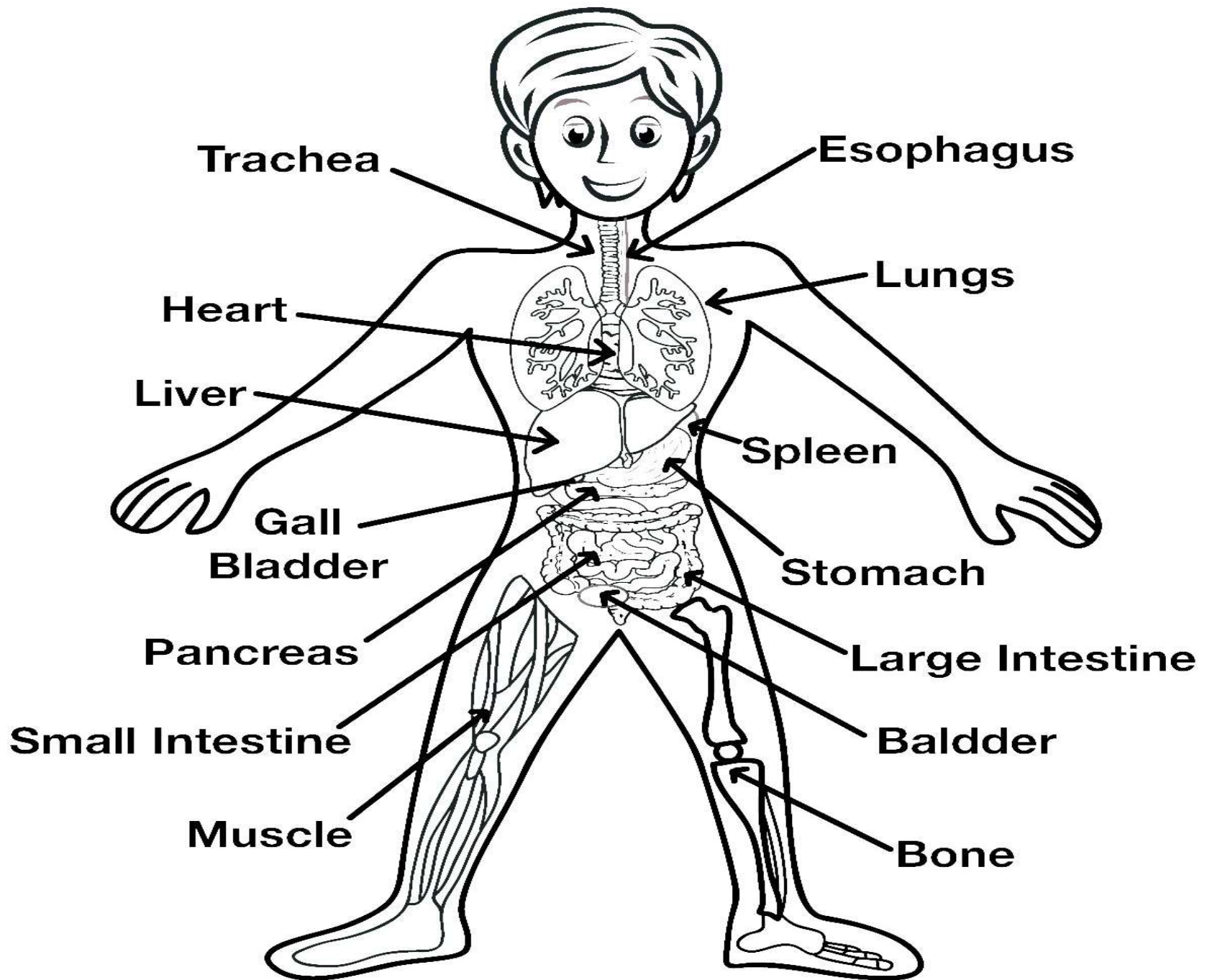


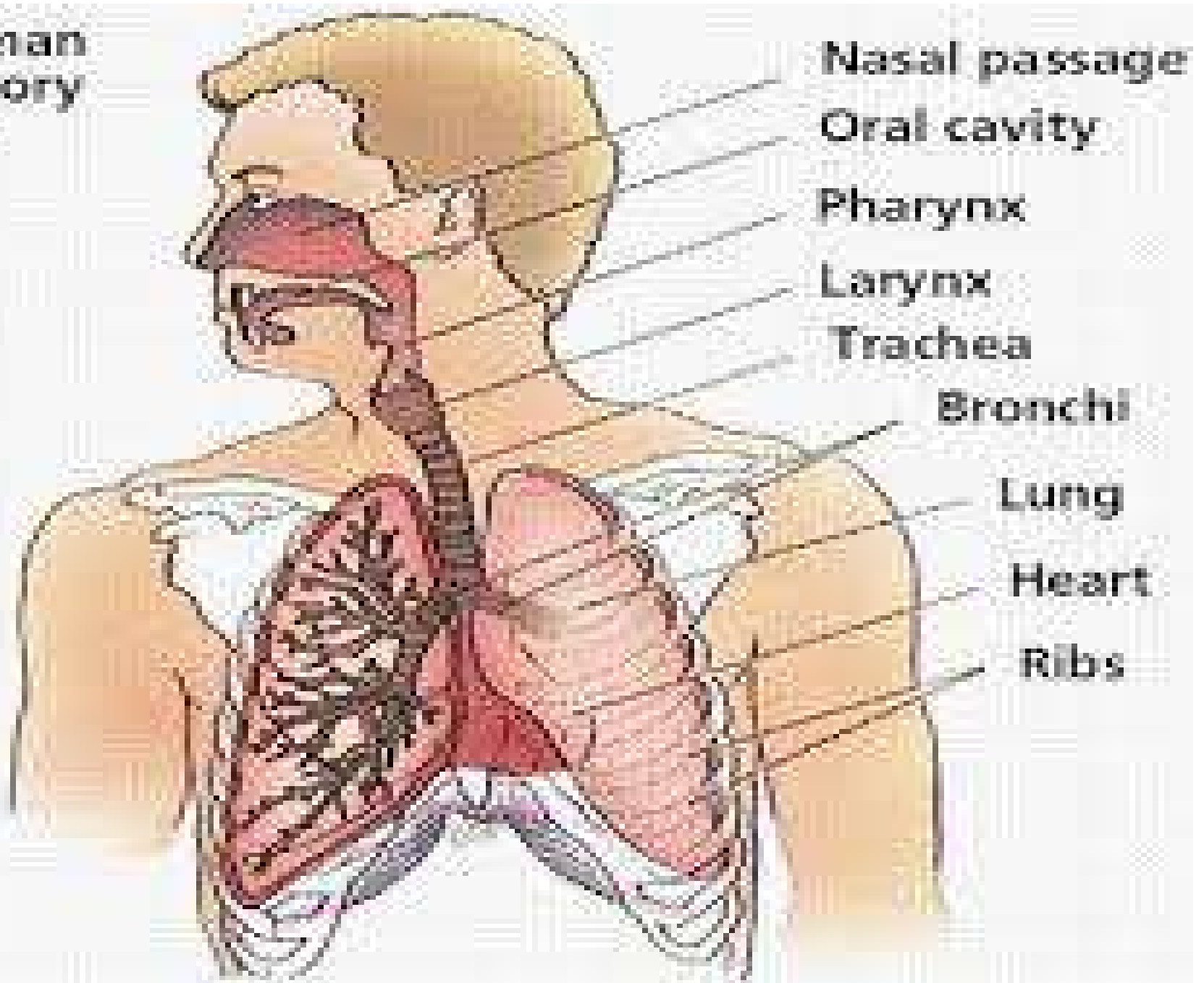
# Body Structure

Dr. Shukir Saleem

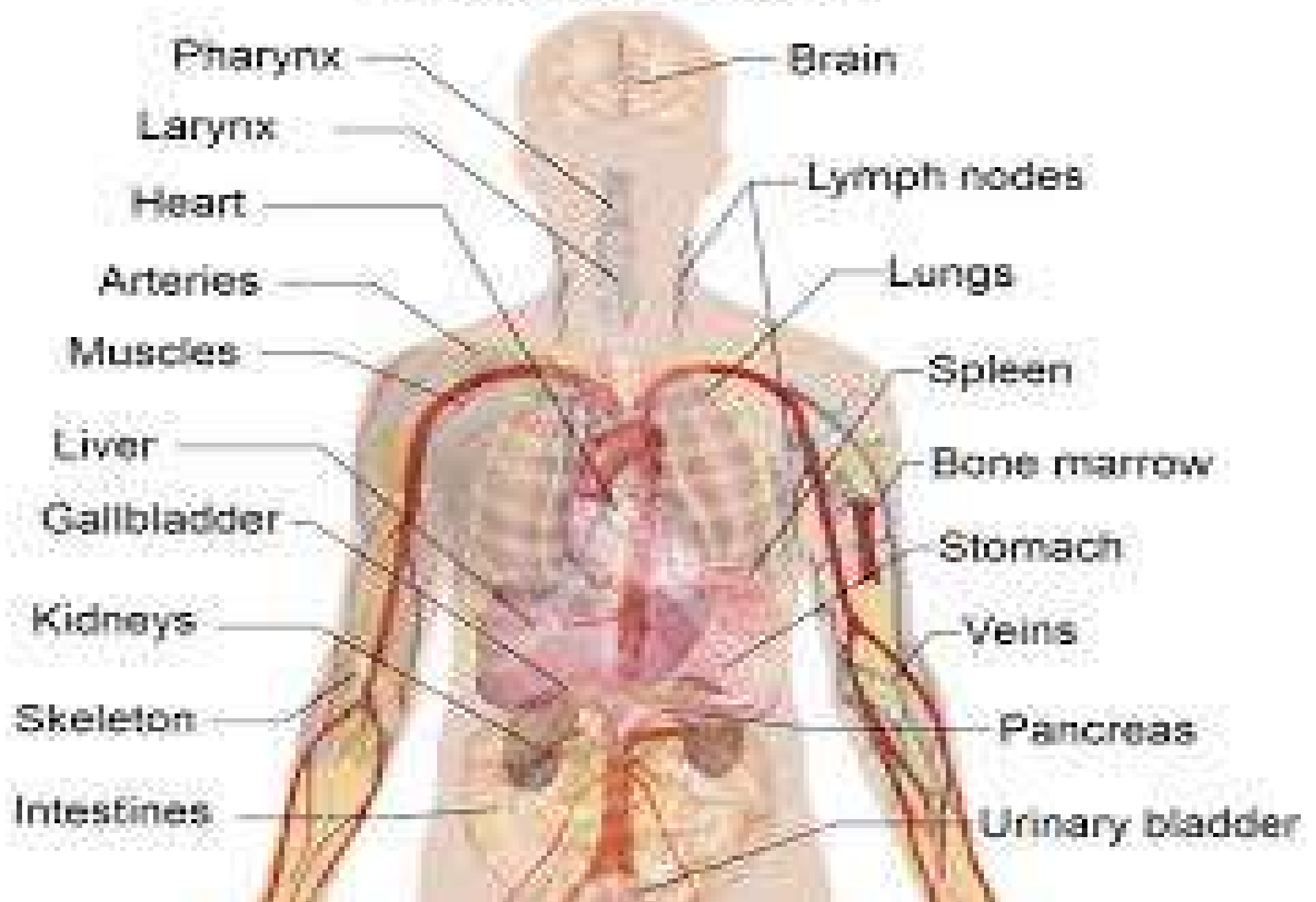
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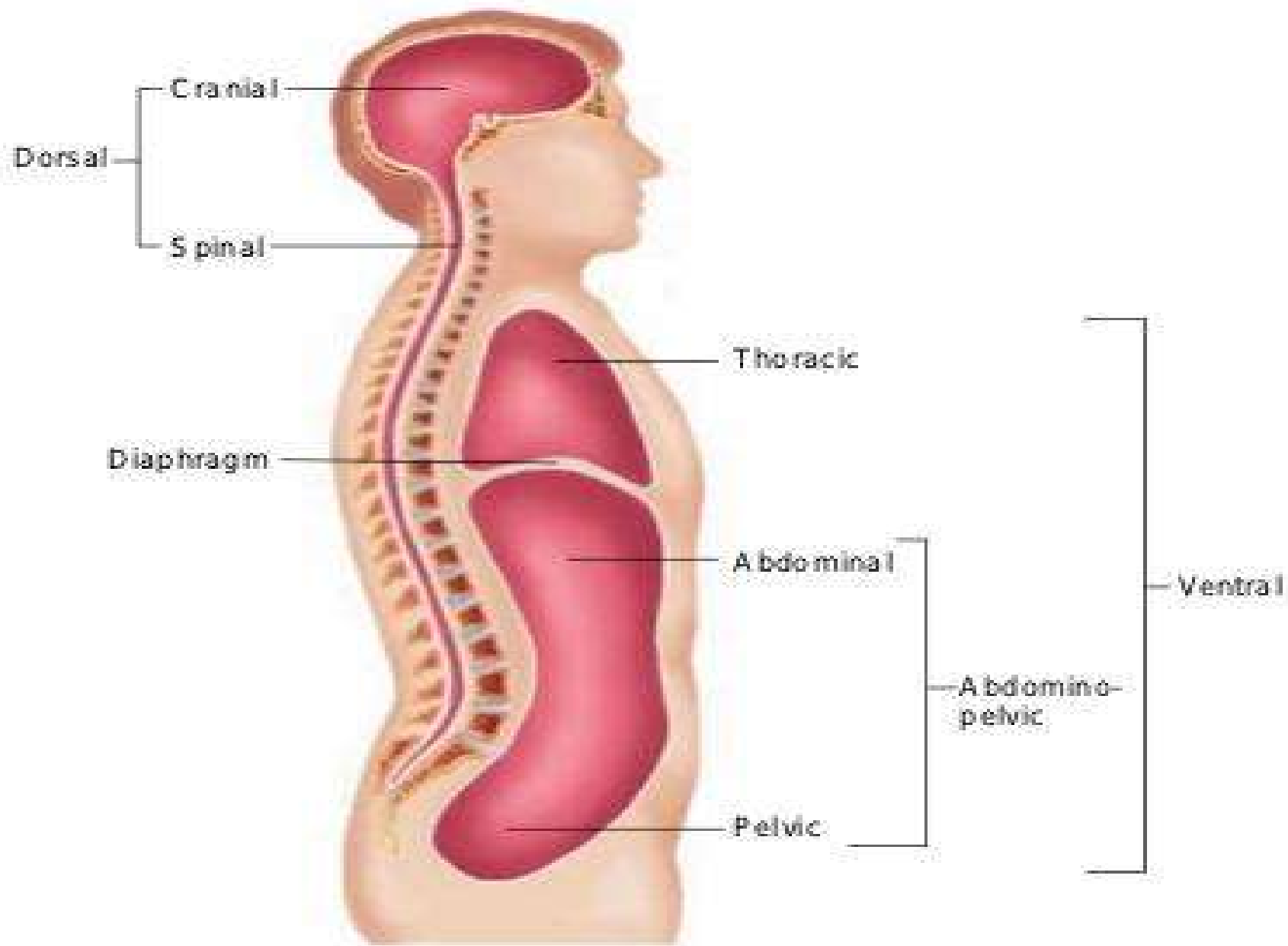


# The Human Respiratory System



# Internal organs





# Directional Terms

- Term Definition

**Abduction** Movement away from the midsagittal (median) plane of the body or one of its parts.

- **Adduction** Movement toward the midsagittal (median) plane of the body

**This section introduces combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes related to body structure.  
Word analyses are also provided.**

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Word analysis</b>
<b>cyt/o</b>	<b>cell</b>	<b>cyt/o/logist (sĭ-TOL-ĭ-o-jĭst): specialist in study of cells -logist: specialist in the study of Cytologists study the formation, structure, and function of cells.</b>
<b>Hist/o</b>	<b>tissue</b>	<b>hist/o/logy (hĭs-TOL-ĭ-o-jĭ e): study of tissues -logy: study of. Histology is the branch of science that investigates the microscopic structures and functions of tissues.</b>

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Word analysis</b>
<b>kary/o</b>	<b>Nucle</b>	<b>kary/o/lysis (k'ar- 'e-OL-' 'i-s'is): destruction of the nucleus -lysis: separation; destruction; loosening Karyolysis results in death of the cell.</b>
<b>nucle/</b>		<b>nucle/ar (NU-kl ' e-'ar): pertaining to the nucleus -ar: pertaining to</b>
<b>anter/</b>	<b>anterior, front</b>	<b>anter/ior ('an-TER-' e-or): pertaining to the front -ior: pertaining to</b>
<b>Dors/</b>	<b>back (of body)</b>	<b>dors/al (DOR-s'al): pertaining to the back (of the body) -al: pertaining to</b>



<b>Elements</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Word analysis</b>
<b>infer/</b>	<b>lower, below</b>	<b>infer/ior (ˈin-FER-r̩ e-or): pertaining to a lower (structure or surface)</b> <b>-ior: pertaining to</b> <b>The inferior surface is the undersurface of a structure or organ, or a place below a structure or organ.</b>
<b>poster</b>	<b>back (of body), behind, posterior</b>	<b>poster/ior (p ˈos-TER-r̩ e-or): pertaining to the back (of the body)</b> <b>-ior: pertaining to</b>

<b>ventr</b>	<b>belly, belly side</b>	<b>ventr/al (VEN-tr<sup>~</sup> al): pertaining to the belly side (front of the body) -al: pertaining to</b>
<b>cervic</b>	<b>neck; cervix uteri (neck of uterus)</b>	<b>cervic/al (SER-v<sup>~</sup> i-k<sup>~</sup> al): pertaining to the neck -al: pertaining to</b>

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Word analysis</b>
<b>Lumb/</b>	<b>loins (lower back)</b>	<b>lumb/ar (LUM-b<sup>oo</sup> ar): pertaining to the loins (lower back) -ar: pertaining to</b>
<b>Pelv/i</b>	<b>pelvis</b>	<b>pelv/i/meter* (p<sup>ee</sup>el-V<sup>ee</sup>IM-<sup>ee</sup>t<sup>ee</sup>er): instrument for measuring the pelvis -meter: instrument for measuring pelv/ic (PEL-v<sup>ee</sup> ik): pertaining to the pelvis -ic: pertaining to</b>
<b>spin</b>	<b>spine</b>	<b>spin/al (SPI<sup>ee</sup>-n<sup>ee</sup>al): pertaining to the spine -al: pertaining to</b>
<b>umbilic</b>	<b>umbilicu s, navel</b>	<b>umbilic/al (<sup>ee</sup>um-B<sup>ee</sup>IL-<sup>ee</sup>i-k<sup>ee</sup>al): pertaining to the navel -al: pertaining to</b>

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Word analysis</b>
<b>leuk/o</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>leuk/o/cyte (LOO-k ˈo-s ɪt): white cell</b> <b>-cyte: cell</b> <b>A leukocyte is a white blood cell</b>
<b>chlor/o</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>chlor/opia (kl ˈo-RO-p ɛ ˈ a): green vision</b> <b>-opia: vision</b>
<b>Cirrh/o</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>cirrh/osis (s ɪr-RO-s ɪs): abnormal yellowing</b> <b>-osis: abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)</b>
<b>jaund</b>		<b>jaund/ice ( JAWN-d ɪs): yellowing</b> <b>-ice: noun ending</b> <b>Jaundice is caused by an abnormal increase of bilirubin (a yellow compound formed when red blood cells are destroyed) in the blood.</b>

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Word analysis</b>
<b>xanth/o</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>xanth/o/cyte (ZAN-th ō-sĭt): yellow cell</b> <b>-cyte: cell</b>
<b>cyan/o</b>	<b>Blue</b>	<b>cyan/o/tic (sĭ-ŷan-OT-ŷ ĩk): pertaining to blueness</b> <b>-tic: pertaining to</b> <b>Cyanosis is associated with lack of oxygen in the blood.</b>
<b>erythr/o</b>	<b>red</b>	<b>erythr/o/cyte (ĕ-RĪTH-r ō-sĭt): red cell</b> <b>-cyte: cell</b> <b>An erythrocyte is a red blood cell</b>
<b>melan/o</b>	<b>black</b>	<b>melan/oma (mĕl-ŷa-NO-mĕ a): black tumor</b> <b>-oma: tumor</b> <b>Melanoma is a malignancy that arises from melanocytes.</b>

poli/o	gray; gray matter (of brain or spinal cord)	<p>poli/o/myel/itis (p<sup>-</sup>ol-<sup>-</sup>e-<sup>-</sup>o-m<sup>-</sup>i-<sup>˘</sup>el-l-t<sup>˘˘</sup> is): inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.</p> <p>myel: bone marrow; spinal cord</p> <p>-itis: inflammation</p>
acr/o	Extremity	<p>acr/o/cyan/osis (˘ak-r<sup>-</sup>o-s<sup>-</sup>i-˘a-NO-s<sup>˘˘</sup> is): abnormal condition in which the extremities are blue</p> <p>cyan: blue</p> <p>-osis: abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)</p>

<b>eti/o</b>	<b>causes</b>	<b>eti/o/logy</b> (ˈe-t ˈe-OL-ˈo-j ˈe): study of the causes of disease <b>-logy</b> : study of
<b>Idi/o</b>	<b>Unknown causes</b>	<b>idi/o/path/ic</b> (ˈɪd-ˈe-ˈo-PATH-ˈɪk): pertaining to an unknown (cause of) disease <b>path</b> : disease <b>-ic</b> : pertaining to
<b>path/o</b>	<b>disease</b>	<b>path/o/logist</b> (pˈa-THOL-ˈˈo-j ˈɪst): specialist in the study of disease <b>-logist</b> : specialist in the study of
<b>radi/o</b>	<b>radiation, x-ray</b>	<b>radi/o/logist</b> (rˈa-dˈe-OL-ˈˈo-j ˈɪst): specialist in the study of radiation <b>-logist</b> : specialist in the study of <b>Radiologists</b> are physicians who employ imaging techniques for diagnosing and treating disease.

<b>son/o</b>	<b>sound</b>	<b>son/o/graphy (s ō-NOG-ră-f ă e): process of recording sound; also called ultrasonography -graphy: process of recording</b>
<b>graph</b>	<b>instrument for recording</b>	<b>radi/o/graph (RA-dē- ō-grăf ): instrument for recording x-rays radi/o: radiation, x-rays; bone show</b>
<b>graphy</b>	<b>process of recording</b>	<b>arthr/o/graphy (ăar-THROG-ră a-f ē): process of recording a joint arthr/o: joint Arthrography is an x-ray examination of a joint, such as the knee, shoulder, or elbow, usually with the use of a contrast medium</b>
<b>Logist</b>	<b>specialist in the study of</b>	<b>dermat/o/logist (dăer-măa-TOL-ă ō-jăst): specialist in the study of the skin dermat/o: skin</b>



<b>Logy</b>	<b>Study of</b>	<b>hemat/o/logy (hē-mă-TOL-ō-jē e): study of blood</b> <b>hemat/o: blood</b>
<b>meter</b>	<b>Heat</b>	<b>therm/o/meter (thēr-MOM-ē ē-tēr): instrument for measuring heat</b> <b>therm/o: heat</b>
<b>metry</b>	<b>act of measuring</b>	<b>ventricul/o/metry (vēn-trīk-ŭ-LOŭ M-ē-trē): act of measuring the ventricles</b> <b>ventricul/o: ventricle (of heart or brain)</b>
<b>peri</b>	<b>around</b>	<b>peri/cardi/al (pēr-ī-KAŭ R-dē-ŭal): pertaining to (the area) around the heart</b> <b>cardi: heart</b> <b>-al: pertaining to</b>

Supper -	upper, above	super/ior (soo-PEE -r ee-or): pertaining to the upper (area) -ior: pertaining to
ultra	excess , beyon d	ultra/son/ic ( ul-tr a-SO N- ik): pertaining to beyond (audible) sound son: sound -ic: pertaining to Ultrasound includes sound frequencies too high to be perceived by the human ear

<b>laparoscopy</b> <b>l'ap-˘ar-OS-k˘ ˘o-p˘e</b> <b>lapar/o: abdomen</b> <b>-scopy: visual examination</b>	<b>Visual examination of the organs of the pelvis and abdomen through very small incisions in the abdominal wall</b>
<b>thoracoscopy</b> <b>thor-˘a-KOS-k ˘˘ a-p˘e</b> <b>thorac/o: chest</b> <b>-scopy: visual examination</b>	<b>Examination of the lungs, pleura, and pleural space with a scope inserted through a small incision between the ribs</b> <b>Thoracoscopy is an endoscopic procedure usually performed for lung biopsy, repairing perforations in the lungs, and diagnosing pleural disease.</b>

complete blood count (CBC)	Common blood test that enumerates red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets; measures hemoglobin (the oxygen-carrying molecule in red blood cells); estimates red cell volume; and sorts white blood cells into five subtypes with their percentages CBC can be performed using a manual or automated method.
computed tomography (CT) k'om-PU'-t'ed t'o-MOG-r' 'a- f'e tom/o: to cut -graphy: process of recording	Imaging technique achieved by rotating an x-ray emitter around the area to be scanned and measuring the intensity of transmitted rays from different angles; formerly called computerized axial tomography In a CT scan, the computer generates a detailed cross-sectional image that appears as a slice.

<p>Doppler DOP-pler</p>	<p>Ultrasound technique used to detect and measure blood-flow velocity and direction through the cardiac chambers, valves, and peripheral vessels by reflecting sound waves off moving blood cells</p> <p>Doppler ultrasound is used to identify irregularities in blood flow caused by blood clots, venous insufficiency, and arterial blockage.</p>
<p>fluoroscopy floo-or-OS-kop-ee fluor/o: luminous, fluorescent -scopy: visual examination</p>	<p>Radiographic technique in which x-rays are directed through the body to a fluorescent screen that displays continuous motion images of internal structures</p> <p>Fluoroscopy is used to view the motion of organs, such as the digestive tract, heart, and joints, or to aid in the placement of catheters or other devices.</p>

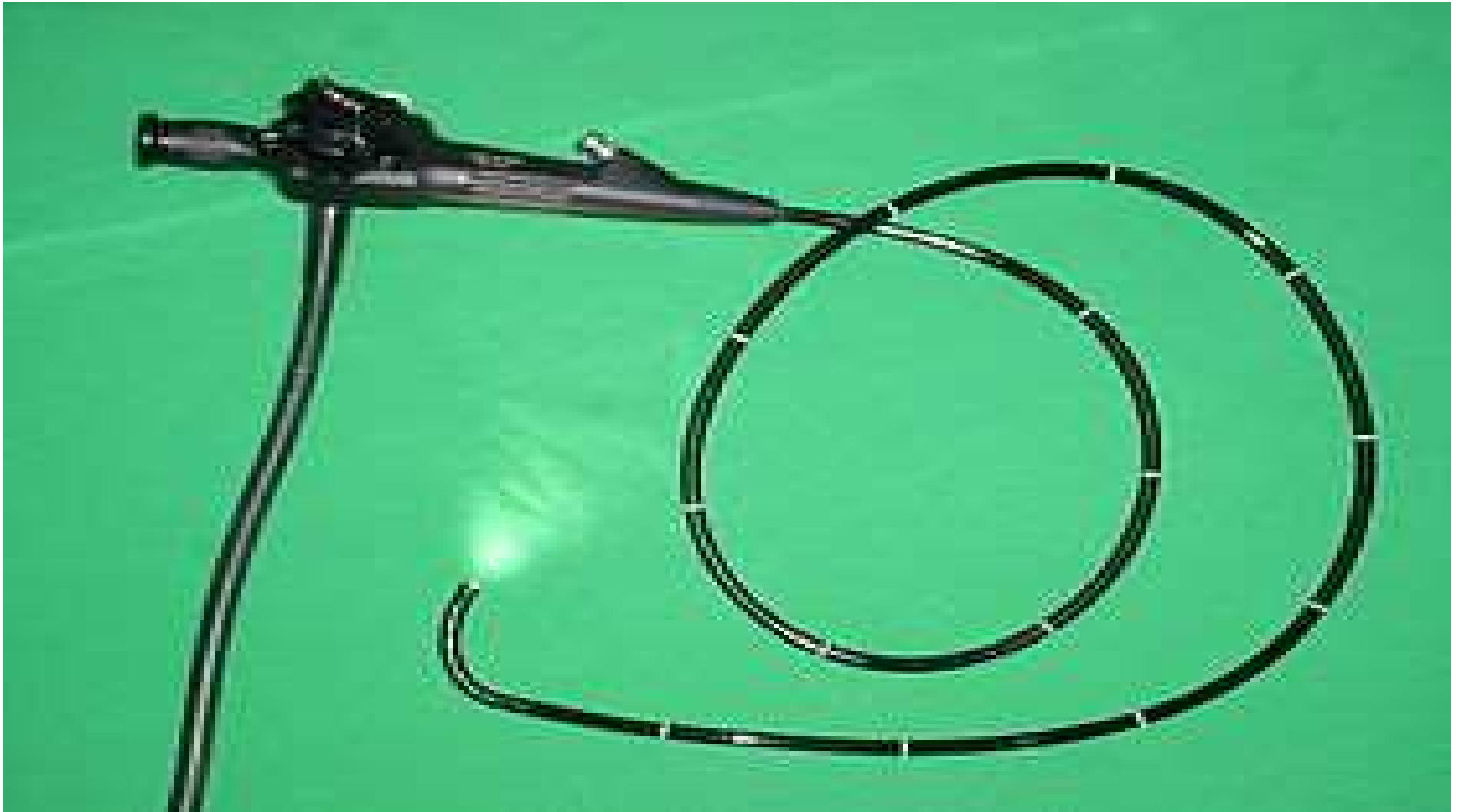
<p><b>magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)</b> măg-NET-ik REZ-ən-āns īm-āj-ing</p>	<p>Noninvasive imaging technique that uses radiowaves and a strong magnetic field rather than an x-ray beam to produce multiplanar cross sectional images</p>
<p><b>radiography</b> rā-dē-OG-rā-fē radi/o: radiation, x-ray, radius (lower arm bone on thumb side) -graphy: process of recording</p>	<p>Imaging technique that uses x-rays passed through the body or area and captured on a film; also called x-ray. On the radiograph, dense material, such as bone, appears white, and softer material, such as the stomach and liver, appears in shades of gray.</p>

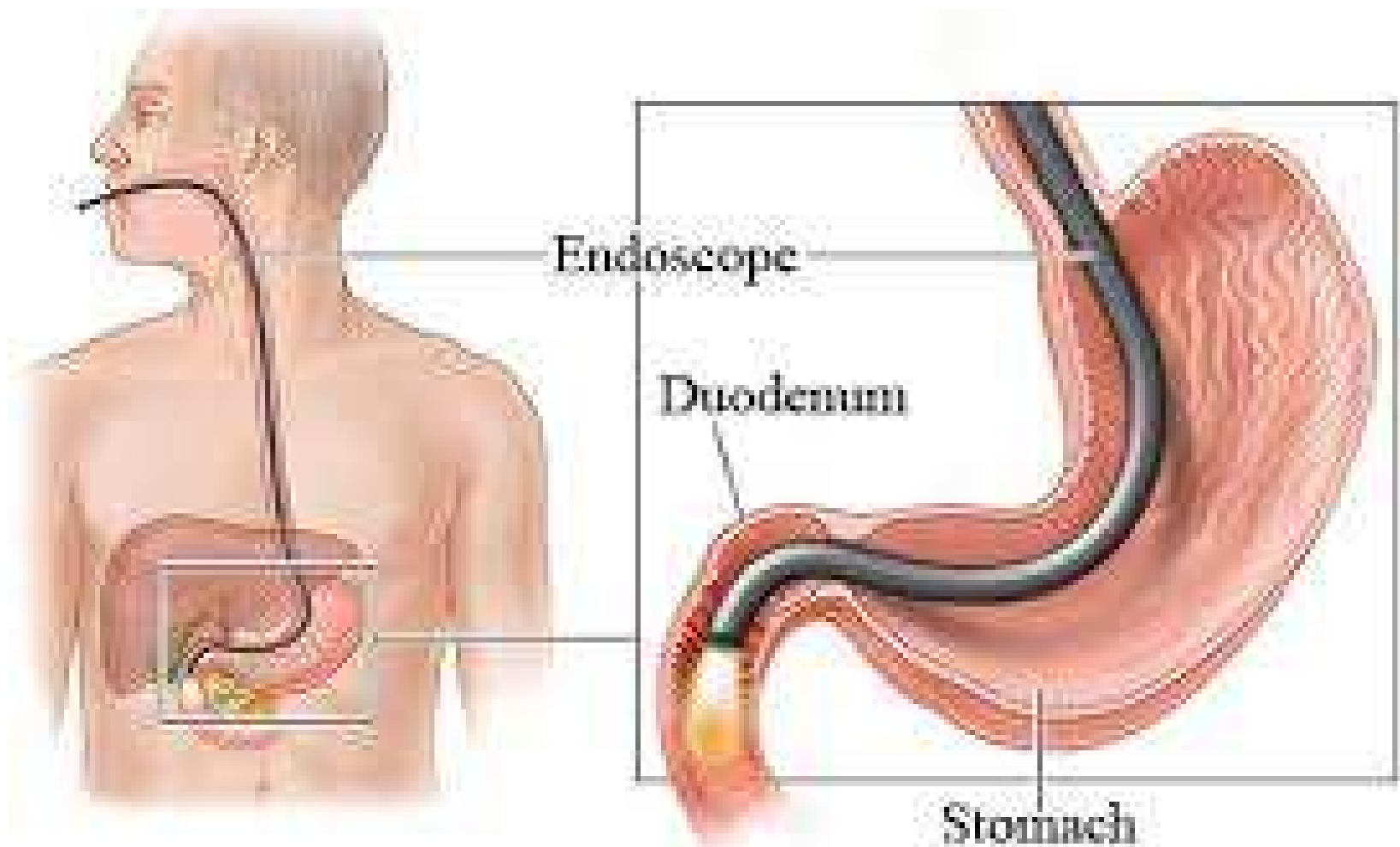
<p>tomography</p> <p>t ō-MOG-rē a-f ē</p> <p>tom/o: to cut</p> <p>-graphy: process of recording</p>	<p>Radiographic technique that produces an image representing a detailed cross-section, or slice, of an area, tissue, or organ at a predetermined depth</p>
<p>ultrasonography (US)</p> <p>ul-trē a-s ōn-OG-rē a-f ē</p> <p>ultra-: excess, beyond</p> <p>son/o: sound</p> <p>-graphy: process of recording</p>	<p>Imaging procedure using high-frequency sound waves (ultrasound) that display the reflected “echoes” on a monitor; also called ultrasound, sonography, echo, and echography</p>

biopsy (bx) BI- ʊ- op-s -	Representative tissue sample removed from a body site for microscopic examination, usually to establish a diagnosis
needle	Removal of a small tissue sample for examination using a hollow needle, usually attached to a syringe



# Endoscopy





# Endoscopy



# Stethoscope



# Ultrasound



# magnetic resonance imaging

## MRI



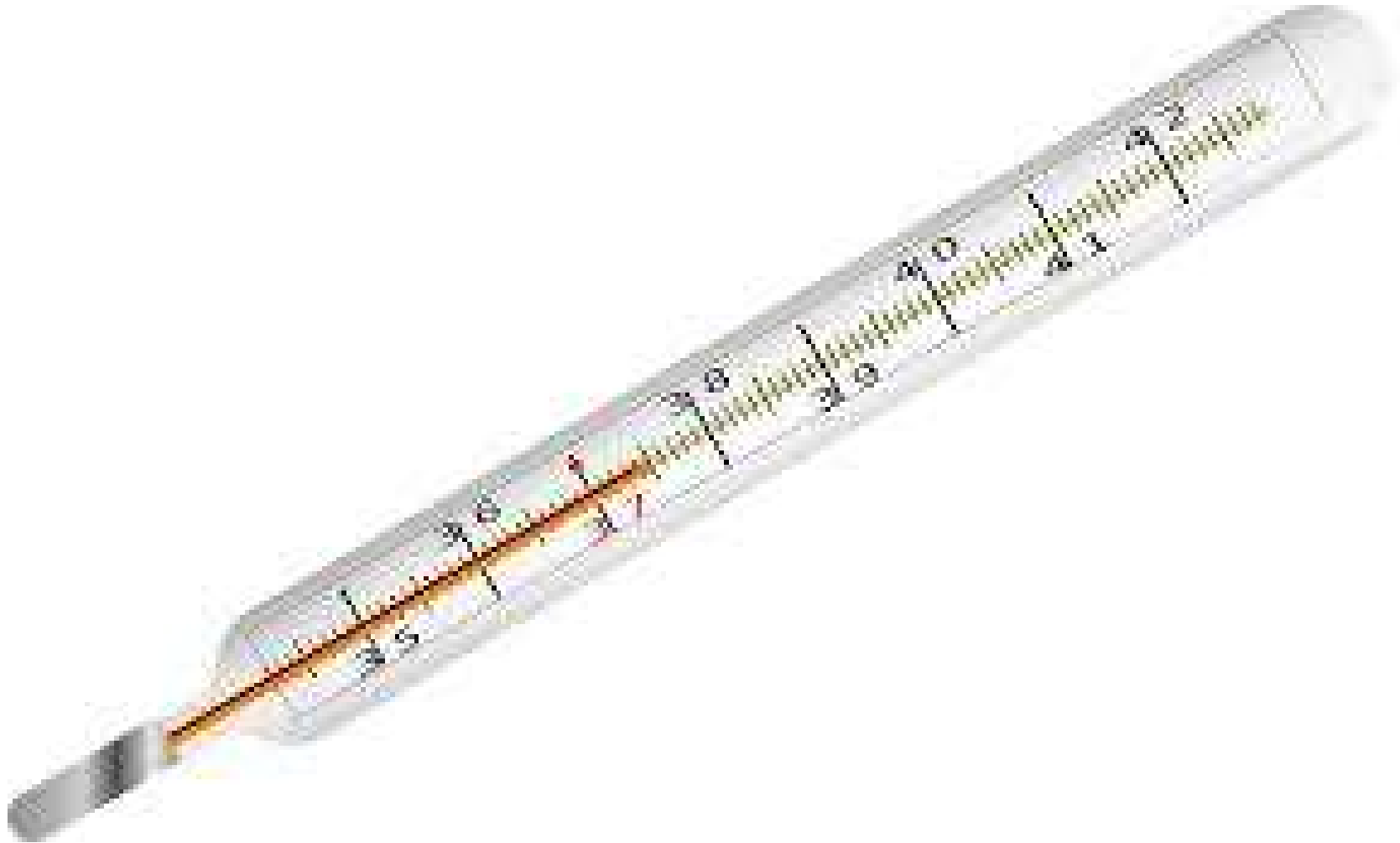


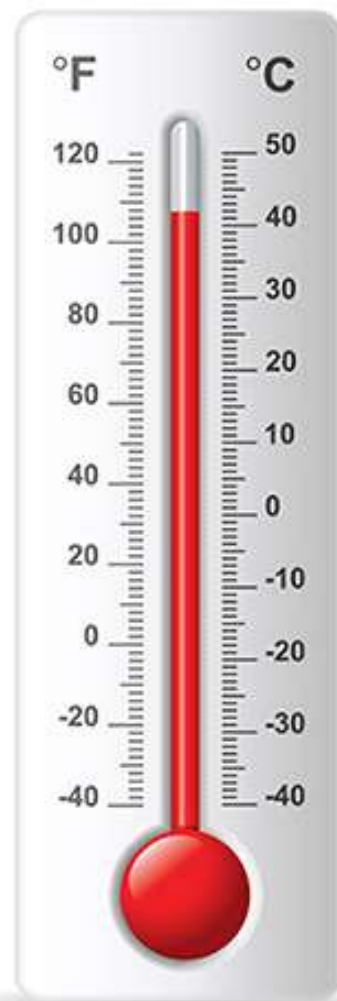
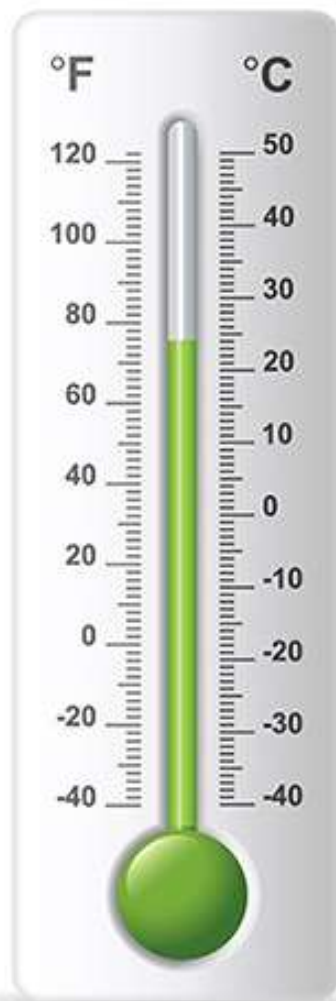
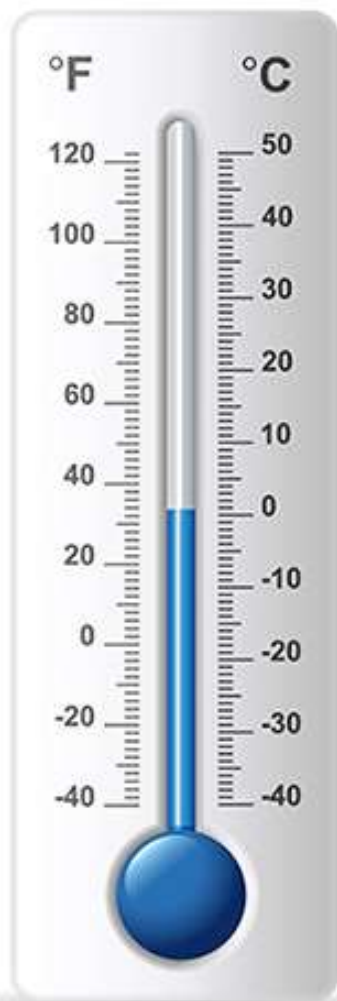
# Sphygmomanometer





# Thermometer





# Radiology





Terms related to  
gastrointestinal system

# Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures—cont'd

- **Skin graft** : Surgical procedure to transplant healthy tissue by applying it to an injured site
- **Allograft**. (AL-lō-graft) : Transplantation of healthy tissue from one person to another person; also called *homograft*
- **Autograft** (AW-tō-graft) : Transplantation of healthy tissue from one site to another site in the same individual

# Drugs Used to Treat Skin Disorders

- Antifungal : *Antifungals are used to treat ringworm (tinea corporis), athlete's foot (tinea pedis), and fungal infection of the nail (onychomycosis).*
- antihistamines : Inhibit allergic reactions of inflammation, redness, and itching caused by the release of histamine.
- antiseptics : Topically applied agents that inhibit growth of bacteria, thus preventing infections .

- topical anesthetics: Block sensation of pain by numbing the skin layers and mucous membranes



**Abbreviation Meaning    Abbreviation Meaning**

Abbreviation	Meaning
<b>Bx, bx</b>	biopsy
<b>ID</b>	intradermal
<b>BCC</b>	basal cell carcinoma
<b>CA</b>	cancer
<b>IV</b>	intravenous
<b>decub</b>	decubitus (ulcer)
<b>subcu, Sub-Q, subQ</b>	subcutaneous (injection)
<b>derm</b>	dermatology
<b>ung</b>	ointment
<b>I&amp;D</b>	incision and drainage

# Gastrointestinal terms

Root	Meaning	Word analysis
gloss/o	Tongue	<b>gloss</b> /ectomy (gl̩ os-EK-t̩ ˘ ˘ o-m̩ e): removal of all or part of the tongue <i>-ectomy</i> : excision, removal
cheil/o	Lip	<b>cheil</b> /o/plasty (KI-l̩ ˘ ˘ o-pl̩ as-t̩ e): surgical repair of a defective lip <i>-plasty</i> : surgical repair
gingiv/o	gum	<b>gingiv</b> /ectomy (j̩ ɪn-j̩ ɪ-VEK-t̩ ˘ ˘ o-m̩ e): excision of diseased gingival tissue <i>-ectomy</i> : excision, removal
sial/o	saliva, salivary gland	<b>sial</b> /o/lith (s̩ ɪ-AL-˘ ˘ o-l̩ ɪth): calculus formed in a salivary gland or duct <i>-lith</i> : stone, calculus

Esophag/o	esophagus	<b>esophag/o/scope</b> (ˈ e-SOF-ə-g ˈ o-sk ˈ ə op): instrument used to examine the esophagus
<b>pharyng/o</b>	pharynx (throat)	<b>pharyng/o/tonsill/itis</b> (f ˈ a-r ˈ ing-g ˈ o-t ˈ on-s ˈ ɪ-lɪ-t ˈ ɪ s): inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils <i>tonsill</i> : tonsils
<b>pylor/o</b>	pylorus	<b>pylor/o/spasm</b> (p ˈ ɪ-LOR-ˈ o-sp ˈ ə zm): involuntary contraction of the pyloric sphincter of the stomach, as in pyloric stenosis <i>-spasm</i> : involuntary contraction, twitching
<b>duoden/o</b>	Duodenum	<b>duoden/o/scopy</b> (d ˈ u-ˈ ə d-ˈ ə NOS-k ˈ ə p ˈ ə e): visual examination of the duodenum <i>-scopy</i> : visual examination

<b>enter/o</b>	intestine	<b>enter/o/pathy</b> (ˈen-t ˈer-OP-ˈa-th ˈe): disease of the intestine <i>-pathy</i> : disease
<b>ile/o</b>	ileum (third part of small intestine)	<b>ile/o/stomy</b> (ˈil- ˈe-OS-t ˈo-m ˈe): creation of an opening between the ileum and the abdominal wall <i>-stomy*</i> : forming an opening (mouth)
<b>Append</b>	appendix	<b>append/ectomy</b> (ˈap-ˈen-DEK-t ˈo- m ˈe): excision of the appendix <i>-ectomy</i> : excision, removal
<b>colon/o</b>	Colon	<b>colon/o/scopy</b> (k ˈo-l ˈon-OS-k ˈo-p ˈe): visual examination of the colon <i>-scopy</i> : visual examination

<b>hepat/o</b>	liver	<b>hepat/o/megaly</b> (h <sup>˘</sup> ep- <sup>˘</sup> a-t <sup>˘</sup> o-MEG- <sup>˘</sup> a-l <sup>˘</sup> e): enlargement of the liver <i>-megaly</i> : enlargement
<b>pancreat/o</b>	Pancreas	<b>pancreat/o/lysis</b> (p <sup>˘</sup> an-kr <sup>˘</sup> e- <sup>˘</sup> a-TOL- <sup>˘</sup> i-s <sup>˘</sup> is): destruction of the pancreas by pancreatic enzymes
<b>cholecyst/</b>	gallbladder	<b>cholecyst/ectomy</b> (k <sup>˘</sup> o-l <sup>˘</sup> e-s <sup>˘</sup> is-TEK-t <sup>˘</sup> o-m <sup>˘</sup> e): removal of the gallbladder <i>-ectomy</i> : excision, removal
<b>emesis</b>	vomit	hyper/ <b>emesis</b> (h <sup>˘</sup> i-p <sup>˘</sup> er-EM- <sup>˘</sup> e-s <sup>˘</sup> is): excessive vomiting <i>hyper-</i> : excessive, above normal
-orexia	Appetite	an/ <b>orexia</b> ( <sup>˘</sup> an- <sup>˘</sup> o-REK-s <sup>˘</sup> e- <sup>˘</sup> a): loss of appetite <i>an-</i> : without, not

-iasis	abnormal condition	chol/e/lith/ <b>iasis</b> (k <sup>-</sup> o-l <sup>-</sup> e-l <sup>ˈ</sup> i-THI- <sup>˘</sup> - a-s <sup>ˈ</sup> is): presence or formation of gallstones in the gallbladder or common bile duct <i>chol/e</i> : bile, gall <i>lith</i> : stone, calculus
Pepsia	digestion	dys/ <b>pepsia</b> (d <sup>ˈ</sup> is-PEP-s <sup>˘</sup> - <sup>˘</sup> e- <sup>˘</sup> a): epigastric discomfort felt after eating; also called <i>indigestion</i> . <i>dys-</i> : bad; painful; difficult
dia	through, across	<b>dia</b> /rrhea (d <sup>-</sup> i- <sup>˘</sup> a-RE- <sup>˘</sup> - a): abnormally frequent discharge or flow of fluid fecal matter from the bowel <i>-rrhea</i> : discharge, flow
<b>sub/</b>	Under , below	<b>sub</b> /lingu/al (s <sup>ˈ</sup> ub-L <sup>ˈ</sup> ING-gw <sup>˘</sup> al): pertaining to the area under the tongue <i>lingu</i> : tongue, <i>al</i> : pertaining to

Term	Definition
Colic	Spasm in any hollow or tubular soft organ especially in the colon, accompanied by pain
dysentery DĭS-ĕn-tĕr-ĕ	Inflammation of the intestine, especially the colon, that may be caused by ingesting water or food containing chemical irritants, bacteria, protozoa, or parasites, which results in bloody diarrhea
dysphagia dĭs-FA-jĕ-ĕ-a	Inability or difficulty in swallowing; also called <i>aphagia</i>
hematemesis hĕm-at-EM-ĕ-ĕ-sĭs	Vomiting of blood from bleeding in the stomach or esophagus

<p>irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)</p>	<p>Symptom complex marked by abdominal pain and altered bowel function (typically constipation, diarrhea, or alternating constipation and diarrhea) for which no organic cause can be determined; also called <i>spastic colon</i></p>
<p>malabsorption syndrome m'al-~ ab-SORP-sh~ un S'IN-dr ~ om</p>	<p>Symptom complex of the small intestine characterized by the impaired passage of nutrients, minerals, or fluids through intestinal villi into the blood or lymph</p>



<p>melenā</p> <p>MEL-ē-nā</p>	<p>Passage of dark-colored, tarry stools, due to the presence of blood altered by intestinal juices</p>
<p>pyloric stenosis</p> <p>pī-LOR-ik stē-NO-sis</p>	<p>Stricture or narrowing of the pyloric sphincter (circular muscle of the pylorus) at the outlet of the stomach, causing an obstruction that blocks the flow of food into the small intestine</p>

## Laboratory tests and Therapeutic Procedures

liver  
function  
tests (LFTs)

Group of blood tests that evaluate liver injury, liver function, and conditions often associated with the biliary tract.

serum  
bilirubin

Measurement of the level of bilirubin in the blood.

Stool culture

Test to identify microorganisms or parasites present in feces.

barium enema (BE)	Radiographic examination of the rectum and colon following enema administration of barium sulfate (contrast medium) into the rectum; also called lower GI series
nasogastric intubation	Procedure that involves insertion of a nasogastric tube through the nose into the stomach to relieve gastric distention by removing gas, food, or gastric secretions; to instill medication, food, or fluids; or to obtain a specimen for laboratory analysis

# Drugs Used to Treat Digestive Disorders

Drugs	Therapeutic reaction
<b>antacids</b>	Counteract or neutralize acidity,
<b>antidiarrhea</b>	Control loose stools and relieve diarrhea
<b>antiemetic</b>	Control nausea and vomiting by blocking nerve impulses to the vomiting center of the brain
<b>antispasmodic</b>	Decrease gastrointestinal (GI) spasms by slowing peristalsis and motility throughout the GI tract
<b>laxatives</b>	Treat constipation

# Abbreviation

GI	gastrointestinal
<b>HAV</b>	hepatitis A virus
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCV	hepatitis C virus
<b>alk phos</b>	alkaline phosphatase
<b>Ba</b>	barium

# Abbreviations

HDV	hepatitis D virus
LF.T	liver function test
NG tube	nasogastric tube
PMH	past medical history
PUD	peptic ulcer disease
<b>NPO, n.p.o.</b>	nothing by mouth

# **Respiratory System**

# Upper Respiratory Tract

Prefix	Meaning	Word analysis
<b>nas/o</b>	Nose	<b>nas/al</b> (NA-zl): pertaining to the nose -al: pertaining to
<b>rhin/o</b>		<b>rhin/o/plasty</b> (RI-n o-pl as-t e): surgical repair of the nose -plasty: surgical repair
<b>sept/o</b>	Septum	<b>sept/o/plasty</b> (SEP-t o-pl as-t e): surgical repair of the septum -plasty: surgical repair
<b>sinus/o</b>	sinus, cavity	<b>sinus/o/tomy</b> (s i-n us-OT- o-m e): incision of any of the sinuses -tomy: incision
<b>adenoid/</b>	adenoids	<b>adenoid/ectomy</b> ( ad- e-noyd-EK-t o-m e): excision of adenoids -ectomy: excision, removal



Prefix	Meaning	Word analysis
<b>Tonsill/o</b>	Tonsils	peri/ <b>tonsill</b> /ar (p <sup>~</sup> er- <sup>~</sup> ɪ-TON-s <sup>~</sup> <sup>~</sup> ɪ-l <sup>~</sup> ar): pertaining to (the area) around the tonsils <i>peri-</i> : around
pharyng/o	pharynx (throat)	<b>pharyng/o</b> /scope (f <sup>~</sup> ar- <sup>~</sup> ɪN-g <sup>~</sup> o-sk <sup>~</sup> op): instrument for examining the pharynx <i>-scope</i> : instrument for examining
<b>laryng/o</b>	larynx (voice box)	<b>laryng/o</b> /plegia (l <sup>~</sup> a-r <sup>~</sup> ɪn-g <sup>~</sup> o-PLÉ-j <sup>~</sup> e- <sup>~</sup> a): paralysis of the (vocal cords and) larynx <i>-plegia</i> : paralysis
<b>trache/o</b>	trachea (windpipe)	<b>trache/o</b> /plasty (TRA-k <sup>~</sup> e- <sup>~</sup> o-pl <sup>~</sup> <sup>~</sup> as-t <sup>~</sup> e): surgical repair of the trachea <i>-plasty</i> : surgical repair

# Lower Respiratory Tract

bronchi/o	bronchus (plural, bronchi)	<b>bronchi</b> /ectasis (br ŭ ong-k e-EK-tŭ a-s ŭ is): dilation of (one or more) bronchi <i>-ectasis</i> : dilation, expansion
		<b>bronch/o</b> /scope (BRONG-k ŭ o-sk ŭ op): instrument for examining the bronchus or bronchi <i>-scope</i> : instrument for examining
bronchiol/ o	bronchiole	<b>bronchiol</b> /itis (br ŭ ong-k e- ŭ o-LI-t ŭ is): inflammation of the bronchioles <i>-itis</i> : inflammation
alveol/o	alveolus; air sac	<b>alveol</b> /ar ( ŭ al-VE- ŭ o-l ŭ ar): pertaining to the alveoli  <i>-ar</i> : pertaining to

pleur/o	pleura	<b>pleur/o</b> /centesis (ploō-r̄ o-s ʔen-TE-sʔ̄ - is): surgical puncture of the pleural cavity; also called <i>thoracocentesis</i> or <i>thoracentesis</i> <i>-centesis</i> : surgical puncture
pneum/o	air; lung	<b>pneum</b> /ectomy (n̄ um-EK-tʔ̄ ʔ o-m̄ e): excision of (all or part of ) a lung <i>-ectomy</i> : excision
pneumo n/o		<b>pneumon</b> /ia (n̄ u-MO-n̄ e-ʔ̄ - a): condition of inflammation of the lungs <i>-ia</i> : condition
pulmon/ o	lung	<b>pulmon/o</b> /logist (pʔ̄ ul-mʔ̄ o-NOL-ʔ̄ o-jʔ̄ ʔ ist): specialist in the study (and treatment) of lungs (and respiratory diseases) <i>-logist</i> : specialist in the study of

anthrac/o	coal, coal dust	<p><b>anthrac</b>/osis (˘ an-thr˘ a-KO-s˘ ˘ is): abnormal condition of coal dust (in the lungs)</p> <p>-osis: abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)</p> <p><b><i>Anthracosis is a chronic occupational disease found in coal miners and those associated with the coal industry.</i></b></p>
atel/o	incomplete; imperfect	<p><b>atel</b>/ectasis (˘ at-˘ e-LEK-t˘ ˘ a-s˘ is): incomplete expansion of the lung; also called <i>airless lung</i> or <i>collapsed lung</i></p> <p>-ectasis: dilation, expansion</p>
coni/o	dust	<p>pneum/o/<b>coni</b>/osis (n˘ u-m˘ o-k˘ o-n˘ e-O-s˘ ˘ is): condition of dust in the lungs</p> <p><i>pneum/o</i>: air; lung</p> <p>-osis: abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)</p> <p><b><i>Pneumoconiosis is usually caused by mineral dusts of occupational or environmental origin. Forms of pneumoconiosis include silicosis, asbestosis, and anthracosis.</i></b></p>

orth/o	straight	<b>orth/o/pnea</b> (or-THOP-n ĩ ĩ e- ĩ a): breathing in a straight (or upright position) -pnea: breathing <i><b>Various lung disorders cause a patient to experience difficulty breathing in any position other than sitting or standing erect</b></i>
ox/i	oxygen	<b>ox/i/meter</b> ( ĩ ok-S ĩ IM- ĩ e-t ĩ er): instrument used for measuring oxygen -meter: instrument for measuring <i><b>An oximeter is usually attached to the tip of a finger but may also be placed on a toe or ear lobe. It provides a measurement of the oxygen saturation level of the blood.</b></i>
ox/o		hyp/ <b>ox</b> /emia (h ĩ ĩ p ĩ oks-E-m ĩ ĩ e- ĩ a): deficiency of oxygen in blood hyp-: under, below, deficient -emia: blood condition

thorac/o	Chest	<b>thorac/o</b> /pathy (th - o-r ak-OP- a-th ): disease of the chest <i>-pathy</i> : disease
phren/o	diaphragm ; mind	<b>phren/o</b> /spasm (FREN- o-sp azm): involuntary contraction of the diaphragm <i>-spasm</i> : involuntary contraction, twitching
spir/o	breathe	<b>spir/o</b> /meter (sp i-ROM- et- er): instrument for measuring breathing <i>-meter</i> : instrument for measuring <b><i>A spirometer measures how much air the lungs can hold (vital capacity) as well as how much and how quickly air can be exhaled.</i></b>