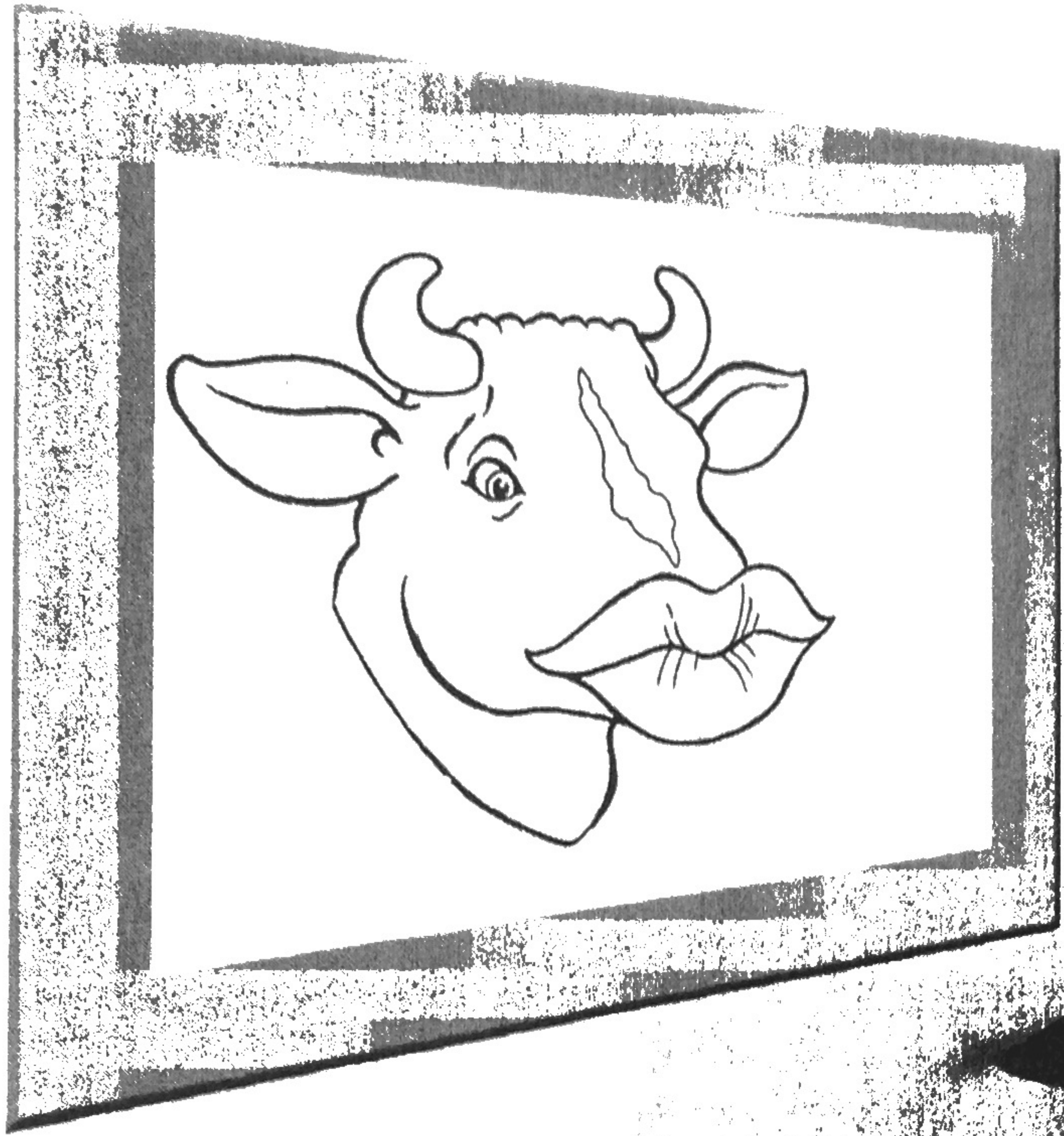


Lesson 4



Lesson 4—Review

Element	Audionym	Visual Image	Meaning
lobo-	low bow	See the low bow made of sections!	section
-emesis	Hey Mrs.	See the bellhop saying, "Hey Mrs.!" as she is vomiting in the lobby!	vomiting
contra-	contractor	See the contractor leaning the tools against the counter!	against, counter
-iasis	oasis	See the oasis with air-conditioners on it!	condition
trans-	trains	See the trains going through a cross!	through, across
brady-	braid	See the girl's hair being braided so slowly she grows old!	slow
-ectasis	egged a sis	See the boy who "egged a sis" with an "X" pan!	expansion
cyt-	sight	See the sight of the gun made of a cell!	cell
odont-	Oh don't	See the person saying "Oh don't hit me with that tooth"!	tooth
leuk-	Look (Look Magazine)	See the Look Magazine that is all white!	white
-esthesia	has the show	See the man who has the show (holding the stage). He is sensational!	sensation
cantho-	can throw	See the can being thrown at the angle at the end of the eyelid!	angle at the end of the eyelid

Lesson 4—Review

Element	Audionym	Visual Image	Meaning
steno-	stenographer	See the stenographer typing a narrow contract!	narrow, contracted
cheil-	cow	See the cow with human lips!	lip
-cele	seal	See the seal on her knee!	hernia
benign	bee 9	See the bee stinging the "9" that melts into a knot and falls into a can!	mild, not cancerous
semen	seaman	See the seaman with his hat filled with seeds!	seed
celio-	ceiling dome	See the ceiling dome with an apple dome hanging from it!	abdomen
erythro-	wreath throw	See the wreath being thrown change to red!	red
vaso-	vase	See the vase with vessels all over it!	vessel
melan-	melon	See the melon that is black!	black
cauda-	cod liver oil	See the cod liver oil with a tail sticking out of it!	tail
lingua-	language	See the man who speaks many languages because he has many tongues!	tongue
myring-	my ring	See "my ring" with an ear and a drum on it!	eardrum
spondyl-	spun doll	See the spun doll spinning so fast that you can see the spinal column!	spinal column

Lesson 4—Word Terminals

-a noun ending; used to form the name of a thing from a root

Examples:

- derma (derm/a)—the skin
- gingiva (gingiv/a)—the gum
- costa (cost/a)—a rib

Also, the terminal to form the plural of words ending in *-on* and *-um*.

Examples:

- bacteri/um—bacteri/a; dat/um—dat/a; criteri/on—criteri/a;
phenomen/on—phenomen/a

-ae plural ending for words ending in *-a*

Examples:

- gingiv/a—gingiv/ae; cost/a—cost/ae; burs/a—burs/ae

-ant pertaining to; having the characteristics of

Examples:

- pleasant (pleas/ant)—having the characteristics of pleasing
- malignant (malign/ant)—having the characteristics of badness

-ation a process, action, or condition

This terminal is a combination of *-ate* (to put into action) and *-ion* (condition resulting from an action).

Examples:

- starv/ation, observ/ation, discolor/ation, decor/ation

-esis condition or process

Examples:


- genesis (gen/esis)—the process of producing or originating
- uresis (ur/esis)—the process of passing urine (the element *ur-* means "urine")

 **Note:** The terminal *-esis* is closely related to the element *-osis* (Lesson 1).

-ics the body of facts, knowledge, matters, etc., pertaining to a subject and process; science or art; the study of

Examples:

- polit/ics, mathemat/ics, electron/ics, opt/ics, athlet/ics, econom/ics

 **Note:** *-ics* carries a meaning identical with *-ology*. However, there is a subtle distinction in medicine. When *-ics* and *-ology* are used to denote a body of medical knowledge, the *-ology* ending is used for the field covered by the doctor of medicine or osteopathy; the *-ics* is limited to the non-M.D. or D.O. field.

Anesthesiology is the broad field covered by the medical doctor (M.D.); anesthetics is the field covered by the non-M.D., usually a technician.

Ophthalmology is the field covered by the M.D.; optics is the field covered by the non-M.D.

-in organic compounds such as carbohydrates and protein

Example:

- melanin (melan/in)—an organic compound providing a dark color to skin and hair

-ly in a manner, in a way, by way of, toward

Examples:

- slowly (slow/ly)—in a slow manner
- smilingly (smiling/ly)—in a smiling way
- lingually (lingual/ly)—toward the tongue, by way of the tongue

-tic pertaining to

This terminal is especially used to give a "pertaining to" meaning to words ending in *-sis*.

Examples:

- eme/sis—eme/tic; analy/sis—analy/tic; diagno/sis—diagnos/tic; hypno/sis—hypno/tic

Lesson 4—Worksheet

Print the audionym and meaning of the elements in the proper blanks:

Element	Audionym	Meaning
lobo-	_____	_____
-emesis	_____	_____
contra-	_____	_____
-iasis	_____	_____
trans-	_____	_____
brady-	_____	_____
-ectasis	_____	_____
cyt-	_____	_____
odont-	_____	_____
leuk-	_____	_____
-esthesia	_____	_____
cantho-	_____	_____
steno-	_____	_____
cheil-	_____	_____
-cele	_____	_____
benign	_____	_____
semen	_____	_____
celio-	_____	_____
erythro-	_____	_____
vaso-	_____	_____
melan-	_____	_____
cauda-	_____	_____
lingua-	_____	_____
myring-	_____	_____
spondyl-	_____	_____

Lesson 4—Element Recognition

Separate the word terminals, elements, and connecting vowels of the following medical terms from right to left by inserting a slash mark (/) between them.

Example: gastrolithiasis—gastr/o/lith/iasis

l o b o t o m y

e m e t o l o g y

c o n t r a c e p t i o n

o d o n t i a s i s

t r a n s d e r m i c

b r a d y g l o s s i a

a n g i e c t a s i s

c y t o p a t h o l o g y

o d o n t o t r i p s i s

l e u k o c y t o p e n i a

h y p e r e s t h e s i a

c a n t h o l y s i s

s t e n o c e p h a l y

c h e i l o p l a s t y

e n t e r o c e l e

s e m e n o l o g i s t

c e l i a l g i a

e r y t h r o c y a n o s i s

v a s o r r h a p h y

m e l a n o c a r c i n o m a

c a u d a l

l i n g u a l

s p o n d y l o d y n i a

l e u k o d e r m a

c a n t h o r r h a p h y

c h e i l i t i s

c y s t o c e l e

c e l i o m a

e r y t h r o p e n i a

v a s a l g i a

m e l a n o d e r m a

m y r i n g o p l a s t y

s p o n d y l o l y s i s

l o b e c t o m y

l i t h i a s i s

t r a n s f u s i o n

b r a d y c a r d i a

c a r d i e c t a s i s

c y t o g e n e s i s

o d o n t o p t o s i s

c h e i l o t o m y

m y r i n g o s c o p e

Lesson 4—Interpretation Exercise

Complete the following statements by printing the meanings of the elements that make up the medical term in the proper blanks. (Remember, most medical terms are interpreted from right to left.)

- 4-1. A benign tumor is a _____ tumor.
- 4-2. Bradycardia (brady/card/ia) denotes an abnormally _____.
- 4-3. The term canthal (canth/al) denotes pertaining to the _____ of the eye.
- 4-4. The term caudalward (caud/al/ward) indicates towards the _____ end.
- 4-5. A myocele (my/o/cele) is a _____.
- 4-6. A celiotomy (celi/otomy) is the surgical procedure of making an _____ into the _____ cavity.
- 4-7. A cheilocarcinoma (cheil/o/carcin/oma) is a _____ of the _____.
- 4-8. The term contrastimulant (contra/stimulant) means _____ stimulation.
- 4-9. A hemocyte (hem/o/cyt/e) is a _____.
- 4-10. The term angiectasis (angi/ectasis) denotes the beyond normal _____ of a _____.
- 4-11. The term cholemesis (chol/emesis) denotes the _____ of _____.
- 4-12. Erythrocytopenia (erythr/o/cyt/o/penia) denotes a _____ of _____ blood _____.

- 4-13. Anesthesiology (an/esthesi/ology) is the branch of medicine that specializes in the _____ of bringing about the loss of _____.
- 4-14. Lithiasis (lith/iasis) is a _____ characterized by the formation of _____.
- 4-15. A leukocyte (leuk/o/cyt/e) is a _____ blood _____.
- 4-16. The term lingual (lingu/al) denotes pertaining to or of the _____.
- 4-17. A lobotomy (lob/otomy) is a surgical _____ of a _____.
- 4-18. Melanosis (melan/osis) is a _____ characterized by abnormal deposits of _____ pigment.
- 4-19. Myringoscopy (myring/o/scop/y/) is the _____ of the _____ using a myringoscope.
- 4-20. The term odontic (odont/ic) pertains to or of the _____.
- 4-21. Semenology (semen/ology) is the _____ of _____.
- 4-22. The term spondylous (spondyl/ous) means pertaining to or of a _____ or the _____.
- 4-23. Stenosis (steno/sis) is a term that denotes a _____ of _____ usually of a duct or canal.
- 4-24. The term transdermic (trans/derm/ic) pertains to _____ the _____.
- 4-25. A vasodilator (vaso/dilator) causes the _____ of a blood _____.