




Challenge Day #2

Introduction to Veterinary Medical Terminology

By Cindy Case, RVT & Angelica Aconfora, RVT

Basic Medical Terms


- Diagnosis - the determination of the cause of disease
 - Diagnose - to determine the cause of disease
 - Differential diagnosis - the determination of possible causes of diseases, a list of possible causes of disease
 - Prognosis - prediction of the outcome of disease
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Basic Medical Terms - continued


- Sign - a characteristic of disease that can be observed by others
- Symptom - a characteristic of disease that can be sensed only by the patient
- Syndrome - a set of signs that occur together




Basic Medical Terms - continued

- Acute - having a short course with a sudden onset, implies severe
 - Chronic - having a long course with a progressive onset, persisting for a long time
 - Remission - partial or complete disappearance of disease signs
 - Endemic - ongoing presence of disease in a group
 - Epidemic - the sudden and widespread outbreak of disease in a group
 - Pandemic - disease outbreak occurring over a large geographic area
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Prefixes

- A - without or no
 - An - without or no
 - Ab - away from
 - Ad - toward
 - Dys - difficult, painful, bad
 - Eu - good, easy, normal
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Prefixes - continued


- Endo - within or inside
 - Ex-/exo - without, outside, away from
 - Ecto - outside
 - Hyper - elevated, higher, more than normal
 - Hypo - depressed, lower, less than normal
 - Inter - between
 - Intra - within
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Prefixes - continued

- Poly- many or excessive
- Oligo - scant or little
- Pre - before
- Peri - around
- Post - after
- Sub - below, under, less
- Super/Supra - above, beyond, excessive



Directional Prefixes


- Epi - upper
 - Extra - outside
 - Hyper - above, increased
 - Hypo - below, under
 - Infra - below, beneath
 - Inter - between
 - Intra - within
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Directional Prefixes - continued

- Meta - beyond
- Per - throughout
- Sub - below, under, decreased
- Super - above, increased
- Supra - above, increased
- Trans - across
- Ultra - above, increased



Suffixes - “Pertaining to”


- -ac
 - -al
 - -an
 - -ar
 - -ary
 - -eal
 - -ic
 - -ine
 - -ous
 - -tic
- 

Surgical Suffixes

- -ectomy - surgical removal
- -pexy - suture to stabilize
- -plasty - surgical repair
- -stomy - surgically created opening
- -tomy - cutting into



Procedural Suffixes

- -centesis - surgical puncture to remove fluid or gas
 - -gram - record of
 - -graph - instrument that records
 - -graphy - procedures that records
 - -lysis - separation or breakdown
 - -scope - instrument to visually examine
 - -scopy - procedure to visually examine
 - -therapy - treatment
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Double R Suffixes

- -rrhagia, -rrhage - bursting forth
- -rrhaphy - to suture
- -rrhea - flow, discharge
- -rrhexis - rupture



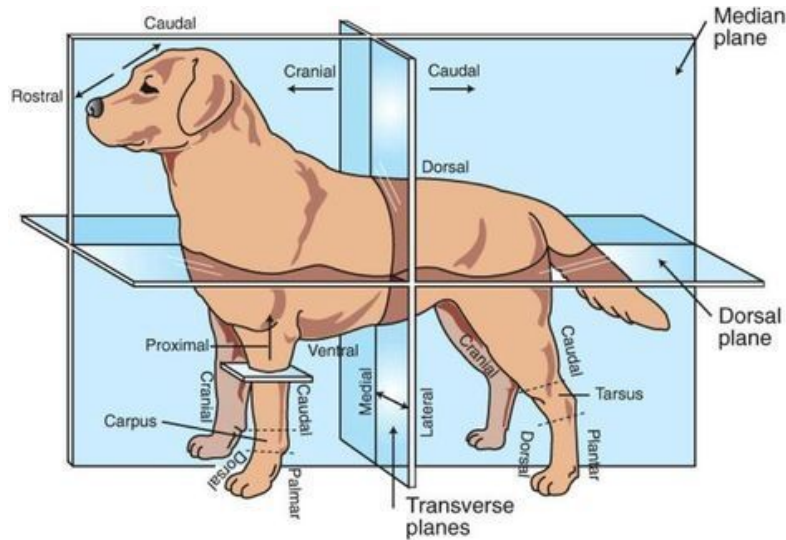
Conditional Suffixes

- -algia/dynia - pain
- -itis - inflammation
- -malacia - abnormal softening
- -megaly - enlargement
- -osis - abnormal conditions
- -pathy - disease
- -sclerosis - abnormal hardening
- -um - structure



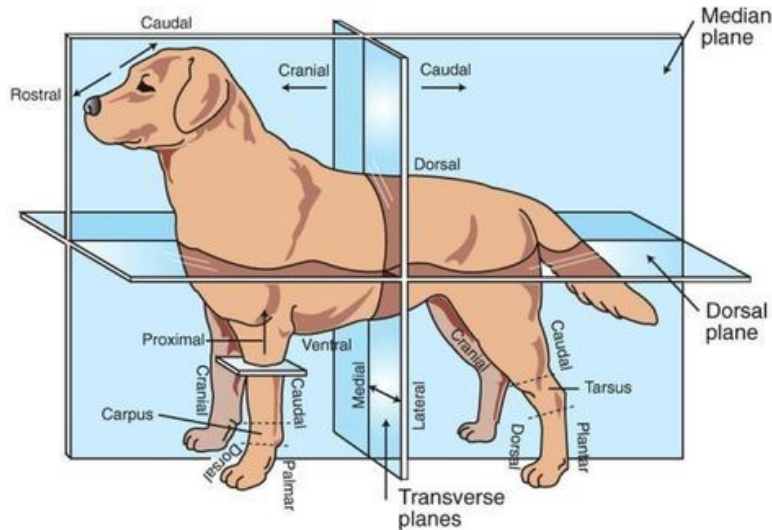
Terms to Describe Direction

- Ventral - the belly or underside of a body or body part
- Dorsal - the back



Terms to Describe Direction - continued

- Cranial - toward the head
- Caudal - towards the tail



Terms to Describe Direction - continued

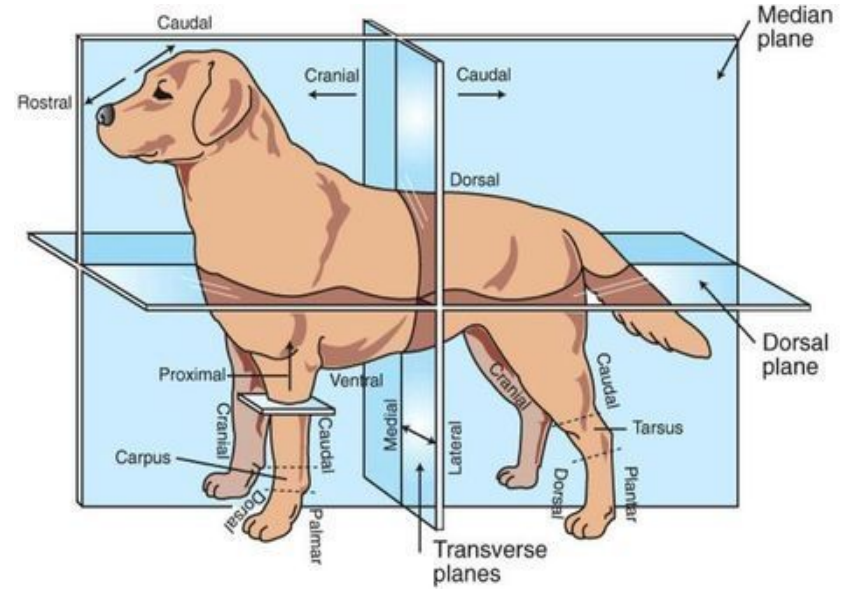
- Anterior - front of the body
- Posterior - rear of the body

** These terms are usually only used when referring to x-ray positioning of the limbs, they are used primarily in human medicine*



Terms to Describe Direction - continued

- Rostral - nose end of the head
- Cepahlic - pertaining to the head
- Medial - toward the midline
- Lateral - away from the midline



Terms to Describe Direction - continued

- Superior - uppermost, above, or toward the head
- Inferior - lowermost, below, toward the tail
- Proximal - nearest the midline or nearest to the beginning of a structure
- Distal - farthest from the midline or farthest from the beginning of the structure




Terms to Describe Direction - continued

- Superficial - near the surface, external
- Deep - away from the surface, internal
- Palmar - caudal surface of the manus (front paw) including the carpus
- Plantar - caudal surface of the ped (rear paw) including the tarsus



Studying

- -logy - the study of
 - Anatomy - the study of body structure
 - Physiology - the study of body functions
 - Pathology - the study of nature, causes, and development of abnormal conditions
 - Pathophysiology - the study of changes in function caused by disease
 - Etiology - the study of disease causes
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Lying Down

- Recumbent - lying down
- Dorsal recumbency - lying on the back
- Ventral recumbency - lying on the belly (sternal recumbency)
- Left lateral recumbency - lying on the left side
- Right lateral recumbency - lying on the right side



Movement

- Adduction - movement toward the midline
- Abduction - movement away from the midline
- Flexion - closure of a joint angle, or reduction of the angle between 2 bones
- Extension - straightening of a joint or an increase in the angle of 2 bones
- Hyperflexion - joint is flexed too far
- Hyperextension - joint is extended too far
- Rotation - circular movement around an axis



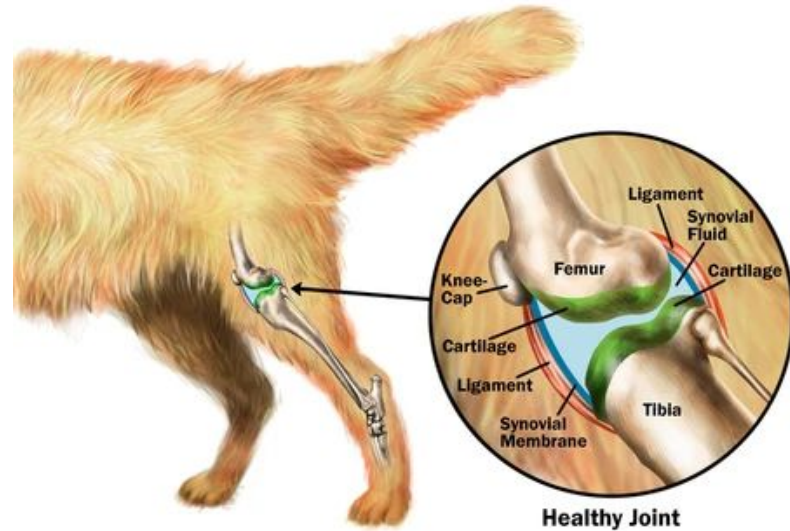
One, Two, Three, Go

1. uni-, mono-
2. duo-, bi-, dyo-
3. tri-,
4. quadri-, quadro-, tetr- tetra-
5. quinqu-, quint-, pent-, penta-
6. sex-, hex-, hexa-
7. sept-, septi-, hept-, hepta-
8. octo-, oct-, octa-
9. novem-, nonus-, ennea-
10. deca-, decem-, dek-, deka-



Combining Forms for Organs - Skeletal System

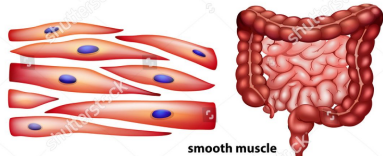
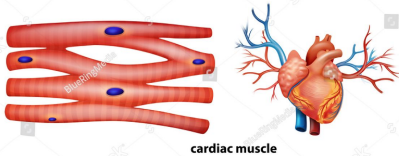
- Bones: oste/o, oss/e, oss/i
- Joints: arthr/o
- Cartilage: chondr/o



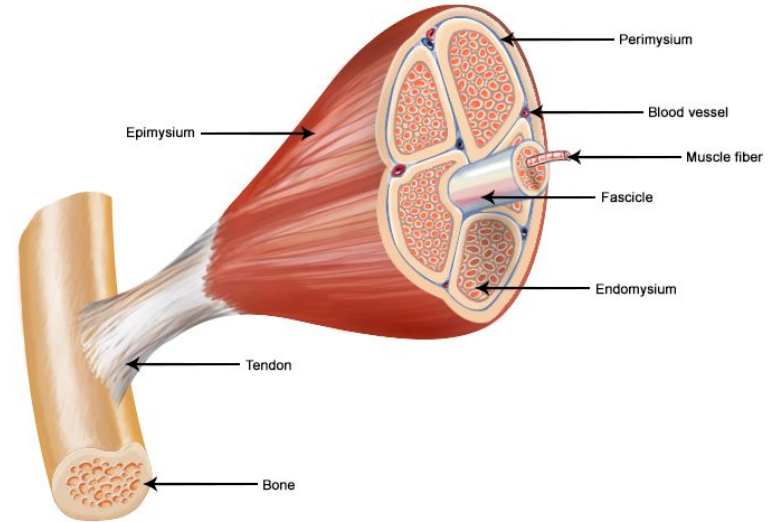
Combining Forms for Organs - Muscular System

- Muscles: my/o
- Fascia: fasc/i, fasci/o
- Tendons: ten/o, tend/o, tendin/o

Types of Muscle Cells

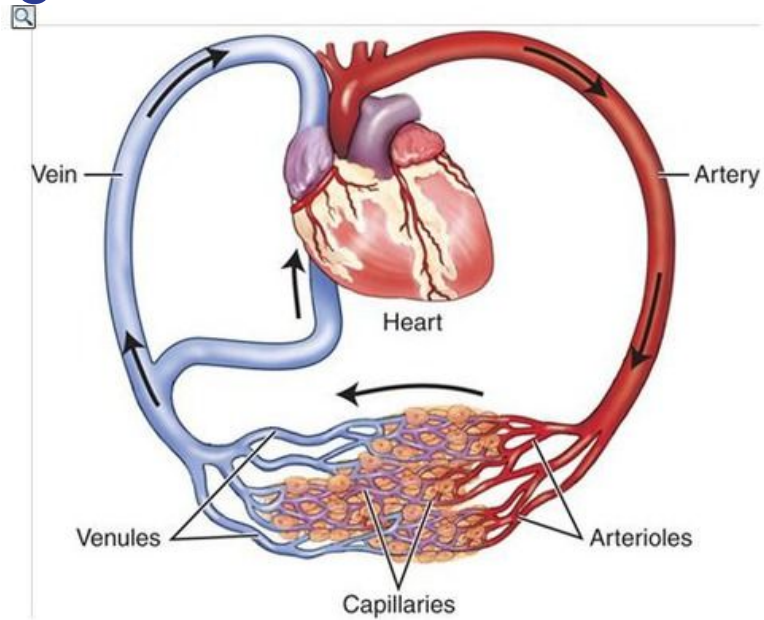


Structure of a Skeletal Muscle



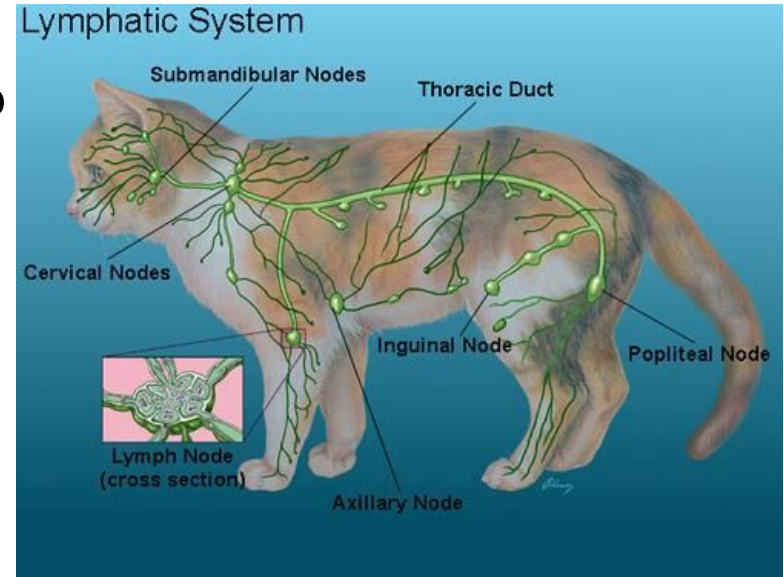
Combining Forms for Organs - Cardiovascular System

- Heart: cardi/o
- Arteries: arteri/o
- Veins: ven/o, phleb/o
- Blood: hem/o, hemat/o



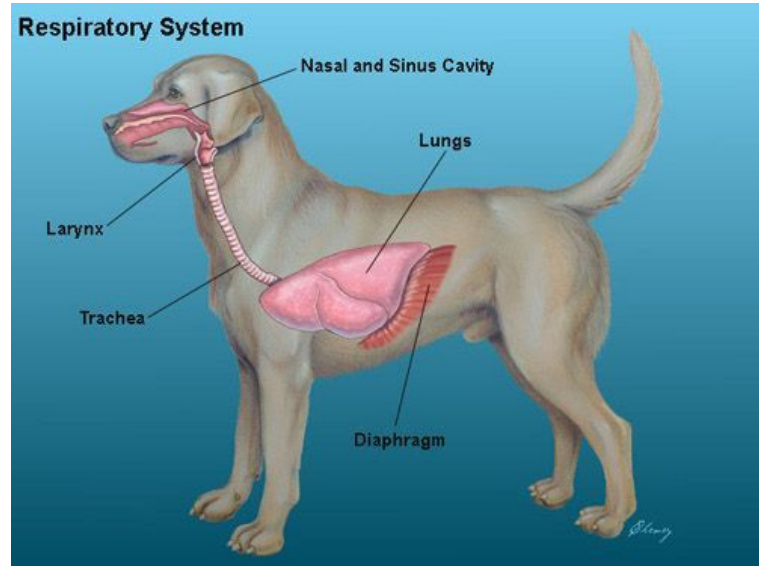
Combining Forms for Organs: Lymphatic/Immune System

- Lymph vessels, fluid and nodes: lymph/o
- Tonsils: tonsill/o
- Spleen: splen/o
- Thymus: thym/o



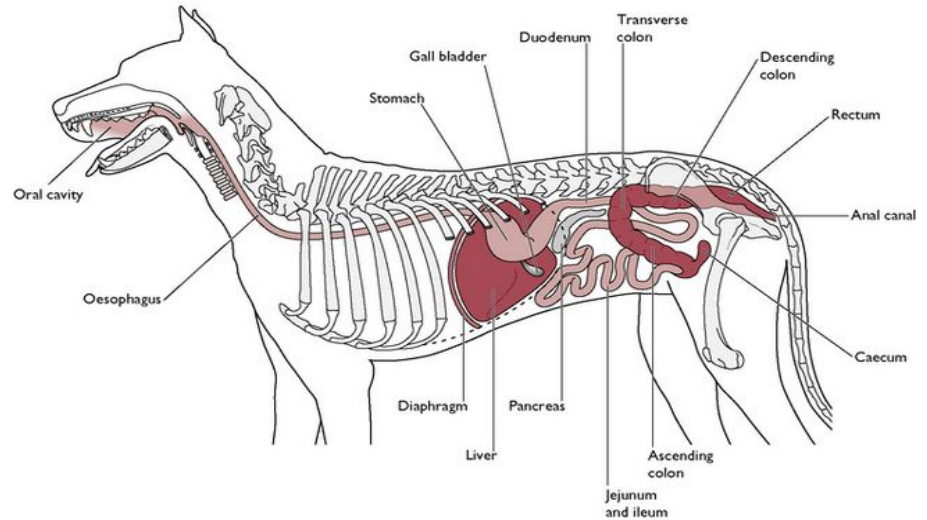
Combining Forms for Organs - Respiratory System

- Nose or nares: nas/o, rhin/o
- Pharynx: pharyng/o
- Trachea: trache/o
- Larynx: laryng/o
- Lungs: pneum/o, pneumon/o



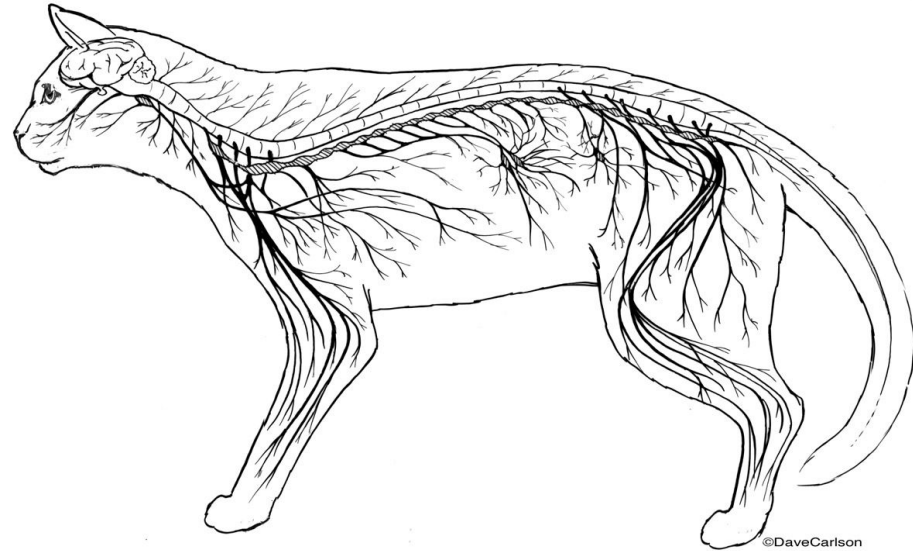
Combining Forms for Organs - Digestive System

- Mouth: or/o, stomat/o
- Esophagus: esophag/o
- Stomach: gastr/o
- Small intestine: enter/o
- Large intestine: col/o, colon/o
- Liver: hepat/o
- Pancreas: pancreat/o



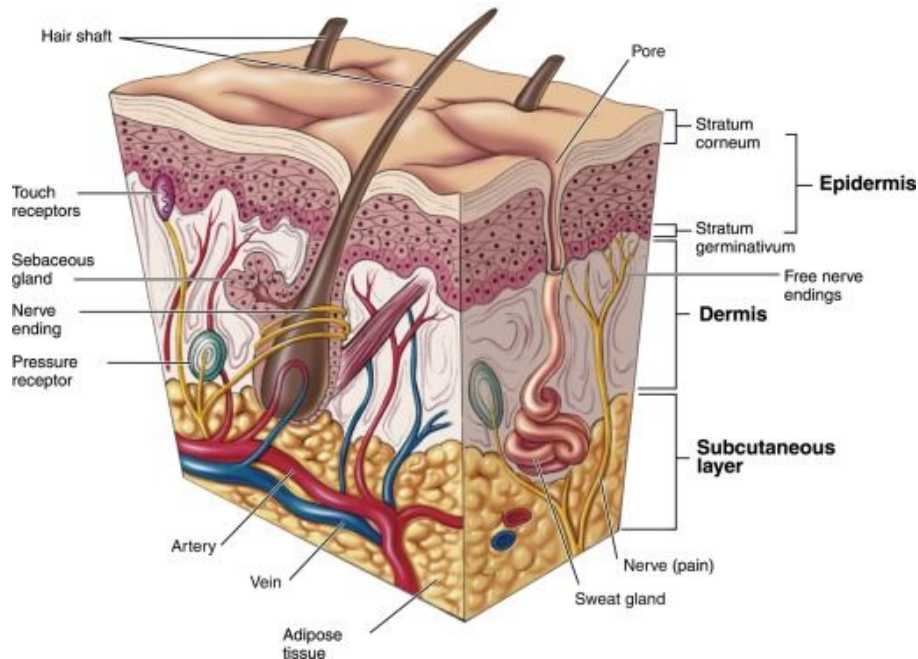
Combining Forms for Organs: Nervous System

- Nerves: neur/o, neur/i
- Brain: encephal/o
- Spinal cord: myel/o
- Eyes: ophthalm/o, ocul/o, opt/o, opt/i
- Sight: optic/o
- Ears: ot/o, aur/i, aur/o, audit/o, aud/i
- Sound: acoust/o, acous/o



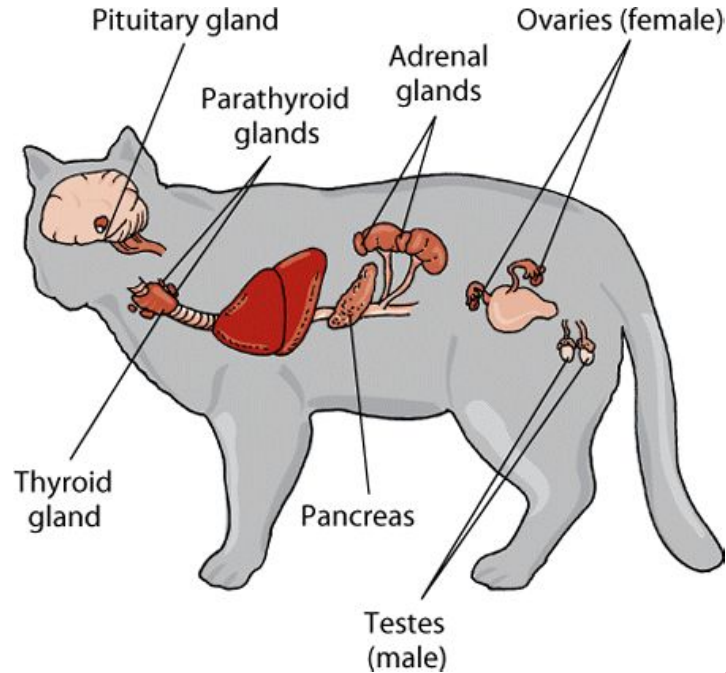
Combining Forms for Organs - Integumentary System

- Skin: dermat/o, derm/o, cutane/o



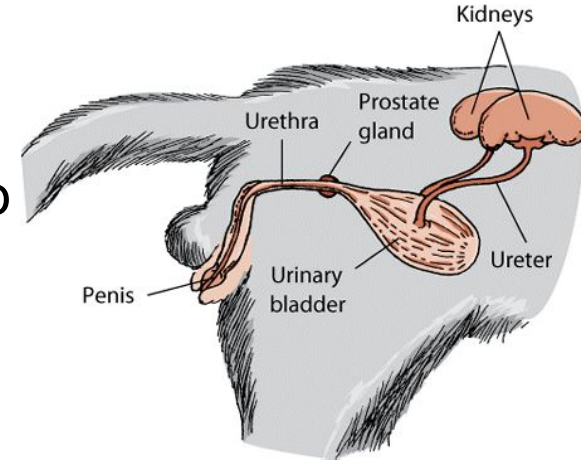
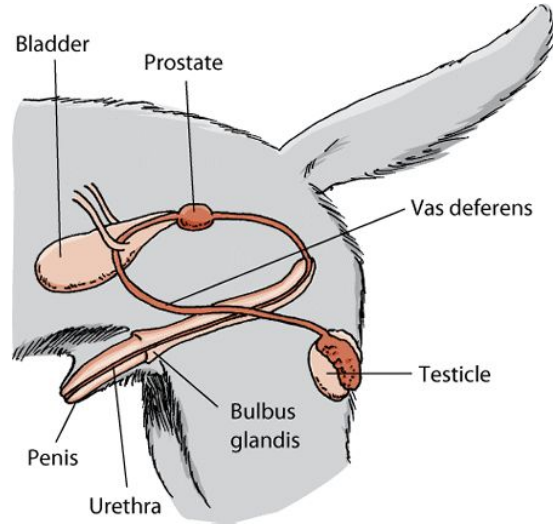
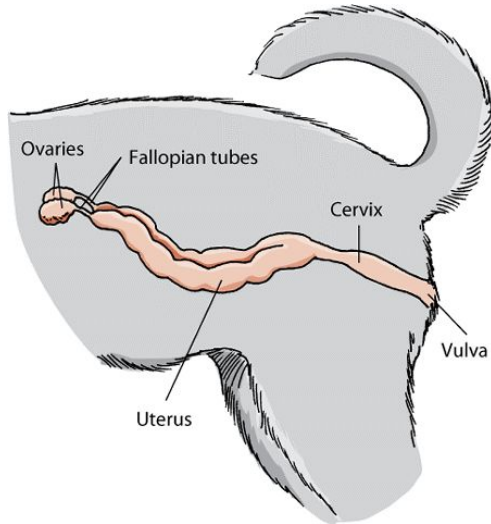
Combining Forms for Organs - Endocrine System

- Adrenals: adren/o
- Gonads: gonad/o
- Pineal: pineal/o
- Pituitary: pituit/o
- Thyroid: thyroid/o, thyr/o



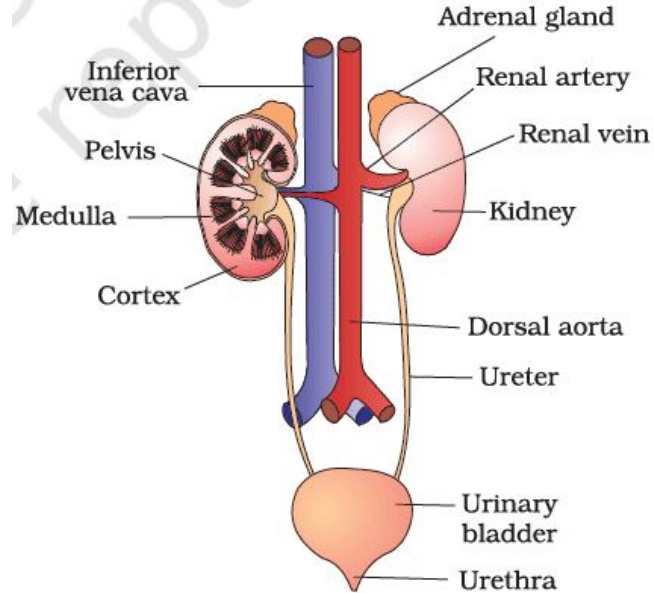
Combining Forms for Organs - Reproductive System

- Testes: orch/o, orchi/o, orchid/o, testicul/o
- Ovaries: ovari/o, oophor/o
- Uterus: hyster/o, metr/o, metr/i, metri/o, uter/o



Combining Forms for Organs - Urinary System

- Kidneys: ren/o or nephr/o
- Ureters: ureter/o
- Urinary bladder: cyst/o
- Urethra: urethr/o



References

Romich, Janet Amundson. *An Illustrated Guide to Veterinary Medical Terminology Fourth Edition*. 4th ed., Cengage Learning, 2014.

