

Medical Terms. Integumentary A

1. Adip(o)- fatty
2. Dermat (o)- skin
3. Derm(o)- skin
4. Hidr(o)- sweat
5. Ichthyo- fish/scaly
6. Kerat(o)- Gross tissue
7. Lip(o)- fatty
8. Melano- black/very black
9. Myco- fungus
10. Onych(o)- nail
11. Pil(o)- hair
12. Seb(o)- sebum
13. Steat(o)- fat
14. Trich(o) hair
15. Xantho(o)- yellow
16. Xer(o)- dry

Medical Terms. Integumentary B

1. Adipose- Fatty/relating to,
2. Alopecia- Lack of hair/Baldness
3. Collagen- Protein of connective
4. Corium- Skin layer under epidermis
5. Cuticles- Band of epidermis around the nail
6. Dermis- Layer of skin under epidermis
7. Diaphoresis- Cold sweating
8. Eccrine glands- sweat glands found all over your body
9. Epidermis- Outer portion of the skin made of many strata
10. Exocrines- Glands that secrete thru ducts to outside of body
11. Hair follicles- Epidermal sac where hair shaft develops
12. Hair root- portion of the hair beneath the skin
13. Hair Shaft- Portion of the hair above the skin surface
14. Hypodermis- Subcutaneous skin layer(under the dermis)
15. Integument- skin and its adjuncts
16. Keratin- Horny protein of nail and hair
17. Lunula- Half-moon shaped area at the base of the nail
18. Melanin- Pigment produced by melanocyte resulting in skin color
19. Nail- Thin layer of ketarin that covers distal ends of fingers
20. Papillary layer- Thin sub-layer of the dermis (nipple-like masses)
21. Pore- Opening or hole on skin
22. Reticular layer- Bottom sub-layer of the dermis (network)
23. Sebaceous glands- Dermal glands that secrete sebum (oil)
24. Sebum- Oily substance secreted into hair follicle
25. Striae- Stretch marks

Medical Terms. Integumentary C

1. Abscess- Localized collection of pus.
2. Acne- Inflammatory eruption of the skin
3. Actinic Keratosis- Hardened skin due to exposure to sunlight
4. Albinism- Rare congenital condition resulting in lack of pigmentation
5. Alopecia areata- Loss of hair in patches
6. Basal cell carcinoma- Cancer of basal cells of the epidermis
7. Birthmark- Nevus intrauterine received lesion usually an hemangioma
8. Bulla- Bubble-like- Blister on the surface of the skin
9. Burn- Damage to skin due to exposure to heat
10. Callus- Mass of hard skin formed as a cover over broken skin
11. Candidiasis- Yeast infection caused by candida albicans (prod. Leucorrhoea)
12. Cellulitis- Accumulation of lipids in around dermis appears like cottage cheese
13. Cicatrix- Scar
14. Cold sore- Herpes simplex virus type 1.
15. Comedo- Blackhead
16. Corn- Growth of hard skin usually on toes
17. Crust Hard layer formed on skin "scab"
18. Cyst- Sac of tissue containing fluid.
19. Decubitus ulcer- Chronic ulcer on skin produced by pressure as in bedridden
20. Depigmentation- Loss of color of skin
21. Dermatitis- Inflammation of the skin
22. Discoid Lupus- Mild form of Lupus Erythematosus
23. Echinosis- Purplish skin patch
24. Eczema- Severe inflammatory condition of the skin
25. Erosion- Wearing away of the surface of the skin
26. Excoriation- Injury to the surface of the skin due to abrasion or burn
27. Fissure- Deep slit in the skin
28. Furuncle- Skin infection usually in hair follicle (folliculitis)
29. Gangrene- Death of tissue due to loss of blood irrigation
30. Genital Herpes- herpes simplex virus type 2 transmitted thru sexual contact
31. Herpes Zoster- painful herpes that affect nerve root (shingles)
32. Hives-Reddish/ White blotches "urticaria"
33. Impetigo- Pyogenous skin disease "pyoderma"
34. Kaposi's sarcoma- Skin cancer associated with AIDS
35. Keloid- Thick abnormal scarring of skin after injury or surgery
36. Keratosis- Lesion of the epidermis containing keratin
37. Lesion- Wound or tissue cut.
38. Leukoderma- White patches on the skin
39. Macule- Small flat colored spot on the skin
40. Malignant Melanoma-
41. Neoplasm-Abnormal tissue growth
42. Nodule- small knob of tissue
43. Onychia or onychitis- Inflammation of nail
44. Papule- Solid elevation of the skin
45. Petechia- Very small red dots on skin
46. Pediculosis- Lice infestation
47. Polyp- Bulging finger-like mass of tissue projecting outward
48. Pruritus-Itching
49. Pustule- Elevation of the skin containing pus
50. Tinea- Fungal infection "Tinea"
51. Rubella- Viral skin rash "measles"
52. Varicella- Chicken pox
53. Vitiligo- Genetic skin condition resulting in white patches on skin
54. Verruca Vulgaris- Common wart

Medical Terms.Cardiovascular

1. Angina- angina pectoris - Chest pain
2. Aortic regurgitation- backward flow or leakage through a faulty aortic valve
3. Aortic regurgitation-Backward aortic flow or leakage through a faulty aortic valve
4. Aortic stenosis- Narrowing aortic valve
5. Arrhythmia- Irregularity in the rhythm of the heart
6. Arteriosclerosis-Hardening of the arteries due to aging process
7. Arteritis- Inflammation of arteries
8. Asystole- Cardiac arrest
9. Atheroma- Fatty deposit (plaque) in the wall of the artery
10. Atherosclerosis- Hardening of arteries due to atheromas
11. Atrial fibrillation- Completely irregular/rapid sinus rhythm
12. Atrioventricular block- Blockage of electrical impulse from AV node to ventricles
13. Bacterial endocarditis- Bacterial inflammation of inner layer of heart
14. Bradycardia- Slow beat less than 60 min beats per minute
15. Bruit- Sound or murmur/ abnormal heart sound usually found in auscultation
16. Cardiac arrest- Sudden stopping of the heart
17. Cardiac tamponade- Compression of the heart
18. Cardiomyopathy- Disease of the heart muscle
19. Claudication- Limping due to inadequate blood supply
20. Coarctation of the aorta- Abnormal narrowing of the aorta (stenosis)
21. Congenital heart disease- Heart pathology due to prenatal or natal malformation
22. Congestive heart failure- Inability of heart to pump blood resulting in backup of fluids in lungs
23. Constriction- Compression or narrowing of a vessel or chamber
24. Coronary artery disease- Pathology that reduces blood flow in cardiac arteries
25. Cyanosis- Bluish/purplish coloration due to oxygen deficiency
26. Deep vein thrombosis- Clot formation in deep vein (e.g. femoral vein)
27. Dysrhythmia- Abnormal heart beat
28. Embolus- Any mass blocking a vessel
29. Fibrillation- Random , chaotic, irregular heart beat
30. Flutter- Regular but rapid heart beat
31. Gallop Rhythm- Triple sound of heart beat
32. Hemorrhoids- Varicose condition of veins in anal region
33. Hypertension- High blood pressure
34. Hypotension- Condition of low blood pressure
35. Infarct- Necrotic area in the heart due to diminished blood irrigation
36. Ischemia- Localized blood insufficiency to the myocardium
37. Mitral insufficiency- Incomplete closing of bicuspid valve resulting in backflow of blood
38. Murmur- Extra sounds between heart beats
39. Occlusion- Closing of blood vessel
40. Palpitations- Uncomfortable pulsation of the heart
41. Petechiae- Minute pinpoint bleeding in the skin
42. Phlebitis- Inflammation of a vein
43. Pulmonary edema- Abnormal buildup of fluid in the lungs
44. Rheumatic fever- Cardiac valvular damage due streptococcal infection
45. Septal defect- Congenital abnormal opening of any cardiac septum
46. Stenosis- Narrowing of a vessel or valve
47. Tachycardia- Rapid heartbeat above 100
48. Thrombus- Clot in the vessel/thrombosis
49. Thrombophlebitis- Inflammation of vein with thrombus
50. Valvulitis- inflammation of heart valve
51. Varicose vein- Dilation, enlargement, or twisting of vein usually on the leg

Medical Terms.Urinary

1. Cali(o), Calic(o)- Calix (Inside the kidney)
2. Cyst(o)- Bladder
3. Glomerul(o)- Glomerulus
4. Meato- Meatus
5. Neph(r)o- Kidney
6. Pyel- Renal pelvis
7. Ren(o)- Renal - Kidney
8. Trigon(o)- Trigone (Inside the kidney)
9. Ur(o), Urin(o)- Urine
10. Ureter(o)- Ureter
11. Urethr(o)- Urethra
12. Vesic(o)- Bladder (Urinary bladder)
13. Albuminuria- Albumin in urine
14. Anuresis- Anuria- Inability to urinate (Abnormal retention of urine or lack of production)
15. Anuria- No urine formation
16. Atresia-Abnormal narrowing of ureter or urethra
17. Bright's Disease- Inflammation of glomeruli that results in kidney failure
18. Cystitis- Inflammation of the bladder
19. Cystocele- hernia of the bladder
20. Cystolith- Bladder stone
21. Dysuria- Pinfal urination
22. Edema- Retention of water in cells and/or tissue
23. ESRD (End-stage renal disease) last stage of renal failure
24. Enuresis- Urinary incontinence
25. Glomerulonephritis- inflammation of glomeruli and kidneys
26. Hematuria- Blood in urination
27. Hydronephrosis- Abnormal collection of urine due to blockage
28. Incontinence- Inability to prevent excretion of urine or feces
29. Ketonuria- Increased ketones in urine indicating diabetes or starvation
30. Kidney failure- Loss of kidney function
31. Nephritis- Inflammation of kidney
32. Nephroblastoma- Malignant tumor in kidney (Wilm's tumor)
33. Nephroma- Any renal kidney
34. Nocturia- Night urination
35. Oliguria- Scanty urination
36. Proteinuria- Abnormal levels of proteins in urine like albumin
37. Polyuria- Excessive urination
38. Pyuria- Pus in urine
39. Uremia- Level of urea in blood (Usually refers to elevated level of urea in blood)

Medical Terms.Digestive

1. An(o)- Anus
2. Append(o), appendic(o)- Appendix
3. Bil(o), bili- Bile
4. Bucc(o)- Cheek; mouth cavity
5. Cec(o)- Cecum
6. Celi(o)- abdomen
7. Chol(e), Cholo- Bile
8. Cholangio- Bile vessel
9. Cholecyst(o)- Gallbladder
10. Choledoch(o)- Common bile duct
11. Col(o), colon(o)- Colon
12. Duoden(o)- Duodenum
13. Enter(o)- Intestine
14. Esophag(o)- Esophagus
15. Gastr(o)- Stomach
16. Gloss(o)- Tongue
17. Glyc(o)- Sugar
18. Gluc(o)- Glucose
19. Glycogen(o)- Glycogen
20. Hepat(o)- Liver
21. Ile(o)- Ileum
22. Jejun- Jejunum
23. Labi(o)-Lip
24. Lingu(o)- Tongue
25. Or(o)- Mouth
26. Pancreat(o)- Pancreas
27. Periton(eo)- Peritoncum
28. Pharyng(o)- Pharynx
29. Proct(o)- Anus, rectum
30. Pylo(o)- Pylorus
31. Rect(o)- Rectum
32. Sial(o)- Saliva, salivary gland
33. Sialaden(o)- Salivary gland
34. Sigmoid(o)- Sigmoid colon
35. Steatt(o)- Fats
36. Stomatt(o)- Mouth
37. Anal Fistula- Small opening of anal canal where leakage and infection often takes place
38. Anorexia- Eating disorder with rapid weight loss
39. Dysphagia- Inability to swallow (Painful)
40. Ascites- Proteic fluid buildup in peritoneal cavity
41. Bulimia- Eating disorder characterized by bingeing and purging
42. Cholangitis- Inflammation of the bile ducts
43. Cholecystitis- Inflammation of the gallbladder
44. Cholelithiasis- Gallstones in gallbladder
45. Cirrhosis- Liver disease (Usually associate with alcoholism)
46. Colic- Gastrointestinal distress
47. Colitis- Inflammation of the colon
48. Constipation- Difficulty in defecating
49. Crohn's disease- Irritable bowel disease without ulcers
50. Diarrhea- Loose watery stools
51. Diverticula- Small pouches in the intestinal walls
52. Diverticulitis- inflammation of diverticula
53. Duodenal ulcer- Ulcer in duodenum
54. Dysentery- Irritation of intestinal tract with loose stools

55. Dyspepsia- Indigestion
56. Dysphasia- Difficulty vocalizing
57. Enteritis- Inflammation of small intestine
58. Eructation- Belching
59. Esophagitis- Inflammation of esophagus
60. Flatulence- Gastric or intestinal gases
61. Gallstones- Calculi in gallbladder
62. Gastritis- Inflammation of esophagus
63. Halitosis- Foul mouth odor
64. Hematemesis- Haematemesis- Blood in vomit
65. Hemorrhoids- Swollen anal veins
66. Hepatitis- Inflammation of the liver
67. Hepatomegaly- Enlarged liver
68. Hepatopathy- Liver disease
69. Hiatal hernia- Protrusion of the stomach through an opening in the diaphragm
70. Icterus- Jaundice (Yellow pigmentation)
71. Melena- Blood in the stool
72. Parotitis, Parotiditis- Inflammation of parotid
73. Peptic ulcer- Stomach ulcer: gastric ulcer
74. Peritonitis- Inflammation of the peritoneum
75. Polyposis- Polyps in the intestines
76. Polyps- Abnormal fingerlike growths on the intestinal walls
77. Proctitis- Inflammation of the anus or rectum
78. Steatorrhea- Abnormal amount of fat in the feces
79. Ulcerative colitis- Inflammation of the colon with ulcers

Medical Terms.Lymphatic

1. Aden(o)- Gland
2. Immun(o)- Immunity
3. Lymph(o)- Immunity
4. Lymphaden(o)- Lymph nodes
5. Lymphaden(o)- Lymphatic vessel
6. Splen(o)- Spleen
7. Thym(o)- Thymus
8. Tox(o)-, Toxi, toxico-poison
9. Acquired active immunity- Immunal resistance to disease acquired naturally or by vaccination
10. Acquired passive immunity- Inoculation against disease using antitoxin or antibodies from another person or species
11. Antibody- Specialized protein that fights disease
12. Antigen- Any substance in the blood that provoke an immune response
13. Antitoxin- Antibodies directed against a particular disease or poison
14. Cell-mediated immunity- Resistance to disease mediated by T cells
15. Gammaglobulin- Antibody given to prevent or lessen certain diseases
16. Humoral immunity- Resistance to disease provided by plasma cells and antibody production
17. Immunity- resistance to particular pathogens
18. Immunoglobulin- Type of antibody
19. Interferon- Protein produced by T-cells and other cells; destroys disease
20. Lymph- Fluid containing white blood cells and other substances that flows in the lymphatic vessels
21. Lymph node- Specialized organ that produces lymphocytes and filters harmful substances from the tissues
22. Lymphocytes- Lymph cells
23. Macrophage- Specialized cell that devours foreign substances
24. T Cells- Specialized cells that develop in thymus and are responsible for cellular immunity (lymphocyte)
25. Thymus gland- Soft gland with two lobes thar are involved in immune response; located in the mediastinum.

Midterm: Respiratory

1. Adenoid- Adenoid gland (lymphoid tissue found in rear of nasal cavity)
2. Alveol(o)- Alveolus, air sacs of the lungs
3. Bronch(o), bronchi(o)- Bronchus, bronchi, airways tubes in “Y” shape that enter lungs
4. Bronchiol(o)- Bronchiole, tubal continuation and branches if the bronchi inside the lungs
5. Capn(o)- Carbon dioxide
6. Epiglott(o)- Epiglottis, soft tissue lid to glottis or entrance of larynx
7. Lobe(o)- Lobe of the lungs
8. Mediastin(o)- Mediastenum, central dividing space between the lungs where the heart is found
9. Nas(o)- Nose or having to do with nasal cavity
10. Or(o)- Mouth or buccal cavity
11. Ox(o), Oxi, Oxy- Oxygen
12. Pharyng(o)- Pharynx, throat area from nasal cavity to glottis and/or esophagus
13. Phon(o)- Voice, sound usually created by the vibration of the vocal chords
14. Phren(o)- Diaphragm or phrenic muscle just below the ribcage
15. Pleur(o)- Pleura, protective membrane of the lungs
16. Pneum(o), Pneumon(o)- Air, lungs as in containing of
17. Rhin(o)- Nose, proboscis
18. Spir(o)- Breathing, respiration as in inspiration and expiration
19. Steth(o)- Chest as in stethoscope
20. Thorac(o)- Thorax chest or the area of the ribcage
21. Tonsill(o)- Tonsils, Immunal lymphoid glands fauces (palatine tonsils) or nasopharynx(pharyngeal tonsils)
22. Trache(o)- Trachea otherwise known as the windpipe, common area of the air obstruction only relieved by
23. Auscultation- Listening to internal sounds of the lungs with a stethoscope
24. Percussio- Tapping on the surface of the chest (front or back) to see if the lungs are clear
25. Expectoration- Expulsion of mucous production originating from the lungs, bronchi or throat
26. Anthracosis- Lung disease caused by long-term inhalation of coal dust “black lung disease”
27. Apnea- Cessation of breathing
28. Asbestosis- Lung disorder due to long-term inhalation of asbestos
29. Mesothelioma- Rapid spreading highly malignant tumor in middle layer of the dermis as result of asbestosis
30. Tachypnea- Rapid breathing
31. Bradypnea- Abnormally slow breathing
32. Asthma- Chronic respiratory condition characterized by obstruction or narrowing of airways including at alveolar level
33. Rales- crackling sound in the lungs indicating over mucous production and resulting of some respiratory process
34. Emphysema- Chronic condition of hyperinflation of the alveoli or air sac usually cause by prolonged smoking