

# **Surgical, Diagnostic, Pathological, and Related Suffixes**

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Element +	Suffix =	Medical Word	Meaning
<h1>Word roots</h1>			
gastr (stomach)	-itis (inflammation)	Gastritis	<b>Inflammation of the stomach</b>
hemat	-emesis	<b>hematemesis</b>	vomiting of blood
arthr	-itis	Arthritis	Inflammation of joint

# Combining form

<b>Word root +</b>	<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Medical word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>gastr/o</b>	<b>-dynia</b>	<b>gastrodynia</b>	pain in the stomach
<b>hemat/o</b>	<b>-logy</b>	<b>hematology</b>	Study of blood
<b>arthr/o</b>	<b>-centesis</b>	<b>arthrocentesis</b>	surgical puncture of

## Combining Form Word Root Suffix Medical Word Meaning

gastr/o	<b>enter</b>	<b>-itis</b>	Gastroenteritis	Inflammation of the stomach and
<b>oste/o</b>	<b>arthr</b>	<b>-itis</b>	Osteoarthritis	Inflammation of the joint
<b>encephal/o</b>	<b>mening</b>	<b>-itis</b>	<b>encephal meningitis</b>	inflammation of brain of the meninges

# General suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Word analysis
centesis	Surgical puncture	<b>arthr/o/centesis</b> (a˝r-thro˝ -se˝n-TE˝ -s˝is): puncture of a joint space with a needle and the withdrawal of fluid arthr/o: joint
-clasis	to break; surgical fracture	<b>oste/o/clasis</b> (o˝ s-te˝ -O˝ K-la˝ -s˝is): surgical fracture of a bone to correct a deformity oste/o: bone

# Surgical, Diagnostic, Pathological, and Related Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Word analysis
desis	binding, fixation (of a bone or joint)	<b>arthr/o/desis</b> (a˝r-thro˝ -DE˝-s˝is): binding together of a joint arthr/o: joint
ectomy	excision, removal	<b>append/ectomy</b> (a˝p-e˝n-DE˝K-to˝ -m˝e): excision of the appendix

<b>lysis</b>	<b>separation; destruction; loosening</b>	<b>thromb/o/lysis</b> (throʹ m-BOʹ L-ʹi-sʹis): destruction of a blood clot
<b>plasty</b>	<b>surgical repair</b>	<b>rhin/o/plasty</b> (RIʹ-noʹ -plaʹs-teʹ ): surgical repair of the nose rhin/o: nose



# Surgical, Diagnostic, Pathological, and Related Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Word analysis
stomy	forming an opening (mouth)	<b>trache/o/stomy</b> (tra <sup>-</sup> -ke <sup>-</sup> -O <sup>~</sup> S-to <sup>-</sup> -me <sup>-</sup> ): forming an opening into the trachea
tomy	incision	<b>trache/o/tomy</b> (tra <sup>-</sup> -ke <sup>-</sup> -O <sup>~</sup> T-o <sup>-</sup> -me <sup>-</sup> ): incision (through the neck) into the trachea

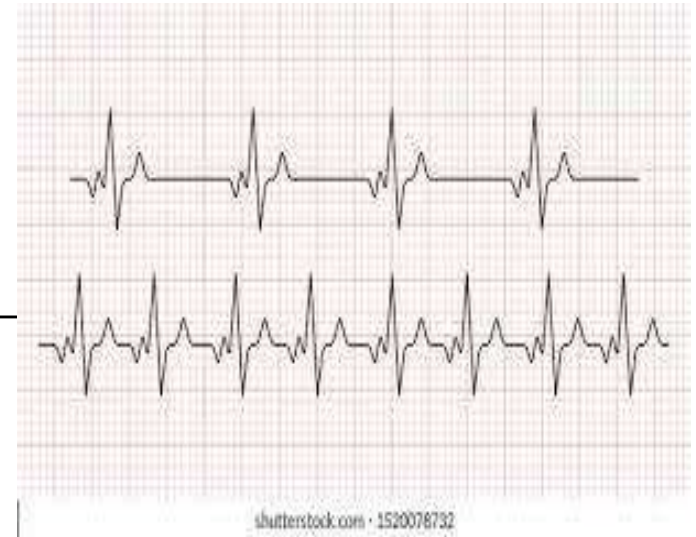




<b>-rrhaphy</b>	<b>suture</b>	<b>my/o/rrhaphy (mī-OR-aʹ-fe ˘): suture of a muscle</b> <i>my/o: muscle</i>
<b>-pexy</b>	<b>fixation (of an organ)</b>	<b>mast/o/pexy (MAʹS-to˘-pe ˘ks-e˘): fixation of the breast(s)</b> <i>mast/o: breast</i> <i>Mastopexy, an elective surgery, is performed to affix sagging breasts in a more elevated position, commonly improving their shape.</i>

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<b>-pexy</b>	Fixation (of an organ)	<p>mast/o/pexy (MAʹS-to -pe ʹks- e ): fixation of the breast(s)  <i>mast/o:</i> breast  <i>Mastopexy, an elective surgery, is performed to affix sagging breasts in a more elevated position, commonly improving their shape.</i></p>

# Diagnostic suffixes



Suffix	Meaning	Word analysis
-gram	record, writing	<b>electr/o/cardi/o/gram</b> (e <sup>-</sup> -le <sup>˘</sup> k-tro <sup>-</sup> -KA <sup>˘</sup> R-de <sup>-</sup> -o <sup>-</sup> -gra <sup>˘</sup> m): record of the electrical activity of the heart electr/o: electricity cardi/o: heart
-graph	instrument for recording	<b>cardi/o/graph</b> (KAR-de <sup>˘</sup> - -o <sup>˘</sup> -gra <sup>˘</sup> f): instrument for recording electrical activity of the heart cardi/o: heart



**-graphy**

**process of recording**

**angi/o/graphy** (a˝n-je˝ -O˝ G-ra˝-fe˝ ):  
process of recording blood vessels angi/o:  
vessel (usually blood or lymph).  
Angiography is the radiographic imaging of  
blood vessels after injection of a contrast  
medium

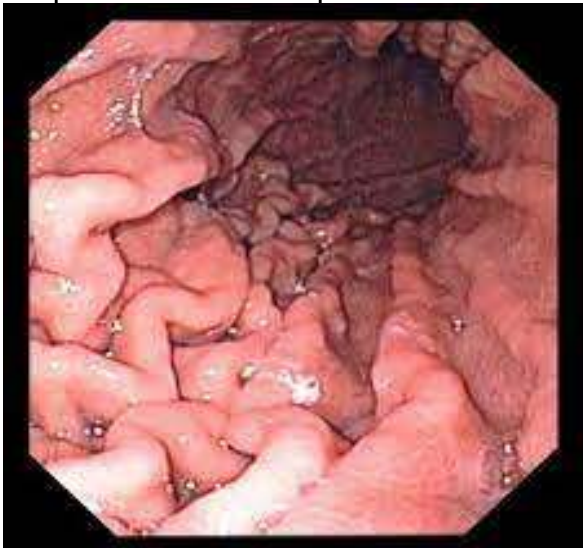
**-scope**

**instrument for examining**

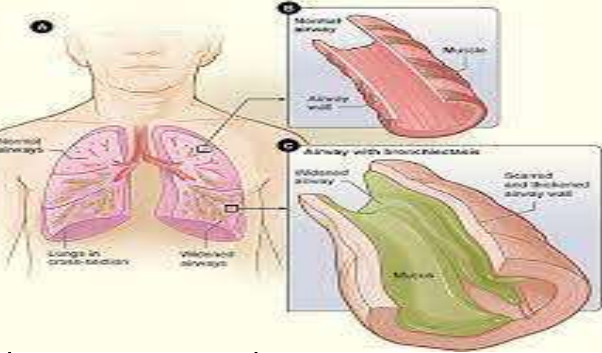
**endo/scope** (E˝N-do˝ -sko˝ p): instrument for  
examining within endo-: in, within  
An endoscope is a flexible or rigid instrument  
consisting of a tube and optical system for  
observing the inside of a hollow organ or  
cavity.



<b>-scopy</b>	<b>visual examination</b>	<p><b>endo/scopy</b> (e˘ n-DO˘ S-ko˘ -pe˘): visual examination within</p> <p><b>endo-:</b> in, within</p> <p>Endoscopy is performed to visualize a body cavity or canal using a specialized lighted instrument called an endoscope</p>
		<p><b>neur/algia</b> (nu˘ -RA˘ L-je˘ -a˘): pain of a nerve</p> <p><b>neur:</b> nerve</p> <p>The pain of neuralgia usually occurs along the path of a nerve</p>
<b>algia</b>	<b>pain</b>	



<b>dynia</b>	<b>Pain</b>	ot/o/ <b>dynia</b> (o <sup>-</sup> -to <sup>-</sup> -D <sup>˘</sup> IN-e <sup>-</sup> -a <sup>˘</sup> ): pain in the ear; earache ot/o: ear
<b>oma</b>	<b>Tumor</b>	neur/ <b>oma</b> (nu <sup>-</sup> -RO <sup>-</sup> -ma <sup>˘</sup> ): tumor composed of nerve tissue <i>neur: nerve</i> <i>A neuroma is a benign tumor composed chiefly of neurons and nerve fibers, usually arising from a nerve tissue. It may also be a swelling of a nerve that usually results from compression</i>

<p><b>cele</b></p>	<p><b>hernia, swelling</b></p>	<p><b>hepat/o/cele</b> (he˘ -PA˘ T-o˘ -se˘ I): hernia of the liver hepat/o: liver</p>
	<p><b>dilation, expansion</b></p>	<p><b>bronchi/ectasis</b> (bro˘ ng-ke˘ -E˘ K-ta˘ -s˘ is): dilation or expansion of one or more bronchi Bronchiectasis is associated with various lung conditions and is commonly accompanied by chronic infection.</p>
<p><b>edema</b></p>	<p><b>swelling</b></p>	<p><b>lymph/edema</b> (l˘ imf-e˘ -DE˘ -ma˘): swelling and accumulation of tissue fluid Lymphedema may be caused by a blockage of the lymph vessels.</p>

emesis	vomiting	<b>hyper/emesis</b> (hi- -pe- r-EM-e- s-is): excessive vomiting hyper-: excessive, above normal
emia	blood condition	<b>an/emia</b> (a-NE- -me- -a-): blood condition caused by a decrease in red blood cells (erythrocytes) an-: without, not or reduced



gen	forming, producing,	<p><b>carcin/o/gen</b> (ka-r-S-IN-o- -je-n): forming, producing, or origin of cancer</p> <p>A carcinogen is a substance or agent, such as cigarettes, that causes the development or increases the incidence of cancer</p>
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<p><b>genesis</b></p>	<p><b>forming, producing ,</b></p>	<p><b>carcin/o/genesis</b> (kaʹr-sʹi-noʹ -JEʹN-eʹ -sʹis): forming or producing cancer  <b>Carcinogenesis is the transformation of normal cells into cancer cells, commonly as a result of chemical, viral, or radioactive damage to genes.</b></p>
<p><b>iasis</b></p>	<p><b>abnormal condition (produced by something specific)</b></p>	<p><b>chol/e/lith/iasis</b> (koʹ -leʹ -lʹi-THIʹ-aʹ-sʹis):  <b>abnormal condition of gallstones</b>  <b>Cholelithiasis is the presence or formation of gallstones in the gallbladder or common bile duct.</b></p>

itis	inflammation	<b>gastr/itis</b> (ga's-TRI-t'is): inflammation of the stomach
lith	stone, calculus	<b>chol/e/lith</b> (KO-le-l'ith): gallstone
malacia	softening	<b>chondr/o/malacia</b> (ko'n-dro-ma'l-A-she-a): softening of the articular cartilage, usually involving the patella. chondr/o: cartilage

megaly	enlargement	<b>cardi/o/megaly</b> (kaʹr-de⁻ -o⁻ -MEʹG-aʹ-le⁻ ): enlargement of the heart cardi/o: heart
oma	tumor	<b>neur/oma</b> (nu⁻ -RO⁻ -maʹ): tumor composed of nerve tissue neur: nerve

<p><b>osis</b></p>	<p><b>abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)</b></p>	<p><b>cyan/osis</b> (si<sup>-</sup> -a<sup>~</sup>-NO<sup>-</sup> -s<sup>~</sup>is): dark blue or purple discoloration of the skin and mucous membrane  <b>cyan:</b> blue  <b>Cyanosis</b> indicates a deficiency of oxygen in the blood</p>
<p><b>pathy</b></p>	<p><b>disease</b></p>	<p><b>my/o/pathy</b> (mi<sup>-</sup>-O<sup>~</sup> P-a<sup>~</sup>-the<sup>-</sup>): disease of muscle   <b>my/o:</b> muscle</p>

phasia	speech	<b>a/phasia</b> (a <sup>˘</sup> -FA <sup>-</sup> -ze <sup>-</sup> -a <sup>˘</sup> ): absence or impairment of speech. a-: without, not
plasia	formation, growth	<b>dys/plasia</b> (d <sup>˘</sup> is-PLA <sup>-</sup> -ze <sup>-</sup> -a <sup>˘</sup> ): abnormal formation or growth of cells, tissues, or organs. dys-: bad; painful; difficult

plasm		<b>neo/plasm</b> (NE <sup>-</sup> -o <sup>-</sup> -pla <sup>~</sup> zm): new formation or growth of tissue. neo-: new
plegia	paralysis	<b>hemi/plegia</b> (he <sup>~</sup> m-e <sup>-</sup> -PLE <sup>-</sup> - je <sup>-</sup> -a <sup>~</sup> ): paralysis of one side of the body hemi-: one half

rrhage	bursting forth (of)	<b>hem/o/rrhage</b> (HEM-e-rĭj): bursting forth (of) blood hem/o: blood
rrhea	discharge, flow	<b>dia/rrhea</b> (di-a-RE-a): abnormally frequent discharge or flow of fluid fecal matter from the bowel dia-: through, across



sclerosis	abnormal condition	<b>arteri/o/sclerosis</b> (a <sup>˘</sup> r-te <sup>-</sup> -re <sup>-</sup> -o <sup>-</sup> -ske <sup>˘</sup> -RO <sup>-</sup> -s <sup>˘</sup> is): abnormal condition of hardening of an artery arteri/o: artery
stenosis	narrowing, stricture	<b>arteri/o/stenosis</b> (a <sup>˘</sup> r-te <sup>-</sup> -re <sup>-</sup> -oo <sup>-</sup> -ste <sup>˘</sup> -NO <sup>-</sup> -s <sup>˘</sup> is): abnormal narrowing of an artery

-toxic	poison	<p><b>hepat/o/toxic</b> (HEP-a-to-to k-s'ik): poisonous to the liver  hepat/o: liver</p>
-trophy	nourishment , development	<p><b>dys/trophy</b> (DIS-tro-fe ): bad nourishment  dys-: bad; painful; difficult  Dystrophy is an abnormal condition caused by improper nutrition or altered metabolism.</p>

# Surgical suffixes

<b>tripsy</b>	crushing	lith/o/ <b>tripsy</b> (LĪTH-o -trĭp-se ): crushing a stone <i>lith/o</i> : stone, calculus <i>Lithotripsy is a surgical procedure for eliminating a stone in the kidney, ureter, bladder, or gallbladder.</i>
<b>-tomy</b>	incision	trache/o/ <b>tomy</b> (tra -ke -O T-o -me ): incision (through the neck)
<b>-tripsy</b>	crushing	lith/o/ <b>tripsy</b> (LĪTH-o -trĭp-se ): crushing a stone <i>lith/o</i> : stone, calculus <i>Lithotripsy is a surgical procedure for eliminating a stone in the kidney, ureter, bladder, or gallbladder.</i>