

# Compound words in medical terminology



# BASIC RULES OF COMPOUNDING

## DERIVATED WORDS BASIC ELEMENTS

★ Prefix

★ Root

★ Suffix

<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-(on)</i>
	<i>cephal-</i>	<i>-icus</i>
<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-itis</i>
<i>peri- -en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-itis</i>
<i>peri- en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-it- -icus</i>

# BASIC RULES OF COMPOUNDING

## COMPOUND WORDS BASIC ELEMENTS

★ Prefix    ★ Root    ★ Connect-  
ing vowel    ★ Root    ★ Suffix

<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-spin-</i>	<i>-alis</i>
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Cheil-o-gnath-o-palat-o-schis-is

## ROOTS /Nouns, Verbal forms, Numerals

	<i>cerebr-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-spin-</i>	<i>-alis</i>
<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-graph-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
	<i>cerebr-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>cardi-</i>	<i>-acus</i>
	<i>lact-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>fer</i>	
	<i>prim-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-gravid-</i>	<i>(-a)</i>

# BASIC RULES OF COMPOUNDING

## CONNECTING VOWELS (ELEMENTS)

★ Prefix(es) ★ At least 2 Roots ★ Connect- ing vowels ★ At least 2 Roots ★ Suffix(es)

<i>en-</i>	<i>-cephal-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-graph-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
	<i>falc-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-formis</i>	
	<i>bili-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-fer</i>	
	<i>secund-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-gravid-</i>	<i>(-a)</i>

<i>endo-</i>	<i>brachy-</i>		<i>-oesophag-</i>	<i>(-us)</i>
	<i>cephal-</i>		<i>-alg-</i>	<i>-ia</i>

## FORM LATIN COMPOUND ADJECTIVES, FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE

**articulatio + (carpus+metacarpus) > *articulatio  
carpometacarpea***

articulatio + (costa + vertebra)	-> <b>costovertebralis</b>
articulatio + (metacarpus + phalanx)	-> <b>metacarpophalangea</b>
articulatio + (sternum + costa)	-> <b>sternocostalis</b>
ganglion + (cervix + thorax)	-> <b>cervicothoracicum</b>
ganglion + (cranium + spina)	-> <b>craniospinale</b>
ganglion + (encephalon + spina)	-> <b>encephalospinale</b>
ligamentum + (carpus + metacarpus)	-> <b>carpometacarpale</b>
ligamentum + (costa + clavicula)	-> <b>costoclaviculare</b>
ligamentum + (hepar + duodenum)	-> <b>hepatoduodenale</b>
musculus + ( brachium + radius)	-> <b>brachioradialis</b>
musculus + (cranium + spina)	-> <b>craniospinalis</b>
musculus + (urethra + vagina)	-> <b>urethrovaginalis</b>

# NAME MUSCLES ON PICTURES FORMING COMPOUND WORDS



This muscle arises from *crista iliaca* and inserts into the upper six *ribs* and into the back of the transverse Process of the seventh cervical vertebra, it is *Musculus iliocostalis dorsi*

This muscle arises from posterior surface of *manubrium* and 1st rib. and inserts into oblique line of *thyroid cartilage*, it is *Musculus sternothyroideus*



This muscle arises from *crista supracondylaris lateralis (humeri)* and inserts at *processus styloideus radii*, it is *Musculus brachioradialis*



## NAME STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO DEFINITIONS, TERMS SHOULD BE COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

The structure is the connection between the *sacrum* and *coccyx*; it is frequently a true joint, but often occurs as a synchondrosis, it is: *Articulatio* *sacrococcygea*

Suture lateral to the nasal bone that connects the nasal portion of the *frontal bone* and the frontal process of the *maxilla*, is: *Sutura* *frontomaxillaris*

Epicanthus, is the skin fold of the upper eyelid covering the inner angle of the eye (i. e. on the side close to the nose), another Latin name for it is: *Plica* *palpebronasalis*

The pleural recess between the lateral wall of thorax (i. e. *ribs*) and the descending is sides of *diaphragm* and, is called: *Recessus* *costodiaphragmaticu*

## NAME STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO DEFINITIONS, TERMS SHOULD BE COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

*Recessus* hepatorenalis is the deep recess of the peritoneal cavity extending upward between the *liver* in front and the *kidney* behind.

The anterior portion of the superficial fibers of the medial collateral ligament of the ankle joint, attached superiorly to the anterior surface of the medial malleolus of the *tibia* and inferiorly to *the navicular bone* is: *Pars* tibionavicularis *ligamenti collateralis*

Right or left opening between the *atrium* and *ventricle* is: *Ostium* atrioventriculare

One of facial lymph nodes situated near the junction of the superior labial and facial arteries, which drains the external *nose* and *upper lip* into the submandibular node is called: *Nodus lymphaticus* nasolabialis



# NAME GREEK ELEMENTS OF SELECTED BODY PARTS, DERIVE TERMS FOR INFLAMMATIONS

**Pneum-(on)**

**Cardi-**

**Hepat-**

**Nephr-**

**Pancreat-**

**Enter-**

## Organs

Lungs

Heart

Liver

Kidneys

Pancreas

Small intestine

## Tissues

Eye

Skin

Bone

Blood vessels

Cartilage/  
ligaments

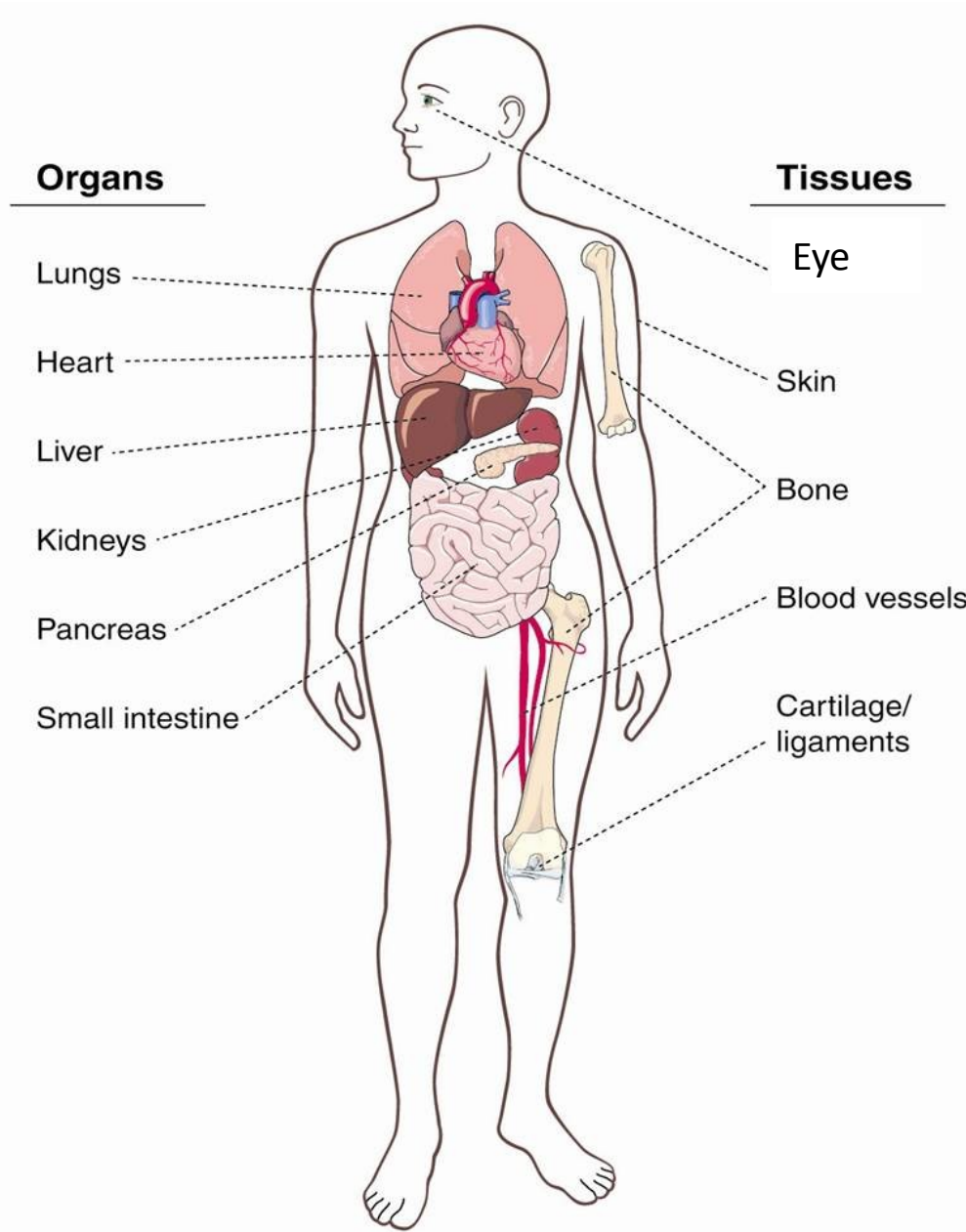
**Ophthalm-**

**Derm-(at)-**

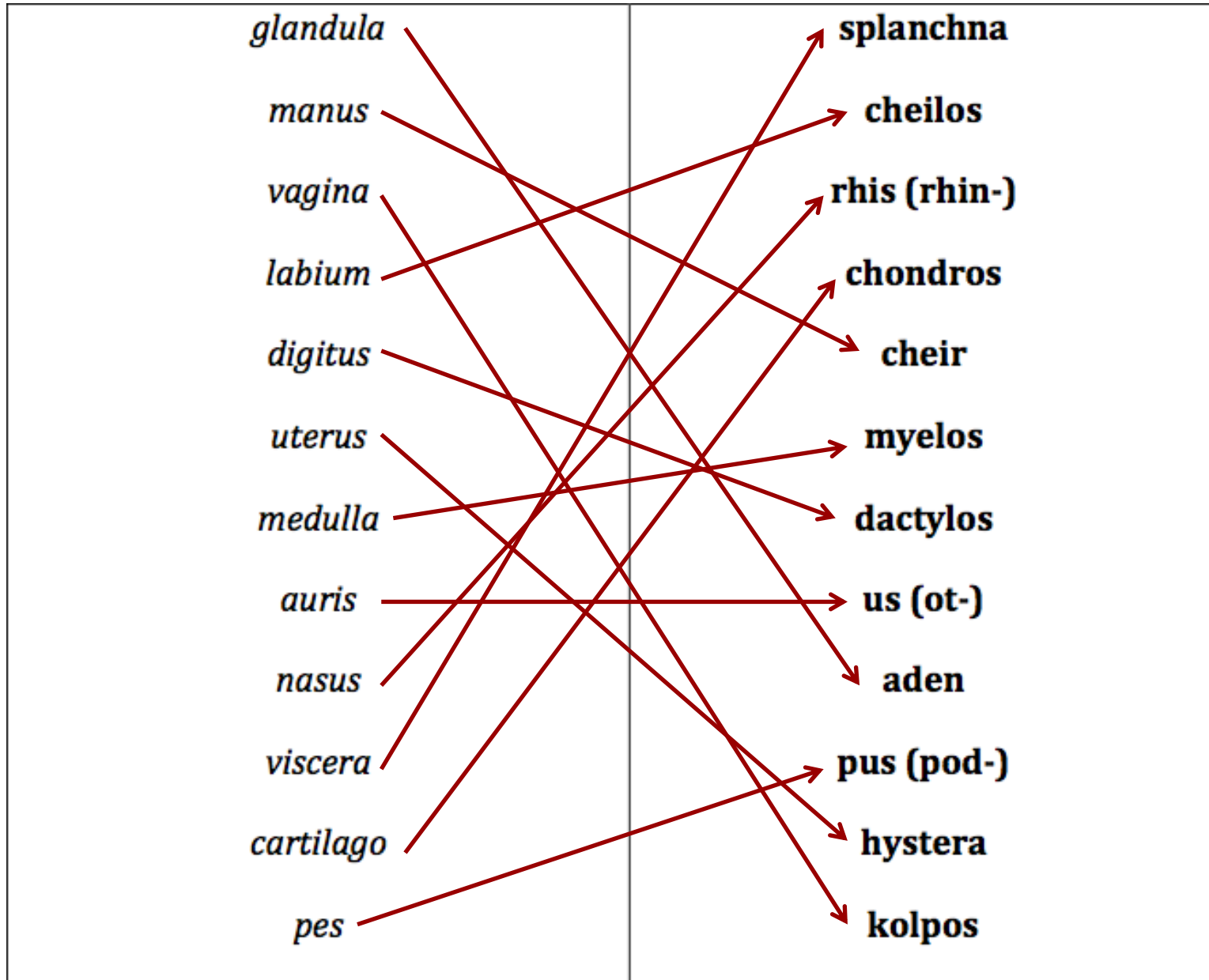
**Ost-(e)-**

**Angi-**

**Chondr-**



# MATCH GREEK ELEMENTS WITH LATIN EQUIVALENTS



# GIVE LATIN EQUIVALENTS (FULL FORM) TO GREEK ELEMENTS

Mys.....	<b>MUSCULUS, I, M.</b>
Osteon.....	<b>OS, OSSIS, n.</b>
Arthron.....	<b>ARTICULATIO, ONIS, F.</b>
Spondylos.....	<b>VERTEBRA, AE, F.</b>
Gony.....	<b>GENU, US, N.</b>
Stoma.....	<b>OS, ORIS, N.</b>
Soma.....	<b>CORPUS, ORIS, N.</b>
Kefale.....	<b>CAPUT, ITIS, N.</b>

## FORM COMPOUND TERMS WITH GREEK ELEMENT

**-ECTOMIA** : excision, surgical removal of part or of all organ....  
e. g. **append**ectomy – removal of *vermiform appendix*

Removal of the FINGER -	<b>Dactyl-ec-tomia</b>
Removal of the STOMACH -	<b>Gastr-ec-tomia</b>
Removal of the LIVER -	<b>Hepat-ec-tomia</b>
Removal of the LARYNX -	<b>Laryng-ec-tomia</b>
Removal of the LOBE -	<b>Lob-ec-tomia</b>
Removal of the BREAST -	<b>Mast-ec-tomia</b>
Removal of the PANCREAS -	<b>Pancreat-ec-tomia</b>
Removal of the PROSTATE -	<b>Prostat-ec-tomia</b>
Removal of the WOMB-	<b>Hyster-ec-tomia</b>

# EXPLAIN MEANING OF THE COMPOUND WORDS

**-METRIA** : measurement....

e. g. **pupillo**metria – measurement of the diameter of the eye pupil

**Crani-o-metria**

Measurement of the SKULL

**Pelvi-metria**

Measurement of the PELVIS

**Cephal-o-metria**

Measurement of the HEAD

**Odont-o-metria**

Measurement of TEETH

**Oste-o-metria**

Measurement of BONES

**Cyst-o-metria**

Measurement of the BLADDER  
to evaluate its function

# FORM COMPOUND TERMS WITH GREEK ELEMENT

**-SCOPIA** : visual examination of the interior of a hollow body organ, broadly also examine, inspect  
e. g. **endo**scopia : examination of the inside of the body

Inspect FETUS-

**Fet-o-scopia**

Inspect PHARYNX -

**Pharyng-o-scopia**

Inspect ANUS -

**An-o-scopia**

Inspect ABDOMINAL CAVITY -

**Lapar-o-scopia**

Inspect LARGE INTESTINE -

**Col-o(no)-scopia**

Inspect THORACIC CAVITY -

**Thorac-o-scopia**

Inspect VAGINA -

**Colp-o-scopia**

Inspect EYE -

**Ophthalm-o-scopia**

# EXPLAIN MEANING OF THE COMPOUND WORDS

**-GRAPHIA** : recorging, image, X-ray....

e. g. **hystero**graphia – graphic recording of the strenght of uterine contractions

## **Mamm-o-graphia**

A breast examination with imaging technology

## **Angi-o-graphia**

A vessels examination with some type of viewing/recording device

## **Radi-o-graphia**

Internal organs examination by taking X-ray photographs

## **Electr-o-cardi-o-graphia**

The process of recording electrical impulses of the heart

# FORM COMPOUND TERMS WITH GREEK ELEMENT

**-TOMIA** : cutting, incision, section...

e. g. **hernio**tomia – a cutting for the repair of *hernia*

Incision of the ARTERY-

**Arteri-o-tomia**

Incision of the BRONCHUS -

**Bronch-o-tomia**

Incision of the SKULL -

**Crani-o-tomia**

Incision of the LOBE -

**Lob-o-tomia**

Incision of the MUSCLE -

**My-o-tomia**

Incision of the PERICARDIUM -

**Pericardi-o-tomia**

Incision of the PERINEUM (PUBIC REGION) -

**Episi-o-tomia**

Incision of the VEIN -

**Phleb-o-tomia**

Incision of the TYMPANUM -

**Tympan-o-tomia**



# DECIDE WHETHER THE COMPOUND WORD CONTAINS GREEK ELEMENT CORRESPONDING WITH THE LABELLED BODY PART

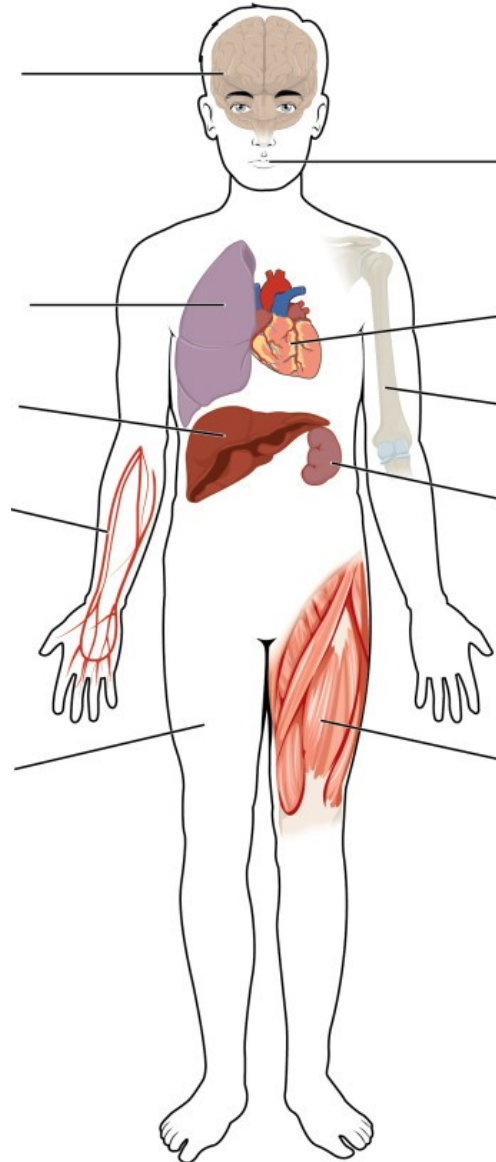
**Encephalopathia**

**Thoracographia**

**Cholecystitis**

**Adenocarcinoma**

**Podarthrititis**



**Somatologia**

**Phlebotomia**

**Otoscopy**

**Nephrostomia**

**Myeloneuritis**

# NAME GREEK ELEMENTS WHICH CORRESPOND WITH LATIN WORDS



<b>1. VAS</b>	ANGEION
<b>2. VENA</b>	FLEPS
<b>3. COR</b>	KARDIA
<b>4. REN</b>	NEFROS
<b>5. VESICA</b>	KYSTIS
<b>6. LINGUA</b>	GLOTTA
<b>7. MAMMA</b>	MASTOS
<b>8. CUTIS</b>	DERMA

# FORM COMPOUND TERMS BASED ON DEFINITIONS

1. Plastic surgery to repair a blood vessel (e.g. narrowed artery) is...
2. An X-ray examination of a vein using radio-opaque dye so the vein will show up on the film is...
3. (Adjective) One that refers to the heart and the chest region is...
4. An abbreviation C-PG stands for examination of the heart function and breathing, in Latin it is called...
5. Surgical operation to make a permanent opening into the pelvis of kidney from the surface is...
6. Surgical operation to make an opening between the bladder and the abdominal wall is...
7. Surgical removal of the tongue is...
8. Plastic surgery to reduce breast size is...
9. Replacement of the damaged skin by skin taken from a donor is...

## FILL IN THE MISSING TERMS

Gall leaving the gallbladder enters the hepatic duct, its descending part that enters the duodenum is *common hepatic duct*, and the Greek word *dochos* (receptacle) is used in naming it. Thus inflammation of the common hepatic duct is called choledochitis, surgical operation to make cut in the common bile duct to remove the stones is choledochotomy.



The combining form **MYEL-** refers to either bone marrow or the spinal cord, thus the tumor originating in the bone marrow should be called myeloma. Inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord, also known as infantile paralysis, or simply *polio* (from Greek *polios* grey) is poliomyelitis.