

## Applied Physiology Nomenclature

### Voc Quiz #1

Anastomosis – joining of arteries to provide collateral or reserve circulation  
Algia – pain  
Arthro – 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  
Acro-dynia – peripheral neuritis of fingers and toes  
Asthenia – weakness  
Abscess – collection of pus  
Antiseptic – substance which prevents growth of bacteria  
Allergic – hypersensitivity of body cells to specific proteins  
Anorexia – appetite loss

### Voc Quiz #2

Apophysal 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  
Athro – 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 infection 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 it's 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  
Otomy – cutting into  
Opsis – vision  
Ortho – straight

**Voc Quiz #12**

Osteochondritis – inflammation of bone and it's cartilage  
Osteochondritis dissecans – complete or partial separation of a portion of joint cartilage and underlying bone  
Osteomyelitis – inflammation of bone marrow, adjacent bone and epiphysial 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  
Ptosis – 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 mucous 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  
Sclero – 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  
Subungual – beneath the nail  
Sublingual – beneath the tongue  
Scabies – mite infection under the skin  
Sebaceous – relating to sebum, oily, fatty  
Syncope – fainting  
Shephard'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

Otolaryngoist – 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 its 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)