

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





# Medical Terminology    First class



## Spelling Rules

### 2<sup>nd</sup> lecture

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# Pluralizing Terms



Most English plurals are formed by adding - s or - es to a word. *This is also true* of many medical terms (cancer, cancers; abscess, abscesses). However, medical terms derived from ancient Greek and Latin often use the regular plural forms from those languages (bursa, bursae; embolus, emboli).



<p>If the singular term ends in the suffix <b>-a</b>, the plural is usually formed by changing the end to ae ( adding e )</p>	<p>Gingiva Vertebra</p>	<p>Gingivae Vertebrae</p>
<p>If the singular term ends in the suffix <b>-ex or -ix</b> , the plural is usually formed by changing the ending to <b>-ices</b>.</p>	<p>Appendix Index</p>	<p>Appendices Indices</p>
<p>If the singular term ends in the suffix <b>-sis</b> , the plural is usually formed by changing the ending to <b>-ses</b>.</p>	<p>Diagnosis Cementosis</p>	<p>Diagnoses Cementoses</p>
<p>If the singular term ends in the suffix <b>-oma</b>, the plural usually is formed by adding <b>s</b> to the ending.</p>	<p>Dentinoma</p>	<p>Dentinomas</p>
<p>If the singular term ends in the suffix <b>-us</b>, the plural is usually formed by changing the ending to <b>-i</b></p>	<p>alveolus sulcus</p>	<p>alveoli sulci</p>



If the singular term ends in the suffix **-itis**, the plural is usually formed by changing the -is ending to **-ides**.

arthritis  
meningitis

arthritides  
meningitides

If the singular term ends in the suffix **-nx**, the plural is usually formed by changing the -x ending to **-ges**

phalanx  
meninx

phalanges  
meninges

If the singular term ends in the suffix **-on**, the plural is usually formed by changing the ending to **-a**.

Criterion (kritirean)  
Ganglion

criteria  
Ganglia

If the singular term ends in the suffix **-um**, the plural usually is formed by changing the ending to **-a**.

diverticulum  
ovum

diverticula  
Ova

If the singular term ends in the suffix **-en**, the plural is usually formed by changing to **-ina**

lumen

lumina



# WHAT DID YOU SAY?



Proper pronunciation of medical terms takes time and practice. Listening to how words are pronounced by medical profession and textbooks are the best ways to learn pronunciation. There will be individual variations in geographic location or personal preference. Medical dictionaries also vary in how they present pronunciation of medical terms.



## **Vowel**

## **Sound**

## **Example**

**“a” at the end of a word**

**ah**

**idea**

**“ae” followed by r or s**

**e**

**aerobic**

**“oe”**

**e**

**oestrogen**

**“i” at the end of a word**

**l (eye)**

**bronchi**

**“oi”**

**oy**

**sarcoid**

**“eu”**

**u**

**euthanasia**

**“ei”**

**i**

**Einstein**

**“ai”**

**ay**

**air**

**“au”**

**aw**

**auditory**

**e and es when forming the final letter or letters  
of a word, are pronounced as separate syllable  
rete (ree tee) nares (nare ez)**



# Exceptions to Consonant Pronunciations

## Consonant Sound Example

<b>“c” before e, i, and y</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>cecum</b>
<b>“c” before a, o, and u</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>cancer</b>
<b>“g” before e, i, and y</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>genetic</b>
<b>“g” before a, o, and u</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>gall bladder</b>
<b>“ps” at beginning of word</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>psychology</b>
<b>“pn” at beginning of word</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>pneumonia</b>
<b>“c” at end of word</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>anemic</b>
<b>“cc” followed by i or y</b>	<b>first c    k,</b>	<b>accident</b>
<b>second c = s</b>		





**“ch” at beginning of word**

**k**

**chemistry**

**“cn” in middle of word :**

**(c pronounce k)**

**and n (pronounce ehn)**

**gastrocnemius**

**( gastrō(k)'nēmēəs**

**“mn” in middle of word both m and n**

**amnesia**

**am'nēZHə**

**“pt” at beginning of word**

**t**

**pterodactyl**

**terə'dakt(ə)l**

**“pt” in middle of word both**

**p and t**

**optical**

**“rh”**

**r**

**rhinorrheo**

**“x” at beginning of word**

**z**

**xyphoid**

**ziˌfoɪd**



**Be aware of spelling when using medical terminology. Changing one or two letters can change the meaning of a word. **Hepatoma** is a liver mass, whereas **hematoma** is a mass or collection of blood. The **urethra** takes urine from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body, whereas **ureters** collect urine from the kidney and transport it to the urinary bladder.**



**Medical terms may be pronounced the same but have different meanings, so spelling is important. For example, **ileum** and **ilium** are pronounced the same. However, **ileum** is the distal part of the small intestine (e = enter/o or e = eating), whereas **ilium** is part of the pelvic bone (pelvic has i in it).**



Words beginning with the <b>“f” sound</b>	<p>Notice if the word begins with <i>f</i>.</p> <p>Notice if the word begins with <i>ph</i>.</p>	<p>febrile</p> <p>physiology</p>	<p><b>“FEE-brill”</b></p> <p><b>“fizz-ee-ALL-oh-gee”</b></p>
Words beginning with the <b>“j” sound</b>	<p>Notice if the word begins with <i>j</i>.</p> <p>Notice if the word begins with <i>g</i> and is followed by an <i>e</i>.</p> <p>Notice if the word begins with <i>g</i> and is followed by an <i>i</i>.</p> <p>Notice if the word begins with <i>g</i> and is followed by a <i>y</i>.</p>	<p>Jejunum</p> <p>Genesis</p> <p>Gingivitis</p> <p>gyrus</p>	<p>jee-<b>JOO-num</b>”</p> <p><b>“JEN-ee-sis”</b></p> <p><b>“jin-jih-VYE-tis”</b></p> <p><b>“JYE-russ”</b></p>
Words beginning with the <b>“k” sound</b>	<p>Notice if the word begins with <i>k</i>.</p> <p>Notice if the word begins with <i>c</i>.</p> <p>Notice if the word begins with <i>ch</i>.</p> <p>Notice if the word begins with <i>qu</i>.</p>	<p>Kyphosis</p> <p>cornea</p> <p>chorion</p> <p>quadruplet</p>	<p><b>“ki-FOH-sis”</b></p> <p><b>“KOR-nee-ah”</b></p> <p><b>“KOR-ree-on”</b></p> <p><b>“kwah-DROOP-let”</b></p>



Words beginning with the “ <b>n</b> ” sound	Notice if the word begins with <i>n</i> .	Neonatal	“nee-oh- <b>NAY-tl</b> ”
	Notice if the word begins with <i>pn</i> .	pneumonia	“n(y)oo- <b>MOH-nee-ah</b> ”
	Notice if the word begins with <i>kn</i> .	knee	“ <b>NEE</b> ”
Words beginning with the “ <b>s</b> ” sound	Notice if the word begins with <i>s</i> .	Sarcoma	“sar- <b>KOM-ah</b> ”
	Notice if the word begins with <i>c</i> .	cervix	“ <b>SIR-viks</b> ”
	Notice if the word begins with <i>ps</i> .	psychology	“sigh- <b>KALL-oh-jee</b> ”
Words beginning with the “ <b>sk</b> ” sound	Notice if the word begins with <i>sk</i> .	Skeleton	“ <b>SKELL-eh-ton</b> ”
	Notice if the word begins with <i>sc</i> .	sclera	“ <b>SKLAIR-ah</b> ”
	Notice if the word begins with <i>sch</i> .	schizophrenia	“skiz-oh- <b>FREN-ee-ah</b> ”
Words beginning with the “ <b>z</b> ” sound	Notice if the word begins with <i>z</i> .	Zygomatic	“zeye-go- <b>MAT-ik</b> ”
	Notice if the word begins with <i>x</i>	xanthoma	“zan- <b>THOH-mah</b> ”



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**