



جامعة المجمعة
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Medical Terminology

AMS-111

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- Medical terminology is a **specialized language used by health care practitioners.**
- Every profession has a specialized language that allows for quick, efficient communication between members of the same profession while minimizing the potential for misunderstandings.
- The **goal is to learn the basics of what makes up medical terms** so you can not only use and understand them yourself, but be able to recognize and learn new terms when you come across them in the future.
- **Some medical terms:**
 1. **Esophagus:** the tube that connects your throat with your stomach. Esophagus comes from Greek words which mean” **swallows what we eat**”.
 2. **Fallopian tubes:** They are named after a 16th century Italian anatomist, **Gabriello Fallopio.**
 3. **Placenta:** placenta means a **"flat cake"** in Greek, simply describing its shape.

Eponyms

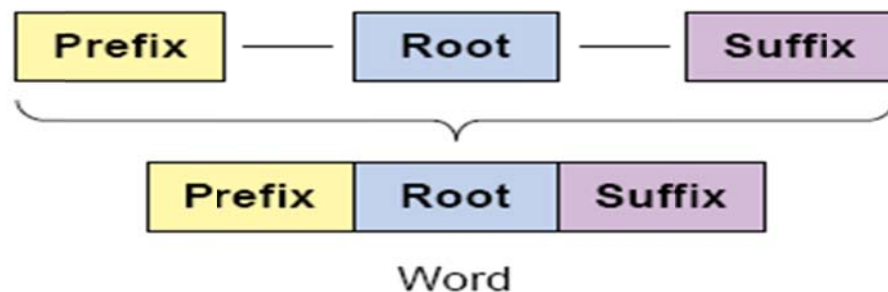
- There are two major categories of medical terms:
 1. **Descriptive:** describing **shape, color, size, function, site** etc.
 2. **Eponyms:** literally **"putting a name upon"**. The problem with eponyms is that they give no useful information about what is or where to find the item named.
- **Eponyms :** for examples

1. **Gabriello Fallopio**: fallopian tubes (**uterine tubes**).
2. **Bartolommeo Eustachii**: Eustachian tubes (**auditory tubes**).
- In recent times, the trend has been toward replacing eponyms with descriptive names.

Basic Parts to Medical Terms

There are *three basic parts* to medical terms:

1. **Prefix**: prefix is a short word part added before a root to modify its meaning. In this book prefixes are indicated by a dash after the prefix, such as *pre-*.
2. **Word root**: root is the fundamental unit of each medical word. This establishes the basic meaning of the word and is the part to which modifying prefixes and suffixes are added.
3. **Suffix**: A suffix is a short word part or series of parts added at the end of a root to modify its meaning. suffixes are indicated by a dash before the suffix, such as *-itis*.



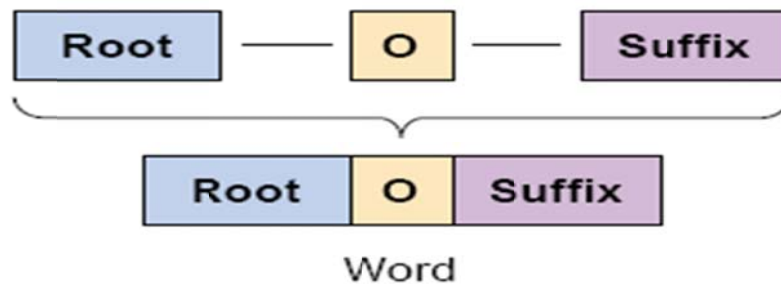
Combining Forms:

When a suffix beginning with a consonant is added to a root, a vowel (usually an o) is inserted between the root and the suffix to aid in pronunciation. A combining vowel may be added between a root and a suffix.

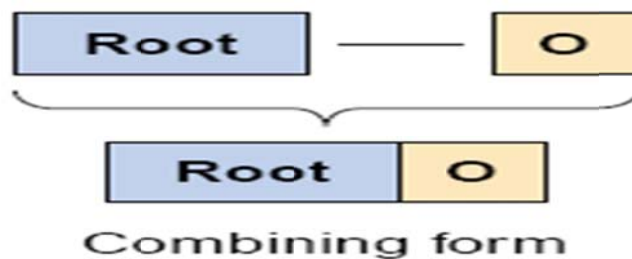
Thus, when the suffix -logy, meaning “study of,” is added to the root neur, meaning “nerve or nervous system,” a combining vowel is added:

neur + o + logy = neurology (study of the nervous system)

Roots shown with a combining vowel are called combining forms.



A root with a combining vowel is often called a combining form.



In this text, roots are given with their most common combining vowels added after a slash and are referred to simply as roots, as in neur/o. A combining vowel usually is not used if the ending begins with a vowel. The root neur is combined with the suffix -itis, meaning “inflammation of,” in this way:

neur + itis = neuritis (inflammation of a nerve)

There are some exceptions to this rule, particularly when pronunciation or meaning is affected, but you will observe these as you work.

Examples:

■ **Hypothermia** (less heat):

Prefix: hypo

Word Root: therm = heat=temperature.

Suffix: ia = measure heat.

● **Myocarditis**

Prefix: myo = muscle.

Root: card = heart.

Suffix: itis = inflammation.

- **Divide each of the following medical terms into its parts and give its Arabic meaning?**

1. **Hyperglycemia:**

2. **Hypoglycemia:**

3. **Endocarditis:**

4. **Osteomyelitis:**

5. **Hepatitis:**

6. **Hepatomegaly:**

7. **Tonsillitis:**

8. **Erythrocytopenia:**

9. **Virmeia:**

10. **Bactermeia:**

Silent Letters and Unusual Pronunciations:








A silent letter or unusual pronunciation can be a problem, especially if it appears at the start of a word that you are trying to look up in the dictionary. (See Table 1) for some examples. The combinations in (Table 1) may be pronounced differently when they appear within a word, as in apnea , meaning cessation of breathing; nephroptosis, meaning dropping of the kidney; prognosis , meaning prediction of the outcome of disease.

Table (1): Silent Letters and Unusual Pronunciations:





LETTER(S)	PRONUNCIATION	EXAMPLE	DEFINITION OF EXAMPLE
ch	k	chemical <i>KEM-i-kl</i>	pertaining to chemistry
dys	dis	dystrophy <i>DIS-trō-fē</i>	poor nourishment of tissue
eu	u	euphoria <i>ū-FOR-ē-a</i>	exaggerated feeling of well-being
gn	n	gnathic <i>NATH-ik</i>	pertaining to the jaw
ph	f	pharmacy <i>FAR-ma-sē</i>	a drug dispensary
pn	n	pneumonia <i>nū-MŌ-nē-a</i>	inflammation of the lungs
ps	s	pseudo- <i>SŪ-dō</i>	false
pt	t	ptosis <i>TŌ-sis</i>	dropping
rh	r	rheumatic <i>rū-MAT-ik</i>	pertaining to rheumatism, a disorder of muscles and joints
x	z	xiphoid <i>ZIF-oyd</i>	pertaining to cartilage attached to the sternum

Prefix change

1. Myo-carditis = inflamed muscle layer of heart.
2. Peri-carditis = inflamed outer layer of heart.
3. Endo-carditis = inflamed inner layer of heart.

Relationships		
Prefix	Which means	Example
Allo-	Different	
Ambi-	Both sides	
Aniso-	Unequal	
Iso-	Equal	
Con- or Co-	With or together	
Contra-	Against	
Dis-	Apart	

Allogene:	صفه متحي
Allomorphism:	اختلاف الشكل
Ambisexual, ambosexual:	خنثى
Anisocytosis:	اختلاف الكريات
Anisochromia:	اختلاف اللون
Isochromatic:	تشابه اللون
Contraextension:	التمدد المقابل
Disarticulation:	فك المفصل

Relationships		
Prefix	Which means	Example
Hetero-	Different	
Homo-	Same	
Hyper-	More than excessive	
Hypo-	Less than or deficient	






Heterocellular: اختلاف الخلايا

Homosexual: تشابه الجنس







Homodont: تشابه الاسنان

Hyperacid: زيادة الحمض

Hypoactivity: قلة النشاط

Size and Number		
Prefix	Which means	Example
Uni-, Mono-	One	
Bi-, Di-	Two	
Tri-	Three	
Tetra-	Four	
Penta-	Five	

Monosaccharide:	احادي التسكر
Bisulfate:	ثنائي السلفيت
Bistratal:	ذو طبقتين
Triangle:	مثلث
Tetrabasic:	رباعي القواعد
Pentatomic:	خماسي الذره

Size and Number		
Prefix	Which means	Example
Hemi-, Semi-	Half	
Poly-	Many, much, or complex	
Oligo-	Few or small	
Macro-	Large	
Mega-	Large or great	
Micro-	Small	

Semisolid: شبه صلب

Semipermeability: شبه منفذ









Polysaccharide: عديد التسكر

Oligosaccharide: قليل التسكر

Macrobacterium: بكتيريا كبيره

Megacardia: تضخم القلب

Microbiology: علم الاحياء الدقيقه

Position or Place		
Prefix	Which means	Example
Epi-	On or upon	
Ecto-	Outside	
Meso-	Middle	
Endo-	In or inner	
Inter-	Between or among	
Intra-	Within	
Extra-	Outside	
Post-	After or behind	

Epicostal: فوق الضلع

Ectoenzyme: انزيم خارجي

Ectrosis: اجهاض

Mesotropic: متوسط الوضع

Endonucleur: داخل النواه

Endosepsis: تعفن داخلي

Endothoracic: داخل الصدر

Intercapillary: بين الشعيرات

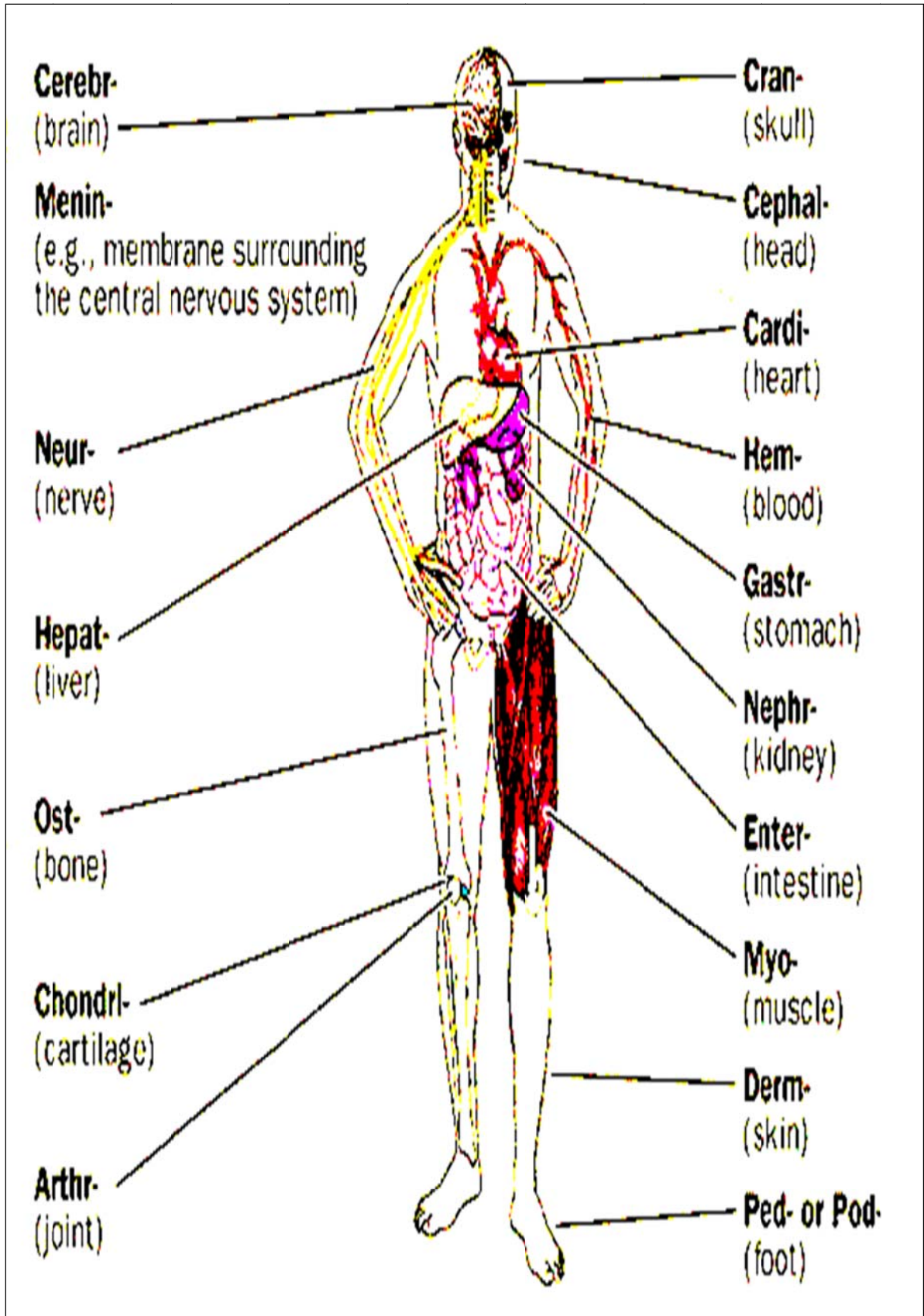
Interphase: مرحله بينيه

Intra-abdominal: داخل البطن

Intrabuccal: داخل الفم

Extracellular: خارج الخليه

Postdigestive: بعد الهضم



Useful Prefix and Suffix

Item	Meaning	Examples
-itis	Inflammation	tonsillitis, appendicitis
-Osis	Abnormal condition	cyanosis (blueness, cold or low oxygen)
-Ectomy	To cut out	appendectomy, tonsillectomy
-Otomy	To cut in	tracheotomy (to cut into the windpipe, temporary opening)
-Ostomy	To make an opening	colostomy (to make an opening in colon)
A/an	Without	anemia (literally no blood but means few red cells)
Micro	Small	Microstomia (abnormally small mouth)
Macro	Large	Macrostomia (abnormally large mouth)
Mega/-megaly	Large	Megacolon (abnormally large colon)
Scopy/-scopic	To look	Observe colonoscopy (look into colon).
Ology	Science	Hematology
Ologist	Scientist	Hematologist
Cytosis	Increased number of cells	Thrombocytosis

-graphy / -gram

1. **Mammography:** is the process of recording of the breast by X-ray.
2. **Mammogram:** image for the breast using mammography
3. **Electrocardiography:** is the process of recording of heart activity.
4. **Electrocardiogram:** (ECG) A recording of heart activity using an electrocardiography.
5. **Electroencephalography(EEG):** is the process of recording of brain activity.
6. **Electroencephalogram:** A recording of brain activity using electroencephalography .

-ology / -ologist

● **Means:**

-ology: means study.

-ologist: means specialize in certain organ.

● **Examples:**

1. **Cardiology:** Study of the heart.
2. **Cardiologist:** Heart specialist.
3. **Nephrology:** Study of the kidney.
4. **Nephrologist:** Kidneys specialist.
5. **Pulmonology:** Study of the lung.
6. **Pulmonologist:** Lung specialist.
7. **Neurology:** Study of nerves & brain.

8. **Neurologist:** Nerve and brain specialist.
9. **Ophthalmology:** Study of the eye.
10. **Ophthalmologist:** Specialist in eye diseases.
11. **Hematology:** Study of the blood.
12. **Hematologist:** Specialist in blood diseases.

Words Roots for Organs

Root	Meaning	Example
Stomato	mouth	stomatitis
Dento	teeth	dentist
Glosso	tongue	glossitis
Gingivo	gums	gingivitis
Encephalo	brain	encephalitis
Gastro	stomach	gastritis
Entero	intestine	gastroenteritis
Procto	anus/rectum	proctitis, proctologist
Colo	large intestine	Megacolon, colitis
Hepato	liver	hepatitis, hepatomegaly
Hystero/metro	uterus	hysterectomy, endometritis
Salpingo	uterine tubes	hystrosalpingogram
Nephro/rene	kidney	nephrosis, renal artery
Orchido	testis	orchiditis, orchidectomy
Dermo	Skin	dermatitis

Color & Organs Terms

Terms	Meaning	Examples
Leuk/o	white	Leukemia (over number of white blood cells)
Melan/o	black	Melanoma (black tumor of the skin)
Cyan/o	blue	Cyanosis (blue skin)
Xanth/o	yellow	Xanthoma (yellow tumor)
Aden/o	gland	Adenoma
Lip/o	fat	Lipoma
My/o	muscle	Myoma
Lymph/o	lymph tissue	Lymphoma
Osteo/o	bone	Osteoma
Carcin/o	malignant	Carcinoma

Directions terms

<i>Terms</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Endo-	Within	Endoscopy (to see within the organ)
Peri-	Around	Perianal (around the anus)
Circum-	Around	Circumcise (cut around)
Retro-	Behind	Retrosternal (behind the sternum القص)
Epi-	Upon	Epidermis البشرة

Hypo-	Below	Hypodermis باطن الجلد
Trans-	Through	Transurethral (through the urethra)
Intra-	Within	Intravenous (inside the veins)
Sub-	Below	Subclavian (below the clavicle عظمة الترقوه)
Supra-	Above	Supraclavicular (above the clavicle)

Tumor terms

Adding -- oma (a swelling) to organ and tissue word roots names tumors.

Not all tumors are malignant (cancerous). Many are benign (not life-threatening).

Terms	Meaning	Examples
Aden/o-	Gland	Adenoma
Lip/o-	Fat	Lipoma
My/o-	Muscle	Myoma
Lymph/o-	Lymph tissue	Lymphoma
Osteo/o-	Bone	Osteoma
Hepato-	Liver	Hepatoma
Nephro-	Kidney	Nephroma
Hemato-	Blood	Hematoma
Melano-	Black	Melanoma

Important terms

A-

- **Means:** absent or lost

Examples:

1. **Amnesia:** Loss of memory.
2. **Aphonia:** Loss of voice.
3. **Aplasia:** Lack of development of an organ.
4. **Asthenia:** Loss of power (weakness).
5. **Atrophy:** Loss of weight or size of an organ.
10. **Aphasia:** Speech disorders.
11. **Anoxia:** Absence of oxygen.

An-

- **Means:** no or low.

Examples:

1. **Anemia:** Low hemoglobin in the red blood cells.
2. **Anesthesia:** Loss of sensation (pathologic or iatrogenic).
3. **Analgesia:** Relieve of pain by drugs.
4. **Anorexia:** Low or absent appetite for food.
5. **Anaerobic:** Growth in the absence of oxygen.

-ache

- **Means:** pain.
- Examples:
 1. **Headache:** pain in the head.
 2. **Backache:** pain in the back.
 3. **Bone ache:** pain in certain bone.

-cytosis

- **Means:** increase number
- Examples:
 1. **Leucocytosis:** increased number of leucocytes (WBCs) in the blood.
 2. **Lymphocytosis:** increased number of lymphocytes in the blood.
 3. **Erythrocytosis:** increased number of erythrocytes (RBCs) in the blood.
 4. **Thrombocytosis:** increased number of platelets (thrombocytes) in the blood.

-cytopenia

- **Means:** decreased number
- Examples:
 1. **Leucocytopenia:** decreased number of leucocytes (WBCs) in the blood.
 2. **Neutropenia:** decreased number of neutrophils in the blood.
 3. **Lymphocytopenia:** decreased number of lymphocytes in the blood.
 4. **Erythrocytopenia:** decreased number of erythrocytes (RBCs) in the blood.

5. **Thrombocytopenia:** decreased number of platelets (thrombocytes) in the blood.
6. **Pancytopenia:** decreased number of all blood cells.

Dys-

- **Means:** difficult
- Examples:
 1. **Dyspnea:** difficult breathing.
 2. **Dyspepsia:** difficult digestion.
 3. **Dysphagia:** difficult swallowing.
 4. **Dysfluent:** difficult speech (stuttering).
 5. **Dyskinesia:** difficult movement.
 6. **Dystonia:** difficult or abnormal muscle tone causing abnormal Movements.
 7. **Dysplasia:** abnormal development due to pathology in shape & size of the adult cells.

-Ectomy

- **Means:** cutting or removal
- Examples:
 1. **Appendectomy:** excision of appendix.
 2. **Tonsillectomy:** excision of tonsils.
 3. **Splenectomy:** excision of spleen.
 4. **Mastectomy:** excision of the breast.
 5. **Nephrectomy:** excision of the kidney.
 6. **Orchidectomy:** excision of testis.

-Itis

- **Means:** inflammation
- Examples:
 1. **Appendicitis:** inflammation of appendix.
 2. **Arthritis:** inflammation of joints.
 3. **Dermatitis:** inflammation of skin.
 4. **Gastritis:** inflammation of the stomach.
 5. **Hepatitis:** inflammation of liver.
 6. **Nephritis:** inflammation of kidney.
 7. **Tonsillitis:** inflammation of tonsils.

-megaly or Mega-

Means: enlargement

Example:

- **Spleno-megally:** large spleen.
- **Hepato-megally:** large liver.
- **Acro-megally:** large skeleton.
- **Megacolon:** large colon (filled with stool due to defective nerve supply).

-Pathy

1. **Means:** pathologic changes

Examples:

- **Cardiomyopathy:** pathologic changes in the cardiac muscle.
- **Encephalopathy:** pathologic changes in the brain.
- **Nephropathy:** pathologic changes in the kidney.

Poly-

1. **Means:** increase

Examples:

- **Polyurea:** increase in the amount of urine.
- **Polydipsia:** increased need for water.
- **Polyphagia:** increased appetite.
- **Polyphonic:** high voice.

-urea

1. **Means:** any thing in urine

Examples:

- **Proteinurea:** protein in urine.
- **Albuminurea:** albumin in urine.
- **Haematuria:** RBCs in urine.
- **Glucosuria:** glucose in urine.

Medical Words and Arabic Meanings

- A -

Words	Meaning
Abdomen	البطن
Abdominal	بطنى
Abdominal cavity	تجويف البطن
Abdominal muscles	عضلات البطن
Abdominal pain	ألم البطن
Abortion	سقوط الحمل
Abortion, induced	سقوط الحمل المستحث
Abscess	خراج (تقيح)
Abscess, breast	خراج (تقيح) بالثدى
Abscess, skin	خراج (تقيح) بالجلد
Adenoids	الحمية
Adenoids and Tonsils	اللوز و اللحمية
Alcohol	الكحول
Anatomy	التشريح
Anoxia	فقدان الأوكسجين
Anemia	مرض فقر الدم
Anesthesia	التخدير
Allergy	الحساسية
Anti-microbial	مضاد الميكروبات

Anti-parasitic	مضاد الطفيليات
Anti-biotic	مضاد حيوى
Anti-fungal	مضاد الفطريات
Anti-malarial	مضاد الملاريا

- B -

Words	Meanings
Bactericidal	مضاد البكتيريا
Pediatric	أطفال
Benign	حميد
Biopsy	عينة
Biopsy, bone marrow	عينة نخاع عظمى
Biopsy, brain	عينة مخية
Biopsy, breast	عينة ثدى
Biopsy, liver	عينة كبد
Biopsy, skin	عينة جلد
Biopsy, muscle	عينة عضلة

- C -

Words	Meanings
Cancer of the pancreas	سرطان البنكرياس
Cancer of the rectum	سرطان المستقيم
Cancer of the tongue	سرطان اللسان
Cancer liver	سرطان الكبد
Cancer, bone	سرطان العظام
Cancer, brain	سرطان المخ
Cancer, breast	سرطان الثدي
Cancer, cervix	سرطان عنق الرحم
Cancer, esophagus	سرطان المريء
Cancer, gastric	سرطان المعدة
Cancer, colon	سرطان القولون
Cancer, kidney	سرطان الكلية
Cancer, larynx	سرطان الحنجرة
Cancer, leukemia	سرطان الدم
Cancer, lung	سرطان الرئة
Cardiovascular	القلب و الأوعية الدموية
Cardiovascular disease	أمراض القلب و الأوعية الدموية
Cataract	مرض المياه البيضاء في العين
Congenital deafness	الصمم الخلقى
Congenital heart disease	أمراض القلب الخلقية

- D -

Words	Meanings
Death rate, infant	معدل الوفاة في الأطفال
Death rate	معدل الوفاة
Death	الوفاة
Deafness	فقدان السمع
Deafness, acquired	فقدان السمع المكتسب
Deafness, age-related	فقدان السمع المتعلق بالسن
Deafness, congenital	فقدان السمع الخلقى
Dehydration	الجفاف
Depression	اكتئاب
Dialysis	الغسيل الكلوي
Drug, antiviral	دواء - مضاد للفيروسات
Drug, antifungal	دواء - مضاد للفطريات
Drug, antiprotozoal	دواء - مضاد للطفيليات
Drug, antimicrobial	دواء - مضاد للميكروبات
Drug, antihypertensive	دواء - مضاد للضغط الدموي
Drug, antibiotic	دواء - مضاد حيوي
Disease	المرض
Digestive system	الجهاز الهضمي
Diarrhea	الاسهال
Diarrhea, antibiotic-induced	الاسهال بسبب المضاد الحيوي
Diabetes mellitus	مرض البول السكري

- E -

Words	Meanings
Eczema	مرض جلدي
Embryo	جنين
Emergency department	قسم الطوارئ
Emergency medical technician	فني الطوارئ الطبي
Emergency physician	طبيب الطوارئ
Endemic	وباء داخلي
Endo	داخلي
Endocrine	صماء (بدون قنوات)
Endocrine gland	غدد صماء (بدون قنوات)
Endocrinology	علم الغدد صماء (بدون قنوات)
Endogenous	داخلي
Endoscopy	منظار داخلي
ENT (Ear, Nose, Throat)	أمراض الأنف و الأذن و الحنجرة
ENT physician	طبيب أمراض الأنف و الأذن و الحنجرة

- F -

Words	meanings
Facial nerve	العصب الوجهي
Facial nerve paralysis	شلل العصب الوجهي
Facial muscles	عضلات الوجه

Familial	عائلي
False positive	ايجابي كاذب
False negative	سلبي كاذب
Fallopian tube	قناة فالوب الرحمية
Familial cancer	السرطان العائلي
Family	عائلة
Family history	التاريخ العائلي
Family medicine	العلاج العائلي
Family physician	الطبيب العائلي (طبيب الأسرة)
Fasting blood glucose	تحليل سكر الدم (صائم)
Fat	دهون
Fertile	خصبة
Fertility	الخصوبة
Fertilization	الاخصاب
Fetus	جنين
Fever	حمى
Foot	قدم
Fungus	فطر

- G -

Words	Meaning
Gallstone and pancreatitis	حصوات المرارة مصاحب بالتهاب البنكرياس
Gall stones	حصوات المرارة
Gastric	معدى

Gastric cancer	سرطان المعدة
Gastric ulcer	قرحة المعدة
Gastritis	التهاب المعدة
Gastroenteritis	نزلة معوية
Genetic disease	مرض وراثي
Gynecologist	أخصائي أمراض النساء
Gynecology	علم أمراض النساء

- H -

Words	Meaning
Health	الصحة
Health Insurance	التأمين الصحي
Health and Human Services	الخدمات الانسانية و الصحية
Healthy	صحي
Heart	القلب
Heart diseases	أمراض القلب
Heart attack	نوبة قلبية
Heart failure	فشل القلب
Heart muscle	عضلة القلب
Heart rate	معدل ضربات القلب
Hematologist	أخصائي أمراض دم

- / -

Words	Meaning
Ileum	اللفائفي (جزء من الأمعاء الدقيقة)
Ileostomy	عمل فتحة خارجية في اللفائفي
Ileoscopy	منظار اللفائفي
Immunity	مناعة
Immunity, acquired	مناعة مكتسبة
Immunity, innate	مناعة فطرية (غير مكتسبة)
Immunity, natural	مناعة طبيعية
Immunization	التطعيم
Immunization, hepatitis	التطعيم ضد الالتهاب الكبدي الوبائي
Immunization, influenza	التطعيم ضد الأنفلونزا
Immunization, measles	التطعيم ضد الحصبة
Immunization, polio	التطعيم ضد شلل الأطفال
Immunization, rubella	التطعيم ضد الحصبة الألمانية
Intestine, large	الأمعاء الغليظة
Intestine, small	الأمعاء الدقيقة
Insomnia	عدم النوم (الأرق)
Inner ear	الأذن الداخلية
Internal medicine	الطب الداخلي (الباطنة)
Inflammation, bladder	التهاب المثانة
Inflammatory bowel disease	التهاب الجهاز الهضمي
Infertility	العقم

Incontinence of urine	سلس البول
Incontinence, fecal	سلس البراز
Infectious hepatitis	الالتهاب الكبدي
Infectious Diseases	الأمراض المعدية

- J -

Words	Meaning
Jaundice	اصفرار العين أو الوجه
Jaundice, neonatal	اصفرار العين أو الوجه في المولود
Jejunum	صائمي (جزء من الأمعاء الدقيقة)
Joint	مفصل
Joint, shoulder	مفصل الكتف
Joint, elbow	مفصل الكوع
Joint, knee	مفصل الركبة

- K -

Words	Meaning
Kidney	الكلية
Kidney cancer	سرطان الكلية
Kidney Diseases	أمراض الكلية
Kidney stone	حصوة الكلية
Knee joint	مفصل الركبة
Knee ligaments	أربطة مفصل الركبة

- L -

Words	Meaning
Leprosy	مرض الجذام
Lipid	الدهون
Lipoma	ورم دهني
Leg	ساق
Larynx	الحنجرة
Liver	الكبد
Liver cancer	سرطان الكبد
Liver diseases	أمراض الكبد
Lymphoma	ورم ليفاوي
Lymphoid tissue	أنسجة ليفاوية

- M -

Words	Meaning
Muscle	عضلة
Menopause	سن اليأس
Memory	الذاكرة
Melanin	الصبغة الجلدية
Medicine, forensic	الطب الشرعي
Maternal age	سن الأمومة
Maternal mortality rate	معدل الوفاة في الأمهات

Marrow	النخاع
Malignant	السرطان
Male	الذكر
Male pelvis	حوض الرجل

- N -

Words	Meaning
Neuropathy	أمراض الأعصاب
Nutrition	التغذية
Nose	الأنف
Neuron	الخلية العصبية
Nerve	العصب
Neurology	علم الأعصاب
Neurologist	أخصائي الأعصاب
Neck pain	ألم العنق
Nausea	الغثيان

- O -

Words	Meaning
Orthopedics	علم العظام
Ossification	تكوين العظام
Ovarian cancer	سرطان المبيض
Ophthalmic	بصرى

Operation	جراحة
Oogenesis	تكوين البويضات
Oncology	علم الاورام
Oncologist	أخصائى الاورام
Obesity	السمنة
Obesity-related diseases	الأمراض المتعلقة بالسمنة

- R -

Words	Meaning
Renal stone	حصوة الكلية
Rickets	مرض الكساح
Rupture	انفجار
Rupture of appendix	انفجار الزائدة الدودية
Ruptured spleen	انفجار الطحال
Radiation	الاشعاع
Red blood cells	كرات الدم الحمراء
Radiotherapy	العلاج الاشعاعى
Radiologist	أخصائى الأشعة
Radiology	علم الأشعة
Radiation during pregnancy	اشعاع أثناء الحمل

- S -

Words	Meaning
Syphilis	مرض السفليس او الزهري
Sweat glands	الغدد العرقية
Spinal cord	الحبل الشوكي
Spinal cord compression	انضغاط الحبل الشوكي
Smallpox	مرض الجدري
Sexually transmitted disease	الأمراض التي تنتقل بالعلاقة الجنسية
Sleeping disease	مرض النوم
Skull	الجمجمة
Skin	الجلد
Skin abscess	خراج (تقيح) الجلد
Skeleton	الهيكل العظمي
Sign of pregnancy	علامات الحمل
Side effects	الأثار الجانبية
Shock	صدمة
Shock, psychologic	صدمة نفسية
Shock, anaphylactic	صدمة نتيجة الحساسية
Septum	حاجز
Sensation	إحساس
Sense, balance	حاسة التوازن
Sense of smell	حاسة الشم

- T -

Words	Meaning
Therapy	علاج
Thyroiditis	التهاب الغدة الدرقية
Tooth	أسنان
Typhoid fever	حمى التيفوئيد
Tumor	سرطان
Tumor grade	درجة السرطان
Tumor marker	علامات السرطان
Tuberculosis	مرض السل
Tuberculin test	اختبار السل
Tuberculosis treatment	علاج السل
Tuberculosis vaccination	مصل السل
Organ Transplantation	نقل الأعضاء
Thoracic	صدرى
Thoracic cage	القفص الصدرى
Thoracic duct	القناة الصدرية (ليمفاوية)
Testis	الخصية

- U -

Words	Meaning
Umbilicus	السرة
Umbilical cord	الحبل السرى
Ureter	الحالب
Urethra	قناة مجرى البول
Uterine cancer	سرطان الرحم
Uterine contraction	انقباض الرحم
Uterine fibroids	أورام الليفية الرحمية
Uterine rupture	انفجار الرحم
Uterine tube	قناة الرحم
Ulcer	قرحة
Ulcer, peptic	قرحة المعدة
Ulcer, esophageal	قرحة المريء
Ulcer, duodenal	قرحة الاثنى عشر

- V -

Words	Meaning
Vaccination, anthrax	تطعيم الجمرة الخبيثة
Vaccination, chickenpox	تطعيم الجدري
Vaccination, German measles	تطعيم الحصبة الألمانية
Vaccination, influenza (HIB)	تطعيم الانفلونزا

Vaccination, hepatitis A	تطعيم الالتهاب الكبدي A
Vaccination, hepatitis B	تطعيم الالتهاب الكبدي B
Vaccination, measles	تطعيم الحصبة
Vaccination, rubella	تطعيم الحصبة الألمانية
Vaccination, polio	تطعيم شلل الأطفال
Vaccination, mumps	تطعيم التهاب الغدد النكفية
Vertebra	فقرة
Ventilator	جهاز موسع للشعب الهوائية
Vasoconstriction	ضيق الأوعية الدموية
Vasodilatation	اتساع الأوعية الدموية
Viruses	فيروسات
Viscera	أحشاء
Vocal cords	أوتار صوتية
Vocal cord paralysis	شلل أوتار صوتية

- W -

Words	Meaning
Wart	زوائد جلدية
Whooping cough	السعال الديكي
Wheezing	صوت التنفس في مريض الربو
Weight loss	فقدان الوزن
White blood cell	كرات الدم البيضاء

- X & Y -

Words	Meaning
X-ray	أشعة عادية
X- chromosome	الكروموسوم الجنسي الأنثى
Y- chromosome	الكروموسوم الجنسي الذكري
Yellow fever	الحمى الصفراء

Symbols:

Symbols are commonly used in case histories as a form of shorthand. Some examples are L and R for left and right; ↑ and ↓ for increase and decrease.

A list of common symbols.

Symbols

1 ^{<0>}	primary
2 ^{<0>}	secondary (to)
Δ	change (Greek, delta)
Ⓕ	left
Ⓖ	right
↑	increase(d)
↓	decrease(d)
♂	male
♀	female
°	degree
>	greater than
<	less than
#	number, pound
×	times

Abbreviations:

Like symbols, abbreviations can save time, but they can also cause confusion if they are not universally understood. Usage varies in different institutions, and the same abbreviation may have different meanings in different fields. An acronym is an abbreviation formed from the first letter of each word in a phrase. Some everyday acronyms are ASAP (as soon as possible) and ATM (automated teller machine). In computerize, RAM stands for “random access memory.” Acronyms have become popular for saving time and space in naming objects, organizations, and procedures. Only the most commonly used abbreviations are given. These are listed at the end , but a complete alphabetical list appears in abbreviation dictionary also is helpful.

Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Means
Aids	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ATS	Antitetanus serum
BCG	Bacilli calmette Guerin
B.I.D	"Bis in die" (Latin) = twice daily
B.P.	Blood pressure
B.P	British pharmacopoeia
CBC	Complete blood count
CC	Cubic centimeter
CNS	Central nervous system
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
CT scanner	Computerized tomography
DDT	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethan
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPT vaccine	Diphtheria ,Whooping cough , Tetanus
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECT	Electroconvulsive therapy
EEG	Electroencephalogram
ECG	Electrocardiogram
EMG	Electromyogram
ENT	Ear , Nose , Throat
ESR	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
EFA	Essential fatty acid
FBS	Fast blood suger
GABA	Gama aminobutyric acid
GI	Gastrointestinal
GH	Growth hormone
GU	Gastric ulcer , Genitourinary
Hb	Haemoglobin
HBV , HCV	Hepatitis B virus. Hepatitis C virus
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IM	Intramuscular
I.V	Intravenous
MAO	Monoamine oxidase
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
NF	Neurofibromatosis
n.p.	"nomen proprium" (Latin) = name of drug
NOP	"nil per oram " (Latin) = Nothing by the mouth
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
o.d.	"omni die" (Latin) = every day
o.m.	"omni mane" (Latin) = every morning
o.n.	"omni nocte" (Latin) = every night
OP	Outpatient
OTC	Over the counter
p.c.	"post cibium" (Latin) = after food
PNS	Peripheral Nervous System
p.r.	"per rectum" (Latin) = by rectum

Abbreviation	Means
PMT	Premenstrual tension
q.d.s OR q.i.d	“quarter in die sumendus” (Latin)= four times a day
q.s.	“quantum sufficiat” (Latin)=as much as necessary
R/	“recipe” (Latin) = prescription = Take
RBC	Red blood cell
Rh	Rhesus
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
S.C.	Sub Cutaneous
SCD	Sick-cell disease
s.o.s	“si opus sit”(Latin) = if necessary
STD	Sexual transmitted disease
TB	Tuberculosis
t.d.s	“terin diem sumendus” (Latin) = three times a day
t.i.d	“ter in die” (Latin) = three times a day
USP	United state pharmacopoeia
UV	Ultraviolet ray
VD	Venereal disease
VDH	Valvular disease of the heart
WBC	White blood cell
WHO	World health organization

Abbreviation	Means
@	at
↓	down, decrease
a	before
abd	abdomen
ac	before meals
ad	lib as desired
ADL	activities of daily living
AM (am)	morning
amb	ambulatory
amt	amount
ap (A)	apical
as tol	as tolerated
B/B, BB bed bath,	bowel & bladder
bid	twice a day
BM (bm)	bowel movement
BP	blood pressure
BR	bedrest
BRP	bathroom privileges
c	with
c/o	complains of.....
CA (ca)	cancer, calcium
cath	catheter
CBC	complete blood count
CBR	complete bed rest
cc	cubic centimeters
CCU	coronary care unit
cl liq	clear liquid
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CVA	cardiovascular accident
dc (d/c)	discontinue
DNR	do not resuscitate
drsg	dressing
Dx	diagnosis
EKG (ECG)	electrocardiogram
ER	emergency room
FBS	fasting blood sugar
FF (ff)	force fluids
ft	foot or feet
GI	gastrointestinal
h (hr)	hour
H ₂ O	water
HOB	head of bed

HS (hs)	hour of sleep
ht	height
I&O	intake and output
ICU	intensive care unit
in	inch
IV	intravenous
L	left, liter
lb	pound
lg	large
liq	liquid
LLQ	left lower quadrant
lt	left
LUQ	left upper quadrant
meds	medications
mid noc	mid night
min	minute
ml	milliliter
MN	midnight
n/v	nausea and vomiting
na	sodium
neg	negative
noc	night
NPO	(npo) nothing by mouth
O2	oxygen
od (o.d.)	right eye
oint	ointment
OOB	out of bed
OR	operating room
os (o.s.)	left eye
OT	occupational therapy
ou (o.u.)	both eyes
oz (OZ)	ounce
p	after
pc	after meals
per	by, through
PM (pm)	after noon
po (per os)	by mouth
post op	postoperative
preop	preoperative
prep	preparations
prn (PRN)	when necessary
PT	physical therapy
pt (Pt.)	patient
q	every
q_h	every __ hours
qd	every day

qh	every hour
qhs	every hour sleep
qid	four times a day
qod	every other day
R	right, respirations, rectal
RLQ	right lower quadrant
ROM	range of motion
Rt	right
RUQ	right upper quadrant
s	without
S/D	safety device
SOB	shortness of breath
spec	specimen
SSE	soap suds enema
stat	immediately
supp	suppository
tbsp	tablespoon
tid	three times a day
TLC	tender loving care
TPR	temperature, pulse,,respirations
tsp	teaspoon
UA (ua)	urinalysis
up,	increase
VS (vs)	vital signs
w/c	wheelchair
WBC	white blood count
wt	weight
x	times

Abbreviations for disease states and physiologic states relevant to dosing

Term	Meaning
ADD	Attention Deficit Disorder
ASHD	Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease
BM	Bowel movement
BP	Blood Pressure
BPM	Beats per Minute
BS	Blood Sugar
Ca	Cancer, carcinoma
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease
CHF	Congestive Heart Failure
CVA	Cerebral Vascular Accident, stroke
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
GERD	Gastro-esophageal Reflux Disease
GI	Gastro-intestinal
ERD	End Stage Renal Disease
HA	Headache
HBP, HTN	High Blood Pressure, Hypertension
HR	Heart Rate
IDD	Insulin Dependent Diabetes
MAP	Mean Arterial Pressure
N&V, N/V	Nausea and Vomiting
NIDD	Non Insulin Dependent Diabetes
PA wedge Pressure, wedge pressure	Pulmonary artery wedge pressure
SOB	Shortness of Breath
Temp	Body Temperature
URI	Upper Respiratory Infection
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection

Abbreviations for Dosage Forms Found in Inscription, Subscription or Signa

Term	Meaning
amp.	Ampule. A hermetically sealed glass vessel containing a sterile drug solution usually used parenteral administration. The ampoule is broken and the solution drawn into a syringe under aseptic conditions just prior to administration. Ampoules are always single dose units. Vials are glass containers with a rubber stopper through which a hypodermic needle can be inserted to remove its contents. Vials can be either single use or multiple use depending on whether a bacteriostatic preservative is present in the solution.
cap.	Capsule. A shell usually made of gelatin that contains the active ingredients in powder or liquid form. When the capsule is swallowed, the gelatin dissolves in the acid environment of the stomach releasing the material inside.
chart.	A divided powder, powder in a paper. The drug or drug mixture is wrapped in folded paper. The patient unfolds the paper and transfers the contents to a tablespoon or a glass and dissolves the contents in water. This solution is swallowed and washed down with water. Archaic dosage form.
cr., crm.	Cream. A semisolid preparation containing drug intended for application to body surfaces like the skin. Creams are heterogenous systems (an oil in water mixture) whose continuous phase is either aqueous or water soluble. Creams absorb into the skin leaving little oily residue.
elix.	Elixir. An oral solution containing drug, water, and some alcohol. When the active ingredients are dissolved exclusively in alcohol the dosage form is called a Spirit.
emul.	Emulsion. A liquid, heterogenous dosage form in which a liquid oil is usually dispersed in a continuous aqueous phase. Usually the drug is dissolved in the internal oil phase. When an emulsion is used topically it is frequently called a lotion. (Topical lotions may also be called suspensions)
Liq.	A solution
Lot.	A lotion.
pulv., pulvis	A bulk powder. Applied directly to the skin from the container.
sol.	Solution. A solution of drug usually in water. May be taken by mouth or applied to skin depending on indication.
supp.,	Suppository. Firm semisolid dosage forms that are designed to be inserted into
sup.,	a particular body opening. The semisolid vehicle melts at body temperature

suppos	releasing the incorporated drug into the local body fluids. Rectal and vaginal suppositories are most common.
susp.	Suspension. A liquid, heterogenous dosage form in which a solid is dispersed in the liquid. Usually the drug is not dissolved in the dosage form. When the suspension is used topically it is frequently called a lotion.
syr.	Syrup. A solution that is sweet and highly viscous.
tab.	Tablet. A compressed tablet of drug and other excipients which can only be manufactured on an industrial scale. Tablets are designed to break up into fragments when they enter the stomach or other body fluid allowing the drug to come into contact with the fluid, and dissolve. Tablets are not pills. Pills are an older type of preparation not commonly used anymore, and have a round shape (exception - colchicine is dispensed as pills). A Sublingual Tablet (tab SL. or SL) is designed to be dissolved under the tongue. A sublingually administered drug is intended to be absorbed across the oral mucosa avoiding gastrointestinal-hepatic degradation prior to entry into general circulation (Example Nitroglycerine Sublingual Tablet). Sublingual tablets should not be swallowed.
tinc.,	Tincture. A solution containing a lot of alcohol, although other solvents may
tr.,	be present. Tinctures usually contain drug at high concentrations.
tinct.	
ung,	Ointment. A semisolid preparation containing drug intended for application to body surfaces like the skin. Ointments unlike creams are continuous oil based
oint.	systems. Ointments generally leave an oily residue on the applied surface for a longer time than creams.