

Basic Medical Terminology II



SEMINAR 5:

COMPOUNDS

- BASIC RULES
- GREEK AND LATIN EQUIVALENTS
- BODY FLUIDS
- EXPRESSING RESEMBLANCE

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 MEANINGS OF DERIVED WORDS

digitatus

DIGITUS

digitalis

digitiformis

capitatus

CAPUT

capitulum

intercapitularis

mammarius

MAMMA

mammilla

mammillaris

stimulus

STIMULARE

stimulans

stimulatio

cuticula

CUTIS

percutaneus

sterilisatio

STERILIS

sterilitas

sterilisatus

TRANSLATE. EXPLAIN THE MEANINGS 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.

DERIVATION: REVISION



BASIC ELEMENTS of DERIVED WORDS



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 WORD COMPOUNDING



BASIC ELEMENTS of COMPOUND WORDS

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ★ Prefix | ★ Root | ★ Connector (vowel) | ★ Root | ★ Suffix |
| <i>en-</i> | <i>-cephal-</i> | <i>-o-</i> | <i>-spin-</i> | <i>-alis</i> |

e.g. **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 WORD COMPOUNDING



CONNECTING ELEMENTS (VOWELS)

★ 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> |

For a list of **Greek roots** used in **compound** medical terms,
see Handout 6.2

FORM LATIN COMPOUND ADJECTIVES (Handout 6.4, task 1)

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

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| articulatio + (costa + vertebra) | costovertebralis |
| articulatio + (metacarpus + phalanx) | metacarpophalangea/-ealis |
| 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 |

FORM ANATOMICAL TERMS USING COMPOUND ADJECTIVES (Handout 6.4, task 2)

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 sides of *diaphragm* is called: recessus costodiaphragmaticus

FORM ANATOMICAL TERMS USING COMPOUND ADJECTIVES (Handout 6.4, task 2)

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 (Handout 6.4, task 5)

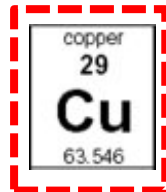
Each lung is enclosed within a sac (*pleura*), which has two layers. Normally there is no space within these two layers except for a thin film of lubricating fluid. In certain lung diseases, however, a space may be forced between these layers by the **accumulation of fluid**, called: ___ **fluidothorax** ___, **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 **pneumohaemopericardium / haemopneumopericardium**

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** ___.

FILL IN MISSING COMPOUND WORDS (Handout 6.4, task 5)

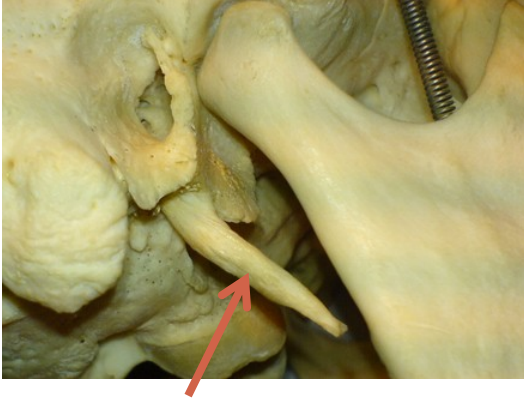
On the contrary, if there is **an excess of urea** (one of the main components of urine: i.e. amino acid and protein metabolism products) **in blood**, we call the state **ur(a)emia** .

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** .



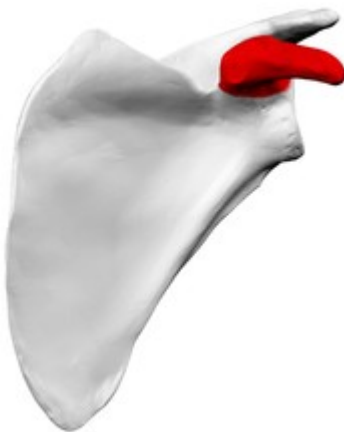
**NAME THE FOLLOWING ANATOMICAL STRUCTURES
BASED ON RESEMBLANCE**

stylus (pen, writing tool)



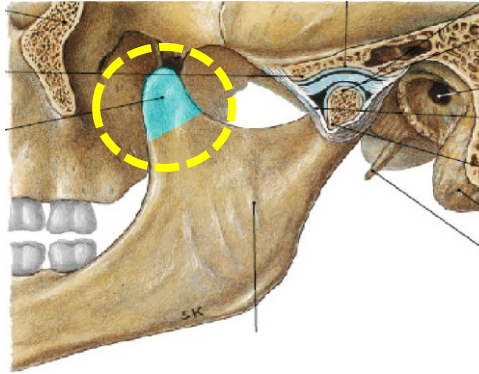
processus styloideus

korax, gen. korakos (crow)



processus coracoideus

corona (crown)



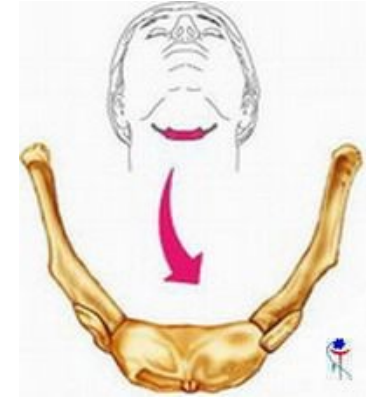
processus coronoideus

pisum, gen. pisi (pea)



os pisiforme

ypsilon (Greek letter υ)



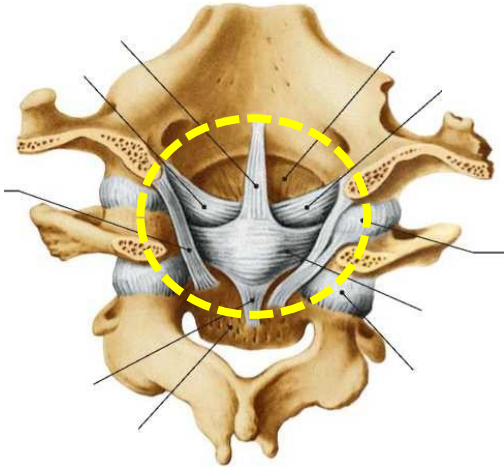
os hyoideum

pirum, gen. piri (pear)



musculus piriformis

NAME THE FOLLOWING ANATOMICAL STRUCTURES BASED ON RESEMBLANCE



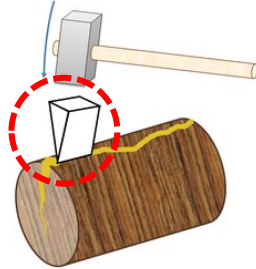
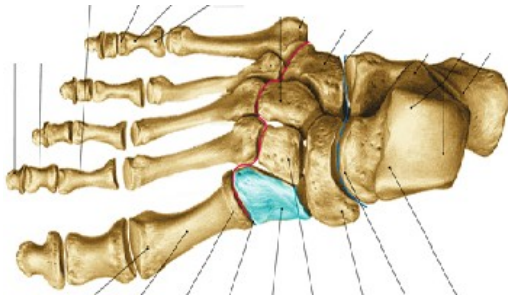
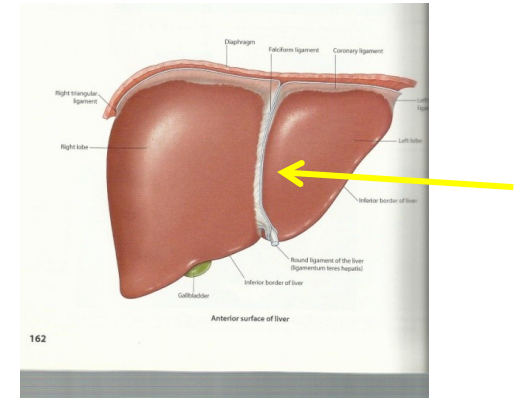
crux, gen. crucis (cross)

lig. cruciforme atlantis



falx, gen. falcis (sickle)

lig. falciforme hepatis



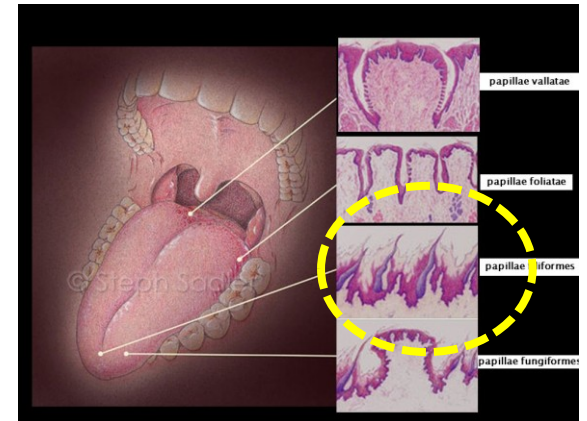
cuneus, gen. cunei (trig, wedge)

os cuneiforme

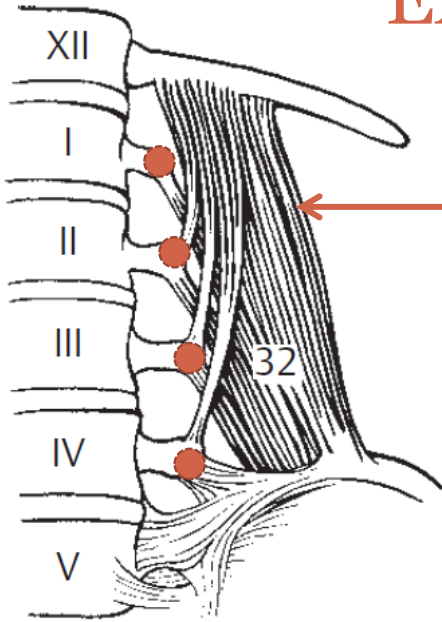


filum, gen. fili (fibre)

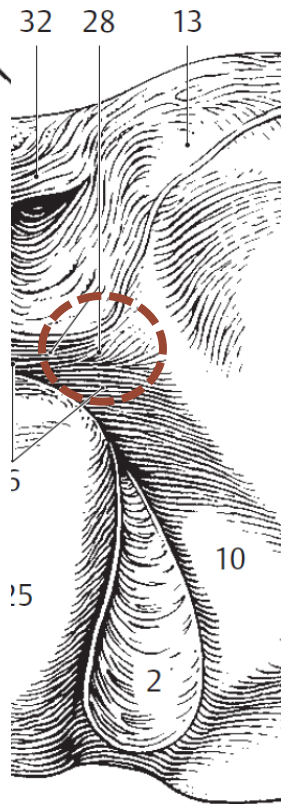
papillae filiformes linguae



EXPRESSING RESEMBLANCE



m. **quadratus**
lumborum

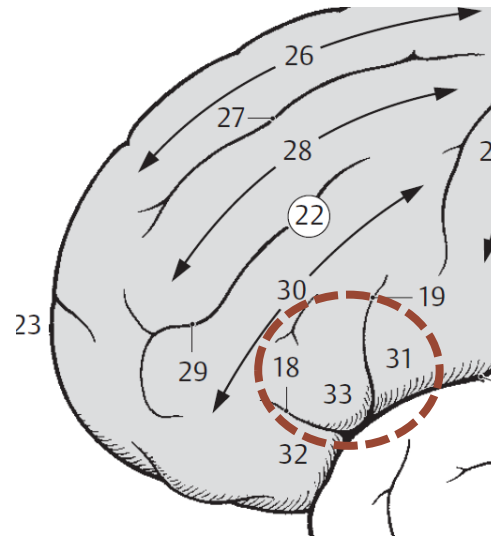
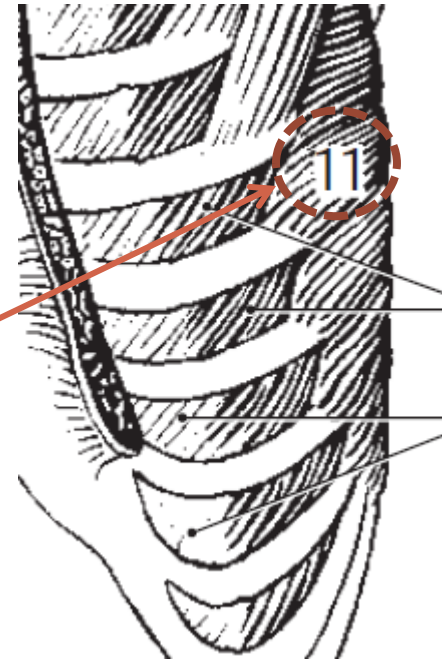


processus **caudatus**
(hepatis)

* ≠ caudalis, e!!

m. **serratus** anterior

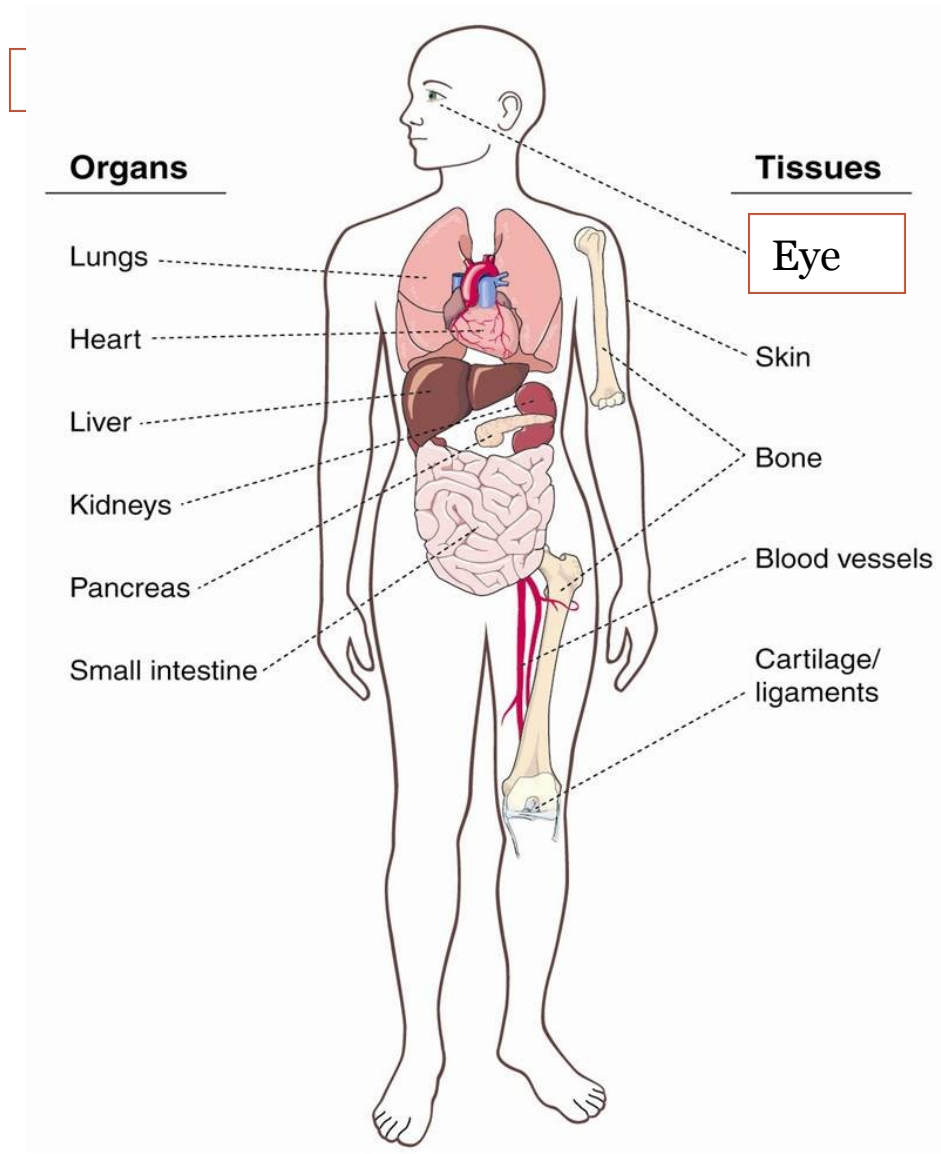
**serra, ae, f.* = saw



pars **triangularis**
(gyri frontalis inferioris)

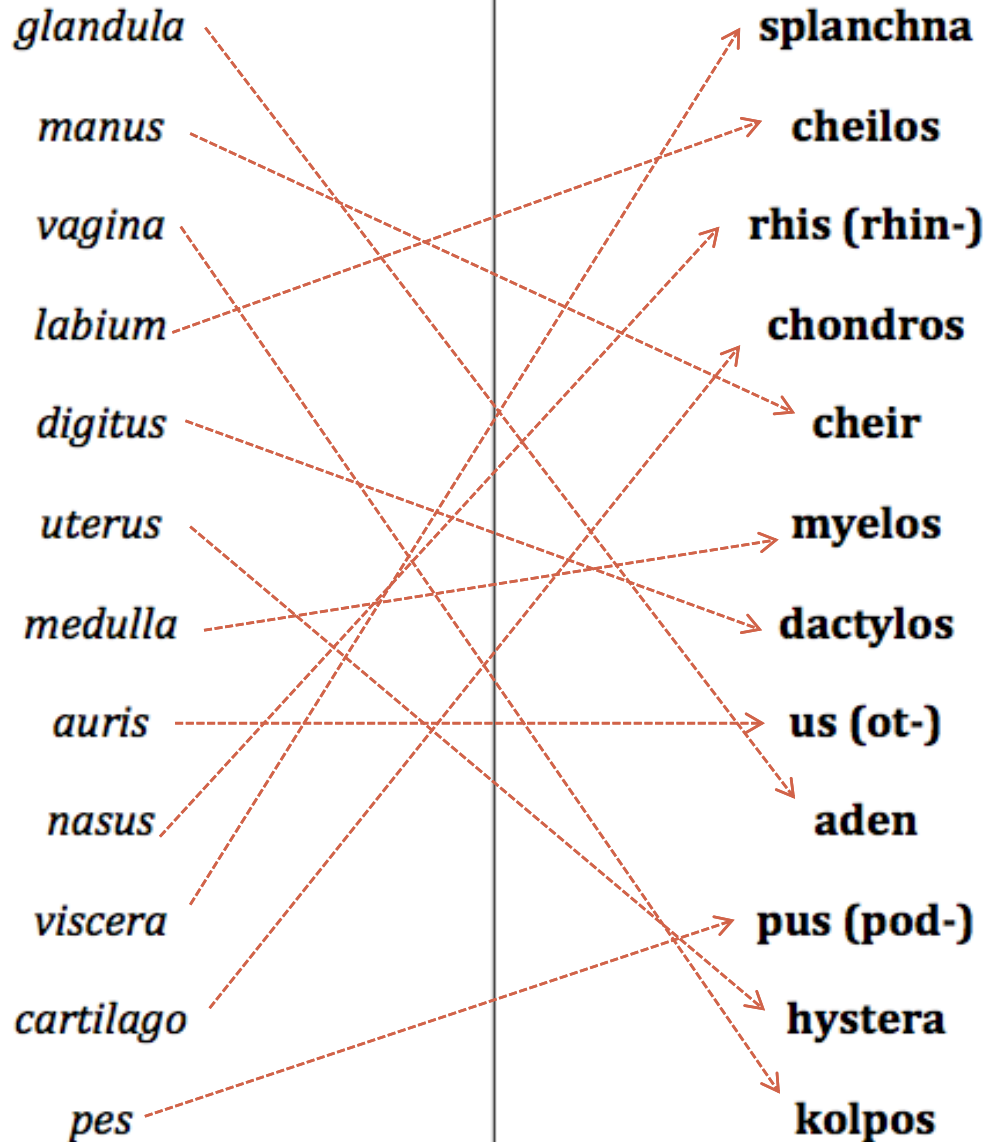
GIVE GREEK NAMES OF SELECTED PARTS OF THE BODY AND DERIVE TERMS FOR INFLAMMATIONS OF THESE BODY PARTS

Pneum-(on)
Cardi-
Hepat-
Nephr-
Pancreat-
Enter-



Ophthalm-
Derm-(at)-
Ost-(e)-
Angi-
Chondr-

MATCH LATIN AND GREEK NAMES (Handout 6.4, task 3)



**GIVE LATIN EQUIVALENTS (IN FULL FORM!)
TO THE GREEK NOUNS**

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 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. |

GIVE GREEK EQUIVALENTS TO THE LATIN NOUNS

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 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 Fallopiian 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-

