

## Lecture 2

## Terminology

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### Prefixes- Numbers

uni- 1 unicorn: mythical creature with one horn

mono- 1 monorail: train that runs on one track

bi - 2 bicycle: two-wheeled vehicle

tri- 3 triceratops: three-horned dinosaur

quadr- 4 quadruped: four-footed animal

quint- 5 quintuplets: five babies born at a single birth

penta- 5 pentagon: figure with five sides

hex- 6 hexapod: having six legs, an insect, for example

sextus 6 sextet: group of six musicians

hept 7 heptathlon: athletic contest with seven events

sept 7 septuplets: seven babies at a single birth

octo- 8 octopus: sea creature with eight arms

novem- 9 novena: prayers said over nine days

deka- or deca- 10 decade: a period of 10 years

cent- hundred century: a period of 100 years

hecto- hundred hectogram: 100 grams

milli- thousand millennium: a period of 1,000 years

kilo- thousand kilogram: 1,000 grams

mega- million megaton: one million tons

giga- billion gigawatt: one billion watts

**Prefixes-Colors**

IMS (information management system)	
Leuk/o	white
Erythr/o	red
Xanth/o	yellow
Melan/o	black or dark
Chlor/o	green
Cyan/o	blue
Purpur/a	Purple
Aureus	Golden
Polio	Gray

**Prefixes related to speed or times**

<b>prefixes</b>	<b>meaning</b>
<b>Tachy</b>	<b>Abnormally fast</b>
<b>Brady</b>	<b>Abnormally slow</b>
<b>Pre</b>	<b>Before or in front of</b>
<b>Post</b>	<b>Behind or after</b>

**Prefixes denoting conditions**

suffix	Condition of root foundation
-ion	Occlusion (bite)
-ism	Bruxism (tooth grinding)
-oma	Lipo ma (fat tumor)
-ion	Mastication (chewing)
-ia	Anesthesia (without feeling)
-tic	Necrotic ( dead tissue)
-ule	Molecule( small bit of matter)

prefix	meaning	example
Dys-	Bad, difficult or painful	Dysphoria
Hetro-	different	Heterogeneous
Homo-	same	Homogeneous
Hyper-	Above or excessive	Hyperthyroidism
Hypo-	Below or deficient	Hypo acidic
Mal-	Poor or bad	Malocclusion , Malabsorption
Megalo-	large	Megalocyte

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### Lanagauge And Medical Terminology

#### STANDARD TERMS

The following terms are used to denote direction of movement, position, and anatomical posture :

**Abduction:** movement away from the body's midline

**Adduction :**movement toward the body's midline

**Afferent :**conducting toward a structure.

**Anterior :**the front surface of the body, **anterior to** in front of.

**Caudad :** toward the tail.

**Cephalad :**toward the head.

**Circumduction :** circular movement of a part.

**Deep:** situated remote from the surface,

**Distal:** situated away from the point of origin,

**Dorsal:** pertaining to the back surface of the body,

**Efferent:** conducting away from a structure,

**Extension:** stretching, or moving jointed parts into or toward a straight condition,

**External:** situated outside.

**Flexion:** bending, or moving jointed parts closer together,

**Inferior:** situated below,

**Internal:** situated inside,

**Posterior :**pertaining to the back surface of the body,

**Posterior to:** situated behind.

**protraction:** a pushing forward, as the mandible,

**proximal:** situated nearest the point of origin,

**Retraction:** a drawing back, as the tongue,

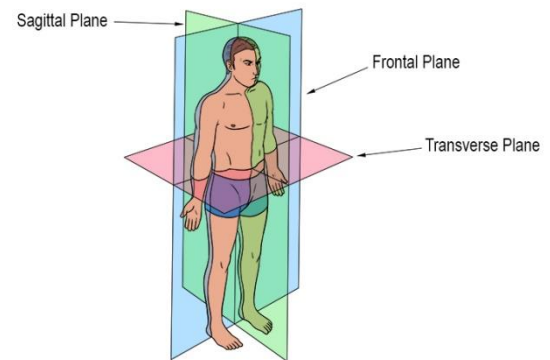
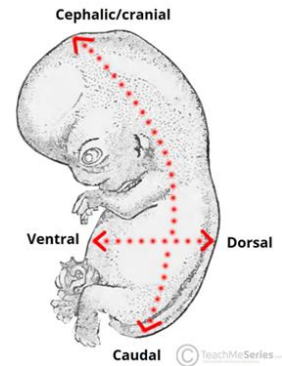
**Rotation:** turning around an axis

**Superior:** situated above.

**Supine:** lying horizontal, flat on the back and face up.

**Ventral:** the front surface of the body.

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#### Planes

A plane is an imaginary flat surface that divides the body into sections.

**Coronal or frontal plane:** an imaginary plane that passes through the body from side to side and divides it into front and back sections.

**Midsagittal plane:** an imaginary plane that passes through the body from front to back and divides it into right and left halves.

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**Transverse plane:** an imaginary plane that passes through the body and divides it into upper and lower sections.

