

## Chapter Fifteen

## Answers to Terminology Section

Terminology	Meaning
<u>Bones—General Terms (textbook pages 594–598)</u>	
hypercalcemia	Excessive calcium in the bloodstream.
decalcification	Removal of calcium from bones.
kyphosis	Abnormal posterior curvature of the thoracic vertebrae.
laminectomy	Removal of a lamina to relieve the symptoms of a ruptured intervertebral disk (disc).
lordosis	Abnormal anterior curvature of the backbones in the lumbar region.
lumbar	Pertaining to the loins or lower back (near the waist) region.
lumbosacral	Pertaining to the lower back and the sacrum.
myelopoiesis	Formation of bone marrow.
orthopedics	The specialty of medicine dealing with bones and bone diseases. Orthopedists originally straightened (orth/o) the bones of children (ped/o).
osteitis	Inflammation of bones.
osteodystrophy	Poor development of bones.
osteogenesis	Formation of bone.
scoliosis	Abnormal condition of lateral curvature of the spine.
spondylosis	Abnormal condition of vertebrae.
vertebroplasty	Repair of a fractured vertebra.
<u>Suffixes</u>	
osteoblast	Immature bone cell.
osteoclast	Large cell found in the bone marrow of growing bones; absorbs and removes unwanted bone tissue.
spondylolisthesis	Forward displacement of a vertebra over a lower segment.
osteomalacia	Softening of bone.
epiphysis	End of a long bone.
pubic symphysis	Junction of the pubic bones on the midline in front of the body.
osteoporosis	Condition of increased porosity of bone with loss of bony tissue and decrease in bone mass.
osteotome	Instrument to cut bone.
<u>Specific Bones</u>	
acetabular	Pertaining to the acetabulum (hip socket).
calcaneal	Pertaining to the calcaneus (heel bone).
carpal	Pertaining to the wrist bones.
supraclavicular	Pertaining to above the collarbone.
subcostal	Pertaining to below the ribs.
chondrocostal	Pertaining to the cartilage attached to the ribs.
craniotomy	Incision of the skull.
craniotome	Instrument to cut the skull.
femoral	Pertaining to the thigh bone (femur).
fibular	Pertaining to the smaller of the two lower leg bones (fibula).
humeral	Pertaining to the upper arm bone (humerus).

iliac	Pertaining to the ilium (upper portion of the hip bone).
ischial	Pertaining to the ischium (lower and posterior part of the hip bone).
malleolar	Pertaining to the malleolus (process on each side of the ankle).
mandibular	Pertaining to the lower jaw bone.
maxillary	Pertaining to the upper jaw bone.
metacarpectomy	Removal of hand bones.
metatarsalgia	Pain of the foot bones.
olecranal	Pertaining to the elbow.
patellar	Pertaining to the kneecap.
pelvimetry	Measurement of the proportions of the pelvic bone (before childbirth).
peroneal	Pertaining to the fibula.
phalangeal	Pertaining to the finger or toe bones.
pubic	Pertaining to the pubis (anterior portion of the hip bone).
radial	Pertaining to the lateral lower arm bone.
scapular	Pertaining to the shoulder bone.
sternal	Pertaining to the breast bone.
tarsectomy	Removal of ankle bones.
tibial	Pertaining to the tibia, the larger and inner of the two lower leg bones.
ulnar	Pertaining to the medial lower arm bone.

Joints (textbook pages 604–605)

ankylosis	Abnormal stiffening and immobility of a joint.
arthroplasty	Surgical repair of a joint.
arthrotomy	Incision of a joint.
hemarthrosis	Abnormal condition of blood in a joint.
hydrarthrosis	Abnormal accumulation of fluid in a joint.
polyarthrits	Inflammation of many joints.
articular cartilage	The cartilage surrounding the bones in a joint.
bursitis	Inflammation of a bursa.
achondroplasia	Improper cartilage formation in development of bones (leads to a type of dwarfism).
chondroma	Tumor (benign) of cartilage.
chondromalacia	Abnormal softening of cartilage.
ligamentous	Pertaining to a ligament.
rheumatologist	Specialist in treatment of joint disorders.
synovitis	Inflammation of a synovial membrane.
tenorrhaphy	Suture of a tendon.
tenosynovitis	Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.
tendinitis	Inflammation of a tendon; also spelled tendonitis.
arthrodesis	Binding together (surgical fusion) of a joint.
spinal stenosis	Narrowing of the neural canal or nerve root canals in the lumbar spine.

Muscles (textbook pages 614–615)

fasciectomy	Removal of fascia.
fibromyalgia	Pain of fibrous connective tissue and muscle.
leiomyoma	Tumor (benign) of a smooth muscle.
leiomyosarcoma	Tumor (malignant) of a smooth muscle.
myalgia	Pain of a muscle.

electromyography	Process of recording the electricity in muscle.
myopathy	Disease of muscles.
myocardial	Pertaining to heart muscle.
myositis	Inflammation of muscle.
plantar flexion	Bending downward of the sole of the foot.
rhabdomyoma	Tumor (benign) of a skeletal muscle.
rhabdomyosarcoma	Tumor (malignant) of skeletal muscle.
sarcopenia	Loss of muscle mass and strength associated with aging.
myasthenia gravis	Condition of muscle weakness caused by a failure in transmission of nervous impulses from a nerve to muscle cell.
atrophy	Decrease in size of a normally developed organ or tissue; wasting of tissue.
hypertrophy	Excessive development (increase in cell size).
amyotrophic	Pertaining to loss of muscle development (in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis muscles can't move because of degeneration of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord).
abduction	Process of carrying away (muscle is pulled away from the midline of the body).
adduction	Process of carrying toward (muscle is pulled toward the midline of the body).
dorsiflexion	Bending of the foot backward and upward.
polymyalgia	Pain of many muscles.