

HANDOUT 4 – SS 2017

BASIC RULES OF WORD COMPOUNDING

Derived words: PREFIX(ES) + ROOT + SUFFIX(ES)
 peri + en + cephal + iti(s) + (i)cus
 = *PERIENCEPHALITICUS* = ??

Compound words: (PREFIX) + ROOT 1 + CONNECTOR + ROOT 2 + SUFFIX
 cerebr + o + spin + alis
 prim + i + gravid + (a)

In anatomy, usually the Latin roots (stems) are used in compounds (e.g. *articulatio carpometacarpale*); in clinical practice we use mostly Greek roots (e.g. *arthritis*; *chondroma*; etc.).

The connecting vowel is usually **-o-**, however, **-i-** is used when we speak of:

- the number of pregnancies/deliveries: e.g. *primipara*, *secundigravida*
- in connection with root **-fer** meaning to transfer sth: e.g. *ductus bilifer/lactifer*
- in connection with root **-formis** meaning resemblance to sth: e.g. *lig. falciforme*

GREEK ROOTS USED IN COMPOUND MEDICAL TERMS

A) Greek roots of anatomical structures – fill in Latin equivalents!

Greek root <i>(the full Greek word in brackets)</i>	English translation	example	Latin equivalent of the Greek root
aden- (aden)	gland	<i>adenoma</i>	
amygdal- (amygdale)	tonsil (cerebellar or lymphatic)	<i>amygdalitis</i>	
angi- (angeion)	vessel	<i>angiographia</i>	
arthr- (arthron)	joint	<i>synarthrosis</i>	
blephar- (blefaron)	eyelid	<i>blepharoedema</i>	
cardi- (kardia)	heart	<i>endocardium</i>	
cephal- (kefale)	head	<i>diencephalon</i>	
cheil- (cheilos)	lip	<i>cheilorrhaphia</i>	
cheir- (cheir)	hand	<i>cheirospasmus</i>	

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chondr- (chondros)	cartilage	<i>perichondrium</i>	
colp- (kolpos)	vagina	<i>colporrhagia</i>	
cyst- (kystis)	bladder	<i>urocystitis</i>	
cyt- (kytos)	cell	<i>erythrocytus</i>	
dactyl- (daktylos)	finger	<i>syndactylia</i>	
dermat- (derma)	skin	<i>xanthoderma</i>	
disc- (diskos)	intervertebral disc	<i>discitis</i>	
enter- (enteron)	intestine (usually small one)	<i>gastroenteritis</i>	
episi- (epision)	pubic region, perineum	<i>episiostenosis</i>	
geni- (geneion)	lower jaw; mandibula	<i>progenia</i>	
gloss-/glott- (glossa)	tongue	<i>aglossia</i>	
gnath- (gnathos)	upper jaw; maxilla	<i>prognathia</i>	
gon- (gony, gonatos)	knee	<i>gonarthrosis</i>	
hyster- (hystera)	uterus	<i>hysterographia</i>	
lapar- (lapara)	soft tissues between ribs and hips (flank)	<i>laparosopia</i>	
mast- (mastos)	breast	<i>mastitis</i>	
mel- (melos)	limb	<i>polymelia</i>	
mening- (meninx)	brain membrane	<i>meningitis</i>	
metr- (metra)	uterus	<i>endometrium</i>	
my- (mys)	muscle	<i>myoma</i>	
myel- (myelos)	bone marrow, spinal cord	<i>poliomyelitis</i>	
nephr- (nefros)	kidney	<i>nephrolithiasis</i>	
neur- (neuron)	nerve	<i>polyneuritis</i>	
odont- (odus)	tooth	<i>parodontosis</i>	
om- (omos)	shoulder joint	<i>m. omohyoideus</i>	
onych- (onyx)	nail	<i>onychomycosis</i>	

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oophor- (ooforon)	ovary	<i>oophoritis</i>	
ophthalm- (ofthalmos)	eye	<i>pyophthalmia</i>	
oste- (osteon)	bone	<i>periosteum</i>	
ot- (us, otis)	ear	<i>otitis</i>	
phall- (fallos)	penis	<i>phalloplastica</i>	
phleb- (fleps)	vein	<i>trombophlebitis</i>	
pneum(on)- (pneumon)	lung	<i>pneumonia</i>	
pod- (pus)	foot	<i>podiatria</i>	
psych- (psyche)	mind	<i>psychosis</i>	
rhin- (rhis)	nose	<i>rhinitis</i>	
salping- (salpinx)	oviduct/fallopian tube	<i>pyosalpinx</i>	
somat- (soma)	body	<i>somaticus</i>	
splanchn- (splanchnon)	internal organ	<i>splanchnocranium</i>	
splen- (splen)	spleen	<i>splenitis</i>	
spondyl- (spondylos)	vertebra	<i>spondylosis</i>	
stomat- (stoma)	mouth	<i>stomatochirurgia</i>	
trich- (trix, trichos)	hair	<i>hypertrichosis</i>	

B) Greek names for body fluids and substances

Greek stem <i>(the Greek term in brackets)</i>	English translation	Example
galact- (gala, galaktos) <i>~ lac, lactis, n.</i>	milk	<i>galactorrhoea</i> <i>lactatio</i>
glyc- (glykys)	sweet; sugar	<i>hyperglycaemia</i>
haem(at)-/-aem(ia) (haima) <i>~ sanguis, inis, m.</i>	blood	<i>haemorrhagia; alcoholaemia</i> <i>exsanguinatio</i>
hydr- (hydor) <i>~ aqua, ae, f.</i>	water, liquid; sweat	<i>hydrothorax</i>
lip- (lipos)	fat	<i>lipoma</i>

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lith- (lithos) ~ <i>calculus, i, m.</i>	stone	<i>cholecystolithiasis; calculosis</i>
lymph- (lymp ^h a)	lymph	<i>lymphadenitis</i>
sial- (sialon)	saliva	<i>sialadenitis</i>
py- (pyon) ~ <i>pus, puris, n.</i>	pus	<i>pyophtalmia</i>
pyr- (pyros)	fire; fever	<i>antipyretica; hyperpyrexia</i>
ur- (uron)	urine	<i>pyuria; uraemia</i>

EXERCISES

Task 1: Form anatomical terms including compound adjectives from the words in brackets:

- 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)

Task 2: Name structures according to definitions using compound adjectives (the noun is underlined, the components of the adjective are in italics).

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

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

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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: _____

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

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

The anterior part 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: _____

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

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:

Task 3: Match Latin names for anatomical structures with their corresponding Greek equivalents.

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

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Task 4: Explain the meaning of the following compounds:

fluidothorax	haematuria	uraemia
haemothorax	proteinuria	alcoholaemia
pneumothorax	pyuria	pyaemia
haemopneumopericardium	glycosuria	hydraemia
		cupraemia

Task 5: Derive terms for inflammations from the given Greek roots; write Latin equivalents.

my-
angi-
oste-
fleb-
arthr-
kard-
spondyl-
nefr-
pneumon-
kyst-
stomat-
glott-
splen-
mast-
encephal-
derm-

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Task 6: What do the following anatomical structures resemble?

colon *sigmoideum*

os *hyoideum*

processus *pterygoideus*

processus *coracoideus*

glandula *thyroidea*

os *pisiforme*

sutura *lambdoidea*

musculus *piriformis*

os *scaphoideum*

ligamentum *cruciforme*

processus *xiphoideus*

ligamentum *falciforme*

processus *styloideus*

os *cuneiforme*

processus *coronoideus*

papillae *filiformes*