

Medical terminology – chapter 1



Adenitis Inflammation of the gland.

Adenoma Tumor of a gland.

Adenopathy A disease condition of a gland (often enlargement) of a gland.

Anemia Decrease of hemoglobin in the blood, caused by low red blood cell production, loss of blood, or increase of red blood cell destruction.

Arthralgia Pain of a joint.

Arthritis Inflammation of a joint.

Autopsy Examination of a body after death (postmortem) to determine the cause of death.

Biology Study of life (living organisms).

Biopsy Process of reviewing a small piece of living tissue for microscopic examination.

Carcinogenic Pertaining to producing cancer.

Carcinoma Cancerous or malignant tumor.

Cardiac Pertaining to the heart.

Cardiology Study of the heart.

Cephalic Pertaining to the head.

Cerebral Pertaining to the cerebrum (largest part of the brain).

Cystitis Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Cystoscopy Visual examination of the urinary bladder.

Cytology Study of cells.

Dermatitis Inflammation of the skin.

Dermatology Study of the skin.

Diagnosis Complete knowledge of a patient's condition.

Electrocardiogram Record of the electricity within the heart.

Electroencephalogram Record of the electricity within the brain.

Endocrine Glands Glands that secrete hormones within the body, directly into the bloodstream.

Endocrinologist Specialist in the study of the endocrine glands.

Endocrinology Study of the endocrine glands.

Endoscope Instrument to visually examine within the body.

Endoscopy Process of visual examination within the body.

Enteritis Inflammation of the small intestine.

Enteropathy Disease condition of the intestines, often the small intestine.

Epidermis The outer layer of the skin.

Epigastric Pertaining to above or upon the stomach.

Erythrocyte Red blood cell.

Excision Process of cutting out; removal; resection.

Exocrine Glands Organs that secrete chemicals to the outside of the body.

Gastrectomy Removal or excision.

Gastric Pertaining to the stomach.

Gastroenterology Study of the stomach and intestines.

Gastrotomy Incision of the stomach.

Gynecologist Specialist in the study of disorders of the female reproductive system.

Gynecology Study of the diseases of women, particularly those affecting the female reproductive system.

Hematology Study of blood and blood disorders.

Hematoma Collection or mass of blood.

Hemoglobin Blood protein contained in red blood cells.

Hepatitis Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatoma Tumor of the liver; hepatocellular carcinoma.

Hyperglycemia High levels of sugar in the blood.

Hyperthyroidism Secretion by thyroid gland of a greater than normal amount of thyroxine (thyroid hormone, or T4).

Hypodermic Pertaining to under the skin.

Hypogastric Pertaining to below the stomach.

Hypoglycemia Too little sugar in the blood.

Iatrogenic Pertaining to produced by a treatment or a procedure.

Incision Process of cutting into or making an incision.

Leukemia Disease of high numbers of malignant (cancerous) white blood cells.

Leukocyte White blood cell.

Leukocytosis Slight increase in white blood cells.

Nephrectomy Removal of a kidney.

Nephritis Inflammation of a kidney.

Nephrology Study of the kidneys and kidney disease.

Nephrosis Abnormal condition of the kidney.

Neural Pertaining to nerves.

Neuralgia Pain of nerves.

Neurologic Pertaining to the study of nerves.

Neurology Study of nerves and nerve disorders.

Oncologist Specialist in the study of tumors, particularly malignant growths.

Oncology Study of tumors particularly malignant growths.

Ophthalmologist Specialist in the study of the eyes and eye disorders.

Ophthalmoscope Instrument used by an ophthalmologist to visually examine the eyes.

Osteitis Inflammation of a bone.

Osteoarthritis Inflammation of bones and joints; degeneration of bones and joints.

Osteotomy Incision of a bone.

Pathogenic Pertaining to producing disease.

Pathologist A specialist in the study of disease.

Pathology Study of disease.

Pediatric Pertaining to treatment of children.

Pericardium The sac surrounding the heart.

Prognosis State of knowledge before the fact; prediction about the outcome of an illness.

Prostate Gland Produces semen, which contains fluid and sperm cells.

Psychiatrist Specialist in treatment of the mind.

Psychiatry Treatment of the mind.

Psychology Study of the mind.

Radiology Study of x-rays and related procedures for diagnosis.

Renal Pertaining to the kidney.

Resection Removal or excision of an organ or part of the body.

Retrocardiac Pertaining to behind the heart.

Rhinitis Inflammation of the nose.

Sarcoma Tumor (malignant) of flesh tissue such as bone, muscle, fat, and cartilage.

Subhepatic Pertaining to below the liver.

Thrombocyte A clotting or platelet.

Transhepatic Pertaining to across the liver.

Urology Study of the urinary tract.