



# **Pharmacy Terminology**

Pharmacy  
Technicians



## **Acknowledgments**

Winnipeg Technical College and the Department of Labour and Immigration of Manitoba wish to express sincere appreciation to all contributors.

Special acknowledgments are extended to the following individuals:

Manola Barlow, Independent Contractor

Sarah McDowell, Independent Contractor

Recognition of Prior Learning Coordinator, Winnipeg Technical College

Grace Leduc, Curriculum Development, Winnipeg Technical College

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Funding for this project has been provided by The Citizenship and Multicultural Division, Manitoba Department of Labour and Immigration.

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## Introduction

To become a skilled pharmacy technician, you first need to learn the technical vocabulary (language) of the medical profession. The sections in this booklet introduce you to some of the basic terms of the medical language. Once you understand the language of pharmacists, you will be prepared to interpret and communicate information accurately.

This guide mainly focuses on some of the essential terms in the medical profession, specifically for pharmacy technicians. Self-tests and answer keys have been included in this guide. The activities are meant to be completed *after* you have studied the corresponding unit. After you have read and understood the material, you can try the tests yourself. If you score below 80% on the self-tests, it is recommended that you go back and review those areas.

If you would like to study more in depth, there is a list of recommended books and Web sites at the back of this package.



## Drug Names: Generic/Brand

A drug entity has several types of names. It can be expressed by its chemical name, its empirical formula, its generic name or one of its brand names. The chemical name and the empirical formula are useful to chemists, but are too confusing for most other people. Drugs are usually referred to by their common (generic) name or by the brand (trade) names assigned to them by the companies that make them. The following section will focus on generic and brand names of drugs.

The generic name is owned by no person or company. An international naming organization assigns generic names based on criteria it has selected for naming drugs that belong to certain chemical families. *A generic name is a common noun and should be spelled beginning with a lower case letter.*

An example of a generic name is **acetaminophen**.

Brand names are names given to the generic entity by the company that manufactures it -- often a "catchy" name that will help customers or physicians remember it or what it is used for. A generic entity may be sold by many companies and, therefore, may have many brand names. The brand name is proprietary, and no one but the company who registered it as a Trademark (denoted by the symbol ®) can use it. *Brand names are always written starting with an upper case letter.*

Shown below are some of the brand names for acetaminophen, and the companies that make each brand.

Brand Name	Manufacturer
Tylenol	McNeil Consumer
Tempra	Mead Johnson
Atasol	Church & Dwight
Apo-acetaminophen	Apotex



Some drug manufacturers are known as "generic" drug houses because they do not innovate drugs, but copy them once the originator's patent has expired. They often don't bother giving catchy brand names to their products, but form a brand name from the generic name or a shortened version of it, combined with their company name.

Examples are:

Brand Name	Generic Name	Manufacturer
Novo-Medrone	medroxyprogesterone	Novopharm
Apo-Diazepam	diazepam	Apotex
Novo-Cloxin	cloxacillin	Novopharm

Most drug generic names are actually two-part names: the active ingredient (drug) and an inactive part to which it is attached for better absorption or transport throughout the body. Except where it is important, the second part of the drug name is not included in this list.

There are thousands of drugs on the Canadian market. You are being asked to memorize the brand names for approximately 80 of the most common ones. **It is absolutely essential that you know these names and recognize when generic substitutes are used. Your pharmacy preceptors on practicum will expect you to know these, as will potential employers, who often quiz on drug names as part of their interview process. A pharmacy technician cannot function properly without knowing these names and being able to match them.**



## List of Drug Names

**Note:** This is an *introductory list* of drug names; it is not the full list.

### List 1: Analgesics, Muscle Relaxants, Migraine Therapy, Anesthetic, Gout and Gastrointestinal drugs.

Name	Brand Name
<b>Analgesic</b>	
acetaminophen	Tylenol, Tempra, Atasol, NovoGesic,
acetaminophen compound with codeine 8mg (In CPS, it is listed as acetaminophen/ caffeine/codeine 8mg)	Tylenol #1, Atasol 8, ratio Lenoltec #1
Acetaminophen compound with codeine 15mg	Tylenol #2, Atasol 15, Exdol 15, ratio Lenoltec #2,
Acetaminophen compound with codeine 30mg	Tylenol #3, Atasol 30, Exdol 30, ratio Lenoltec #3
acetaminophen/ oxycodone HCl	Percocet, ratio B Oxycocet, Endocet, Oxycontin
acetylsalicylic acid	Aspirin (325 mg)
(ASA) plain	Children's Aspirin (80mg)
ASA enteric coated (EC)	Entrophen, Asadol, Novasen, Enteric Coated ASA, Aspirin Daily Lo Dose (81mg)
celecoxib	Celebrex
diclofenac sodium	Voltaren, Apo-Diclo, Novodifenac, others Voltaren SR, Apo-Diclo, SR, Novodifenac SR
diclofenac/ misoprostol	Arthrotec
hydromorphone	Dilaudid, pms, Hydromorphone, others
ibuprofen	Motrin, Novoprofen, Apo-profen, Motrin



	IB, Advil
ketorolac	Toradol tabs, Apo-Ketorolac, others, Acular eye drops, Apo-Ketorolac, generics
meperidine (pethidine)	Demerol, generics
morphine M.O.S	Statex, Morphitec, MS IR, Ratio- Morphine MS IR, Ratio-Morphine MS Contin (sustained release), pms- Morphine Sulphate SR
naproxen	Naprosyn, Novo Naprox, others
<b>Muscle relaxant</b>	
cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril, Novo-cycloprine, apo Cyclobenzaprine, others
<b>Migraine therapy</b>	
sumatriptan	Imitrex
zolmitriptan	Zomig
<b>Anesthetic</b>	
lidocaine	Xylocaine,Xylocard
<b>Gout</b>	
allopurinol	Zyloprim, Purinol, Apo-Allopurinol, Novopurol
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>	
5 aminosalicylic acid (mesalamine)	Asacol
bisacodyl	Dulcolax, Apo-bisacodyl, Ratio- bisacodyl, others
dimenhydrinate	Gravol, Novodiminate, others
docusate calcium	Surfak
docusate sodium	Colace, Regulex, pms-Docusate Sodium, generics
domperidone	Motilium, Motilidone, Nu Domperidone,





	others
omeprazole	Losec, Apo-omeprazole, generics
rabeprazole	Pariet
ranitidine	Zantac, ratio-Ranitidine, others Zantac 75, others
sennosides A & B	Senokot, Sennatab, Glysennid



## List 2 Antibiotic/Antibacterial, Antifungal and Antimalarial drugs.

Name	Brand Name
<b>Antibiotics/ Antibacterial</b>	
amoxicillin	Amoxil, Novamoxin, Lin Amox, Apo-Amoxi, others
amoxicillin/ clavulanate potassium	Clavulin, Apo-Amoxi Clav, others
azithromycin	Zithromax
cefaclor	Cecloclor, Nu-Cefaclor, others
cefixime	Suprax
cefuroxime axetil	Ceftin, Apo-Cefuroxime, others
cephalexin	Keflex, Novo-Lexin, Apo-Cephalex, others
ciprofloxacin	Cipro, Apo-Ciproflox, Novo-Ciprofloxacin, others; Cipro XL, Ciloxan eye drops
clarithromycin	Biacin, Biazin XL
clindamycin	Dalacin C, Apo-Clindamycin, Dalacin T
cloxacillin	Apo-Cloxi, Novocloxin, Nu Cloxi
co trimoxazole	see trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole
erythromycin base, enteric pellet capsules	Eryc, Apo-Erythro EC
erythromycin base tablets	Apo-Erythro Base
fusidic acid or sodium fusidate	Fucidin
gentamicin	Garamycin, Alcomycin, generics
levofloxacin	Levaquin, Novo-levofloxin
metronidazole	Flagyl, Trikazine, Apo-metronidazole Metrogel, Metrocream
minocycline	Minocin, Gen Minocycline, others
nitrofurantoin	Macroclantin, Novofurantoin capsules Novo Furan tablets, MacroBID



	capsules
penicillin V potassium	Novo-Pen VK, Apo-Pen VK
polymyxin B/ neomycin/ bacitracin (oint) or gramicidin (cr)	Neosporin, Neotopic
polymyxin B/bacitracin or gramicidin	Polysporin, Polytopic, Optimyxin, others
polymyxin B/ bacitracin/ gramicidin	Polysporin Triple Antibiotic ointment
polymyxinB/bacitracin/ lidocaine	Ozonol Antibiotic Plus
tetracycline	Nu-Tetra, Apo-Tetra
trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole  (co-trimoxazole)	Septra, Apo-Sulfatrim, Novo-Trimel, Nucotrimox, Bactrim, others
<b>Antifungal</b>	
clotrimazole	Canesten, Myclo Derm, Clotrimaderm, Myclo-Gyne (vag cr)
fluconazole	Diflucan, Apo-Fluconazole, others
ketoconazole	Nizoral, Nu-Ketocon, generics
nystatin	Nyaderm, Nadostine, pms-Nystatin, Mycostatin
terbinafine	Lamisil, generics
<b>Antimalarial</b>	
hydroxychloroquine	Apo-hydroxyquine, Plaquenil, generics



## Classify Drug Names/Treatment

**Directions:** First study the lists of drug names on the next page. Use the drug names listed below and **write** the drug name in the correct category. (When you are finished, check your answers.)

Analgesics	Muscle Relaxants	Migraine Therapy
Anesthetic	Gout	Gastrointestinal
Antibiotic/Antibacterial	Antifungal	Antimalarial



## Drug Names

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- Clotrimazole, Nizoral, terbinafine, Lamisil
- Hydroxychloroquine, Apo-hydroxyquine, Plaquenil
- azithromycin, Suprax, erythromycin base, Neosporin
- dimenhydrinate, Gravol, domperidone, Motilium
- allopurinol, Zyloprim, Purinol
- sumatriptan, Imitrex, zolmitriptan, Zomig
- lidocaine, Xylocaine, Xylocard
- cyclobenzaprine, Flexeril, Novo-cycloprine, apo Cyclobenzaprine
- acetaminophen, Aspirin, morphine M.O.S, Morphitec, MS-IR



## **Aseptic Technique**

**Admixture** – The product that results from adding a drug to a parenteral solution for administration to a patient.

**Aseptic** – Free of micro-organisms.

**Aseptic technique** – Procedures conducted under controlled conditions to minimize the chance of contamination. The ability of personnel to manipulate sterile preparations, sterile packaging components and sterile administration devices in such a way to avoid the introduction of viable micro-organisms.

**Batch Preparation** – Compounding of multiple units of the same item' not for immediate use.



## Mathematics in the Medical Profession

As a pharmacy technician, you must be very exact. Therefore, excellent communication and mathematical skills are essential in this profession.

As a pharmacy technician, you will also need to be familiar with Roman numerals, fractions, the metric systems, weights/measurement, ratio, proportion, per cent, mill equivalents and Latin abbreviations as well as with enlarging or reducing formulas.

### Try these math questions.

- 1.) 1 is to 8 as 6 is to x, the value of the unknown x is:  

a) 13	c) 48
b) 14	d) 52
- 2.) In the proportion  $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{7}{x}$ , the value of the unknown x is:  

a) 10	c) 24.5
b) 17.5	d) 35
- 3.)  $0.3 \times 0.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  

a) 0.06	c) 6
b) 0.6	d) 60
- 4.) If the physician writes a prescription that directs a patient to "Take 1 tablet 3 times daily for 7 days," how many tablets would you dispense?  

a) 7 tablets	c) 21 tablets
b) 14 tablets	d) 30 tablets
- 5.) The numeric equivalent of the Roman Numeral "viii" is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6.) Twenty-five percent expressed as a ratio is \_\_\_\_\_.



## Word Parts

**Word Root:** The foundation of a medical term. (A word root usually refers to the part of the body condition that is being treated, studied or named by the term.)

Example: *Hemat* = blood

**Combining Form:** A combination of the word root and vowel. A vowel may be added to the end of the word root to make it easier to form medical words.

Example: *Hemat/o*

**Combining Vowel:** Connects roots to suffixes and roots to other roots; the vowel is often “o”.

Example: *Hemat + O*

**Prefix:** A word part added to the beginning of a word to change or add to its meaning.

Example: Pre = before, e.g., *precancerous*

**Suffix:** A word part added to the end of a word to change or add to its meaning

Example: *-ology* = the study of.

**Abbreviation:** A shortened form of a word, usually letters.

***HEMAT+O+LOGY* = (Word Root + Combining Vowel + Suffix)**





## Diagnostic Suffixes

These suffixes describe disease conditions or their symptoms.

Noun Suffix	Meaning	Terminology
<b>-algia</b>	Condition of pain	Arthr <u>algia</u>
<b>-emia</b>	Blood condition	Leuk <u>emia</u>
<b>-ia</b>	Condition, disease	Pneumon <u>ia</u>
<b>-itis</b>	Inflammation	Bronch <u>itis</u>
<b>-megaly</b>	Enlargement	Cardi <u>megaly</u>
<b>-oma</b>	Tumour, mass	My <u>oma</u>
<b>-osis</b>	Condition, abnormal condition	Nephro <u>sis</u>
<b>-pathy</b>	Disease condition	Nephropathy
<b>-rrhea</b>	Flow, discharge	Diarrhea
<b>-rrhage</b>	Bursting forth blood	Hemor <u>rhage</u>
<b>-sclerosis</b>	Hardening	Arterio <u>sclerosis</u>
<b>-uria</b>	Condition of Urine	Hematu <u>ria</u>

These adjective suffixes describe a part of the body, process or condition.

Adjective Suffix	Meaning	Terminology
<b>-al , -ar, -ary, -eal or -ic</b>	Pertaining to	Peritone <u>al</u>  Vascular <u>ar</u>  Pulmon <u>ary</u>  Chronic <u>ic</u>



The following suffixes describe procedures used in patient care.

Suffix	Meaning	Terminology
<b>-centesis</b>	Surgical puncture to remove fluid	Thorac <u>centesis</u>
<b>-ectomy</b>	Removal, resection, excision	Tonsill <u>ectomy</u>
<b>-gram</b>	Record	Myleo <u>gram</u>
<b>-graphy</b>	Process of recording	Mammog <u>raphy</u>
<b>-lysis</b>	Separation, breakdown	Dia <u>lysis</u>
<b>-plasty</b>	Surgical repair/correction	Rhino <u>plasty</u>
<b>-scopy</b>	Process of visual examination	Laryngo <u>scopy</u>
<b>-stomy</b>	Opening	Colo <u>stomy</u>
<b>-therapy</b>	Treatment	Radio <u>therapy</u>
<b>-tomy</b>	Incision, to cut into	Cranio <u>tomy</u>



## Diagnostic Suffixes: Multiple-choice

1. Which of the following suffixes describes a condition of pain?  

a) –oma	c) –algia
b) –rrhagia	d) –osis
  
2. Which of the following suffixes refers to an inflammation?  

a) –uria	c) –emia
b) –ous	d) –itis
  
3. Which of the following suffixes refers to a flow or discharge?  

a) –rrhea	c) –rrhagia
b) –rrhage	d) –uria
  
4. Which of the following suffixes is used to describe an enlargement?  

a) –ia	c) –pathy
b) –megaly	d) –ory
  
5. Which of the following suffixes refers to a blood condition?  

a) –emia	c) –uria
b) –oma	d) –algia



## Prefixes and Terminology

Prefix	Meaning	Terminology
a-, an-	No, not, without	<u>A</u> pnea
Ab-	Away from	<u>A</u> bnormal
Ad-	Toward, near	<u>A</u> drenal glands
Ana-	Up, apart	<u>A</u> nalysis
Ante-	Before, forward	<u>A</u> ntepartum
Anti-	Against	<u>A</u> ntibody
Bi-	Two, both	<u>B</u> ilateral
Brady-	Slow	<u>B</u> radycardia
Con-	With, together	<u>C</u> ongenital
Dia-	Through complete	<u>D</u> ialysis
Dys-	Bad, painful, difficult	<u>D</u> yspnea
Ec-	Out, outside	<u>E</u> ctopic
Endo-	Within, in, inner	<u>E</u> ndoscopy
Epi-	Above, upon	<u>E</u> pidural
Ex-	Out	<u>E</u> xcision
Extra-	Outside of	<u>E</u> xtrahepatic
Hemi-	Half	<u>H</u> emiplegia
Hyper-	Excessive, too much, above	<u>H</u> yperthyroidism
Hypo-	Deficient, too little, below	<u>H</u> ypoglycemia
Inter-	Between	<u>I</u> ntervertebral
Intra-	Within	<u>I</u> ntravenous
Mal-	Bad	<u>M</u> alignant
Meta-	Change, beyond	<u>M</u> etastasis
Neo-	New	<u>N</u> eoplasm
Para-	Beside, near, along side	<u>P</u> aralysis
Peri-	Surrounding	<u>P</u> erosteum
Poly-	Many, much	<u>P</u> olyuria



<b>Post-</b>	After, behind	<u>Post</u> partum
<b>Pre-</b>	Before	<u>Pren</u> atal
<b>Pro-</b>	Before, forward	<u>Prol</u> apse
<b>Quadri-</b>	Four	<u>Quadri</u> plegia
<b>Re- or Retro-</b>	Back, behind	<u>Rel</u> apse, <u>Retro</u> peritoneal
<b>Sub-</b>	Under, less than	<u>Sub</u> costal
<b>Syn-</b>	With, together	<u>Syn</u> drome
<b>Tachy-</b>	Fast	<u>Tachy</u> cardia
<b>Trans-</b>	Across, through	<u>Trans</u> abdominal
<b>Tri-</b>	Three	<u>Tricu</u> spid valve
<b>Ultra-</b>	Beyond	<u>Ultra</u> sound
<b>Uni-</b>	One	<u>Uni</u> lateral



## Prefixes Activities

### A. Prefixes: Matching

- |            |     |                       |
|------------|-----|-----------------------|
| A. Anti-   | 1.  | New                   |
| B. Brady-  | 2.  | Under                 |
| C. Hyper-  | 3.  | Against               |
| D. Neo-    | 4.  | Four                  |
| E. Quadri- | 5.  | Beyond                |
| F. Intra-  | 6.  | Excessive, too much   |
| G. Hypo-   | 7.  | Surrounding           |
| H. Peri-   | 8.  | Within                |
| I. Ultra-  | 9.  | Slow                  |
| J. Sub-    | 10. | Deficient, too little |

### B. Prefixes: Fill in the Blank

1. The prefix Meta- refers to a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A prefix describing something fast is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The prefixes Mal- and Dys- both describe something that is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The prefix Poly- is used when there are \_\_\_\_\_ of something.
5. When there are \_\_\_\_\_ of something, the prefix Bi- is used.
6. The prefix Hemi- refers to \_\_\_\_\_ of something.



## **Anatomy: Body Systems**

Cardiovascular System

Digestive System

Endocrine System

Female Reproductive System

Lymphatic System

Male Reproductive System

Respiratory System

Skin and Sense Organs

Urinary System

Musculoskeletal System

Nervous System

### **Resource Books**

Kapit, Wynn and Lawrence M. Elson (2001) *The Anatomy Coloring Book*. Benjamin Cummings



## Cardiovascular System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Angi/o	Vessel	<u>Angi</u> oplasty
Aort/o	Aorta	<u>Aortic</u> Stenosis
Arteri/o	Artery	<u>Arterio</u> sclerosis
Arteriol/o	Arteriole	<u>Arterio</u> litis
Cardi/o	Heart	<u>Cardi</u> omyopathy
Coron/o	Heart	<u>Coron</u> ary arteries
Phleb/o	Vein	<u>Phlebo</u> tomy
Ven/o	Vein	Intra <u>ven</u> ous
Venul/o	Venule	<u>Venul</u> itis

## Digestive System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
An/o	Anus	<u>anal</u>
Append/o	Appendix	<u>Append</u> ectomy
Appendic/o		<u>Appendic</u> itis
Cholecyst/o	Gallbladder	<u>Cholecyst</u> ectomy
Col/o	Colon	<u>Colo</u> stomy
Colon/o		<u>Colon</u> oscopy
Duoden/o	Duodenum	<u>Duoden</u> al
Esophag/o	Esophagus	<u>Esophage</u> al
Gastr/o	Stomach	<u>Gastr</u> algia
Hepat/o	Liver	<u>Hepat</u> omegaly
Ile/o	Ileum	<u>Ileo</u> stomy
Jejun/o	Jejunum	Gastro <u>jejun</u> ostomy
Or/o	Mouth	<u>Oral</u>





Pancreat/o	Pancreas	<u>Pancreatitis</u>
Pharyng/o	Pharynx	<u>Pharyngeal</u>
Proct/o	Anus/Rectum	<u>Proctoscopy</u>
Rect/o	Rectum	<u>Rectocele</u>
Sigmoid/o	Sigmoid colon	<u>Sigmoidoscopy</u>
Stomat/o	Mouth	<u>Stomatitis</u>

**Looking back to the suffixes and prefixes section, define the following:**

- 1.) Angioplasty: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.) Phlebotomy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.) Arteriolitis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.) Ileostomy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.) Gastralgia: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.) Intravenous: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Endocrine System**

<b>Combining Form</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Terminology</b>
Adren/o, Adrenal	Adrenal gland	<u>Adrenopathy</u>
Hypophys/o, Pituitar/o	Pituitary gland	<u>Hypophyseal</u> , <u>Hypopituitarism</u>
Oophor/o, Ovari/o	Ovary	<u>Oophoritis</u>
Orch/o, Orchi/o, Orchid/o	Testis	<u>Orchitis</u> , <u>Orchidectomy</u>
Pancreat/o	Pancreas	<u>Pancreatectomy</u>
Parathyroid/o	Parathyroid gland	Hyper <u>parathyroidism</u>
Thym/o	Thymus gland	<u>Thymoma</u>
Thyroaden/o, Thyroid/o	Thyroid gland	<u>Thyroadenitis</u>



## Female Reproductive System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Cervico	Cervix	Cervical
Colp/o, Vagin/o	Vagina	<u>Colposcopy</u> , <u>Vaginitis</u>
Hyster/o, Metri/o, Uter/o	Uterus	<u>Hysterectomy</u> , Endo <u>metrium</u> , <u>Uterine</u>
o/o	Egg	<u>oocyte</u>
Oophor/o, Ovari/o	Ovary	<u>Oopharectomy</u> , Ovarian
Salping/o	Fallopian Tube	Salpingectomy

## Lymphatic System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Lymph/o	Lymph fluid	<u>Lymphoma</u>
Lymphaden/o	Lymph node ("gland")	<u>Lymphadenectomy</u>
Lymphangi	Lymph Vessel	<u>Lymphangiectasis</u>
Splen/o	Spleen	<u>Splenomegaly</u>
Thym/o	Thymus gland	<u>Thymoma</u>

Looking back to the suffixes and prefixes section, define the following:

- 7.) Thymoma: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.) Hysterectomy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.) Splenomegaly: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.) Hypophyseal: \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.) Adrenopathy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.) Lymphoma: \_\_\_\_\_



## Male Reproductive System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Balan/o	Penis	<u>Balan</u> itis
Orch/o, Orchi/o, Orchid/o	Testis	<u>Orch</u> itis, <u>Orchid</u> ectomy
Prostat/o	Prostate gland	<u>Prostat</u> ectomy
Scrot/o	Scrotum	<u>Scrot</u> al
Urethr/o	Urethra	<u>Urethr</u> itis
Vas/o	Vas deferens	<u>Vas</u> ectomy

## Musculoskeletal System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Arthr/o	Joint	<u>Arthro</u> scopy
Chondr/o	Cartilage	<u>Chondr</u> oma
Cost/o	Rib	<u>Costo</u> chondritis
Crani/o	Skull	<u>Crani</u> otomy
Ligament/o	Ligament	<u>Ligament</u> ous
My/o, Muscul/o	Muscle	<u>Myo</u> sarcoma, Myositis
Myel/o	Bone marrow	<u>Myelo</u> dysplasia
Oste/o	Bone	<u>Osteo</u> myelitis
Pelv/o	Pelvis, hipbone	<u>Pelv</u> ic
Spondyl/o, Vertebra/o	Vertebra	<u>Spondylo</u> sis, Inter <u>vertebr</u> al
Ten/o, Tendin/o	Tendon	<u>Tenor</u> rhaphy, <u>Tendin</u> itis



## Nervous System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Cerebell/o	Cerebellum	<u>Cerebellar</u>
Cerebr/o	Cerebrum	<u>Cerebral</u>
Encephal/o	Brain	<u>Encephalitis</u>
Medull/o	Medulla oblongata	<u>Medullary</u>
Myel/o	Spinal Cord	<u>Myelitis</u>
Neur/o	Nerve	<u>Neuropathy</u>

Looking back to the suffixes and prefixes section, define the following:

- 13.) Myelodysplasia: \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.) Craniotomy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.) Neuropathy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.) Arthroscopy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 17.) Medullary: \_\_\_\_\_
- 18.) Intervertebral: \_\_\_\_\_

## Respiratory System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Adenoid/o	Adenoid	<u>Adenoidectomy</u>
Alveol/o	Air sac, Alveolus	<u>Alveolar</u>
Broncho	Bronchial Tube	<u>Bronchoscopy</u>
Bronchiol/o	Bronchiole	<u>Bronchiolitis</u>
Cyan/o	Blue	<u>Cyanosis</u>
Epiglott/o	Epiglottis	<u>Epiglottitis</u>
Laryng/o	Larynx	<u>Laryngeal</u>
Nas/o, Rhin/o	Nose	<u>Nasal</u> , <u>Rhinorrhea</u>



Pharyng/o	Pharynx	<u>Pharyngitis</u>
Phren/o	Diaphragm	<u>Phrenic</u>
Pneumon/o, Pulmon/o	Lung	<u>Pneumone</u> ctomy, <u>Pulmonary</u>
Tonsillo	Tonsils	<u>Tonsill</u> itis
Trache/o	Trachea	<u>Tracheo</u> stomy

## Skin and Sense Organs

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Aur/o, Ot/o	Ear	<u>Aural</u> discharge, <u>O</u> titis
Cutane/o, Derm/o, Dermat/o	Skin	Epi <u>dermis</u> , <u>Dermat</u> ology
Myring/o, Tympan/o	Eardrum	<u>Myringo</u> tomy, <u>Tympano</u> plasty
Ocul/o, Ophthalm/o	Eye	<u>Ocular</u> , <u>Ophthalm</u> oscope
Phak/o	Lens of the eye	A <u>phak</u> ia
Retin/o	Retina	<u>Retin</u> opathy

## Urinary System

Combining Form	Meaning	Terminology
Cysto/o, Vesic/o	Urinary bladder	<u>Cysto</u> scopy, <u>Vesical</u>
Nephr/o, Ren/o	Kidney	<u>Nephri</u> tis, <u>Renal</u>
Pyel/o	Renal Pelvis	<u>Pyelo</u> gram
Ureter/o	Ureter	<u>Ureter</u> ectomy
Urethr/o	Urethra	<u>Urethri</u> tis



Looking back to the suffixes and prefixes section, define the following:

- 19.) Alveolar: \_\_\_\_\_
- 20.) Otitis: \_\_\_\_\_
- 21.) Pyelogram: \_\_\_\_\_
- 22.) Bronchoscopy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 23.) Rhinorrhea: \_\_\_\_\_



## Body Systems: Matching

Directions: In the space, write in the letter that matches the correct body system.

<b>A.</b> Reproductive System	<b>B.</b> Respiratory System
<b>C.</b> Cardiovascular System	<b>D.</b> Musculoskeletal System
<b>E.</b> Nervous System	<b>F.</b> Urinary System
<b>G.</b> Digestive System	<b>H.</b> Endocrine System
<b>I.</b> Skin	<b>J.</b> Lymphatic System

1. The \_\_\_ is the major controlling, regulatory, and communicating system in the body
2. The \_\_\_ acts through chemical messengers called hormones that influence growth, development and metabolic activities.
3. The \_\_\_ system consists of bones, cartilage, ligaments and tendons and muscle fibers.
4. The \_\_\_ includes the heart and the blood vessels. The heart pumps blood, and the blood vessels channel and deliver it throughout the body. Arteries carry blood filled with nutrients away from the heart to all parts of the body.
5. The \_\_\_ works with the circulatory system to provide oxygen and to remove the waste products of metabolism.
6. The \_\_\_ returns excess interstitial fluid to the blood, absorbs fats and fat-soluble vitamins from the digestive system and is a defense against invading micro-organisms and disease.
7. The \_\_\_ produces egg and sperm cells.
8. \_\_\_ processes food into molecules that can be absorbed and utilized by the cells of the body.
9. The principal function of the \_\_\_ is to maintain the volume and composition of body fluids within normal limits.
10. \_\_\_ is an organ, made up of multiple layers of epithelial tissues that guard underlying muscles and organs.



## Answer Key

### **Classifying Drug Names** (page 12)

Compare answers against lists

### **Web-Based Activity** (page 14)

- 1.) Celexa, Prozac, Effexor XR, Paroxetine, Zoloft.
- 2.) 21
- 3.) morphine sulphate immediate release
- 4.) Crestor, Lipid, Pravachol, Lipitor, Niaspan,

### **Mathematics in the Medical Profession** (page 16)

- 1.) c
- 2.) b
- 3.) a
- 4.) c
- 5.) 8
- 6.) 1:4

### **Diagnostic Suffixes: Multiple Choice** (page 21)

- 1.) c
- 2.) d
- 3.) a
- 4.) b
- 5.) a

### **Prefixes Activities** (page 24)

#### **A. Matching**

- 1.) c





- 2.) i
- 3.) f
- 4.) a
- 5.) d
- 6.) h
- 7.) j
- 8.) g
- 9.) e
- 10.) b

### **B. Fill in the Blank**

- 1.) change
- 2.) tachy-
- 3.) bad
- 4.) many
- 5.) two
- 6.) half

### **Body Systems: Matching (page 33)**

- 1.) e
- 2.) h
- 3.) d
- 4.) c
- 5.) b
- 6.) j
- 7.) a
- 8.) g
- 9.) f
- 10.) i



## **Anatomy: Body Systems (page 26-31)**

- 1.) Angioplasty: Surgical repair of a blood vessel.
- 2.) Phlebotomy: Incision of a vein.
- 3.) Arteriolitis: Inflammation of small arteries.
- 4.) Ileostomy: Opening of the ileum
- 5.) Gastralgia: Stomach pain.
- 6.) Intravenous: Existing or taking place within the veins.
- 7.) Thymoma: A tumour or mass within the thymus gland.
- 8.) Hysterectomy: Removal of the uterus.
- 9.) Splenomegaly: Enlargement of the spleen.
- 10.) Hypophyseal: Pertaining to the pituitary gland.
- 11.) Adrenopathy: A disease condition of the adrenal gland.
- 12.) Lymphoma: A tumour or mass within the lymph fluid.
- 13.) Myelodysplasia: A painful condition or disease of the bone marrow.
- 14.) Craniotomy: Incision of the skull.
- 15.) Neuropathy: A disease condition of the nerves.
- 16.) Arthroscopy: Process of visual examination of the joints.
- 17.) Medullary: Pertaining to the medulla oblongata.
- 18.) Intervertebral: Situated between vertebrae.
- 19.) Alveolar: Relating to an alveolus.
- 20.) Otitis: Inflammation of the ear(s).
- 21.) Pyelogram: A record of the renal pelvis.
- 22.) Bronchoscopy: Process of visual examination of the bronchial tube.
- 23.) Rhinorrhea: A flow or discharge from the nose.



## References

- Atlas, Marie & Faris, Audrey. *Aseptic Technique Training Manual for Pharmacy Personnel*. [current edition], Pharmacy Tech Consultants, Caledon East, Ontario,
- Chabner, Dav-Ellen. (2005) *Medical Terminology: A Short Course*. 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. Elsevier Saunders, St. Louis, Missouri

Updated: April 2008