Medical Terminology

Unit 14
Word Parts for Night, Sleep, and Split, Skeletal System, and Orthopedics

Noct/i, Nyct/o = Night

- Noct/i/luca: Microscopic marine animals that make the ocean glow during the night
- Noct/urne: Dreamy music, night music

- In Greek mythology:
  - The sons of Nox (Night) were:
    - Somnus (Sleep)
    - Thanatos (Death)

Noct/i, Nyct/o = Night

- Nyx = Night
- Nyct/algia: Pain during the night
- Nyct/albumin/uria: Presence of albumin in the urine only during the night
- Nyct/al/opia: Night blindness, Night blind vision, Difficulty in seeing at night
  - May be caused from lack of vitamin A in diet, retinal fatigue from exposure to very bright light, or retinitis pigmentosa.
  - Al comes from Alaos = blind

Noct/i, Nyct/o = Night

- Abnormal fear of night
- Unusual attraction to the night
- Excessive urination during the night

- Nyct/o/phobia
- Noct/i/phobia
- Nyct/o/philia
- Noct/i/philia
- Nyct/uria
- Noct/uria

Ambul = Walk

- Ambulare = Walk
- Ambul/atory: Able to walk
- Ambul/ance: A vehicle for transporting the sick (who can’t walk)
- Noct/ambul/ism: Walking at night, Sleep walking
- Somn/ambul/ism: Sleep walking

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Ankyl/o = Immovable, Fixed

- Ankylosed: Stiffened
- Ankyl/o/blephar/on: Adhesions resulting in immovable eyelids
- Ankyl/osis: Immobility
  - Ankylosing spondylitis: condition of immobility of spine
- Ankyl/o/stoma: Lockjaw (stiff mouth)
Controlling

- **Ankyl/o = Immovable, Fixed**
  - Adhesions of lips (immovable lips)
  - Closure of the anus and rectum
  - Abnormal fear of ankylosis
  - Tongue tied (stiff tongue)
  - Adhesions of fingers or toes (immovable fingers)

- **-ia = (Noun), Condition**
  - Aden/o (gland)
  - Cardi/o (heart)
  - Cheil/o (lips)
  - Dactyl/o (digits)
  - Dent/o (teeth)
  - Derm/o (skin)
  - Dent/o (gland)
  - Ophthalm/o (eyes)
  - Phag/o (eat)
  - Onych/o (nails)
  - Proct/o (anus+rectum)
  - Urethr/a (urethra)

- **-stasis = Stopping, Controlling**
  - Adhesions of lips (immovable lips)
  - Closure of the anus and rectum
  - Abnormal fear of ankylosis
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- **-stasis = Stopping, Controlling**
  - Ven/o/stasis
  - Phleb/o/stasis
  - Ver/o/stasis
  - Arteri/o/stasis

- **Schizo-, Schisto-, -schisis = Split, Cleft, Fissure**
  - Schizo/phas/ia, Split speech (incomprehensible)
  - Schizon/nych/ia, Split nails (onych/o) condition
  - Schizo/phen/ia, Split mind. A group of severe mental disorders in which thinking, emotions, and behavior are disturbed.
  - Paranoid schizophrenia: A person with delusions of persecution, jealousy and hallucinations
Schizo-, Schisto-, -schisis = Split, Cleft, Fissure
- Schisto/gloss/ia: Split tongue
- Schist/o/cyte: Split cell (cell with a fissure)
- Schist/o/thorax: Split chest (fissure)

Schisto/som/iasis is a parasitic disease caused by schistosoma. It may colonize the urinary tract, mesenteries, liver, spleen, or biliary tree, causing symptoms from these organs. Contamination occurs by wading or bathing in water contaminated by immature forms.

Schizo-, Schisto-, -schisis = Split, Cleft, Fissure
- Palat/o/schisis: Cleft palate
  - Palat/o
- Uran/o/schisis: Cleft palate
  - Uran/o
- Rach/i/schisis: Split spine
  - Rach/i
  - Spina bifida is synonymous with rachischisis

Cleft lip repair

Phalang/o = Phalanges
- Phalang/es: Bones of the fingers and/or toes
- Phalanx (singular)
- Phalang/itis: Inflammation of phalanges
- Phalang/ectomy: Excision of a phalanx

Meta- = Beyond
- Meta/carp/als: Bones located beyond the carpals
- Meta/tars/als: Bones located beyond the tarsals
- Tars/o = Ankle, tarsal bones

Carp/o = Wrist
- Carpos = wrist
- Carpus (singular), Carpi (plural)
- Carp/al (adj.): Pertaining to wrist
  - Carpal tunnel syndrome: Pain or numbness that affects a part of hand and fingers due to compression of a nerve at a wrist. Occupational hazard to people who use a lot of keyboards.
- Carp/o/meta/carp/al: Pertaining to the wrist and metacarpals
- Carp/ectomy: Excision of all or part of the wrist

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Acromi/o = Acromion
- Acromion is a projection of the scapula
- Acromial: Pertaining to the acromion
- Acromi/o/humer/al: Pertaining to the acromion and humerus
- Acromi/o/clavicul/ar: Pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle

Humer/o = Humerus
- Bones of the upper arm
- Humer/al: Pertaining to the bone of upper arm
- Humer/o/radi/al: Pertaining to humerus and radius bones
- Humer/o/scapul/ar: Pertaining to humerus and scapula bones
- Humer/o/ulnar: Pertaining to humerus and ulna bones

Fracture types
- Greenstick (incomplete = not through the width of the bone)
- Complete (through the width of the bone)
- Closed, Simple (no break in skin)
- Open, Compound (has break in skin)
- Transverse (across)
- Oblique (diagonal)
- Displaced (misaligned)
- Non-displaced (aligned)
- Linear (parallel to the bone)
- Comminuted (in multiple pieces)
- Pathologic (diseased area that weakens the bone)

Fracture Reduction and Fixation
- Closed manipulation: Movement of body part to cause bone ends to align without surgery
- Internal fixation: Screws or nails in bone under the skin (ORIF = Open reduction internal fixation)
- External fixation (OREF = Open reduction external fixation)

Radi/o = Radius, Uln/o = Ulna
- Forearm bones
- Radi/o/uln/ar: Pertaining to radius and ulna
- FRBB = Fracture of both bones
Condyl/o = Condyle

- A rounded process that occurs on many bones
  - Femoral condyles
  - Humeral epicondyles
  - Medial and lateral condyles or epicondyles
- Condyl/ectomy: Excision of a condyle
- Condyl/oid: Resembling a condyle
- Epi/condyle: Upon a condyle
- Condyl/ar: Pertaining to a condyle

Femor/o = Femur

- Thigh bone, the longest bone in the body
- Femor/al: Pertaining to femoral (thigh) bone

Tibi/o, Fibul/o

- Tibia is a shin bone. It is a wider bone and is located medially.
- Fibula is a thin long bone lateral to the tibia
- Tibi/o/fibular fracture: Fracture of both leg bones

Calcane/o = Calcaneus

- Calcaneum = Calcaneus bone, a heel bone
- Calcanea (Plural)
- Calcane/al: Pertaining to the heel
- Calcane/o/dynia: Pain in the heel
- Calcane/algia: Pain in the heel

The Pelvis

- ischium → ischi/o
  - ischia (Plural)
- ilium → ili/o
  - Note: ileum → ile/o is a part of small intestine
  - ile/o/cecal valve is in intestine
  - il/i/crest is in pelvis
- pubis → pubis
- coccyx → coccyg/o
- sacrum → sacr/o

Ischi/o = Ischium

- Ischi/o/rect/al: Pertaining to ischium and rectum
- Ischi/o/neur/algia: Neuralgic pain in the hip, Sciatica
- Ischi/o/pub/ic: Pertaining to the ischium and pubis
- Ischi/al: Pertaining to the ischium
- Ischi/o/cele: Herniation through the ischium
ili/o = ilium
- Ili/ac: Pertaining to ilium
  - Ili/ac crest

Pub/o = Pubis
- Pubis (singular)
  - Pubes (plural)
- Supra/pub/ic: Above the pubis
- Pub/o/fem/or/al: Pertaining to the pubis and femur

Stern/o = Sternum
- Sternum is a breast bone
- Stern/o/per/i/cardi/al: Pertaining to the sternum and pericardium
- Stern/o/cost/al: Pertaining to the sternum and ribs
- Stern/al: Pertaining to the sternum
- Stern/algia, Stern/o/dynia: Pain in the sternum

Xiph/o = Xiphoid
- Projection at the inferior end of the sternum
- Xiph/os = Sword
- Xiph/o/cost/al: Pertaining to the xiphoid process and the ribs

Gangli/o = Ganglion
- Ganglion (Singular): A collection of nerve cell bodies
- Ganglia (Plural)
- Cerebral ganglia: Main cerebral nerve centers

Rachi/o, Spondyl/o = Spine, Backbone
- Rach/itis, Spondyl/itis: Inflammation of the spine
- Rach/algia, Rachi/o/dynia: Spine pain
- Rach/o/tomy: Incision into the spine
- Rach/o/meter: Instrument to measure spinal curvature
**Rachi/o = Spine, Backbone**
- Spinal paralysis
- Fissure of the spine (split spine)
- Inflammation of the spine

- Rach/o/plegia
- Rach/schisis
- Rach/itis

**Spine**
- Cervic/o
- Thorac/o
- Lumb/o
- Sacr/o
- Coccyg/o

- Cervical
- Thoracic
- Lumbar
- Sacral
- Coccygeal

**Cervic/o = Cervix, Neck**
- Cervic/al: Pertaining to neck
  - Cervical traction
- Cervix is the neck of the uterus
  - Cervices (Plural)
- Cervic/ectomy: Excision of the cervix
- Cervic/itis: Inflammation of the cervix

**Cervic/o = Cervix, Neck**
- Cervic/o/faci/al
- Cervic/o/brachi/al
- Cervic/o/thoracic
- Cervic/o/vesic/al

- Pertaining to...
  - The face and neck
  - The arm and neck
  - The chest and neck
  - Bladder and the neck of the uterus

**Cervic/o = Cervix, Neck**

- Neck like structures:
  - Cervix of the axon
  - Cervix dentis
  - Cervix uteri
  - Cervix vesicae urinariae

  - Constriction between the cell body and the axon
  - Neck of the tooth
  - Neck of the uterus
  - Neck of the urinary bladder

**Brachi/o = Arm**
- Used to describe muscles and blood vessels in the arm
- Biceps brachii: A muscle in the arm
- Brachial artery: Artery in the arm
- Brachi/o/radi/alis muscle: Muscle that extends from the upper arm to the radius bone
Brachi/o = Arm

Pertaining to
- Artery of the arm
- Arm and radius muscle
- Arm and head

Practice...
- The joint between the sacrum and the ilium
- Pertaining to the thorax and lumbar spines
- Pertaining to the sacrum and the sciatic nerve
- Removal of the coccyx

Provide the adjectival forms for:

- Cervix: Cervic/al
- Thorax: Thorac/ic
- Sacrum: Sacr/al
- Coccyx: Coccyg/eal

Lamin/o = Lamina

- A thin, flat sheet, plate, or membrane
- Lamin/ectomy: The removal of the lamina of the vertebral posterior arch that has been ruptured (ruptured disk)
- Disk = word root for intervertebral disk
- Myel/o/gram: Spinal X-ray used to diagnose disk herniation.
- Disk/ectomy: Removal of a herniated disk

Abbreviation
- AMB
- AOTA
- C1, C2, C3-7
- DPM
- Fx
- FxBB
- hs
- L1, L2, L3-5
- Ambulate, ambulatory
- American Occupational Therapy Association
- Cervical vertebrae 1-7
- Podiatrist (doctor of podiatric medicine)
- Fracture
- Fracture both bones
- Hour of sleep (hora somni), at bedtime
- Lumbar vertebrae 1-5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>Lumbar puncture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L, L</td>
<td>Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OREF</td>
<td>Open reduction with external fixation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIF</td>
<td>Open reduction with internal fixation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORTH</td>
<td>Orthopedist, orthopedics</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTR</td>
<td>Registered occupational therapist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rt, R</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T₁, T₂, T₁₂</td>
<td>Thoracic vertebrae 1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y/o, yr</td>
<td>Year(s) old, year(s)</td>
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Your doctor’s appointment…