Medical Terms & Latin roots (prefix, stem & suffix)

1. adenectomy: adeno = gland; ectomy = surgical removal  
   def. - the surgical extraction of the adenoid glands.
2. adenocyst: adeno = gland; cyst = cyst  
   def. - a benign tumor in which the cells form cysts.
3. adenoma: adeno = gland; oma = tumor, swelling  
   def. - a benign epithelial tumor in which the cells form recognizable glandular structures or in which the cells are derived from glandular epithelium.
4. adenopathy: adeno = gland; pathy = disease  
   def. - a general term for a lymph node disease, highlighted by swelling/enlargement.
5. apneic: a- = absence of, deficiency; pnea = breathing  
   def. - referring to apnea, breathless
6. arthrogram: arthro = joint; gram = a unit of mass equal to 1/1000 kilogram  
   def. - 1. a radiographic record after introduction of opaque contrast material into a joint.  
   2. a nuclear medicine study used to detect the loosening of a prosthetic device.
7. arthropathy: arthro = joint; pathy = disease  
   def. - a disease or an abnormality of a joint.
8. bradycardic: brady = slow; cardio = heart  
   def. - referring to bradycardia (bradycardia - Slowness of the heart rate, usually fewer than 60 beats per minute in an adult human.)
9. bradypnea: brady = slow; pnea = breathing  
   def. - an abnormally low rate of breathing (lower than 12 breaths/min)
10. bradypagia: brady = slow; phagia = swallow  
    def. - abnormal slowness of eating.
11. bronchial: broncos = windpipe; al = relating to  
    def. - relating to the bronchi, the bronchial tubes, or the bronchioles.
12. bronchitis: broncos = windpipe; itis = inflammation  
    def. - inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.
13. cerebropathy: cerebro = brain; pathy = disease  
    def. - any disorder of the cerebrum; see also encephalopathy.
14. cerebrospinal: cerebro = brain; spinal = spine or vertebral column.  
    def. - relating to the brain and the spinal cord.
15. cholecystogram: chole = gall, bile; cysto = bladder; gram = a unit of mass equal to 1/1000 kg  
    def. - a radiograph of the gallbladder.
16. cholecystectomy: chole = gall, bile; cysto = bladder; ectomy = surgical removal  
    def. - surgical removal of the gallbladder.
17. cholecystic: chole = gall, bile; cyst = bladder  
    def. - pertaining to the gallbladder.
18. cystalgia: cyst = bladder; algia = pain  
    def. - pain in the bladder.
19. dermatomyositis: derma = skin; tomy = surgical incision; itis = inflammation  
    def. - rare inflammatory muscle disease that leads to destruction of muscle tissue usually accompanied by pain and weakness.
20. encephalopathy: en = in; cephalo = head; pathy = disease  
    def. - any degenerative disease of the brain.
21. encephalogram: en = in; cephalo = head; gram = a unit of mass equal to 1/1000 kilogram  
    def. - an x-ray picture of the brain taken by encephalography.
22. femoral: femor = femur or thigh; al = relating to
23. fetal: fetal = Of, relating to, or being a fetus.
    def. - of or pertaining to a fetus or to the period of its development.
24. hematic: hema = blood; tic = spasmodic muscular twitch
    def. - of, relating to, resembling, containing, or acting on blood.
25. hematocyst: hema = blood; cyst = cyst
    def. - a cyst containing blood
26. hematoma: hema = blood; oma = tumor, swelling
    def. - localized swelling filled with blood resulting from a break in a blood vessel.
27. hematophagia: hema = blood; phagia = swallow
    def. - 1. blood drinking. 2. subsisting on blood, hematoph‘agous
28. hemilateral: hemi = half; lateral = side
    def. - affecting one lateral half of the body only.
29. hemiparalysis: hemi = half; para = on one side; lysis (from lυein, to release)
    def. - paralysis of one side of the body.
30. hemiparesis: hemi = half; para = beside; paresis = partial paralysis
    def. - paresis affecting one side of the body.
31. hemiplegia: hemi = half; plegia = paralysis
    def. - paralysis affecting only one side of the body.
32. hemiplegic: hemi = half; plegic = paralysis
    def. - paralysis affecting only one side of the body.
33. hemithorax: hemi = half; thorax = chest
    def. - one side of the chest.
34. hemopericardium: hem = blood; peri = surrounding; cardium = heart
    def. - blood in the pericardial sac.
35. hepatonephritis: hepato = liver; nepho = kidney itis = inflammation
    def. - inflammation the liver and kidney.
36. hepatopleural: hepato = liver; pleural = pleura
    def. - pertaining to the liver and pleura or pleural cavity
37. hepatoma: hepato = liver; oma = tumor, swelling
    def. - a usually cancerous tumor occurring in the liver.
38. hepatopulmonary: hepato = liver; pulmonary = pertaining to the lungs
    def. - a defect in arterial oxygenation induced by pulmonary vascular dilatation in the setting of liver disease
39. hyperacid: hyper = above, excess; acid = of or relating to an acid.
    def. - abnormally or excessively acid.
40. hyperacute: hyper = above, excess; acute = sharp or severe
    def. - extremely acute; course of a few hours.
41. hyperalgesia: hyper = above, excess; algia = pain
    def. - extreme sensitivity to pain.
42. hyperphagia: hyper = above, excess; phagia = eating, ingestion
    def. - over-eating.
43. hyperpnea: hyper = above, excess; pnea = breathing
    def. - abnormally deep and rapid breathing.
44. intravascular: intra = in, inside; vascular = vessels
    def. - within one or more blood vessels.
45. leukocyte: leuko = white; cyte = cell
    def. - a white blood cell circulating in the blood.
46. myocardiopathy: myo = muscle, cardio = heart, pathy = disease
    def. - any non-inflammatory disease of the myocardium.
47. neuronitis: neuro = nerve; itis = disease  
def. - inflammation of a nerve or nerve cell, especially the cells and the roots of the spinal nerves.
48. paracystitis: para = beside; cyst = bladder; itis = inflammation  
def. - inflammation of the connective tissues around the urinary bladder.
49. pericardiostomy: peri = surrounding; cardio = heart; stomy = surgical opening or hole  
def. - creation of an opening into the pericardium, usually for the drainage of effusions.
50. pericarditis: peri = surrounding; cardio = heart; itis = inflammation  
def. - Inflammation of the pericardium.
51. perigastritis: peri = surrounding; gastro = stomach; itis = inflammation  
def. - inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.
52. pleuralgia: pleura = delicate membrane that encloses the lungs; algia = pain  
def. - pain in the chest caused by inflammation of the muscles between the ribs.
53. polyphasia: poly = many; phagia = eating, ingestion  
def. - excessive eating; gluttony (known primarily as polyphagia).
54. polyphagia: poly = many; phagia = eating, ingestion  
def. - excessive eating; gluttony.
55. polydipsia: poly = many; dipsa = thirst  
def. - excessive or abnormal thirst.
56. polyplegia: poly = many; plegia = paralysis  
def. - paralysis of several muscles.
57. polyuria: poly = many; uria = urine  
def. - excessive secretion of urine.
58. subclavian: sub = under; clavian = clavicle  
def. - below the clavicle.
59. thoracopathy: thoraco = thorax (chest); pathy = disease  
def. - any disease of the thoracic organs or tissues.
60. thoracocentesis: thoraco = thorax (chest); centesis = puncturing  
def. - removal of fluid from the chest by centesis for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes
61. thoracoabdominal: thoraco = thorax (chest); abdominal = abdomen  
def. - relating to the thorax and the abdomen.
62. thoracograph: thoraco = thorax (chest); graph = visualization machine  
def. - obsolete term for an instrument for determining the horizontal contour of the chest.
63. thoracoscope: thoraco = thorax (chest); scopy = see, looking into or through an instrument  
def. - an endoscope for examination of the chest cavity.
64. tachycardic: tachy = fast; cardio = heart  
def. - rapid heart rate, especially one above 100 beats per minute in an adult.
65. tachypnea: tachy = fast; pnea = breathing  
def. - very rapid respiration (more than 20 breaths per minute in adults).
66. umbilica: umbilicus = the navel  
def. - the navel; the scar marking the site of attachment of the umbilical cord in the fetus.
67. uroerythrin: uria = urine; erythrin = colorless crystalline substance extracted from lichens  
def. - A urinary pigment that gives a pink color to deposits of urates.
68. uroscopy: uria = urine; scopy = see, looking into or through an instrument  
def. - diagnostic examination of the urine.
69. vasodilation: vaso = vessels; dilation = to widen  
def. - state of dilation or widening of a blood vessel.
70. vasoparesis: vaso = vessels; paresis = paralysis  
def. - partial paralysis of vasomotor nerves.