



Medical Terminology

word root

Lec/2

By
Assistant Lecture
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Common word root in **Gastroenterology**

- **Gastr:** **Stomach**
- **Enter:** **Intestine**
- **Lapar:** **Abdomen**
- **Panceat:** **Pancreas**
- **Proct:** **Rectum**
- **Append:** **Appendix**
- **Col:** **Colon**
- **Ile:** **Ileum**
- **Chol:** **Bile, Gall**
- **Cholecyst:** **Gallbladder**
- **Jejun:** **Jejunum**
- **Duoden:** **Duodenum**

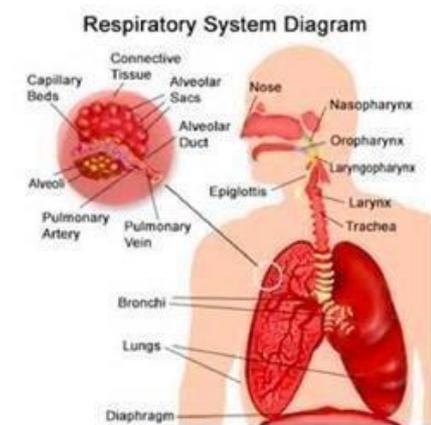


Examples

- **Gastritis**
- **Appendicitis**
- **Colitis**
- **Cholecystitis**
- **Laproscopy**
- **Cholecystectomy**
- **Laprotomy**
- **Gastroenteritis**

Common word root of Respiratory system

- **Pneum:** Lung
- **Pulmon:** Lung
- **Nas:** Nose
- **Rhin:** Nose
- **Or:** Mouth
- **Laryng:** Larynx
- **Trach:** Trachea
- **Pharyng:** Pharynx
- **Card:** Heart
- **Bronchi:** Bronchial tube
- **Lob:** Lobe
- **Cost:** Ribs
- **Epiglott:** Epiglottis

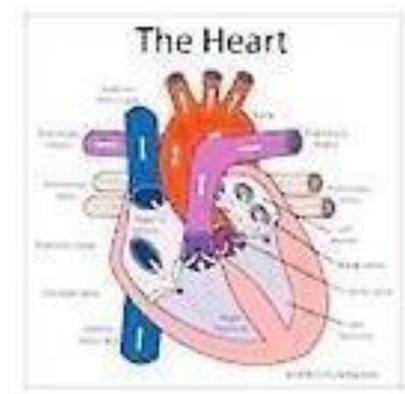


Examples

- **Pneumonia**
- **Pulmonary embolism**
- **Nasal obstruction**
- **Rhinoplasty**
- **Lobectomy**
- **Costal margin**
- **Thoracotomy**

Common word root of **Cardiology**

- **Cardi:** **Heart**
- **My:** **Muscle**
- **Aort:** **Aorta**
- **Ech:** **Sound**
- **Angi:** **Vessel**
- **Thorac:** **Chest**
- **Phleb:** **Vein**
- **Lip:** **Fat**
- **Adip:** **Fat**
- **Thromb:** **Blood clot**
- **Pect:** **Chest**
- **Haemat:** **Blood**
- **Arteri:** **Artery**
- **Sclerosis:** **Hardening**



Examples

- **Myocardial infarction**
- **Pericarditis**
- **Atherosclerosis**
- **Angioplasty**
- **Cardiologist**
- **Myocarditis**
- **Pericardial effusion**

Common word root of Haematology

- **Haem:** **Blood**
- **Haemat:** **Blood**
- **Ven:** **Vein**
- **Phleb:** **Vein**
- **Erythr:** **Red**
- **Leuk:** **White**
- **Albin:** **White**
- **Arteri:** **Artery**
- **Lymph:** **Lymph**

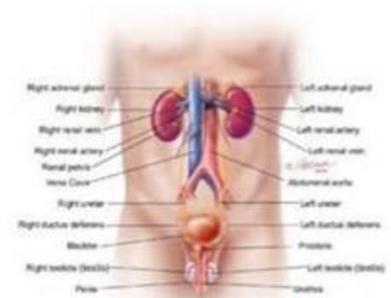


Examples

- **Haemophilia**
- **Haematuria**
- **Erythrocyte**
- **Leukocyte**
- **Haematoma**
- **Phlebitis**
- **Lymphadenitis**
- **Leukocytes**

Common word root of Urology, Nephrology

- **Ur:** **Urine, Urinary tract**
- **Ureter:** **Ureter**
- **Urethr:** **Urethra**
- **Uric:** **Urine condition**
- **Nephr:** **Kidney**
- **Ren:** **Kidney**
- **Cyst:** **Urinary bladder**
- **Pelv:** **Pelvis, Hip region**
- **Adren:** **Adrenal gland**
- **Pyel:** **Renal pelvis**

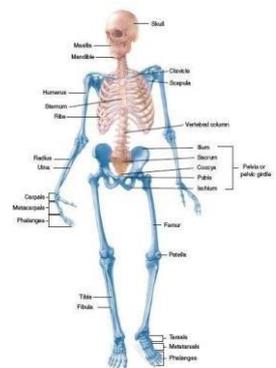
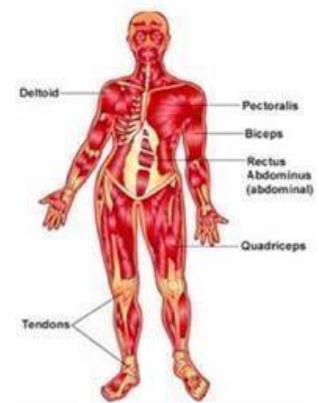


Examples

- **Nephropathy**
- **Renal failure**
- **Urethritis**
- **Nephrectomy**
- **Nephrostomy**
- **Nephrologist**
- **Cystoscope**

Common word root of Musculoskeleton

- **My:** Muscle
- **Muscul:** Muscle
- **Myos:** Muscle
- **Myocard:** Heart muscle
- **Myom:** Muscle tumor
- **Fibr:** Fiber
- **Fore:** In front of
- **Fibros:** Fibrous connective tissue
- **Oste:** Bone
- **Carpal:** Wrist
- **Thorax:** Chest
- **Phalang:** Finger
- **Costal:** Ribs
- **Acro:** Extremities
- **Brachi:** Arm
- **Dactyl:** Finger, Toe

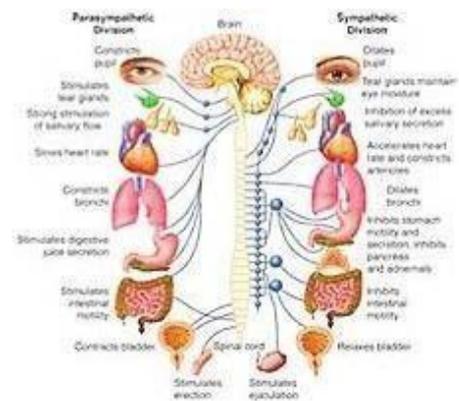


Examples

- **Muscular**
- **Myopathy**
- **Polymyositis**
- **Myoplasty**
- **Osteoporosis**
- **Costal margin**
- **Carpal tunnel syndrome**

Common word root of Neurology

- **Neur:** Nerve
- **Encephal:** Brain
- **Cephal:** Head
- **Cerebell:** Cerebellum
- **Cerebr:** Cerebrum
- **Crani:** Skull
- **Medull:** Medulla
- **Myel:** Spinal cord, Bone marrow
- **Thalam:** Thalamus
- **Plex:** Plexus
- **Pituitar:** Pituitary
- **Ganglion:** Ganglion

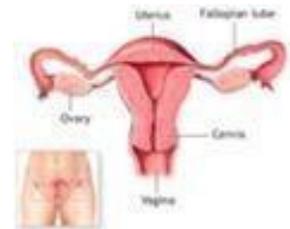


Examples

- **Craniotomy**
- **Neuropathy**
- **Neuritis**
- **Encephalopathy**
- **Cranial nerves**
- **Pituitary gland**

Word root of **Obstetrics & Gynecology**

- **Gynec:** **Women**
- **Uter:** **Uterus**
- **Hyster:** **Uterus**
- **Men:** **Menstruation**
- **Oophor:** **Ovary**
- **Salping:** **Fallopian tubes**
- **Ovari:** **Ovaries**
- **Nat:** **Newborn**
- **Mast:** **Breast**
- **Galact:** **Milk**
- **Mamm:** **Breast**

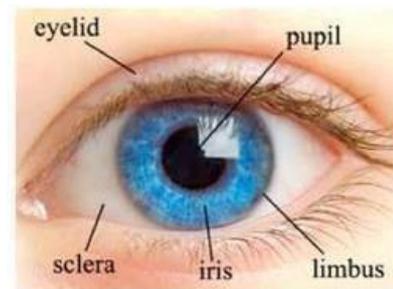


Examples

- **Hysterectomy**
- **Mastectomy**
- **Galactocel**
- **Oophorectomy**
- **Hysterosalpingiography**
- **Mensis**

Common word root of Ophthalmology

- **Ophthalm:** **Eye**
- **Opt:** **Eye**
- **Ocul:** **Eye**
- **Irid:** **Iris**
- **Corne:** **Cornea**
- **Conjunctiv:** **Conjunctiva**
- **Kerat:** **Cornea, Hard**
- **Retin:** **Retina**
- **Scler:** **Hardening**
- **Lacrim:** **Tear**
- **Phot:** **Light**

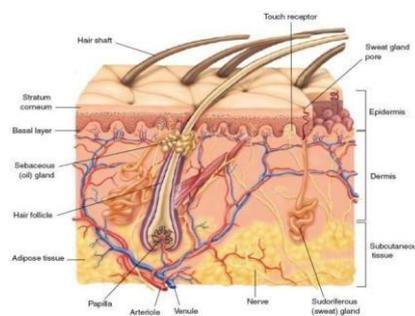


Examples

- **Conjunctivitis**
- **Ophthalmoscope**
- **Lacrimal gland**
- **Retinopathy**
- **Optic atrophy**

Common word root of Dermatology

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| • Derm: | Skin | • Albin: | White |
| • Dermat: | Skin | • Arteri: | Artery |
| • Cutane: | Skin | • Lymph: | Lymph |
| • Erythem: | Redness | • Adip: | Fat |
| • Phleb: | Vein | • Cyan: | Blue |
| • Erythr: | Red | • Hydr: | Water |
| • Erythemat: | Red | • Leuk: | White |
| • Leuk: | White | • Kerat: | Hard |

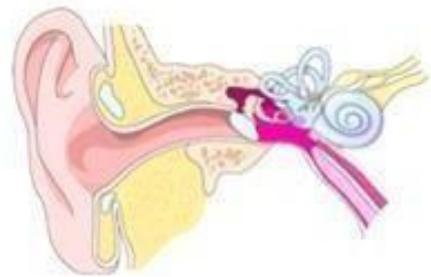


Examples

- **Dermatitis**
- **Dermatology**
- **Dermatoplasty**
- **Erythematosis**
- **Albinism**
- **Cutaneous**
- **Cyanosis**

Common word root of **Audiology**

- **Audi:** **Hearing**
- **Audit:** **Hearing**
- **Oss:** **Bone**
- **Ot:** **Ear**
- **Tympan:** **Ear drum**



Examples

- **Otitis**
- **Otalgia**
- **Audiologist**
- **Tympanostomy**
- **Audiometry**



THANK YOU!

Medical Terminology

Lec. 6 The Integumentary system

The Integumentary system (come from the latin word **integumentum** which means **covering or shelter**) includes: the skin which covers the entire body,

Hair, nails, sebaceous glands and sweat glands.

Skin is the largest organ of the body, and serves to:

- 1) Protect against injury.
- 2) Protect against the sun UV (ultraviolet) rays.
- 3) Prevent entry of harmful microorganisms.
- 4) Maintain the proper internal body temperature.
- 5) Excrete waste materials through perspiration.
- 6) Function as a sense organ.

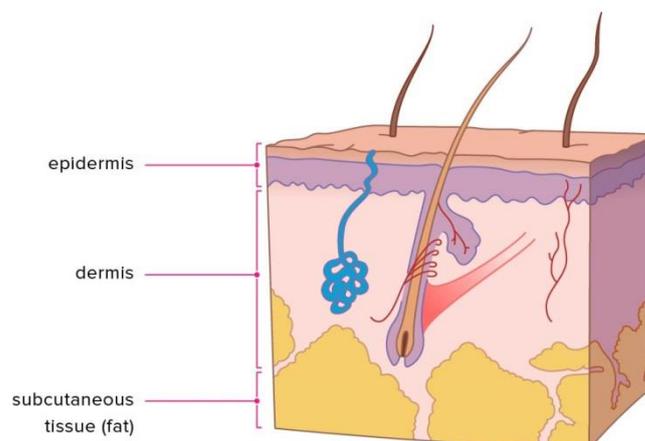
Structure:

The skin consists of **2 layers: the epidermis (epi = on or over) and the dermis. Beneath the skin there is a layer of connective tissue called the subcutaneous layer**, this layer is composed of fatty tissue and it is very important because it **connects the dermis to the muscles and organs beneath it.**

The epidermis: it is composed of several layers of epithelial tissue. There are no blood vessels or nerves in it. The epidermis contains in its deepest layers the melanocytes.

The melanocytes: they are cells that can produce melanin.

The melanin: it is dark pigment that is present in the skin and other parts of the body, it gives the skin its color and helps to protect against sunlight.



The dermis (also called corium):

It is a thick layer of tissue below the epidermis, it contains blood vessels, nerves, hair follicles, sebaceous glands and sweat glands.

The hair follicles produce hair. Hair is composed of keratin.

Keratin: it is a hard protein that forms the hair and nails.

Practice and practitioners:

Dermatology: is the medical specialty that deals with the skin.

Dermatologist: the physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders.

Disorders:

Skin lesion: mean any wound or injury to the skin.

Dermatitis: inflammation of the skin. The skin becomes erythematous (means the skin becomes red) and pruritic (means itchy). Edema = swelling

Epidermatitis: inflammation of the epidermis layer only.

Eczema: it is a type of chronic dermatitis in which the skin becomes red and itchy.

Psoriasis (P is silent in this word): inflammatory condition that affects the skin causing red circles and silvery scale.

Treatment:

♣**Analgesic:** agent that relieves pain.

♣**Antibiotic:** agent that kills bacteria.

♣**Antifungal:** agent that kills fungus.

♣**Anti-inflammatory:** agent that reduces the inflammation.

♣**Antipruritic:** agent that reduced itching.

♣**Antipyretic:** agent that reduces fever.

♣**Antiseptic:** agent that inhibits the growth of infectious organisms.

♣**Antiviral:** agent that destroys viruses.

Medical/Dental Terminology Word Roots

Root	Meaning	Root	Meaning
Aden	gland	hepat	liver
Angio	blood vessel	hemo	blood
Arterio	artery	hydro	water
arthro	joint	hystero	uterus
Carcin	cancer	leuko	white
Cardio	heart	lingua	tongue
Cephal	head	mamm, mast	breast
Cerebro	brain	myelo	bone marrow
Chem	drug; chemical	myo	muscle
Chole	gall, bile	nephro, ren	kidney
Colo	colon	neuro	nerve
Costo	ribs	ocul, ophthal	eye
Cranio	skull	oophor	ovary
Cyan	blue	adont, dent	tooth
Cysto	Bladder , sac	osteo	bone
Cyte	cell	oto	ear
Derma	Skin	Ped, pod	foot
Entero	Intestine	Phleb	vein

Epidemi	among the people	Pneumo, pulm	lung
Erythro	red	Psych	mind, soul
Gastro	stomach	rhin	nose
Gingiva	gum	Salpingo	tube
Gloss	tongue	thorac	thorax, chest
Glycol	sugar	trach	trachea

Prefixes (word Beginnings)

Suffixes (word endings)

Prefixes	Meaning	Example	Suffixes	Meaning	Example
a , an	without	Anodontia	a , ac, al	Pertaining to	apical
Ante	before	Anterior	algia	pain	Myalgia
Anti	against	Antibody	ase	enzyme	Amylase
Aut	self	Autonomy	cide	Causing death	Germicide
Bi	both, two	Bicuspid	ectomy	Surgical removal	Gingivectomy
brady	slow	Bradycardia	emia	blood	Anemia
circum	around	Circumpulp al	esthesi a	sensation	Anesthesia
contra	against	Contract	genesis	genic origin, source	Angiogenesis
Di	two	Divide	ia	a disease	Phobia
Dent	teeth	Denture	ism	State of	Autism, thyroidism

Dys	abnormal, imperfect	Dysfunction	itis	inflammation	Pulpitis, gingivitis, hepatitis
Ecto	outside	Ectoderm	lysis	destruction	Autolysis
endo , intra	Inside	Endodontics	malacia	softening	Leucomalacia
Epi	upper, above	epithelial	megaly	enlarged	Hepatomegaly
Hemi	half	hemisphere	oid	like, similar	Osteoid
hyper	excessive, above, more	Hypertension	ologist	specialist	Periodontologist
Hypo	deficient, below, less than	Hypotension	ology	study of	Terminology
Inter	between	Intercellular	oma	tumor	Fibroma, carcinoma
later	side	Lateral	orrhagia	hemorrhage	haemorrhagia
Lipo	fat	Liposuction	orrhoea	flow	diarrhea
mal	bad, difficult	Malfunction	osis	condition of	Osmosis
mega, macr	large	Macroscopic	pathy	disease	Lymphadenopathy
micro	small	Microscopic	penia	deficiency	leukopenia
mono, uni	one, single	Monolayer	phobia	fear	Photophobia

Neo	new	Neonatal	plasty	surgical repair	Gingivoplasty
ortho	straight	orthodontic s	plegia	stroke, paralysis	hemiplegia
Peri	around	periodontic s	pnea	breathing	dyspnea
Poly	many, much	polymorpho us	sclerosi s	hardening	Osteosclerosis
Post	behind , after	posterior	scope	Picture, inspection	Microscope
Pre	before , in front of	prenatal	stasis	stoppage	Hemostasis
Pro	forward	promote	trophy	development	Neurotrophy
pseudo	false	Pseudopedi a	uria	urine	Aciduria
retro	backward, behind	retrograde			
semi	half	semisolid			
Sub	below	subsurface			
tachy	fast	Tachycardia			
trans	across	transform			
ultra	beyond, excess	ultraviolet			

Homonyms

Some words are very similar in sound and spelling, but have different meanings.

These homonyms may cause confusion and alter the meaning of what is written so care must be taken to check the meaning and the spelling of a word when using these terms. Some common homonyms using in dentistry are:

Die: tooth or bridge pattern used in prosthodontic dentistry, while dye: coloring material; may be used to indicate plaque. Auxiliary: helping subsidiary, such as a dental assistant, while axillary: underarm site. Esthetics: pertaining to beauty, while anesthesia: loss of pain sensation. Facial: (a) pertaining to the face; (b) front surface of incisor tooth, while fascial: pertaining to the fibrous membrane on muscles. Palpation: use of hand or finger pressure to locate/examine, while palpitation: condition of increased heartbeat. Suture: area or line where two bones unite, such as coronal suture, while suture: stitch or staple repairing or closing.



Medical Terminology

INTRODUCTION

Lec/1

By
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Basic Elements of a Medical Word

These **4** parts of a word are known as **ELEMENTS**

Prefix

Word Root

Combining
Form

Suffix

Word Root

- Main part or foundation of a word.
- All words have at least one word root.
- A word root may be used alone or combined with other elements to form a complete word.

IE:

SPEAK (word root) + **ER** (suffix) = **SPEAKER** (complete word)

Word Root

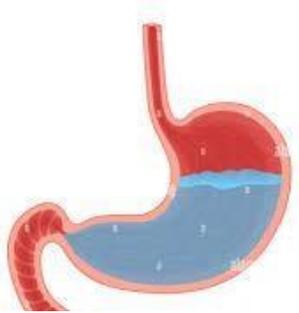
- The word root usually refers to a body part.
- Some root words are derived from the Latin or Greek language.

Word Root

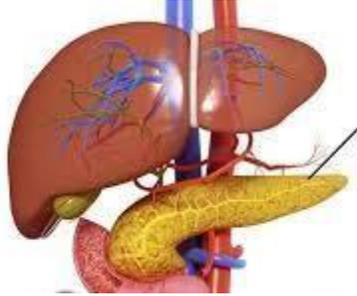
- Word Root Examples
- "**dent**" means tooth
- "**dermat**" means skin
- "**cardi**" means heart
- "**gastr**" means stomach
- "**pancreat**" means pancreas

Word Root

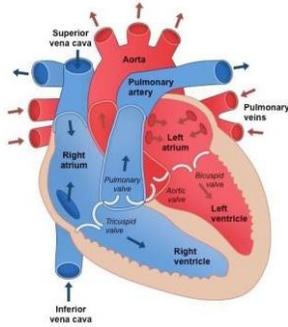
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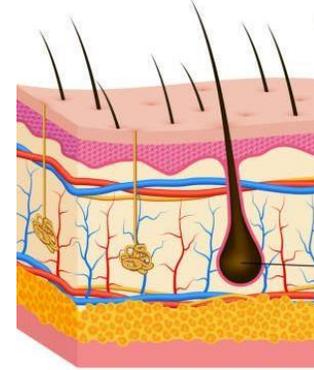
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A. "dent"

B. "dermat"

C. "cardi"

D. "gastr"

E. "pancreat"

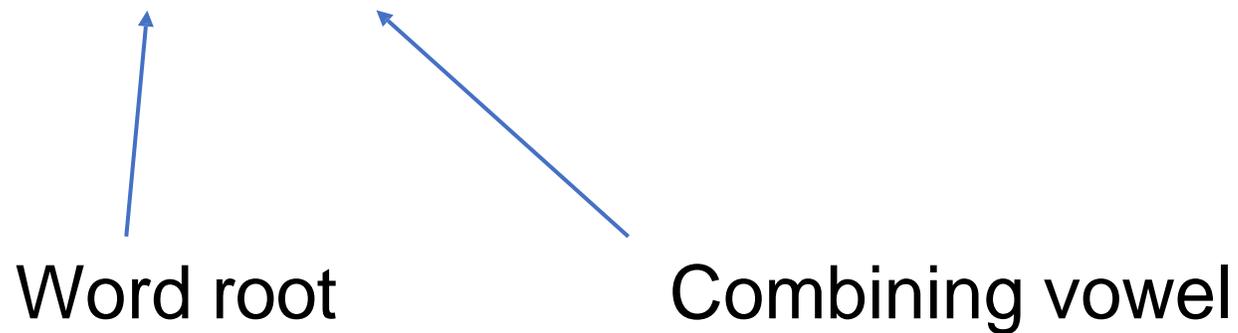
Combining Forms

- Correct pronunciation of medical words is important.
- In order to make the pronunciation of word roots easier, sometimes it is necessary to insert a vowel after the root.
- The combination of a word root and a vowel is known as a **COMBINING FORM**.

Combining Forms

- Combining forms consist of a combining vowel.
- The combining vowel is usually an "o", but others may be used.

IE: **gastr/o** pronounced **GASTRO**.



Combining Forms

- A combining vowel **IS used** to link one root to another root, and before a suffix that begins with a consonant.
- A combining vowel **IS NOT used** before a suffix that begins with a vowel.

Word-Building System

- By understanding the meanings of word roots, one can determine the meaning of complex medical terms by putting together the smaller parts.

Leukocytopenia

Word Roots: **Leuk/** (white)

cyt/ (cell)

Combining Vowel: **/o/**

Suffix: **/penia** (decrease)

Suffixes

- A suffix **is added to the END of a word root or combining form** to modify its meaning.
- By adding a suffix to the end of a word root, we create a noun or adjective with a different meaning.

Suffixes

- A combining vowel is used between a word root and a suffix that begins with a consonant (not a vowel).
- This is to make pronunciation easier.

Word root: **scler**/ (hardening) + Suffix: / **derma** (skin)

Term: **Scler/o/derma** (hardening of the skin)



Combining vowel

Prefixes

- A prefix is a syllable or syllables placed **BEFORE** a word or word root to alter its meaning or create a new word.

Some prefixes:

Hyper- (excessive)

Pre- (before)

Post- (after)

Homo- (same)

Hypo- (under)

Hypoinsulinemia

Hypo / insulin / emia



Prefix
Low



Word root
Insulin



suffix
Blood

Notice that **there is no combining vowel in this word** because the prefix ends with a vowel and the suffix begins with a vowel



THANK YOU!



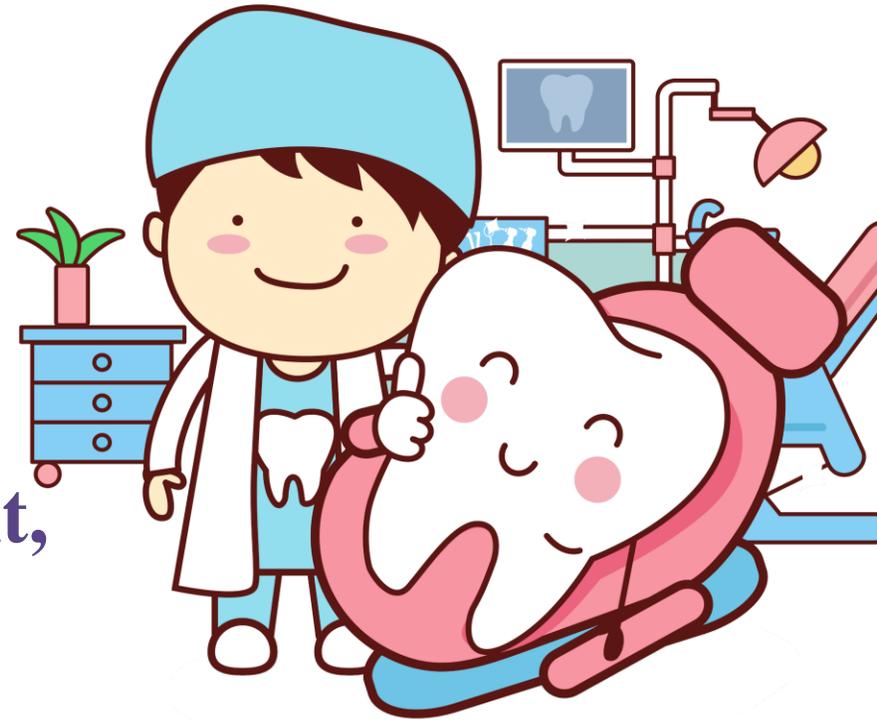
MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Lec/3

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Terminology

- **Dentistry:** is the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the diseases that affect the oral cavity and its associated structures.
- **Dentist:** is the medical specialist that specializes in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the diseases and conditions affecting the oral cavity.
- The dentist's supporting team include: **dental assistant, dental hygienist and dental technicians.**

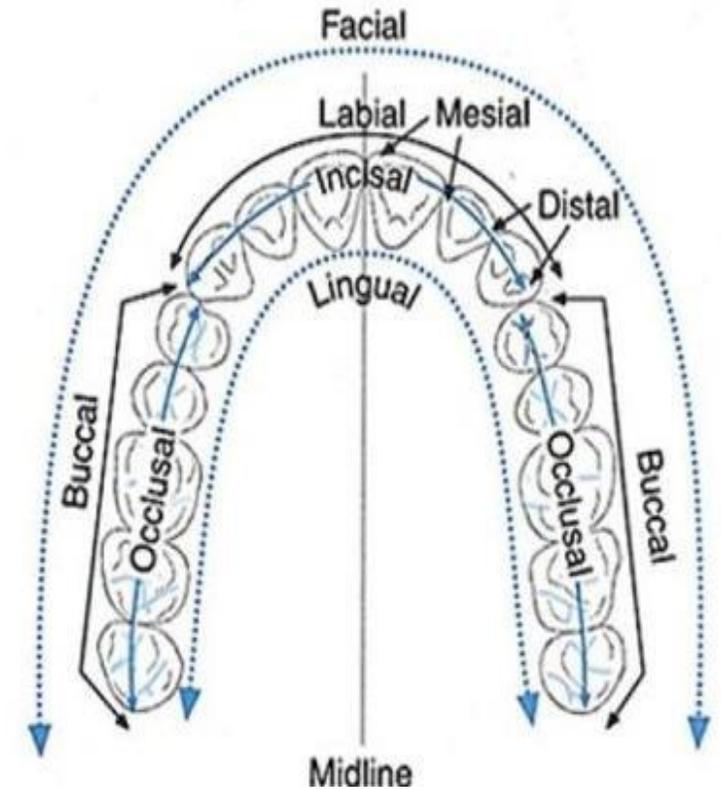


Main Branches of Dentistry:

1. **Oral and maxillofacial surgery:** branch of dentistry that deals mainly with extraction of teeth, implants and reconstructive surgeries.
2. **Oral and maxillofacial radiology:** the study and radiologic interpretation of oral and maxillofacial diseases.
3. **Oral and maxillofacial pathology:** the study and diagnosis of diseases that affect the oral cavity.
4. **Oral medicine:** the branch of dentistry that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the oral cavity.
5. **Endodontics:** the branch of dentistry that deals with the diseases and treatments of the dental pulp.
6. **Orthodontics:** the branch of dentistry that deals with treatment of irregular teeth.
7. **Pedodontics:** the branch of dentistry that deals with the treatment of children's teeth.
8. **Periodontics:** the branch of dentistry that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the tissues surrounding and supporting the teeth.
9. **Prosthodontics:** the branch of dentistry that deals with replacing missing teeth with removable or fixed parts.

Tooth surfaces

1. **Buccal**= Pertaining to or around the cheek.
2. **Lingual**= Pertaining to or around the tongue.
3. **Labial**= Pertaining to or around the lip.
4. **Palatal**= towards the palate.
5. **Mesial**=towards the midline of the dental arch
6. **Distal**= Toward the back of the dental arch.
7. **Occlusal**= the direction towards the biting surface of *posterior* teeth.



SOME IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Facial**

The surface of a tooth directed toward the face.

- **Dentition**

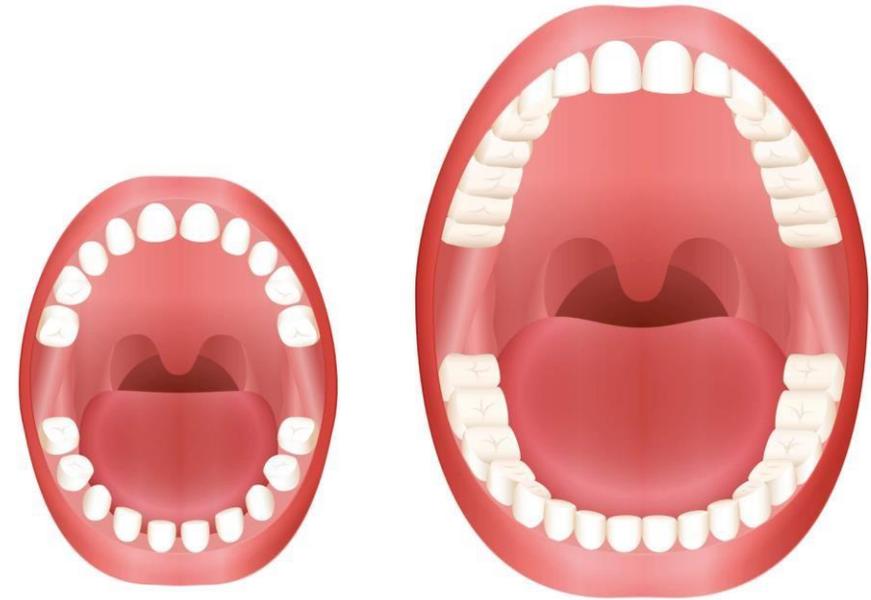
The teeth in the dental arch, which are of two types:

1. Permanent dentition: refers to permanent teeth.
2. deciduous dentition: refers to deciduous (baby) teeth.

- **Anterior**

The teeth and tissues located towards the front of the mou

- **Posterior**



**Temporary
Teeth**
(20)

**Permanent
Teeth**
(32)

Unilateral=One-sided.

Bilateral= Both sides.

Jaw

1. **Maxilla**= The upper jaw.

2. **Mandible**=The lower jaw

Alveolar bone: The bone to which a tooth is attached.

Palate :forming the roof of the mouth, composed of two parts:

1. The hard palate.

2. soft palate

Gingiva

The soft tissues overlying the crowns of unerupted teeth and encircling the necks of erupted teeth.

Periodontal

Pertaining to the supporting and surrounding tissues of the teeth.

Periapical

The area surrounding the end of the tooth root.

Pericoronal

Around the crown of a tooth.

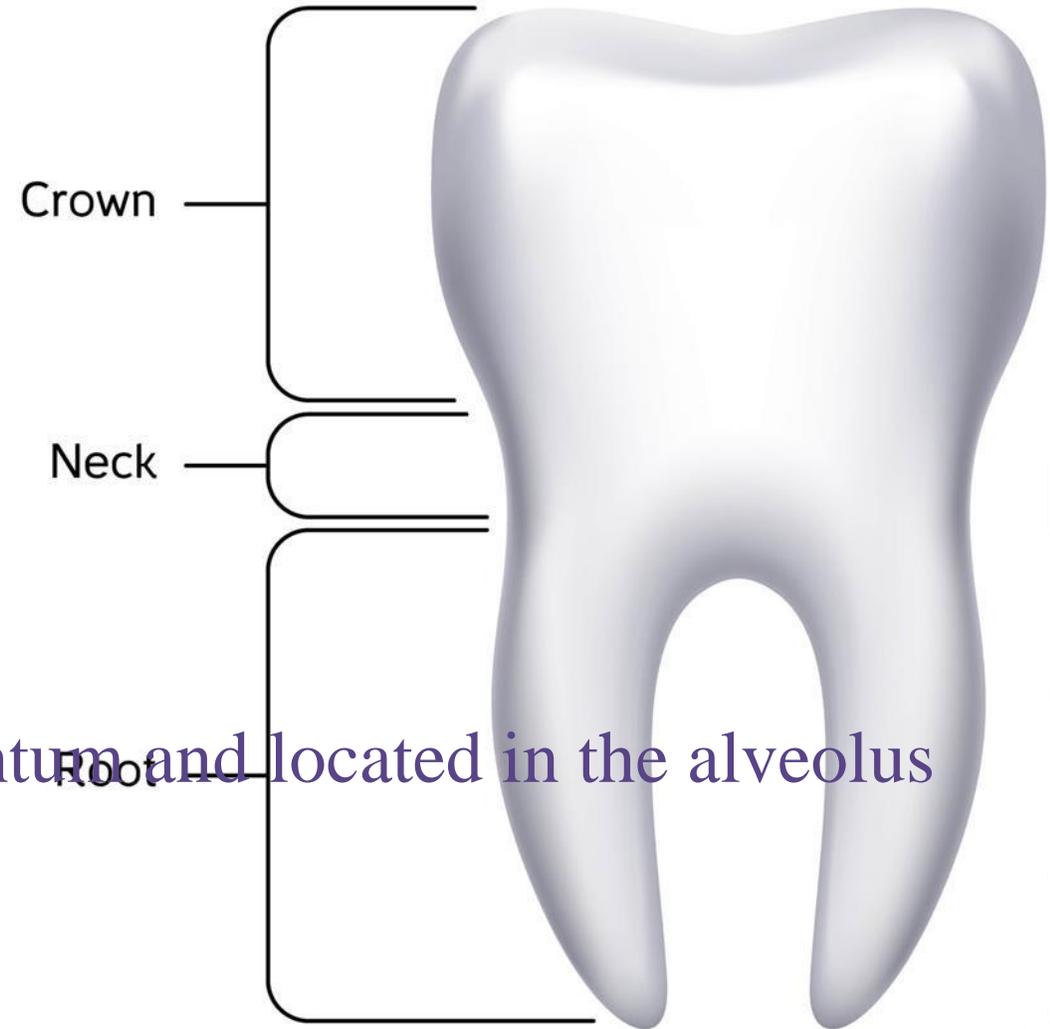
Quadrant

One of four equal sections into which the dental arches are divided

Tooth anatomy

- 1. Coronal part :**the crown of the tooth.
- 2. Neck:**The part of the tooth between the root and crown.
- 3. Root part:**

The portion of the tooth that is covered by cementum and located in the alveolus (socket)



TOOTH ANATOMY

Tooth structure

1. Enamel

Hard calcified tissue covering dentin of the crown of tooth

2. Dentin

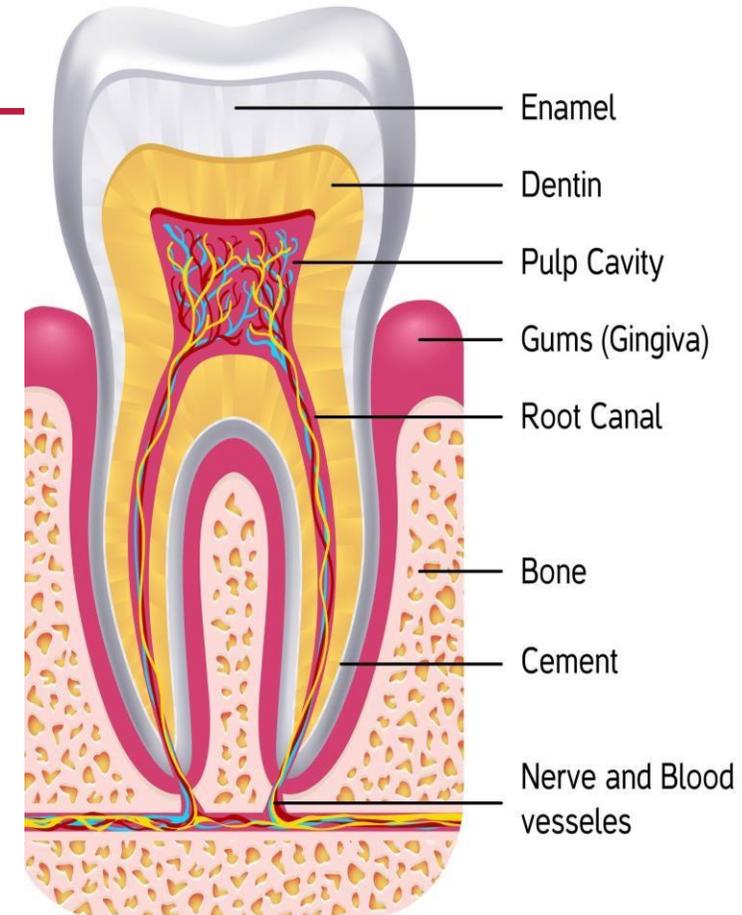
The part of the tooth beneath enamel and cementum .

3. Cementum

Hard connective tissue covering the tooth root.

4. Pulp

The connective tissue containing blood vessels and nerves that occupies the pulp cavity of a tooth. The space within a



- **Root Canal** :The chamber within the root of the tooth that contains the pulp(blood vessels and nerves).
 - **Apex**: The tip or end of the root end of the tooth.
-

- **Furcation**: The area of a multirooted tooth where the roots diverge.
- **Unerupted**: Tooth/teeth that have not penetrated into the oral cavity.
- **Cusp**: An extruded part of the chewing surface of a tooth.
- **Bicuspid**: A tooth with two cusps, usually a premolar tooth.
- **Frenum**: Muscle fibers covered by a mucous membrane that attach the cheek, lips and/or tongue to associated structures.



- **Interproximal:** Between the adjoining surfaces of adjacent teeth.
 - **Intracoronal:** Within the crown of a tooth.
 - **Intraoral:** Inside the mouth.
-
- **Acid Etching:** Applying an acid to the tooth-enamel surface to provide retention for bonding.
 - **Bonding:** A composite resin that changes the shape or color of a tooth.
 - **Canal:** The space inside the root portion of a tooth containing pulp tissue; the passage which transmits vessels and nerves through the jaw.
 - **Patient**

An individual who has established a professional relationship with a dentist for the delivery of dental care.

Cavity

Decay in tooth caused by caries; also referred to as carious lesion.

Filling

The restoring of lost tooth structure using materials like metal, alloy, plastic, or cement, which is of two types:

1. Amalgam

A mixture of mercury, silver, tin, and copper used to fill cavities.

2. Composite



- **Abutment**

A tooth or implant used to support an artificial device replacing teeth.

- **Crown**

A restoration that covers or “caps” a tooth to restore it to its normal shape and size.

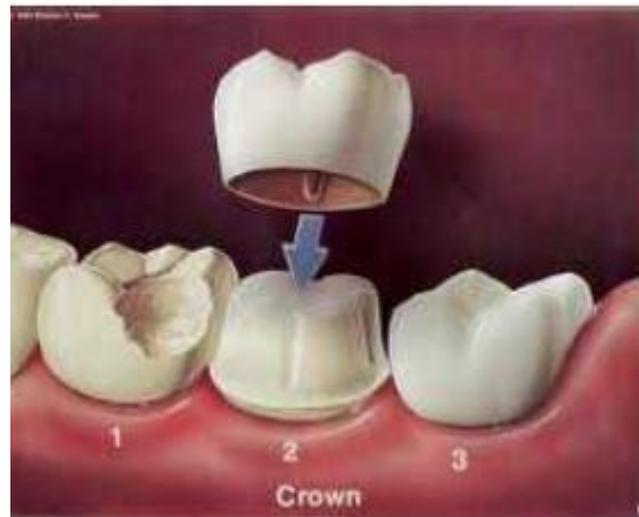
Anatomical crowns: The normal enamel covering of a tooth.

- **Bridge**

A fixed partial denture replacing one or more missing teeth. Bridges can be fixed or removable.

- **Cantilever Extension**

Part of a fixed prosthesis supported



A photograph of a desk setup. In the background, a portion of a laptop keyboard is visible, showing keys for function keys (F3-F10), numbers (6-0), and letters (Y, U, P, L, ;, ', >, ? /). In the foreground, a brown paper envelope is partially open. A white card is placed on top of the envelope, with the words "Thank you" written in a black, cursive script. A black pen with a silver clip is positioned diagonally across the bottom left of the card and envelope. The entire scene is set on a light-colored wooden surface.

Thank you

Dental Term 4

Impression	Negative replica for the teeth and surrounding soft tissue
Incision and drainage	
Inferior dental block injection	Anesthesia of the inferior alveolar nerve trunk that cover a large area of the mandibular jaw
Infiltration	A local anesthesia procedure effective for the maxillary soft tissue and teeth, or placement of the anesthesia under the gum allowing it to seep into bone
Inlay	An indirect filling made by the dental laboratory that is cemented or bonded into the prepared tooth
Interproximal	The surfaces of adjoining teeth
Interocclusal	The space between upper and lower teeth
Intraoral camera	A small digital camera used to view and magnify oral condition
Jacket	The crown for a front tooth, usually made of porcelain
Laminate	A thin plastic or porcelain veneer produced in a dental laboratory and then bonded to a tooth
Laughing gas	Nitrous oxide: an odorless inhalation gas that used to produce relative analgesic (dental sedation) and reduces anxiety and creates a state of relaxation
Lesion	A region in an organ or tissue which has suffered damage through injury or disease, such as a wound, ulcer, abscess, or tumour
Local anesthesia	A drug which is applied to the part of the body to produce partial or complete elimination of pain sensation
Malocclusion	A bad bit or misalignment of the upper and lower teeth
Mandible	The lower jaw
Maryland bridge	A bridge that is bonded to the back of the adjacent teeth and requires minimum tooth reduction
Mastication	The process of chewing food
Maxilla	The upper jaw

Dental Term 4

Meniscus	The capsular cushion between temporomandibular joint and glenoid fossa
Mucogingival junction	
Night guard	An acrylic appliance used to prevent teeth wear and temporomandibular joint damage due to excessive teeth grinding during sleeping
Osseous	Boney
Overbite	A vertical overlap of the front teeth
Overjet	A horizontal overlap of the anterior teeth
Palliative treatment	The non-invasive relief of irritating conditions
Paresthesia	A partial loss of sensation that is temporary or permanent
Partial denture	A removable dental prosthesis that replace one or more natural teeth
Pit	A small defect in the tooth enamel or the joint of four formative lobes of developing tooth
Placebo	Inert medication or treatment that produce psychological benefit
Pontic	A replacement tooth mount on removable or fixed appliance
Post	A metal or plastic rod that is inserted into the root of a tooth after root canal treatment. A post provides retention for a ‘coping’ which replaces lost tooth structure and retains crown
Post and core	is a type of dental restoration required where there is an inadequate amount of sound tooth tissue remaining to retain a conventional crown
Prognosis	The anticipated outcome of a treatment
Prophylaxis	Cleaning procedure of the teeth to prevent periodontal diseases and tooth decays
Prosthesis	An artificial appliance for the replacement of a part of the body
Pulpectomy	Complete removal of the pulp (commonly done in children’s teeth)
Pulpitis	Inflammation of the pulp, which is commonly cause toothache
Pulpotomy	Partial removal of pulp tissue

Dental Term 4

Reline	Is the placement of an entirely new fitting acrylic material on the inner surface of a denture to compensate for a bone loss
Retained root	The partial root structure remaining in the jaw after tooth extraction
Root resection	
Rubber dam	A soft latex sheet used to isolate one or more teeth from contamination with saliva
saliva	a clear lubricating fluid in the mouth containing water, enzymes, bacteria, mucous, viruses, blood cells, and undigested food particles
Saliva ejector	A suction tube placed in the mouth to remove saliva
Salivary glands	The glands located under the tongue and in the cheek, that produce saliva
Secondary dentine	The dentine which is formed after tooth eruption
Sinusitis	Inflammation of the maxillary sinuses which causes pain mimic dental pain
Space maintainer	A dental device that holds the space produced by tooth extraction to prevent loss of this space during permanent teeth eruption
Splint	The connection of two or more teeth so that they function as a stronger single structure
Supernumerary tooth	An extra tooth
Suppuration	Is the process of pus formation
Tartar	A common name for dental calculus
Teeth bleaching	Whitening of the natural teeth
Tooth bud	The early embryonic structure that become a tooth
Topical anesthesia	An ointment or spray anesthesia that applied on the surface of oral mucosa to numb this region
Torus	Bony protuberance on the maxillary palate or lower jaw

Dental Term 4

Veneer	A plastic or porcelain facing bonded directly to the facial surface of a tooth to improve its appearance
Wisdom teeth	The third (last) molars that usually erupt between 18- 25 years

Lec. 5

Medical terminology

Prefixes – Numbers

uni – 1: unilateral.

mono- 1: monoplegia.

bi- 2: bilateral.

tri- 3: triceps.

quadr- 4: quadriplegia.

penta- 5: pentameter.

hex- 6: hexapod (having six legs)

hex- 6: sextant.

hept – 7: heptagonal.

octo, octa- 8: octapeptide.

nov-, non- 9: nonapeptide.

deka- or deca – 10 decade: a period of 10 years

cent- hundred century :a period of 100 years

hecto- hundred hectogram: 100 grams

milli -thousand millennium : a period of 1,000 years

kilo – thousand kilogram: 1,000 grams

mega –million megaton : one million tons

giga- billion gigawatt : one billion watts

mono- 1: monoplegia.

multi- many: multigravida.

poly- many: polyuria.

nulli- none: nulligravida.

hemi- half: hemiplegia.

Semi- partial, half: semiconscious.

Roots -colors

IMS	
Leuk/o	White
Erythr/o	Red
Xanth /o	Yellow
Melan/o	black or dark
Chlor/o	Green
Cyan/o	Blue
Purpur/a	Purple
Aureus	Golden
Polio	Gray

Prefixes of time or speed

Prefixes	Meaning
----------	---------

Tachy	abnormally fast
Brady	abnormally slow
Pre	before or in front of
post	behind or after

Examples of suffixes indicating condition

Suffix	condition of Root Foundation
-ion	occlusion (bite), mastication (chewing)
-ism	bruxism (tooth grinding)
-itis	arthritis (joint inflammation)
-ity	acidity (acid)
-ium	bacterium (germ)
-olus	alveolus (air sac)

-oma	lipoma (fat tumor)
-pathy	myopathy (muscle disease)
-ant	etchant (etching)
-cle	vesicle (small blister)
-ule	molecule (small bit of matter)
-ia	anesthesia (without feeling)
-tic	necrotic (dead tissue)
-rry	slurry (plaster water mix)

Prefixes Denoting Condition

Prefix	meaning	Example
Ambi-	Both	Ambidextrous
Aniso-	unequal	Anisochromatic
Dys-	abnormal, difficult ,or painful	Dysphoria
Eu-	Good or normal	Euglycemia
Hetero-	Different	Heterogeneous
Homo-	Same	Homogeneous
Hyper-	Above or excessive	Hyperthyroidism
Hypo-	Below or deficient	Hypoacidic
Iso-	equal or same	Isotonic
Mal-	poor or bad	Malabsorption
Megalo-	Large	Megalocyte

Language and Medical Terminology

STANDARD TERMS

The following terms are used to denote direction of movement, position ,and anatomical posture :

Abduction: movement away from the body's midline.

Adduction: movement toward the body's midline.

Afferent: conducting toward a structure.

Anterior: the front surface of the body, **anterior to:** in front of.

Caudad: toward the tail.

Cephalad: toward the head.

Deep: situated remote from the surface,

Distal: situated away from the point of origin.

Dorsal: pertaining to the back surface of the body.

Dorsiflexion: bending backward.

Efferent: conducting away from a structure.

Elevation: raising a body part.

Extension: stretching, or moving jointed parts into or towards a straight condition.

External: situated outside.

Flexion: bending, or moving jointed parts closer together.

Inferior: situated below.

Internal: situated inside.

Lateral: situated away from the body's midline.

Lateral rotation: rotating outward away from the body's midline.

Left lateral recumbent: lying horizontal on the left side.

Medial: situated toward the body's midline.

Medial rotation: rotating inward toward the body's midline.

Palmar: concerning the inner surface of the hand.

Peripheral: away from a central structure.

Plantar: concerning the sole of the foot.

Posterior: pertaining to the back surface of the body.

Posterior to : situated behind.

Prone: lying horizontal, face down and flat.

Protraction: a pushing forward, as the mandible.

Proximal: situated nearest the point of origin.

Recumbent: lying horizontal, generally speaking.

Retraction: a drawing back, as the tongue.

Right lateral recumbent: lying horizontal on the right side.

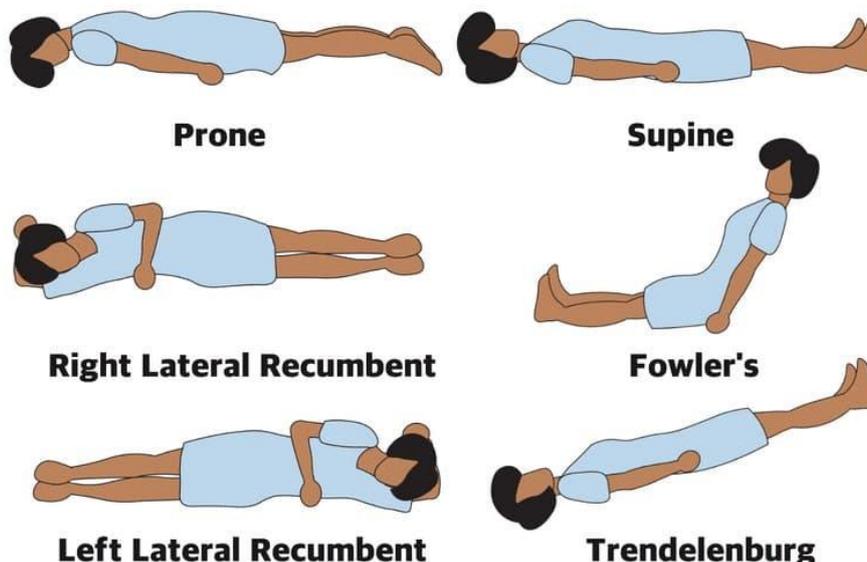
Rotation: turning around an axis.

Superior: situated above.

Supination: lying face upward or turning the hand so the palm faces forward or upward.

Supine: lying horizontal, flat on the back and face up.

Ventral : the front surface of the body.



Planes

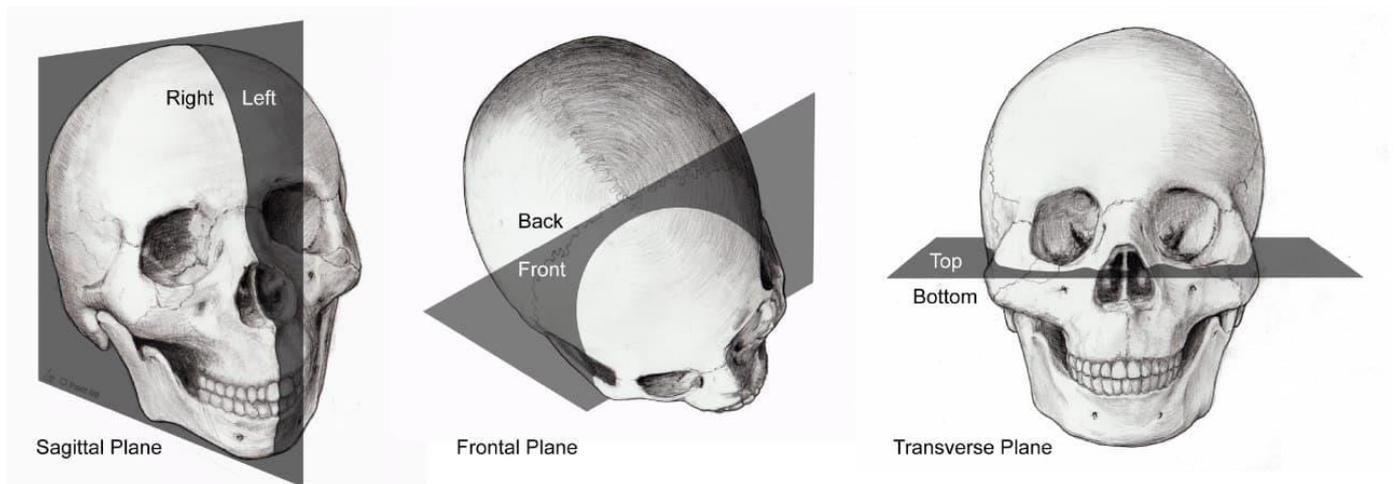
A Plane is an imaginary flat surface that divides the body into sections.

Coronal or frontal plane : an imaginary plane that passes through the body from side to side and divides it into front and back sections.

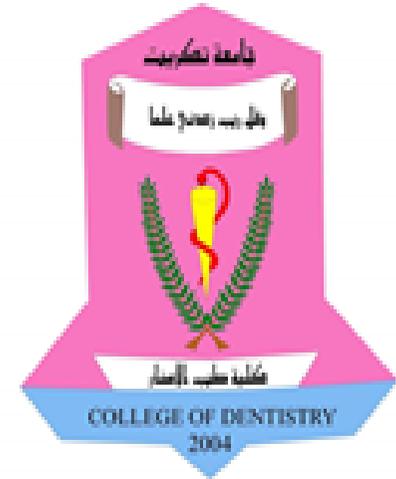
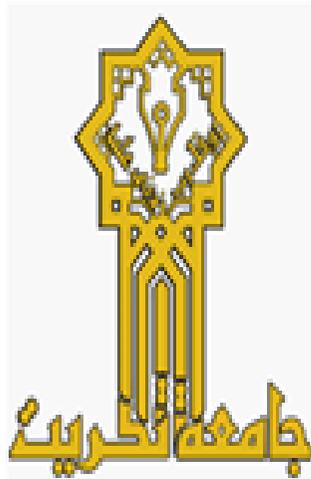
Midsagittal plane: an imaginary plane that passes through the body from front to back and divides it into right and left halves.

Sagittal plane: an imaginary plane parallel to the median plane. It passes through the body from front to back and divides the body into right and left sections,

Transverse plane: an imaginary plane that passes through the body and divides it into upper and lower sections.



Good Luck



Medical Terminology

Bone and Joint & Lymphatic system

Led7

By

Assistant Lecture

Abdulazeez Mohammed Hussein

Bone and Joint

(my/o, myos/o)

Muscle

Synovial cavity

Bursa

(Synovi/o, Synovia)

Synovial membrane

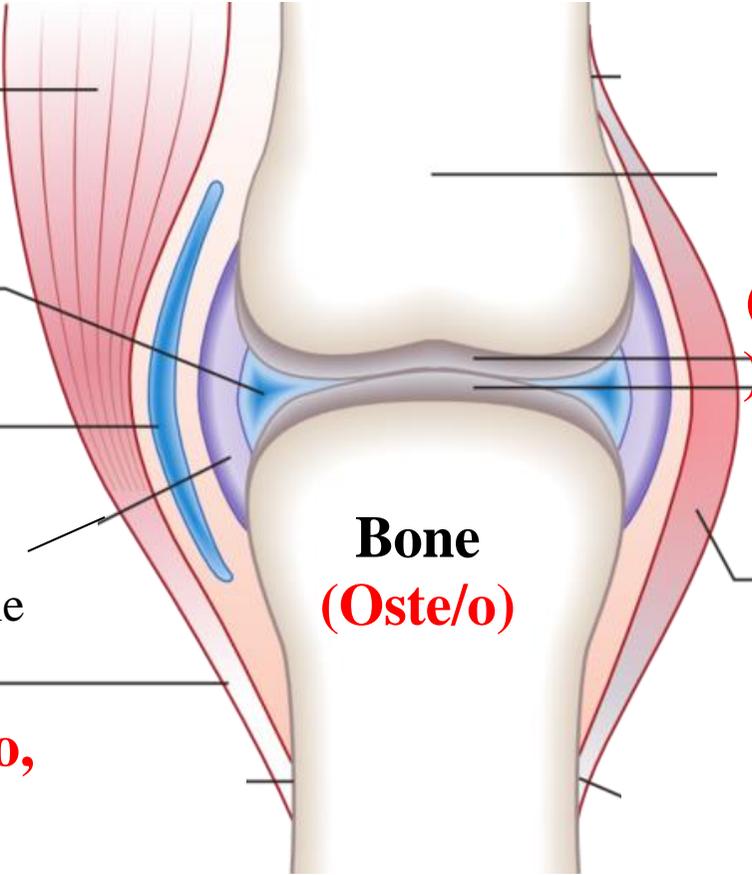
Tendon

(Ten/o, tend/o, tendin/o)

Bone (Oste/o)

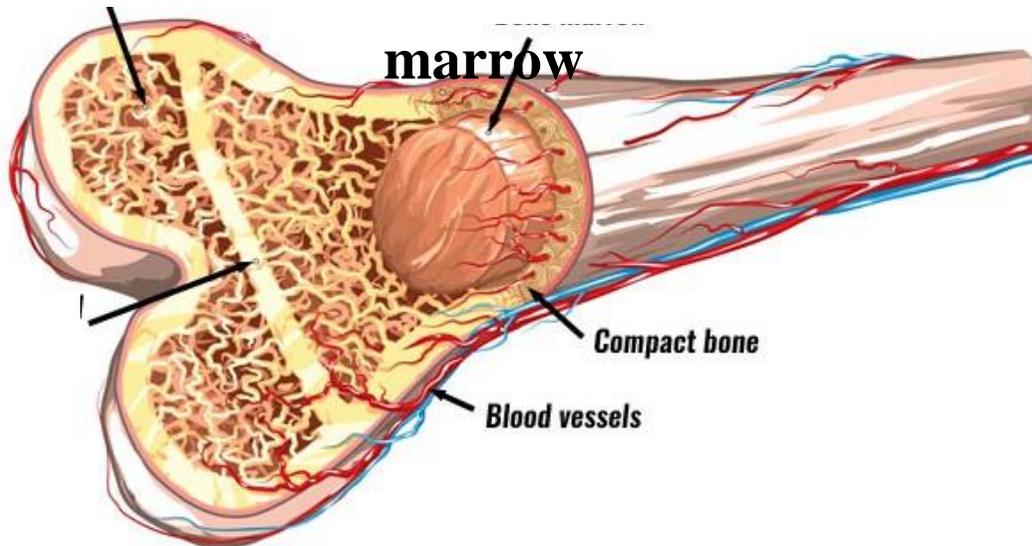
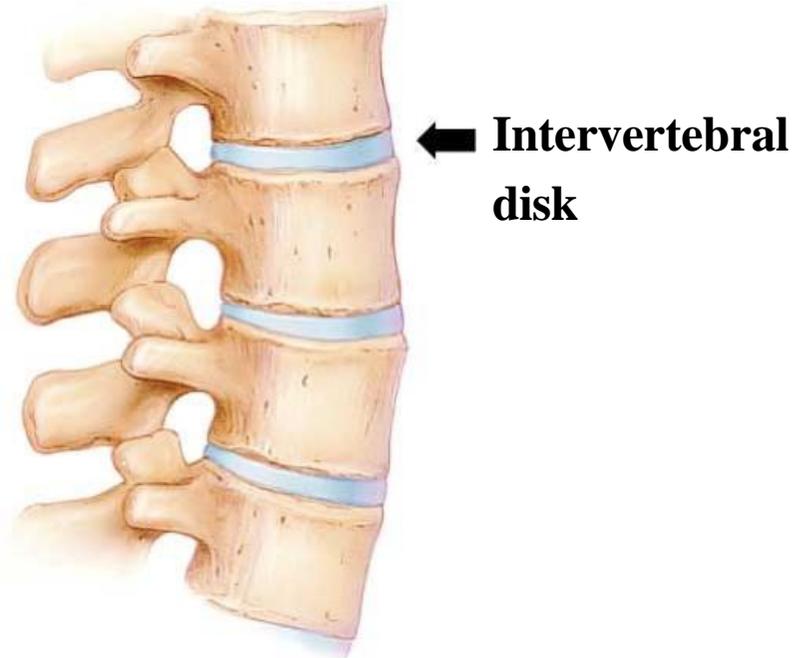
(Chondr/o) Cartilage

Joint (arthr/o)



Bone and Joints

Term	Meaning
Ankyl/o	Crooked, stiff, bent
Disk/o	Intervertebral disk
Myel/o	Bone marrow



Common disorders

Term	Meaning
Ankylosis	Abnormal condition of stiffness (often referring to a joint, such as the result of chronic rheumatoid arthritis)
Arthritis	Inflammation of a joint
Arthrochondritis	Inflammation of joint cartilages
Chondromalacia	Softening of cartilage
Diskitis	Inflammation of an (intervertebral) disk
Myeloma	Tumor (malignant) of the bone marrow
Osteopetrosis	Abnormal condition of stone-like bones (harden)

Common disorders

Term	Meaning
Osteitis	Inflammation of the bone
Osteoarthritis (OA)	Inflammation of the bone and joint
Osteocarcinoma	Cancerous tumor of the bone
Osteochondritis	Inflammation of the bone and cartilage
Osteofibroma	Tumor of the bone and fibrous tissue
Osteomalacia	Softening of bones
Osteomyelitis	Inflammation of the bone and bone marrow
Tendinitis	Inflammation of a tendon
Tenodynia	Pain in a tendon
Tenosynovitis	Inflammation of the tendon and synovial

Surgical Terms

Term	Meaning
Chondrectomy	Excision of a cartilage
Chondroplasty	Surgical repair of a cartilage
Ostectomy	Excision of bone
Tenorrhaphy	Suture of a tendon

Diagnostic Terms

Term	Meaning
Arthrography	X-ray imaging a joint
Arthroscopy	Visual examination of a joint
Arthrocentesis	Surgical puncture of a joint to aspirate fluid
Electromyogram	Recording device for the electrical activity in a skeletal muscle

Lymphatic system

➤ **Lymph**
h

Lymphatic system

(Lymph/o)
)

(aden/o)

adenoid

tonsil

(Tonsill/o)
)

thymus

(Thym/o)
)

(Lymphaden/o)
)

lymph node

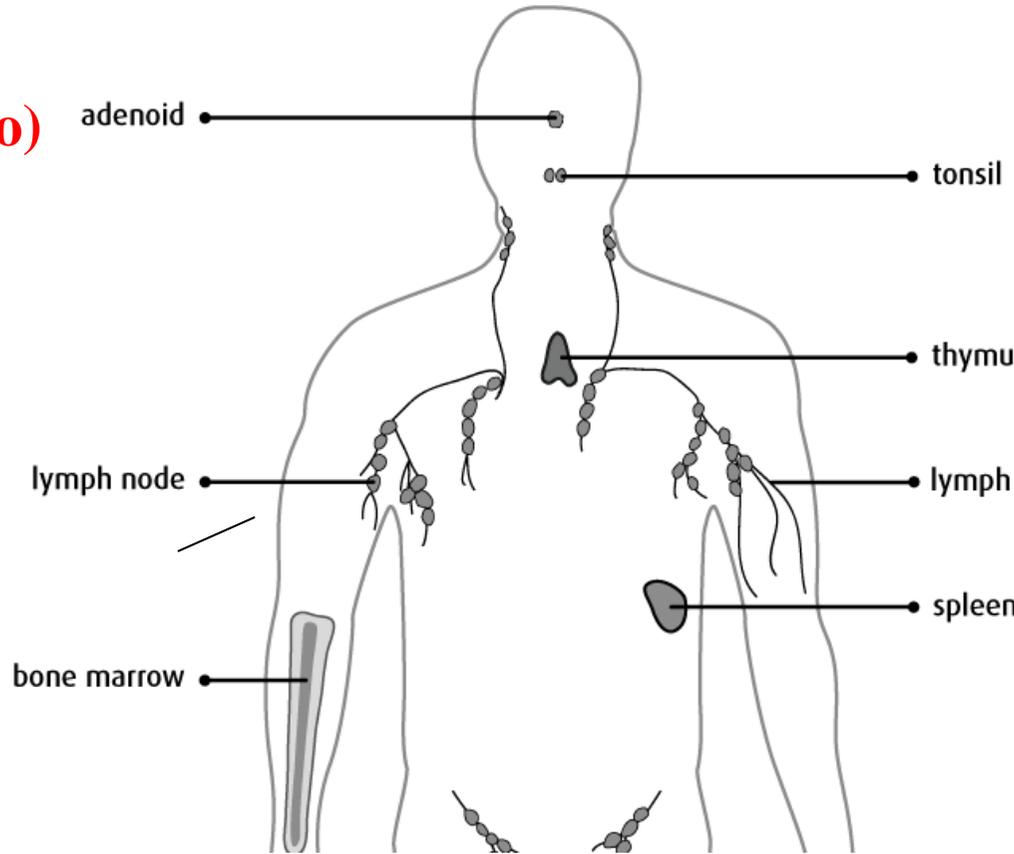
lymph vessel

(Lymphangi/o)
)

bone marrow

spleen

(Splen/o)



Lymphatic system

Term	Refers to
autoimmunity	immune to oneself
lymphadenopathy	any disease of the lymph nodes; chronic or excessively swollen lymph nodes
lymphadenectomy	excision of lymph nodes
lymphadenitis	inflammation of a lymph node (or nodes)
lymphangiectomy	excision of a lymph vessel
lymphangitis; also sometimes lymphangiitis	inflammation of lymph vessels
lymphoma	tumor of lymph tissue

Lymphatic system

Term	Refers to
lymphangiography	radiography of the lymph vessels
lymphangioplasty	surgical repair of lymph vessels
lymphangiectomy	incision of lymph vessels
lymphatitis	inflammation of the lymph vessels or nodes
lymphopathy	any disease of the lymph vessels or nodes
immunodeficiency	impairment of the immune system

Lymphatic system

Term

Refers to

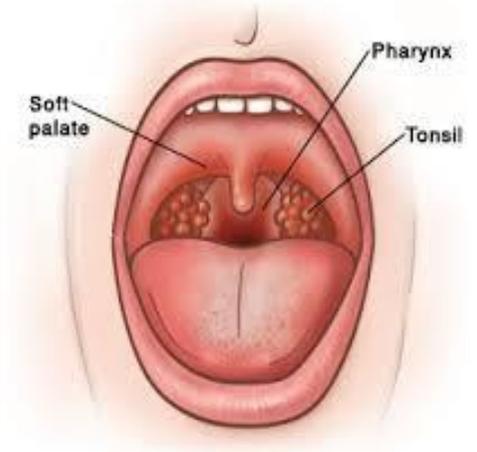
splenitis	inflammation of the spleen
splenectomy	excision of the spleen
splenomalacia	softening of the spleen
splenomegaly	enlargement of the spleen
splenopathy	any disease of the spleen
splenorrhagia	hemorrhage from a ruptured spleen
splenorrhaphy	suture of a ruptured spleen
splenotomy	incision of the spleen

Lymphatic system

Term

Refers to

Term	Refers to
tonsillitis	inflammation of a tonsil (commonly the palatine tonsil)
tonsillectomy	excision of a tonsil
tonsillotomy	incision of a tonsil
thymectomy	excision of the thymus
thymitis	inflammation of the thymus



Word roots, suffixes and prefixes
related to
pharmaceutical sciences

Common terms in Pharmacy

- **Drug:** a substance that is used as a medicine or narcotic.
- **Drug user:** a person who takes drug

- **Drug abuse:** **excessive** use of drug
- **Drug withdrawal:** the **termination** of drug taking

- **Side effects:** a response to taking a medication or food that may appear as: - nausea, **vomiting**, **diarrhea**, **constipation**,
- **headache**, dizziness or drowsiness.

- **Adverse reaction :** any effect of a **drug**, **chemical**, or **other medicine** that is in addition to its intended effect, cause **harmful or unpleasant** effects.

Thank You!

