

Last lesson REVISION

- Insufficiencia renalis chronica gr. IV.
- Decubitus regionis ossis sacri et calcanei l. sin. gr. II.
- St. p. amputationem pollicis et digiti III. manus l. dx. traumaticam
- Gangraena digiti IV. et V. pedis l. sin.
- St. p. fracturam vertebrae Th12 compressivam
- St. p. fracturam costae l. sin. IV., V., VI. et VII. inveteratam
- Pelvis renalis l. dx. et ureter l. dx duplex
- Tumor lobi superioris pulmonis l. sin. triplex
- Metastases hepatis multiplices susp.
- Funiculus umbilicalis circum collum fetus 1x/2x/3x in grav. hebd. 40+4

EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF DERIVED WORDS

digitatus

DIGITUS

digitalis

digitiformis

capitatus

CAPUT

capitulum

intercapitularis

mammarius

MAMMA

mamilla

mamillaris

stimulus

STIMULARE

stimulans

stimulatio

cuticula

CUTIS

percutaneus

sterilisatio

STERILIS

sterilitas

sterilisatus

TRANSLATE. EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE PREFIXES USED

1. Dolores in hypogastrio post operationem
2. **Tu** prostatae suspectus
3. Fibrillatio cordis chronica. Dyspnoe.
4. Haematoma periorbitale **l. sin.**
5. Infractio partis distalis ulnae **susp.**
6. Injectio antitetanica post vulnus morsum
7. Embolia arteriarum pulmonalium recidivans
8. **St. p.** resectionem ilei. St. p. excisionem tumoris pelvis minoris
9. Obstructio postinflammatoria auris **l. dx.**
10. Decubitus magni parasacrales

BASIC RULES OF COMPOUNDING

DERIVED WORDS BASIC ELEMENTS

★ Prefix

★ Root

★ Suffix

<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-(on)</i>
	<i>cephal-</i>	<i>-icus</i>
<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-itis</i>
<i>peri- -en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-itis</i>
<i>peri- en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-it- -icus</i>

BASIC RULES OF COMPOUNDING

COMPOUND WORDS BASIC ELEMENTS

★ Prefix ★ Root ★ Connect-
ing vowel ★ Root ★ Suffix

<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-spin-</i>	<i>-alis</i>
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cheil-o-gnath-o-palat-o-schis-is

ROOTS /Nouns, Verbal forms, Numerals

	<i>cerebr-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-spin-</i>	<i>-alis</i>
<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-graph-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
	<i>cerebr-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>cardi-</i>	<i>-acus</i>
	<i>lact-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>fer</i>	
	<i>prim-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-gravid-</i>	<i>(-a)</i>

BASIC RULES OF COMPOUNDING

CONNECTING VOWELS (ELEMENTS)

★ Prefix(es) ★ Root 1 ★ Connector ★ Root 2 ★ Suffix(es)

<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-graph-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
	<i>falc-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-formis</i>	
	<i>bili-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-fer</i>	
	<i>secund-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-gravid-</i>	<i>(-a)</i>

<i>endo-</i>	<i>brachy-</i>		<i>-oesophag-</i>	<i>(-us)</i>
	<i>cephal-</i>		<i>-alg-</i>	<i>-ia</i>

FORM LATIN COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Example: articulatio + (carpus+metacarpus) >
articulatio carpometacarpalis

articulatio + (costa + vertebra)

costovertebralis

articulatio + (metacarpus + phalanx)

metacarpophalangea

articulatio + (sternum + costa)

sternocostalis

ganglion + (cervix + thorax)

cervicothoracicum

ganglion + (cranium + spina)

craniospinale

ganglion + (encephalon + spina)

encephalospinale

ligamentum + (carpus + metacarpus)

carpometacarpale

ligamentum + (costa + clavicula)

costoclaviculare

ligamentum + (hepar + duodenum)

hepatoduodenale

musculus + (brachium + radius)

brachioradialis

musculus + (cranium + spina)

craniospinalis

musculus + (urethra + vagina)

urethrovaginalis

Anatomical structures and body liquids

Greek roots

see the list in **Handout 4**

NAME STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO DEFINITIONS, **TERMS SHOULD BE COMPOUND ADJECTIVES**

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

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

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: plica palpebronasalis

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

NAME STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO DEFINITIONS, TERMS SHOULD BE COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

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

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:
pars tibionavicularis ligamenti collateralis

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

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:
nodus lymphaticus nasolabialis

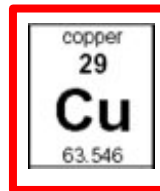
FILL IN MISSING COMPOUND WORDS

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: fluidothorax, **of blood**, called: haemothorax or **of air**, called: pneumothorax; Sometimes there is a combination of more factors, e.g. of air and blood in pericardium haemopneumopericardium / pneumohaemopericardium



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 haematuria. The **presence of excess of serum proteins** in urine is proteinuria, the presence of **pus in urine** is pyuria, and the **excretion of glucose into urine** is glycosuria.

On the contrary, if there is **an excess of urea** (one of the main components of urine: i.e. amino acid and protein metabolism products) **in blood**, we call the state ur(a)emia. Similarly, if there is **alcohol in patient's blood**, the medical term is alcoholaemia; if there are **pus-forming bacteria in blood**, the condition is called pyaemia. A condition of **raised blood acidity** (pH under 7.35) is then acidaemia; if the blood volume is increased as a result of **an increase in the water content of plasma**, we call the state hydraemia; and the pathological **presence of copper in blood** is then termed cupraemia.

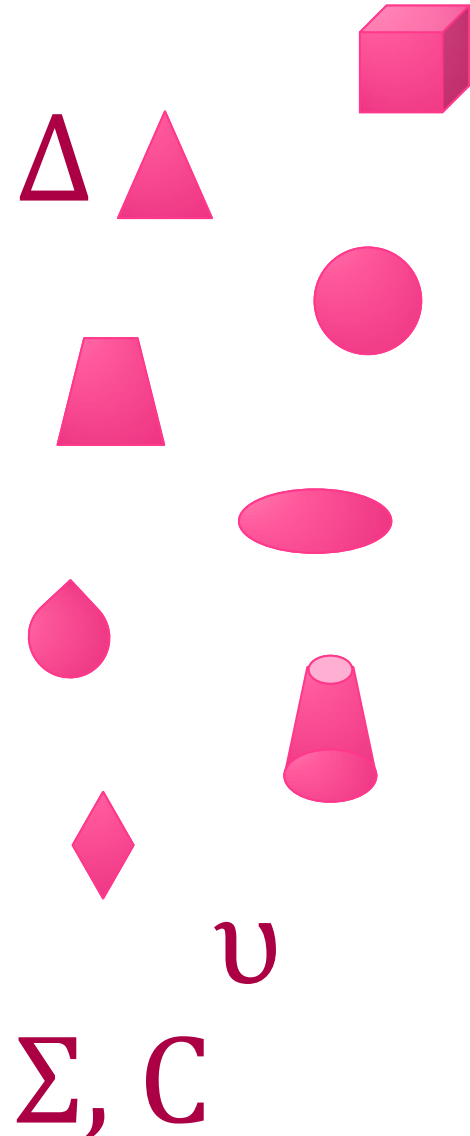


Expressing resemblance

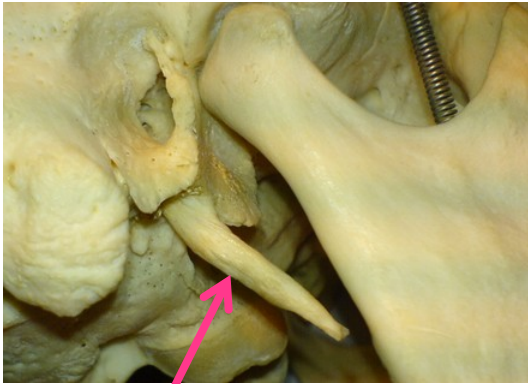


FORM THE PHRASES AND MATCH THEM WITH SHAPES/LETTERS

1. os + cuboideus, a, um
2. musculus + deltoideus, a, um
3. articulatio + sphaeroideus, a, um
4. linea + trapezoideus, a, um
5. regio + ellipsoideus, a, um
6. ossa + sesamoideus, a, um
7. tuberculum + conoideus, a, um
8. musculus + rhomboideus, a, um
9. os + hyoideus, a, um
10. colon + sigmoideus, a, um

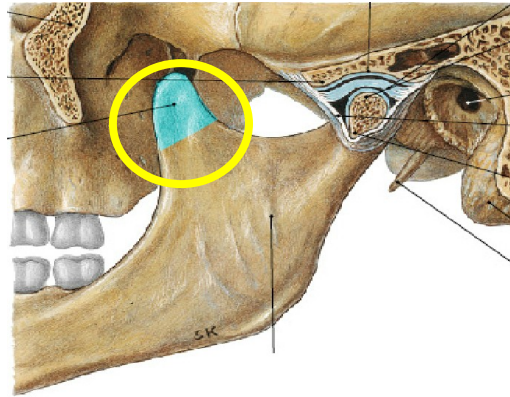


stylus (pen, writing tool)

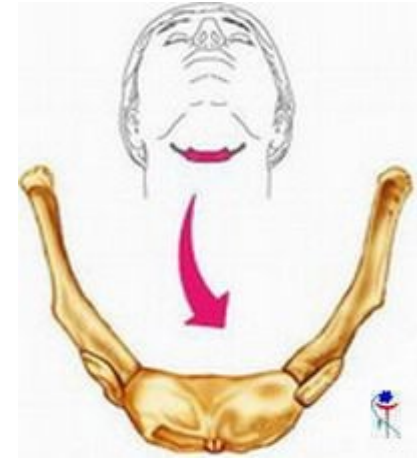


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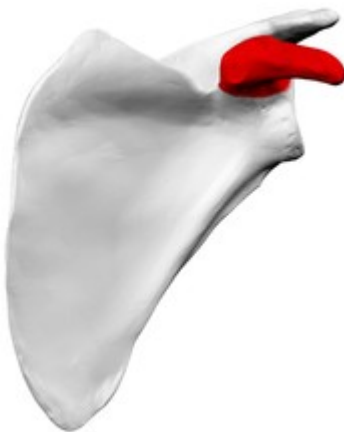
corona (crown)



Greek letter v



processus styloideus
corax, gen. coracis (crow)



processus coracoideus

processus coronoideus
pisum, gen. pisi (pea)

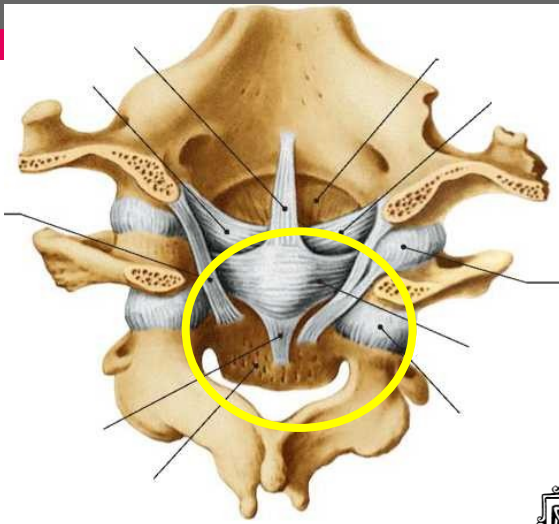


os pisiforme

os hyoideum
pirum, gen. piri



musculus piriformis



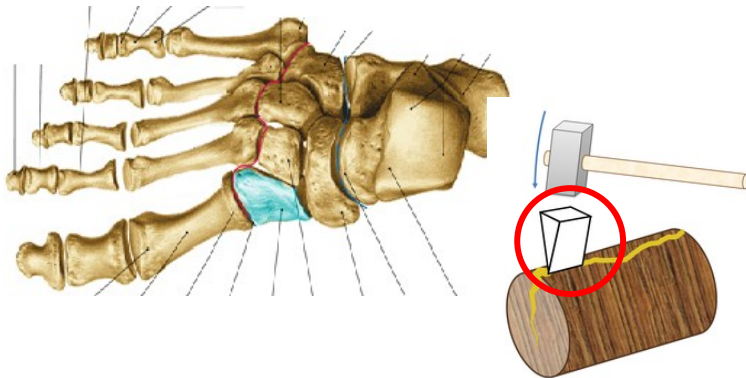
crux, gen. crucis (cross)

cruciforme



atlantis

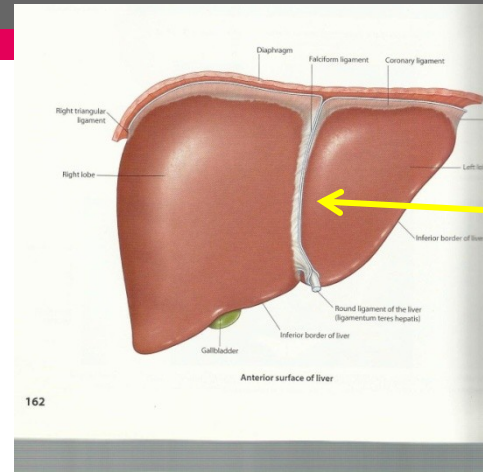
lig. _____



cuneus, gen. cunei (trig, wedge)

cuneiforme

os _____



falx, gen. falcis (sickle)

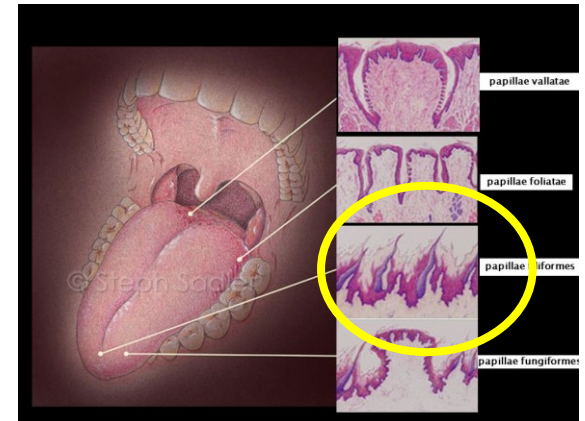
falciforme

lig. _____

hepatis



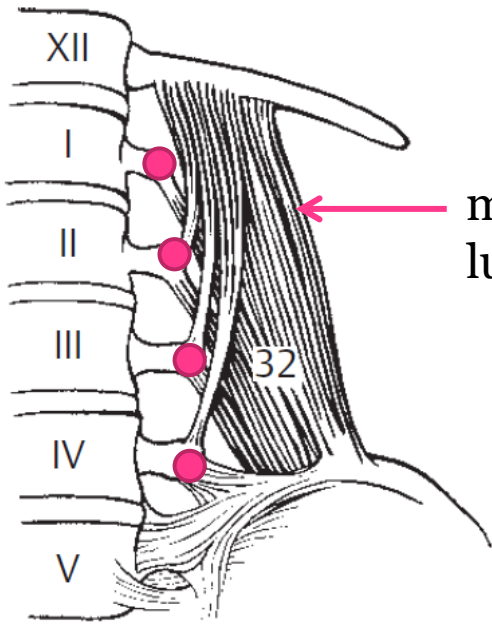
filum, gen. fili (fibre)



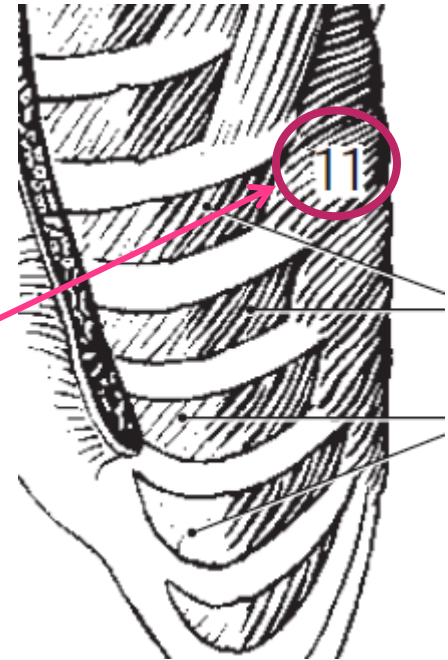
filiformes

papillae _____

linguae

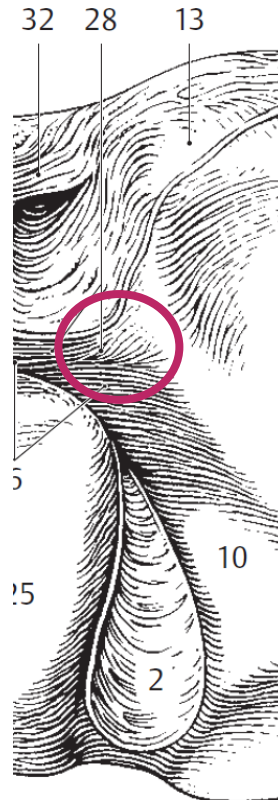


m. **quadratus** lumborum



m. **serratus** anterior

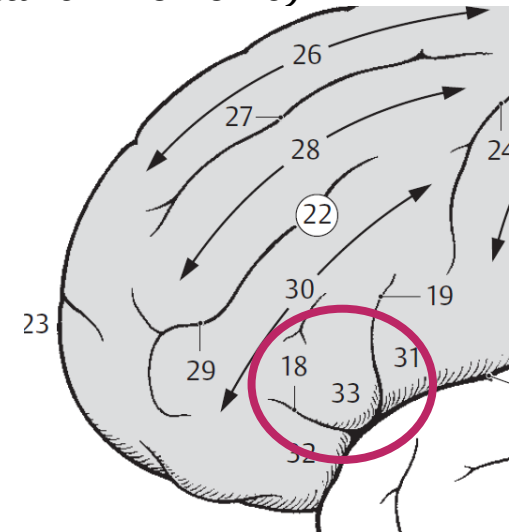
**serra, ae, f. = saw*



processus **caudatus** (hepatis)

** ≠ caudalis, e!!*

pars **triangularis** (gyri frontalis inferioris)



NAME GREEK ELEMENTS OF SELECTED BODY PARTS DERIVE TERMS FOR INFLAMMATIONS

Pneum-(on)

Cardi-

Hepat-

Nephr-

Pancreat-

Enter-

Organs

Lungs

Heart

Liver

Kidneys

Pancreas

Small intestine

Tissues

Eye

Skin

Bone

Blood vessels

Cartilage/
ligaments

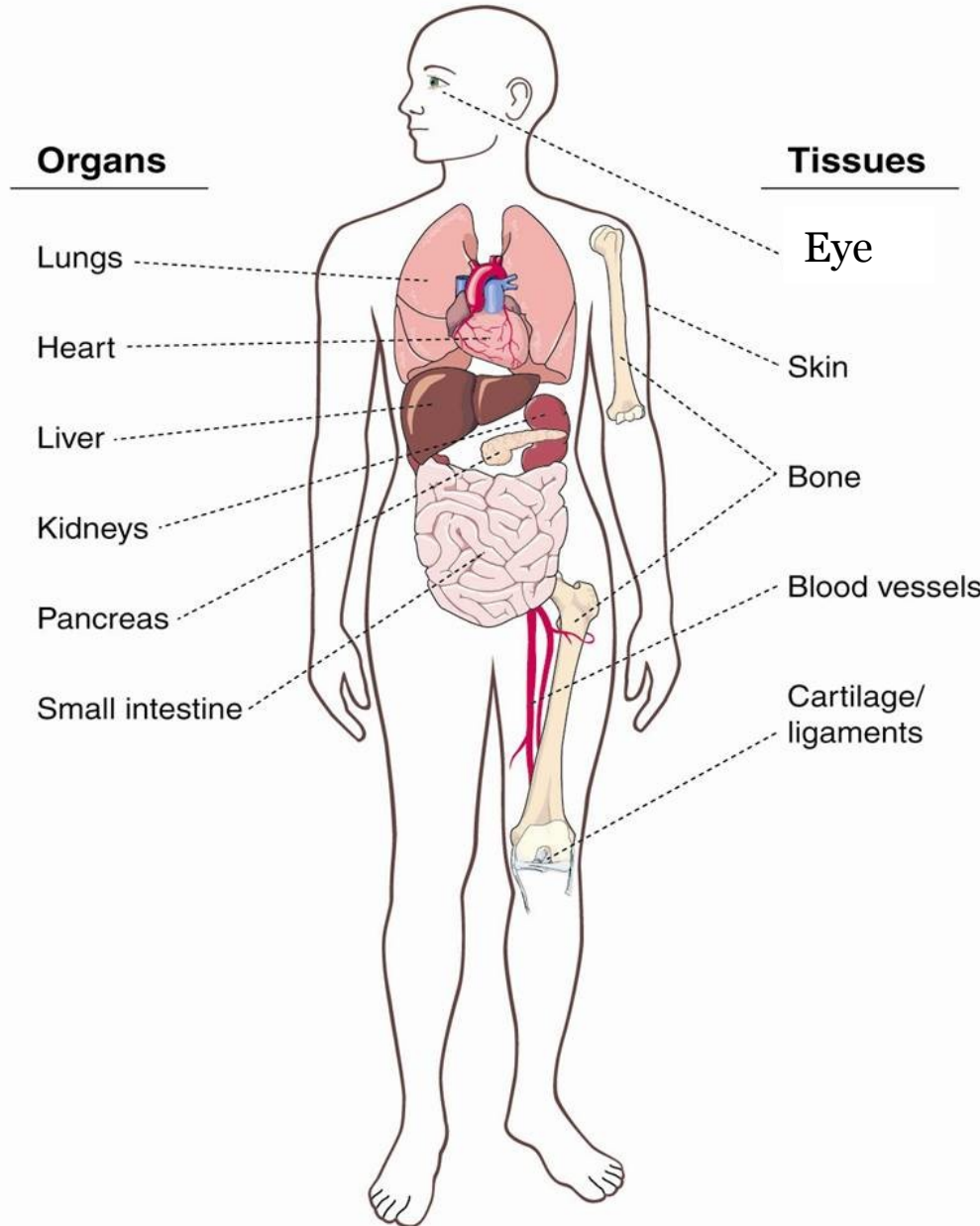
Ophthalm-

Derm-(at)-

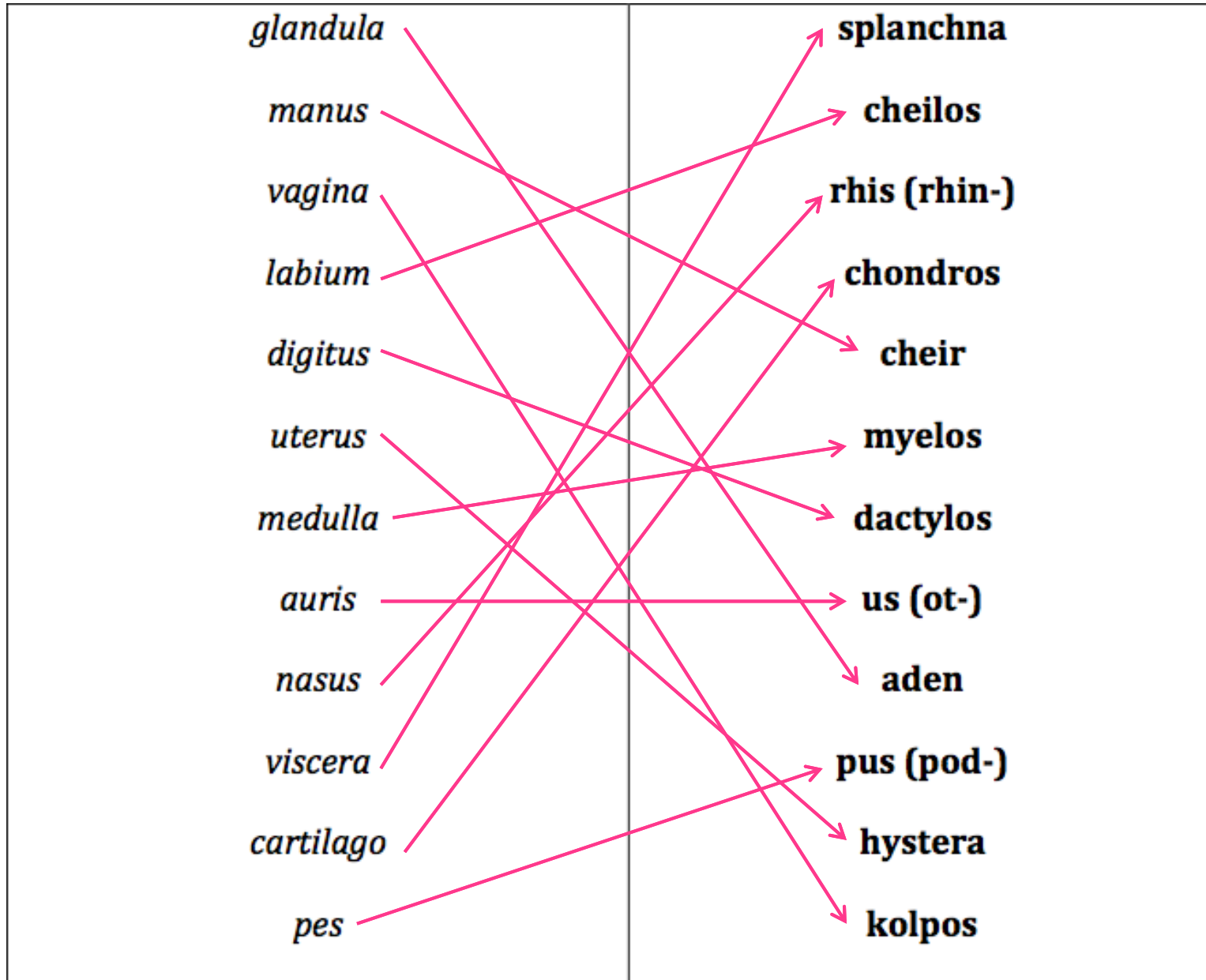
Ost-(e)-

Angi-

Chondr-



MATCH GREEK ELEMENTS WITH LATIN EQUIVALENTS



GIVE LATIN EQUIVALENTS (FULL FORM) TO GREEK ELEMENTS

mys.....	MUSCULUS, I, M.
osteon.....	OS, OSSIS, n.
arthron.....	ARTICULATIO, ONIS, F.
spondylos.....	VERTEBRA, AE, F.
gony.....	GENU, US, N.
stoma.....	OS, ORIS, N.
soma.....	CORPUS, ORIS, N.
kefale.....	CAPUT, ITIS, N.

NAME GREEK ELEMENTS WHICH CORRESPOND WITH LATIN WORDS

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1. VAS | ANGEION |
| 2. VENA | FLEPS |
| 3. COR | KARDIA |
| 4. REN | NEFROS |
| 5. VESICA | KYSTIS |
| 6. LINGUA | GLOTTA |
| 7. MAMMA | MASTOS |
| 8. CUTIS | DERMA |

MATCH DEFINITIONS WITH GREEK ROOTS

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-

