

1	Eupnoea	Normal breathing
2	Apnea	absence of breathing
3	Dyspnea	difficulty in breathing
4	Hypoxia	decrease of oxygen in tissue
		( tissues are groups of cells
		that have a similar structure
		and act together to perform
		a specific function
5	Hypoxemia	decrease of oxygen in blood
6	Asphyxia	condition caused by insuffi-
		cient intake of oxygen
7	Aphonia	Loss of voice
8	Aphasia	inability to speak
9	Ascitis	accumulation of fluid in
		peritoneal cavity
		(peritoneal cavity : the
		space within the abdomen
		that contains the intestine,
		the stomach,and the liver ...)
10	Ataxia	ataxia is a neurological



***	itis word ending meaning inflammation	
21	Appendicitis	inflammation of the appendix
		(appendix :small thin pouch
		,connected to the large intestine)
22	Arthritis	inflammation of the joint
23	bronchitis	inflammation of the mucous
		membrane in the bronchial
		tubes
24	Colitis	inflammation of the lining
		of the colon(large intestine)
25	Gastroenteritis:inflammation of the mucous	
		membrane of the stomach
		and intestines.
26	Diverticulitis	inflammation of one or more
		diverticula.
		(diverticula are small ,bulging
		pouches that can form in the
		digestive system .they are
		found most often in the lower
		part of the large intestine)
27	Pancreatitis	inflammation of the pancreas
28	Encephalitis	inflammation of the brain



29	Endocarditis	inflammation of the endo- cardium
		(endocardium is the innermost layer of the heart)
30	pericarditis	inflammation of the perica- rdium
		(pericardium surround the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels.)
31	conjunctivitis	inflammation of the conjunctiva (eye covering layer)
32	Cystitis	inflammation of the urinary bladder
33	dermatitis	inflammation of the skin
34	Tonsillitis	inflammation of the tonsils
35	gastritis	inflammation of the lining of the stomach
36	Stomatitis	inflammation of the mucous tissue of the mouth
37	Hepatitis	inflammation of the liver
38	Mastitis	inflammation of the -



		mammary gland in the -
		breast
39	Meningitis	inflammation of the meninges, the membranes that line the brain and spinal cord
40	poliomyelitis	an infectious viral disease that can cause paralysis
41	cholecystitis	inflammation of the gall-bladder
42	Isthmitis	inflammation of throat
43	Phlebitis	inflammation of a vein
44	gingivitis	inflammation of the gum
45	glossitis	inflammation of the tongue
***	algia :word ending indicating pain	
46	Arthralgia	joint pain
47	cephalgia	headache
48	mastalgia/mastodynia: pain in breast	
49	myalgia	muscle pain
50	neuralgia	nerve pain
51	Hematemesis	vomitting blood
52	hyperemesis	excessive vomiting



***	<b>plegia: word ending ,meaning- paralysis or strock</b>	
	<b>paralysis :voluntary movement lost</b>	
53	monoplegia	paralysis of single limb
		or a single group of muscles
54	Hemiplegia	paralysis of one side of the
		body
55	paraplegia	paralysis of the leg
56	Qundriplegia	paralysis of all four extrimities
57	pentaplegia	qundraplegia + respiratory
		depression
***	<b>paresis word ending meaning incomplete or partial</b>	
	paralysis	
***	<b>hemi means half</b>	
58	Hemiparesis	partial weakness on one
		side of the body
59	xerophthalmia	; abnormal dryness of the
		conjunctiva and cornea of
		eye or dry eyes
60	photopsia	flashes of light
61	photophobia	severe light sensitivity
62	diplopia	double vision

63	epiphora	excessive tearing
64	diagnosis	identification of a disease
		or a condition
65	Anastomosis	a connection made surgically
		between adjacent blood
		vessels, part of the intestine
		or other channels of the
		body.
***	<b>Megaly meanz</b>	<b>large</b>
66	splenomegaly	enlargement of the spleen
67	nephromegaly	enlargement of one or both
		kidneys
		(nephro means kidney)
68	hepatosplenomegaly: enlargement of the	
		liver and spleen
		(hepatic means liver)
69	pancreatomegaly: enlargement of the	
		pancreas
70	acromegaly	enlargement of the peri-
		pheral part of the body,
		especially the head, face,
		hands and feet resulting



		from excessive secretion
		of growth hormone.
71	hydronephrosis: abnormal condition of water	
		on the kidney
		(hydro means water)
***	hyper means above, high or excess	
***	hypo opposite of hyper, it means less than normal	
72	hyperthyroidism: excessive production of	
		thyroid hormone
73	hyperlipidemia: an excess of fat or lipid in the	
		blood .
		also called hyperlipemia
74	hyperkinesia	an abnormally increase in
		muscular activity.
75	hypercalcemia	an abnormally high level of
		calcium in the blood.
76	hyperuricemia	an abnormally high level of
		uric acid in the blood
77	hyperpyrexia	abnormally high fever
	<b>(pyrexia means fever)</b>	
80	hyperthermia	unusually high body -
		temperature

83	constipation	difficult or delayed
		defecation
84	Diarrhea	frequent discharge of -
		liquid stool ( feces)
85	Diverticula	abnormal side pocket
		in hollow structure,such
		as intestine ,sigmoid colon
		and duodenum
86	Flatus	gas expelled through the
		anus
87	Hemorrhoids	swollen or twisted veins -
		either outside or just
		inside the Anus.
88	Melena	feces containing blood
		(Black tarry stool)
89	steatorrhea	excessive fat in feces
90	borborygmus	rumbling,gurgling sound
		made by movement of
		gas in intestine



91	bruxism	grinding teeth involuntarily
		often while sleeping.
**	Leuko meaning white	
92	leukocyte	white blood cells
93	Leukoplakia	white plaques or patches -
		of mouth mucosa
94	sublingual	under the tongue
95	Aphagia	inability to swallow
96	Dysphagia	difficulty swallowing
97	Dyspepsia	difficulty digestion
		(indigestion)
98	Dysphasia	difficulty speaking
99	odynophagia	painfull swallowing.
100	menorrhoea	menstrual bleeding.
**	amenorrhoea	absence of menstrual
		discharge
101	dysmenorrhoea ; painful menstruation	
102	leucorrhoea	whitish vaginal discharge.

109	palpitation	a sensation in the chest
		caused by an irregular
		heart beat.
110	prophylaxis means prevention	
111	hemoptysis	coughing up of blood
		from the respiratory
		tract
112	hemothorax	accumulation of blood
		and fluid in the pleural
		space in the chest.
***	pleura is the serous membrane enclosing	
	the lungs	
***	effusion means collection of fluid in a	
	closed cavity	
113	pleural effusion	
	an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the	
	pleural space.	
114	pneumothorax	
	an accumulation of air in the pleural	
	space	



1	adenectomy	surgical removal of a gland
2	adenoidectomy	: surgical removal of the
		adenoids
3	adrenalectomy	: removal of one or both
		adrenal gland.
4	appendectomy	: surgical removal of the
		appendix
5	auriculectomy	: surgical removal of the
		ear
6	tympanectomy	: removal of the eardrum
7	cholecystectomy	: surgical removal of
		the gall bladder.
8	colectomy	surgical removal of the
		colon (large intestine )
9	craniectomy	surgical removal of a
		portion of the cranium
		( skull composed of two

		( skull composed of two
		part cranium and the
		mandible )
10	cystectomy	surgical removal of the
		urinary bladder.
11	gastrectomy	partial or full removal
		of the stomach.
12	gingivectomy	removal of gum.
13	glossectomy	removal of part or all of
		the tongue.
14	hemorrhoidectomy : removal of a	
		hemorrhoid.
		hemorrhoid also called
		piles.
15	hepatectomy : surgical resection of	
		the liver.
16	hypophysectomy : surgical removal	
		of the pituitary gland.
		(pituitary gland also called
		hypophysis )



17	hysterectomy	surgical removal of the uterus
18	iridectomy	surgical removal of a piece of iris from the eye.
19	keratectomy	surgical removal of the cornea of the eye.
20	mastectomy	surgical removal of one or both breasts.
		mastectomy can be either partial or complete.
21	myectomy	removal of a portion of muscle.
22	myomectomy	removal of fibroids from the uterus, but the uterus is left intact.
23	necrosectomy	removal of dead tissue.
24	Nephrectomy	removal of a kidney
25	Neurectomy	removal of a nerve
26	Oophorectomy	surgical removal of the ovaries.

27	Orchiectomy	surgical removal of the testicles.
		also called orchidectomy.
28	ostectomy	surgical removal of bone.
29	pancreatectomy : removal of part or all of the pancreas.	
30	pancreatoduodenectomy ( pancreaticoduodenectomy )	
	surgical removal involving the pancreas and the duodenum.	
31	pneumonectomy : surgical removal of a lung	
32	posthectomy	more commonly known as circumcision.
		surgical removal of the foreskin of the penis.
33	Rhinectomy	removal of part or all of the nose.
34	salpingectomy : removal of the fallopian tubes.	



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		the nose.
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		tubes.

35	splenectomy	surgical removal of the spleen.
36	Tonsilectomy	removal of the tonsils
37	thyroidectomy	removal of all or part of the thyroid gland.
***	OTOMY MEANZ CUTTING OR SURGICAL INCISION.	
38	<b>THORACOTOMY ( THORAC-OTOMY )</b>	
		making an opening into the chestwall.
39	<b>LAPAROTOMY ( LAPAR-OTOMY )</b>	
		incision made into the abdominal wall for the purpose of examining abdominal organs or diagnosing an abdominal problem.
40	<b>TRACHEOTOMY ( TRACHE-OTOMY )</b>	
		incision made into the