

Chapter 1. Introduction to Medical Terminology:

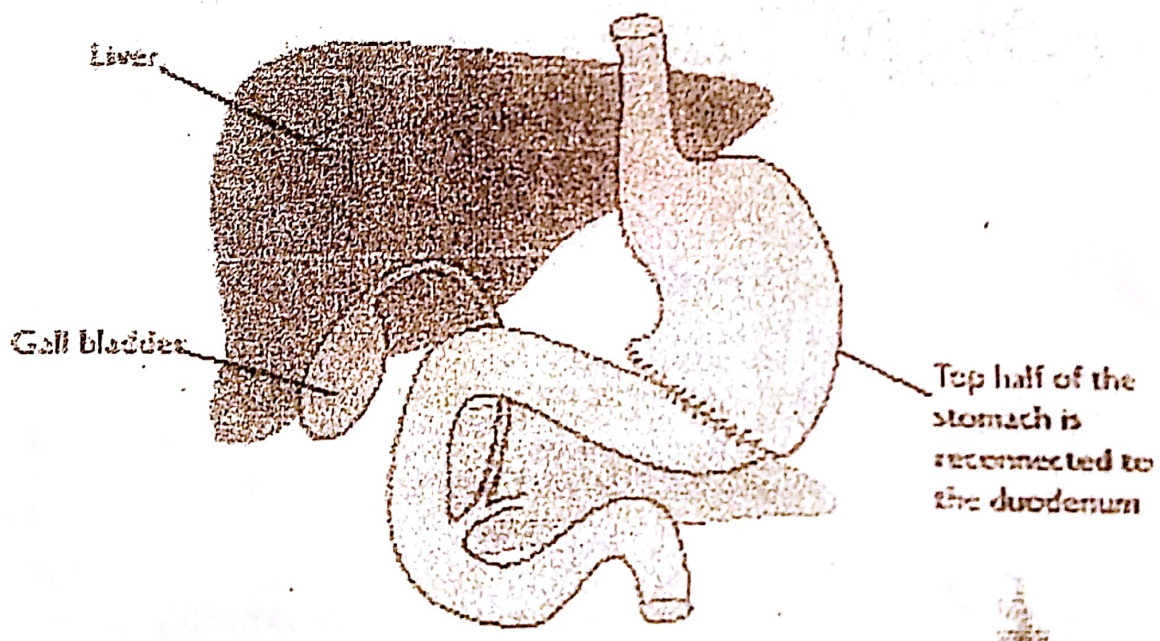
1. Concepts of Medical Terminology:

Medical Terminology (MT):

المصطلحات الطبية

- 1- Is a special vocabulary used by health care professionals for effective and accurate communication.
- 2- Because it is based on Greek and Latin words, medical terminology is consistent and uniform throughout the world.
- 3- Is also efficient; although some of the terms are long, they often reduce an entire phrase to a single word, e.g.: **gastroduodenostomy** stands for (a communication between the stomach and the 1st part of the small intestine)

Bilroth I (after)



The operation removes part of the stomach.

Gastroduodenostomy

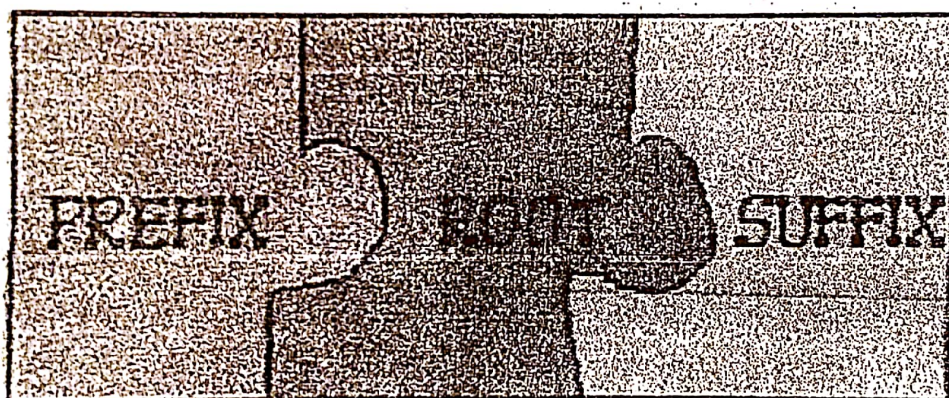
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- 4- The medical vocabulary is vast, and learning it may seem like learning the entire vocabulary of a foreign language, like the jargon (meaningless) that arises in all changing fields, it is always expanding: e.g.: terms with the development of computers, such as software, megabyte, search engine, e-mail, chat room.
- 5- By learning these meanings, we can analyze and remember many words.

Word = Prefix + Root + Suffix

Word parts: Most medical terms can be divided into component parts: (Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes) that maintain the same meaning whenever they appear.

WORD PARTS ARE LIKE PARTS OF A PUZZLE!



1- Root:

- * is the fundamental unit of each medical word.
- * establishes the basic meaning of the word.
- * is the part to which modifying **prefixes and suffixes** are added.

2- A suffix:

- * Is a short word part or series of parts added at the end of a root to modify its meaning.
- * There is a dash before the suffix such as -itis.

3- A prefix:

- * is a short word part added before a root to modify its meaning.
- * There is a dash after the prefix such as pre-.

ex: pread^ucular / pre^ulect

2 Types of Words:

I. Simple words: e.g.: The simple word (learn): -er : learner re- : relearn

* Not all roots are complete words: most medical roots are derived from other languages and used in combinations:

- Greek word (kardia) is a root = card = heart.
- Latin word (pulmo) is a root = lung.
- Both Greek + Latin roots: nephro (Greek), ren (Latin) = kidney.
- The same root may have different meanings: e.g.:
 - myel = marrow: 1- bone marrow (myelocytes) 2- spinal cord (myelitis).
 - scler = : 1- hard (scleroderma) 2- white of the eye (sclera).
 - cyst = : 1- filled sac or pouch 2- urinary bladder.

II. Compound words: contain more than one root e.g.:

- eyeball, bedpan, frostbite and wheelchair.
- Cardiovascular = (heart + blood vessels).
- Urogenital = (urinary + reproductive systems).
- Lymphocyte = (a white blood cell found in the lymphatic system).
- Gastrointestinal

2 Word Combining Forms:

1- Root + O + suffix = Combining forms: e.g.:

neur/o: neur + O + logy = neurology

psych/o: psych (mind) + O + logy (study of) = psychology

Prognathous : براكنش

gnath : ناث

uncomfortable : ان كمتيل

Rhinoplasty: is the plastic surgery to repair postfracture deformity of nose.

2- neur + itis = neuritis

Word Derivations:

Most medical word parts come from Greek (G) and Latin (L):

- myeloma: comes from Latin word that means mouse = muscle movement under the skin.
- Coccyx (the end of the spine) = cuckoo = resembles the cuckoo's bill.

Pronunciation:

Vowels: (a, e, i, o, u,)

Short Pronunciation: (a, e, i, o, u,)

a: as in hat

e: as in met

i: as in bin

o: as in some

u: as in run

Long Pronunciation: (\bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} ,)

\bar{a} : as in say

\bar{e} : as in tea

\bar{i} : as in lie

\bar{o} : as in hose

\bar{u} : as in sue

soft and hard c

soft c = racer

hard c = candy

soft and hard g:

soft g = (j) page

hard g = grow

Words Ending in x:

X in pharynx (throat) + Suffix \rightarrow g : Pharynx \rightarrow pharyngeal

X in coccyx + Suffix \rightarrow g : coccyx \rightarrow coccygeal

X in thorax (chest) + Suffix \rightarrow c : thorax \rightarrow thoracotomy

Suffixes Beginning with rh:

r \rightarrow rr as in: rhage: hem/o (blood) + rhage \rightarrow hemorrhage

r \rightarrow rr as in: rhea: men/o (menses) + rhea \rightarrow menorrhea

r \rightarrow rr as in: rhea: dia- (through) + rhea (flow) \rightarrow diarrhea

Symbols and Abbreviations: Both symbols and abbreviations can save time and space in naming objects, organizations, and procedures.

1- commonly Used Symbols: Shorthand

@ = at	L = left	R = right
\uparrow = increase(s), Upward	\downarrow = decrease (s), Downwards	\rightarrow = lead to, to the right
1° = primary	2° = secondary (to)	° = degree
& = and	# = number, pound	X = times
> = greater than	< = less than	Δ = change (Greek Delta)
♂ = male	\propto = Proportional to	♀ = female

2- Abbreviations:

Acronym: is an abbreviation formed from the 1st letter of each word in a phrase. e.g.:

ASAP: as soon as possible

Ach: acetylcholine

MRI: (magnetic resonance imaging)

CT: in CT scan means computed tomography.

10 Silent Letters and Unusual Pronunciations:			10 خروك سائنه و تعلف غير استعادي	10 Pîr bedeng gokirdn na asayî
Letters (Written)	Pronun- -ciation	Example & its definition	التموكج و التعريف	nîmunew peras
ch	k	chemical: pertaining to chemistry	كيميائي او مادة كيميائية تتعلق بالكيمياء	kîmyawî: madey kîmyawî ya peywend be kîmya
		chronic	مزمن	dirêjxayen
dys	dis	dystrophy: poor nourishment	التغذية الناقصة او السيرة	xorakpêdanî kem u xrap (bedxorakî)
eu	u	euphoria: exaggerated feeling of well-being	الشعور بالنشاط و الخفة	heştkindn be çalakî zor u dîlxoşî
		euthanasia	تيسير الموت، القتل الرحيم	mergsazî
		euthyroid	سوى الغدة الدرقية	pêşmilerjênî asayî
gn	n	gnathic: pertaining to jaw	خاص بالفك أو اللحي فكي أو لحي	peywend be şewilê ya nîş
ph	f	pharmacy: a drug dispensary	صيدلية	dermanxane
pn	n	pneumonia: inflammation of the lungs	ذات الرئة	hewkirdinî siyekan
		pneumogram: record or tracing made by a pneumograph	تسجيل وظيفة الرئة	tomarî karekanî siy
ps	s	pseudo: false	زائف، كاذب	drozne
		psoriasis:	داء الصدف	kajeke, derde pûleke
pt	t	ptosis: dropping	انسداد أو استرخاء جفن العين الاعلى	dakewtnî pêwî çav
rh	r	rheumatic: pertaining to rheumatism, a disorder of muscles and joints	يتعلق بالروماتيزم (الروماتيزم) اضطراب في العضلات و المفاصل	peywend be romatizm: nexoşî masulkew cumge
X	Z	xiphoid: pertaining to cartilage attached to the sternum	يتعلق بعضروف عظم القص	peywend be kîrkiragey êşk (kolêke) y sîng
		xerosis = dryness	جفاف	wîşkî