Applied Physiology Nomenclature

Voc Quiz #1
Anastomosis – joining of arteries to provide collateral or reserve circulation
Algia – pain
Anthro – refer to a joint
Ataxia – failure of muscle contraction
Axilla – arm pit
Ankylosis – stiffening
Alienation – loss of nervous control
Atrophy – wasting, shrinking
Aden – pertaining to gland
Acrodynia – peripheral neuritis of fingers and toes
Anemia – weakness
Abcess – collection of pus
Allergy – substance which prevents growth of bacteria
Anorexia – appetite loss

Voc Quiz #2
Apophysial fracture – separation of apophysis from bone
Apophysitis – bony projection, inflammation of an apophysis
Acne Vulgaris – skin eruption with pustule
Ataxia – loss of muscular coordination
Auris – ear
Arthro – joint
Articular fracture – Fx involving joint surface of a bone
Acidosis – condition of reduced alkali reserve of the blood
Bi – two (biceps – two heads)
Brady – slow
Benign – harmless
Bini – a pair
Brachy – short
Bulimia – hunger
Barton Fx – Fx of the lower articular extremity of the radius
Bennett Fx – Fx of the proximal end of the first metacarpal.

Voc Quiz #3
Blow-out Fx – Fx of the floor of orbit
Boxer’s Fx – Fx of the 5th metacarpal
Bronchitis – inflammation of mucous membrane of bronchial tubes.
Ceps – head
Cavum – caves, hollow, cavity
Clonus – muscle spasm with alternating contraction and relaxation
Collis – neck
Contra – against
Callus – (not callous) healing tissue of fractured bone
Cephal – pertaining to head
Cheil – pertaining to lip
Chole – pertaining to bile
Chondro – pertaining to cartilage
Cost – pertaining to rib
Cele – tumor, hernia

Voc Quiz #4
Cyte – cell
Cellulitis – inflammation of cells under skin
Cuneiform – wedge shaped
Chromo – color
Chyme – juice
Con – together
Cerumen – wax
Conjunctivitis – inflammation of conjunctiva of eye
Carbuncle – infection of skin with large pustules (boils)
Coccidioidomycosis – fungus-caused systemic injection resembling pneumonia
Coryza – acute rhinitis – head cold
Colle’s Fx – Fx of distal end of radius with displacement of hand backward and outward
Di – two
Dorm/Derm – pertaining to skin
Dis – apart
**Voc Quiz #5**
Dys – pain or difficulty
Disinfection – destruction of all organisms and their products
Dermatitis – inflammation of the skin
Dia – through
Dysmenorrhea – difficult and painful menstruation
deQuervain’s Fx – Fx of carpal navicular with dislocation of lunate
Dupuytren’s Fx – fx of distal fibula with dislocation of ankle
Erythema – reddening of skin
Esthesia – sensation
Emia – blood
Etiology – cause
Enter – pertaining to intestine
Ecto – outside
Em or En – in
End – within

**Voc Quiz #6**
Epi – above or upon
Erythro – red
Ex – out
Ectomy – excision, surgical removal
Empyema – pus in the pleural cavity
Endo – with
Extra – outside of, beyond
Enthesitis – inflammation of tissue at muscle insertion on bone
Epiphysitis – inflammation of an epiphysis
Exostosis – bony growth from the surface of a bone
Epistaxis – nosebleed
Eczema – dry skin inflammation
Flavus – yellow
Facet – little face
Fistula – a pipe, a tube

**Voc Quiz #7**
Fibrositis – inflammatory increase of white fibrous tissue (myositis)
Folliculitis – inflammation of the hair follicles
Furunculosis – presence of boils
Genu – knee
Gastro – pertaining to stomach
Gynec – pertaining to woman
Gingiva – the gum
Gastroenteritis – inflammation of mucous membrane of stomach and intestine
Galaezzi fx – fx distal radius with dislocation of distal ulna
Hyper – more than
Hemi – half
Hemo – blood
Hydro – water
Helio – sun
Halitosis – bad breath

**Voc Quiz #8**
Hallus – great toe
Hidro - sweat
Hernia – rupture
Homo – the same
Hypo – under
Infra – beneath
Inter – between
Intra – within
Itis – inflammation
Iasis – noting a pathological state
Ischemia – keep back blood, local anemia
Intertrigo – dermatitis between two fold of the skin
Intrarticular fx – fx in or of a joint
Intracapsular fx – fx within the line of a capsular ligament of the joint
Kineo – refers to movement
**Voc Quiz #9**
- Kyphosis – humpback
- Keratitis – inflammation of the eye cornea
- Lumbago – myalgia of the lumbar muscles
- Leuk or leuc – pertaining to anything white
- Lysis – losing, flowing, dissolution
- Lesion – any local abnormality
- Labrum – lip
- Lipo – fat
- Lymphangitis – inflammation of lymphatic vessels (swollen glands)
- Linear fx – fx involving the long axis of a bone
- Longitudinal fx – fx involving the line of its axis
- Motor – movement
- Myel – narrow
- Myo – muscle
- Myositis – inflammation of the muscle

**Voc Quiz #10**
- Malacia – softening
- Macro – large
- Meg or legal – great
- Micro – small
- Malignant – dangerous, tending to be fatal
- Macula – a spot
- Magnum – large
- Meno – mouth
- Meta – after, alongside of, with
- Mono – single
- Malleolus – little hammer
- Myositis ossificans – ossification or deposit of bone in muscle
- March fx – stress fx of metatarsal, tibia, or femur
- Moore fx – fx of distal radius with luxation of ulna
- Neo – pertaining to new

**Voc Quiz #11**
- Nephr – pertaining to kidney
- Necrosis – death of tissue or cells
- Oid – like (discoid – like a disc)
- Ology – relate or speak/science of
- Omo – pertaining to the shoulder
- Ophthalm – pertaining to the eye
- Odont – pertaining to teeth
- Oma – tumor
- Oste/oss – pertaining to bone
- Ot – pertaining to ear
- Olig – little
- Osis – being affected with
- Ootomy – cutting into
- Opsis – vision
- Ortho – straight

**Voc Quiz #12**
- Osteochondritis – inflammation of bone and its cartilage
- Osteochondritis dissecans – complete or partial separation of a portion of joint cartilage and underlying bone
- Osteomyelitis – inflammation of bone marrow, adjacent bone and epiphyseal cartilage
- Otitis externa – inflammation of external auditory canal
- Otitis media – inflammation of middle ear or tympanum
- Osteitis pubis – inflammation of the pubic bones
- Oblique fx – fx running obliquely to axis of bone
- Occult fx – clinical signs of fx but no x-ray evidence, 3-4 weeks later shows new bone formation
- Para – along side, near
- Paresis – paralysis or weakness
- Physio – nature
- Pneum – pertaining to lung
- Proct – pertaining to anus
- Py/pyo – pertaining to pus
- Peri – around
Voc Quiz #13
Poly – many
Post – after
Pre – before
Pseud – false
Phobia – fear
Phtosis – falling
Pubis – adult
Pathy – disease
Pes – the foot
Photo – light
Pro – before
Pericoronitis – gum inflammation around a crown of a tooth
Periodontitis – disease of the periodontium due to inflammation of the gingiva
Pityriasis rosea – skin eruption usually oval shaped and found in cleavage
Psoriasis – skin eruption with red lesion covered by silvery scales
Pharyngitis – inflammation of mucus membrane of pharynx

Voc Quiz #14
Pott’s fx – fx of distal fibula, tibial malleolus with outward displacement of the foot
Rheumatism – joint pain or inflammation, same as arthritis
Rac – pertaining to spine
Rhin/rhino – pertaining to a nose
Retro – backward
Renal – pertaining to kidney
Rhage – break forth
Radiculitis – inflammation of the intradural portion of a spinal nerve root
Supra – above
Scoliosis – lateral curvature of the spine
Synovial membrane – lining membrane of a joint capsule, bursa, or tendon sheath
Sub – under
Super – above, excessively
Sym/syn – with, together
Sepsis – presence of pus-forming germs in blood or tissues

Voc Quiz #15
Scaphoid – boat-shaped, hallowed
Scler – hard
Semi – half
Soma – body
Spastic – spasmodic, convulsive
Stenosis – narrowing of canal or duct
Stetho – chest
Stye – infection of eyelash follicle or sebaceous gland at edge of eyelid
Subungal – beneath the nail
Sublingual – beneath the tongue
Scabies – mite infection under the skin
Sebaceous – relating to sebum, oily, fatty
Syncope – fainting
Shepherd’s fx – fx of posterior tubercle of the talus
Skillern’s fx – fx of distal radius with greenstick fx of the neighboring portion of the ulna

Voc Quiz #16
Stellate fx – lines of break radiate from one point
Smith fx – reversed Colle’s Fx
Tri – three
Teno – tendon
Thrombus – clot
Torti – twisted
Tonus – state of maintained tension of a muscle
Tachy – fast
Trans – across
Teres – round
Trophy – nourishment
Tinea cruris – fungus infection in the groin
Torsion fx – folding fx from force at each extremity of a long bone
Transverse fx – fx at right angle of bone axis
Trimalleolar fx – fx both malleoli and posterior tip of tibia
Voc Quiz #17
Trophic fx – fx due to disturbance of nutrition of the bone
Uni – one
Unilateral – one-sided
Ultra – beyond
Ununited fx – fx which fails to heal
Vagus – to wander
Valgus – lateral force
Varus – medial force
Vas – vessel
Verruca vulgaris – common wart
Verruca plantaris – plantar wart
Wen – sebaceous cyst
Wagstaffe fx – fx with displacement of medial malleolus
Willow fx – greenstick fx
Epiphysial fx – separation of the epiphysis of a long bone

Bonus Questions: To be used on tests throughout the year

SPECIALISTS:
Allergy & Immunology – specializes in allergy treatment and prevention. Also immunizations against allergies, childhood diseases and their cause.
Anesthesiologist – specializes in anesthesiology – inhalant, oral, and injectable
Audiologist – specializes in rehabilitation of those with hearing disorders
Cardiologist – specializes in the heart, its diseases and treatments
Chiropractor – one who treats diseases and conditions through vertebral manipulation
Dentist – specializes in care and health
Dermatologist – specialist in diagnosis and treatment of cutaneous lesions and the related systematic diseases (“Skin Doctor”)
Gastroenterologist – specialist of the stomach and intestines, their diseases and treatments
Gynecologist – specialist in the treatment of diseases particular to women, primarily those occurring in the genital tract.
Hematologist – specialist dealing with the diseases of the blood and their treatment
Histologist – specialist that deals with the anatomical branch of cells and the minute structure of the tissues and organs
Internist – specialist in internal medicine as distinguished from a surgeon, obstetrician, etc.
Neurologist – specialist in the nervous system, its diseases and treatments
Obstetrician – specialist in the medical care of women in childbirth
Occupational Medicine – physicians which deal with companies providing treatment for job-related injuries, illnesses and physical exams.
Ophthalmologist – physician specializing in the eye, it’s diseases and refractive errors’ may perform eye surgery
Optician – one who makes and adjusts eyeglasses after a formula is prescribed; not an MD
Optometrist – one who measures the degree on visual activity, a refractionist; not an MD; fitter of glasses to correct defect
Oral Surgeon – specialist in surgery of the mouth and it’s area
Orthopedist – specialist in treatment of chronic diseases of the spine and joints and the correction of deformities.
Osteopath – specialist in bone disease; may use surgery as manipulation of joints
Otolaryngologist – specialist of the ear, nose, and throat, their diseases and treatments.
Pathologists – physician who practices chiefly in the laboratory, serving as consultants to their clinical colleagues (especially with reference to histology diagnosis on tissue removed for biopsy, the selection of laboratory tests, and interpretation of laboratory results); they also perform post-mortem studies and design and participate in research of various types (case studies, experimental, etc.)

Pediatrician – specialist in the diseases and their treatment in children

Pharmacist – a druggist, one who prepares and dispenses drugs and has knowledge concerning their properties (usually not MD)

Plastic surgeon – specialist in the reconstruction of the skin and it’s underlying parts; may specialize in cosmetic surgery, reconstructive surgery, or hand surgery.

Podiatrist – (Chripodist) specialist in the diagnosis and/or medical, surgical, mechanical physical, and adjunctive treatment of disease, injuries to, and defects of the human foot.

Practitioner – (G.P. – General Practitioner) does not proclaim him/herself as the adherent of any school or sect in medicine; a non-specialist; “family doctor”

Proctologist – specialist in the surgical science that deals with the anus and rectum and their diseases

Prosthesis Fitter – maker-one who designs, adapts, and fits prosthesis or braces, usually not an MD

Psychiatrist – specialist in the diseases and treatment of the emotions and the mind (MD)

Psychologist – specialist in the science that deals with the emotional and mental processes – consciousness, sensation, ideation, and memory, does not have to be an MD, usually a PhD

Psychotherapist – specialist in the treatment of emotional disorders, usually MD, may be PhD

Pulmonary surgeon – specialist in the diseases and their treatment of their lungs and the pulmonary artery

Radiologist – specialist skilled in the diagnostic and therapeutic use of x-rays and other radiant energy.

Thoracic surgeon – specialist in the diseases and their treatments of the chest dealing with the organs of respiration and circulation

Urologist – specialist in the diseases and their treatment of the genitourinary tract (organs of reproduction and urination)