

Одеський національний медичний університет

Кафедра філософії, біоетики та іноземних мов

ЗБІРНИК ВПРАВ

**по роботі з греко-латинськими елементами
в англійській медичній термінології
(для студентів 1-3 курсів)**

ОДЕСА 2023

1. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

-itis [aitis] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **inflammation of an organ, tissue, etc.**

-scope [skəup] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **an instrument for observing or examining**

-scopy [skɔpi] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **a diagnostic procedure visualizing some inner organ or a part of the body**

2. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

Consult the glossary.

1. Inflammation of the liver -....

2. Inflammation of the larynx and vocal folds -

3. An instrument which is looked through to make stomach visible -

4. The diagnostic procedure which visualizes the stomach -....

5. Inflammation of the stomach -....

6. The diagnostic procedure visualizing internal organs -

7. Inspection of the anterior of the kidney with a nephroscope - ...

8. A device for the examination of the pharynx-....

9. Inflammation of the bronchi -

10. An instrument used to look into the trachea and bronchi

11. An illuminated instrument through which the lower part of the rectum and the anus may be inspected and minor procedures carried out -....

(Nephroscopy, gastroscopy, laparoscopy, proctoscope, pharyngoscope, bronchoscope, gastroscope, bronchitis, gastritis, laryngitis, hepatitis)

3. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

-cyte, cyto- [sait] [saito] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **cell**

4. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

Consult the glossary.

1. A white blood cell-....

2. A red blood cell-....

3. Diagnostics based on cells investigation -....

4. The science that studies cell structure, cell composition, and the interaction of cells-....

5. A scientist that studies structures of cells -

6. The cellular diagnostics of a disease-....

7. The agent causing cell disease-

8. Biology of a cell-....;

9. A substance destroying cells-.... , -

10. Resembling a cell-....

11. Correlation of bodily functions with microscopic structure of cells -....

12. Pertaining to cytology

13. Measurement of a cell and its components -....

(Cytodiagnostics, cytologic, cytobiology, cytocide, cytology, cytoid, cytologist, cytopathogenie, cytometry, cytopathology, cytophysiology, leukocyte, erythrocyte)

5. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements

Cardi(o) - [ka:diəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **heart**

Angi(o)- [ændʒiə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **vessel**

Vas(o)- [veizʊə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **vessel**

6. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Pain in the heart
2. Repair or reconstruction of a narrowed or completely obstructed blood vessel
3. A decrease in diameter of blood vessels
4. The scientific study about movements and forces concerning the heart activity
5. Ossification or calcification of blood vessels -
6. An instrument for measuring the heart size
7. Affecting the diameter of blood vessels -
8. Necrosis of the walls of blood vessels
9. An increase in the diameter of blood vessels
10. An increase or decrease in the diameter of blood vessels -
11. The scientific study about heart and blood vessels
12. Removal of vessels and nerves -

(Angiostenosis, angioneurectomy, angioplasty, angioneclerosis, cardioangiology, cardiodynamics, cardialgia, cardiometer, vasoactive, vasoconstriction, vasodilatation, vasomotion)

7. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements

Phleb(o)-[flibɔ] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **vein**

Peri- [peri] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **around, near**

Tachy- [tæki] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **quick**

Brady- [brædi] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **slow**

8. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. An apparatus for venous pulse inscription
2. Pathologic cardiac rhythm that is lower than 60 beats per minute
3. Pathologic changes in the veins of non-inflammatory character
4. The sac that encloses the heart and roots of large vessels -
5. Tachy- and bradycardia attack alterations in the syndrome of sinus node failure
6. Surgical incision into a vein
7. Inflammation of the pericardium
8. Pathologically slow urea discharge
9. Pathologic cardiac rhythm that is higher than 100 beats per minute

(Bradycardia, bradyarrhythmia, bradychycardia, tachyarrhythmia, phlebograph, phlebotomy, phlebotomy, pericardium, pericarditis)

9. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements

Sub- [sʌb] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **below, less than**

Ant(i) -[ænti] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **opposed, against**

10. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Located below the abdomen
2. A drug used to treat allergies, especially hay fever -

3. A slight inflammation -
4. A substance that helps to prevent infection in wounds by killing bacteria
5. A weak acid
6. Under the tongue
7. A substance that the body produces in the blood to fight disease
8. Under the skin -
9. A substance that stops the blood from becoming thick and forming clots...
10. Smaller than, or found in, an atom -
11. A substance, for example penicillin, that can destroy or prevent the growth of bacteria and cure infections
12. Located below the lower jaw
13. A substance that enters the body and can cause a disease
14. Located below the liver
15. A substance that people use, especially in their armpits, to prevent or reduce sweat - (*Antibiotic, anticoagulant, antibody, antigen, antihistamine, antiperspirant, antiseptic, subcutaneous, subabdominal, aubacid, aubatonic, subhepatic, subinflammation, submandibular, sublingual*)

11. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements

Auto- [ɔ:tuə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **self, alone**

12. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Plastic surgery on urinary bladder with the use of skin portions from the patient's body
2. Erosion of skull bones in patients suffering from brain tumours
3. Treatment by administration of the patient's own blood
4. Self-inflicted injury -
5. Chemical regulation of the body functions by means of own components of own tissues, i.e. by hormones -
6. Self-destruction of tissues or cells
7. Serum prepared from the patient's own blood
8. Vaccine prepared from the patient's own tissue or secretion
9. Antibody aimed at own antigen, i.e. against normal tissue
10. Poisoning by toxins generated in the body
11. Toxin developed in the patient's own blood -
(*Autoantibody, autopharmacology, autovaccine, autotoxin, autointoxication, autocystoplasty, autolysis, autohemotherapy, autolesion, autoserum, autotrepanation*)

13. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Chole- [kɔli] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **bile**

Hepato- [hepatɔ] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **liver**

14. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. A malignant tumour of the liver in newborns or children
2. A specialist in liver diseases
3. Any disease of the liver
4. The scientific study about liver diseases -

5. Gallbladder -
6. A malignant tumour of the liver
7. Inflammation of the gallbladder
8. The surgical cutting (incision) of the gallbladder
9. Surgical removal of the gall-bladder
10. Any disease of the gallbladder
11. Originating in the liver
12. An abnormal enlargement of the liver caused by congestion, inflammation, or a tumour
13. Inflammation of the gallbladder, characterized by fever, jaundice and weakness
14. Radiography of the gallbladder after administration of a contrast medium
(*hepatology, hepatitis, hepatoblastoma, hepatoma, hepatologist, hepatopathy, hepatomegaly, hepatogenous, cholecystitis, cholecyst, cholecystectomy, cholecystopathy, cholecystotomy, cholecystography*)

15. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

-emia [i:miə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **state of blood**

-penia [pi:niə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **deficiency**

-rrhage (-rrhagia) [ridʒ], [reidʒiə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **bleeding, pathologic flow**

16. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Eosinophil cell deficiency in the blood
2. Sugar in the blood
3. Lack of white blood cells - ...
3. Escape of blood from the blood vessels
4. Disease with marked increase in white blood cells
5. Deficient quantity and quality of blood
6. Deficiency in the cells of the blood
7. Presence of bile in the blood -
8. Hemorrhage from the ear -
10. Presence of toxic products in the blood
11. Deficiency of thromboplastin in the blood
12. Excessive bleeding during menstruation
(Leukemia, glycemia, anemia, cholemia, toxemia, leucopenia, cytopenia, eosinopenia, thromboplastinopenia, hemorrhage, menorrhagia, otorrhagia)

17. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Pharyng(o)-[færiʒgəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **throat**

Laryng(o)- [læriʒgəu]- combining form of Greek origin denoting **voice box**

Trache(o)-[treikiə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **trachea**

18. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Inflammation of the trachea

2. Making an opening in the anterior part of the trachea for tube introduction in order to facilitate breathing
3. Inflammation of both throat and voice box -
4. Invasion of the mucous membrane of the throat by fungi
5. An instrument used for inspection of the throat mucous membrane
6. A surgical procedure of making an incision into the throat to remove a tumour or anything obstructing the passage
7. Systematized knowledge of the action and function of the voice box
8. An instrument for making a tracing of movements of the vocal folds
9. Trachea bleeding
10. Any larynx pathology -
- 11 .Plastic surgery of the throat
(*Pharyngoplasty, pharyngomycosis, pharyngotomy, pharyngoscope, pharyngolaryngitis, laryngopathy, laryngograph, laryngology, tracheostomy, tracheorrhagia, tracheitis*)

19. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

- pnea** [pni:ə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **breathing**
- ptysis** [ptisis] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **spitting, expectoration** -
- pector(o)-** [pektɔrəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **chest**
- cyan(o)-** [saiənɔ]- combining form of Greek origin denoting **blue**

20. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Good, normal breathing
2. The distinct articulation of sounds of the patient's voice heard on applying the ear to the chest in auscultation
3. Subjective visual perception of the blue colour
4. Coughing up sputum containing pus
5. Promoting the ejection by spitting of mucus or other fluid from the lungs and trachea
6. Difficult breathing -
7. Discharging of urea coloured blue
8. Bluish colouration of the skin and mucous membranes
9. The expectoration of blood or blood stained sputum
10. A group of photosynthetic bacteria containing a blue photosynthetic pigment
11. Pertaining to the breast or chest
12. Pain in the chest
(*Pectoralgia, pectoral, pectorophony, expectorant, hemoptysis, pyoptysis, eupnea, dyspnea, cyanophose, cyanosis, cyanuria, cyanobacteria*)

21. Memorize the meaning of the following term- elements.

- Bronch(o)-**[brɔŋkəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **bronchus**
- Pneum(o)-**[nju:məu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **breathing, lung, air**
- Pulm(o)-, pulmon(o)-**[pʌlmə(nə)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **lungs**

22. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Pertaining to the lungs and heart
2. X-ray examination of the air sacs of the lungs

3. A specialist in lung diseases -
4. Narrowing of the bronchus lumen
5. Pertaining to the lungs
6. Swelling of the mucosa of the bronchial tube
7. Presence" of air or other gas in the bile system
8. Surgical alteration of the configuration of a bronchus
9. Changes in breathing process
10. Originating from the bronchi
- 11 .Pertaining to the lungs and liver
12. Resection of lung tissue -

(Bronchoedema, bronchoplasty, bronchogenic, bronchoconstriction, pneumoalveography, pneumobilia, pneumocardial, pneumodynamics, pneumoectomy, pulmonary, pulmonologist, pulmonohepatic)

23. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Neur(o)-[njurəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **nerve**

24. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. The branch of chemistry that studies chemical processes in the nervous system
 2. Formation of the nervous tissue
 3. Trauma of the nervous tissue
 4. Acute paroxysmal pain along a peripheral sensory nerve
 5. The branch of anatomy that studies the anatomical organization of the nervous system -
 7. Physical condition characterized by general lassitude, irritability, and lack of concentration, worry and hypochondria
 9. A branch of medicine dealing with disorders of the nervous system
 10. A physician specializing in the field of neurology and trained to diagnose, treat, and manage patients with neurological disorders
 12. Surgical removal of a nerve or a section of a nerve
 13. A tumour of the myelinated sheaths of nerve fibers
 14. Inflammation of a peripheral nerve, often accompanied by degenerative changes in nervous tissue
 15. A group of nerve cells forming a nerve centre
- (Neuralgia, neurasthenia, neurectomy, neurolemmoma, neurology, neuritis, neurogenesis, neuroganglion, neuroanatomy, neurochemistry, neurologist, neurotrauma)*

25. Memorize the meaning of the following term- elements.

Cerebr(o)-[seribrəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **brain**

Encephal(o)-[ensefəlu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **brain**

Poli(o)-[pɔliəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **grey** (pertaining to the grey substance of the brain or spinal cord)

Myel(o)-[mailəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **spinal cord**

26. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Study of the structure and functions of the brain
2. Any disease of the brain

3. Virus being the etiological factor of poliomyelitis
4. Incision of part of the brain
5. Inflammation of the brain
6. Inflammation of the grey substance of the brain
7. Any swelling or tumour of the brain -
8. Examination of the brain -
9. Inflammation of the spinal cord
10. Atrophy of the brain grey substance
11. Headache
12. Any disease affecting the grey substance of the spinal cord
13. Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the brain
14. Neoplasm of the spinal cord
15. Resembling brain, brain-like
(*Encephalitis, encephaloscopy, encephaloma, encephalagia, cerebrology, cerebroid, cerebropathy, cerebrotomy, hydrocephalus, polioencephalitis, poliomyelopathy, poliovirus, poliodystrophy, myelitis, myelosis*)

27. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

- **asthenia** [æʃθi:niə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **lack of strength**
- **paresis** [pa:ri:sis] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **slight paralysis**
- **plegia** [plidʒiə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **paralysis, palsy**

28. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Slight paralysis affecting either right or left side of the body
2. Faulty nerve conduction characterized by weakness and quick fatigue of muscles -
3. Paralysis affecting right or left side of the body
4. Inherited weakness of blood platelets
5. Paralysis affecting the lower extremities
6. Psychoneurosis characterized by abnormal fatigability
7. Paralysis affecting all four extremities -
8. Weakness of the voice from fatigue
9. Fragility and weakness of blood vessels -
(*Thromboasthenia, myasthenia, phonasthenia, angiaasthenia, neurasthenia, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadriplegia, hemiparesis*)

29. Memorize the meaning of the following term- elements.

- Calc(i)**-[kælsi] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **calcium**
- Ferr(i)** —[feri] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **iron**
- Sidero**-[sidərə]- combining form of Greek origin denoting **iron**

30. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. A fat-soluble steroid found especially in fish-liver oils, produced by action of ultraviolet radiation on ergosterol. It increases absorption of calcium from the intestine and is used in the treatment of rickets. Also called vitamin D₂ -
2. An iron- protein complex that is one of the forms in which iron is stored in the tissues -
3. The abnormal deposition of calcium salts in the tissues of the body

4. An iron salt administered by mouth to treat or prevent iron-deficiency anaemia
5. A hormone secreted by the thyroid that inhibits the release of calcium from the skeleton and prevents a build-up of calcium in the blood
6. Of, containing or concerned with lime or calcium
7. A red blood cell in which granules of iron-containing protein can be demonstrated by suitable staining techniques
8. Producing or yielding iron; iron-bearing
9. The process of calcifying or becoming calcified. A tissue hardened by deposition of lime salts
10. Iron deficiency because of either dietary inadequacy, or increased requirement of iron by the body, as in pregnancy or childhood, or increased loss of iron from the body, usually due to chronic bleeding
(*Calcic, calciferol, calcification, calcinosis, thyrocalcitonin, ferriferous, ferritinin, ferrous sulphate, sideropenia, siderocyte*)

31. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Esthesi(o) [isθi:ziəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **sense, perception**

-opia [əupia] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **vision**

Audi(o)- [ɔ:diəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **hearing**

Osphresi(o)- [ɔsfriziəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **sense of smell**

32. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Any factor causing senses
2. Study of the sense organs
3. Instrument for measuring tactile sensitivity
4. Olfactory nerve tumour
5. Method of hearing loss measuring -
6. Instrument for measuring smell sensitivity
7. Loss of feelings -
8. Excessive sensitiveness -
9. Sensitiveness to cold -
10. Extreme sensitiveness to heat -
11. A doctor trained to administer anaesthesia
12. Impairment of vision due to old age -

(*Esthesioneuroblastoma, anaesthesiologist, anaesthesia, asthesiometer, thermohyperesthesia, cryesthesia, esthesiodic, esthesiology, hyperesthesia, presbyopia,*

33. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Ophthalm(o)- [ɔfθælməu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **eye**

Ocul(o)-[ɔkjuləu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **eye**

Kerat(o)-[keratəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **horn**

Irid(o)-[airidu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **iris**

34. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Pertaining to eyes and face
2. A toxin affecting eyes
3. Bleeding from the iris -

4. Plastic surgery of eyes -
5. Inflammation of the retina
6. Paralysis of the iris sphincter
7. Any disease of the eye
8. Paralysis of the eye muscle
9. Inflammation of the retina and conjunctiva
10. A doctor trained to treat eye diseases
11. .Blood in the retina
12. Excision of the iris thickened part

(Ophthalmoplasty, ophthalmotoxin, ophthalmologist, ophthalmoplegia, iridoplegia, iridemia, iridectomy, keratitis, keratohemia, keratoconjunctivitis, oculofacial, occulopathy)

35. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Ot(o)- [əutəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **ear**

Myring(o)- [mirinŋəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **eardrum**

Salping(o)- [sælpinŋəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **Eustachian tube**

36. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Bleeding from the ear -
2. Inflammation of the middle ear -
3. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube -
4. Plastic surgery of the eardrum
5. Inflammation of the eardrum
6. Method of Eustachian tube examination
7. Pain in the area of the auricle and external auditory meatus
8. A specialist trained to treat ear diseases
9. Examination of the ear

(Salpingitis, salpingoscopy, otoscopy, otalgia, otitis media, otorhea, otologist, myringoplasty, myringitis)

37. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Derm(o)- [də:məu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **skin**

Dermat(o)- [də:mətəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **skin**

Cutane(o)- [kjuteiniəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **skin**

38. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. The branch of medicine concerned with diagnosis and treatment of diseases and disorder of the skin -
2. Localized pain confined to the skin
3. Inspection of the skin, usually with the aids of a lens
4. Treatment of skin diseases
5. Pertaining to the mucous membrane and the skin
6. Ossification of the dermis
7. Any disease of the skin
8. Any skin eruption due to emotional stimuli
9. Under the skin
10. Inflammation of the skin -

11. Pertaining to or affecting the skin
12. A surgical instrument used for cutting thin slices of skin in some skin grafting operations
(*Dermatome, dermatostosis, dermopathy, dermatalgia, dermatitis, dermatoscopy, dermatoneurosis, dermatology, dermatotherapy, subcutaneous, mucocutaneous, cutaneous*)

39. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Lip(o)-[lipəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **fat**

Adip(o)-[dipəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **fat**

Diaphor(o)- [daiəfɔrəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **sweat**

Squam(o)- [skweiməu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **scale**

Xer(o)-[zi:rəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **dry**

40. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Pathologic dryness of the skin
2. Condition in which painful areas of subcutaneous fat develop
3. Perspiration, especially profuse perspiration -
4. Oedema of subcutaneous fat causing painful swellings, especially of the legs in women -
5. Transformation of other types of cells in squamous cells
6. Dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea due to vitamin A deficiency
7. A medicine or agent which promotes perspiration
8. A cell that ingests fat -
9. Dryness of the mouth from salivary gland dysfunction
10. Relating to both fatty and cellular tissue, or to connective tissue with many fat cells
(*Squamization, lipophage, lipoedema, adiposalgia, adipocellular, xerostomia, xeroderma, xerophthalmia, diaphoretic, diaphoresis*)

41. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

H(a)emo-, h(a)ema- [hi:məu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **blood**

Erythr(o)-[iriθrəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **red**

Leuc-(leuk-)[lju:k] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **white, colourless**

Thromb(o)-[θɔrmbə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **blood clot**

42. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Increase in number of white cells in the blood
2. An apparatus for measuring and counting of red blood cells
3. Blood corpuscle -
4. Diagnosis by examination of the blood
5. Decrease in the number of blood platelets below normal
6. Abnormal bluish pink colour of the skin of shin and thigh
7. Study of the movements of the blood
8. Abnormal whiteness of the skin in patches
9. A virus that affects red blood cells
10. Resembling a blood clot -
11. Thrombosis that arises in the arterial inflammation
12. Destructive to white blood cells

(Hemocyte, hemodiagnosis, hemodynamics, erythrocyanosis, erythrocytometer, erythrovirus, leukoderma, leukotoxic, leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia, thromboarteritis, thromboid)

43. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Andro-[ændrɔ]- combining form of Greek origin denoting **men** or **the male sex**

Luteo- [luteɔ]- combining form of Greek origin denoting **1) yellow 2) corpus luteum**

-oid [ɔid] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **like, resembling**

Somat(o)-[səmætə(u)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **body**

44. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Originating in the cells of the body: of the organic, rather than mental, origin
2. A hormone that stimulates body growth
3. The decline in production of testosterone that occurs with age in men
4. A substance causing degeneration in the corpus luteum
5. Condition resembling pemphigus
6. The branch of biology concerned with the structure and functioning of the body
7. The study of male infertility and erectile dysfunction
8. A hormone, synthesized and stored in the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates milk production after childbirth and also stimulates production of progesterone by the corpus luteum in the ovary
9. Any steroid hormone synthesized by the adrenal cortex -

(Andrology, andropause, luteotropin, luteolysin, somatogenic, somatology, somatotropin pemphigoid, corticoid)

45. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Acro-[ækrəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **extremity**

Aden(o)- [din(ə)(u)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **gland**

End(o)- [endə(u)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **within, inner**

Para- [pærə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **1) beside, close to 2) resembling**

-megaly [megəli] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **abnormal enlargement**

46. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Formed within a host cell
2. Enlargement of the liver to such an extent that it can be felt below the rib margin because of congestion, inflammation, infiltration or tumour
3. Resembling typhoid fever or its causative agent
4. Pain in a gland -
5. The inner membrane that lines the cavities of the heart and forms part of the valves
6. Cyanosis of the hands and feet due to poor circulation of the blood
7. A tumour occurring in glandular tissue or having a glandlike structure
8. Inflammation of the skin of the feet or hands, producing swelling and reddening of the affected areas, followed by atrophy
9. Abnormal enlargement of the spleen
10. The branch of medical science concerned with the endocrine glands and the substances they secrete (hormones)

11. Situated near the thyroid gland
12. A persistent sensation of numbness and tingling in the hands and feet
- 13 .Near the nasal cavity
- 14.Enlargement of a gland

(Acroparaesthesia, acrocyanosis, acrodermatitis, adenoma, adenodynia, adenomegaly, splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, endobiotic, andocardium, endocrinology, parathyroid, paratyphoid, paranasal)

47. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Nat(o)- [neitəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **birth**

Neo- [ni:əu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **new** or **newly formed**

48. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Pertaining to the first four weeks after birth
2. Relating to the transition between the embryonic and fetal periods of development
3. An obstetrician who subspecializes in perinatology -
4. Pertaining to or occurring in the period shortly before and after birth, variously defined as beginning with completion of the twentieth to twenty-eighth week of gestation and ending 7 to 28 days after birth
5. A newborn baby
6. The art and science of caring medically for the newborn
7. Occurring after birth, with reference to the fetus
8. Existing or occurring before birth, with reference to the fetus
9. A specialist in the care of newborns -
10. The branch of medicine dealing with the fetus and infant during the perinatal period -.

(Neonatologist, neonate, neonatology, neonatal, neofetal, postnatal, prenatal, perinatology, perinatal, perinatologist)

49. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Meli-, melit(o)-[məli(tə)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **sweet taste, honey**
or **sugar**

Poly- [pɔli] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **1) many, multiple 2)excessive**
3) affecting many parts -

uria [juriə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **1) a condition of urine or urination,**
2) presence of specified substance in the urine

-disps(ia)-[dipsiə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **thirst**

50. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. A curative establishment where many different and carried diseases and injuries are treated
2. A disease involving several to many joints, either together or in sequence, causing pain, stiffness, swelling, tenderness and loss of function
3. Treatment of a patient with more than one type of medicine
4. The passage of blood in the urine
5. The production of an abnormally small volume of urine -
6. The presence of protein in the urine

7. A condition in which thirst is diminished or absent
8. Morbid and insatiable craving for liquid occurring in paroxysms
9. Presence of sugar in the urine
10. Abnormally intense thirst leading to drinking of large quantities of fluid -
(*Melituria, polypharmacy, polyarthritis, polyclinic, polydipsia, dipsomania, oligodipsia, proteinuria, oliguria, haematuria*)

51. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

P(a)ed(o)-[pedəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **child**

Terat(o)- [təɾætə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **congenital abnormality**

Cito- [situə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **food**

52. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. A treatise on the regulation of the diet
2. Any substance, agent or process that induces the formation of developmental abnormalities in a fetus
3. Aversion to food; refusal to take food
4. A medical doctor who treats children
5. The general medicine of childhood
6. The process leading to developmental abnormalities in the fetus -
7. Abnormal craving for food
8. Sexual attraction to children (of either sex) that may cause deviant behaviour
9. Any food poison, especially one developing in grain
10. The study of developmental abnormalities and their causes -
11. A branch of diatetics concerned with therapeutic uses of food and diet
(*Sitology, sitotherapy, sitomania, sitophobia, sitotoxin, p(a)ediatrics, p(a)edophilia, p(a)ediatrician, teratogen, teratogenesis*)

53. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Nephr(o)-[nifr(ə)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **the kidney**

Reni- (reno-) [rini(reni)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **the kidney**

Ureter(o)- [ju(ə)ri:t(rə)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **the ureter**

Urethr(o)- [ju(ə)riθr(ə)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **the urethra**

Sphincter(o)-[sfɪŋktr(ə)] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **the sphincter**

Pyel(o)- [pailəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting the pelvis of **the kidney**

54. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Any non-inflammatory degenerative kidney disease
2. Having a shape or profile of a kidney
3. An operation to free one or both ureters from surrounding fibrous tissue causing an obstruction
4. Pain in a kidney -
5. A medical instrument for examining the urethra
6. Surgical reconstruction of the ureter using a segment of bowel or tube of bladder
7. A proteolytic enzyme secreted by the kidneys, which plays an important part in the maintenance of blood pressure -

8. Inflammation of the urethra
9. Surgical removal of a kidney
10. Surgical division, usually partial, of any sphincter muscle
11. Plastic surgery on the pelvis
12. Inflammation of the pelvis of a kidney
13. Inflammation of the kidney and pelvis caused by bacterial infection
14. Any pelvis disease
15. The radiological study of the kidneys by a gamma camera following the intravenous injection of a radioactive tracer, which is excreted by the kidneys
(*Nephralgia, nephrectomy, nephrosis, reniform, rennin, renpgraphy, urethritis, urethroscope, ureterolysis, ureteroplasty, sphincterotomy, pyelitis, pyelonephritis, pyelopathy, pyeloplasty*)

55. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Myc(o)-, mycet(o)- [mikəu], [misetəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **fungus**

Pyr(o)-, -pyret(o)- [pirəu], [piretəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **fever**

56. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Substance or agent that produces fever
2. Caused by fungi
3. Description of fever -
4. The science of fungi
5. Treatment of disease by including an artificial fever in the patient
6. A discourse or treatise on fevers
7. Any disease caused by a fungus
8. Resembling a fungus
9. An agent that relieves or reduces fever
10. Any tumour with draining sinuses produced by filamentous fungi
11. A supposed toxic substance produced in the tissues during the progress of a fever
12. Causing fever
13. Etiology and causes of fever -
(*Mycetoma, mycetogenic, mycetoid, mycology, mycosis, pyrogenic, pyrogen, pyrotherapy, pyrotoxin, antipyretic, pyretogenesis, pyretology, pyretography*)

57. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Lact(o)- [læktəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **milk**

Mamm(o)- [mæməu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **breasts**

Mast(o)- [mæstəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **breasts**

58. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Pain in the breast
2. The period of milk secretion
3. Inflammation of the breast
4. A special imaging examination of the breast using X-rays
5. Surgical reconstruction of the breast
6. Of or pertaining to milk

7. Any disease of the breasts
8. The presence of milk sugar in the urine
9. Incision of breast
10. Pertaining to the breasts
11. Surgical removal of a breast
12. The technique of examining the breasts for the presence of abnormalities by thermography
13. Transporting or secreting milk
14. Plastic surgery to affix sagging breasts in a more elevated and normal position, often with some improvement in shape
15. Bloody discharge from the breast or nipple
16. A drug that reduces the secretion of milk
(*Lactation, lactiferous, lactic, lactosuria, lactifuge, mammothermography, mammary, mammoplasty, mammogram, mastopexy, mastopathy, mastectomy, mastotomy, mastorrhagia, mastalgia, mastitis*)

59. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

- cid(e)** -[said] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **killer or killing**
pseudo(o)- [sju:dəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **false**

60. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Being able of killing bacteria -
2. An agent that kills fungi
3. Joint pain and swelling, resembling gout
4. A false membrane consisting of a layer of exudates on the surface of the skin or a mucous membrane
5. Self-destruction as a deliberate act -
6. A condition that resembles neuritis
7. A agent that destroys microorganisms, particularly those causing diseases
8. Increase in the size of an organ or structure caused by excessive growth of cells that have a supporting role but not contribute directly to its functioning
9. Paralysis of the limbs not associated with organic abnormalities
10. A substance or agent used to kill parasitic intestinal worms -
11. Destructive to a virus
{*Pseudoneuritis, pseudoplegia, pseudohypertrophy, pseudogout, pseudomembrane, vermicide, fungicide, suicide, virucidal, bactericidal, germicide*}

61. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

- lal(i,o)**- [læliəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **speech**
-ba- [bei] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **step, walking**
-trophy [trɔfi] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **nourishment, development, growth**
-phagia [feidʒiə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **a condition involving eating and swallowing**

62. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. A somnambulist, sleepwalker

2. Any disorder arising from defective or faulty nutrition
3. A condition in which the action of swallowing is difficult to perform and painful
4. A disorder of speech
5. The study and treatment of speech disorders
6. Difficulty in walking, especially as the result of a disorder of the nervous system
7. A diminution in the size of a cell, organ or part
8. Understanding and knowledge of speech
9. Morbid fear of speaking
10. The enlargement or overgrowth of an organ or part due to an increase in size of its constituent cells
11. Paralysis of the muscles involved in the mechanism of speech
12. Change in speech as a result of the pathology in nose structures
13. Gluttonous excessive eating -
(*Laliatry, laloplegia, rhinolalia, lalognosis, lalopathy, laliophobia, polyphagia, dysphagia, hypnobate, dysbasia, dystrophy, hypertrophy, atrophy*)

63. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

- cele** -[si:l] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **swelling, hernia, tumour**
polyp(o)-[pɔlipəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **growth**
met(a)- [metə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **1) distal to, beyond, behind; 2) change, transformation**

64. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Bulging or pouching of the rectum, usually a forward protrusion of the rectum into the posterior wall of the vagina
2. The surgical removal of a growth, usually benign, protruding from a mucous membrane -
3. The sum of all chemical and physical changes that take place in the body and enable its continued growth and functioning
4. An abnormal change in the nature of a tissue, usually in response to an environmental factor
5. Protrusion of brain tissue through the skull defects -
6. Resembling a polyp
7. Hernia of the stomach
8. The distant spread of malignant tumour from its site of the origin
9. To spread by metastasis -
10. A condition in which numerous polyps form in an organ or tissue
11. The accumulation of watery liquid in a sac, usually that surrounding the testes
(*Polypectomy, polyposis, polypoid, metastasis, metabolism, metaplasia, metastasize, hydrocele, cephalocele, gastrocele, rectrocele*)

65. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

- Para** - [pærə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **1) besides or close to; 2) resembling; 3) abnormal**
Pan- [pæn] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **all, every**

66. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. A simultaneous decrease in the number of red cells, white cells, and platelets in the blood

2. Situated close to the sternum
3. Describing or relating to the professions closely linked to the medical profession and working in conjunction with them
4. A medicine said to be a cure for all diseases and disorders
5. A mild form of dysentery
6. An epidemic that affects a wide geographic area
7. Abnormal speech
8. Situated close to or beside the median line
9. General atrophy of the body
10. A disorder marked by the writing of words or letters other than those intended, or the loss of the ability to express ideas in writing
11. Surgical removal of the entire colon
12. Related to myxovirus, one of a group of RNA-containing viruses that are associated with various diseases in animals and humans
13. Inflammation involving the whole of the interior of the eye
(*Panacea, pandemic, panatropy, pancytopenia, pancolectomy, panophthalmitis, paramedical, paralalia, paragraphia, paramyxovirus, paramedian, paradysentery, parasternal*)

67. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Cry(o)- [kri9u] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **cold**

Therm(o)- [09:m3u] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **heat, temperature**

End(o)- [endsu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **within or inner**

68. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. Absence of the ability to sense heat and coldness
2. Exceptional sensitivity to low temperature
3. A technique for measuring and recording the heat produced by different parts of the body
4. Within the material of a cartilage
5. A device for registering temperature
6. The use of heat to alleviate pain and stiffness in joints and muscles
7. A parasite that lives inside its host
8. Preservation of tissues by freezing
9. A chamber in which frozen tissue is sectioned with a microtome
10. Arising within or derived from the body
11. The physiological process of regulating or adjusting body temperature...
12. An abnormal sense of pain that is felt when part of the body is warmed -
13. The inner cytoplasm of cells
14. The use of extreme cold in a localized part of the body to freeze and destroy unwanted tissue
(*Thermometer, thermotaxis, thermoanaesthesia, thermoalgnesia, thermotherapy, thermography, cryostat, cryopreservation, cryesthesia, cryosurgery, endogenous, endoscope, endochondral, endoplasm, endoparasite*)

69. Memorize the meaning of the following term-elements.

Ide(o)- [idiəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **mind or mental activity**

Olig(o)- [ɔligəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **few, deficiency**

Psych(o)- [saikəu] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **the mind**

-phrenia [friniə] - combining form of Greek origin denoting **condition of the mind**

70. Read the definition and fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

1. A peptide comprising a small number of amino acids
 2. Excretion of an abnormally small volume of urine
 3. A medically qualified physician who specializes in the study and treatment of mental disorders
 4. Any 'form of severe mental disorder in which the individual's contact with reality becomes highly distorted
 5. Describing or relating to a motor action that is evoked by an idea
 6. The process of thinking or of having imaginary or ideas
 7. The condition of having less than normal number of spermatozoa in the semen
 8. Congenital mental underdevelopment, mental weakness
 9. A severe mental illness characterized by a disintegration of the process of thinking, of contact with reality, and split of personality
 10. A person who is engaged in the scientific study of the mind
 11. Having an origin in the mind rather than in the body
 12. Asexual reproduction by fission of the parent organism
- (Ideation, ideomotor, psychiatrist, psychologist, psychosis, psychohenic, oligopeptide, oligospermia, oliguria, oligophrenia, schizophrenia, schizogenensis)*

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