

## Chapter Twelve

### Answers to Terminology Section

(textbook pages 464–469)

## Terminology

## Meaning

Combining Forms

adenoidectomy	Removal of adenoids.
adenoid hypertrophy	Excessive development (enlargement) of adenoids.
alveolar	Pertaining to an alveolus.
bronchospasm	Involuntary contraction of muscles in the walls of bronchial tubes.
bronchiectasis	Dilation of bronchial tubes.
bronchodilator	A substance (chemical or drug) that widens bronchial tubes to make breathing easier.
bronchopleural	Pertaining to a bronchial tube and pleura or pleural cavity.
bronchiolitis	Inflammation of bronchioles.
hypercapnia	Excessive carbon dioxide in the blood.
pneumoconiosis	Abnormal condition of dust in the lungs.
cyanosis	Condition of bluish coloration of skin caused by decreased oxygen in the blood.
epiglottitis	Inflammation of the epiglottis.
laryngeal	Pertaining to the larynx.
laryngospasm	Contraction of the muscles of the larynx.
laryngitis	Inflammation of the voice box.
lobectomy	Removal of a lobe (of the lung).
mediastinoscopy	Visual examination of the mediastinum.
paranasal sinuses	Pertaining to spaces in the skull that are near, alongside, the nose and nasal cavities.
nasogastric intubation	Tube placed from the nose into the stomach.
orthopnea	Breathing discomfort in any position but erect, sitting, or standing straight.
hypoxia	Deficiency of oxygen (anoxia) due to decreased oxygen in blood.
expectoration	Expulsion of material (mucus or phlegm).
pharyngeal	Pertaining to the throat.
dysphonia	Difficult (abnormal) voice; hoarseness or any voice impairment.
phrenic nerve	Nerve carrying messages from the brain to the diaphragm.
pleurodynia	Pain associated with inflammation of irritation of pleura (or pain from intercostal muscles).
pleural effusion	Fluid collects in the pleural cavity (space).
pneumothorax	Air within the pleural cavity surrounding the lungs.
pneumonectomy	Removal of a lung.
pulmonary	Pertaining to lungs.
rhinoplasty	Surgical repair of the nose.
rhinorrhea	Discharge from the nose.
sinusitis	Inflammation of sinuses.
spirometer	Instrument to measure breathing (the air taken into and exhaled from the lungs).
expiration	The expulsion of air from the lungs.
respiration	Breathing (inspiration and expiration).
atelectasis	Incomplete expansion of a lung (collapsed lung).
thoracotomy	Incision of the chest.
thoracic	Pertaining to the chest.

tonsillectomy	Removal of tonsils.
tracheotomy	Incision of the trachea.
tracheal stenosis	Pertaining to narrowing of the trachea.

Suffixes

empyema	Pus in the pleural cavity.
anosmia	Absence of the sense of smell.
apnea	Stoppage of breathing.
dyspnea	Difficult breathing.
hyperpnea	Increase in depth of breathing.
tachypnea	Increase in rate of breathing; shallow respirations.
hemoptysis	Spitting up blood.
asphyxia	Decrease in the amount of oxygen and increase in amount of carbon dioxide in the blood leading to absence of pulse.
hemothorax	Blood in the pleural cavity; seen in pneumonia, tuberculosis, or carcinoma.
pyothorax	Pus in the pleural cavity (empyema of the chest).