

# **Medical Terminology**

## **The Language of the Healthcare Profession**

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## The Language of the Healthcare Profession

### Resources:

- Medical Terminology Packet – Inst. Modules 1-8
- [www.ismp.org](http://www.ismp.org) (Institute for Safe Medication Practices)
- Chabner, D. (2007). *The language of medicine* (9<sup>th</sup> Edition)

# Medical Terminology

## The Language of the Healthcare Profession

### Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of the Medical Terminology class, the student will be able to:

1. Interpret and define medical terms
2. Utilize medical terminology and chart information
3. Interpret medical symbols
4. Utilize the military time format
5. Interpret the individual emergency codes

# Medical Terminology

## Quiz Schedule and Instructions:

**Quiz # 1:** This quiz will cover pp. 2-7 of your Medical Terminology Packet (Combining forms: roots, suffixes, prefixes & ISMP “Do Not Use list”)

**Quiz # 2:** This quiz will cover pp. 8-13 of your Medical Terminology Packet (abbreviations, military times & symbols)

**Quiz # 3:** This quiz will cover pp. 14-18 of your Medical Terminology Packet (charting terms & emergency codes)

**Final Exam: This final quiz is comprehensive and will cover pp. 2-18 of the Medical Terminology Packet**

✓ **Pages 19-22 are practice quizzes**

# Medical Terminology

## Terminology Sources:

1. Majority based in Greek and Latin word parts
  - Terms used by Aristotle & Hippocrates - The rise of Greek Influence
  - Hematology
2. Eponyms – words based on personal names
  - Alzheimer's disease, Fallopian tubes, Achilles tendon, Adam's Apple
3. Modern language – EBT scan
  - Electron Beam Tomography scan

# Combining Forms

## Dividing Words into 5 Component Parts:

*Starting with the Main Three*

### 1. Root word

- The “foundation of the word”
- All medical terms have one or more roots

### 2. Combining Vowel

- Links the Root to the Suffix, or Root to Root
- Usually “O”

### 3. Suffix

- The “word ending”
- All medical terms have a suffix

# Combining Forms

## Dividing Words into 5 Component Parts:

**Practice-** Hematology = Study of

**1. Root word =** Hema blood

- The “*foundation of the word*”
- Meaning -

**2. Combining Vowel =** Blood

- Links the Root to the Suffix, or Root to Root
- Usually “O”

**3. Suffix =**

- The “*word ending*”
- Meaning -

Study of

# Combining Forms

## Dividing Words into 5 Component Parts:

**Practice-** **Gastroenteritis** = Inflammation of stomach  
and

### 1. Root word =

- The “*foundation of the word*”
- Meaning -

Gastr

intestines  
enter

### 2. Combining Vowel =

- Links the Root to the Suffix, or ~~Root~~ to Root
- Usually “O”

Stomach

intestine

So-

### 3. Suffix =

- The “*word ending*”
- Meaning -

-itis

inflammatio

n

# Combining Forms

## Dividing Words into 5 Component Parts:

*The other two components besides the root, combining vowel, and the suffix:*

### 4. Combining Form

- Simply the Root plus the combining vowel
- Hemat/o, Gastr/o, Enter/o

### 5. Prefix

- Attached to the beginning of the term
- Not all terms have a prefix
- The prefix can change the meaning

# Combining Forms

## Dividing Words into 5 Component Parts:

**Practice** - **Epigastric** vs. **Subgastric**

### 1. Root word =

**Gastr**

- The “*foundation of the word*”
- Meaning -

### 2. Combining Vowel =

**Stomach**

- Links the Root to the Suffix, or ~~Root to Root~~ **none**
- Usually “O”

### 3. Suffix =

- The “*word ending*”
- Meaning - **-ic**

**Pertaining**  
**to**



# Combining Forms

## Dividing Words into 5 Component Parts:

- 1. Root word** The *“foundation of the word”*
- 2. Combining Vowel** Links the Root to the Suffix, or Root to Root (*Usually “O”*)
- 3. Suffix** The *“word ending”*
- 4. Combining Form** The Root with the Combining Vowel together
- 5. Prefix** The *“word beginning”*

***\*Start at the end with the Suffix -  
then go to the beginning of the term***

# Practice

Cholecystectom

y : Excision of the gallbladder

Cholecyst gallbladder

Root None r

ectomy excisio

Combining  
vowel -

Cholecyst/o

Suffix None

Combining form

# Practice

Hypodermic :

pertaining to below the  
skin

Root **derm** skin

non

Combining  
vowel -

**ic** pertaining

to  
**derm/a**

Suffix

**Hypo** belo

w

Combining form

-

# Accuracy - *Spelling*

**Correct choice and spelling of medical terms is essential:**

- dysphagia vs dysphasia
- intervenous vs intravenous
- ureteral vs urethral
- colectomy vs colostomy

# Accuracy - *Interpretation*

**Different roots can mean the same**

- vascul/o & angi/o = “vessel”

**All of the following suffixes mean**

- “pertaining to”:

-ac	-ary	-ine
-al	-eal	-ous
-an	-iac	-tic
-ar	-ic	

# **Accuracy - *Interpretation***

**Terms may be based on a body part:**

- Thyroidectomy
- Subtrochanteric fracture
- Duodenal ulcer

# Accuracy - *Interpretation*

## Identify and associate opposites

- Dorsal vs Ventral
- Proximal vs Distal
- Inter- vs Intra
- Pre- vs Post-
- Ad- vs Ab

=

# Abbreviations & Symbols

- Saves time in documentation
- Must be accurate according to organizational standards
- Usually similar to terms described

# Abbreviations & Symbols

- $\bar{c}$  = with
- $\bar{s}$  = without
- $\bar{p}$  = after or  
past
- p.c. = after  
meals
- NPO = Nothing by  
mouth
- STAT = immediatel
- ad lib. = y  
as desired
- $\bar{a}$  = before
- p.o. = by mouth
- et = and

# Abbreviations & Symbols

## Accuracy is IMPORTANT:

- OD = **Overdose ?**  
O.D. = right eye
- SSI = Social Security  
S.S.I. = **income?** **sliding scale**
- B.S. = **blood** **insulin**  
BS = **bowel** **sugar**
- DC = **discontinue** **sounds**  
D/C or **discharge** **discharge or**  
**discontinue**

# Abbreviations & Symbols

## Accuracy is IMPORTANT:

- L = Liter
- m = milliLiter
- $\overset{\text{L}}{\text{L}} = \underset{\text{t}}{\text{L}}\text{ef}$        $\text{R} = \text{Right}$

# Abbreviations & Symbols

## Abbreviations - Covenant Official "Do Not Use" List<sup>1</sup>

Do Not Use	Potential Problem	Use Instead
<b>U</b> (unit)	Mistaken for "0" (zero), the number "4" (four), or "cc"	Write "unit"
<b>IU</b> (International Unit)	Mistaken for IV (intravenous) or the number 10 (ten)	Write "International Unit"
<b>Q.D., QD</b> (daily) <b>Q.O.D., QOD</b> (every other day)	Mistaken for each other Period after the Q mistaken for "I" and the "O" mistaken for "I"	Write "daily" Write "every other day"

**1** Applies to all orders and all medication-related documentation that is handwritten (including free-text computer entry) or on pre-printed forms.

**\*Exception:** A "trailing zero" may be used only where required to demonstrate the level of precision of the value being reported, such as for laboratory results, imaging studies that report size of lesions, or catheter/tube sizes. It may not be used in medication orders or other medication-related documentation.

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<b>MS</b> <b>MSO4 and MgSO4</b>	Can confuse morphine sulfate for magnesium sulfate	Write "morphine sulfate" or "magnesium sulfate"
<b>HS</b> (Half Strength) <b>hs</b> (hour of sleep)	Confused with each other	Write “Half Strength” Write “hour of sleep”
<b>μ</b> for microgram - mcg	Confused with mg	Write “mcg”

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# Charting Terms

## Learn to chart using medical terms

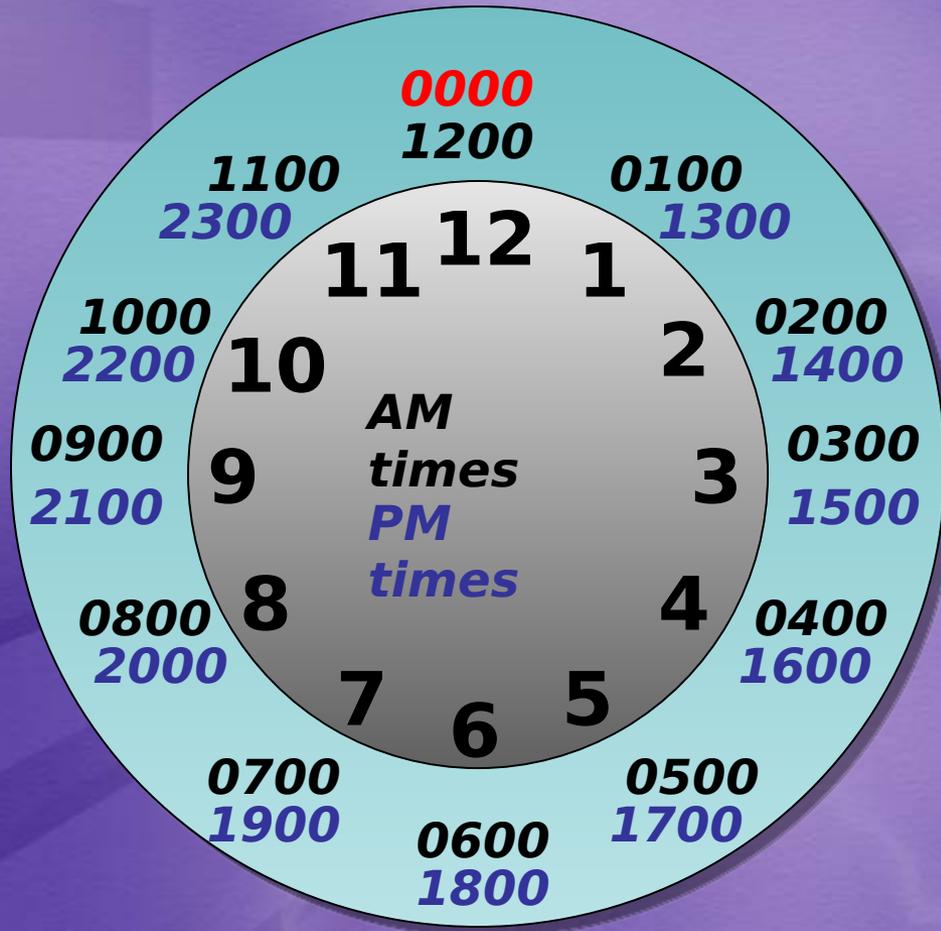
- Spell correctly
- Be accurate when using medical terms, abbreviations and symbols
- If unsure, check the organization's official list of terms and abbreviations
- *Practice speaking "medical talk" to all who will listen*

# Charting Terms

## Examples:

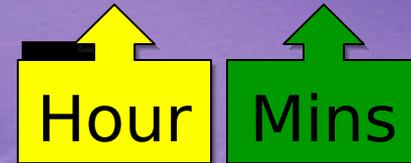
- large amount of drainage = copiou
- nose bleed = epistaxis s
- forehead = frontal
- walking = ambulator  
~~region~~
- fainting = syncope
- difficulty swallowing = dysphagi  
a

# Military Time



All Times have four digits

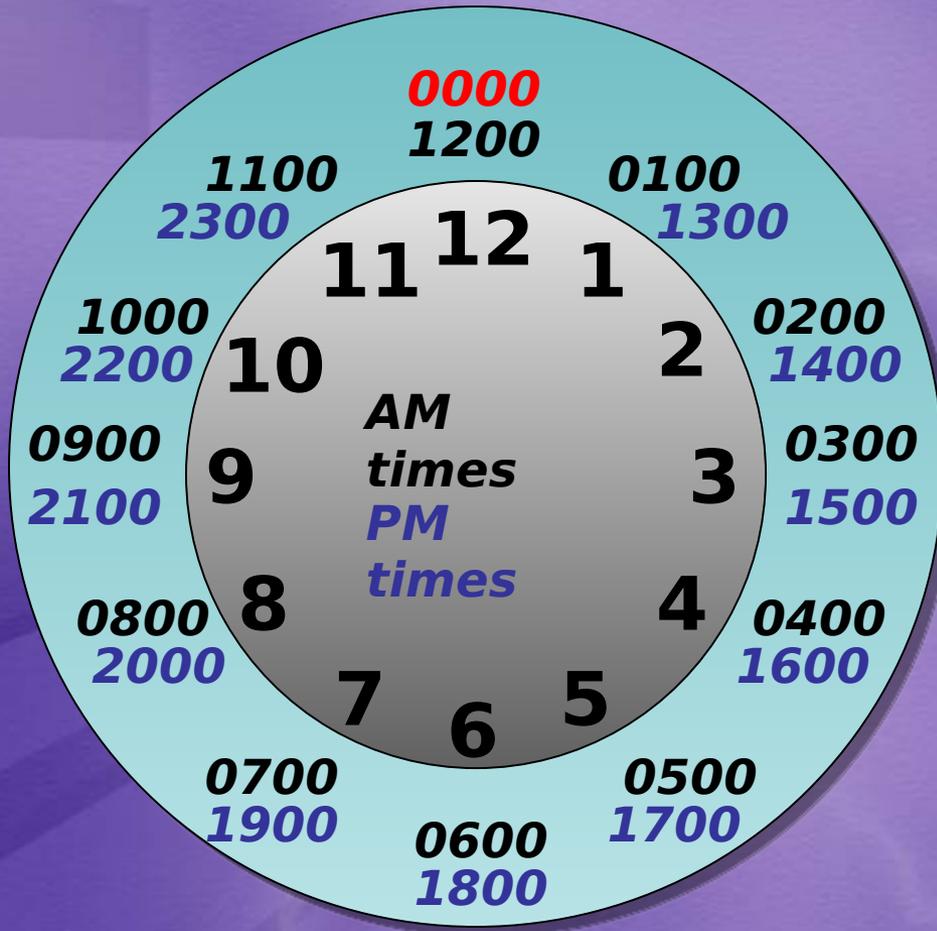
221



All times start and end at

Midnight  
0000

# Military Time



## CIVILIAN

## MILITARY

7:15

<sup>?</sup>071

AM

512

11:23

AM

322

10:20

PM

035

11:55

PM

500

12:05

AM

5 before

noon

Post Meridiem - after

noon

# Overhead Emergency Codes

Covenant Health policy only uses one colored code:

- Code **BLUE**: Cardiac or respiratory arrest, urgent medical assistance needed

The remaining emergencies are called in plain language/terms:

- Lock-down
- Fire
- Violent situation
- Severe weather
- External disaster involving casualties
  - Internal disaster - utility failures
  - Missing or abducted child / infant
  - Evacuate the unit / hospital
  - Hostage situation
  - Bomb threat
  - Active shooter
  - Visitor injury
  - Missing patient

Phone number to call a code - 44444

Covenant Medical Center AND Covenant Women's & Children's