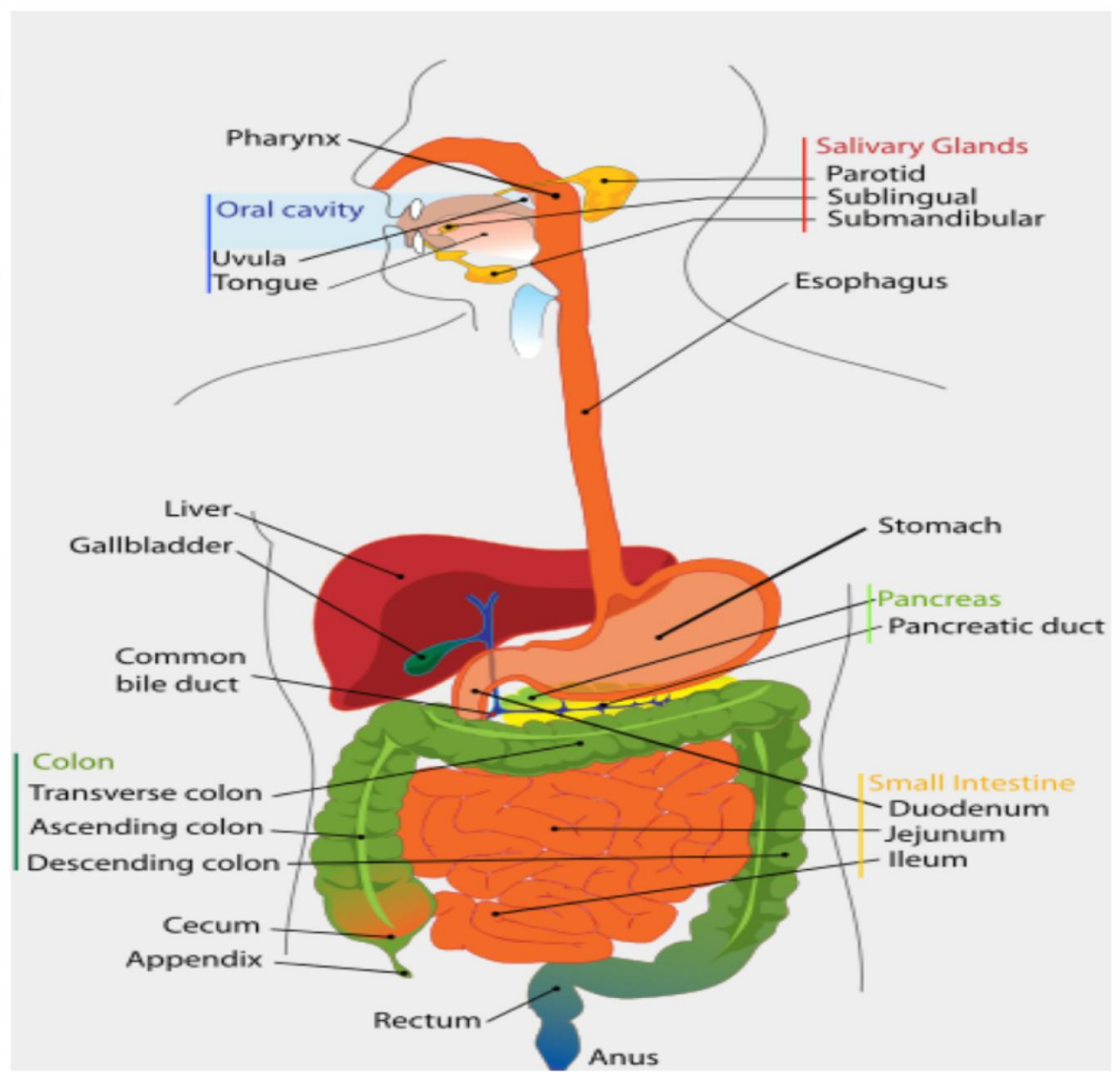


Medical Terminology

Dr. Rafal J. Al-Saigh

Gastroenterology

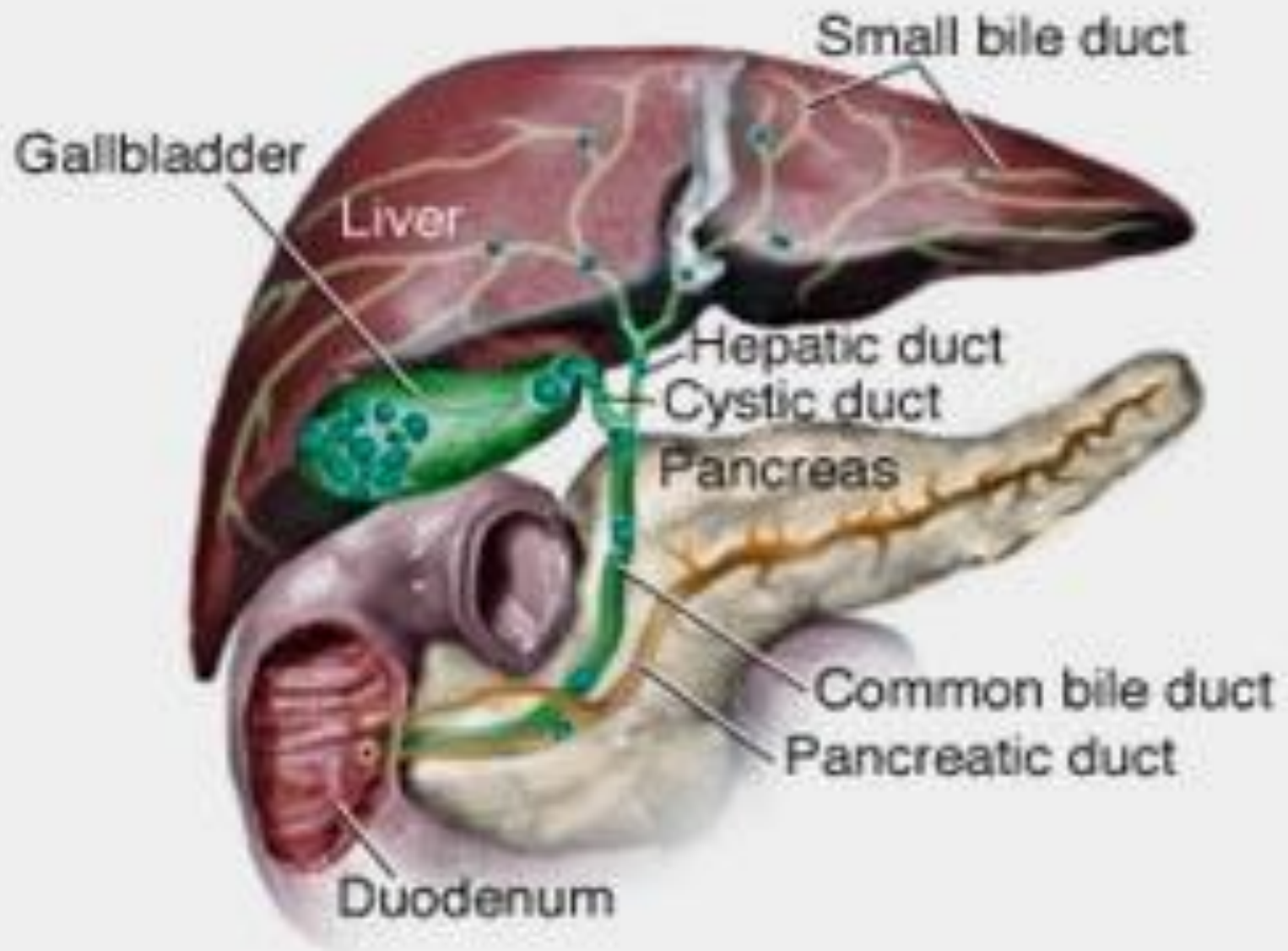


Function of GIT

1. To digest the food and liquid.
2. absorption of useful materials
3. To expel the waste products.

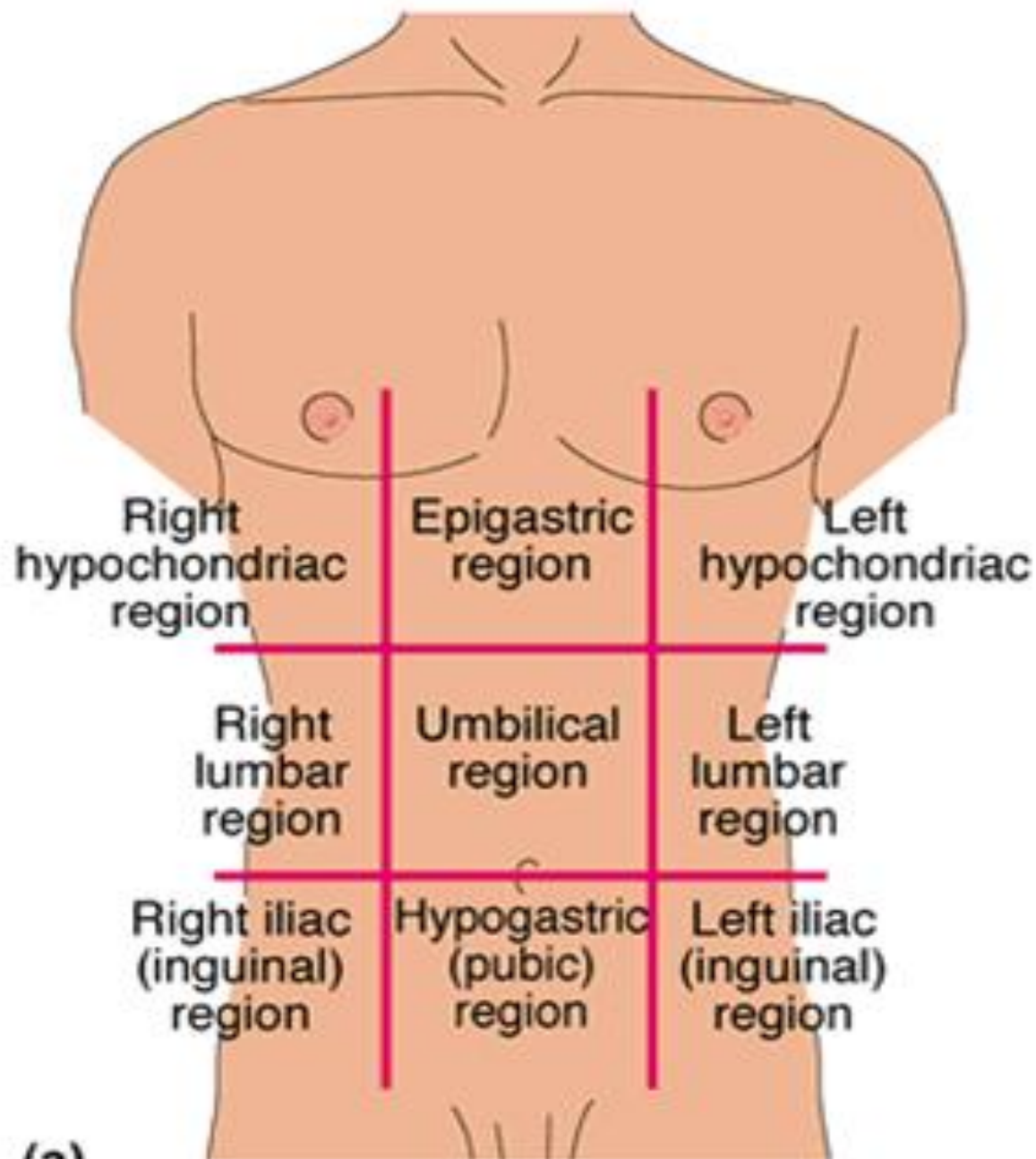
The stomach has major functions as:

- Temporary food storage
- Acid secretion and antibacterial action
- Fluidisation of stomach contents
- Preliminary digestion with pepsin and lipases



Function of Liver

- Bile production
- Storage of iron, vitamins and trace elements
- detoxification



(a)

Alimentary canal / gastrointestinal (GI) tract: The digestive system; a tube starting at the mouth and ending at anus.

Or/o **Stoma/o**
Mouth (WR)

Or - al Cavity

Bucc - al Cavity

Mouth - relating to

WR - suffix

Bucc/o
Cheek (WR)

Xero – stom - ia

Dry - mouth - relating to

Prefix - WR - suffix

Dry mouth

Oral or Buccal cavity: The beginning of the alimentary tract..

Gloss/o Lingu/o

Tongue (WR)

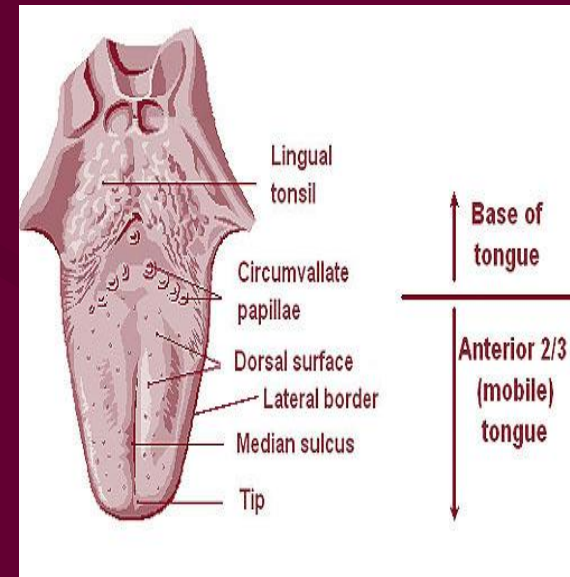
Macro	- gloss	- ia
Large	- Tongue	- relating to
Prefix	- WR	- suffix

- Severe enlargement of the tongue



Lingu	- al	Tonsil
Tongue	- relating to	
WR	- suffix	

- Lymphatic tissue that cover the posterior region of the tongue.



Cheil/o
Lip (WR)

Labi/o

Cheil - osis

Lip - Abnormal condition
WR - suffix



- Scaling of lips and fissures at the corners of the mouth

Labi /a/ - plasty

Lip - surgical repair
WR - suffix

- Plastic surgery procedure for altering the labia minora.

Dent/o Odont/o

Tooth (WR)

Dent - ist

Tooth - person with practice in such work

WR - suffix

- Person who specializes in the diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and conditions of the teeth and oral cavity

Odont - oma

Tooth - benign tumor

WR - suffix

- Tumor of odontogenic epithelium origin.



Supra - gingiv - al calculus

Above - gum - relating to hardened (Stony)

Prefix - WR - suffix

- It is a plaque forming above the tooth surface.



Sialo - lithiasis

Salivary gland - stone

Prefix - WR

- Calculus or stone formation of a salivary gland.



Procto - scope

Anus - instrument to view

WR - suffix



- Instrument used as a visual inspection of the anal canal (rectum).

Hepato - spleno - megaly

Liver

- Spleen

- enlargement

WR

- WR

- suffix

- Enlargement of both the spleen and liver.

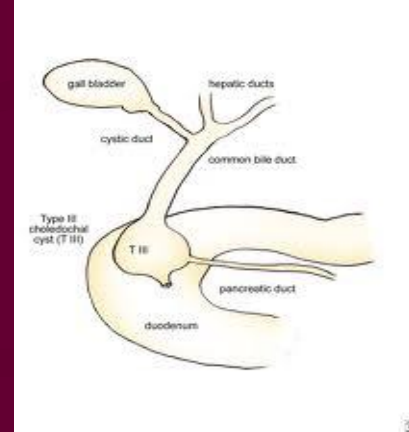


Chol/e - docho - cele

Bile - duct - cyst or herniation

WR - WR - suffix

A cystic dilatation arising from the portion of bile duct and duodenal portion.

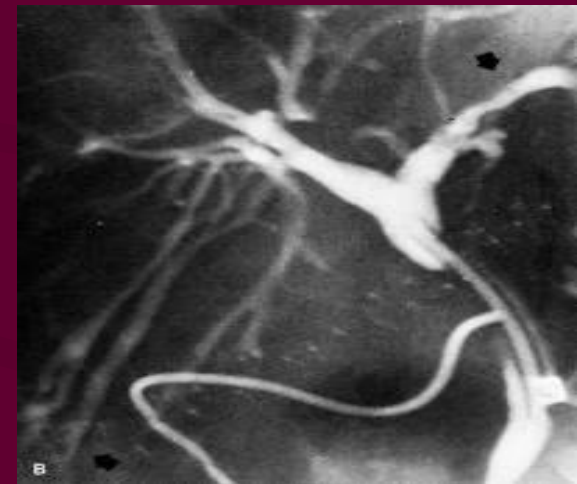


Chol/ angi/o - graphy

Bile - vesseles - process of recording (imaging)

WR - suffix

- Imaging of biliary tree by x-ray.

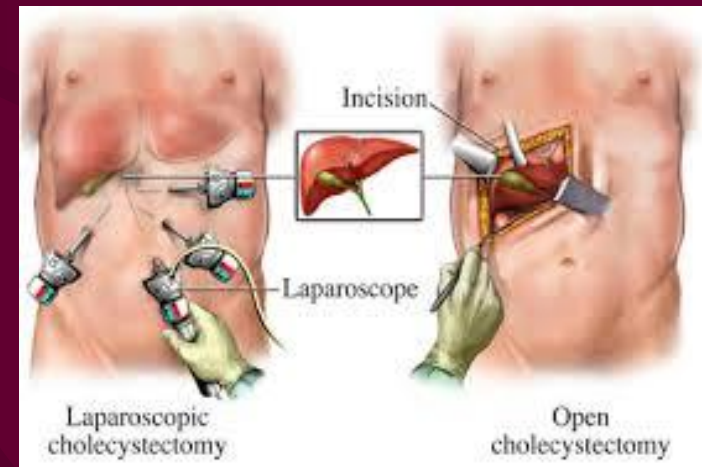


Chole/ cyst/e - ctomy

Gall bladder - removal of

WR - suffix

- Surgical removal of gall bladder.

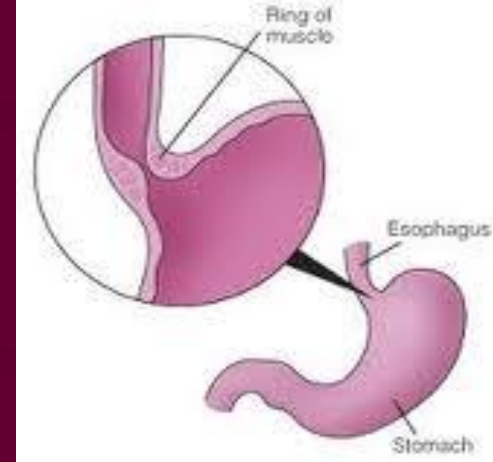


Pyloro - spasm

pyloric sphincter - stenosis

WR - suffix

- It is a stenosis in pyloric sphincter of stomach leading to vomiting



Jejuno - rrhaphy

Jejunum - suture

WR - suffix

- Operative suturing repair of the jejunum.

Poly - phagia

Excessive - swallowing or eating

Prefix - WR

- Excessive eating of food or feeling of hung.

hemat - emesis

Blood - vomiting

Prefix - WR

- Condition vomiting blood.

Dys - pepsia

Abnormal - digestion

Prefix - WR

- pain or discomfort in digestion.

Inguin - al

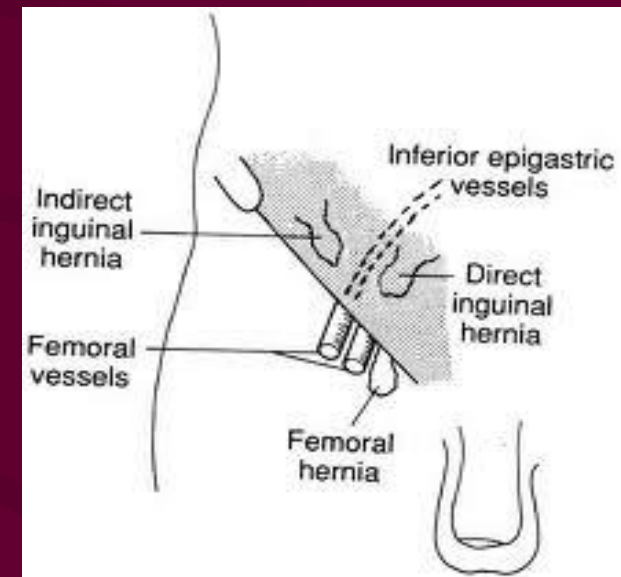
Groin - relating to

WR - suffix

Hernia

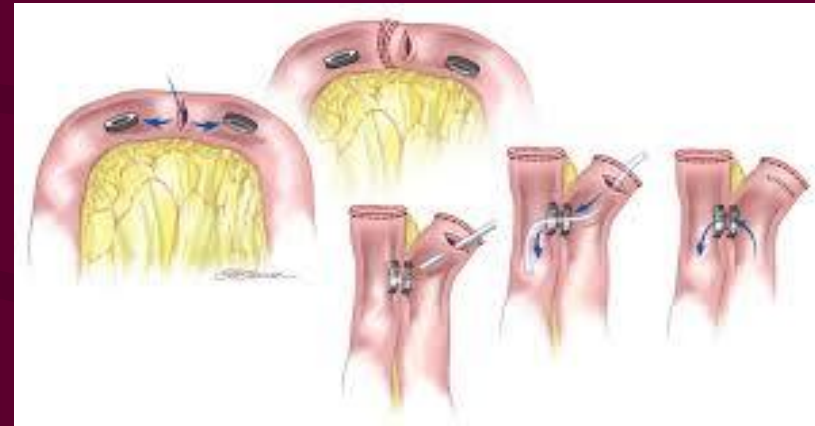
protrusion

- protrusion of contents of inguinal canal in groin area.



Anorexia: the loss of appetite for food, especially when caused by disease.

Anastomosis: a surgical connection between two hollow or tubular structures.



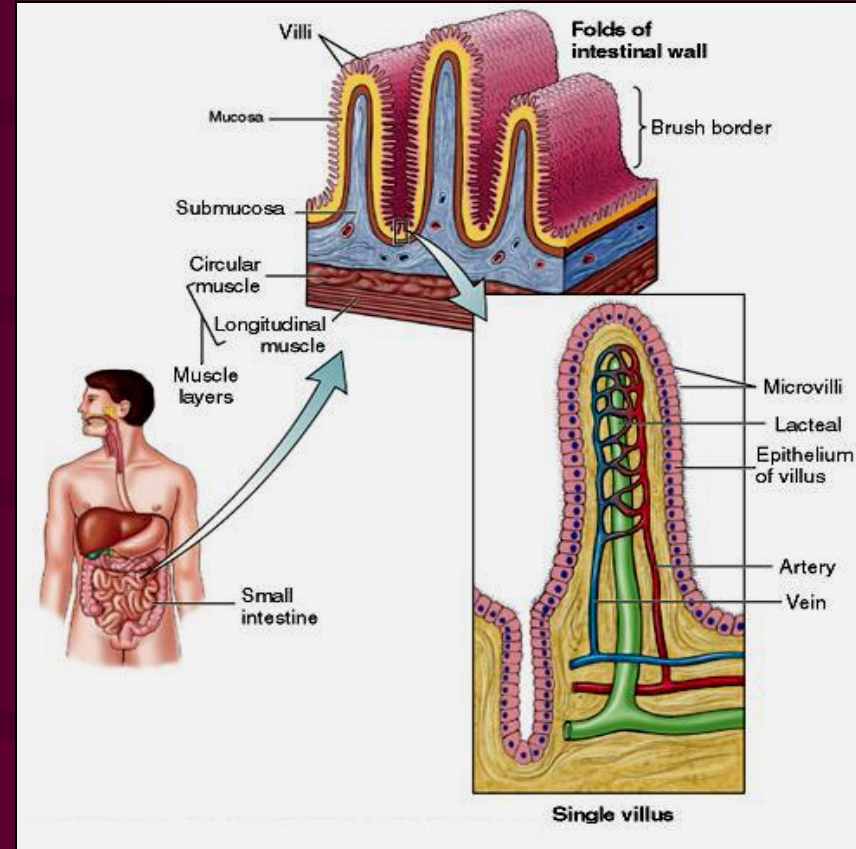
Ascites: an abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity.



Absorption: the process by which completely digested nutrients are transported to the cells throughout the body.

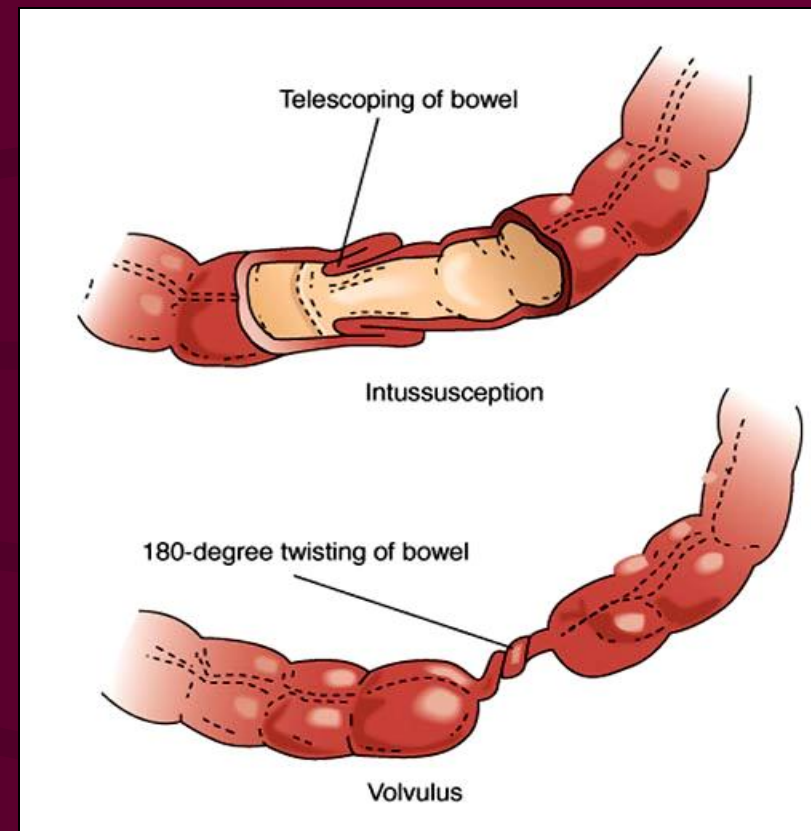
Anabolism: the building up of body cells and substances from nutrients.

Catabolism: the breaking down of body cells or substances, releasing energy and carbon dioxide.



Intussusceptions: the telescoping of one part of the small intestine into the opening of an immediately adjacent part.

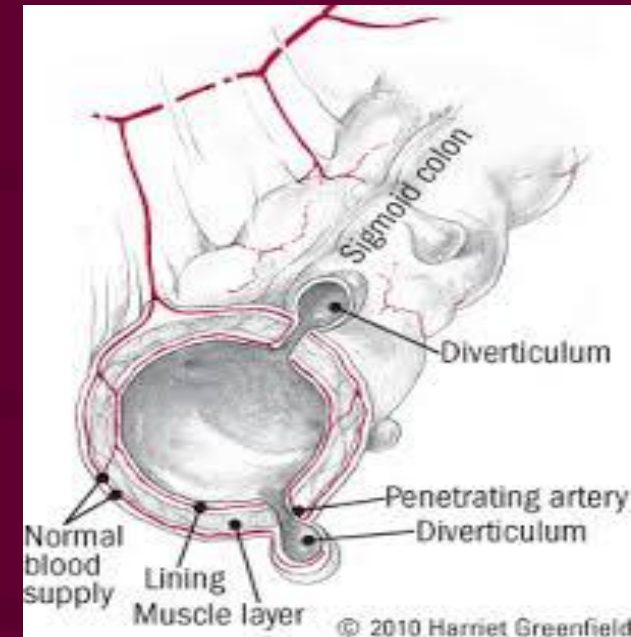
Volvulus: a complete twisting of a loop of intestine around its mesenteric attachment site.



Jaundice: a yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and the eyes.

Cirrhosis: extensive fibrotic liver disease.

Diverticula: presence of a number of small pouches in the wall of the large intestine.

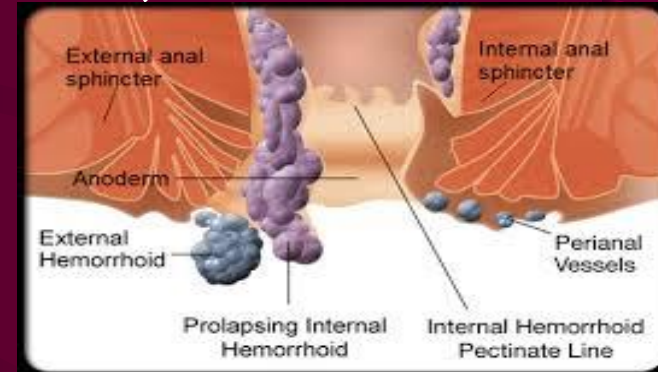


Diverticulitis: inflammation of diverticula.

Diverticulosis: presence of a number of diverticulae in the colon.

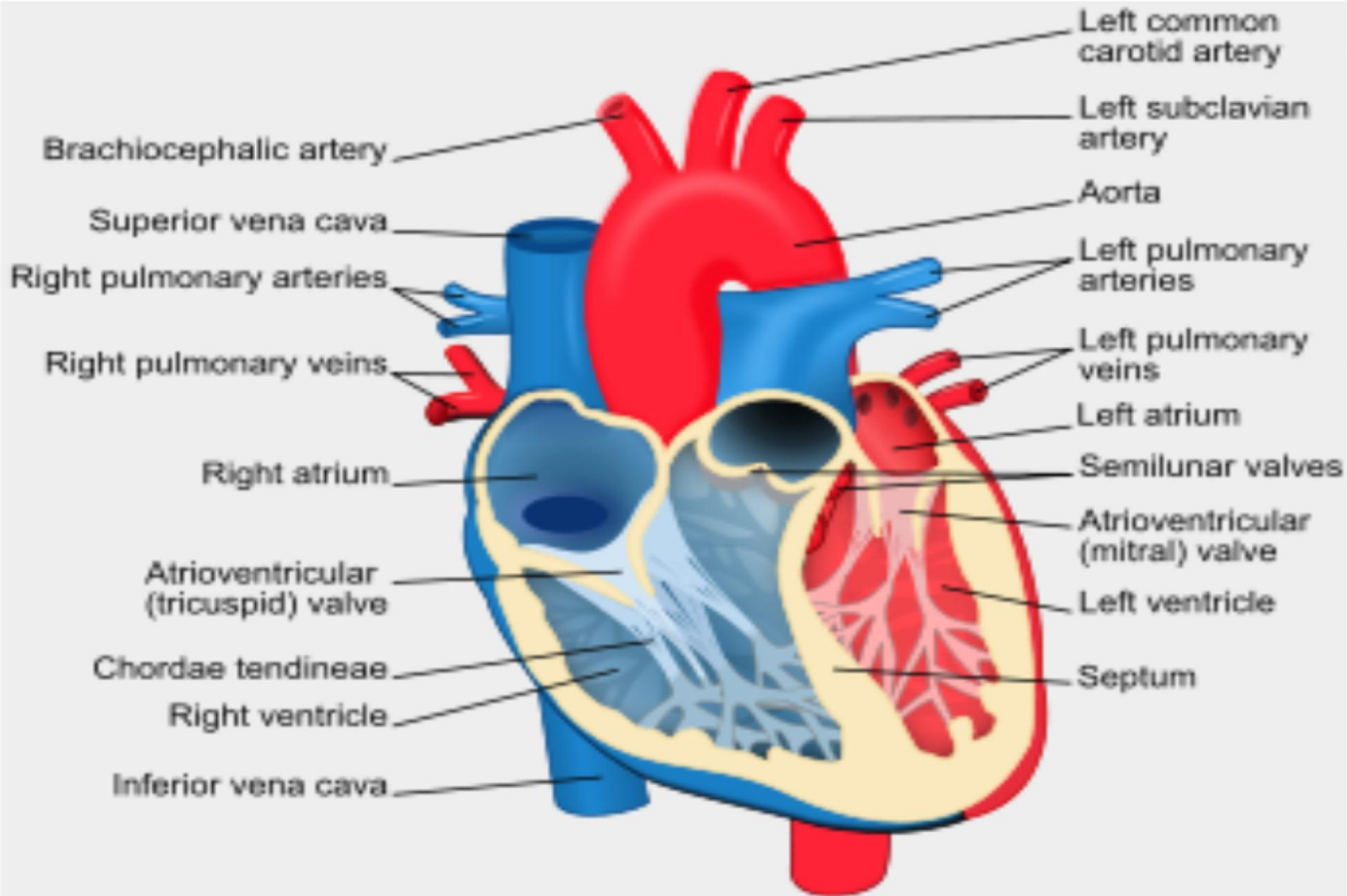
Melena: the passage of black, tarry, and foul-smelling stools.

Malnutrition: a lack of proper food or nutrients in the body due to a shortage of food, poor eating habits, or the inability of the body to digest, absorb, and distribute these nutrients.



Haemorrhoid: occur when a cluster of veins, muscles, and tissues slip near or through the anal opening.

Cardiology



Atrium: is the upper chamber of the heart

Ventricle: is the lower chamber of the heart

Aorta: is Largest artery in the body which is pumped out the oxygenated blood from the left ventricle through the aortic valve

Coronary artery: is artery vascularizing or supplies oxygen to the heart

Mitral (bicuspid) valve: dual flap valve between the atrium & ventricle on the left side of heart

Tricuspid valve: has three leaflets and three papillary muscles lie between the atrium & ventricle on the right side of heart

Semilunar valves: are the crescent moon shape of cusps, located between the ventricles and the arteries that carry blood away from the heart.

Valvular heart disease:

- ❖ Stenosis
- ❖ Insufficiency (Regurgitation)

Conductive System

Sinoatrial (SA) node: in the right atrium inferior to the superior vena cava considered a pacemaker of the heart.

Atrioventricular (AV) node: in the right atrium in the inferior portion of the interatrial septum, picks up the signal from SA node and transmits it through its bundle (Purkinje fibers).

Cardiac Output: the volume of blood being pumped by the heart in one minute.

Systolic pressure : highest pressure **while Diastolic pressure** lowest pressure.

Sphygm/o/ man/o/ meter

Pulse - pressure - measurement
WR - WR - suffix

- Means a device used to measure blood pressure



Lymph - angi/o/ - oma

Lymphatic - vessel - tumor (benign)
WR - suffix

- tumor consisting of Lymphatic blood vessels.



Thrombo - Phleb - itis

Blood clot - vein - Inflammation
WR - WR - suffix

- inflammation of a vein with the formation of a blood clot

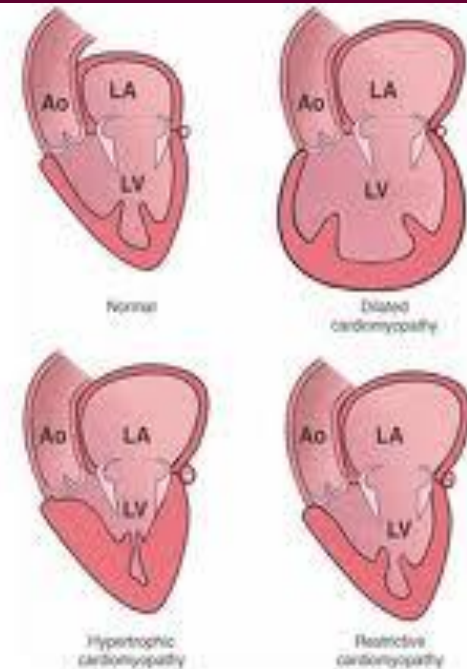


Superficial thrombophlebitis

Cardio - myo - pathy

heart - muscle - disease
WR - WR - suffix

- any disease that affects the structure and function of the heart muscle.

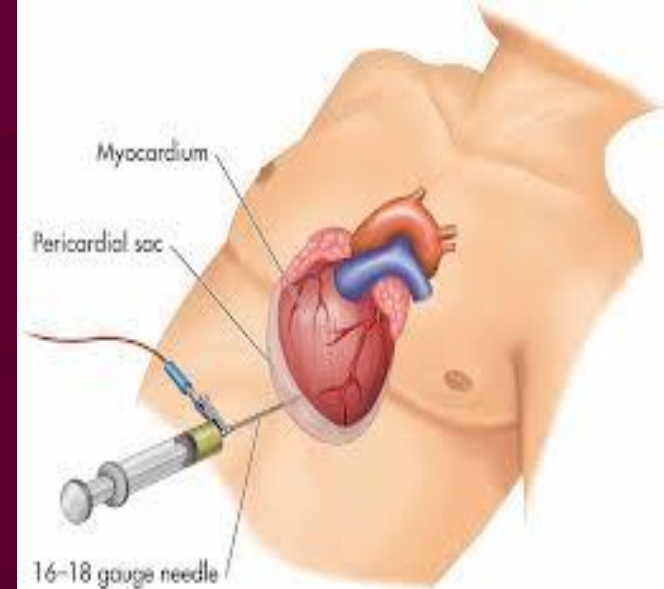


Peri - cardio - centesis

Around - heart - aspiration

Prefix - WR - suffix

- surgical puncture of the pericardium to remove excess fluid in the pericardial sac.



A -rrhythm - ia

Without - heart beat - relating to

Prefix - WR - suffix

- Abnormal heart beat rhythm.



Hypo - kale - mia

Low - potassium - in blood

Prefix - WR - suffix

- deficient potassium level in the blood

Hyper - natre - mia

High - sodium - in blood

Prefix - WR

- excessive sodium level in the blood.

Ather/o/ - scler - osis

Fatty - hardening - abnormal condition

WR - WR - suffix

- abnormal condition of fatty plaque buildup on the inner lining of the artery.

Leuk/o - cyt/o - penia

White - Cell - deficiency

Prefix - WR - suffix

- Decrease in the number of white blood cells (leukocytes) in the blood.

Thromb/o/ - asthen - ia

platelets - weakness - abnormal condition

WR - WR - suffix

- platelets dysfunction.

Phag/o - cyt/o - osis

Eating - Cell - Disease

Prefix - WR - suffix

- Engulfment of particulate matter by phagocytes usually associated with their destruction.

Hyper/ pyrex/ ia

High

- temperature

- abnormal condition

WR

- WR

- suffix

- very high body temperature above 40°C.

Hem/o - rrhage

Blood

- Discharge

WR

- suffix

- Bleeding.

Primi — grvida

first - bearing a lift

Prefix - WR

- First ; A primigravida is a woman in her first pregnancy.

Bi - ceps

Two - heads

Prefix - WR

- A muscle in the flexor compartment of the arm that has two heads.

Diplo - coccic

Double - spheres

Prefix - WR

- a type of bacteria like Pneumococci.

Tri - glyceride

Three - glyceride molecules

Prefix - WR

- a type of lipid that contains three glyceride molecules.

Quadri - plegia

Four - paralysis

Prefix - WR

- paralysis of 4 limbs.

Pent - ose

Five - ribose

Prefix - WR

- Sugar like ribose contains 5 carbon atoms.

Hexa - gon

Six - Angle

Prefix - WR

- geometric shape with 6 sides

hept - ane

Seven - alkane relating

Prefix - WR

- a gas with 7 carbon atoms

Oct - ane

Eight - relating to alkane

WR

- suffix

- a compound with 8 carbon atoms

Nona - gon

Nine - angle

Prefix

-

WR

- a 9 sided geometric shape

Deca - peptide

Ten - chain of amino acid

Prefix - WR

- a polypeptide chain containing ten aminoacids

Poly - uria

Excessive - urination

Prefix - WR

- excessive or abnormally large production or passage of urine

THANK YOU