

COLOUR



color, oris, m. (Lat.) = chroma, chromatis, n. (Gr.)

WHITE

ALBUS, A, UM (L.) = LEUKO - (G.)

Vaselinum album

White vaseline



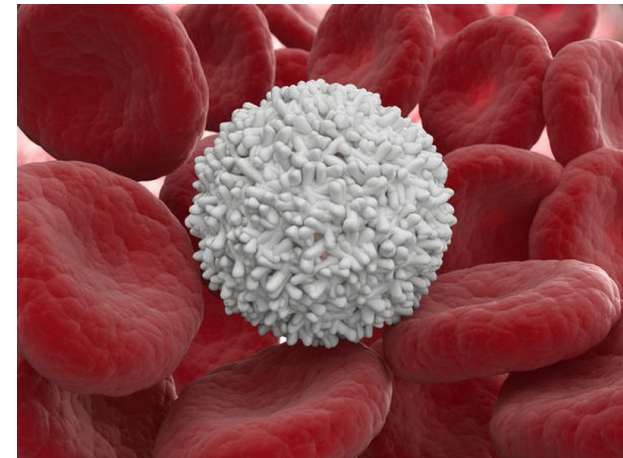
Albinismus

Albinism



Leucocytus

Leucocytes, white
blood cells



WHITE

ALBUS, A, UM (L.) = LEUKO - (G.)

Leucorrhoea

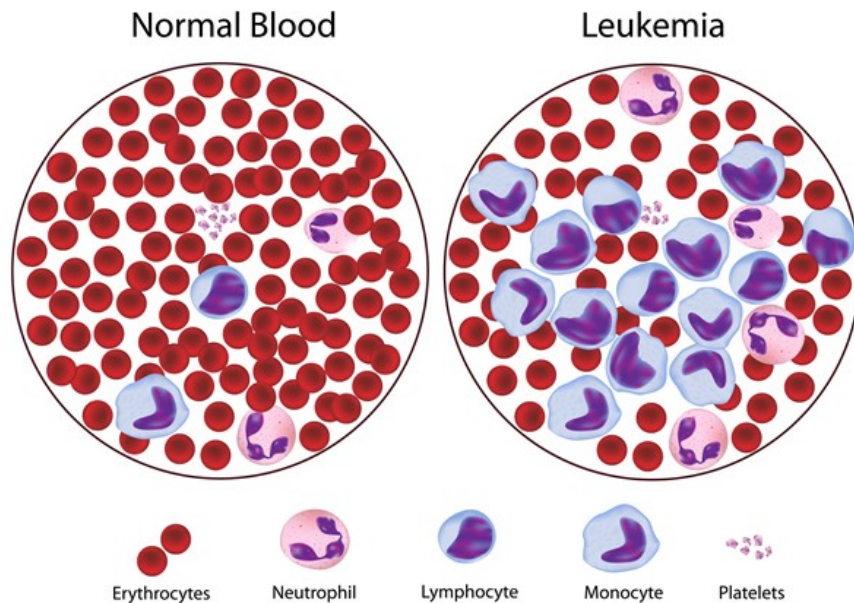
White vaginal discharge from hormonal imbalance

Leukaemia

Cancer of bone marrow that results in abnormal white blood cells

Leucoplakia

White lesion of oral mucosa



PALE

Facies pallida

Pale face/pallor



PALLIDUS, A, UM (L.)

Febris pallida

Pallor with fever



YELLOW

**FLAVUS/LUTEUS, A, UM (L.)
= XANTHO-/CIRRHO- (G.)**

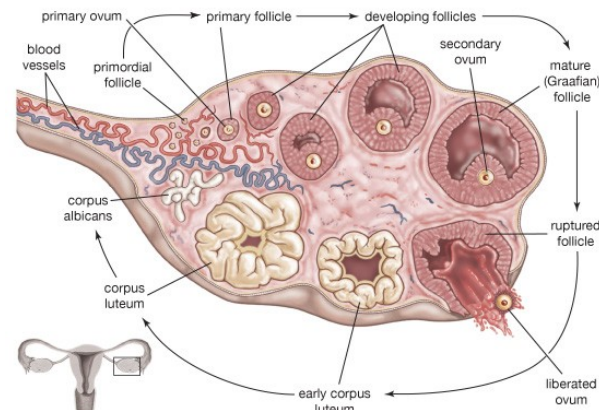
Febris flava

Yellow fever



Corpus luteum

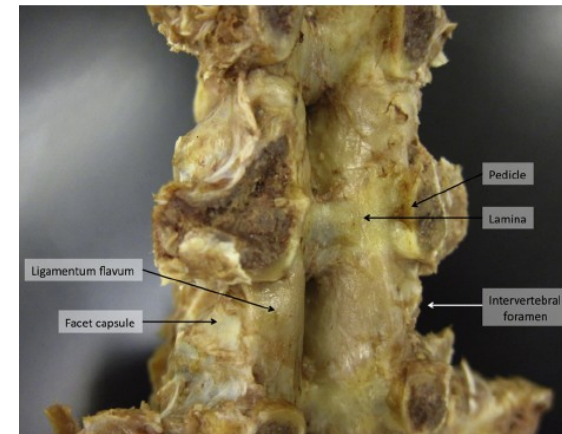
Yellow endocrine body formed at the site of a ruptured ovarian follicle



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Ligamenta flava

Ligaments of the spine



YELLOW

**FLAVUS/LUTEUS, A, UM (L.)
= XANTHO-/CIRRHO- (G.)**

Xanthoderma

Yellowish discolouration of
the skin



Cirrhosis

Scarring of the liver

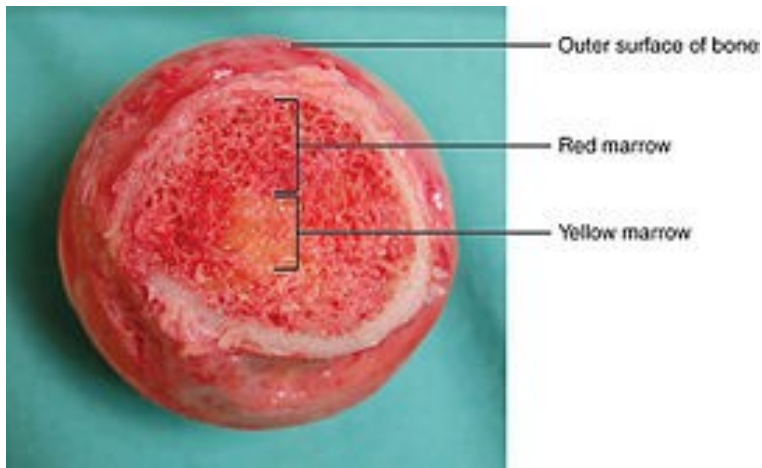


RED

**RUBER, A, UM (L.) = ERYTHRO-
(G.)**

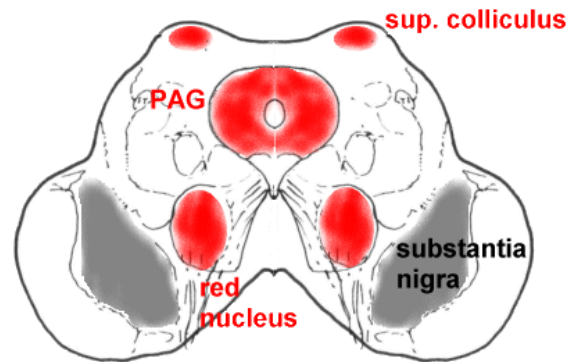
Medulla ossium rubra

Red bone marrow



Nucleus ruber

Red nucleus



Rubeola

The ordinary measles



RED

**RUBER, A, UM (L.) = ERYTHRO-
(G.)**

Erythrocytus

Red blood cells

Erythroderma

Reddening of the skin due to
inflammatory skin disease



PINK

Pityriasis rosea

A benign rash



ROSEUS, A, UM (L.)

Roseola

A viral illness with a rash following a fever

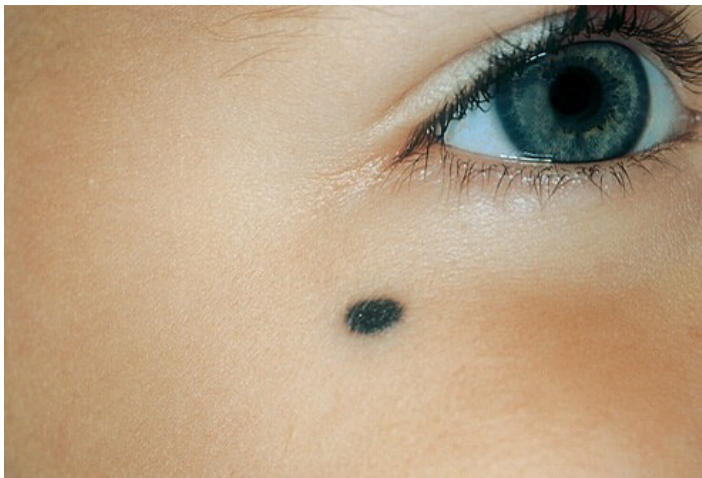


BLUE/BLUE-BLACK

CAERULEUS, A, UM (L.) =
CYANO- (G.)

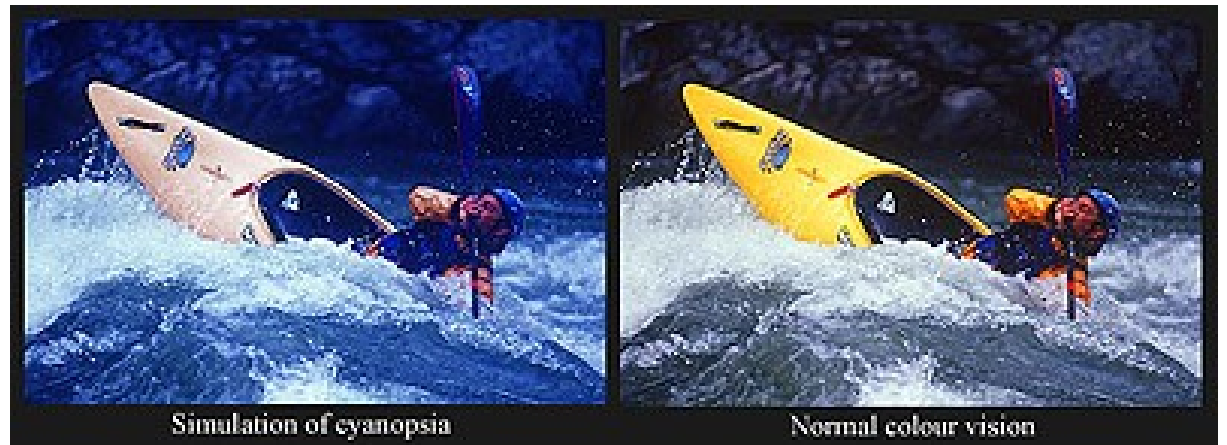
Naevus caeruleus

A blue nevus, an unusual harmless mole



Cyanopsia

Blue vision



BLUE/BLUE-BLACK

**CAERULEUS, A, UM (L.) =
CYANO- (G.)**

Cyanosis

Bluish discolouration



Cyanoticus

Cyanotic



BLACK-1

Lingua villosa nigra

= Black hairy tongue

a condition of the tongue where the filiform papillae elongate with black or brown discoloration



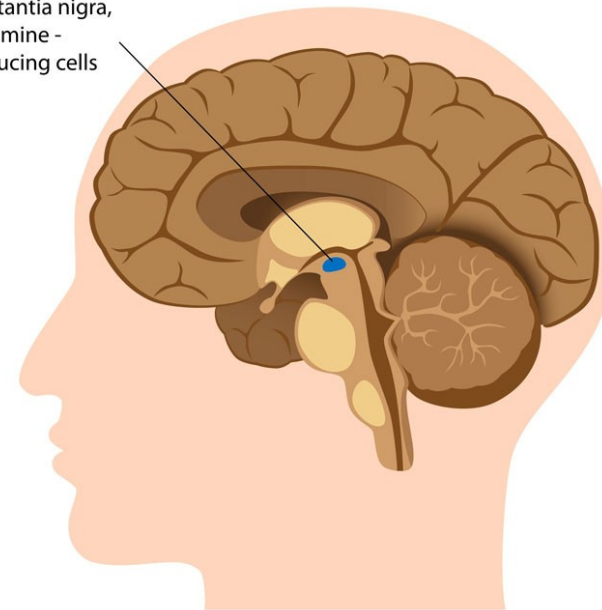
NIGER, A, UM (L.)
= MELANO-/ANTHRACO- (G.)

Substantia nigra

a large nucleus in midbrain

Parkinson's disease

Substantia nigra,
dopamine -
producing cells



BLACK-2

**NIGER, A, UM (L.) =
MELANO-/ANTHRACO- (G.)**

Melanoma

a type of cancer that appears as a dark spot or tumor on the skin



Melanosis

a form of hyperpigmentation associated with increased melanin



BLACK-3

NIGER, A, UM (L.) =
MELANO-/ANTHRACO- (G.)

Anthracosis

pneumoconiosis from accumulation of carbon from inhaled smoke or coal dust in the lungs



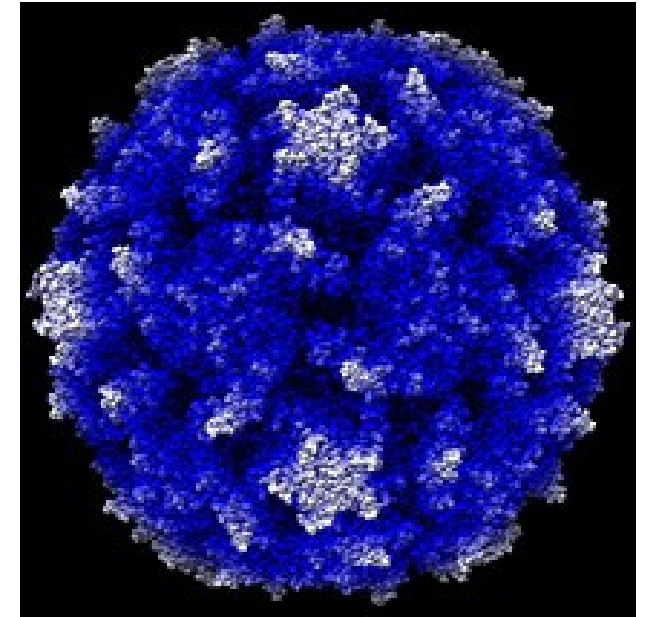
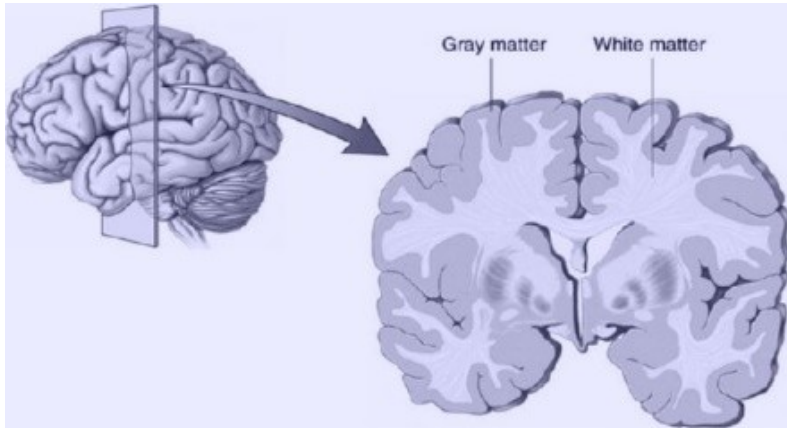
GREY

**GRISEUS, A, UM (L.)
= POLIO- (G.)**

Substantia grisea
= Gray matter

Poliomyelitis
= Polio, Infantile paralysis

Poliovirus



**LIVID, DISCOLOURED,
BLUISH**

LIVIDUS, A, UM (L.)

Asphyxia livida

= Blue asphyxia

an abnormal condition in which a newborn's skin is cyanotic, the pulse is weak and slow, and the reflexes are slow or absent

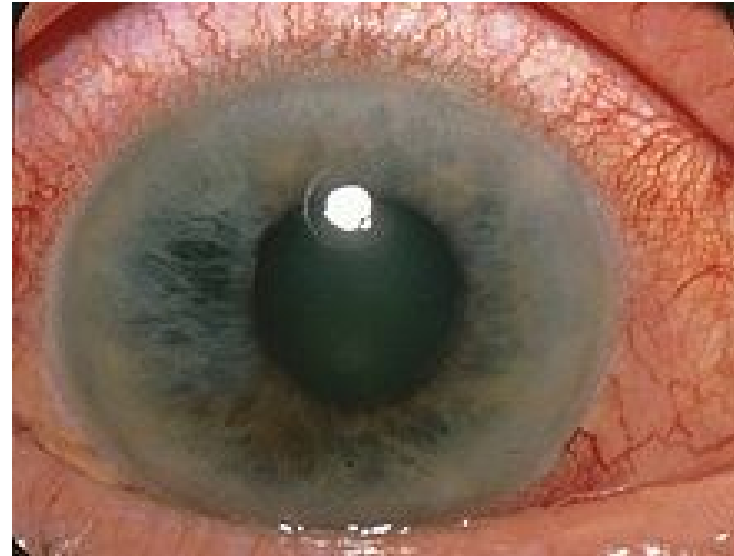
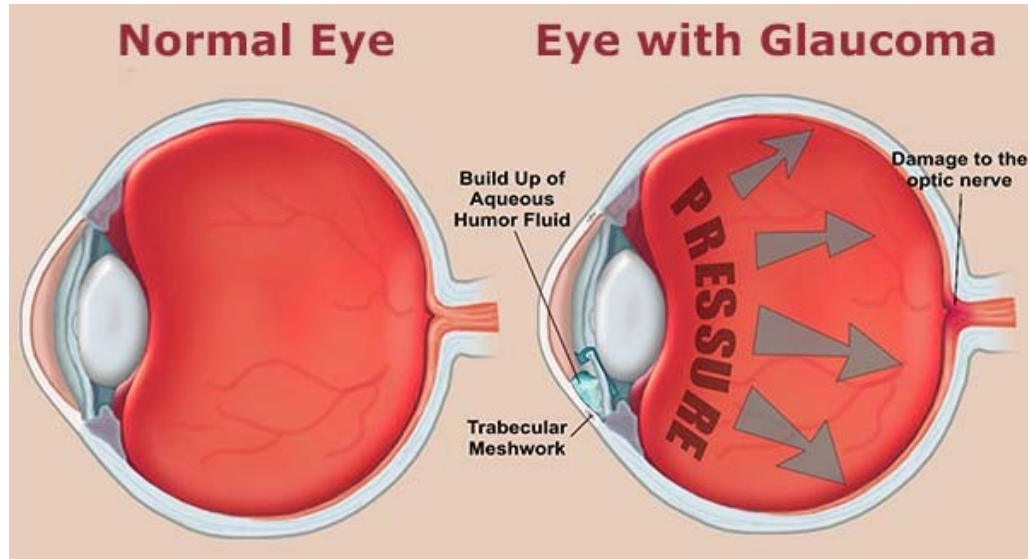


GREEN-BLUE

GLAUCO- (G. ~ CHLORO-)

Glaucoma

an eye disease that causes gradual loss of sight



DARK BROWN

FUSCUS, A, UM

Lagoena fusca

= Dark brown bottle



VARI-COLOURED

VERSICOLOR, ORIS (L.)
= POIKILO- (G.)

Pityriasis versicolor

=Tinea versicolor

a common yeast infection of the skin, in which flaky discoloured patches appear on the chest and back



Poikiloderma

a skin condition that consists of areas of hypopigmentation, hyperpigmentation, telangiectasias and atrophy





QUESTIONS

- What is the Latin word for blue/ blue-black?
- What is the yellow endocrine body in the ovary called?
- What does "griseus" mean?
- Where is substantia nigra located?