

Name _____

Date _____

APPLYING MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

In this activity, you are given hypothetical information related to clients who have health problems and need care. Break down the **terms in bold** into their combining parts. Write the meaning of each word.

Example: Your aunt is scheduled for surgery. The surgical procedure to be performed is a **cholecystectomy**, which is chole (gall), cyst (bladder), etomy (removal of).

Your aunt asks you if this could be related to the last time she was admitted to the hospital. She tells you that her diagnosis then was **nephrolithiasis**, which is nephro (kidney), lithiasis (calculi or stone).

Case #1

- a. During her surgical internship, Jill observed her mentor physician performing an **arthroscopy** on a 65-year-old patient. This procedure is: _____

- b. Prior to surgery, some routine lab work is done. The results show that Jill has **leukocytosis**. This is: _____

- c. Jill is now back from the recovery room and doing well. The nurse records on Jill's chart that for four hours postoperatively she has had **anuria**. This is: _____

Case #2

- a. Juan Sanchez was injured during last week's football game. He was taken to the local hospital. The first injury noted was a large **hematoma** on his right elbow. This is: _____

- b. Juan also has swelling of his nose. His doctor suggested that Juan may need to have a **rhinoplasty** after the swelling is reduced. This is: _____

- c. During his surgery for **rhinoplasty**, Juan became **bradycardic** and **tachypneac**. These terms mean: _____

Case #3

- a. Mrs. Johnson takes her son Jamal to the pediatrician for his annual checkup. The physician noted Jamal to have **splenomegaly** and ordered additional testing. This is: _____

- b. After several consults and tests, the pediatrician recommends that Jamal have a **splenectomy**: This is _____

- c. The surgery was a success, but while in the hospital Jamal had to have **antibiotics** to help prevent **pneumonitis**. These terms are: _____

Case #4

- a. Carmen made an appointment to see a **gastroenterologist** because she has not been feeling well. When her mother questions what type of doctor this is, Carmen tells her he is a _____

- b. The doctor diagnoses Carmen with **hepatitis**. Carmen has _____

- c. While in the hospital, Carmen develops contact **dermatitis**. Her mother is very upset until the physician diagnoses Carmen as being allergic to soap used to bathe her. Carmen had: _____

Case #5

- a. Laura arrives in the emergency room complaining of **hematuria**. The doctor orders a lab test. What does Laura have? _____

b. The doctor thinks Laura has this condition because she has taken too many aspirin tablets for the pain cause by **osteoarthritis**. This is _____

c. The doctor orders Laura to come in for blood work in a week or so they can check her **erythrocyte** levels. This test is _____

Case #6

a. Martha was recently diagnosed with cancer and her doctor performed a **mastectomy**. What surgical procedure did Martha have? _____

b. Martha's cancer was initially suspected after she had a **mammogram**. This is _____
