

## Chapter Four

## Answers to Terminology Section

(textbook pages 111–117)

Terminology	Meaning
apnea	Not breathing.
anoxia	Without oxygen (decrease in tissues).
abnormal	Pertaining to away from the norm (rule); not regular.
abductor	One who (muscle which) leads away from the body. To <i>abduct</i> means to carry away by force; kidnap.
adductor	One who (muscle which) leads toward the body. To <i>admit</i> means to send toward or permit entrance.
adrenal glands	Endocrine glands located above (toward) the kidneys.
anabolism	Process of casting (building) up materials (proteins) within cells.
analysis	To separate (apart). <i>Psychoanalysis</i> is a psychiatric treatment that explores the mind. <i>Urinalysis</i> (urin/o + [an]alysis) is a laboratory examination of urine to aid in diagnosis.
ante cibum	Before meals.
anteflexion	Bending forward.
ante partum	Before birth.
antiseptis	Condition against infection.
antibiotic	Pertaining to against life (germ life).
antibody	Protein substance made in the body to destroy foreign antigens.
antigen	A substance (usually foreign) that stimulates the production of antibodies.
antitoxin	A substance (antibody) produced in response to and capable of neutralizing a toxin (such as those causing diphtheria or tetanus). <i>Antivenin</i> contains antitoxin specific for an animal or insect venom.
autoimmune disease	A condition related to making antibodies (immune substances) against one's <u>own</u> (auto-) cells and tissues.
bifurcation	Forking (branching) into two; as the trachea bifurcates into two individual tubes.
bilateral	Pertaining to two sides.
bradycardia	Condition of slow heartbeat.
catabolism	Process of casting down materials (sugar) to release energy in cells.
congenital anomaly	Irregularity at birth.
connective	To tie (bind) together. A <i>conference</i> (fer-means to carry or bring) is where people gather together or meet.
contraindication	To point out against; as reasons why a drug should not be taken.
contralateral	Pertaining to the opposite side. <i>Ipsilateral</i> means pertaining to the same side.
dehydration	Condition of lack of water.
diameter	To measure through; as the diameter of a circle.
diarrhea	To flow through; water is not properly absorbed through the walls of the colon.
dialysis	Complete separation; two types are hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.
dyspnea	Difficult breathing.
dysplasia	Abnormal (“bad”) development or formation.
ectopic pregnancy	Pregnancy out of the normal place (usually in the fallopian tubes).
endocardium	Inner lining (membrane) of the heart.
endoscope	Instrument to view within the body; gastroscopes, bronchoscopes, laparoscopes.
endotracheal	Pertaining to within the trachea.
epithelium	Skin cell; <i>literally</i> , “upon a nipple.”

euphoria	Good feeling, “high.” A <i>eulogy</i> is a speech saying good things about a person after his/her death.
euthyroid	Normal thyroid function.
exophthalmos	Eyeballs that protrude.
hemiglossectomy	Removal of half the tongue.
hyperglycemia	Increase in blood sugar.
hyperplasia	Condition of increased formation (increase in number of cells).
hypertrophy	Increase in development; increase in size of cells.
hypodermic injection	Use of a needle and syringe to force liquid under the skin.
hypoglycemia	Decrease in blood sugar.
insomniac	Pertaining to inability to sleep.
incision	Process of cutting into; sectioning.
infracostal	Pertaining to below ribs.
intercostal	Pertaining to between the ribs.
intravenous	Pertaining to within a vein.
macrocephaly	Pertaining to an enlarged head; a congenital anomaly.
malignant	Harmful, bad; cancerous condition.
malaise	Feeling of discomfort; “bad feeling.”
metacarpal bones	Five hand bones (beyond the wrist).
metamorphosis	Condition of change of shape or form. <i>A worm-like larva undergoes a change in shape to become a butterfly. This is an example of metamorphosis.</i>
metastasis	Beyond control; spreading of a malignant tumor.
microscope	Instrument to view small objects.
neonatal	Pertaining to a newborn (infant).
neoplasm	New growth; new formation (tumor).
pancytopenia	Condition of decrease in all cells (blood cells).
paralysis	Abnormal destruction (of nerves) leading to loss of muscle function.
parathyroid glands	Endocrine glands located near (on the dorsal side of) the thyroid gland. <i>A paramedic works beside and assists a doctor; also called an emergency medical technician (EMT). A parasite (-site means grain or food) is an organism that feeds and lives on or within another organism. Lice, ticks, and fleas are examples of parasites.</i>
percutaneous	Pertaining to through the skin.
pericardium	Membrane surrounding the heart.
periosteum	Membrane surrounding the bone.
polymorphonuclear	Pertaining to a many-shaped nucleus; a type of white blood cell.
polyneuritis	Inflammation of many nerves.
postmortem	After death.
postpartum	After childbirth; this most often refers to the mother.
precancerous	Pertaining to before cancer; a lesion that may become cancerous.
prenatal	Pertaining to before birth.
prodrome	Signs and symptoms that appear before the onset of a more severe illness.
prolapse	Sliding forward or downward.
pseudocyesis	State of false pregnancy.
relapse	A sliding back; recurrence of symptoms of disease.
remission	To send back; disappearance of symptoms of disease.
recombinant DNA	Inserting a gene (region of DNA) from one organism into the DNA of another organism.
retroperitoneal	Pertaining to behind the peritoneum.

retroflexion	Bending backward.
subcutaneous	Pertaining to under the skin.
suprapubic	Pertaining to above the pubic bone (part of the pelvis).
syndactyly	Condition of webbed (held together) fingers or toes; a congenital anomaly.
synthesis	To put or place together, as in protein synthesis or photosynthesis.
syndrome	A group of symptoms that run (occur) together. <i>In <u>synchrony</u> means timed (chron/o) together.</i>
symbiosis	Condition or state of “life together”; two organisms living together for mutual benefit or not (parasitism).
symmetry	State of “measurement together”; equality of parts; mirror images.
symphysis	To grow together; bones that grow together at the joint.
tachypnea	Rapid breathing.
transfusion	To pour across, as in transferring blood from one person to another.
transurethral	Pertaining to through the urethra.
ultrasonography	Process of recording ultrasound (beyond the normal range) waves.
unilateral	Pertaining to one side.