

# 1 Basic Word Roots and Common Suffixes

*In Unit 1 you will work with basic word roots and a handful of common suffixes. (These are listed in the Mini-Glossary, below.) You'll examine many compound medical terms and discover meanings for all the parts. You'll practice adding various endings to roots and combining forms. By study and practice you'll make more than 30 meaningful medical terms.*

## Mini-Glossary

acr/o (*extremities*)

cardi/o (*heart*)

cyan/o (*blue*)

cyt/o (*cell*)

dermat/o, derm/o (*skin*)

duoden/o (*duodenum*)

electr/o (*electrical*)

-algia (*pain*)

-ectomy (*excision of*)

-itis (*inflammation of*)

-ologist (*one who studies, a specialist*)

eti/o (*cause*)

gastr/o (*stomach*)

gram/o (*record*)

leuk/o (*white*)

megal/o (*enlarged*)

path/o (*disease*)

-ology (*study of*)

-osis, -a, -y (*condition of, usually abnormal*)

-ostomy (*forming a new opening*)

-otomy (*incision into*)

-tome (*instrument that cuts*)

acr/o

1.

*Acr/o* means extremities (arms, legs, and the head). To refer to one or more extremities physicians use words containing

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

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2.  
Extremities are the parts of the body farthest from the center of the body. You could say these parts are located on the extreme ends of the main body. What parts are they?  
arms, legs, and head \_\_\_\_\_.
3.  
Extremities in the human body are also known as limbs. When referring to the arms or legs we use the word *acr/o*. What term could designate the head as an extremity?  
*acr, acr/o* \_\_\_\_\_.
4.  
When you read a term containing *acr* or *acr/o* (the combining form), it should make you think of \_\_\_\_\_.  
extremities or limbs
5.  
Each of the terms *acr/o/megaly*, *acr/o/cyan/osis*, and *acr/o/dermat/itis* has a common word root that refers to what parts of the body? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
arms, legs, head  
Write the combining form of the word root meaning extremities.  
*acr/o* \_\_\_\_\_.
6.  
*Megal/o* means enlarged or oversized. A word containing *megal/o* means the part or organ of the body is \_\_\_\_\_.  
oversized, big, or enlarged
7.  
The suffix *-y* denotes a condition, usually abnormal. *Acr/o/megal/y* means the patient's abnormal condition involves extremities that are \_\_\_\_\_.  
enlargement of, oversized, or enlarged



**Figure 1.1** Acromegaly

acr/o/megal/y  
acromegaly  
ak rō meg' a lē

8.

The illustration on page 2 shows a man with abnormally large hands and head. The term that describes this man's abnormal condition is

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

9.

Occasionally you may see a person with very large hands, feet, nose, and chin. The abnormal condition may be

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

acro/megaly

10.

Here are two new suffixes:

-*ologist* means one who studies, a specialist

-*itis* means inflammation of (something)

*dermat/o* refers to the skin.

skin  
inflammation of the  
skin

A dermat/ologist is a specialist in the field of medicine who specializes in treating disease of the \_\_\_\_\_.

Dermat/itis means \_\_\_\_\_.

Underline the word root in the following medical terms.

Write what each means.

Dermatitis

Dermatitis means \_\_\_\_\_.

Dermatologist

Dermatologist means \_\_\_\_\_.

Now, circle the suffix in each term.

acr/o/dermat/itis  
acrodermatitis  
ak rō der' ma tī' tis

11.

Acrodermatitis is a term meaning inflammation of the skin of the extremities. A person displaying red, inflamed hands may have a condition of

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

12.

A busy homemaker may experience an inflammatory condition of her hands and lower arms. The physician may describe this abnormal condition as \_\_\_\_\_.

acrodermatitis

13.

Remembering that the term acrodermatitis means inflammation of the skin of the extremities, explain the following:

inflammation of  
extremities  
skin

-itis is a suffix that means \_\_\_\_\_,

acr/o refers to \_\_\_\_\_,

dermat is the root for \_\_\_\_\_.

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14.  
*Cyan/o* means blue or blueness. The suffix *-osis* denotes an abnormal condition. *Cyan/osis* means an abnormal condition of blueness.
- abnormal blueness of the extremities      What do you think *acr/o/cyan/osis* means? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- cyan or cyan/o      The part of the medical term that tells you the color blue is present is \_\_\_\_\_.
- osis      The part of the medical term denoting that an abnormal condition exists is the suffix \_\_\_\_\_.
- osis      15.  
 To denote an abnormal condition, use the suffix \_\_\_\_\_.
- condition      *Acrocyanosis* may be defined as the abnormal \_\_\_\_\_  
 extremities      of blueness of the \_\_\_\_\_.
16.  
 Blueness of the extremities is usually due to a reduced amount of oxygen supply to the hands and feet. If the lungs don't take in enough oxygen or the heart doesn't pump enough good blood around the body, the patient's hands and feet may exhibit an abnormal condition described as  
 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- acr/o/cyan/osis*  
*acrocyanosis*  
 ak rō sī ə nō'sis
17.  
 When the lungs cannot move enough oxygen into the blood because of asthma, blueness of the extremities may result. This is another cause of \_\_\_\_\_.
- acrocyanosis
18.  
*Acrocyanosis* means \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- the condition of blueness of the extremities
19.  
*Dermat/osis* denotes an abnormal skin condition. The suffix that means abnormal condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- osis
20.  
*Osis* is a suffix meaning (usually abnormal) condition. Now, build a term that means an abnormal condition of blueness:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- cyan/osis  
 cyanosis  
 sī ə nō'sis

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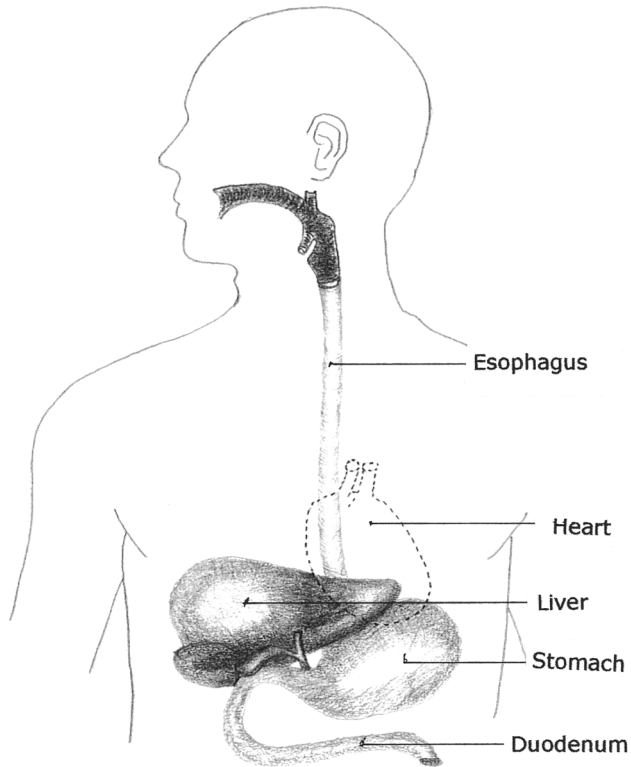
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- dermat/osis  
dermatosis  
der ma tō'sis
21.  
Build a term meaning a skin condition (abnormal, of course):  
\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
22.  
The Greek word *tomos* means a piece cut off. From this word we have many words that refer to cutting: ectomy (cut out), otomy (cut into), -tome (an instrument that cuts). A dermatome is an instrument that cuts \_\_\_\_\_.
- skin
23.  
A dermatome is a surgical instrument. When a physician wants a thin slice of a patient's skin for a skin graft, the doctor asks for a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- dermat/ome  
dermatome  
derm'ə tōm
24.  
Dermat, dermat/o refer to the skin. Cyan/o/derm/a means  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- a condition of bluish discoloration of the skin
- Dermat/osis means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- a disease or abnormal condition of the skin
25.  
Cyanoderma sometimes occurs when children swim too long in cold water. If a patient has a bluish discoloration of the skin, for any reason, the person may exhibit  
\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- cyan/o/derm/a  
cyanoderma  
sī ə nō der'mä
26.  
*Leuk/o* means white or abnormally white. In the term leuk/o/derm/a, the part that means white is \_\_\_\_\_.
- leuk or leuk/o
27.  
Leukoderma means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- a condition of white skin, or abnormally white skin
28.  
Some people have much less color in their skin than is normal. Their skin is white. They may have  
\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- leuk/o/derm/a  
leukoderma  
lōō kō der' mä

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29.  
*Cyt/o* refers to a cell or cells. *-ology* is a suffix that means the study of.
- the study of cells      What does *cyt/ology* mean? \_\_\_\_\_.
30.  
 There are several kinds of cells in blood. One kind is the *leuk/o/cyte*. A leukocyte is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- white blood cell
31.  
 There are several different kinds of cells in the bloodstream. When a physician wants to know how many “infection-fighting” white blood cells are circulating, the doctor asks the lab technician to count the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /cytes.
- leuk/o/cyt/e*  
 leukocyte  
 lōō' kō sīt
32.  
*Emia* is a suffix meaning blood. When a person's blood contains far too many white blood cells, it may indicate a condition sometimes described as “blood cancer.” A term meaning literally *white blood* is \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- leuk/emia  
 leukemia  
 lōō kē' mē ə
33.  
 In the term *acromegaly*, the combining form used for extremities is \_\_\_\_\_, the word root for oversized is \_\_\_\_\_, and the suffix meaning *condition of* is \_\_\_\_\_.
- acr/o  
 megal  
 y
34.  
 Now try this. *Cardi/o* means heart. Another suffix meaning condition of is *-a*. What does *megal/o/cardi/a* mean? \_\_\_\_\_.
- a condition of oversized heart, or enlargement of the heart
35.  
 When any muscle exercises, it gets larger. If the heart muscle overexercises, an enlarged condition of the heart may occur. It is described as \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- megal/o/card/ia  
 megalocardia  
 meg ə lō kär' dē ä



**Figure 1.2** Upper Digestive Tract (and Heart)

The Digestive Tract begins with the oral cavity. The teeth pulverize ingested food and soften it. The action of the tongue moves the partly digested food into the *esophagus* by swallowing. Then strong muscular contractions move the food to the *stomach*. In the stomach the food is further processed mechanically and chemically. Then it passes into the highly coiled intestine. The first part of the intestine is called the *duodenum*.

Esophagus (esophag/o)    Stomach (gastr/o)  
 Duodenum (duoden/o)    Heart (cardi/o)

36.

When the heart muscle doesn't receive an adequate supply of oxygen, the heart may beat more often. Inadequate oxygen makes the heart work harder and may lead to an enlarged heart described as

megalocardia or  
 cardiomegaly

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megal/o/gastr/ia  
 megalogastria  
 meg ə lō gas' trē ä  
 OR  
 gastromegaly  
 gas' trō meg' a lē

37.  
 Try this one. *Gastr* is the word root for stomach. When the stomach enlarges so that it crowds other organs, an undesirable condition exists known as \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /ia.  
enlarged stomach  
 OR  
 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /y.  
stomach enlarged

oversized heart, or  
 enlargement of the  
 heart  
 (the same thing)

38.  
 Megalocardia means \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 What does cardiomegaly mean? \_\_\_\_\_

inflammation of the  
 heart  
 stomach  
 inflammation of the  
 stomach

39.  
 The suffix *-itis* means inflammation of (something).  
 What does carditis mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Both gastr-, gastr/o mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Gastritis means \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

40.  
 Here's a quick review. Using the suggested answers, write the meaning of each of the following terms.

- SUGGESTED ANSWERS:
- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| abnormal condition of | heart           |
| blueness              | inflammation of |
| cell                  | skin            |
| cutting instrument    | stomach         |
| enlarged, oversized   | white           |
| extremities           |                 |

extremities  
 blueness  
 white  
 stomach  
 cell  
 heart

acr/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 cyan/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 leuk/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 gastr/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 cyt/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 cardi/o \_\_\_\_\_



enlarged, oversized	megal/o _____
skin	derm/o, dermat/o _____
abnormal condition of	-osis (-a, -y) _____
inflammation of	-itis _____
cutting instrument	-tome _____

41.

Now build a medical term for each of the following:

acro/megal/y	a condition of oversized extremities _____ / _____ / _____ extremities oversized
leuko/cyte	a white cell _____ / _____
dermat/itis	inflammation of the skin _____ / _____
megalo/cardi/a OR cardio/megal/y	a condition of enlarged heart _____ / _____ / _____

42.

Let's have a change of pace here. Professional health workers use some special words to talk about illness and sick people. Here are just a few you'll find very useful. Read each definition. Then underline a key word or words to help you remember the meaning of the term.

<u>sickness</u> , <u>illness</u>	<i>Disease</i> is a condition in which bodily health is impaired. It means sickness or illness.
<u>exhibition</u> , <u>display</u> , <u>evidence</u>	<i>Manifestation</i> is proof of impaired bodily health. It's a display, exhibition, or evidence of disease.
<u>changes</u> (structural and functional)	<i>Pathology</i> is the scientific study of changes in the human body (structural and functional) produced by disease.
<u>causes</u> (ētēology)	<i>Etiology</i> is the scientific study of causes of disease.

You may refer to the definitions if you need help answering the next few frames.

The cause of the patient's disease is not yet known (and may remain unknown).

43.

If a physician says that a patient's disease is of unknown etiology, what would that mean to you? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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- sickness, illness 44. Another word for disease is \_\_\_\_\_.
- evidence, or exhibition 45. Manifestation is a display, or \_\_\_\_\_, of disease.
- causes 46. Etiology is the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_ of disease.
- structural 47. Pathology is the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_ and functional changes in the body produced by disease \_\_\_\_\_.
48. Select the best term for each definition. Write your choice in the space provided.
- pathology      etiology      manifestation      disease
- disease Another term for illness or sickness is \_\_\_\_\_.
- manifestation Evidence, or proof, of disease is \_\_\_\_\_.
- etiology The study of causes of disease is \_\_\_\_\_.
- pathology The scientific study of changes in the body produced by disease is \_\_\_\_\_.
49. The suffix *-ology* means the study of, the suffix *-ologist* means one who studies (and becomes an expert). One who studies structural and functional changes in the body produced by disease is a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
50. Some physicians specialize in heart disease. The specialist who determines that a heart is deformed is a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- cardi/ologist heart      cardiologist      specialist  
kär dē ol' ə jist

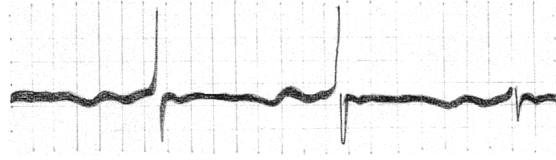


Figure 1.3 Electrocardiography (ECG)

*Electrocardiography* is a method of recording electrical currents traversing the heart muscle just prior to each heart beat. An Electrocardiogram is a graphic record of heart action currents that are obtained by electrocardiography.

cardiologist

51.

A heart doctor who reads an electr/o/cardi/o/gram (a record of electrical impulses generated by the heart) is a specialist in heart problems or \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

a record of electrical waves given off by the heart (or equivalent)

52.

Complete the meaning of electr/o/cardi/o/gram:

Gram means a record or recording, electr/o means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

cardi/o means \_\_\_\_\_

heart

electr/o/cardi/o/gram  
electrocardiogram  
ē lek' trō kär' dē ə  
gram

53.

The electr/o/cardi/o/gram is a record obtained by electr/o/cardi/o/graph/y. A technician can learn electrocardiography, but it takes a cardiologist to read the

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

electrical

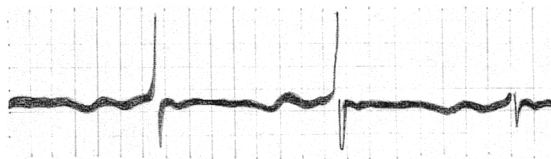
heart

record

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54.

A physician specialist can look at a report that looks like this



**Figure 1.4** Electrocardiogram (ECG)

cardiologist  
electrocardiogram

and learn something about a patient's heart function. This specialist is probably a \_\_\_\_\_ and can read an \_\_\_\_\_ (ECG).

cardi/algia  
cardialgia  
kār dē al' jē a (There is no need to add a vowel to the root *cardi* because *-algia* begins with a vowel.)

55.

The suffix *-algia* means pain. Form a word that means heart pain:

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
heart pain

cardialgia

56.

When a patient complains of pain in the heart, the symptom is known medically as \_\_\_\_\_.

stomach  
-algia

57.

Gastralgia means pain in the stomach.

*Gastr* is the root for \_\_\_\_\_.

The suffix for pain is \_\_\_\_\_.

stomach

58.

Gastr/ectomy means excision (removal) of all or part of the stomach. *Gastr* means \_\_\_\_\_.

to cut out, excise, or remove surgically

The suffix *-ectomy* means \_\_\_\_\_.

- gastr/ectomy  
gastrectomy  
gas trek' tō mē
59. When a patient's stomach ulcer perforates, the surgeon may need to remove part of the stomach. The medical term for the procedure is \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.  
(stomach) (excision of)
- gastrectomy
60. Cancer of the stomach may require a surgeon to remove all or part of the patient's stomach. This procedure is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- gastr/itis  
gastritis  
gas trī' tis
61. Form a word that means inflammation of the stomach.  
\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- duoden/um  
duodenum  
dōō ōd' nəm (or  
dōō ō dē' nəm)
62. The stomach empties its contents into the first section of the intestine, called the duodenum. *Duoden* is the word root for \_\_\_\_\_.
- gastr
- What is the root for stomach? \_\_\_\_\_.
- stomach and  
duodenum
63. The suffix *-ostomy* means a procedure to form a new opening. Gastr/o/duoden/ostomy means forming a new opening between the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- gastr/o/duoden/  
ostomy  
gastroduodenostomy  
gas' trō dōō ō de nos'  
tō mē
64. A surgeon may need to remove a portion of a diseased stomach. If the natural connection is removed, then the surgeon must form a new opening between the stomach and duodenum. This procedure is called \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
65. When an abnormal condition exists between the stomach and the duodenum, a surgeon may need to perform a gastroduodenostomy, which means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- a surgical procedure to  
form a new opening  
between the stomach  
and duodenum

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- duodenum  
dū ō dē' num
66.  
The suffix *-ectomy* means excision of; *-ostomy* means forming a new opening. The form *-otomy* means incision into. A duo/den/otomy is an incision into the \_\_\_\_\_.
- otomy
67.  
The suffix for incision into is \_\_\_\_\_.
- duoden/otomy  
duodenotomy  
dōō od ə not' ə mē
- If a physician makes an incision into the wall of the duodenum, the doctor has performed a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- itis
68.  
The suffix for inflammation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- duoden/itis  
duodenitis  
dōō od ə nī' tis
- The word for inflammation of the duodenum is \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
69.  
Duoden/al means of or pertaining to the duodenum.
- of, or pertaining to,  
mother; of, or  
pertaining to, father
- al* is a suffix meaning of, or pertaining to. Therefore matern/al means \_\_\_\_\_ and patern/al means \_\_\_\_\_.
- duoden/al  
duodenal  
dōō ō dē' nəl
70.  
In the sentence "Duodenal carcinoma was present," the word meaning of, or pertaining to, the duodenum is \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- duoden/ostomy  
duodenostomy  
dōō od ə nos' tō mē
71.  
The suffix *-ostomy* means making a new opening. The word to form a new opening into the duodenum is \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
72.  
Here's one for you to figure out. A duodenostomy can be formed in more than one manner. If it is formed with the stomach, it is called a
- gastroduodenostomy
- \_\_\_\_\_
- stomach    duodenum    new opening
- ostomy
73.  
The suffix for forming a new opening is \_\_\_\_\_.

74.

Let's review what you've covered. Using the suggested answers, write the meaning of each of the following terms.

## SUGGESTED ANSWERS:

blueness	duodenum
cell	electrical
cause(s)	enlarged, oversized
changes due to disease	record of

duodenum  
changes due to disease  
record of  
cell  
electric  
cause  
enlarged, oversized  
blueness

duoden/o \_\_\_\_\_  
path/o \_\_\_\_\_  
gram/o \_\_\_\_\_  
cyt/o \_\_\_\_\_  
electr/o \_\_\_\_\_  
eti/o \_\_\_\_\_  
megal/o \_\_\_\_\_  
cyan/o \_\_\_\_\_

75.

Now try it with the suffixes you just learned.

## SUGGESTED ANSWERS:

(abnormal) condition of	incision into
cutting instrument	inflammation of
form a new opening	of, or pertaining to
one who studies, specializes in	pain

of, or pertaining to  
inflammation of  
(abnormal) condition  
form a new opening  
cutting instrument  
incision into  
pain  
one who studies

-al \_\_\_\_\_  
-itis \_\_\_\_\_  
-osis, -a, -y \_\_\_\_\_  
-ostomy \_\_\_\_\_  
-tome \_\_\_\_\_  
-otomy \_\_\_\_\_  
-algia \_\_\_\_\_  
-ologist \_\_\_\_\_

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76.

cyan/osis

Now build some new words.

A condition of blueness is \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.  
blueness                      condition

path/ologist

One who studies bodily changes produced by disease is a  
 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.  
changes in the body                      one who studies

duoden/ostomy

A surgical procedure that forms a new opening in the duodenum is  
 a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.  
duodenum                      form a new opening

eti/o/logic/al

A term meaning of, or pertaining to, the study of causes of disease  
 is \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.  
causes of disease                      the study of                      pertaining to

77.

While working through Unit 1, you formed the following new medical terms. Read them one at a time and pronounce each aloud several times until you can articulate each term clearly and correctly. If a friend pronounces each term for you, could you spell it correctly? Try it.

acrocyanosis (ak rō sī ə nō' sis)

acrodermatitis

(ak rō der' ma tī' tis)

acromegaly (ak rō meg' a lē)

cardialgia (kār dē al' jē a)

cardiologist (kār dē ol' ə jist)

carditis (kār dī' tis)

cyanoderma (sī ə nō der' mä)

cyanosis (sī ə nō' sis)

cytology (sī tol' ə jē)

gastrectomy

(gas trek' tō mē)

gastritis (gas trī' tis)

gastroduodenostomy

(gas' trō dōō ō de nos' tō mē)

leukemia (lōō kē' mē ə)

leukocyte (lōō' kō sīt)

leukoderma (lōō kō der' mä)

dermatologist

(der ma tol' ə jist)

dermatome (derm' ə tōm)

dermatosis (der ma tō' sis)

disease (diz ēz')

duodenal (dōō ō dē' nəl)

electrocardiogram

(ē lek' trō kār' dē ə gram)

etiological (ē' tē ō loj' i kəl)

gastralgia (gas tral' jē a)

manifestation

(man' ə fes tā' shən)

megalocardia

(meg ə lō kār' dē ä)

megalogastria

(meg ə lō gas' trē ä)

pathologist (path ol' ə jist)

pathology (path ol' ə jē)

Before going on to Unit 2, take the Unit 1 Self-Test that follows.



## Unit 1 Self-Test

### Part 1

From the list of definitions on the right, select the correct meaning for each of the terms in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the space provided.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Megalocardia        | a. Study of, or pertaining to, causes (of disease)                                   |
| _____ 2. Cardiology          | b. A specialist in the field of skin diseases  |
| _____ 3. Duodenostomy        | c. A condition of blueness of the extremities  |
| _____ 4. Leukemia            | d. Enlargement of the heart  |
| _____ 5. Dermatologist       | e. A surgical procedure forming a new opening in the duodenum                        |
| _____ 6. Electrocardiography | f. Display, evidence of disease  |
| _____ 7. Acromegaly          | g. One who specializes in the study of structural and functional changes in the body |
| _____ 8. Gastritis           | h. Pain in the stomach   |
| _____ 9. Dermatome           | i. Inflammation of the stomach   |
| _____ 10. Manifestation      | j. Recordings of electrical waves of the heart                                       |
| _____ 11. Gastroduodenostomy | k. An abnormal condition of enlarged extremities                                     |
| _____ 12. Etiology           | l. A surgical instrument for cutting skin  |
| _____ 13. Acrocyanosis       | m. A surgical operation to make a new opening between the stomach and duodenum       |
| _____ 14. Pathologist        | n. The study of disease of the heart   |
| _____ 15. Gastralgia         | o. An abnormal condition of too many white blood cells                               |

**18 QUICK MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY****Part 2**

Write a medical term for each of the following:

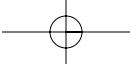
1. Impaired bodily health \_\_\_\_\_
2. Bluish discoloration of the skin \_\_\_\_\_
3. White cell \_\_\_\_\_
4. Oversized or enlarged stomach \_\_\_\_\_
5. Evidence of disease \_\_\_\_\_
6. The study of causes of an illness \_\_\_\_\_
7. Excision or removal of the stomach \_\_\_\_\_
8. Pertaining to the duodenum \_\_\_\_\_
9. Generalized condition of blueness \_\_\_\_\_
10. Heart pain \_\_\_\_\_
11. Inflammation of the heart \_\_\_\_\_
12. An abnormal condition of white skin \_\_\_\_\_
13. Inflammation of the skin of the extremities \_\_\_\_\_
14. Study of cell(s) \_\_\_\_\_
15. An abnormal condition of the skin \_\_\_\_\_

**ANSWERS****Part 1**

1. d
2. n
3. e
4. o
5. b
6. j
7. k
8. i
9. l
10. f

**Part 2**

1. disease
2. cyanoderma
3. leukocyte
4. megalogastria
5. manifestation
6. etiology
7. gastrectomy
8. duodenal
9. cyanosis
10. cardialgia



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**Basic Word Roots and Common Suffixes 19**

- |       |                    |
|-------|--------------------|
| 11. m | 11. carditis       |
| 12. a | 12. leukoderma     |
| 13. c | 13. acrodermatitis |
| 14. g | 14. cytology       |
| 15. h | 15. dermatosis     |

