

TYPES OF FEVER

1. General terms

febris, is, f. (L.) = pyret- (G.) = fever

calor, oris, m. (L.) = therm- (G.) = heat

2. Body temperature states

hypothermia, ae, f. - subfebris, is, f. / subfebrilis, e - febris, is, f./pyrexia, ae, f. - hyperpyrexia, ae, f.

3. Types of fever according to its progression

f. continua = steady, continuous

f. ephemera (= febricula) = lasting only one-day

f. intermittens = the feverous state is alternating with non-feverous state

f. inversa = in the morning

f. recurrens = returning

f. remittens = distinctively oscillating

f. undulans = proceeding in waves

f. biphasica/dromedaria = proceeding in two waves/phases

4. Types of fever typically accompanying a particular disease

f. gastrica = typhoid fever

f. glandularis = accompanying mononucleosis

f. herpetica = accompanying herpetic disease

f. lactea = accompanying the inflammation of mammary gland

f. pallida = typical of paleness, e.g. a rheumatic fever

f. tertiana; quartana; quintana; quotidiana

= repeating itself every three/four/five days, typical of malaria

5. Diseases

f. flava = yellow fever

f. puerperalis = childbed fever, occurring during puerperium (post-partum period) due to infection of reproductive organs

f. rheumatica = an inflammatory disease involving heart, joints, etc.

INFLAMMATIONS

1. General terms

inflammatio, onis, f. (L.) – inflammation of sth; rarely used!

phlegmone (G.) = originally an inflammation; nowadays it denotes a spreading diffuse inflammatory process with formation of purulent exudate (pus)

2. Terms using –itis with Greek roots

e.g. nephritis ; dermatitis ; arthritis; encephalitis; mastitis; cholecystitis; hepatitis; etc.

3. Terms using –itis with Latin roots

e.g. appendicitis; gingivitis; cervicitis; pulpitis; sinusitis frontalis

4. Terms using -ia

pneumonia

ophthalmia

onychia