

GREEK COMPOUND WORDS

A) Greek names for anatomical structures

<i>genitive stem (nom. sg. In brackets)</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>English translation</i>
1. aden- (aden)	gland	<i>adenoma</i>	benign epithelial tumour having a glandular origin and structure
2. angi- (angeion)	vessel	<i>angiographia</i>	radiographic visualization of blood vessels
3. arthr- (arthron)	joint	<i>arthritis</i> <i>arthrosis</i> <i>synarthrosis</i>	inflammation of the joint degenerative disease of the joint immovable articulation in which the bones are united by intervening fibrous connective tissues
4. cardi- (kardia)	heart	<i>endocardium</i> <i>pericardium</i>	inner wall of the heart muscle sac-like membrane that surrounds the heart
5. cephal- (kefale)	head	<i>diencephalon</i> <i>metencephalon</i>	interbrain posterior part of the brain
6. cheil- (cheilos)	lip	<i>cheilorrhaphia</i>	chirurgical suture of the lip
7. cheir- (cheir)	hand	<i>cheiropasmus</i>	spasm of hand muscles
8. chondr- (chondros)	cartilage	<i>perichondrium</i> <i>synchondrosis</i>	connective tissue membrane around the cartilage cartilaginous joint between two immovable bones
9. colp- (kolpos)	vagina	<i>colporrhagia</i>	vaginal bleeding
10. cyst- (kystis)	bladder	<i>urocystis</i> <i>cholecystis</i>	urinary bladder gall bladder
11. cyt- (kytos)	cell	<i>erythrocytus</i> <i>leucocytus</i>	red blood cell white blood cell
12. dactyl- (daktylos)	finger	<i>syndactylia</i>	congenital fusion of fingers/toes
13. derm-a-t- (derma)	skin	<i>ectoderma</i> <i>entoderma</i>	the outermost of the three primary cell layers of an embryo the innermost of the three primary cell layers of an embryo

14. episi- (epision)	pubic region	<i>episiotomia</i>	incision of the perineum to avoid tearing during parturition
15. gloss-/glott- (glossa/glotta)	tongue	<i>glossoschisis</i>	bifid or cleft tongue
16. gon- (gony)	knee	<i>gonarthrosis</i>	degenerative disease of the knee joint
17. hyster- (hystera)	womb	<i>hysterectomy</i>	surgical removal of the womb
18. mast- (mastos)	breast	<i>mastectomy</i>	surgical removal of the breast
19. metr- (metra)	womb	<i>endometrium</i> <i>parametrium</i>	mucous membrane that lines the womb connective tissue and fat adjacent to the uterus
20. my-o- (mys)	muscle	<i>myoma</i>	benign tumour composed of muscle tissue
21. myel- (myelos)	bone marrow, spinal cord	<i>myelopathy</i>	disease of bone marrow or the spinal cord
22. nephr- (nefros)	kidney	<i>nephrolithiasis</i>	presence of kidney stones in the kidney
23. neur- (neuron)	nerve	<i>neuritis</i>	inflammation of the nerve
24. odont- (odus)	tooth	<i>parodontosis</i> <i>periodontium</i>	degenerative disease of the tissue adjacent to the tooth supporting structures of the teeth (including the cement, periodontal ligament, bone of the alveolar process and gums)
25. om- (omos)	shoulder	<i>omalgia</i>	pain in the shoulder
26. oophor- (ooforon)	ovary	<i>oophorectomy</i>	surgical removal of the ovary
27. ophthalm (ofthalmos)	eye	<i>ophthalmia</i>	inflammation of the eye
28. oste- (osteon)	bone	<i>osteogenesis</i>	formation and development of bony tissue
29. ot- (us)	ear	<i>otitis</i>	inflammation of the ear
30. phleb- (fleps)	vein	<i>phlebotomy</i>	surgical incision into the vein
31. phys- (fyesthai)	growth	<i>apophysis</i>	usually bony projection or protuberance, as on the vertebra

		<i>diaphysis</i>	the shaft of a long bone
32. pneum- /pneumon (pneumon)	lung	<i>pneumonia</i>	inflammation of lungs
33. pod- (pus)	foot	<i>podalgia</i>	pain in the foot
34. rhin- (rhis)	nose	<i>rhinitis</i>	inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane
35. salping- (salpinx)	oviduct/ fallopian tube	<i>salpingorrhaphia</i>	suture of the fallopian tube
36. somat- (soma)	body	<i>somaticus</i>	related to the body
37. splanchn- (splanchnon)	internal organ	<i>splanchnopathia</i>	disease of internal organs
38. spondyl- (spondylos)	vertebra	<i>spondyloschisis</i>	congenital fissure of the vertebra
39. stomat- (stoma)	mouth	<i>stomatorrhagia</i>	bleeding from the mouth

B) Greek names for body fluids and other substances

<i>genitive stem (nom. sg. in brackets)</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>English translation</i>
40. haem- /haemat-/- aem- (haima)	blood	<i>haemorrhagia</i> <i>haematoscopia</i> <i>hyperglycaemia</i>	bleeding laboratory examination of the blood excess of sugar in the blood
41. hydr- (hydor)	water, liquid	<i>hydrothorax</i>	excess of serous fluid in the pleural cavity
42. lip- (lipos)	fat	<i>lipoma</i>	benign tumour composed of fat cells
43. lith- (lithos)	stone	<i>cholecystolithos</i>	gallstone in the gallbladder
44. py- (pyon)	pus	<i>pyophtalmia</i>	inflammation of the eye with pus secretion
45. pyr- (pyr)	fire	<i>hyperpyrexia</i>	extremely elevated temperature
46. ur-	urine	<i>urologia</i>	branch of medicine dealing with the

(uron)			urinary system
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C) Greek names for physiological/pathological states and processes

genitive stem (nom. sg. in brackets)	English equivalent	example	English equivalent
47. aesth- (aisthesis)	to feel, perceive	<i>anaesthesia</i> <i>dysaesthesia</i>	loss of pain sensation induced by drugs disagreeable, atypical sensation
48. -algia (algos)	pain	<i>cephalalgia</i>	headache
49. -lithiasis (lithos)	stones	<i>nephrolithiasis</i>	presence of kidney stones in the kidney
50. -lysis (lysis)	relaxation, decomposi- tion	<i>spasmolysis</i>	relaxation of spasms
51. -odynia (odyne)	pain	<i>mastodynia</i>	pain in the breast
52. -pathia (pathos)	unspecified disease	<i>psychopathia</i>	any disease of the mind
53. -penia (penia)	lack, shortage	<i>leucocytopenia</i>	lack of white blood cells
54. -phobia (fobos)	fear	<i>claustrophobia</i>	abnormal fear of being in narrow or enclosed spaces
55. -plasia (plassein)	formation, development	<i>hyperplasia</i>	abnormal increase in cells in a tissue or organ
56. -plegia (plege)	paralysis, palsy	<i>gastroplegia</i>	paralysis of gastric smooth muscles
57. -pnoe (pnoe)	to breathe	<i>eupnoe</i> <i>dyspnoe</i> <i>apnoe</i>	normal breathing laboured or difficult breathing transient cessation of breathing
58. -ptosis (ptosis)	falling down	<i>metroptosis</i>	downward displacement of the uterus
59. -rrhagia (rhegnynai)	bleeding	<i>enterorrhagia</i>	bleeding from the intestine
60. -rrhoea (rhoe)	flow, discharge	<i>pyorrhoea</i> <i>otorrhoea</i>	discharge of pus inflammatory discharge from the ear

61. -schisis (schisis)	cleft, division	<i>cheiloschisis</i>	cleft lip
62. -spasmus (spasmos)	spasm	<i>bronchospasmus</i>	bronchial spasm
63. stas (stasis)	standing	<i>astasia</i> <i>venostasis</i>	inability to stand abnormal slowing or stoppage of the flow of blood in a vein
64. ton- (tonos)	tension, pressure	<i>hypertonia</i> <i>hypotonia</i>	high blood pressure low blood pressure
65. -troph- (trofe)	to nourish	<i>eutrophia</i> <i>dystrophia</i> <i>atrophia</i>	normal/good nutrition defective/faulty nutrition decrease in the size of an organ or tissue

D) Greek names for quality and quantity features

<i>genitive stem (nom. sg. in brackets)</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>English translation</i>
66. brady- (bradys)	slow	<i>bradypnoe</i>	abnormally slow breathing
67. crypt- (kryptos)	hidden	<i>cryptogenes</i>	of unknown or obscure origin
68. di- (dis)	twice	<i>diplegia</i>	paralysis of the identical part on both sides of the body
69. erythr- (erythros)	red	<i>erythroderma</i>	abnormal redness of the skin
70. -genes (gignesthai)	having the origin in something	<i>haematogenes</i>	produced by, derived from, or originating in the blood
71. hemi- (hemi-)	half	<i>hemiplegia</i>	paralysis affecting only one side of the body
72. is- (isos)	same	<i>isogenes</i>	having the same origin
73. leuc- (leukos)	white	<i>leucoderma</i>	white patches on the skin due to absence of pigment
74. macr- (makros)	big, long	<i>macroscopia</i>	examination with the naked eye

75. malac- (malakos)	soft, tender	<i>osteomalacia</i>	softening of bones
76. megal- (megas)	large	<i>megalocardia</i>	abnormal enlargement of the heart
77. melan- (melas)	black	<i>melanoma</i>	malignant, usually skin tumour composed of melanocytes
78. micr- (mikros)	small	<i>microscopia</i>	investigation by use of a microscope
79. mon- (monos)	one	<i>monoplegia</i>	paralysis of a single limb
80. necr- (nekros)	dead	<i>necrosis</i>	death of living tissue
81. neo- (neos)	new	<i>neoplasma</i>	abnormal growth of new tissue such as a tumour
82. olig- (oligos)	rare, not numerous	<i>oliguria</i>	diminished urine production
83. pan- (pas)	whole, all	<i>panplegia</i>	paralysis of the whole body
84. poly- (polys)	numerous	<i>polyarthritis</i>	inflammation of several joints
85. pseud- (pseudēs)	false	<i>pseudoanaemia</i>	false anaemia
86. scler- (skleros)	hard	<i>sclerosis</i>	hardening or thickening of organs, tissues and vessels
87. tachy- (tachys)	rapid	<i>tachypnoe</i>	abnormally rapid breathing
88. therm- (thermos)	warm	<i>hypothermia</i>	abnormally low body temperature
89. tetra- (tettares)	four	<i>tetraplegia</i>	paralysis of all four limbs
90. tri- (treis)	three	<i>triceps</i>	having three heads

E) Greek names for medical interventions and examinations

<i>genitive stem (nom. sg. in brackets)</i>	<i>English translation</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>English translation</i>
91. -ectomy (ektome)	excision, removal	<i>cholecystectomy</i>	surgical excision of the gallbladder

92. -graphia (grafein)	recording, image	<i>hysterographia</i>	graphic recording of the strength of uterine contractions in labour
93. -metria (metron)	measurement	<i>pupillometria</i>	measurement of the diameter or width of the pupil of the eye
94. -plastica (plastike techne)	plastic operation	<i>otoplastica</i>	plastic surgery of the ear
95. -scopia (skopein)	examination	<i>ophthalmoscopia</i>	examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope
96. -stomia (stoma)	opening	<i>tracheostomia</i>	creation of an opening into the trachea through the neck
97. -therapia (therapeia)	therapy	<i>chemotherapia</i>	use of chemical agents in the treatment of a disease
98. -tomia (tome)	incision, cutting	<i>tympanotomia</i>	incision of the tympanic membrane

EXERCISES

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

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

2. Give Latin equivalents to the Greek terms:

mys _____	osteon _____	arthron _____
spondylos _____	gony _____	stoma _____
soma _____	kefale _____	angeion _____
fleps _____	kardia _____	nefros _____
kystis _____	glotta _____	mastos _____
derma _____		

3. Analyse the structure of the following terms. Translate the terms:

Example: hypoglycaemia: hypo-glyc-aem-ia = abnormally low concentration of glucose in the blood

compound word	analysis	translation
cephalalgia		
cholecystolithiasis		
myodystrophia		
neuropathia		
cardiophobia		
palatoschisis		
encephalodysplasia		
hydrorrhoea		
rhinorrhagia		
pancreatolysis		
nephroptosis		
pyodermatitis		
hypopyrexia		
haemostasis		

4. Give Greek terms to the English definitions/equivalents. Use one-word terms only:

- _____ bleeding from the stomach
- _____ stomach ache
- _____ spasm of the stomach
- _____ downward displacement of the stomach
- _____ inflammation of the stomach
- _____ loss of tone in the stomach musculature
- _____ unspecified disease of the stomach
- _____ paralysis of the stomach

5. Match the words in the left column with their opposites in the right column:

brady	melanos
leukos	malakos
oligos	pan
megalos	tachy
skleros	poly
hemi-	mikros

6. Form terms from the given words with the corresponding meaning. Do not change the order of the words:

- erythros + kytos + lysis* _____ breaking down of red blood cells
- isos + hydor + haima* _____ normal amount of liquids in vessels
- oligos + daktylos* _____ presence of fewer than five digits on a hand or foot
- pseudo + tumor* _____ abnormality that resembles a tumour
- poly + neuron + pathos* _____ disease of several nerves

7. Use expressions in the box to form compound words with the corresponding meaning.

tomia	ectomia	stomia	graphia	plastica	therapia	stomosis	scopia	metria
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- A. _____: measurement of dimensions of the head
- B. _____: treatment of a disease by means of ionizing radiation
- C. _____: surgical formation of an opening through the abdominal wall into the stomach
- D. _____: surgical excision of the gallbladder
- E. _____: endoscopic examination of the colon
- F. _____: surgical repair of a defect of the lip
- G. _____: surgical incision of the appendix
- H. Electro-_____: recording of electrical impulses produced by the brain activity (EEG)
- I. _____: surgical connection of two parts of the intestine

