

## Chapter Three

### Answers to Terminology Section

(textbook pages 74–79)

Terminology	Meaning
arthralgia	Pain in a joint.
otalgia	Pain in the ear.
neuralgia	Pain of nerves.
myalgia	Pain of muscles.
rectocele	Hernia of the rectum.
cystocele	Hernia of the urinary bladder.
thoracentesis	Surgical puncture to remove fluid from the chest.
amniocentesis	Surgical puncture of the amnion.
abdominocentesis	Surgical puncture of the abdomen.
streptococcus	Berry-shaped (spheroidal) bacterium found in twisted chains.
staphylococci	Berry-shaped (spheroidal) bacteria in clusters.
erythrocyte	Red blood cell.
leukocyte	White blood cell.
thrombocyte	Clotting cell.
pleurodynia	Pain in the chest wall muscles that is aggravated by breathing (literally: pain of the pleura).
laryngectomy	Removal of the larynx.
mastectomy	Removal of a breast.
anemia	Decrease in erythrocytes or hemoglobin.
ischemia	To hold back blood from an area of the body.
carcinogenesis	Condition of producing cancer.
pathogenesis	Condition of producing disease.
angiogenesis	Formation of blood vessels.
electroencephalogram	Record of the electricity in the brain.
myelogram	Record (x-ray) of the spinal cord.
mammogram	Record (x-ray) of the breast.
electroencephalograph	Instrument for recording the electricity in the brain.
electroencephalography	Process of recording the electricity in the brain.
angiography	Process of recording (x-ray imaging) blood vessels.
bronchitis	Inflammation of the bronchi.
tonsillitis	Inflammation of the tonsils.
thrombophlebitis	Inflammation of a vein with clot formation.
ophthalmology	Study of the eye.
morphology	Study of shape or form.
hemolysis	Destruction of blood (breakdown of red blood cells with release of hemoglobin).
osteomalacia	Softening of bone.
chondromalacia	Softening of cartilage.
acromegaly	Enlargement of extremities.
splenomegaly	Enlargement of the spleen.
myoma	Tumor (benign) of muscle.

myosarcoma	Tumor (malignant) of muscle—a type of flesh (sarc/o) tissue.
multiple myeloma	Tumor (malignant) of bone marrow.
hematoma	Collection of blood; a bruise.
biopsy	To view life; microscopic examination of living tissue.
necrosis	Condition of death (of cells).
necropsy	Autopsy or postmortem examination.
hydronephrosis	Abnormal condition of water (found) in the kidney.
leukocytosis	Abnormal condition (slight increase in numbers) of normal white blood cells.
cardiomyopathy	Disease of heart muscle.
erythropenia	Deficiency of red blood cells.
neutropenia	Deficiency in neutrophils.
thrombocytopenia	Deficiency of clotting cells.
acrophobia	Fear of heights.
agoraphobia	Fear of being in open, crowded spaces (marketplace).
achondroplasia	No (improper) development of cartilage.
angioplasty	Surgical repair of blood vessels.
blepharoptosis	Prolapse, sagging of an eyelid.
arteriosclerosis	Hardening of arteries.
laparoscope	Instrument to visually examine the abdomen.
laparoscopy	Process of visual examination of the abdomen.
metastasis	Beyond control; spreading of a cancerous tumor.
hemostasis	Stopping the flow of blood (naturally by clotting or artificially by compression).
colostomy	New opening of the colon (to the outside of the body).
tracheostomy	New opening of the windpipe (to the outside of the body).
hydrotherapy	Treatment with water.
chemotherapy	Treatment with drugs.
radiotherapy	Treatment with x-rays.
laparotomy	Incision into the abdomen. <i>Often referred to as a “lap,” this exploratory procedure is performed under general anesthesia.</i>
phlebotomy	Incision of a vein.
tracheotomy	Incision of the trachea.
hypertrophy	Excessive development. <i>Memory Tip: You can earn a trophy for a new stage in development!</i>
atrophy	No development; wasting away of tissue.
radiographer	One who records x-rays; radiologic technologist—a professional who, under the supervision of a physician, operates radiologic equipment and assists radiologists.
leukemia	Condition of increase in white blood cells (malignancy).
pneumonia	Condition (abnormal) of lungs.
nephrologist	Specialist in the study of the kidney.
arteriole	Small artery.
venule	Small vein.
pericardium	Structure surrounding the heart.
mucus	Sticky secretion from mucous membrane.
esophagus	Muscular tube carrying food from the throat to the stomach.

nephropathy	Disease of the kidney.
cardiac	Pertaining to the heart.
peritoneal	Pertaining to the peritoneum.
inguinal	Pertaining to the groin.
pleural	Pertaining to the pleura.
tonsillar	Pertaining to tonsils.
pulmonary	Pertaining to the lungs.
axillary	Pertaining to the armpit.
laryngeal	Pertaining to the voice box.
carcinogenic	Pertaining to producing cancer.
osteogenic	Pertaining to produced within bone.
chronic	Long-term; over a long period.
pathologic	Pertaining to the study of disease.
adenoids	Collections of lymphatic tissue resembling (-oid) glands (-aden) in the throat, near the nose.
muroid	Resembling mucus.
adipose	Pertaining to fat.
mucous membrane	A lining that secretes mucus.
necrotic	Pertaining to death (of cells).