1.

Angiectomia refers to vas (=vessel), not vena

Cholecystolithiasis refers to vesica fellea (=gall bladder), not cellula

Splanchnopathia refers to viscera (=internal organs), not vesica

2.

Meningeus – meningitis

Entericus – enteralgia – enterolithiasis

Myelitis – myeloschisis – myelotomia – myelomalacia

Myoma – myomatosis – myomectomia – myoplastica – myologia

3.

Cephal-alg-ia Cephal- = head + -algia = pain, i.e. headache

Chole-cyst-ec-tom-ia Chole- = bile + cyst- = bladder + -lithiasis = formation of stones, i.e. stones in gall bladder

My-o-dys-troph-ia My- = muscle + dys- = bad/not functioning + +-trophia = nourishment, cell growth; i.e. group of degenerative disorders affecting muscle growth

Neur-o-path-ia Neur- = nerve + -pathia = disease, i.e. unspecified pathology of nerve(s)

Cardi-o-phob-ia Cardi- = heart + -phobia = fear, i.e. pathological fear of having heart problems, such as heart-attack

Palat-o-schisis Palat- = palate + -schisis = cleft, fissure, i.e. congenital fissure of palate

En-cephal-o-dys-plas-ia Encephal- = brain + dys- = bad/not functioning + -plasia = cell development, i.e. a congenital abnormality in brain development

Hydr-o-rrhoea Hydr- = water, fluid + -rrhoea = discharge, i.e. watery discharge

Rhin-o-rrhag-ia Rhin- = nose + -rrhagia = bleeding, i.e. bleeding from nose

Pancreat-o-lysis Pancreat- = pankreas + -lysis = decomposition, disintegration, i.e. decomposition of pancreatic tissue

Nephr-o-ptosis Nephr- = kidney + -ptosis = prolapse, downward displacement, i.e. prolapse of kidney

Py-o-dermat-itis Py- = pus + dermat- = skin + -itis = inflammation, i.e. inflammation of skin with production of pus

Hyper-pyrex-ia Hyper- = over, excessive, higher than normal + pyr- = fever, i.e. extremely high fever

Haem-o-stasis Haem- = blood + -stasis = cessation, stopping, i.e. stagnation of blood flow / arrest of bleeding/arrest of circulation

4.

Gastrorrhagia

Gastralgia/gastrodynia

Gastrospasmus

Gastroptosis

Gastritis

Gastrolysis

Gastropathia

Gastroplegia

5.

Toothache

Inflammation of tissues surrounding teeth, i.e. gums

Hypersensitivity of teeth

Medical field dealing with teeth

Tumour growing in tooth tissue

Tooth growth

Pathological fear of dentists

Visual examination of teeth

Surgical excision of tooth

6.

Myoma

Myositis

Myocardium

Myometrium

Myocardiacus

Myographia

Myotomia

7.

Cephalometria

Radiotherapia

Gastrostomia

Cholecystectomia

Colonoscopia

Cheiloplastica

Appendotomia

Electroencephalographia

Enteroanastomosis

8.

*Collum*, *quater*: wrapping of umbilical core around the neck of the fetus four times in the pregnancy week 39+2days

*Secundum* = according to: C-section according to Geppert, revision of uterine cavity using isntruments

*Graviditatis hebdomade*, *gradus secundi*: induced delivery in the week of pregnancy 37+3 days; accumulation of excessive fluid in the left kidney of the mother; surgical opening of the left kidney (to getr id of the excessive fluid); kidney stones in the right kidney,; ruptura of perineum of the second degree