ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY VOCABULARY

- There are literally thousands of medical terms. It would be very difficult to memorize the meaning of each and every word. Most of the terms have a Greek or Latin origin.
- However, it is not necessary to learn each and every word. A more efficient approach is to learn the basic word parts and recognize them in a word.
- The vocabulary will be broken down into 3 categories:
  1. **Prefix** - word part attached to the beginning of a word root and modifies its meaning.
  2. **Root** - contains the fundamental meaning of the word.
  3. **Suffix** - word part attached to the end of a word root to modify its meaning.

- On Monday and Wednesday at the beginning of the period, you will copy down 5 vocabulary words, the meaning of each word, and an example of the use of the word.
- On Friday, you will take a quiz where you will have to define the 10 words for that week.

### ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY VOCABULARY

#### PREFIX#1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-</td>
<td>not, without</td>
<td>Atresia: A (without) + tresia (perforation). Not having an opening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>para-</td>
<td>beside, beyond</td>
<td>Paracervical: Para beside) + cervical (cervix). Next to the uterine cervix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amnio-</td>
<td>amnion or membraneous fetal sac</td>
<td>Amniocentesis: Amnio (fetal sac) + centesis (puncture). The removal of a small amount of amniotic fluid for analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante-</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>Anterior: Ante (before) + rior (foremost). The front portion of a structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyes-</td>
<td>pregnancy</td>
<td>Pseudocyesis: Psuedo (false) +cye (pregnant) + esis (condition). A condition in which a woman believes she is pregnant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tendin-</td>
<td>fibrous band</td>
<td>Tendinitis: Tendin(tendons) + itis (inflammation). The inflammation of the tendons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alb-</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>Albino: An individual with a lack of coloring pigment in the skin eyes, and hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peri-</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>Pericardium: Peri (around) + cardium(heart). A fibroserous sac that surrounds the heart and the roots of the great vessels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nulli-</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Nullipara: Nulli (none) + para (childbirth). A woman who has not yet delivered an infant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alve-</td>
<td>channel, cavity</td>
<td>Alveolitis: Alve (cavity) + ol (small) + itis (inflammation). An allergic inflammation of the alveoli.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PREFIX#2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
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<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lacrim-</td>
<td>tears</td>
<td>Lacral gland: Lacrim (tears) + - al (related to). The lacrimal gland secretes tears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lei-</td>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>Leiodermia: Leio (smooth) + derm (skin) + ia (condition). Smooth skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crypto-</td>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>Cryptogenic: Crypto (hidden) + genic (origin). A disease whose origin is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aur-</td>
<td>ear</td>
<td>Auricle: Aur (ear) + i + cle (small). The outer part of the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry-</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>Cryotherapy: Cry (cold) + therapy. Treatment using cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dia-</td>
<td>across</td>
<td>Diaphragm: Dia (cross) +phragm (muscular wall). The muscle that goes across the chest cavity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. bi-two. Binocular: Bi (two) + ocular (eye). Having two eyes. “bi” sounds like “bicycle”.

20. meta-change of exchange. Metamorphosis: Meta (change) + morph (shape) + osis (condition). A change in shape. “meta” sounds like “met a”.

PREFIX#3


22. noct-night. Nocturia: Noct (night) + uria (urination). Excessive urination at night. “noct” sounds like “knock”.

23. poly-many, much. Polymorphous: Poly (many) + morp (shape) + ous (relating to). Changing in structure or form at different stages. “poly” sounds like “police”.

24. ecto-outside, misplaced. Ectoderm: Ecto (outside) + derm (skin). The outer layer of cells in the embryo. “ecto” sounds like “octopus”.

25. myo-muscle. Myocardium: Myo (muscle) + card (heart) + ium. The muscle of the heart. “myo” sounds like “my O”.

26. brady-slow. Bradypnea: Brady (slow) + pnea (breathing). An abnormally slow rate of breathing. “brady” sounds like “braid”.

27. dys-painful or difficult. Dysmenorrhea: Dys (painful) + men (month) + rrhea (bursting forth). Painful menstruation.


29. supra-above or over. Suprapatellar: Supra “above” + patell (kneecap) + ar (related to). Above the patella.

30. eu-normal, well, good. Euthanasia: Eu (normal) + thanas (death) + ia (condition). Bringing about the death of someone with an incurable disease, in an attempt to alleviate suffering. “eu” sounds like “you”.

PREFIX#4

31. pan-all. Panacea: Pan (all) + acea (remedy). A remedy that is imagined to cure all ills.


33. scler-hard. Sclera: Scler (hard) + a (singular noun). The hard white membrane covering the front of the eye. “sclera” sound like “skull”.

34. ton-pressure, tension. Tonometer: Ton (pressure) + 0 + meter (instrument for measuring). An instrument that measures pressure in the eyeball.

35. sym-with, together. Symmetry: Sym syn (together) + metry (measure). A correspondence of body parts on both sides of the body.

36. sub-under. Subcutaneous: Sub(under) + cutaneous (skin). Underneath the skin.


38. pre-before. Prefrontal: Pre (before) + front (front) + al (related to). Related to extreme front of the brain.


PREFIX#5

41. phon-voice sound. Phonation: Phon (voice) + ation (process). The production of speech sounds through the vibration of the voice cords.
42. **per-** throughout. Percutaneous: Per (through) + cutaneous (skin). A procedure performed through the skin.


44. **multi-** many. Multiparous: Multi (many) + par (birth) + -ous (relating to). Having given birth to more than one child.

45. **micro-** small. Microsurgery: Micro (small) + surgery. Surgery on very small physical structures.


47. **inter-** between. Intercostal muscles: Inter (between) + cost (ribs) + -al (related to) muscles. Between the ribs.

48. **hyp-** below, not enough. Hypoglycemia: Hypo (below) + glyc (sugar) + emia (blood). Low blood sugar.

49. **hyper-** above or excessive. Hyperpnea: Hyper (excessive) + pnea (breathing). Abnormally excessive rapid breathing.

50. **epi-** covering, on, upon. Epidemic: Epi (covering) + demic (people). Disease covering a large area and many people.

**PREFIX AND SUFFIX#6**

51. **andr-** male. Androgen: Andr (male) + gen (to produce). Any hormone that increases male characteristics.

52. **cyst-** bladder or sac. Cystectomy: Cyst (bladder/sac) + ectomy (surgical removal). Surgical removal of all or part of the bladder.


54. **auto-** self. Autoplasty: Auto (self) + plasty (to shape). Surgery in which parts of the patient's own tissues are used to replace other parts.

55. **an-** without. Anemia: An (without) + emia (blood). A condition in which blood in absent, or there is not enough blood.

56. **-cele** swelling, hernia. Cystocele: Cyst (bladder) + o + cele (swelling). A swelling of the tissue of the lung through an opening in the chest.

57. **-ectas** extension, dilatation. Pharyngectasis: Pharyng (throat) + ectas (stretching). The expansion of the throat.

58. **-pexy** surgical fixation. Cecopexy: Cec (cecum) + o + pexy (surgical fixation). Surgery that reduces the movement of the cecum, or the first part of the large intestine.

59. **-scopy** visual examination. Rhinoscopy: Rhino (nose) + scopy (visual examination). The visual examination of the interior passages of the nose.

60. **-plasty** surgical repair. Otoplasty: Oto (ear) + plasty (surgical repair). Surgery performed on the external ear.

**Suffix#7**

61. **-malacia** softening of tissue. Osteomalacia: Osteo (bone) + malacia (softening). Softening of the bones.

62. **-opia** nearsightedness. Diplopia: (Dipl) (double) + opia (near sighted). Double-vision.

63. **-penia** deficiency. Leukopenia: Leuk (white) + o + penia (deficiency). Leukopenia is a deficiency of white blood cells.

64. **-coccus** berry-shaped bacterium. Streptococcus: Strepto (twisted) + coccus (berry-shaped). A genus of coccus-type bacteria responsible for a wide range of human diseases.

65. **-ptosis** dropping, falling. Glossoptosis: Gloss (tongue) + o + ptosis (falling). Downward displacement of the tongue.

66. **-plegia** paralysis. Hemiplegia: Hemi (half) + plegia (paralysis). Paralysis of one side of the body.


69. -phobia fear. Claustrophobia: Claustro (closed) + phobia (fear). The fear of enclosed or confined spaces.


Suffix #8


73. -metry measure. Geometry: Geo (earth) + metry (measure). Literally, the measurement of the earth.

74. -asthen weakness. Phlebaslenia: Phleb (vein) + asthen (weakness) + ia (condition). Weakness of a vein.


76. -osis a condition. Narcosis: Narc (drugs) + -osis (a condition). The condition of being drugged.

77. -stenosis narrowing or constriction. Aortic stenosis: The narrowing of the aorta of the heart.

78. -poiesis formation or production. Leukopoesis: Leuk (white) + o + poesis (formation). The formation of white blood cells.


80. -ostomy surgical opening. Tracheotomy: -otomy Trache (trachea) + otomy (to cut into). An opening through the neck into the trachea.

Suffix#9

81. -gram record, drawing. Mammogram: Mamm (breast) + o + gram (record). An x-ray recording the structures within the breast.

82. -megaly enlarged. Cardiomegaly: Cardi (heart) + o + -megaly (enlarged). A condition in which the heart is enlarged.


84. -oid resembling. Mastoid: Mast (breast) + -oid (resembling). Resembling the breast.


86. -graph record. Sonographer: Sono (sound) + graph (record) + er (one who does). A sonogram technician.

87. -lysis break down, detach. Dialysis: Dia (through) + lysis (separate or loosen). A procedure in which waste materials are removed from the blood of a person with advanced kidney disease.

88. -phragm muscular wall. Diaphragm: Dia (across) + phragm (muscular wall). The muscular wall that goes across the thoracic cavity just below the lungs.

89. -ole small. Bronchiole: Bronchi (air passage) + ole (small). The small airways of the respiratory system, form the larger bronchi into the lobes of the lung.

90. -centesis puncture of cavity. Paracentesis: Para (through) + centesis (puncture of cavity). Any procedure in which fluid is withdrawn from a bodily cavity.
91. -crit  to separate. Hematocrit: Hemato (blood) + crit (to separate). A measure of the packed cell volume of red blood cells.
92. -clasia  crushing or breaking. Osteoclasia: Osteo (bone) + clas (crushing) + ia(diseased condition). The degeneration of bone through disease.
94. -ism  state or condition. Autism: Aut (self) + ism (a state or condition). A psychological state of extreme withdraw.
100. cortic-  cortex or outside organ layers. Cortical: Cortic (outside organ layer) + al (relating to). Related to cortex - as in cortical fracture; a fracture of the outer layers of bone.

ROOT#11

104. tricho-  hair. Trichopathy: tricho (hair) + pathy (disease). Any disease involving the hair.
110. placent-  organ that supports the fetus. Placental scan. Imagery used to locate the placenta and detect bleeding.

ROOT#12

111. radicul-  nerve root. Radiculitis: Radicul (nerve root) + itis (inflammation). The inflammation of a spinal nerve root.
112. cerebell-  posterior portion of brain:. Cerebellospinal: cerebell (the cerebellum) + o + spinal. Leading from the cerebellum to the spine.
113. thym-  gland in chest. Thymosin: Thym (thymus gland) + osin (hormone). An immunologic hormone secreted by the thymus gland.
114. splen-  spleen. Splenomegaly: Splen (the spleen) + o + megaly (enlargement). The abnormal enlargement of the spleen.
115. thromb-  clot. Thrombolytic: thromb (vein) + o + lyt (loosening) + ic (substance). A drug or agent that dissolves clots.

117. oophor - ovary. Oophorectomy: Oophor (ovary) + ectomy (surgical removal). The surgical removal of one or both ovaries.

118. stern - sternum, breastbone. Suprasternal: Supra (above) + stern (sternum) + al (related to). Above the sternum.


120. fibr - fibers. Fibrin: A stringy blood protein formed during clotting.

ROOT#13

121. myel - spinal cord. Myelodysplasia: myelo (spinal column) + dys (bad) + plasia (growth). Abnormalities of the lower spinal cord.

122. myel - bone marrow. Myelogram: myelo (bone marrow) + gram (record). A graphic representation of the different kinds of cells in bone marrow.

123. kyph - hump. Kyphos: kyph (hump) + os (structure). The hump of the thoracic column.

124. ischi - ischium or round portion of pelvis. Ischial spines: ischi (ischium) + al (related to) spines. Relating to the ischium.

125. ili - illium or bone of pelvis. Iliinguinal: ilio (ilium) + inguin (groin) + al (related to). Relating to the hip and the groin regions.


130. phalang - bones of fingers and toes. Symphalangia: Sym (together) + phlang (bones of fingers of toes) + ia (diseased condition). A congenital abnormality in which fingers or toes are webbed together.

ROOT#14

131. vulvo - vagina. Vulvectomy: Vulv (structures covering the vagina) + ectomy (surgical removal). The removal of all or parts of the tissues of the vulva.

132. cec - 1st portion of large intestine. Cecostomy: Cec (cecum) + ostomy (surgical incision). The surgical construction of an opening into the cecum.

133. duoden - 1st part of small intestine. Duodenal digestion: Duoden (duodenum) + al (related to) digestion.


137. pancreat - pancreas or gland in abdomen that secretes insulin. Pancreatitis: Pancreat (pancreas) + itis (inflammation). Inflammation of the pancreas.

138. palat - hard palate or roof of mouth. Palatine arch: Palat (palate) + ine (pertaining to) arch. The muscular structure forming the soft palate.


140. peritoneo - peritoneum or membrane lining abdominal wall. Peritoneal fluid: Peritone (peritoneum) + al (related to) fluid. A naturally produced fluid that lubricates the peritoneum.

ROOT#15
141. sono
   sound. Sonogram: Sono (sound) + gram (recording). Imaging body structures by recording the reflection of sound waves.

142. ophthalm

143. sphygm
   pulse. Sphygmoid: Sphygm (pulse) + oid (resembling). Resembling a pulse.

144. echo-
   reflected sound. Echocardiogram: Echo (reflected sound) + cardi (heart) + o + gram (recording). A recording of heart movements from ultrasound vibrations.

145. ventricul
   small cavity. Ventricular hypertrophy: Ventricul (small cavity) + ar (relating to) hypertrophy. Relating to the ventricles, an abnormal enlargement of the ventricles.

146. tars
   ankle. Tarsal Tunnel Syndrom: Tars (ankle) + al (related to) tunnel syndrome. Relating to the tarsals.

147. blephar
   eyelid. Blepharitis: Blephar (eyelid) + itis (inflammation). Inflammation of the eyelid.

148. dacry-
   tears. Dacryadenitis: Dacry (tears) + aden (gland) + itis (inflammation).

149. stape-

150. myring
   eardrum. Myringitis: Myring (eardrum) + itis (inflammation). Inflammation of the eardrum.

ROOT #16

151. labyrinth
   maze-like inner ear. Labyrinthitis: labyrinth (maze-like inner ear) + -itis (inflammation). Inflammation of the labyrinth.

152. retin
   back of eye. Retinitis: retins (retina) + itis (inflammation). Inflammation of the retina.

153. ren

154. pyel

155. gen
   cause, become. Pathogenesis: Patho (before) + gnosis (knowledge). Knowledge of how and when a patient will recover.

156. olig
   few. Oliguria: Olig (few) + uria (urination). The diminished capacity to form and pass urine.

157. glyc
   sugar. Hypoglycemia: Hypo (low) + glyco (sugar) + -emia (blood condition). Low blood sugar.

158. dips
   thirst, condition of. Dipsomania: Dips (thirst) + o + mania (madness). The craving for alcoholic beverages, or alcoholism.

159. sial

160. men

ROOT #17

161. iatr

162. gnosis
   knowledge. Prognosis: Pro (before) + gnosis (knowledge). Knowledge of how and when a patient will recover.

163. opt
   vision. Optician: Opt (vision) + -ician (specialist). A person who makes, fits, or sells eyewear.

164. tonsill
   small masses of tissue in pharynx. Tonsillitis: Tonsill (tonsils) + itis (inflammation). An inflammation of the tonsils.

165. viscer
   internal organs. Visceral: Viscer (internal organs) + -al (relating to). Relating to the viscera, as in visceral cavity – the space in the abdomen containing the internal organs.

166. somat
   body. Somatotrophic: Somat (body) + o + trop (nourishment) + ic (relating to). Relating to the growth of the body, as in somatrophic hormone or growth hormone.
167. **plasia** formation or development. Hyperplasia: Hyper (excessive) + plasia (formation). Hyperplasia means an increase in the number of cells in the body.


170. **lith** stone. Lithiasis: Lith (stone) + -iasis (condition). The formation of calculi, or stones, in the organs of the body, such as kidney stones.

ROOT#18

171. **physi** nature. Physiology: Physi (nature) + ology (the study of). The study of the nature of the human body.

172. **spondyl** vertebrae. Spondylitis: Spondyl (vertebrae) + osis (condition). A condition in which the spinal vertebrae are fixed or stiff.


175. **stomat** mouth. Stomatitis: Stomat (mouth) + tis (inflammation). Any inflammation of the mouth.


177. **gingiv** gums. Gingivitis: Gingiv (gums) + itis (inflammation). Inflammation and bleeding of the gums.


179. **pseud** false. Pseudocyesis: Pseud (false) + o + cyesis (pregnancy). A condition in which a woman believes she is pregnant when she is not.


ROOT#19

181. **encephal** brain. Encephalitis: En(in) + cephal in) + itis (inflammation). An inflammatory condition of the brain, caused by a viral infection.

182. **polio** gray matter of brain. Poliomyelitis: Polio (gray matter) + myel (marrow) + itis (inflammation). An infectious viral disease with symptoms ranging from mild to severe paralysis.

183. **gangli** groups of nerves. Ganglion: Gangli (groups of nerves) + on (unit). A mass of nerves.


185. **isch** deficiency of blockage. Ischemia: Isch (blocked) + emia (blood condition). A condition in which the supply of oxygen to a part of the body is blocked.


187. **lingu** tongue. Lingual frenum: (Lingu (tongue) + al (relating to) frenum. The band of tissue from the tongue to the floor of the mouth.

188. **ovi** egg. Oviduct: Ovi (egg) + duct (lead). The tubes leading from the ovaries to the uterus.

189. **ocul** eye. Ocular: Ocul (eye) + ar (relating to).

190. **lymph** lymphatic system. Lymphoma: Lymph (lymphatic system) + oma (tumor). A cancerous tumor of the lymphatic system.

ROOT#20

191. **pneumon** lungs or the air. Pneumonia: Pneumon (lungs) + ia (condition). An acute inflammation of the lungs.

192. **oto-** ear. Otoplasty: Oto (ear) + -plasty (surgery). Surgery performed on the external ear.

193. **plasm** cell or tissue substance. Plasma: Plasm (cell) + -a. The fluid portion of the lymph and blood.
194. vas vessel. Vasodilator: Vaso (vessel) + dilat (open) + or (agent of). An agent that causes the dilation, or opening, of blood vessels.

195. psych mind. Psychology: Psych (mind) + o + logy (the study of). The study of the mind.


197. angi blood vessel. Angiogram: Angio (blood vessel) + gram (recorder). A radiographic image of a blood vessel.


199. ather fats or lipids. Atherectomy: Ather (fat or lipids) + ectomy (surgical removal). The surgical removal of fatty plaque from the wall of an artery.


ROOT#21

201. enter intestines. Enteritis: Enter (intestines) + itis (inflammation). Inflammation of the lining of the small intestine.

202. gastr stomach. Gastrointestinal: Gastro (stomach) + intestin + al (relating to). Having to do with any of the organs of digestion, from the mouth to the anus.


204. hepat liver. Hepatitis: Hepat (liver) + itis (inflammation). An inflammation of the liver.

205. heter different, another. Heterosexual: Hetero (different) + sexual. A person whose sexual preference is for people of the opposite sex.

206. hydr water. Hydronephrosis: Hydro (water) + nephr (kidney) + -osis (condition). Distention of the kidney due to an obstruction that prevents urination.

207. kary nucleus of the cell. Karyotype: Kary (nucleus of a cell) + o + type (characteristic). A diagram of the total chromosomes of an individual or a species.

208. mon one. Mononucleosis: Mono (one) + o + nucle (nucleus) + osis (condition). An abnormal increase in the number of mononuclear leukocytes in the blood.

209. neuro nerve. Neuromuscular: Neuro (nerve) + muscul (muscle) + ar (related to). Relating to the nerves and the muscles.

210. osteo bone. Osteoporosis: Osteo (bone) + por (pores) + osis (condition). A disorder in which bones become porous and brittle.

ROOT#22

211. femur thigh bone. Femoral artery: Femor (thigh bone) + al (relating to) artery. Relating to the femur.

212. esthesi feeling or perception. Anesthesia: An (not) + esthes (feeling or perception) + ia (condition). The absence of normal sensation, usually induced for medical purposes.

213. mening membrane. Meningitis: Mening (the meninges) + itis (inflammation). An inflammation of the infection of the meninges, usually caused by bacterial infection.


215. steth chest. Stethoscope: Steth (chest) + o + scope (instrument for examining). An instrument used to help in hearing chest sounds.

216. dur hard. Dura mater: Dur (hard) + a (singular noun) + mater (cover). The outermost and most fibrous of the 3 membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord.


219. *coron*  heart. Coronary bypass: Coron (the heart) + ary (related to) bypass. Open heart surgery in which a section of blood vessel is used to bypass damage in a coronary artery.

220. *diplo* two or double. Diplopia: Dipl (double) + opia (vision). Double vision.

ROOT#23

221. *prostate* male reproductive system gland. Prostatectomy: Prostate (prostate) + ectomy (surgical removal). The surgical removal of all or part of the prostate gland.

222. *testes* male reproductive gland. Testes: Test (male reproductive gland) + es (plural). The pair of male reproductive gonads in which sperm is produced.


225. *scrotum* bag of skin containing testes. Scrotal raphe: Scrot (scrotum) + al (related to) raphe. The line of union of the two halves of the scrotum.

226. *uterus* womb. Uterotomy: Uter (uterus) + o + tomy (surgical incision). A surgical incision, such as a cesarean section.


228. *vagina* canal leading from uterus outside of body. Vaginal speculum. Vagin (vagina) + al (related to) speculum. Relating to the vagina. The instrument used to inspect the vaginal cavity.
