

## Chapter One

## Answers to Combining Forms and Terminology Sections

(textbook pages 6–14)

Terminology	Meaning
adenoma	Tumor of a gland.
adenitis	Inflammation of a gland.
arthritis	Inflammation of a joint.
biology	Study of life.
biopsy	Removal of living tissue and examination under a microscope.
carcinoma	Cancerous tumor.
cardiology	Study of the heart.
cephalic	Pertaining to the head.
cerebral	Pertaining to the brain.
incision	Process of cutting into. <i>Scissors cut.</i>
excision	Process of cutting out.
endocrine glands	Glands that secrete hormones within the body.
cystoscopy	Process of visual examination of the urinary bladder.
cytology	Study of cells.
dermatitis	Inflammation of the skin.
hypodermic	Pertaining to under the skin.
electrocardiogram	Record of the electricity in the heart.
electroencephalogram	Record of the electricity of the brain.
enteritis	Inflammation of the intestines.
erythrocyte	A red blood cell.
gastrectomy	Removal of the stomach.
gastrotomy	Incision of the stomach.
diagnosis	State of complete knowledge; information gathered about a patient's illness (dia- = complete; gnos/o = knowledge; -sis = state of).
prognosis	State of before knowledge; prediction about the outcome of an illness. <i>An agnostic is a person who professes no (a-) knowledge of God.</i>
hyperglycemia	Condition of increased blood sugar.
gynecology	Study of females and female diseases.
hematology	Study of blood.
hematoma	Collection (mass) of blood.
hemoglobin	Blood protein found in red blood cells. Hemoglobin carries oxygen to the cells from the lungs and carbon dioxide away from cells to the lungs.
hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver.
iatrogenic	Pertaining to being produced by treatment. <i>A rash occurring after treatment with a drug, such as penicillin, is an iatrogenic condition.</i> <i>A related term, nosocomial, refers to any infection acquired in a hospital (nos/o means disease and -comial comes from the Greek "I take care of").</i>
leukocyte	White blood cell.
dermatology	Study of skin.
nephritis	Inflammation of the kidney.
nephrology	Study of the kidney.
neurology	Study of nerves.
oncology	Study of tumors.
oncologist	Specialist in the study of tumors.

ophthalmoscope	Instrument for visual examination of the eye. <i>Proper pronunciation</i> helps in the spelling of this term. The initial syllable is pronounced “off” and is spelled “oph”.
osteitis	Inflammation of bone.
osteoarthritis	Inflammation of bone and joints (actually degeneration of joint tissue).
pathology	Study of disease.
pathologist	One who studies diseases, performs autopsies, and examines biopsy samples.
pediatric	Pertaining to treatment of children.
psychology	Study of the mind.
psychiatrist	Specialist in the treatment of the mind.
radiology	Study of x-rays.
renal	Pertaining to the kidney. <i>Ren/o</i> (Latin) is used with <i>-al</i> (Latin), and <i>nephro/o</i> (Greek) is used with <i>-ic</i> (Greek).
rhinitis	Inflammation of the nose.
sarcoma	Tumor of flesh tissue (cancerous tumor of connective tissues, such as bone, muscle, cartilage, fat). <i>Sarcasm is an utterance intended to “cut into the flesh” and a sarcophagus is a box or container (Egyptian coffin) intended to “swallow flesh.”</i> Phag/o means to eat or swallow.
resection	Process of cutting out; removal.
thrombocyte	A clotting cell.
urology	Study of the urinary tract.
cardiac	Pertaining to the heart.
neural	Pertaining to nerves.
arthralgia	Pain of a joint.
neuralgia	Nerve pain.
erythrocyte	Red blood cell.
nephrectomy	Removal (resection) of a kidney.
leukemia	Blood condition of white cells; malignant (cancerous) condition.
carcinogenic	Pertaining to producing cancer. <i>From the Greek gennaō meaning “I produce.” Other words to help remember -genic are gene and genesis.</i>
pathogenic	Pertaining to producing disease.
iatrogenic	Pertaining to produced by treatment (physician).
hemoglobin	Literally, blood (hem/o) protein (-globin). Hemoglobin is a protein found in red blood cells. It helps erythrocytes carry oxygen.
electroencephalogram	Record of the electricity in the brain.
gastric	Pertaining to the stomach.
neurologic	Pertaining to the study of nerves.
excision	Process of cutting out; removal.
ophthalmologist	Specialist in the study of diagnosing and treating disorders of the eye.
cystitis	Inflammation of the urinary bladder.
endocrinology	Study of the endocrine glands.
hepatoma	Tumor (malignant) of the liver.
biopsy	Process of viewing life; removal of living tissue for microscopic examination.
nephrosis	Abnormal condition of the kidney.
leukocytosis	Abnormal condition (slight increase) of normal white blood cells.
enteropathy	Disease of the intestines.
adenopathy	Disease of glands.
endoscope	Instrument to visually examine within (the body).
endoscopy	Process of visually examining within (the body).

prognosis	State of before knowledge; prediction about the outcome of treatment.
osteotomy	Incision of a bone.
gastroenterology	Process of study of the stomach and intestines.
anemia	A decrease in erythrocytes or hemoglobin.
autopsy	“Self-view”—examination of a dead body, understand its function.
diagnosis	State of complete knowledge; information gathered about a patient’s illness.
endoscopy	Process of visually examining within (the body).
endocrinologist	One who specializes in endocrine glands.
epigastric	Pertaining to above the stomach.
epidermis	Outer layer of skin; above the dermis layer.
excision	Process of cutting out; to resection.
exocrine glands	Glands that secrete chemicals to the outside of the body.
hyperthyroidism	Condition of too much secretion of hormone (thyroxine) from the thyroid gland.
hypogastric	Pertaining to below the stomach.
hypoglycemia	Condition of low blood sugar.
incision	Process of cutting into; to section.
pericardium	Structure (membrane) surrounding the heart.
prostate gland	Exocrine gland in front of (before) the urinary bladder in males.
resection	Removal; excision. <i>From the Latin “resecare” meaning “to cut back, trim or curtail.” Thus a resection is an operation wherein an organ is “cut back” or removed.</i>
retrocardiac	Pertaining to behind the heart.
subhepatic	Pertaining to below the liver.
transhepatic	Pertaining to across or through the liver.