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From Latin to Ancient Greek, the connective suffix -o- originates, and it's found in English since Middle English period. Initially used for direct borrowings from Latin, it becomes productive in compounds where the second element is English around the 18th century. From about 1800, formations on various stems become common.-o- has a stressed variant --, used before certain monosyllabic suffixes like -crata or -fob. It's inherited from Old Czech and Proto-Slavic *-o-. In Dutch, it interfixes with other terms, whereas in some compounds, it links two words in Slovincian.-o- is adopted from Ancient Greek --, often used to form nominal compounds. In Ancient Greece, the suffix originates in thematic compounds like (dmokrata), but it's extended by analogy to other stems like (mtrpolis).In Latin, the connective is mainly used in Greek-origin compounds, becoming productive and forming new compounds in learned humanist Latin. It's especially productive in connecting ethnonyms or geographical terms.-o- forms nominal compounds in post-classical Latin, such as Anglo-Saxon. In Polish and Silesian, it's inherited from Old Polish -o-.From Old Swedish "u", "o" comes from the Old Swedish genitive form of Germanic feminine n-stems. This interfix alternates with "-u-" according to Old Swedish rules of syllable weight, where "-o" is used after heavy syllables and "-u" after light ones. "-o-" Genitival interfix is used to link elements in some compounds, particularly those with certain old weak feminines ending in "-a". Examples include hlsa ("health"), hlsocentral ("health center"); kvinna ("woman"), kvinnoorganisation ("women's organisation"); knsla ("feeling"), knsloliv ("emotional life"); vecka ("week"), veckodag ("day of the week"); vila ("rest"), vilopuls ("resting heart rate"); lra ("teaching, theory"), lromedel ("teaching aids"); fda ("food, diet"), fdomne ("foodstuff"); mnniska ("human"), mnniskovrde ("human dignity"); saga ("tale"), sagobok ("storybook"), etc. This interfix alternates with zero interfix (vowel deletion) in some words, such as kyrkogrd ("churchyard") and kyrktorn ("church tower"); kronofogde ("enforcement officer") but kronblad ("petal").Medical terminology is a language used in healthcare to describe various concepts. To understand medical words, it's essential to know the word elements that make up these terms. Most medical words consist of a prefix, root, and suffix. The prefix is at the beginning, describing characteristics like location or size. The root provides the core meaning, often related to body parts or systems. The suffix brings meaning to the term, describing procedures, conditions, or processes.Let's break down medical terms into their components. The simplest approach is to analyze each part: prefix, root, and suffix. Prefixes describe characteristics such as size, color, or direction, forming the beginning of the word. Roots provide the subject of the term, often related to body parts or systems, and form the middle of the word when a prefix is present.Suffixes bring meaning to the term, indicating procedures, tests, diagnoses, conditions, or processes. Common medical suffixes start with the letter "O", which is called the combining vowel. This vowel connects root words and suffixes together. Examples include "-ostomy", meaning to create an artificial opening or stoma, and "-otomy", meaning to make an incision or cut into. Other suffixes like "-ectomy" indicate surgical removal or excision, while "-oscopy" refers to the examination or viewing of something with a scope.Cystoscopy colonoscopy arthroscopy Cysto refers to bladder, so cystoscopy is the use of a scope to visualize the inside of the bladder.Colo refers to colon, so colonoscopy is the use of a scope to visualize the inside of the colon.Arthro refers to joint, so arthroscopy is the use of a scope to visualize the inside of a joint -centesis refers to puncturing or aspirationExamples: Pericardiocentesis thoracentesis arthrocentesis. Pericardio refers to pericardium (sac around heart), so pericardiocentesis is a procedure that uses a needle to aspirate or remove fluid from the pericardial sac.Thora refers to chest or thorax, so thoracentesis is the aspiration of fluid or air from pleural space of chest cavity. Arthro refers to joint, so arthrocentesis is the puncture of a joint especially for the aspiration of fluid from joint space -plasty refers to surgical procedure for repair restoration or replacement of body partExample: Rhinoplasty Rhinoplasty changes shape of nose -lithotripsy refers to crushingExamples: Lithotripsy Lithotripsy crushes stone (such as kidney stone) -desis refers to binding or fusing togetherExample: Pleurodesis Pleurodesis is procedure that fuses adhering layers of pleura together.Remember pleura is thin membrane covering lungs and lines inside chest wall.Pleurodesis prevents build up of fluid air in pleural cavity. -scope refers to instrument used for viewing observing body partExamples: Otoscope ophthalmoscope Otoscope is instrument used examining ear.Ophthalmoscope is instrument used viewing examining eye -opsy refers to examination inspection ofExample: Biopsy autopsy Biopsy involves removal cells tissues examination typically by pathologistAutopsy is examination body after death determine cause examine extent diseaseECG/EKG Electrocardiogram ExplainedAn electrocardiogram is a recording of the heart's electrical activity, captured by an electrocardiograph machine. The electrocardiograph is the instrument used to record this activity.Key Terms Breakdown:-gram: Refers to the recorded image or result.-graph: Refers to the device or tool that generates the recorded image.-graphy: Refers to the process of obtaining the recorded image.Common Medical Suffixes ExplainedThe following are common suffixes used in medical terminology, with their definitions:-itis = Inflammation Example: Arthritis-paresis = Weakness Example: Hemiparesisplegia = Paralysis Example: Quadriplegiarrhea = Discharge or Flow Examples: Rhinorrhea, Otorrheaedema = Swelling or Fluid Accumulation Example: Blepharedemaodynia = Pain or Discomfort Examples: Osteodynia, Cephalgia, Neuralgiaspasm = Sudden Muscle Contraction Example: Vasospasmrrhage/-rrhagia = Excessive Flow or Discharge Examples: Hemorrhage, OtorrheaCan be defined! Medical Terminology: Suffixes Explained Let's continue breaking down complex words. Descriptive suffixes help describe irregular enlargements.-megaly = Enlargement, not in perfect form Example: Hepatomegaly or CardiomegalyThis means the liver is enlarged and the heart too. The root word "hepato-" refers to the liver while "cardio-" means heart. -icle = Small or LittleExample: DenticleThe suffix "-icle" means small tooth or tiny projection, especially in reference to teeth.-constriction = Contracting Example: VasoconstrictionThis term implies blood vessels are narrowing down. We previously learned that "vaso-" refers to blood vessels.-dilation = Widening Example: VasodilationIt's the opposite of vasoconstriction; it means blood vessels expanding.-eurysm = Widen or ExpandExample: AneurysmAn aneurysm occurs when a part of a blood vessel expands or balloons, causing it to widen. -genesis = Forming Example: NeurogenesisThe root word "neuro-" refers to nerves. Thus, neurogenesis is the development of new nerve cells.-stasis = Stoppage in blood flow Example: HemostasisThis implies stopping bleeding entirely. We previously discussed that "hemo-" refers to blood.-cele = SwellingExample: GastroceleA gastrocele occurs when there's a swelling or hernia in part of the stomach. We learned earlier that "gastro-" means stomach.-genic = Caused by Example: Cardiogenic, Nephrogenic, or CarcinogenicWe previously covered root words like "cardio-," referring to the heart, and "nephro-," meaning kidney. So cardiogenic implies a condition related to the heart. Similarly, nephrogenic refers to something originating from the kidneys.-ism = Condition Example: HyperthyroidismIn hyperthyroidism, the thyroid gland is overactive. The root word "hyper-" means excessive or above normal.that the suffix pulmo- relates to the lung. Therefore, a pulmonologist is someone who specializes in the anatomy and pathophysiology of the lungs. The term -ology refers to the study of something.Example: Pulmonology In this case, the pulmonologist is the actual person who specializes in the lungs, whereas pulmonology is the study of the lungs.Here is a paraphrased version of the given text:Medical terminology prefixes are used to indicate various meanings. Some common prefixes include:* Angio- referring to blood vessels* Aniso- describing something as unequal or irregular* Ante- indicating positioning in front of another part* Anti- denoting opposition or resistance* Apo- meaning separated from or derived from* Archi- relating to the first or primitive form* Arthr- pertaining to joints and limbs* Articul- referring to joints and connectionsOther prefixes include:* Atel- describing imperfect or incomplete development* Atri- relating to an atrium, a chamber in the heart* Aur- indicating the ear* Auto- denoting self or autoimmunity* Aux- meaning increase or growth* Axill- referring to the armpit and surrounding areaAdditionally:* Balan- pertains to the glans penis or clitoris* Bi- indicates twice, double, or biphasic rhythms* Blast- relating to germs, buds, or immature cells* Brachi- indicating arm-related structures* Brady- denoting slowness or slow paceOther prefixes:* Bucc- referring to the cheek and surrounding areas* Burs- pertaining to fluid-filled sacs between bones* Capill- indicating hair-related structures* Carcin- relating to cancerous growths* Cardi- indicating heart-related structures* Cataract- denoting a clouding of the lens in the eyeOther prefixes include:* Cephal- referring to the head and surrounding areas* Cerat- pertaining to horns or horn-like protrusions* Cerebr- relating to brain structures* Chir- indicating hand-related structures* Chlor- denoting green-colored substances* Chol- relating to bile and liver functionsLastly:* Col- referring to the colon and surrounding areas* Com- indicating coexistence or association* Contra- denoting opposition or resistance* Cor- pertaining to the eye's pupil and related structures* Cordi- relating to heart-related structures.costochondralcoxopoditecraniologycryoablationcyanopsiacyclcyphosiscystologydactyllogydesensitizationdermatologydiastasisdigitalisdissectiondorsolateralectopicenophthalmosendocrinologyentericesophagitisestrogenextracapsularfacial nervefasciotomyfibromyalgiagastrointestinalgenitourinarygingivectomygiven text: reproductive gonorrhea -gram record or picture angiogram -graph record or picture electrocardiograph -graphy process of recording angiography gyn(aec)o-, gyn(ec)o- woman gynecomastia H halluc- to wander in mind hallucinosis, hallucinogenic hemat-, haemato- of or pertaining to blood hematology hema or hemo- blood hematological malignancy hemi- one-half cerebral hemisphere hepat-, hepatic- of or pertaining to the liver hepatology, hepatitis heter(o)- denotes something as "the other" (of two), as an addition, or different heterogeneous, heterosexual hidr(o)- sweat hyperhidrosis hist(o)-, histio- tissue histology home(o)- similar homeopathy hom(o)- denotes something as "the same" as another or common homosexuality humer(o)- of or pertaining to the shoulder humerus hydr(o)- water hydrophobe hyper- denotes something as "extreme" or "beyond normal" hypertension, hyperplasia hyp(o)- denotes something as "below normal" hypovolemia, hypotension hyster(o)- of or pertaining to the womb, the uterus hysterectomy I -iasis condition mydriasis iatr(o)- of or pertaining to medicine, or a physician iatrochemistry -iatry denotes a field in medicine of a certain body component podiatry, psychiatry -ic pertaining to hepatic -icle small follicle -ics organized knowledge, treatment acoustics idio- self, one's own idiopathic ileo- ileum ileocecal valve infra- below infrahyoid muscles inter- between, among interarticular intra- within intracranial irid(o)- iris iridectomy ischio- of or pertaining to the ischium, the hip joint ischiorrhic -ism condition, disease dwarfism -ismus spasm, contraction strabismus iso- denoting something is being "equal" isotonic -ist one who specializes in pathologist, oncologist -ite the nature of, resembling hermaphrodite -itis inflammation tonsilitis -ium structure, tissue pericardium isch- restriction ischemia K karyo- nucleus eukaryote kerat(o)- cornea (eye or skin) keratoscope kin(e, o), kinesi(o)- movement kinesthesia koil(o)- hollow koilocyte kyph(o)- humped kyphoscoliosis, kyphosis L labi(o)- of or pertaining to the lip labiodental lacrim(o)- tear lacrimal canaliculi lact(i, o)- milk lactation lapar(o)- of or pertaining to the abdomen wall, flank laparotomy laryng(o)- of or pertaining to the larynx, the lower throat cavity where the voice box is larynx latero- lateral lateralis lei(o)- smooth leiomyoma -lepsis, -lepsy attack, seizure epilepsy, narcolepsy lept(o)- light, slender leptocephalus leuc(o)-, leuk(o)- denoting a white color leukocyte lingu(a)-, lingu(o)- of or pertaining to the tongue linguistics lip(o)- fat liposuction lith(o)- stone, calculus lithotripsy log(o)- speech logophobia -logist denotes someone who studies a certain field oncologist, pathologist -logy denotes the academic study or practice of a certain field hematology, psychology lymph(o)- lymph lymphedema lys(o)-, -lytic dissolution lysosomegiant mammary gland enlargement spleen splenomegaly melanin pigment skin melanoma meningitis mero- relating to merocrine secretion mesoderm middle section metacarpus measurement sphygmomanometer procedure optometry measurement ophthalmic pertaining to uterine conditions or instruments metrorrhagia micro- small microorganism microscope single nucleosis form, shape morphology muscle musculoskeletal myel(o)- bone marrow myring(o)- eardrum myringotomy mucus myxoma numbness narcolepsy nasal sinuses necrosis death necrotizing fasciitis new neoplasm nephrology nervous system nerve neurofibromatosis normal normocapnia eye oculist dental teeth orthodontic pain stomatitis esophagus gullet passage from mouth to stomach tumor resemblance sarcoidosis small arteriole few olig(o)- little or few quantity om(o)- shoulder muscle plate tumor, mass collection cancer sarcoma teratoma navel umbilicus surgery onco- tumor, bulk volume oncology nail finger toe onychophagy egg ovum oogenesis ovary ophorectomy eye ophthalmology optic chemical properties of eye opticochemical mouth oral testis orchiectomy straight orthodontist -osis condition disease increase psychosis bone osteoporosis bony osseous bone ossification bone osteoporosis ear otology contagious ovaries ovariectomy egg ovum ovogenesis oxygen additionpepo- of or pertaining to the penis peotomy -pesia denotes something relating to digestion or the digestive tract dyspepsia per- through percutaneous peri- position "surrounding" or "around" another periodontal -pexy fixation nephropexy phaco- lens shaped phacolysis, phacometer -phage, -phagia conditions relating to eating or ingestion sarcophagia, dysphagia phago- eating, devouring phacocyte, phagocytosis phagist- a person who "feeds on" something lotophagi -phagy "feeding on" something anthropophagy phallo- phallus (penis) aphallia pharmaco- drug, medication pharmacology pharyng(o)- of or pertaining to the pharynx, the upper throat cavity pharyngitis, pharyngoscopy -phil(ia) attraction for hemophilia phleb(o)- of or pertaining to the veins phlebography, phlebotomy phob(o)- exaggerated fear, sensitivity arachnophobia, agoraphobia phon(o)- sound phonotation phos- chemical properties phosphene phot(o)- of or pertaining to light photopathy, photophobia phren(i, o)-, phrenico diaphragm, the mind phrenic nerve, schizophrenia -plasia formation, development achondroplasia, dysplasia -plasty surgical repair, reconstruction rhinoplasty, arthroplasty -plegia paralysis paraplegia pleio- more, excessive, multiple pleiomorphism pleur(a, o)- of or pertaining to the ribs pleurogenous, pleurisy -plexy stroke or seizure cataplexy pneum(o)- of or pertaining to the lungs pneumonia, pneumatocyte pneumatosis pod-, -pus of or pertaining to the foot podiatry -poiesis production hematopoiesis polio- denoting a grey color poliomyelitis poly- denotes a "plurality" of something polymyositis por(o)- pore, porous porosity porphyr(o)- denotes a purple color porphyroblast post- denotes something as "after" or "behind" another postoperation, postmortem pre- denotes something as "before" another prematurity, prehypertension presby(o)- old age presbyopia prim- denotes something as "first" or "most important" primary pro- denotes something as before another procephalic, prototype proct(o)- anus, rectum proctology prot(o)- denotes something as "first" or "most important" protoneuron pseudo- denotes something false or fake pseudomonas psych(e, o)- of or pertaining to the mind psychology, psychiatry -ptosis falling, drooping, downward placement, prolapse apoptosis -ptysis spitting hemoptysis pulmo(n)- of or relating to the lungs pulmonary pyel(o)- pelvis pyelonephritis pyo- pus pyometra pyro- fever antipyretic Q quadr(i)- four quadriceps, quadriplegic R radio- radiation radiowave, radiology re- again, backward relapse rect(o)- rectum rectal ren(o)- of or pertaining to the kidney renal reticul(o)- small net, dim reticulocyte retro- backward, behind retroverted rhabd(o)- rod shaped, striated rhabdomyolysis rhachi(o) spine rachial, rachialgia rhin(o)- of or pertaining to the nose rhinoplasty, rhinoceros rhod(o)- denoting a rose-red color rhodophyte -rrhage bust forth hemorrhage -rrhagia rapid flow of blood bronchorrhagia -rrhaphy surgical suturing gastrorrhaphy -rrhea flowing, discharge diarrhea, galactorrhea -rrhexis rupture enterorrhexis -rrhoea flowing, discharge diarrhoea rubr(o)- of or pertaining toUmbilical: relating to the navel or bellyUnilateral: affecting one side onlyUniversal: applicable to all cases or situationsUrinary: relating to urine or the urinary systemVaginal: relating to the vagina or female genital tractVenous: relating to veins or blood vesselsVisceral: relating to internal organs or the visceraXanthic: denoting a yellow color or abnormal yellow pigmentationCombining form vowels are used when combining word roots with vowel sounds. This helps build medical terms that convey meaning.Medical terms can be broken down into:* Prefixes (e.g., intra-, un-)* Roots (e.g., osteo-, urin-)* Suffixes (e.g., -itis, -ous)* Combining forms (e.g., arthr/o, ven/o)Examples of medical terms include:* Osteoarthritis: inflammation of bone and joint* Intravenous: pertaining to within a vein //en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_medical_roots,_suffixes_and_prefixesLanguage Basics Before we dive into rules, let's review some language fundamentals to aid in pronunciation and spelling. Short Vowels: lowercase letters "a", "e", "i", "o", "u", and sometimes "y" represent short vowels. Long Vowels: uppercase letters "A", "E", "I", "O", "U" signify long vowels. Consonants: all other alphabet letters fall under this category, including "b", "c", "d", "f", "g", "h", "j", "k", "l", "m", "n", "p", "q", "r", "s", "t", "v", "w", "x", and "z". Building a Medical Vocabulary Understanding language rules is crucial for establishing a solid foundation in medical terminology. Many medical terms are constructed from word parts, which can be translated directly. Initially, literal translations may sound awkward, but as you develop your medical vocabulary and become more proficient, the awkwardness will fade away. For instance, suffixes that begin with consonants retain their combining form vowel, whereas those starting with vowels drop it. This is exemplified in "Gastr/o/enter/o/logy" The study of the stomach and intestines. Following these rules, when combining forms, we maintain the combining form vowel "o". When a suffix beginning with a consonant is combined with a form, we keep the combining form vowel. For example, "Intra/ven/ous" Pertaining to within the vein. Here, the prefix "intra-" (meaning within) precedes the combining form "ven/o" (meaning vein), and no combining form vowel is used when the suffix "-ous" (pertaining to) starts with a vowel. When defining medical terms, begin with the suffix first, followed by working left to right through word parts. Be prepared to use filler words as needed, ensuring they don't alter the term's meaning.Medical term basics include defining word roots, prefixes, and suffixes to create specific terminology foundation either by accepted definition or according to predefined rules for combining parts to form a word root, which is added at the beginning of a medical term or followed by an additional vowel such as "o", "i" or "e".

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