

Medical Terminology

Exam Information	Description
Exam number 714 Items 80 National Career Cluster Healthcare & Human Services Certification available Yes	A one-semester course that helps candidates understand the Greek- and Latin-based language of medicine and healthcare. Emphasis is placed upon word building, word roots, suffixes, prefixes, abbreviations, symbols, anatomical terms, and terms associated with movements of the human body. This course also stresses the proper pronunciation, spelling, and usage of medical terminology. This class is helpful to anyone considering a career in healthcare.

Exam Blueprint and Performance Skill

Standard	Percentage of exam score
1. General Medical Terms	18%
2. Anatomical Terms	6%
3. Movement Terms	8%
4. Integumentary System	4%
5. Skeletal System	4%
6. Muscular System	4%
7. Nervous System	4%
8. Special Senses	6%
9. Endocrine System	4%
10. Cardiovascular System	14%
11. Lymphatic System	3%
12. Respiratory System	6%
13. Digestive System	6%
14. Urinary System	6%
15. Reproductive System	6%

Standard 1 - General Medical Terms (18% of exam score)

Candidates will know and apply the rules for building medical terms. These concepts WILL BE USED THROUGHOUT ALL OTHER STRANDS.

Objective 1 Understand the basic structure of medical terms.

- Root: generally, a noun (could include both a Greek and Latin version)
- Combining form: a vowel added to a root connecting to another root or the suffix when it begins with a consonant.
- Prefix: modifying what is happening to the root added to the beginning of the term.
- Suffix: modifying what is happening to the root added to the end of the term.

Objective 2 Define general medical prefixes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • a-: without, absence of | • inflam-: to flame within |
| • ab-: away from | • infra-: beneath, below |
| • ad-: toward, to | • inter-: between |
| • af-: toward | • intra-: within, inside |
| • ambi-: both | • iso-: equal |
| • an-: without, absence of | • juxta-: near |
| • ana-: up, back, apart | • kilo-: one thousand |
| • ante-: before | • macro-: large |
| • anti-: against | • mal-: bad, abnormal |
| • bi-: two, double, both | • medi-: middle |
| • bin-: two, double | • mega-: large |
| • cata-: downward or down | • meso-: middle |
| • circum-: around | • meta-: beyond, change |
| • co-: with, together | • micro-: very small |
| • com-: with, together | • mono-: single, one |
| • con-: with, together | • multi-: many, much |
| • contra-: against, opposite | • neo-: new |
| • de-: down, from | • nocti-: night |
| • deca-: ten | • non-: no, none |
| • demi-: half | • nona-: nine |
| • di-: twice; double, two | • null-: none |
| • dia-: through, apart, across | • octa-: eight |
| • dif-: to carry apart | • pan-: all, total |
| • dis-: apart, free from | • para-: beside, beyond, near |
| • dys-: painful, bad, difficult | • per-: through, by |
| • ecto-: out, outside, outer layer | • peri-: around |
| • ef-: away from | • platy-: flat |
| • en-: in, inside | • post-: after, behind |
| • epi-: on, upon | • pre-: for, before, in front of |
| • eu-: true, good, normal | • primi-: first |
| • ex-: outside | • pro-: before, for |
| • extra-: outside | • pseud-/-: false |
| • fore-: in front of | • quad-: four |
| • im-: not | • quint-: five |
| • in-: in, within, not | • re-: again, back |
| • sacchar-: sugar | • retro-: behind, backward |

- sect-: cut
- semi-: half, part of a whole
- sens-: feeling
- sepsis-: infection
- septic-: pathogenic
- septa-: seven
- sexti-: six
- styl/o-: stake, pole
- super-: above
- supra-: above
- sym-: with, together
- syn-: with, together
- tachy-: swift, fast
- temp-: temperature, heat
- tetan-: stiff
- tetra-: four
- trans-: through, across
- tri-: three
- tuber-: swelling; enlargement
- ultra-: beyond, excess
- uni-: one

Objective 3 Define general medical word roots/combining forms.

- abdomin/o: abdomen
- acr/o: extremity
- alb: white
- ambul: to walk
- antr/o: antrum; nearly closed cavity
- atel/o: imperfect
- aut/o: self
- ax/o: axis
- bar/o: pressure
- bi/o: life
- blast/o: developing cell
- bucc/o: cheek
- cac/o: bad or ill
- cal: pebble, stone or calcium
- caud/o: tail
- chlor/o: green
- chrom/o: color
- coccus(s): round, spherical form of bacteria
- cocci(pl): round, spherical form of bacteria
- colla: glue
- con/o: dust
- corp/o: body
- cry/o: cold
- crypt/o: hidden
- culd/o: cul-de-sac; a blind pouch
- cyan/o: blue
- cyt/o: cell
- dipl/o: double
- dist/o: away from the point of origin
- electr/o: electricity
- end/o: inside
- erg/o: work
- erythr/o: red
- eti/o: cause of disease
- gen/o: forming, producing, origin
- phas/o: speech
- physi/o: function
- pil/o: hair
- polyp/o: small growth
- geront/o: old age, elderly
- gluc/o: sugar, sweet, glucose
- glyc/o: sugar, sweet
- gnos/o: knowledge
- herni/o: hernia or protrusion of an organ through the body wall
- heter/o: other, different
- home/o: same; constant unchanging state
- homo: same
- hydr/o: water
- idi/o- one's own self
- inguin/o: inguinal or groin
- later/o: side
- leuk/o: white
- lith/o: stone, calcification
- lys/o: to kill, separating destruction
- megal/o: large
- ment/o: mind
- morph/o: form, shape
- mot/o: moving
- muc/o: mucus
- myc/o: fungus
- narc/o: numbness, stupor
- nas/o: nose
- natr/o: sodium
- necr/o: death of cells
- olig/o: few, scant
- omphal/o: umbilicus, navel, belly button
- onc/o: mass, tumor
- orb: circle, orbit
- or/o: mouth
- pariet/o: wall
- path/o: disease
- phag/o: to eat
- pharmac/o: drug, medicine
- reticul/o: network of cells
- stomat/o: mouth
- therm/o: heat
- ton/o: tension, pressure

- por/o: small openings
- proxim/o: near point of origin
- py/o: pus
- pyr/o: fire, fever

- varic/o: twisted, swollen vein
- ventr/o: front
- vesic/o: fluid filled sac bladder
- viscer/o: internal organs

Objective 4 Define general medical suffixes.

- -able: capable
- -ac: pertaining to
- -al: pertaining to
- -algia: pain
- -algesia: pain
- -apheresis: removal
- -ar: pertaining to
- -arche: first; beginning
- -asia: state of condition of
- -asis: state or condition of
- -asthenia: weakness, lack of strength
- -ary: pertaining to
- -atresia: absence of a normal opening; occlusion
- -blast: embryonic; tissue building cell
- -cele: herniation, pouch
- -cide: kill
- -cise: cut
- -clasis: breakdown
- -clysis: washing
- -clast: destructive cell
- -cyte: cell
- -drome: symptoms
- -dynia: pain
- -eal: pertaining to
- -ectomy: removal of, cut out excision of
- -edema: swelling
- -esis: condition
- -ferous: producing
- -gen: to produce, origin
- -genesis: to produce, origin
- -genic: to produce, origin
- -genous: kind, type
- -gram: record picture
- -graph: instrument that records
- -grapher: one who records
- -graphy: the process of recording
- -ia: state of, condition, process
- -poiesis: making or production
- -porosis: condition of holes or passages
- -rrhagia: burst forth; hemorrhage
- -rrhaphy: suture, repair
- -rrhea: discharge, flow
- -rrhexis: rupture
- -sarcoma: cancer of connective tissue
- -scope: instrument to view or examine

- -ial: pertaining to
- -iasis: pathological or abnormal condition
- -iatric: medical profession; physician
- -ic: pertaining to
- -ical: pertaining to
- -ician: one who
- -ictal: seizure, attack
- -id: form or shape
- -ism: condition or state of
- -ist: one who specializes
- -itis: inflammation of or infection of
- -ity: condition of
- -ium: pertaining to, structure
- -kinetic: motion
- -lemma: membrane
- -logy: study of
- -logist: one who studies
- -lysis: dissolution, breakdown, destruction
- -megaly: enlarged
- -meter: instrument to measure
- -metry: process of measurement
- -mortem: death
- -necrosis: death of cells
- -odynia: pain
- -oid: resembling, like
- -oma: mass, tumor
- -opsy: to view
- -ose: pertaining to; sugar
- -osis: condition of
- -ous: pertaining to
- -pathy: relating to disease
- -pexy: surgical fixation or suspension
- -phage: eating
- -phagia: eating
- -phonia: sound or voice
- -physis: growth
- -plasia: formation, growth
- -plasm: living tissue
- -plasty: surgical repair
- -stomy: make a new opening
- -stenosis: narrowing or constriction
- -therapy: treatment
- -tic: pertaining to
- -tome: cutting instrument
- -tomy: to cut into; incision
- -trophy: growth or development

- -scopy: visualize or view
- -sis: state of; condition
- -um: pertaining to
- -y: the act, or result of an action, a condition or quality; process

Objective 5 Interpret and apply general medical abbreviations.

- A: assessment
- ac: before meals
- ad lib: as desired
- am/AM: between midnight and noon
- amt: amount
- bid: twice a day
- Bx: biopsy: to take a section of living tissue for viewing
- C: Celsius
- CC: chief complaint
- cc: cubic centimeter
- cm: centimeter
- c/o: complains of
- CT: computed tomography
- d: day
- dc/DC/D/C: discontinue
- DOB: date of birth
- Dx: diagnosis
- ER: emergency room
- ETA: estimated time of arrival
- F: Fahrenheit
- FUO: fever of undetermined (or unknown) origin
- g/gm: gram
- gtt/gtts: drop or drops
- h: hour
- H & P/HxPx: history and physical
- H₂O: water
- H₂O₂: hydrogen peroxide
- Hg: mercury
- hs: at bedtime
- Ht: height
- Hx: history
- I & D: incision and drainage
- ICU: intensive care unit
- IP: inpatient
- S & S: signs and symptoms
- stat: immediately
- T: temperature
- tab(s): tablet(s)
- Tbsp: tablespoon
- temp: temperature
- tid: three times a day
- TPR: temperature, pulse, and respiration
- tsp: teaspoon
- K: potassium
- Kg: kilogram
- L/l: liter
- lb/#: pound
- mg: milligram
- ml: milliliter
- mm: millimeter
- MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
- N/A: not applicable
- Na: sodium
- neg: negative
- NKA: no known allergies
- NKDA: no known drug allergies
- noct: night
- OD: overdose or right eye
- oint: ointment
- OP: outpatient
- OR: operating room
- OTC: over-the-counter
- OV: office visit
- oz: ounce
- PE (Physical Exam): physical exam
- per wk: per week
- PET: positron emission tomography
- PK: pain killer
- pm/PM: between noon and midnight
- PRN/prn: as needed
- Pt/pt: patient
- q: every
- qd: every day
- qid: four times a day
- R/O, r/o: rule out
- ROS: review of systems
- Rx: prescription
- sig: instructions or directions
- SO: standing order
- SOAP: Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan
- Tx: therapy or treatment
- UNK: unknown
- VS: vital signs
- w/a: when awake
- wk: week
- WNL: within normal limits
- Wt: weight
- YOB: year of birth
- yr: year

Career related abbreviations

- ATC: Athletic Trainer Certified
- CNA: Certified Nursing Assistant
- DO: Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine
- DPM: Doctor of Podiatric Medicine
- EMT: Emergency Medical Technician
- FP: Family Practice
- MD: Doctor of Medicine
- NP: Nurse Practitioner
- OD: Doctor of Optometry
- OT: Occupational Therapist
- PA: Physician Assistant
- PCT: Patient Care Technician
- PT: Physical Therapist
- RN: Registered Nurse
- RT: Respiratory Therapist

Objective 6 Interpret general medical symbols.

- >: greater than
- <: less than
- +: positive
- -: negative
- ~: approximately
- %: percent
- C: with
- S: without
- P: after
- O: male
- ♀: female
- ↑: increase
- ↓: decrease
- @: at
- °: degree
- Δ: change or changed
- R: right
- L: left
- B: Bilateral
- →: causes; transfer to
- ←: is due to

Objective 7 Create medical terms using the following rules:

- A word root needs no combining form if links to a suffix that begins with a vowel.
- A combining form (root + vowel, usually an O) links a suffix that begins with a consonant
- A combining form (root + vowel, usually an O) links a root to another root to form a compound word. This holds true even if the next root begins with a vowel.

Objective 8 Convert medical terms between singular and plural forms.

Standard 2 - Anatomical Terms (6%)

Candidates will define anatomical terms and planes.

Objective 1 Recognize and apply identified anatomical terms.

- acromial: point of the shoulder
- axillary: armpit
- brachial: arm
- buccal: cheek
- carpal: wrist
- cephalic: head
- cervical: neck
- coxal: hip
- cranial: skull
- crural: shin/lower leg
- cubital: elbow
- digital: finger
- femoral: thigh
- antebrachial: forearm
- antecubital: front of elbow
- occipital: posterior of the head
- optic: eye
- orbital: eye cavity
- oral: mouth
- otic: ear
- palmar: palm
- patellar: knee
- pectoral: front of the chest
- pedal: foot
- perineal: between the thighs, the anus, and the external reproductive organs

- frontal: forehead
- genital: external reproductive organs
- gluteal: buttocks
- inguinal: groin
- lumbar: lower back
- mental: chin
- nasal: nose
- plantar: sole of the foot
- popliteal: back of the knee
- sternal: anterior of rib cage
- sural: calf of the leg
- tarsal: ankle
- thoracic: chest
- umbilical: navel
- vertebral: spinal column

Objective 2 Define terms associated with the planes of the body.

- sagittal: divides the body into two parts lengthwise, right and left, although not necessarily into halves
- midsagittal: the sagittal plane dividing the body into equal parts or halves
- frontal (coronal): divides the body into front and back sections from top to bottom
- transverse (horizontal): divides the body into upper and lower portions

Objective 3 Describe anatomical position as a reference point for describing areas of the body.

Standard 3 - Movement Terms (8%)

Candidates will define terms associated with movement and direction. (See included list)

Objective 1 Describe and apply identified terms associated with movement.

- abduction: moving a body part away from the midline of the body
- adduction: moving a body part toward the midline of the body
- depression: lowering a part
- elevation: raising a part
- plantar flexion: ankle movement pointing the foot downward
- dorsiflexion: ankle movement bringing the foot toward the shin
- eversion: turning the sole of the foot outward
- inversion: turning the sole of the foot inward
- external rotation: rotation of the hip or shoulder away from the midline
- internal rotation: rotation of the hip or shoulder toward the midline
- extension: straightening of a joint or increasing the angle between two bones
- flexion: bending of a joint or decreasing the angle between two bones
- hyperextension: excessive extension of the parts of a joint beyond anatomical position
- pronation: turning the arm downward (palm down)
- supination: turning the arm upward (palm up)
- protraction: moving a part forward
- retraction: moving a part backward
- circumduction: tri-planar circular motion at the hip or shoulder
- rotation: turning on a single axis

Objective 2 Define directional terms.

- superior: toward the head or upper portion of the body
- inferior: toward the feet or lower portion of the body

- anterior: toward the front of the body
- posterior: toward the back
- dorsal: toward the back
- ventral: toward the front/belly
- medial: toward the middle or center of the body or body part
- lateral: on or closer to the side
- proximal: nearer the point where a limb attaches to the body
- distal: farther from the point where a limb attaches to the body
- bilateral: pertaining to both sides of the body or structure
- unilateral: pertaining to only one side of the body or structure
- deep: toward the interior
- superficial: near the surface
- parietal: the wall of a cavity
- visceral: refers to the internal organs
- supine: lying face up or palms up
- prone: lying face down or palms down

Standard 4 - Integumentary System (4%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Integumentary System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Integumentary System.

- CA - cancer
- sq/subcu/subq - subcutaneous

Objective 2 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Integumentary System.

- sub-: below, under
- subcu-: subcutaneous; under the skin

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Integumentary System.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| • adip/o: fat | • cutane/o: skin |
| • albino: white | • cyano: blue |
| • aut/o: self | • dermat/o: skin |
| • carcin/o: cancer of epithelial tissue | • derm/o: skin |
| • chem/o: drug, chemical | • erythro: red |
| • cry/o: cold | • hidr/o: sweat |
| • hist/o: tissue | • pil/o: hair |
| • hom/o: same | • rhytid/o: wrinkle |
| • ichthy/o: scaly | • seb/o: sebum |
| • kerat/o: horn, hard tissue; cornea | • squam/o: scale |
| • leuko: white | • sub: below |
| • lip/o: fat | • trich/o: hair |
| • melano: black | • xanth/o: yellow |
| • myc/o: fungus | • xen/o: stranger; foreigner; guest |
| • onych/o: nail | • xer/o: dry |

Objective 4 Define suffixes related to the Integumentary System.

- -derma: skin
- -itis: inflammation
- -oma: tumor
- -tome: instrument to cut

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Integumentary System.

- biopsy: to take a section of living tissue for viewing
- cutaneous: pertaining to the skin
- cyanoderma: blue skin
- cyanosis: blue skin due to lack of oxygen
- dermatitis: inflammation of the skin
- dermatologist: one who specializes in the skin
- dermatomycosis: fungus condition of the skin
- dermatome: an instrument for cutting thin slices of skin for grafting
- diaphoresis: sweating
- epidermis: the outer layer of the skin
- erythroderma: red skin
- eczema: inflammation of the skin, causing itching and rash
- leukoderma: patches of lightened or depigmented skin
- melanoma: black tumor
- onychophagia: nail biting
- sebaceous: condition of fat or oil
- subcutaneous: under the skin
- xeroderma: dry skin

Standard 5 - Skeletal Systems (4%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Skeletal System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Skeletal System

- ACL: anterior cruciate ligament
- amb: ambulate, ambulatory
- B: bilateral
- Fx: fracture
- L: left
- LCL: lateral collateral ligament
- RA: rheumatoid arthritis
- RICE: rest, ice, compression, elevation
- MCL: medial collateral ligament
- OA: osteoarthritis
- PCL: posterior cruciate ligament
- POLICE: protection, optimal loading, ice, compression, elevation
- R: right
- ROM: range of motion

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Skeletal System.

- hemi-: one half

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Skeletal System.

- ankylo/o: stiff, crooked, bent
- arthr/o: joint
- articul/o: joint
- blast: embryonic; tissue building cell
- brachi/o: arm
- burs/o: bursa (fluid filled sac)
- calcane/o: calcaneus (heel bone)
- carp/o: carpals (wrist bones)
- cervic/o: neck or neck of the uterus
- chondr/o: cartilage
- clavicul/o: clavicle
- cost/o: rib
- crani/o: cranium, head, skull
- cubit/o: elbow
- dactyl/o: finger/toes
- femer/o: femur (upper leg bone)
- fibul/o: fibula (lower leg bone)
- humer/o: humerus
- hy/o: u-shaped
- ili/o: ilium (hip bone)
- ischi/o: ischium; pelvic bone
- kinesi/o: study of movement or motion
- kyph/o: abnormal curvature; hump of the spine
- lamin/o: vertebral lamina
- ligament/o: ligament
- lord/o: curve, swayback
- lumb/o: lumbar, lower back
- mandibul/o: mandible; lower jaw
- menisc/o: meniscus
- myel/o: spinal cord, bone marrow
- orth/o: straight
- oste/o: bone
- patell/o: patella
- ped: foot, child
- pelv/i: pelvis
- phalang/o: phalanges
- physi/o: physical, natural
- por/o: pore, porous
- pub/o: pubis
- scoli/o: crooked, curved
- spondyl/o: vertebrae, spine
- stern/o: sternum
- styl/o: styloid process
- synovi/o: synovial membrane, synovial fluid
- tars/o: ankle
- thorac/o: chest
- tibi/o: tibia; lower leg bone
- uln/o: ulna
- vertebr/o: vertebra, spine

Objective 4 Define suffixes related to the Skeletal System.

- -centesis: surgical puncture
- -clast: destructive cell
- -desis: surgical union
- -malacia: softening
- -physis: growth
- -poiesis: formation, production

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Skeletal System.

- acromegaly: enlargement of the extremities
- ankylosis: condition of crooked, bent, or stiff
- arthralgia: joint pain
- arthritis: inflammation of a joint
- arthrocentesis: surgical puncture to remove fluid from the joint
- arthrodesis: surgical union of the joint; fusing of a joint
- arthrography: the process of recording pictures of a joint
- arthroplasty: repair of a joint
- arthroscope: instrument to view a joint
- arthroscopy: procedure to view a joint
- calcaneal: pertaining to the calcaneus (heel bone)
- carpals: wrist bones
- chondrectomy: removal of cartilage
- chondrocyte: cartilage cell
- chondromalacia: softening of the cartilage
- costal: pertaining to ribs

- craniotomy: incision into the cranium/skull
- cribriform: sieve-like plate
- intracranial: within the skull
- kyphosis: abnormal curvature; hump of the spine
- laminectomy: removal/excision of the vertebral lamina
- ligament: band/sheet of connective tissue connecting 2 or more bones
- lordosis: an abnormal curvature of the lumbar spine (sway back)
- metacarpal: relating to the metacarpal bones
- metatarsal: relating to the metatarsal bones
- myelofibrosis: condition of fibers in the bone marrow
- orthopedic: branch of medicine dealing with the correction of deformities of bones or muscles
- ossicles: small bones of the middle ear
- osteoarthritis: degenerative joint disease
- osteoblast: bone-forming cell
- osteoclast: bone-destroying cell
- osteocyte: mature bone cell
- osteoma: bone tumor
- osteomalacia: softening of the bones
- osteomyelitis: inflammation of bone or bone marrow
- osteoporosis: loss of bone density
- patellar: pertaining to the patella
- scoliosis: condition of lateral curvature of the spine
- vertebral: pertaining to the vertebral column

Standard 6 - Muscular System (4%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Muscular System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Muscular System.

- ADL: activities of daily living
- AP: anterior posterior
- EMG: electromyogram: recording of the electrical activity of the muscles
- IM: intramuscular
- NSAID: nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
- PT: physical therapy

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Muscular System.

- quadri-: four

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Muscular System.

- amb/i: both
- ambul/o: to walk
- aponeur/o: aponeurosis; flat sheet of connective tissue

- cry/o: cold
- dextr/o: right
- fasci/o: fascia, fibrous band
- fibr/o: fiber, fibrous
- kinesi/o: study of movement or motion
- lei/o: smooth
- my/o: muscle
- sarc/o: flesh
- taxi/a: order; coordination
- ten/o: tendon
- tend/o: tendon
- tendin/o: tendon
- therm/o: heat

Objective 4 Define core suffixes.

- -asthenia: weakness, lack of strength
- -kenesia: movement
- -spasm: involuntary contraction; twitching
- -trophy: development; nutrition

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Muscular System.

- atrophy: decrease in size or mass
- bradykinesia: slow movement
- diaphragm: a dome-shaped, muscular partition separating the thorax from the abdomen
- dystrophy: bad development (muscle loss beyond normal)
- endomysium: pertaining to within the muscles
- epimysium: pertaining to on or upon the muscles
- fascia: fascia or fibrous bands of connective tissue
- fibromyalgia: pain in the muscle fibers
- myalgia: muscle pain
- myasthenia: muscle weakness
- myoma: tumor of the muscles
- myorrhesis: rupture of the muscles
- tendinitis: inflammation of the tendon
- tendinoplasty: surgical repair of the tendon

Standard 7 - Nervous System (4%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Nervous System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Nervous System.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASA: aspirin • CSF: cerebrospinal fluid • CVA: cerebrovascular accident | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNS: central nervous system • LOC: level of consciousness or loss of |
|---|---|

- EEG: electroencephalogram
- HA: headache
- ICP: intracranial pressure
- consciousness
- LP: lumbar puncture
- TIA: transient ischemic attack

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Nervous System.

- af-: toward
- dys-: bad; painful; difficult
- ef-: away from
- para-: beside, beyond, near
- quadri-: four

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Nervous System.

- astr/o: star shaped
- cephal/o: head
- cerebell/o: cerebellum; small hind brain
- cerebr/o: brain, cerebrum; large outer brain
- crani/o: cranium, head, skull
- dendr/o: tree
- dur/o: tough
- electr/o: electricity
- encephal/o: brain
- esthes/o: feeling, sensation
- gangli/o: ganglion; mass of nerve tissue
- lob/o: brain lobe
- mening/o: meninges
- myel/o: spinal cord, bone marrow
- neur/o: nerve
- phren/o: diaphragm; mind
- poli/o: gray
- psych/o: mind
- schiz/o: split
- somat/o: body
- spin/o: spine
- vertebr/o: vertebra, spine

Objective 4 Define suffixes related to the Nervous System.

- -ferent: carry
- -glia: gluey substance
- -lepsy: seizure, attack
- -mania: madness
- -mentia: mind
- -paresis: slight paralysis
- -phasia: speech
- -phobia: irrational fear
- -plegia: paralysis

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Nervous System.

- aphasia: without speech
- astrocyte: star (shaped) cell
- cephalic: pertaining to the head
- cerebral: pertaining to the cerebrum
- cerebrospinal: pertaining to the brain and spinal cord
- dementia: memory impairment
- dendrite: branch of a neuron
- dysphasia: difficulty speaking
- encephalitis: inflammation of the brain
- encephalotomy: to cut into the brain
- glioma: tumor of the glial tissue of the nervous system
- hemiparesis: half (of the body) slightly paralyzed
- hemiplegia: half paralyzed (left or right side of body)
- meninges: the membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord
- meningitis: inflammation of the brain coverings (meninges)
- meningocele: herniation or protrusion of the meninges
- microencephaly: abnormally small head

- myelin: a fatty white substance that surrounds the axon of some nerve cells
- narcolepsy: sleep seizures
- neuralgia: nerve pain
- neuroglia: pertaining to nerve glue (supporting nerve cells)
- neurology: the study of nerves
- neuron: a nerve cell
- paralysis: loss of the ability to move
- paraplegia: paralysis of the legs and lower body
- quadriplegia: paralysis of four (referring to the paralysis of all four limbs)
- radiculopathy: nerve root disease
- schizophrenia: condition of split mind
- somatic: referring to the body

Standard 8 - Special Sense (6%)

Candidates will describe the anatomy and physiology of the Respiratory System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Special Senses.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| • AD: right ear | • OM: otitis media |
| • AS: left ear | • OS: left eye |
| • AU: both ears | • OU: each eye |
| • ENT: ear, nose, and throat | • TM: tympanic membrane |
| • LASIK: laser assisted in situ keratomileusis | • VA: visual acuity |
| • OD: overdose or right eye | |

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Special Senses.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • -dipl-: double | • exo-: outward |
| • eso-: inward | • hyper-: excessive, above normal |

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Special Senses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| • acoust/o: hearing | • dacry/o: tears, tear duct |
| • audi/o: hearing, sound | • dipl/o: double |
| • aur/i: ear | • gloss/o: tongue |
| • blephar/o: eyelid | • irid/o: iris |
| • chrom/o: color | • kerat/o: cornea |
| • chromat/o: color | • lacrim/o: tears |
| • conjunctiv/o: conjunctiva; lining of the surface | • medi, media: middle |
| • of the eye | • myring/o: tympanic membrane |
| • core/o: pupil | • ocul/o: eye |
| • cor/o: pupil | • olfact/o: sense of smell |
| • corne/o: cornea | • ophthalm/o: eye |
| • opt/o: vision | • scler/o: white of the eye or hardening |
| • or/o: mouth | • rhin/o: nose |
| | • son/o: sound |

- ot/o: ear
- phon/o: sound or voice
- phot/o: light or related to light
- presby: old age
- retin/o: retina
- ton/o: tone, tension, pressure
- tympan/o: eardrum
- vitre/o: vitreous humor of eye

Objective 4 Define suffixes related to the Special Senses.

- -acusis: hearing
- -opia: vision
- -ptosis: prolapse, downward displacement

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Special Senses.

- acoustic: pertaining to hearing
- auditory: pertaining to hearing
- auricle: pertaining to the (outer) ear
- binocular: pertaining to two eyes
- blepharitis: inflammation of the eyelid(s)
- blepharoplasty: surgical repair of the eyelid(s)
- blepharoptosis: drooping of the eyelids
- blepharospasm: involuntary contraction of the eyelid
- cataract: clouding of the lens of the eye
- conjunctivitis: inflammation of the conjunctiva
- diplopia: double vision
- exophthalmic: pertaining to eyes slightly out
- hyperopia: far vision (referring to far-sighted)
- intraocular: pertaining to within the eye
- iridectomy: removal of the iris
- keratitis: inflammation of the cornea
- keratometry: measurement of the cornea
- keratoplasty: repair of the cornea (corneal transplant)
- keratotomy: incisions into the cornea (correct mild to moderate myopia)
- lacrimal: pertaining to the tear ducts
- myopia: near-sightedness
- ophthalmologist: a specialist of the eye
- ophthalmoplegia: paralysis of the eye muscles
- ophthalmoscope: instrument for examining the interior of the eye
- optic: pertaining to the eye or vision
- optometry: the profession of examining the eyes for visual defects and prescribing corrective lenses
- orbital: pertaining to the eye cavity
- otitis media: middle ear infection
- otosclerosis: hardening of the bony tissue of the ear
- otoscope: instrument to view the ear
- presbycusis: hearing loss due to aging

Standard 9 - Endocrine System (4%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Endocrine System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Endocrine System.

- BS - blood sugar
- DM - diabetes mellitus
- FBS - fasting blood sugar
- GTT: glucose tolerance test
- IDDM - insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
- (Type 1)
- NIDDM - non-insulin-dependent diabetes
- mellitus (Type 2)

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Endocrine System.

- hypo-: under, below, deficient

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Endocrine System.

- acr/o: extremity
- aden/o: gland
- adren/o: adrenal gland
- cortic/o: cortex or outer layer of a gland
- dips/o: thirst
- endocrine/o: to secrete within the blood or the
- endocrine system
- ex/o: without
- -gluc/o: sugar, sweet, glucose
- glyc/o: sugar, sweet
- hormon/o: to excite (chemical messengers);
- urging on
- pancreat/o: pancreas
- pineal/o: pineal gland
- pituit/o: pituitary gland
- thyr/o: thyroid

Objective 4 Define suffixes related to the Endocrine System.

- -crine: to secrete
- -tropic: influencing, affect

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Endocrine System.

- adrenalectomy: removal of the adrenal gland
- adrenocorticohyperplasia: increased development of the adrenal cortex
- adrenocorticotrophic: pertaining to influencing the adrenal cortex
- adenopathy: disease of the adrenal gland
- endocrine: to secrete within the blood or the endocrine system
- endocrinologist: one who studies the endocrine system
- endocrinopathy: disease(s) of the endocrine glands or system
- euthyroid: resembling normal thyroid function
- exocrine: to secrete without (outside in ducts or small tubes)
- glucocorticoid: "resembling sugar from the cortex." (hormones)

- gonadotropic: pertaining to influencing the reproductive organs
- gonads: reproductive organs
- hyperglycemia: high levels of sugar in the blood
- hyperparathyroidism: condition of excessive parathyroid secretion
- hyperthyroidism: condition of excessive thyroid secretion
- hypoglycemia: low levels of sugar in the blood
- hypothyroidism: condition of low thyroid secretion
- parathyroidoma: mass or tumor in the parathyroid
- polypagia: excessive hunger
- polyuria: excessive urine production
- thyroidectomy: removal of the thyroid gland

Standard 10 - Cardiovascular System (14%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Cardiovascular System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Cardiovascular System.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| • av/AV: atrioventricular | • Hgb/Hb: hemoglobin |
| • BP: blood pressure | • HR: heart rate |
| • CABG: coronary artery bypass graft | • HTN: hypertension; head and neck tumors |
| • CBC: complete blood count | • IV: intravenous |
| • CHF: congestive heart failure | • MI: myocardial infarction |
| • CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation | • P: pulse |
| • DNR: do not resuscitate | • RBC: red blood cell or red blood count |
| • DOA: dead on arrival | • RRR: regular rate & rhythm (refers to heart) |
| • DVT: deep vein thrombosis | • SA: sinoatrial node |
| • ECG/EKG: electrocardiogram | • WBC: white blood cell |
| • Hct: hematocrit | |

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Cardiovascular System.

- bi-: two
- brady-: slow
- tachy-: rapid or fast
- tri-: three

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Cardiovascular System.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| • angi/o: vessel | • phleb/o: vein |
| • aort/o: aorta; largest artery | • plasm/o: liquid component of blood |
| • arteri/o: artery | • sanguin/o: blood |
| • ather/o: fatty plaque | • sept/o: septum; wall dividing two cavities |
| • atri/o: atrium; chamber | |

- cardi/o: heart
- coron/o: heart
- ech/o: reflected sound
- hem/o: blood
- hemat/o: blood
- kal/i: potassium
- ser/o: fluid part of blood
- sphygm/o: pulse
- steth/o: chest
- thromb/o: clot
- vas/o: vessel, duct
- ven/o: vein
- ventricul/o: ventricle

Objective 4 Define suffixes related to the Cardiovascular System.

- -aphresis: removal or separation
- -crit: to separate
- -emia: condition related to blood
- -fuge: expels or drives away
- -philia: love or affinity for
- -stasis: state of stopping or stagnation

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Cardiovascular System.

- anemia: without blood (describe a lack of red blood cells)
- angiocardiology: the process of recording pictures of heart and vessels
- angioma: tumor of a vessel
- angioplasty: repair of a vessel
- aortogram: picture (x-ray) of the aorta
- arteriography: the process of recording pictures of arteries
- arteriorrhesis: rupture of an artery
- arteriosclerosis: hardening of an artery
- atherectomy: removal of the fatty plaque
- atherosclerosis: condition of hardening (blood vessels) due to fatty plaque
- atrioventricular: pertaining to the atria and the ventricles
- bradycardia: slow heart beat (usually less than 60 beats per minute)
- cardiac: pertaining to the heart
- cardiodynia: pain of the heart
- cardiologist: a specialist of the heart
- cardiology: study of the heart
- cardiomegaly: enlargement of the heart
- cardiomyopathy: disease of the heart muscle
- coronary: pertaining to the heart
- echocardiogram: using ultrasound to record or visualize cardiac structures
- electrocardiogram: recording of the heart's electrical pattern
- electrocardiograph: the machine that records the heart's electrical pattern
- electrocardiography: the process of recording the heart's electrical pattern
- endocarditis: inflammation with the heart (inner lining of the heart)
- endocardium: pertaining to the inner (layer) of the heart
- erythrocyte: red (blood) cell
- erythropoiesis: production of red (production of red blood cells)
- hematemeses: bloody vomit
- hematocrit: to separate blood
- hematocytoblast: blood developing cell (forming each type of blood cells)
- hematologist: one who specializes in the study of blood
- hematology: the study of blood
- hematoma: blood tumor or mass (bruise or ecchymosis)
- hematopoiesis: the production of blood or blood cells
- hematuria: blood in the urine

- hemolysis: the destruction of blood
- hemophilia: pertaining to an affinity or love of blood
- hemorrhage: blood bursting forth
- hemostasis: blood standing still (control of bleeding)
- ischemia: deficiency of blood (to a muscle or an organ)
- leukemia: condition of white blood (cancer of the blood)
- leukocyte: white cell or white blood cell
- leukocytosis: condition of white cells
- leukopenia: deficiency of white blood cells
- pericarditis: inflammation around the heart
- pericardium: around the heart
- pericardiostomy: formation of an opening in the pericardium
- polycythemia: blood condition of many cells (overproduction of blood)
- tachycardia: rapid heart beat (usually above 100 beats per minute)
- thrombocyte: clotting cell (platelets)
- thrombocytopenia: deficiency of clotting cells
- thrombosis: condition of a clot/clots/clotting

Standard 11 - Lymphatic System (3%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Lymphatic System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Lymphatic System.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| • AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome | • HBV: Hepatitis B virus |
| • HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus | • EBV: Epstein-Barr virus |
| • HIB: Haemophilus influenzae type b | |

Objective 2 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Lymphatic System.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • aden/o: gland | • strept/o: twisted chains |
| • immun/o: immunity; protected from | • thym/o: thymus gland |
| • lymph/o: lymph, lymph tissue | • tonsill/o: tonsils |
| • splen/o: spleen | • tox/o: poison |
| • staphyl/o: grape-like clusters | • toxic/o: poison |

Objective 3 Define suffixes related to the Lymphatic System.

- -edema: swelling
- -pathy: disease or condition

Objective 4 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Lymphatic System.

- lymphadenitis: inflammation of the lymph gland (the lymph node)
- lymphadenogram: recording (or x-ray) of the lymph gland (or node)

- lymphadenopathy: disease of the lymph gland (or node)
- lymphangiography: the process of recording pictures of lymph vessels
- lymphedema: swelling of the lymphatic system or vessels
- lymphocyte: lymph cell (a type of white blood cell)
- lymphoma: tumor of the lymph (or lymphatic system)
- lymphotoxin: a poison produced by lymphatic cells
- lysosomes: destroying bodies (organelles of the cell)
- macrophage: large eating cell (integral part in the immune response)

Standard 12 - Respiratory System (6%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Respiratory System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Respiratory System.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| • ABG: arterial blood gas | • R: respirations |
| • CO ₂ : carbon dioxide | • SIDS: sudden infant death syndrome |
| • COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | • SOB: shortness of breath |
| • CXR: chest x-ray | • TB: tuberculosis |
| • O ₂ : oxygen | • TCDB: turn, cough, deep breath |
| • PE: pulmonary embolism | • URI: upper respiratory infection |

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Respiratory System.

- eu-: normal or good

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Respiratory System.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • aer/o: air | • pharyng/o: pharynx, throat |
| • alveol/o: alveolus; small hollow cavity | • phren/o: mind or diaphragm |
| • bronch/i: bronchus, airway | • pleur/o: pleura |
| • bronchiol/o: bronchiole; small tubes of the | • pneum/o: lung or air |
| • bronchus | • pneumon/o: lung or breathing |
| • epiglott/o: epiglottis; cartilage covering the | • pulmon/o: pertaining to the lungs |
| • larynx; voice box | • rhin/o: nose |
| • laryng/o: larynx, voice box | • sin/o: sinus |
| • nas/o: nose | • spir/o: respiration |
| • or/o: relating to the mouth | • stomat/o: mouth or oral cavity |
| • ox/i: pertaining to oxygen | • trache/o: trachea, windpipe |

Objective 4 Identify the microscopic structures of the nephron.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| • -capnia: carbon dioxide | • -oxia: oxygen |
| • -ectasis: dilation, expansion | • -pnea: breathing |

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Respiratory System.

- apnea: without breath or without breathing
- asthma: condition marked by spasms in the bronchi
- atelectasis: partial or complete collapse of the lung
- bronchiolitis: inflammation of the bronchioles
- bronchitis: inflammation of the bronchi
- bronchospasm: sudden involuntary contraction of the bronchi
- dyspnea: difficulty breathing
- emphysema: a condition in which the air sacs of the lungs are damaged and enlarged, causing breathlessness
- epiglottitis: a flap in the throat that keeps food from entering the windpipe and lungs
- eupnea: normal breathing
- hypercapnia: carbon dioxide level above normal
- hyperpnea: increased breathing
- hypopnea: decreased breathing
- laryngitis: inflammation of the larynx (voice box)
- laryngopharynx: larynx, pharynx (region of the pharynx behind the larynx)
- orthopnea: difficulty breathing when lying down
- phrenic: pertaining to the diaphragm
- pleuritis: inflammation of the pleura
- pleurodynia: pain of the pleura
- pneumonectomy: removal of the lung
- pneumothorax: air within the pleural space causing lung to collapse
- rhinoplasty: surgical repair of the nose
- rhinorrhea: nose discharge; runny nose
- sinusitis: inflammation of the sinuses
- spirometer: instrument to measure breathing
- tachypnea: rapid breathing
- trachea: pertaining to the trachea or windpipe
- tracheotomy: incision into the windpipe or trachea

Standard 13 - Digestive System (6%)

Candidates will describe the anatomy and physiology of the Reproductive System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Digestive System.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| • ac: before meals | • Na: sodium |
| • BM: bowel movement | • NPO/np: nothing by mouth |
| • GERD: gastroesophageal reflux disease | • N & V: nausea and vomiting |
| • GI: gastrointestinal | • R: rectal |
| • LLQ: left lower quadrant | • RLQ: right lower quadrant |
| • LUQ: left upper quadrant | • RUQ: right upper quadrant |

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Digestive System.

- aliment-: food

- dont-: tooth

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Digestive System.

- | | |
|---|--|
| • abdomin/o: abdomen | • cholecyst/o: gallbladder |
| • an/o: anus | • choledoch/o: common bile duct |
| • append/o: to hang from, appendix | • cari: decay, in a tooth |
| • azot/o: nitrogen; urea nitrogen waste | • col/o: colon, large intestine |
| • bil: bile; fluid secreted by the liver | • cyst/o: bladder |
| • cec/o: cecum | • dent/o: tooth |
| • celi/o: abdomen | • dips/o: thirst |
| • cheil/o: lip | • duoden/o: duodenum (first part of small intestine) |
| • chol/e: bile, gall | • enter/o: intestines (usually small intestine) |
| • cholangi/o: bile vessel | • lingu/o: tongue |
| • gastr/o: stomach | • odont/o: tooth |
| • gingiv/o: gums | • pancreat/o: pancreas |
| • gloss/o: tongue | • proct/o: anus and rectum |
| • hepat/o: liver | • pylor/o: pylorus, opening from stomach into duodenum |
| • herni/o: hernia | • sial/o: saliva, salivary gland |
| • ile/o: ileum (last part of small intestine) | • sigmoid/o: sigmoid colon |
| • jejun/o: jejunum (middle part of small intestine) | |
| • lapar/o: abdomen, abdominal wall | |

Objective 4 Define suffixes related to the Digestive System.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| • -ase: enzyme | • -lith: stone |
| • -dipsia: thirst | • -tripsy: surgical crushing |
| • -emesis: vomiting | |

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Digestive System.

- achlorhydria: absence of hydrochloric acid in the gastric secretions
- aphagia: inability to swallow
- alimentary: pertaining to food
- appendectomy: removal of the appendix
- biliary: pertaining to bile
- cheilorrhaphy: surgical repair of the lip
- cholecystectomy: removal of the gallbladder
- cholecystitis: inflammation of the gallbladder
- cholelithiasis: condition of gallstones
- colonoscopy: process of viewing the colon
- colostomy: creation of a new opening in the large intestine
- diarrhea: flowing through
- dyspepsia: difficult (painful or bad) digestion
- dysphagia: difficulty swallowing or eating
- enteritis: inflammation of the small intestine
- gastroenterologist: one who studies the stomach and small intestines
- gastrojejunostomy: creation of an artificial opening between stomach and jejunum
- glossopharyngeal: pertaining to the tongue and pharynx
- hematemesis: bloody vomit
- hepatitis: inflammation of the liver

- hiatal: pertaining to an opening
- ileocecal: pertaining to the ileum and the cecum
- ileostomy: creation of an artificial opening in the ileum
- laparotomy: process of cutting into the abdomen
- pancreatitis: inflammation of the pancreas
- stomatitis: inflammation of the mouth
- sigmoidoscopy: process of viewing the sigmoid colon

Standard 14 - Urinary System (6%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Urinary System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Urinary System.

- BUN: blood urea nitrogen
- GU: genitourinary
- I&O: intake and output
- IVP: intravenous pyelogram

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Urinary System.

- dia-: through, across
- poly-: many, much
- supra-: above; excessive; superior

Objective 3 Define word roots/combining forms related to the Urinary System.

- albumin/o: albumin; simple protein
- azot/o: nitrogenous compounds
- cyst/o: bladder, fluid filled sac
- glomerul/o: glomerulus
- glycos/o: sugar, sweet
- nephr/o: kidney
- noct/o: night

Objective 4 Define suffixes related to the Urinary System.

- -ectasia: expansion, dilation or stretching
- -uria: urine or urination

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Urinary System.

- albuminuria: albumin in the urine
- anuria: no urine
- antidiuretic: pertaining to against urination
- azotemia: condition of nitrogen in the blood
- cystitis: inflammation of the urinary bladder
- cystocele: protrusion of the urinary bladder

- cystoscopy: procedure to view the urinary bladder
- cystourethroscopy: procedure to view the urinary bladder and the urethra
- dialysis: the passage of a solute through a membrane
- diuresis: condition of urinating
- dysuria: painful or difficult urination
- glomerulonephritis: inflammation of the glomerulus and the nephron
- glycosuria: sugar in the urine
- nephrectomy: removal of the kidney
- nephritis: inflammation of the kidney
- nephrologist: a specialist of the kidney
- nephrology: study of the kidney
- nephromalacia: softening of the kidney
- nephromegaly: enlargement of the kidney
- nephropathy: disease of the kidney
- nephropexy: surgical fixation of the kidney
- nephroptosis: drooping or dropped position of the kidney
- nephrosis: condition of the kidney
- nocturia: night time urination
- oliguria: scanty urination
- polyuria: excessive urination
- pyelonephritis: inflammation of the kidney due to bacterial infection
- urethritis: inflammation of the urethra

Standard 15 - Reproductive System (6%)

Candidates will define medical terms that are commonly used in relation to the Reproductive System.

Objective 1 Interpret and apply identified medical abbreviations related to the Reproductive System.

DRE: digital rectal examination

GYN/gyn: gynecology

HPV: Human papilloma virus

L & D: labor and delivery

LMP: last menstrual period

NB: newborn

OB/ob: obstetrics

PMS: pre-menstrual syndrome

STD: sexually transmitted disease

STI: sexually transmitted infection

VBAC: vaginal birth after cesarean section

Objective 2 Define prefixes related to the Reproductive System.

- ectop-: out of place
- meso-: middle

Objective 3 Define core word roots/combining forms related to the Reproductive System.

- amni/o: amnion; inner fetal membrane
- hymen/o: hymen

- andr/o: male
- arch/e: beginning or first
- balan/o: penis
- colp/o: vagina
- chori/o: chorion; outer fetal membrane
- crypt/o: hidden
- derm/o: skin
- epididym/o: epididymis
- episi/o: vulva
- genit/o: reproductive organs
- gonad/o: gonads; sex glands
- gravid/o: pregnancy
- gyn/o: female
- gynec/o: female
- spermat/o: spermatozoa, sperm cells
- test/o: testis, testicle
- testicul/o: testicle
- uter/o: uterus
- hyster/o: uterus
- lact/o: milk
- mamm/o: breast
- mast/o: breast
- men/o: menstruation
- metr/o: uterus
- oophor/o: ovary
- orchi/o: testes
- orchid/o: testes
- ovari/o: ovary; female sex gland
- perine/o: perineum; pelvis floor
- prostat/o: prostate gland
- salping/o: uterine tube
- sperm: male reproductive cells; gametes
- vagin/o: vagina
- vesic/o: bladder
- vulv/o: vulva

Objective 4 Candidates will be dependable, reliable, steady, trustworthy and consistent in performance and behavior.

- -cyesis: pregnancy
- -natal: birth
- -partum: childbirth, labor
- -phylaxis: protection
- -tocia: labor
-

Objective 5 Identify and apply the terms that describe diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and diagnostic tests associated with the Reproductive System.

1. amenorrhea: absence of menstrual flow
2. androgen: male producing
3. andrology: study of males (usually pertaining to diseases)
4. android: resembling man
5. ananthropy: having the characteristics of a man
6. anovulation: absence of ovulation
7. balanitis: inflammation of the penis
8. balanoplasty: surgical repair of the penis
9. circumcise: to cut around
10. colporrhaphy: repair of the vagina
11. cryptorchidism: hidden or undescended testes
12. dystocia: difficult or prolonged labor and delivery
13. episiotomy: incision into the perineum
14. genital: pertaining to the reproductive organs
15. gravida: number of pregnancies a woman has had
16. gynecologist: a specialist of female disorders
17. gynecology: study of the female and female disorders
18. hymenotomy: incision into the hymen
19. hysterectomy: removal of the uterus
20. hysteroqram: picture (or x-ray) of the uterus
21. hysteroscope: instrument to view within the uterus
22. lactation: milk producing
23. mammogram: picture (x-ray) of the breast
24. mastopexy: surgical fixation of the breast

25. menarche: the first occurrence of menstruation
26. menopause: cessation or end of the menstrual cycle
27. menstrual: pertaining to the menstrual cycle or menses
28. myometrium: pertaining to the muscular uterine tissue
29. oocyte: a cell in the ovary that may undergo meiotic division to form an ovum
30. oophoritis: inflammation of an ovary
31. oophoropathy: disease of the ovaries
32. orchidalgia: pain in the testis
33. orchiectomy: removal of one or both testicles
34. orchiepididymitis: inflammation of the testis and epididymis
35. orchioopathy: disease of the testis
36. orchitis: inflammation of one or both testes
37. parturition: childbirth
38. perineum: the area between the anus and the genitals
39. prostatectomy: removal of the prostate gland
40. prostatitis: inflammation of the prostate gland
41. salpingectomy: removal of a fallopian tube
42. salpingitis: inflammation of the fallopian tubes
43. seminoma: a tumor of the testis
44. spermatocyte: sperm cell
45. testicular: pertaining to the testes
46. vaginal: pertaining to the vagina
47. vaginoperineoplasty: repair of the vagina and the perineum

Performance Skills

1. Interpret and extract information from realistic medical documents.
2. Use reputed medical reference resources to find related information. (e.g. medical reference websites or hardbound medical reference books.)
3. Apply medical terminology to a real-life setting. (i.e. define medical terms heard in a television show or read in an article.)
4. Explain the contents of a medical document in layman's terms to an individual. (e.g. progress notes, operative report, discharge summary, radiology report, etc.)

Durable Skills

1. Identify and apply durable skills needed in the workplace.
 - a. Professionalism
 - b. Collaboration
 - c. Communication
 - d. Leadership
 - e. Innovation
 - f. Adaptability