

Medical Terminology

Histology, Oncology, Radiology, Psychiatry Terms

Name _____ Period _____

Part I: Define the following prefixes, root words, and suffixes

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. epi _____ | 29. neur/o _____ |
| 2. squam _____ | 30. my/o _____ |
| 3. adip _____ | 31. inter _____ |
| 4. epitheli/o _____ | 32. intra _____ |
| 5. strat _____ | 33. neo _____ |
| 6. cardi/o _____ | 34. hist/o _____ |
| 7. ex/o _____ | 35. cyt/o _____ |
| 8. oste/o _____ | 36. -cyte _____ |
| 9. reticul/o _____ | 37. -cellular _____ |
| 10. end/o _____ | 38. pseud/o _____ |
| 11. -plasm _____ | 39. macr/o _____ |
| 12. -ology _____ | 40. -blast _____ |
| 13. extra _____ | 41. desm/o _____ |
| 14. fibr/o _____ | 42. somes _____ |
| 15. lys/o _____ | 43. -glia _____ |
| 16. -phage _____ | 44. -osis _____ |
| 17. -clast _____ | 45. -lemma _____ |
| 18. hyper _____ | 46. hypo _____ |
| 19. sarc/o _____ | 47. -plasia _____ |
| 20. -osis _____ | 48. -crine _____ |
| 21. -muta _____ | 49. -oma _____ |
| 22. -plastic _____ | 50. -phoria _____ |
| 23. micro- _____ | 51. electro- _____ |
| 24. -centesis _____ | 52. -phobia _____ |
| 25. -hypno _____ | 53. -philia _____ |
| 26. chemo- _____ | 54. necro- _____ |
| 27. aseptic _____ | 55. -rrhaphy _____ |
| 28. -mania _____ | 56. -rrhexis _____ |

Part II: Define the following medical words and terms. In most cases, you should be able to break apart the word using the prefixes, root words, and suffixes. In some cases, you may need to use a medical dictionary.

1. histology _____
2. pseudostratified _____
3. macrophage _____

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4. fibroblasts _____
5. phagocytosis _____
6. neuroglia _____
7. exocrine _____
8. endocrine _____
9. sarcolemma _____
10. hyperplasia _____
11. hypochondria _____
12. neurosis _____
13. pica _____
14. psychiatry _____
15. psychology _____
16. gerontology _____
17. obstetrics _____
18. apoptosis _____
19. benign _____
20. malignant _____
21. hypnosis _____
22. dysplasia _____
23. metastasis _____
24. mitosis _____
25. teratoma _____
26. biopsy _____
27. ataractic _____
28. malaise _____
29. radiology _____
30. paranoia _____
31. psychosis _____
32. schizophrenia _____
33. ultrasonography _____
34. tomography _____
35. deliriousness _____

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- 36. catalepsy _____
- 37. bulimia nervosa _____
- 38. autism _____
- 39. dementia _____
- 40. depression _____

Part III: There are many types of cancer. Determine where the following cancers start.

Cancer Type	Where does this cancer start?
1. Adenocarcinoma	_____
2. Astrocytoma	_____
3. Chondrosarcoma	_____
4. Hypernephroma	_____
5. Leiomyosarcoma	_____
6. Leukemia	_____
7. Liposarcoma	_____
8. Nephrosarcoma	_____
9. Osteosarcoma	_____
10. Melanoma	_____

Part IV: Define the following types of surgery or procedures.

- 1. Electrocauterization _____
- 2. Electrochemotherapy _____
- 3. Electrodesiccation _____
- 4. Fluorometry _____
- 5. Radiography _____
- 6. Sonography _____
- 7. Arthrocentesis _____
- 8. Pericardiocentesis _____
- 9. Endarterectomy _____
- 10. Laryngectomy _____
- 11. Lobectomy _____

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- 12. Mastectomy _____
- 13. Pneumonectomy _____
- 14. Prostatectomy _____
- 15. Onychectomy _____
- 16. Mammography _____
- 17. Colostomy _____
- 18. Ileostomy _____
- 19. Craniostomy _____
- 20. Cystolithotomy _____
- 21. Episiotomy _____
- 22. Phlebotomy _____
- 23. Tenotomy _____
- 24. Tracheotomy _____
- 25. Neuroplasty _____
- 26. Rhinoplasty _____
- 27. Tenomyoplasty _____
- 28. Angiorrhaphy _____
- 29. Colpoperineorrhaphy _____
- 30. Hysteropexy _____
- 31. Nephropexy _____
- 32. Arthroscopy _____
- 33. Colonoscopy _____
- 34. Pleuropexy _____
- 35. Craniotomy _____

Diseases and Disorders

- A. This is a condition with persistent thoughts and ideas that lead to tendencies to perform acts that are recurrent, time-consuming, repetitive, and ritualistic. This disorder usually involves a patient who is a perfectionist and inflexible. If severe, this can interfere with the patient’s ability to function normally in daily life.

This disorder is: _____

- B. This is a condition of extreme traumatic stress that may occur and last for years after a traumatic incident or a period of time in an extremely stressful environment. Prisoners of war, victims of torture, combat veterans, child abuse victims, and crime victims are just some of the people who are vulnerable to this disorder.

This disorder is: _____

- C. These patients refuse to eat enough to maintain a normal body weight, usually accompanied by a distorted body image and an obsessive need to lose weight even, in some cases, to the point of starvation and death. No matter how thin the individual is, they perceive themselves as physically fat.

This disorder is: _____

- D. This is a condition in which the patient binges (eats uncontrollably) and then purges (forces regurgitation). Patient may also use laxatives and ipecac.

This disorder is: _____

- E. This is a condition in which the patient (usually a young child) eats nonnutritive substances, such as paint, clay, or sand, for a long period of time.

This disorder is: _____

- F. Usually a condition of birth, such as Down syndrome, This condition includes far below average intellectual functioning to the point of inability to care for oneself thoroughly and inability to function within a certain range of academic skills.

This disorder is: _____

- G. These patients have moods that become dangerously elevated to the point of inability to work, sleep, concentrate, and maintain normal relationships.

This disorder is: _____

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H. These patients experience some hallucinations such as imagined inner voices directing their lives. They may believe other people are reading their minds, controlling their thoughts, or plotting to harm them. People with this chronic disease may not make sense when they talk. They may sit for hours without moving or talking.

This disorder is: _____

I. People with this condition have a belief that physical symptoms are signs of a serious illness, even when there is no medical evidence to support the presence of an illness. These people are overly focused on their physical health. They have an unrealistic fear of having a serious disease. This disorder occurs equally in men and women.

This disorder is: _____

J. This is a physical condition linked to abnormal biology and chemistry in the brain. The exact causes of these abnormalities remain unknown. It is characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, and by restricted and repetitive behavior.

This disorder is: _____

K. This mental disease is an irreversible, progressive brain disease that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills, and eventually even the ability to carry out the simplest tasks. In most people, symptoms first appear after age 60. Estimates suggest that as many as 5.1 million Americans may have this disease. This disease is the most common cause of dementia among older people. Dementia is the loss of cognitive functioning—thinking, remembering, and reasoning—and behavioral abilities, to such an extent that it interferes with a person’s daily life and activities.

This disorder is: _____

L. This mental disorder of the brain leads to shaking (tremors) and difficulty with walking, movement, and coordination. It also causes a decline in thinking and reasoning, changes in memory, concentration and judgement, trouble interpreting visual information, muffled speech, visual hallucinations, delusions, depression, irritability and anxiety, and sleep disturbances. It is estimated that over 1 million Americans have this disease, and affects about 2% of the population over age 65.

This disorder is: _____

M. This mental condition is the inability to refrain from the urge to steal items for reasons other than personal use or financial gain.

This disorder is: _____

N. _____ is the giving and/or receiving of pleasure—often sexual—from acts involving the infliction or reception of pain or humiliation.