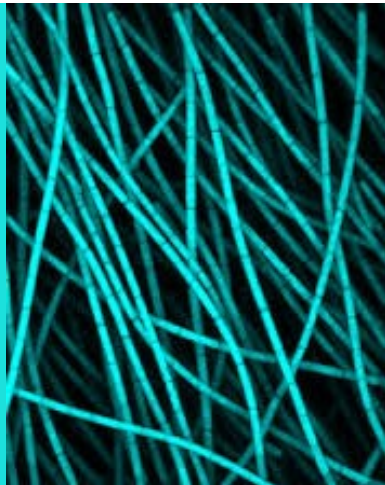
3. A decreased number of red blood cells is*penia*



4. The green pigment of plant leaves and algae is*phyllum*



5. A group of photosynthetic bacteria containing a blue pigment is*bacteria*

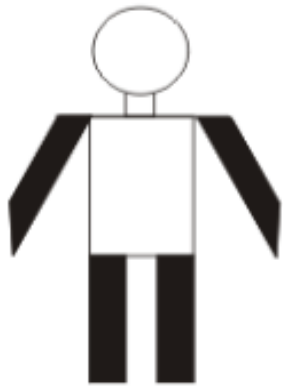


6. An excessive discharge of white (or sometimes yellowish) mucus from the vagina is*rrhoea*



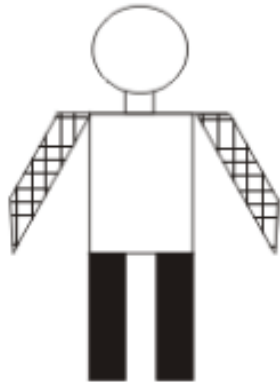
NAME WHAT KIND OF “-PLEGIA” IS ON THE PICTURE

1



All four limbs are involved.

2



All four limbs are involved. Both legs are more severely affected than the arms.

3



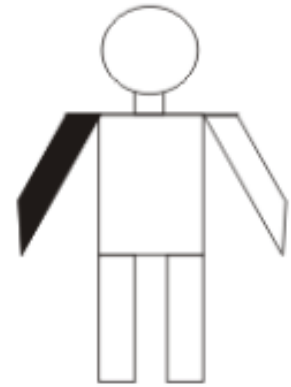
One side of the body is affected. The arm is usually more involved than the leg.

4



Three limbs are involved, usually both arms and a leg.

5



Only one limb is affected, usually an arm.

MONOPLÉGIA

TETRAPLEGIA

DIPLEGIA

HEMIPLEGIA

TRIPLEGIA

QUADRUPLEGIA

BASED ON DEFINITIONS FORM TERMS WITH GREEK ELEMENTS

-PARESIS slight, partial paralysis

-PLEGIA stroke, total paralysis

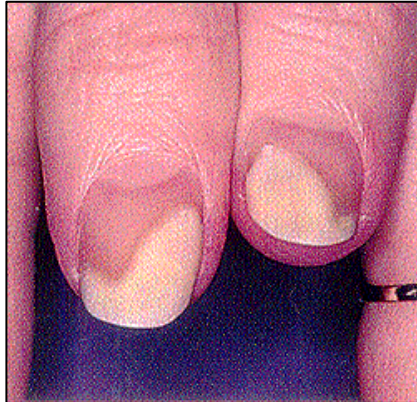
1. Partial paralysis of a single limb or one part of the limb
2. Paralysis of a single extremity
3. Paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides of the body
4. Complete paralysis of the lower half of the body including both legs
5. A slight paralysis or weakness of both legs
6. Paralysis affecting only one side of the body
7. Paralysis of an upper and a lower extremity and of the face
8. Paralysis of all four limbs
9. Muscular weakness affecting all four extremities
10. Paralysis of the whole body
11. Weakness on one side of the body

NAME WHAT KIND OF “-DACTYLIA” IS IN THE PICTURE

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



SYNDACTYLIA

POLYDACTYLIA

MACRODACTYLIA

ARACHNODACTYLIA

ADACTYLIA

BRACHYDACTYLIA

ISODACTYLIA

OLIGODACTYLIA

FILL IN WHAT IS MISSING



➡ **Hyper** _____

➡ **Febris, is, f. / Pyrexia, ae, f.**

➡ **Sub** _____

➡ **Hypo** _____

FILL IN MISSING COMPOUNDS AND DERIVE THE OPPOSITES.

_____ which literally means "big body," is a term used to describe a large newborn (weighting more than 4500 gr). Its opposite is ?

_____ is a heart rate exceeding the normal range (over 100 BPM). The slow heart beat is ?

_____ *amnion* is condition in which the pregnant uterus contains more than 2l of amniotic fluid. If there is not enough amniotic fluid, then it is ?

_____ is a progressive disease of the kidneys that results from hardening of the small blood vessels in the kidneys. On the other side the abnormal softening of the kidney is ?

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ONE

A. The term ... describes excessive uterine bleeding at both usual time of menstrual periods and at other irregular intervals

1. DYSMENORRHOEA 2. HYPERMENORRHOEA 3. OLIGOMENORRHOEA 4. MENORRHALGIA

B. The suffix ... means surgical fixation.

1. -RRHAGIA 2. -RRHAPHIA 3. -RRHOEA 4. -R(R)HEXIS

C. The term ... describes low output of urine (between 100 and 400 ml/day).

1. ANURIA 2. HYPOURESIS 3. OLIGURIA 4. DIURESIS

D. The term ... means bleeding from the ear.

1. OTOPYORRHOEA 2. OTOMYCOSIS 3. OTORRHAGIA 4. OTOPEXIS

E. The term ... describes condition commonly known as swollen glands.

1. ANGINA 2. ANGIITIS 3. LYMPHANGIOMA 4. LYMPHADENITIS

EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF FOLLOWING COMPOUND WORDS

-IATRIA (gr. *iatros* healer, physician, treatment)

iatrogenes ★ paediatrics ★ geriatrics ★ psychiatry ★

THROMB- (gr. *thrombos* blood clot)

thrombocytosis ★ thrombosis ★ thrombocytopenia ★
thrombectomy ★ thromboendocarditis

MESO- (gr. *mesos* middle, secondary)

mesoderm ★ mesencephalon ★ mesogastralgia ★
mesosomia ★ mesosternum ★ mesosyphilis

-GENES/ GEN- (gr. *gignesthai* come into being, produce, have origin)

genetics ★ cryptogenes ★ isogenes ★ pathogens ★
carcinogenes ★ hepatogenes

READ AUTHENTIC MEDICAL RECORDS

1. St.p. hysterectomiam et adnexectomiam propter uterum myomatosum magnum (2007)

2. St.p. hemicolectomiam l. sin. propter Ca sigmoid., st.p. CHT

3. Cholecystolithiasis - microlithiasis. Haemangioma lob. sin. hepatis.

4. Encephalopathia. St. post ictum cerebri tempore remoto. Hemiparesis l. dx.

5. St.p. CHCE, APPE, HYE et AE bilat.

6. Paraplegia extremitatum infer. bilat., st.p. fr. C6

7. Haemopneumotorax l. sin. traumaticus. Fractura costarum VII.- X. l. sin.

8. Carcinoma mammae dx. STP. mastectomiam cum lymphadenectomia et therapia hormonalis curatam

READ AUTHENTIC MEDICAL RECORDS

1. Dystopia int. caeci. Abdomen ad observandum

2. St.p. CHCE, hernia in cicatrice libera. Obstipatio. Operatio gynaecologica ante annos VII (septem)

3. St. post panhysterectomiam et hernioplasticam in cicatrice post laparotomiam

4. TU ventriculi magnum, ad mesocolon transversum crescens, dolores mesogastrii lat. utq.

5. Thrombosis a. brachialis susp., fr. colli chirurgici humeri l. sin.

6. Polycystosis hepatis, Cholecystitis, pericholecystitis. Morbus hypertonicus. Hypothyreosis. St. p. thyreodectomiam propter M. Basedov, nicotinismus