

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



# Medical Terminology First class



## Introduction

### 1<sup>st</sup> lecture

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# Objectives



- Define medical terminology
- Component of medical terms
- Analysis of medical terms

# ***INTRODUCTION***



## **Define Medical Terminology**

**Medical terminology is a special vocabulary used by health care professionals for effective and accurate communication.**

**Because it is based mainly on Greek and Latin words, medical terminology is consistent and uniform through out the world.**



**The primary goal of introducing students to medical terminology is to help their ability to read and understand the language of medicine.**



# There are two major categories of medical terms

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**1.Descriptive:** Those describe shape, color, size, function, etc.

**2.Eponyms** (putting a name upon): The term has been used to honor those who first discovered or described an anatomical structure, diagnosed a disease or first developed a medical instrument or procedure

Example of eponyms is the term “**fallopian tubes**” (uterine tubes-Gabriello Fallopio)

Alzheimer s disease – Alois Alzheimer

*The problem with eponyms is that they give no useful information about what is or where to find the item named*

# Building Medical Terms

**Prefix**

**Word Root**



**Suffix**

**Combining forms**



# Forming Medical Terms

**Medical terms are formed from two or more word parts.**

## **Word root**

- **The main part of a word which contains the basic meaning.**

## **Prefix**

- **Word parts attached to the beginning of a word that modifies the meaning.**

## **Suffix**

- **Word parts attached to the end of a word that modifies the meaning.**

## **Combining forms**

- **The word root and a combining vowel that enable two parts to be connected.**

# 1. Root or base word element –

The (word root) is term derived from a source language, Greek or Latin and usually describe a body part . All medical terms have at least one-word root

Example: **arthr** : joint      **hepat** : liver      **oste** : bone

- **Gastr** : stomach

”

<b>Gastr</b> /itis	Inflammation of stomach
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<b>Gastr</b> /ectomy	Remove of stomach
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<b>gastr</b> /ic	Related to stomach
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- Medical terms may have more than one root

Gastroenteritis

Gastr= stomach & enter = intestine

## 2. Prefix



The prefix can be added in front of the term to modify the word root by giving additional information, usually indicates **number**, **position**, **direction**, **color**, **time**, or **status** ( e.g. **intra-** : in or within **sub-**: under, **a** and **an** : without ).

**Intrahepatic:** within the liver

**Submandibular :** under the mandible

**Amastia** : without breast condition

### 3. Suffixes

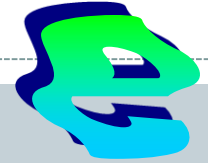
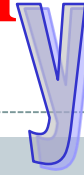


Suffixes are attached to the end of a word root to added meaning, usually indicates **procedure**, **condition**, **disease**, or part of speech  
( e.g. **-itis**: inflammation      **-ic** : pertaining to  
**-ous** : pertaining to      **-pathy**: disease

Gastritis ,      gastric      fibrous      myopathy



# Combining Vowel



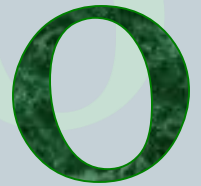
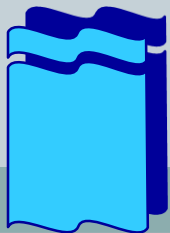
Adding a *vowel* (a, e, i, **o**, u, or y) to a *word root* to create a *combining form*

allows 2 or more *word roots* to be joined to form a *compound word*. It also allows a *word root* to be joined with a *suffix* (word ending) to form a *word*. Vowel makes the term easier to pronounce.

Examples:  
micr/o/be,

micr/o/scope,

micr/o/film,



# Combining Vowel Rules



- Between word root and suffix

-If the suffix begins with a **vowel**

**Do not use a combining vowel**

EX: Arthr**i**tis (التهاب المفصل), not arthroitis

-If the suffix begins with a **consonant**

**Use a combining vowel**

EX: Arthro**s**cope (ناظور المفصل), not arthrscope



- Combining vowel is typically kept between two word roots

Even if the second word root begins with a vowel

**EX: gastroenteritis, not gastrenteritis**



# Combining Form



**Word root + vowel = Combining form**

Micr/ o = Micro

Word root    Combining vowel                      combining form

Gastr/o,      therm/o,

Combining vowel = (a, e, i, o, u, or y)

Gastr/	o/	duoden/	-ostomy
Word root	combining vowel	word root	suffix

ربط المعدة بالاثني عشر    gastroduodenostomy

# Medical Word Analysis



Medical word analysis is the process of dissecting a medical term and identifying the roots, prefix, suffix, and combining vowels.

**Dissect:** first analyze the word structurally by dividing it into its components.

**Begin at the end:** after dividing the word into its basic parts, define the suffix first, the prefix second, and then the root. If there are two roots, divide each and read them from left to right.

**Anatomical order:** where body system are involved, the words usually are built in the order in which the organs occur in the body. For example. ***Gastroenteritis*** is the proper term for inflammation of the stomach and small intestine.

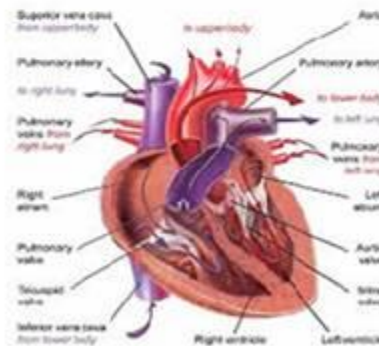
# Electrocardiogram

Electrocardiogram

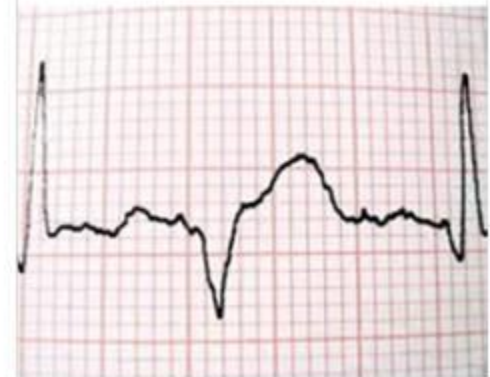
**Electro**  
Root = electricity



**Cardio**  
Root = Heart



**Gram**  
Record



# 1. ELECTROCARDIOGRAM (electr/o/cardi/o/gram)

electr/o = combining form (root + combining vowel)  
meaning *electricity/electrical*

cardi/o = combining form (root + combining vowel)  
meaning *heart*

-gram = suffix meaning *record*

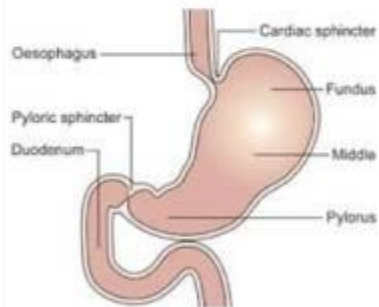
Therefore, the word *electrocardiogram* means “a record of the electrical impulses of the heart.”

# GASTRO ENTEROLOGY

Gastr o enter o logy

## GASTR

Root = Stomach



## Enter

Root = Intestines



## Logy

Study of



# GASTROSCOPE

Gastr o scope

**Gastro**

Root = stomach

Pre pyloric ulcer



**Scope** = Suffix

Instrument to  
visually examine





# Endocarditis

inner layer

heart

inflammation

Inflammation of inner layer of the heart



A close-up photograph of a hand holding a yellow daffodil flower. The hand is positioned in the lower right, with fingers gently gripping the stem. The flower is bright yellow with six petals and a green stem. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white and light blue.

# Thank You

**for your attention**