

Three Word Parts

- Word roots contain the basic meaning of the term. They usually, but not always, indicate the involved body part.
- Suffixes usually, but not always, indicate the procedure, condition, disorder, or disease. A suffix always comes at the end of a word.
- Prefixes usually, but not always, indicate location, time, number, or status. A prefix always comes at the beginning of a word.

Combining Vowels

A combining vowel may be needed between the word root and suffix to make the medical term easier to pronounce.

Taking Terms Apart

To determine a word's meaning by looking at the component pieces, you must first separate it into work parts.

- Always start at the end of the word, with the suffix, and work toward the beginning.
- As you separate the word parts, identify the meaning of each. Identifying the meaning of each part should give you a definition of the term.
- Because some word parts have more than one meaning, it also is necessary to determine the context in which the term is being used. As used here, context means to determine which body system this term is referring to.

EX: otorhinolaryngology

Put ○ around the prefix.

Underline the wordroot

Put a □ around the suffix

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tonsillitis | 11. Appendectomy |
| 2. Tonsillectomy | 12. Hemorrhage |
| 3. Gastrosis | 13. Prenatal |
| 4. Gastralgia | 14. Otorhinoloaryngology |
| 5. Gastrodynia | 15. Lithotomy |
| 6. Gastritis | |
| 7. Arteriomalacia | |
| 8. Arteriosclerosis | |
| 9. Arteriosstenosis | |
| 10. abdominocentesis | |

Define each of the following

FDA – Food & Drug Administration

HMO

AHA – American Heart Association

DRG

ac

ad lib

BP

AP

am - morning

hr

c/o

CHO

pc

IM

CXR

NIH – National Institute of Health

ADL

DNR

ASA

WHO – World Health Organization

CBC

LOC

ToL

ALT dieb

-itis

-osis

Gastr/o

A-

-ectomy

-algia

Rhin/o

-plasty

My/o

USE Appendix 'B' (8 PG. 163-167 in BOOK)

Matching

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| _____ 1. ac | a. after meals |
| _____ 2. ad lib | b. hour |
| _____ 3. alt dieb | c. discontinue |
| _____ 4. c/o | d. hours of sleep at bedtime |
| _____ 5. DC | e. complained of |
| _____ 6. dx | f. as desired |
| _____ 7. CHO | g. before meals |
| _____ 8. pc | h. alternate days |
| _____ 9. hs | i. Complained of Carbohydrate |
| _____ 10. hr | j. diagnosis |

Define

- 11. NPO _____
- 12. ortho _____
- 13. PRN _____
- 14. pt _____
- 15. q.i.d. _____
- 16. BMR _____
- 17. CXR _____
- 18. DNR _____
- 19. pc _____
- 20. IM _____

Translate to an Abbreviation

- 21. level of consciousness _____
- 22. differential _____

Vocab

- Licensure
- Registration
- Certification
- Quakery
- Litigation

People of the Past Guided Notes

Fifth Century B.C

- Hippocrates
 -
 -
 -

Galen 129-210 A.D.

-
-
- Very egotistical which led to bad guesses and unsupported theories. EX: evil spirits lived in blood stream
- - Wrote on movement of muscle and nerves
- Reign came to an end with the Renaissance

Theophrastus Bombastus van Hohenheim (1493-1541)

-
-
- Remembered by his chosen name Paracelsus to proclaim that he was superior even to Celsius
- - Lung ailments of miners
- Taught at University of Basel
-

Andreas Vesalius 1514-64

-
-
-
-
- Revolutionized the dissection of the cadaver by actually performing it himself (disproving many of Galen's theories)
- Greatest Medical book ever written:

Hans and Zacharias Janssen

- - This led to Galileo's (Father of Modern Physics and Astronomy) telescope and seeing craters on the moon.

Van Leeuwenhoek of Holland

- Known for
 -
- Fun Facts
 -
 -
 - More of a magnifying glass

"...whenever I found out anything remarkable, I have thought it my duty to put down my discovery on paper, so that all ingenious people might be informed thereof."

Edward Jenner

- Known for

-
- Fun Facts
 -
 - Vacca = cow (latin)
 -

Louis Pasteur

- Known for
 -
- Fun Facts
 -
 -

"Imagination should give wings to our thoughts but we always need decisive experimental proof, and when the moment comes to draw conclusions and to interpret the gathered observations, imagination must be checked and documented by the factual results of the experiment."

Ignaz Phillip Semmelweis

- Known for
 -
- Fun Facts
 -
 - Made the doctors and medical students wash their hands with chlorinated lime
 -

John Snow

- Known for
 -
- Fun Facts
 -
 -
 -

Alexander Flemming

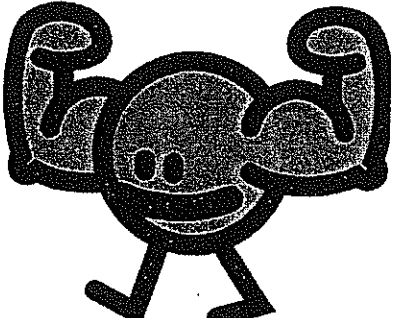
- Known for
 -
- Fun Facts
 -

"A spore that drifted into his lab and took root on a culture dish started a chain of events that altered forever the treatment of bacterial infections"
By DR. DAVID HO


David Ho

- Known for
 -
- Fun Facts
 -
 -
 -

Muscle List

<p>Upper Anterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sternocleidomastoid - Pectoralis major - Pectoralis minor - Biceps brachii - Brachialis - Brachioradialis - Flexor digitorum superficialis - Palmaris longus - Pronator teres 	<p>Upper Posterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trapezius - Levator scapulae - Rhomboid minor - Rhomboid major - Triceps brachii - Latissimus dorsi - Supraspinatus - Infraspinatus - Teres minor - Teres major - subscapularis 	<p>Upper Lateral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - serratus anterior - Anterior deltoid - Middle deltoid - Posterior deltoid
<p>Lower Anterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iliopsoas - Sartorius - Rectus femoris - Vastus lateralis - Vastus medialis - Vastus intermedius - Anterior tibialis 	<p>Lower Posterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gluteus maximus - Semitendinosus - Semimebranosus - Biceps femoris - Gastrocnemius - soleus 	<p>Lower Lateral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gluteus minimus - Gluteus medius - Tensor fasciae latae - Peroneus longus
<p>Lower Medial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adductor longus - Adductor brevis - Adductor magnus - Gracilis - pectineus 		<p>Body organization vocab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anterior/Posterior - Flexion/Extension - Medial/Lateral - Abduction/Adduction - Distal/Proximal - Internal/External Rot. - Inferior/Superior - Supination/Pronation - Plantar/Dorsi Flexion

Bones

<p>Cranium / Face:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frontal - Occipital - Temporal - Parietal - Maxilla - Mandible - sphenoid 	<p>Vertebral Column:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cervical - Thoracic - Lumbar - Sacrum - coccygeal
<p>Arm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scapula - humerus - ulna - radius 	<p>Pelvis/Leg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ilium - Ischium - Pubis - Femur - Tibia - Fibula
<p>Carpals & Hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaphoid - Lunate - Triquetral / triquetrum - Pisiform - Trapezoid - Trapezium - Capitates - Hamate - Metacarpals - phlanges 	<p>Tarsals & foot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calcaneous - Talus - Cuboid - Cuneiforms - Navicular - Metatarsals - phalanges
<p>Teeth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - central incisor - Lateral incisor - Cuspid - First bicuspid - Second bicuspid - First molar - Second molar - Third molar 	

Medical ABBREVIATIONS - USE pg. 163-167 & Appendix "B"

23. complete blood count _____

24. cerebrospinal fluid _____

25. diet as tolerated _____

Translate to a normal phrase

26. IV am pp and bl wk

27. NPO til EKG, DAT am

28. NVS q4h ASA ad lib DC CAT

29. CXR post and ax

30. exam o.u. PRN q.o.d.

Translate into abbreviated form

31. Give the patient aspirin as needed in the morning until examination.

32. Move patient four times a day to the chair.

33. Patients has history of gastrointestinal pain and complains of gallbladder pain after meals.

34. Check pulse and BP every hour, discontinue bed rest as desired.
