To define medical terminology as written in case reports and medical specialists documentation, the cause of which is not always known. Examples are:

- Nephrectomy for renal failure
- Radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer
- Chemotherapy for cancer treatment
- Blood transfusion for anemia

5. A syndrome is a group of signs and symptoms that occur together indicating a particular disease state. Examples include:

- Sickle cell anemia
- Cystic fibrosis
- Phenylketonuria
- Down syndrome

6. Define "organism" and how it relates to disease process. An organism is a biological entity that can cause disease. Examples include:

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Fungi
- Parasites

7. Define "symptom" and provide examples of common symptoms. A symptom is a subjective manifestation of disease. Examples are:

- Fever
- Pain
- Fatigue
- Nausea
- Diarrhea

8. Define "sign" and provide examples of common signs. A sign is an objective manifestation of disease. Examples are:

- Jaundice
- Hemoptysis
- Cyanosis
- Fever
- Hypertension

9. Discuss the importance of a thorough history and physical examination. A thorough history and physical examination are essential for accurate diagnosis. This includes:

- Medical history
- Family history
- Social history
- System review
- Physical examination

10. Describe the importance of effective communication in medicine. Effective communication is essential for the patient's understanding and treatment. This includes:

- Active listening
- Clear explanations
- Patient education
- Consent and informed decision-making
INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews many of the terms you have learned in previous chapters and adds others related to medical specialists. In the following section, the training of physicians is described and specialists are listed with their specialties. Next, on page 173, useful combining forms are presented with terminology to increase your medical vocabulary. Finally, short case reports beginning on page 184 illustrate the use of the medical language in context. As you read these reports, congratulate yourself on your understanding of medical terminology!

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Doctors complete 4 years of medical school and then pass national medical board examinations to receive an MD degree (MD stands for Latin Medicinae Doctor, "teacher (doctor) of medicine"). They may then begin postgraduate training, which lasts at least 3 years and in some cases longer. This postgraduate training is known as residency training. Examples of residency programs are:

Anesthesiology
Administration of agents capable of bringing about a loss of sensation

Dermatology
Diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders

Emergency medicine
Care of patients that require sudden and immediate action

Family practice
Primary care of all members of the family on a continuing basis

Internal medicine
Diagnosis and treatment of usually complex, nonsurgical disorders in adults

Ophthalmology
Diagnosis and treatment of eye disorders

Pathology
Diagnosis of the cause and nature of disease

Pediatrics
Diagnosis and treatment of children's disorders

Psychiatry
Diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the mind

Radiology
Diagnosis using x-ray studies including ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Surgery
Treatment by manual (SURG- means hand) or operative methods

Examinations are administered after the completion of each residency program to certify the doctor's competency in that specialty area.

A physician may then choose to specialize further by doing fellowship training. Fellowship programs (lasting 2 to 5 years) train doctors in clinical (patient care) and research (laboratory) skills. For example, an internist (specialist in internal medicine) may choose fellowship training in internal medicine specialties such as neurology, nephrology, endocrinology, and oncology. A surgeon interested in further specialization may do fellowship training in thoracic surgery, neurosurgery, or plastic surgery. On completion of training and examinations, the doctor is then recognized as a specialist in that area of medical practice.

Medical specialists with explanations of their specialties are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Specialist</th>
<th>Area of Practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allergist</td>
<td>Treatment of hypersensitivity reactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anesthesiologist</td>
<td>Administration of agents to prevent pain and unpleasant awareness during surgical and other procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardiologist</td>
<td>Treatment of heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardiovascular surgeon</td>
<td>Surgery on the heart and blood vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colorectal surgeon</td>
<td>Surgery on the colon and rectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermatologist</td>
<td>Treatment of skin disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency practitioner</td>
<td>Immediate evaluation and treatment of acute injury and illness in a hospital setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endocrinologist</td>
<td>Treatment of endocrine gland disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family practitioner</td>
<td>Primary care treatment for families on a continuing basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastroenterologist</td>
<td>Treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geriatrician</td>
<td>Treatment of diseases of old age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gynecologist</td>
<td>Surgery and treatment for diseases of the female reproductive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hematologist</td>
<td>Treatment of blood disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitalist</td>
<td>General medical care of hospitalised patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infectious disease specialist</td>
<td>Treatment of diseases caused by microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internist</td>
<td>Adult comprehensive care in office of hospital setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nephrologist</td>
<td>Treatment of kidney diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurologist</td>
<td>Treatment of nerve disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurosurgeon</td>
<td>Surgery on the brain, spinal cord, and nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obstetrician</td>
<td>Treatment of pregnant women; delivery of babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oncologist</td>
<td>Diagnosis and treatment of malignant and benign tumors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophthalmologist</td>
<td>Surgical and medical treatment of eye disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orthopedist</td>
<td>Surgical treatment of bone, muscle, and joint conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otolaryngologist</td>
<td>Surgical treatment of ear, nose, and throat disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathologist</td>
<td>Diagnosis of disease by analysis of cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pediatrician</td>
<td>Treatment of diseases of children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physiatrist</td>
<td>Treatment to restore function after injury or illness; physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychiatrist</td>
<td>Treatment of mental disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulmonologist</td>
<td>Treatment of lung disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radiologist</td>
<td>Examination of X-ray images for diagnosis; interpretation of ultrasound, MRI and nuclear medicine studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radiation oncologist</td>
<td>Treatment of disease with high-energy radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rheumatologist</td>
<td>Treatment of systemic diseases affecting joints and muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracic surgeon</td>
<td>Surgery on chest organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urologist</td>
<td>Surgery on the urinary tract and for treatment of male reproductive disorders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Combining Forms and Vocabulary

1. Spinal and central nervous system

2. Bloody, unusual, red, puffy lesions

3. LaTex titer (serum) (antibody) (test) (positive)

4. Abnormal physical exam of the heart

5. Microscopic examination of bloody sputum

6. Microscopic examination of bloody sputum

7. CT scan (MRI) (ultrasound) (examination)

8. History, physical, social, and family history review

9. Papanicolaou's (Pap) test (test) (screening) (examination)

10. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes

11. Leukocytes

12. Cluster of differentiation (CD) (antibody) (test) (positive)

13. Nerve conduction velocity (NCV) (test) (evaluation)

14. Spinal tap

15. Electrocardiogram (ECG) (test) (evaluation)

16. Lymph node biopsy

17. Blood count

18. Hemoglobin (Hgb) (level) (measurement)

19. Liver function tests

20. Liver biopsy

Medical Specialists

- Dermatologist
- Ophthalmologist
- Gastroenterologist
- Radiologist
- Endocrinologist
- Oncologist
- Nephrologist
- Urologist
- Pulmonologist
- Cardiologist

Procedures/Treatment

- Biopsy
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- Transplantation
- Surgery
- Herzberg's (herzberg's) test
- Holter monitor

Matching Medical Terms with Their Meanings

- Photoperiod
- Pathogenesis
- Pathology
- Pathophysiology

Matching the Medical Specialists with the Procedures and Tests They Perform

- Dermatologist
- Ophthalmologist
- Gastroenterologist
- Radiologist
- Endocrinologist
- Oncologist
- Nephrologist
- Urologist
- Pulmonologist
- Cardiologist

Following are the two groups of medical procedures. Please choose which are new terminologies:

- Nerve conduction velocity (NCV) (test) (evaluation)
- Liver function tests
- Liver biopsy
- Blood count
- Hemoglobin (Hgb) (level) (measurement)
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- Transplantation
- Surgery
- Biopsy
- Holter monitor
- Herzberg's (herzberg's) test

Following are the two groups of medical procedures. Please choose which are new terminologies:

- Nerve conduction velocity (NCV) (test) (evaluation)
- Liver function tests
- Liver biopsy
- Blood count
- Hemoglobin (Hgb) (level) (measurement)
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- Transplantation
- Surgery
- Biopsy
- Holter monitor
- Herzberg's (herzberg's) test
gastr/o

stomach


gastroscopy

ger/o

old age


geriatrics

gynec/o

woman, female


gynecology

hemat/o

blood


hematoma

iatr/o


treatment

iatrogenic

IATR/O means treatment by a physician or with medicines. An iatrogenic condition is produced (-GENIC) adversely by a treatment.

laryng/o

voice box

laryngeal

lymph/o

lymph

lymphadenopathy

Lymph "glands" are actually lymph nodes, located all over the body but especially in axillary (armpit), inguinal (groin), cervical (neck), and mediastinal (area between the lungs) regions. Lymphadenopathy often refers to the presence of malignant cells in lymph nodes.

nephr/o

kidney

nephrostomy

A catheter (tube) is inserted into the kidney for drainage of fluid. See Figure 5-1.

neur/o

nerve

neuralgia


nos/o

disease

nosocomial

A nosocomial infection is acquired during hospitalization (COM/O means to care for).

obstetr/o

midwife

obstetric

odont/o

tooth

orthodontist

ORTH/O means straight.

one/o

tumor

oncogenic

Oncogenic viruses give rise to tumors.

ophthalm/o

eye

ophthalmologist

opt/o

eye

optometrist

An optometrist examines (METR/O means to measure) eyes and prescribes corrective lenses but cannot treat eye diseases.

optic/o

eye

optician

Opticians grind lenses and fit glasses, and may treat eye diseases.

orth/o

straight

orthopedist

PED/O comes from paidos, the Greek word for "child." In the past, orthopedists were concerned with straightening bone deformities in children. Today, they treat bone, muscle, and joint disorders in adults as well.

ot/o

ear

otitis

path/o

disease

pathology

Dental specialists

The following are other specialists in dental medicine:

Dental Specialist

Area of Expertise

periodontist

Gums (PERI- means surrounding)

endodontist

Root canal therapy (the root canal is the inner part of a tooth containing blood vessels and nerves)

pedodontist

Children (PEO/O means child)

prosthodontist

Replacement of missing teeth with artificial appliances (PROSTH/O = artificial replacement)
Figure 5.2: Radiation Therapy

Figure 5.4: Normal Joint and Arthritic Joint

Differences between a normal joint and an arthritic joint are affected by the natural joint. The figure illustrates the changes in the joint due to arthritis.

The natural joint allows for smooth, painless movement. In contrast, the arthritic joint has limited movement, causing pain and discomfort.

Radiation therapy is often used to treat arthritis and improve joint function.

---

Motion therapy is important for maintaining joint mobility. Regular exercise can help reduce pain and improve joint function.

---

Figure 5.6: The Effect of Radiation Therapy on the Hip

Radiation therapy helps to reduce pain and improve joint function. The figure shows the reduction in pain and improvement in joint movement after radiation therapy.

---

Radiation therapy is an effective treatment for arthritis, improving joint function and reducing pain. Regular exercise and therapy are important for maintaining joint mobility.

---

Medical Specialties and Case Reports
CASE REPORTS

Here are short case reports related to medical specialties. Many of the terms will be familiar to you; others are explained in the Mini-Dictionary (beginning on page 341). For every case report, write the meaning of the boldface terms in the spaces provided.

CASE 1  Cardiology

Mr. Rose was admitted to the cardiac care unit (CCU) with angina and a history of hypertension.

A coronary angiogram (Figure 5-6, A) showed spasm of the right coronary artery (closed arrow), causing acute myocardial ischemia. The electrocardiogram (ECG) showed ventricular arrhythmias as well.

Nitroglycerin was administered, and within minutes, the angiogram showed reversal of the spasm (Figure 5-6, B). The ECG recorded reversal of the life-threatening arrhythmias as well. To prevent further ischemia and myocardial infarction, Mr. Rose’s treatment will include antiarrhythmic, diuretic, and anticoagulant drugs. In the future, he may need an additional procedure to place a stent in his coronary artery to keep it open.

FIGURE 5-6  A, Coronary angiogram showing spasm of the right coronary artery (arrow). B, Angiogram showing reversal of the spasm (arrow). (A and B, from Zipps DR, et al: Braunwald’s Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine, ed 7, Philadelphia, 2005, Saunders.)

Continued on following page
CASE 2: Gynecology

A 54-year-old woman presented with vaginal bleeding. A biopsy was performed, which revealed adenocarcinoma.

Case 3: Oncology

A 65-year-old woman presented with a lump in the neck. Ultrasound and biopsy confirmed a thyroid cancer.

References:
CASE 4 Urology

Scott Jones has a history of lower back pain, associated with hematuria and dysuria. An abdominal x-ray film (Figure 5-9, A) shows a renal calculus (black arrow) in the right upper quadrant. His doctor tells him that renal calculi should be suspected any time a calcification is seen within the renal outline or along the expected course of the ureter (dotted lines).

Treatment with shock wave lithotripsy (Figure 5-9, B) is expected to crush the stone and relieve his symptoms.


dysuria
hematuria
lithotripsy
renal calculus
symptoms
ureter

CASE 5 Gastroenterology

Mr. Pepper suffers from dyspepsia, acid reflux, and sharp abdominal pain. A recent episode of hematemesis has left him very weak and anemic. Gastroscopy and an upper GI series with barium revealed the presence of a large ulcer.

Figure 5-10 is a photograph of a peptic ulcer located in the stomach. Mr. Pepper will be admitted to the hospital and treated with medication to reduce gastric acid output and with antibiotics to control a bacterium (Helicobacter, or H. pylori) known to cause ulcers. He will also be scheduled for a partial gastrectomy.

FIGURE 5-10 Peptic (gastric) ulcer. (From Lewis SM, Heitkemper MM, Dirksen SR: Medical-Surgical Nursing: Assessment and Management of Clinical Problems, ed 5, St. Louis, 2004, Mosby.)

abdominal
anemic
barium
dyspepsia
gastrectomy
gastroscopy
hematemesis
ulcer
upper GI series
CASE 6  Radiology

Evaluation of David Green's posteroanterior chest x-ray film (Figure 5-11, A, arrows) shows an ill-defined mass near the right hilum. The lateral view (Figure 5-11, B, arrows) also shows the mass, and its shaggy outline is very suggestive of carcinoma. Further evaluation by CT scan (Figure 5-11, C) clearly shows the mass in relation to the mediastinal structures such as the pulmonary artery (PA) and aorta (Ao).

Impression: Lung cancer.

CASE 6  Radiology (Continued)

aorta  
carcinoma  
CT scan  
hilum  
lateral  
mediastinal  
pulmonary artery  

CASE 7  Endocrinology

A 36-year-old woman known to have type 1 diabetes mellitus was brought to the emergency department after being found collapsed at home. She had experienced 3 days of extreme weakness, polyuria, and polydipsia. It was discovered that a few days before her admission, she had discontinued use of her external insulin pump (see Figure 5-12) in a suicide attempt.

FIGURE 5-12  External insulin pump. (From Mosby's Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing & Health Professions, ed 7, St. Louis, 2006, Mosby)

insulin pump  
polydipsia  
polyuria  
type 1 diabetes mellitus  

Continued on following page
young children, I would lie on the couch watching life swirl around me, feeling guilty that I could not take part.

There was a silver lining to those flare-ups, and that is the tender affection of those around me: husband, family, and friends. When you have Crohn's, no one knows you have it until things get unbearable. It's not the kind of illness you discuss, but when you have pain and fever, you can kind of approximate those times of being felled by the flu. Yet you know that it will take more than a dose of Nyquil or a night's sleep to get "better." You know you'll face another course of medications—often untried ones—or that you will likely end up in the hospital undergoing yet another surgery.

Nancy J. Brandeis is a writer, editor, and food columnist.

**EXERCISES AND ANSWERS**

Complete these exercises and check your answers. An important part of your success in learning medical terminology is checking your answers carefully with the Answers to Exercises beginning on page 202.

**A** Match each of the listed residency programs to its description that follows.

- anesthesiology
- dermatology
- emergency medicine
- family practice
- internal medicine
- pathology
- pediatrics
- psychiatry
- radiology
- surgery

1. Treatment by operation or manual (hand) methods __________________________
2. Diagnosis and treatment of often complex medical disorders in adult patients __________________________
3. Diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the mind __________________________
4. Primary care of all family members on a continuing basis __________________________
5. Diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders __________________________
6. Diagnosis and treatment of eye disorders __________________________
7. Diagnosis of disease using x-rays __________________________
8. Diagnosis and treatment of children's disorders __________________________
9. Care of patients with illness that requires immediate action __________________________
10. Administration of agents that produce loss of sensation/awareness __________________________
11. Diagnosis of disease by examining cells and tissues __________________________

**B** Name the physician who treats the following problems (first letters are given).

1. kidney diseases: n________________________
2. tumors: o________________________
3. broken bones: o________________________
4. female diseases: g________________________
5. eye disorders: o________________________
6. heart disorders: c________________________
7. nerve disorders: n________________________
8. lung disorders: p________________________
9. mental disorders: p________________________
10. stomach and intestinal disorders: g________________________

**C** Match the medical specialists in Column I to their area of practice in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. urologist</td>
<td>A. operates on the large intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. thoracic surgeon</td>
<td>B. treats blood disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. radiation oncologist</td>
<td>C. treats thyroid and pituitary gland disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. colorectal surgeon</td>
<td>D. rehabilitates after spinal injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. endocrinologist</td>
<td>E. treats disorders of childhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. obstetrician</td>
<td>F. operates on the urinary tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. radiologist</td>
<td>G. treats disorders of the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. pediatrician</td>
<td>H. delivers babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. hematologist</td>
<td>I. operates on the chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. dermatologist</td>
<td>J. examines x-ray images to diagnose disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. psychiatrist</td>
<td>K. treats tumors using high-energy radiation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. A physician who operates on patients is called 

13. What is the first letter of the specialty that is given when a patient is referred to a specialist for the following medical conditions? The first letter of the specialty is given.

14. Nephrology

15. Orthopedic

16. Ophthalmological

17. Otorhinolaryngological

18. Cardiological

19. Gastroenterological

20. Radiological

21. Neurological

22. Hematological

23. Respiratory

24. Dermatological

25. Urological

26. Vascular

27. Gynecological

28. Obstetrical

29. Endocrine

30. Oncological

10. A doctor who specializes in surgery and medical treatment of disorders of the oesophagus is called 

11. A doctor who specializes in surgery and medical treatment of disorders of the eye is called 

12. A doctor who treats patients with ear, lung, and laboratory equipment is called 

13. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

14. A doctor who treats patients with ears, lungs, and laboratory equipment is called 

15. A doctor who performs surgeries and operations on the body is called 

16. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

17. A doctor who performs surgeries and operations on the body is called 

18. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

19. A doctor who performs surgeries and operations on the body is called 

20. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

21. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

22. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

23. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

24. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

25. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

26. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

27. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

28. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

29. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called 

30. A medical professional who examine eyes, pressure, and vision is called
F Give the meaning for each of the following medical terms.

1. neuralgia
2. pathology
3. cardiomegaly
4. nephrostomy
5. thoracotomy
6. laryngeal
7. otitis
8. colitis
9. pulmonary
10. iatrogenic
11. gastroscopy
12. radiotherapy
13. anesthesiology
14. enteritis
15. nosocomial

G Use the following combining forms and suffixes to make the medical terms called for.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combining Forms</th>
<th>Suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aden/o</td>
<td>onc/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col/o</td>
<td>ophthalmo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laryng/o</td>
<td>ot/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymph/o</td>
<td>path/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nephro/o</td>
<td>psych/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neur/o</td>
<td>thorac/o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Inflammation of the ear: __________
2. Removal of a nerve: __________
3. Incision of the chest: __________
4. Study of tumors: __________
5. Pertaining to producing disease: __________
6. Inflammation of the voice box: __________
7. Opening of the large intestine to the outside of the body: __________
8. Visual examination of the eye: __________
9. Abnormal condition of the mind: __________
10. Inflammation of the kidney: __________
11. Removal of the large intestine: __________
12. Pain in the ear: __________
13. Treatment of the mind: __________
14. Pertaining to producing tumors: __________
15. Disease of lymph glands (nodes): __________

H Circle the bold term that best completes the meaning of the sentences in the following medical vignettes.

1. Dr. Butler is a physician who operates on hearts. He trained as a (neurologic, cardiovascular, pulmonary) surgeon. Often, his procedures require that Dr. Smith, o/an (gynecologic, ophthalmic, thoracic) surgeon, assist him when the surgical problem involves the chest and lungs.
FIGURE 5-1C  Potential pop in the test

A. Dehydration
B. Hypocalcemia
C. Hypokalemia
D. Metabolic acidosis
E. Hyperglycemia

ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

203

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS AND CASE REPORTS
MEDICAL SPECIALISTS MATCHING EXERCISES (ON PAGES 178-179)

A
1. gastroenterologist
2. hematologist
3. cardiologist
4. allergist
5. endocrinologist
6. pathologist
7. cardiovascular surgeon

B
1. urologist
2. psychiatrist
3. radiation oncologist
4. orthopedist
5. pulmonologist
6. neuropathologist
7. radiologist

PRONUNCIATION OF TERMS

The terms that you have learned in this chapter are presented here with their pronunciations. The capitalized letters in BOLDFACE represent the accented syllable. Pronounce each word out loud; then write the meaning in the space provided. Meanings of all terms can be checked with the Mini-Dictionary beginning on page 341 and on the audio section of the Evolve website (http://evolve.elsevier.com/Chabner/medtermshort).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anesthesiology</td>
<td>an-es-the-ze-OL-o-je</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardiologist</td>
<td>kar-de-OL-o-jist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardiovascular surgeon</td>
<td>kar-de-o-VAS-ku-lar SUR-jun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clinical</td>
<td>KLIN-ih-kal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colitis</td>
<td>ko-LI-tis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colorectal surgeon</td>
<td>ko-lo-REK-tal SUR-jun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermatologist</td>
<td>der-mah-TOL-o-jist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermatology</td>
<td>der-mah-TOL-o-je</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency medicine</td>
<td>e-MER-jen-se MED-ih-sin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endocrinologist</td>
<td>en-do-krih-NOL-o-jist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enteritis</td>
<td>en-teh-RI-tis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family practitioner</td>
<td>FAM-ih-le prak-TIH-shun-er</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastroenterologist</td>
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10. Perform tests to examine and analyze body fluids, tissues, and cells.

9. Plan nutrition programs and supplement the preparation and setting of meals.

8. Perform dental procedures without sedation.

7. Assess a client with dental problems.

6. Administer and evaluate medication.


4. Provides preventive dental care and teaches the practice of good oral hygiene.

3. Works with people who have hearing problems by using hearing devices to measure.

2. Examines, diagnoses, and treats patients under the direct supervision of a physician, especially the spine.

1. Treats health problems associated with the musculoskeletal and skeletal.

A Match each allied health specialty to the appropriate job description. Write your answers on the blank line.

Allied Health Specialties

Practical Applications
1. Cares for elderly, disabled, and ill persons in their own homes, helping them live there instead of in an institution.

2. Performs routine tests and laboratory procedures.

3. Designs, manages, and administers the use of health care data and information.

4. Operates an electrocardiograph to record ECGs and for other monitoring and testing.

5. Performs radioactive tests and procedures under the supervision of a nuclear medicine physician, who interprets the results.

6. Gives immediate care to acutely ill or injured persons and transports them to medical facilities.

7. Helps physicians examine and treat patients and performs tasks to keep offices running smoothly.

8. Cares for the sick, injured, convalescent, and handicapped under the direct supervision of a physician.

9. Helps individuals with mentally physically, developmentally, or emotionally disabling conditions to convalesce, recover, or maintain daily living and working skills.

10. Assists and treats persons with speech, language, voice, and fluency disorders.
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### ANSERS TO REVIEW

#### COMBINING FORMS

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### TERMINOLOGY CHECKUP

Give the difference between the following pairs of medical specialists. Write the answers on the lines provided. Confirm your answers and check the box next to each item when you know you’ve “got” it!

- **1. orthopedist**
- **rheumatologist**
- **2. nephrologist**
- **urologist**
- **3. cardiologist**
- **cardiovascular surgeon**
- **4. pulmonologist**
- **otolaryngologist**
- **thoracic surgeon**
- **5. neurologist**
- **neurosurgeon**
- **6. pathologist**
- **oncologist**
- **hematologist**
- **7. radiologist**
- **radiation oncologist**
- **8. gynecologist**
- **obstetrician**
- **9. psychiatrist**
- **psychiatrist**
BODY SYSTEMS

APPENDIX 1

ANSWERS TO TERMINOLOGY CHECKUP

1. Respiratory system
2. Digestive system
3. Reproductive system
4. Nervous system
5. Urinary system
6. Circulatory system

7. A pyelonephritis is a urinary system infection caused by bacteria.
8. A peptic ulcer is an ulceration of the stomach or duodenum that occurs due to chronic inflammation or injury.
9. A pyelonephritis is named after the kidneys because it is caused by bacteria. 

10. A 250 mg of aspirin may cause gastrointestinal bleeding or ulcers.
11. A 50 mg of aspirin may cause bleeding or irritation.
12. A 10 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.

13. A 25 mg of aspirin may cause bleeding or irritation.
14. A 5 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.
15. A 1 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.

16. A 250 mg of aspirin may cause bleeding or irritation.
17. A 50 mg of aspirin may cause bleeding or irritation.
18. A 10 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.

19. A 25 mg of aspirin may cause bleeding or irritation.
20. A 5 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.
21. A 1 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.

22. A 250 mg of aspirin may cause bleeding or irritation.
23. A 50 mg of aspirin may cause bleeding or irritation.
24. A 10 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.

25. A 25 mg of aspirin may cause bleeding or irritation.
26. A 5 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.
27. A 1 mg of aspirin may cause irritation.