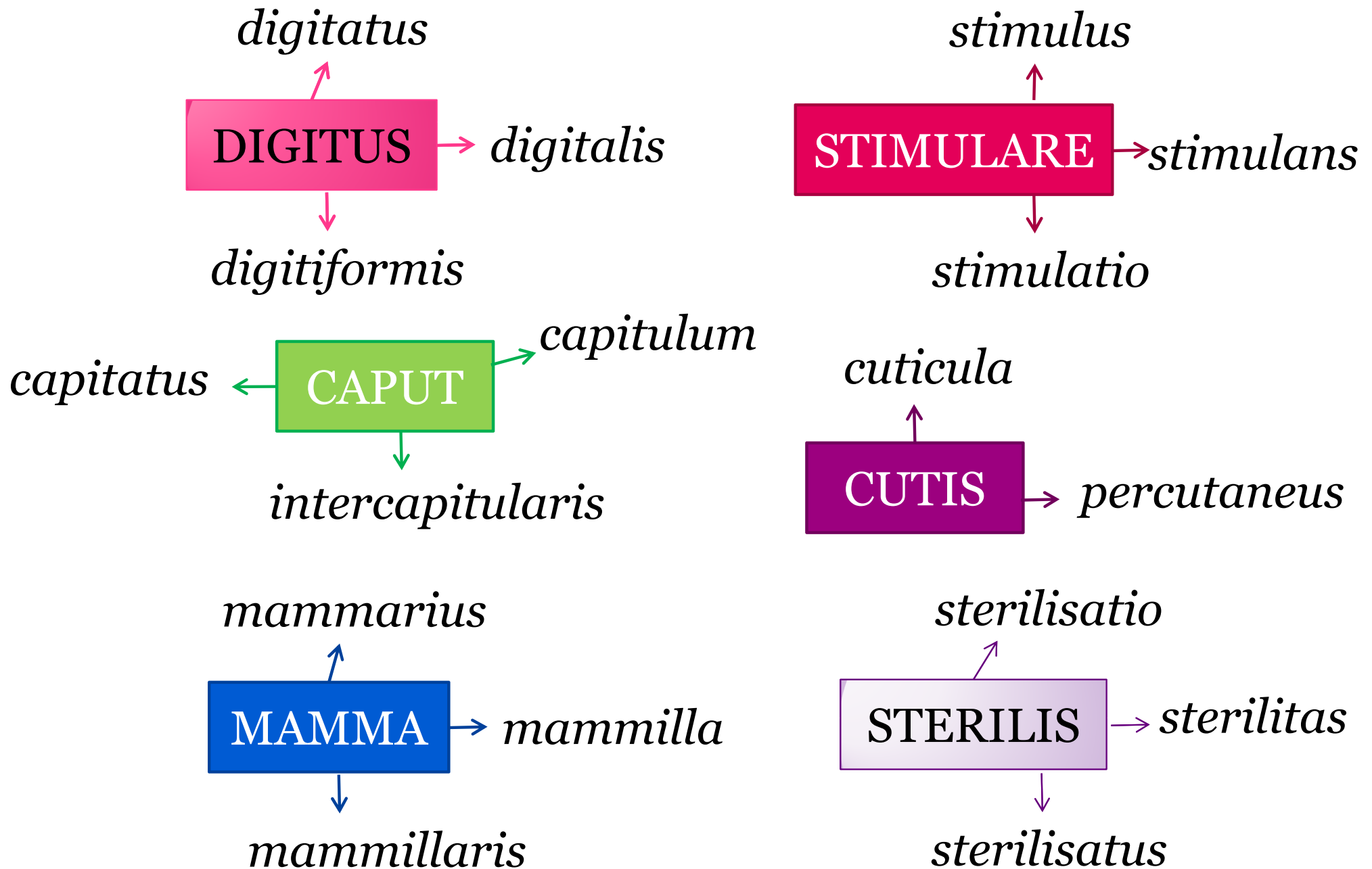


REVISION

- 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



**TRANSLATE. EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE COMPOUNDS
BASED ON THE HIGHLIGHTED PREFIXES**

1. Dolores in *hypo*gastrio post operationem
2. *Tu* prostatae suspectus
3. Fibrillatio cordis chronica. *Dys*pnoe.
4. Haematoma *peri*orbitale l. sin.
5. Infractio partis distalis ulnae *susp*.
6. Injectio *anti*tetanica post vulnus morsum
7. Embolia arteriarum pulmonalium *re*cidivans
8. *St. p.* resectionem ilei. *St. p.* *ex*cisionem tumoris
pelvis minoris
9. Obstructio *post*inflammatoria auris l. dx.
10. Decubitus magni *para*sacrales

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

en-

-cephal-

-o-

-spin-

-alis

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>

Obesitas permagna

ROOT

SUFFIX

PREFIX

ROOT

St. p. cholecystectomiam laparoscopicam

ROOT 1

ROOT 2

PREFIX

ROOT 3

SUFFIX

ROOT 1

ROOT

SUFFIX

WORD COMPOUNDING OVERVIEW

Latin compounds

⇒ usually 2-root expressions

⇒ connecting vowels: o/i/Ø

⇒ a noun/adjective/
numeral on the first place

examples:

nas-o-lacrim-alis
secund-i-grav-ida
uni-later-alis
mult-angulus

cerebr-o-spin-alis (noun)

mult-i-cellul-aris (adj.)

prim-i-para (numeral)

Greek compounds

⇒ multi-root expressions

⇒ connecting vowels: o/Ø

⇒ a noun/adjective/
numeral on the first place

examples:

thromb-o-cyt-o-penia
(3 roots)
pan-hyster-o-salping-o-
oophor-ec-tom-ia (5 roots)

haemat-o-log-ia

haemat-ur-ia

tri-pleg-ia

py-ur-ia (noun)

macr-o-cephal-ia (adj.)

mon-o-pleg-ia (numeral)

haemat^uria x uraemia

Hybrids (Latin and Greek combined)

⇒ multi-root expressions

examples:

ap-pendic-itis

L L G

hepat-o- ren-alis

G L L

ovari-ec-tom-ia

L G G G

cheil-o-gnath-o-palat-o-schisis

G G L G

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 + clavícula)

costoclaviculare

ligamentum + (hepar + duodenum)

hepatoduodenale

musculus + (brachium + radius)

brachioradialis

musculus + (cranium + spina)

craniospinalis

musculus + (urethra + vagina)

urethrovaginalis

Anatomical structures and body liquids

Greek roots

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:
nodi lymphatici nasolabiales

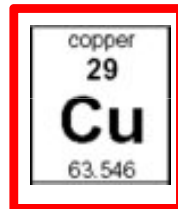
FILL IN MISSING COMPOUND WORDS

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.

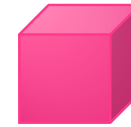


Expressing resemblance

A decorative horizontal band with a red and white grid pattern, partially overlapping the dark grey background and extending across the width of the slide.

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

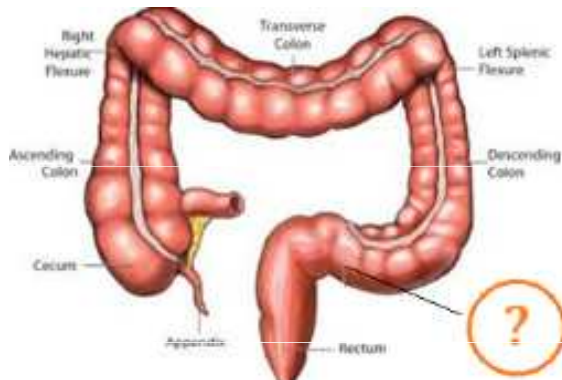


FIGURE OUT THE ANATOMICAL NAMES FOR THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURES BASED ON RESEMBLANCE

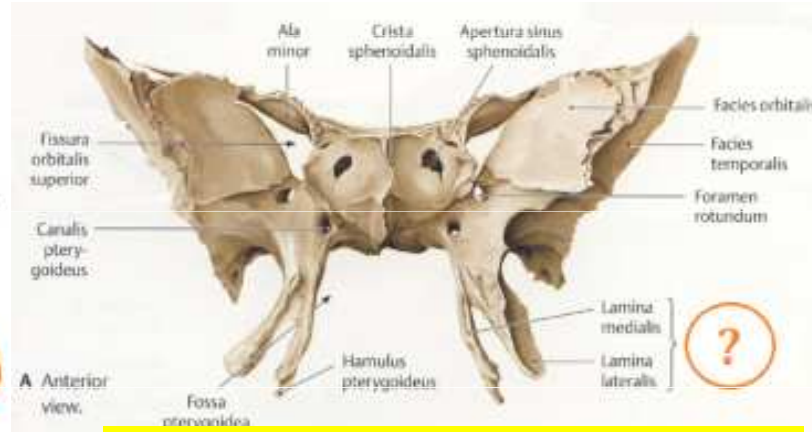
sigma (Greek letter Σ)

pteryx, gen. pterygos (wing):

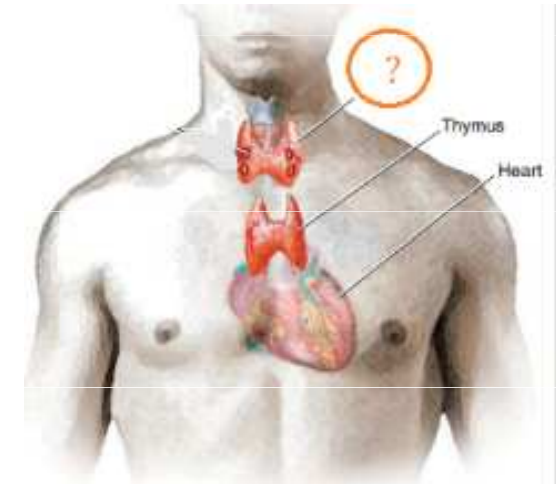
thyros (shield)



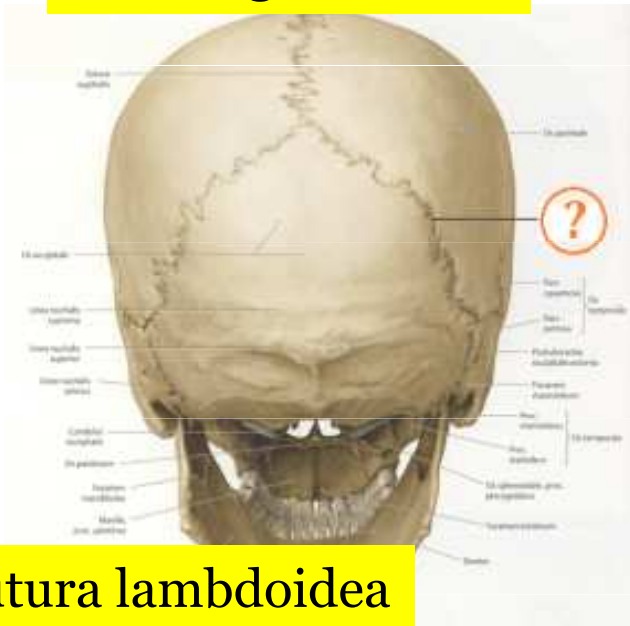
colon sigmoideum



processus pterygoideus



glandula thyroidea



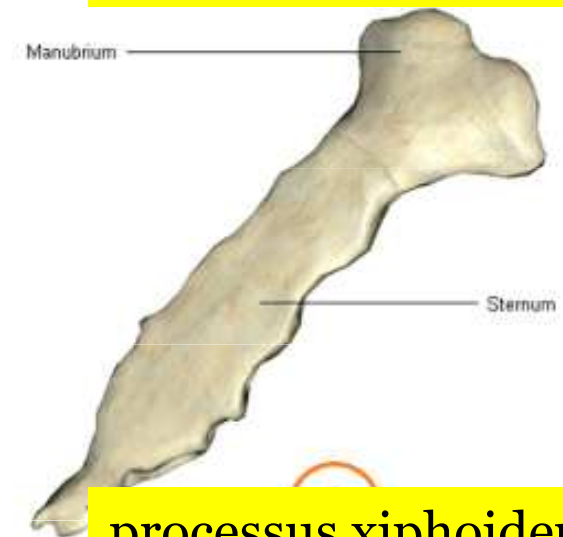
sutura lambdoidea

lambda (Greek letter Λ):



os scaphoideum

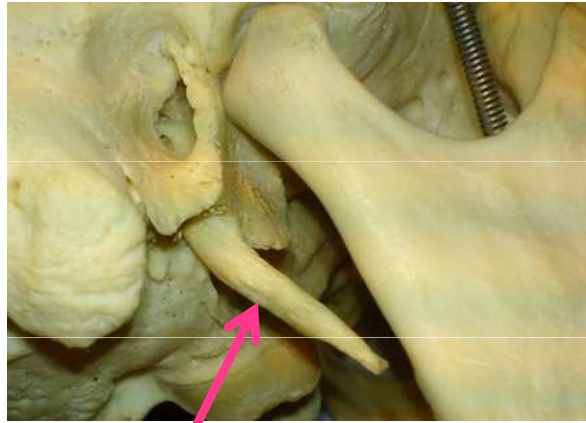
skafe (boat):



processus xiphoideus

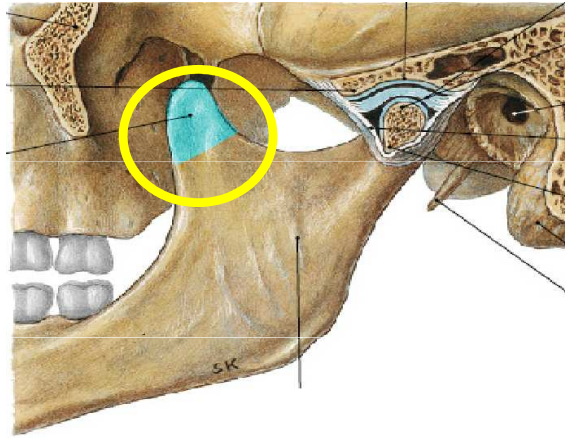
xifos (sword):

stylus (pen, writing tool)

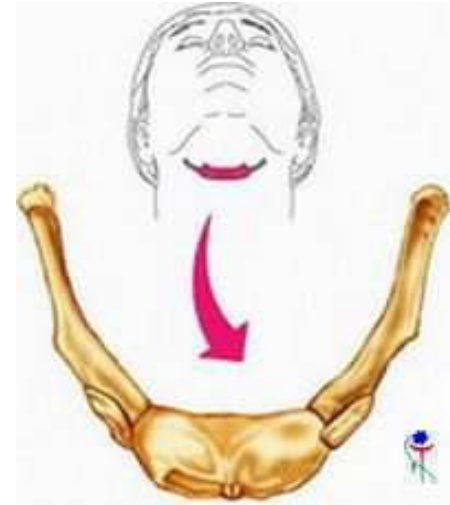


?

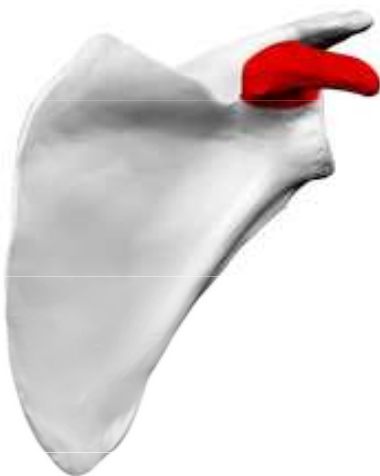
corona (crown)



Greek letter v



processus styloideus
corax, gen. coracis (crow)



processus coracoideus

processus coronoideus
pisum, gen. pisi (pea)

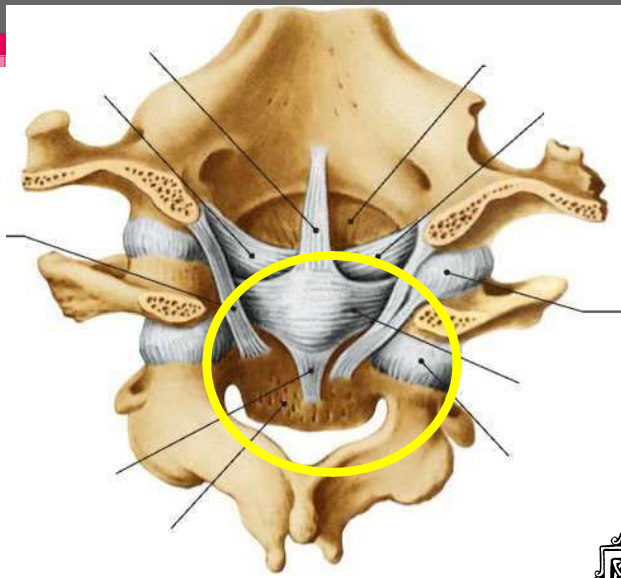


os pisiforme

os hyoideum
pirum, gen. piri (pear)



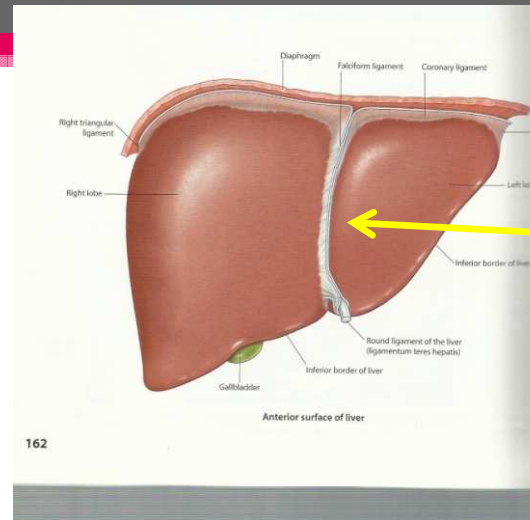
musculus piriformis



crux, gen. crucis (cross)

cruciforme

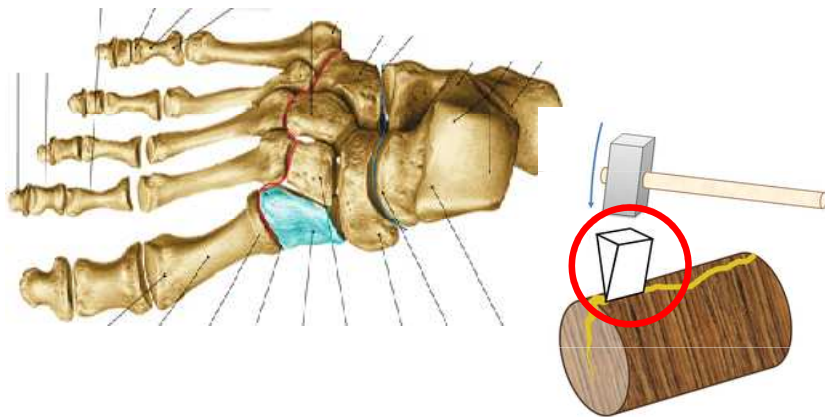
lig. _____ atlantis



falx, gen. falcis (sickle)

falciforme

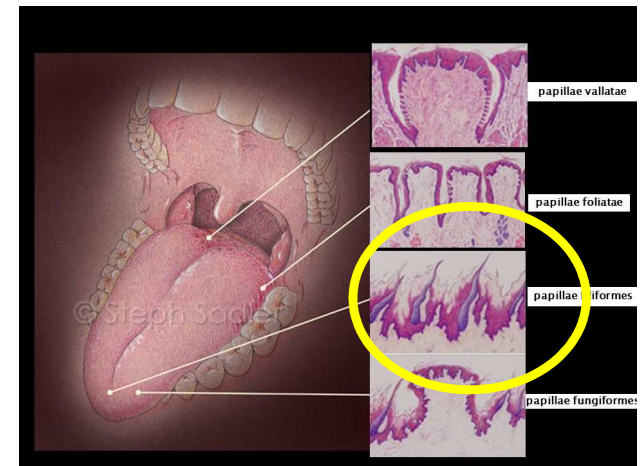
lig. _____ hepatis



cuneus, gen. cunei (trig, wedge)

cuneiforme

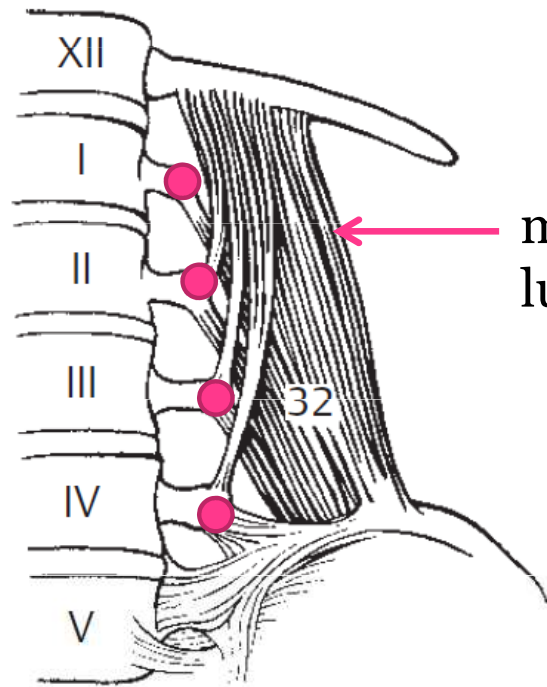
os _____



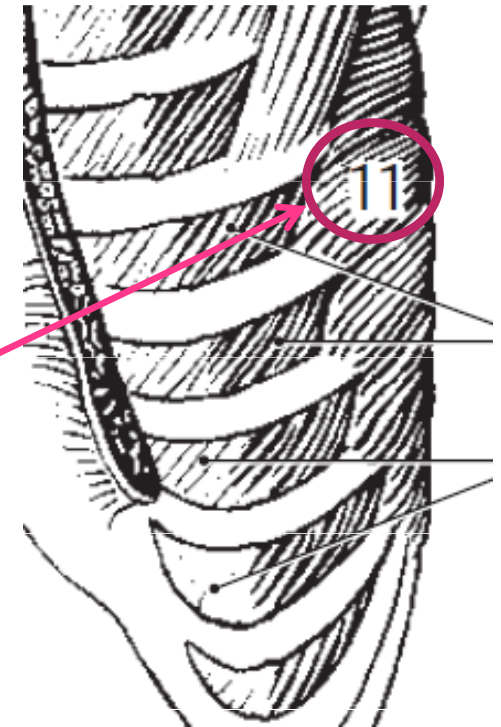
filum, gen. fili (fibre)

filiformes

papillae _____ linguae



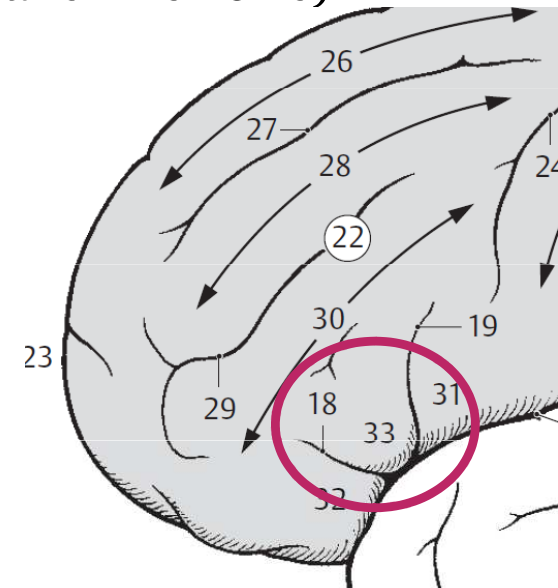
m. **quadratus** lumborum



m. **serratus** anterior

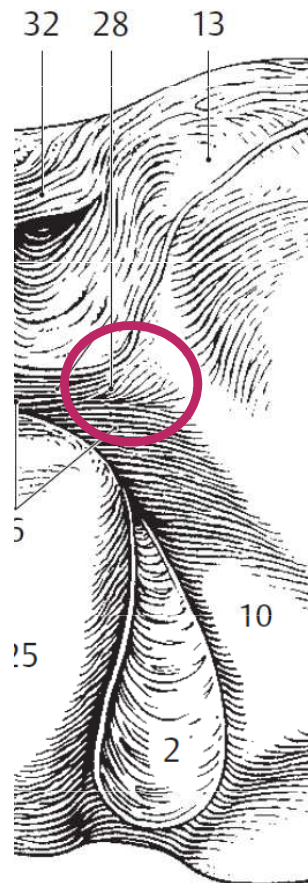
**serra, ae, f. = saw*

pars **triangularis** (gyri frontalis inferioris)



processus **caudatus** (hepatis)

** ≠ caudalis, e!!*



GIVE GREEK COMPONENTS 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

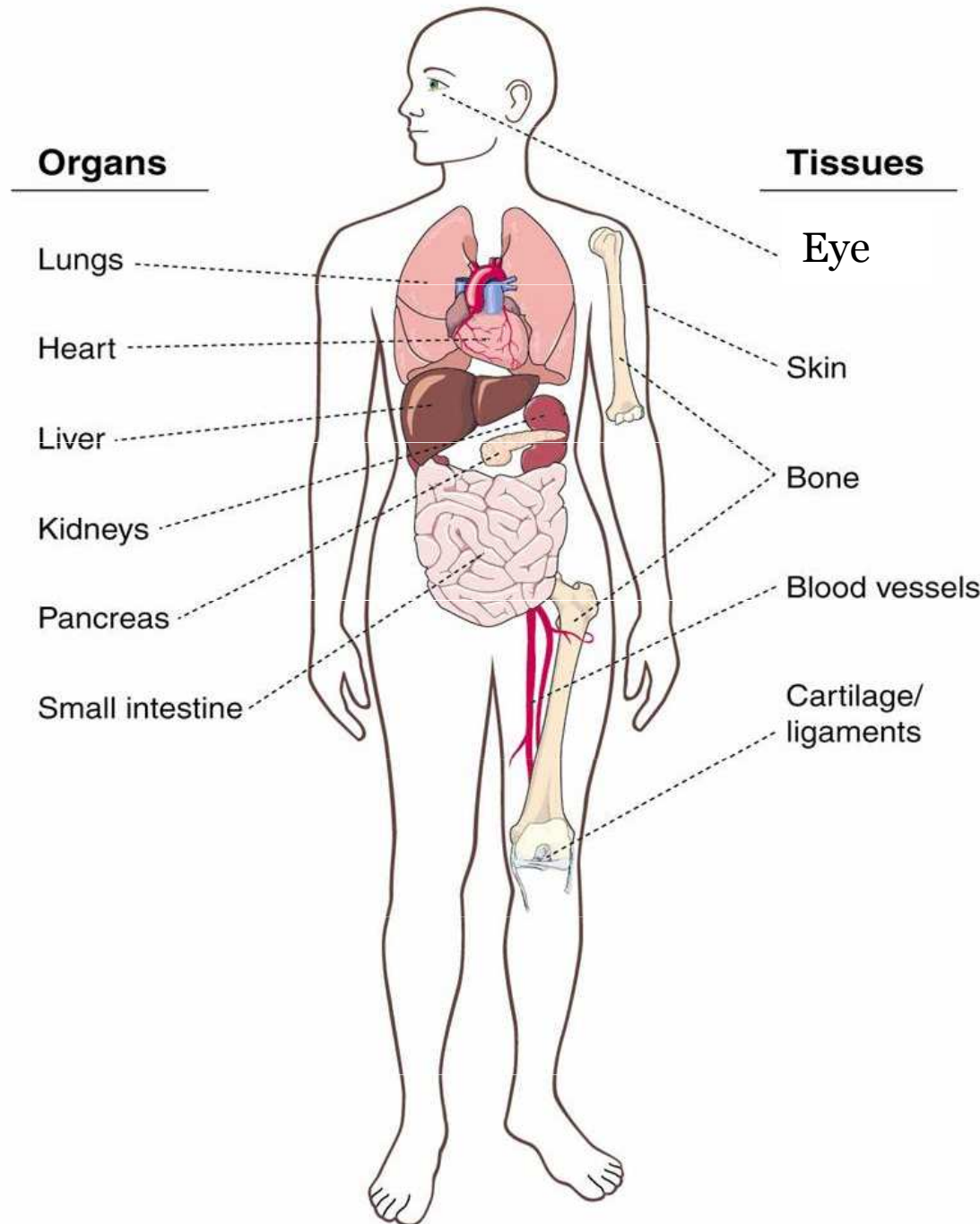
Ophthalm-

Derm(at)-

Ost(e)-

Angi-

Chondr-



GIVE LATIN EQUIVALENTS (FULL FORM) TO GREEK COMPONENTS

my-.....	MUSCULUS, I, M.
oste-.....	OS, OSSIS, n.
arthr-.....	ARTICULATIO, ONIS, F.
spondyl-.....	VERTEBRA, AE, F.
gon-.....	GENU, US, N.
stomat-.....	OS, ORIS, N.
somat-.....	CORPUS, ORIS, N.
cephal-.....	CAPUT, ITIS, N.

GIVE GREEK COMPONENTS WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE GIVEN LATIN WORDS

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. VAS | ANGI- |
| 2. VENA | PHLEB- |
| 3. COR | CARDI- |
| 4. REN | NEPHR- |
| 5. VESICA | CYST- |
| 6. LINGUA | GLOTT/SS- |
| 7. MAMMA | MAST- |
| 8. CUTIS | DERM(AT)- |

MATCH DEFINITIONS WITH THE GREEK COMPONENTS

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-

PYOSALPINX

pyr-

PYROSIS

lith-

NEPHROLITHECTOMIA

angi-

HAEMANGIOMA

Hydr-

HYDROCEPHALUS

lip-

LIPECTOMIA

ur-

URAEMIA