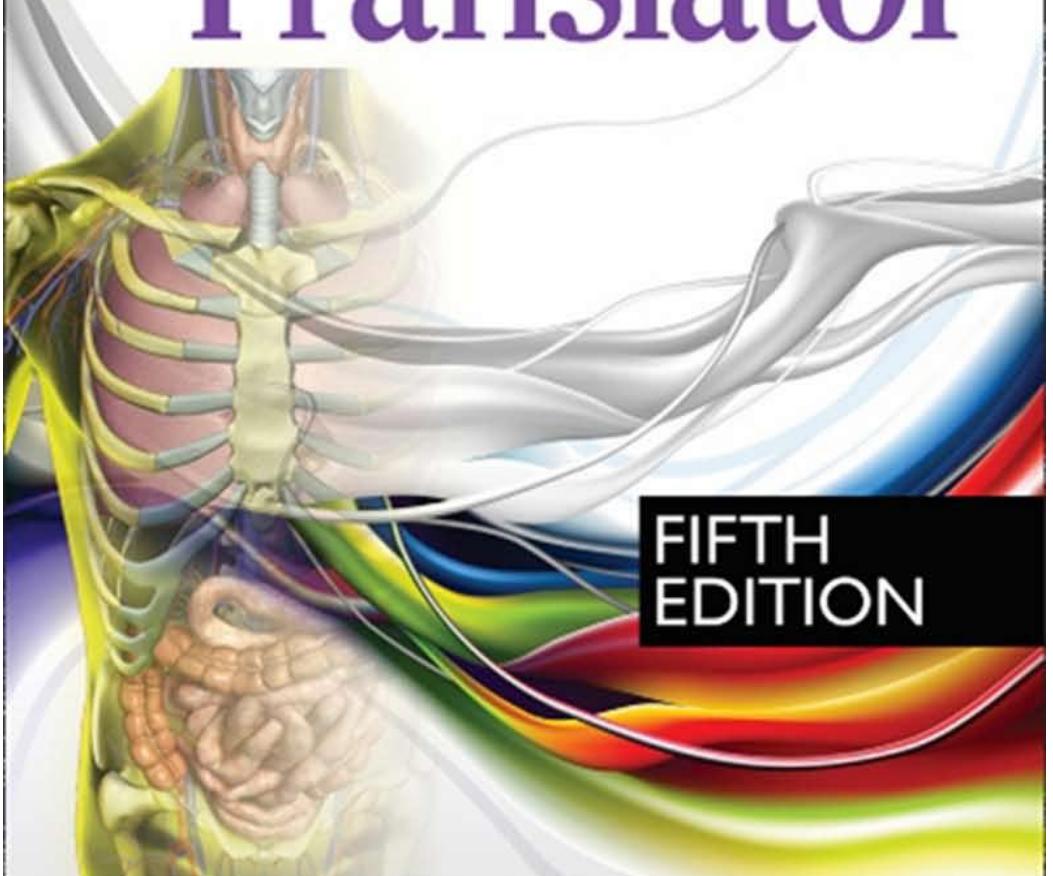


DAVI-ELLEN CHABNER

Medical Language
**Instant
Translator**



FIFTH
EDITION

ELSEVIER

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3251 Riverport Lane
St. Louis, Missouri 63043

MEDICAL LANGUAGE INSTANT
TRANSLATOR, FIFTH EDITION

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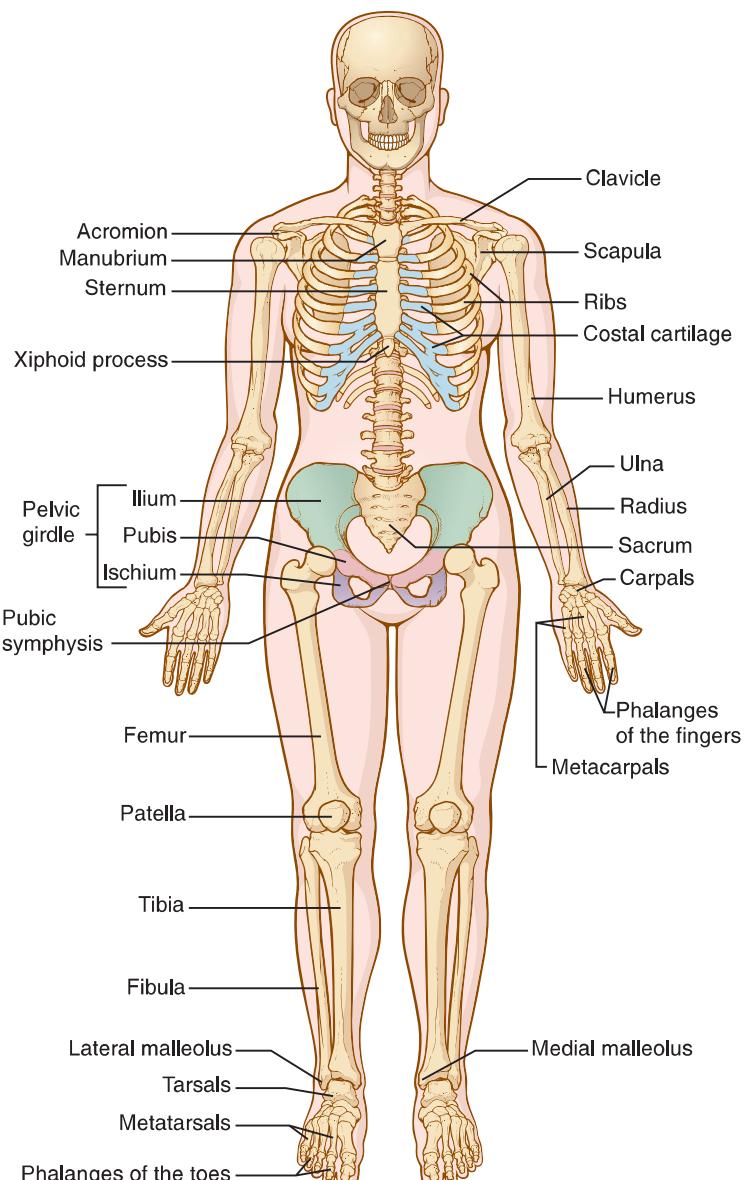
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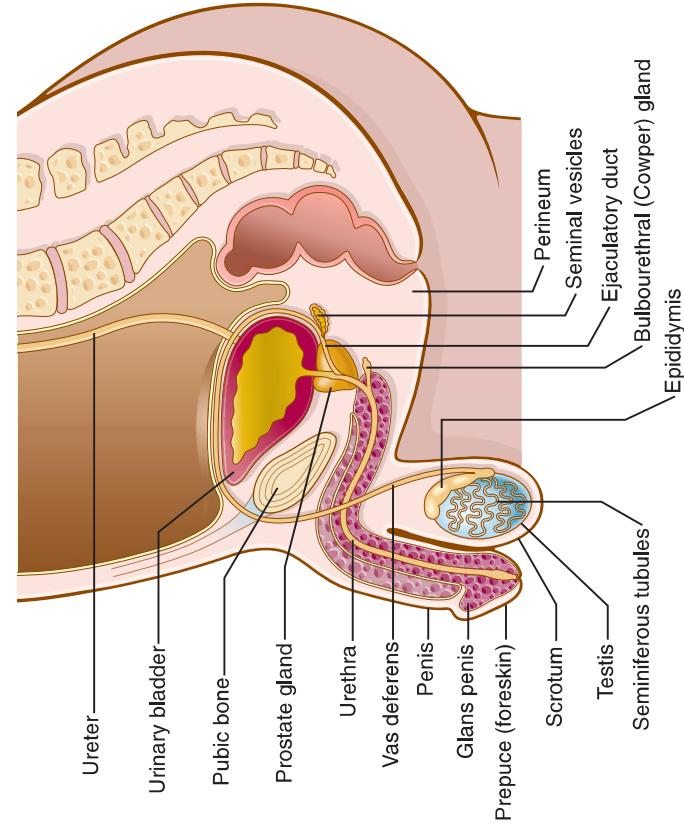
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Although this *Instant Translator* dovetails with information in both my books, *The Language of Medicine and Medical Terminology: A Short Course*, all students of medical language can benefit from it. Please let me know how the *Instant Translator* works for you. Have fun using it!



Davi-Ellen Chabner
daviellenchabner@gmail.com

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

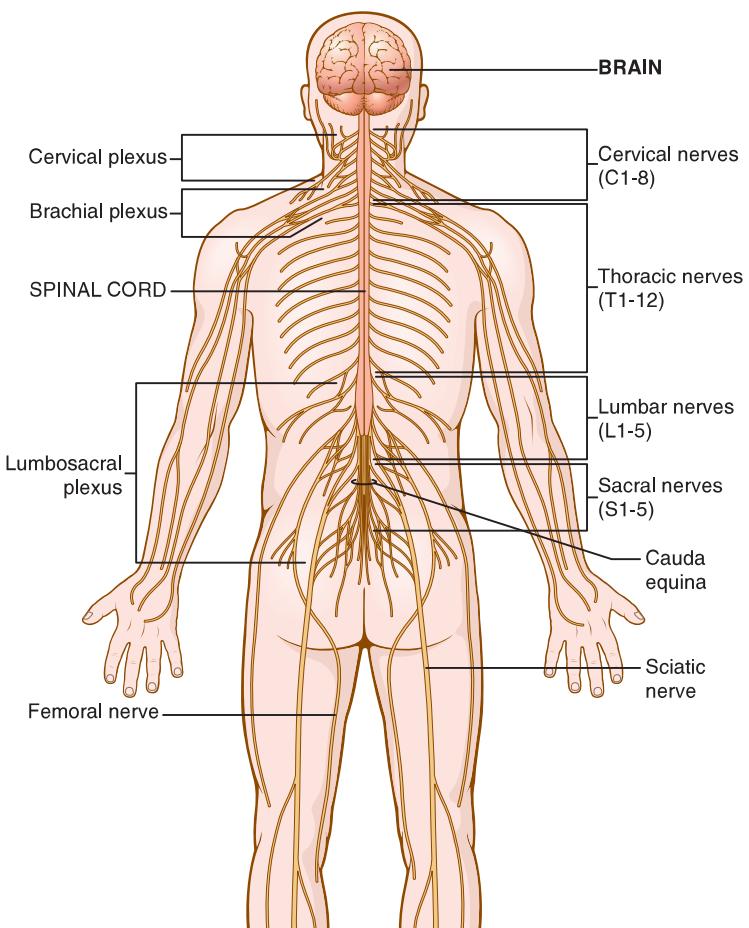


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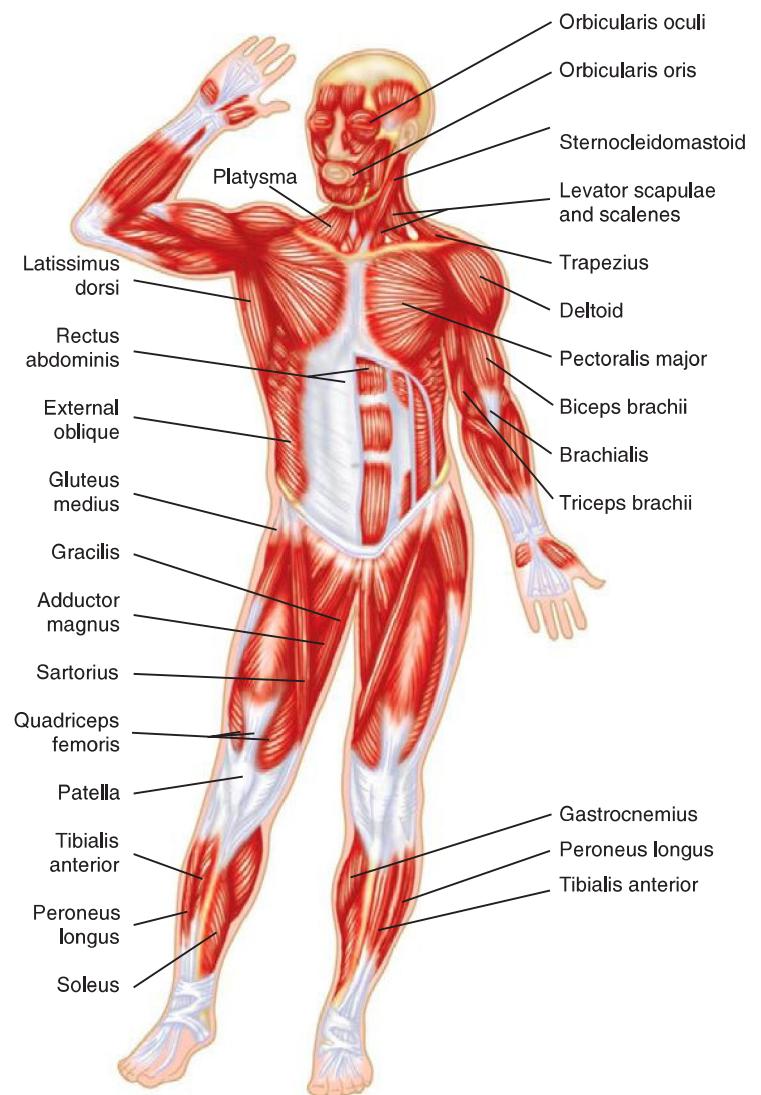
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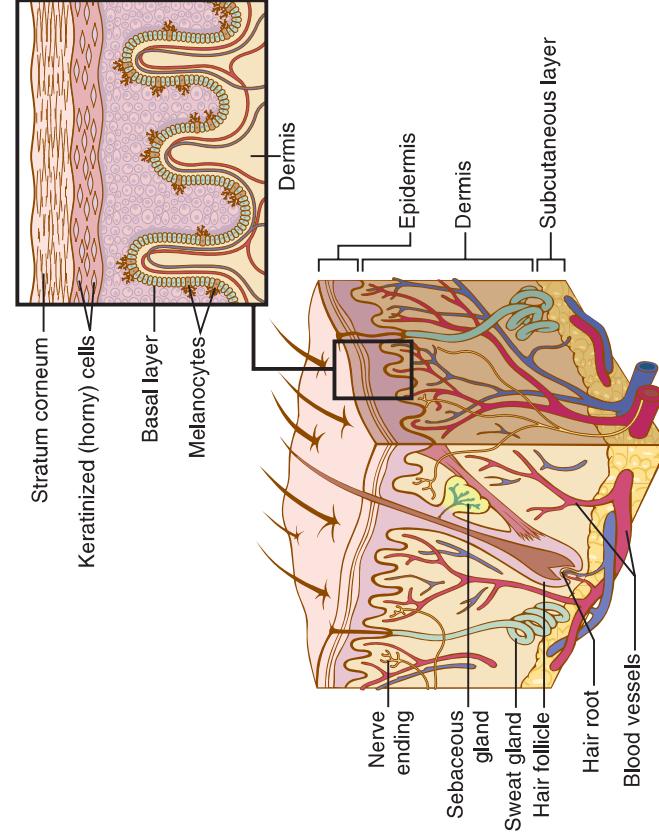
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MUSCLES (ANTERIOR SUPERFICIAL)



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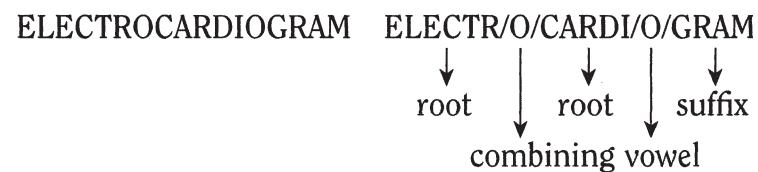
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM (SKIN)



another root. A combining vowel has no meaning of its own; it joins one word part to another.

It is useful to read the meaning of medical terms *starting from the suffix and then going back to the beginning of the term.* Thus, the term **hematology** means **process of study of blood.**

Here is another familiar medical term:



The root **electr** means **electricity.**

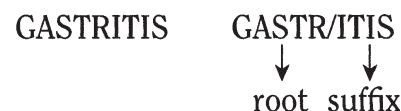
The root **cardi** means **heart.**

The suffix **-gram** means **record.**

The entire word (reading from the suffix back to the beginning of the term) means **record of the electricity in the heart.**

Notice that there are two combining vowels—both **o**—in this term. The first **o** links the two roots **electr** and **cardi**; the second **o** links the root **cardi** and the suffix **-gram.**

Try another term:



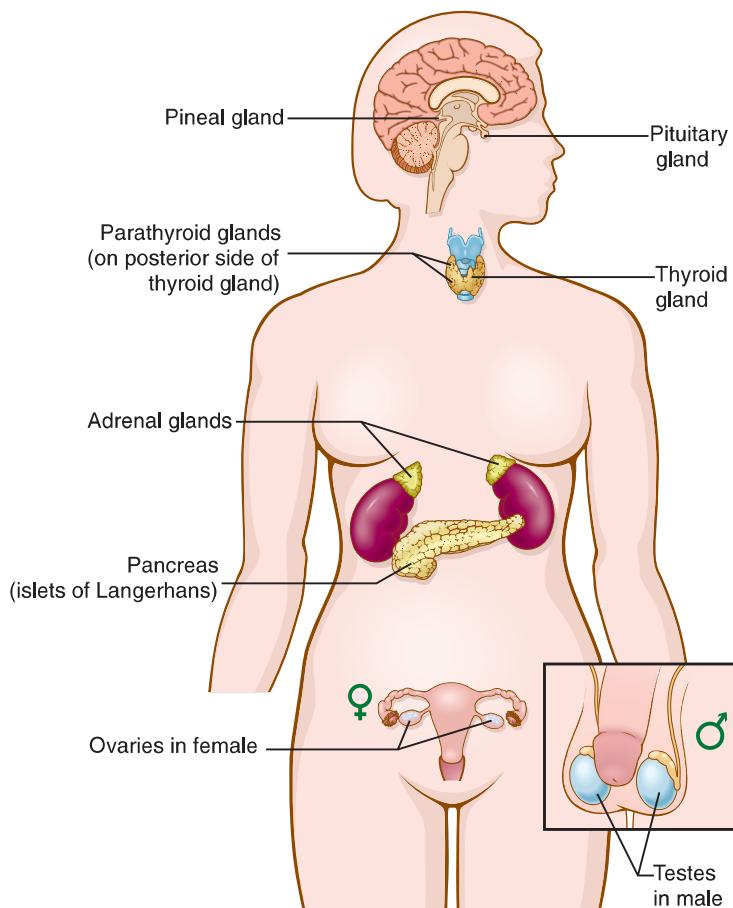
The root **gastr** means **stomach.**

The suffix **-itis** means **inflammation.**

The entire word, reading from the end of the term (suffix) to the beginning, means **inflammation of the stomach.**

Note that the combining vowel, **o**, is missing in this term. This is because the suffix, **-itis**, begins with a vowel. The combining vowel is dropped before a suffix that begins with a vowel. It is retained, however, between two roots, even if the second root begins with a vowel. Consider the following term:

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM



HEMAT/O means **blood**
 Root + combining vowel = COMBINING FORM

GASTR/O means **stomach**
 Root + combining vowel = COMBINING FORM

CARDI/O means **heart**
 Root + combining vowel = COMBINING FORM

Combining forms are used with many different suffixes. Remembering the meaning of a combining form will help you understand different medical terms.

The **prefix** is a small part that is attached to the *beginning of a term*. Not all medical terms contain prefixes, but the prefix can have an important influence on the meaning. Consider the following examples:

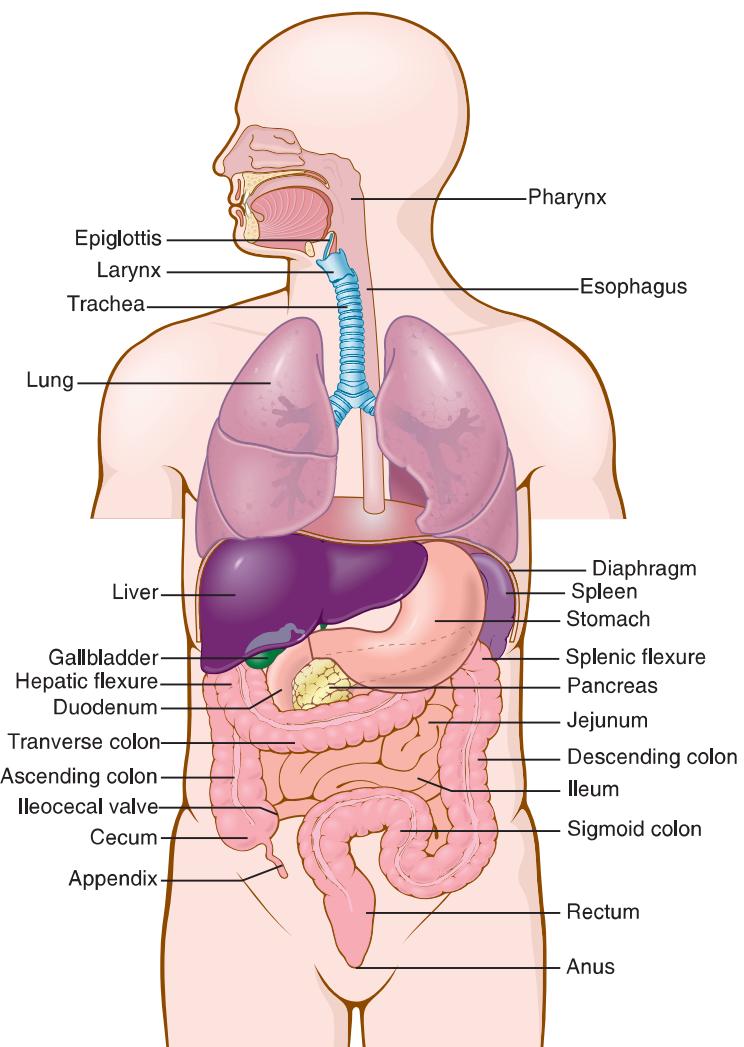
HYPO/GASTR/IC means **pertaining to below the stomach**
 prefix root suffix
(below) (stomach) (pertaining to)

EPI/GASTR/IC means **pertaining to above the stomach**
 prefix root suffix
(above) (stomach) (pertaining to)

In summary, the important elements of medical terms are the following:

1. **Root:** foundation of the term
2. **Suffix:** word ending
3. **Prefix:** word beginning
4. **Combining vowel:** vowel (usually o) that links the root to the suffix or the root to another root
5. **Combining form:** combination of the root and the combining vowel

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

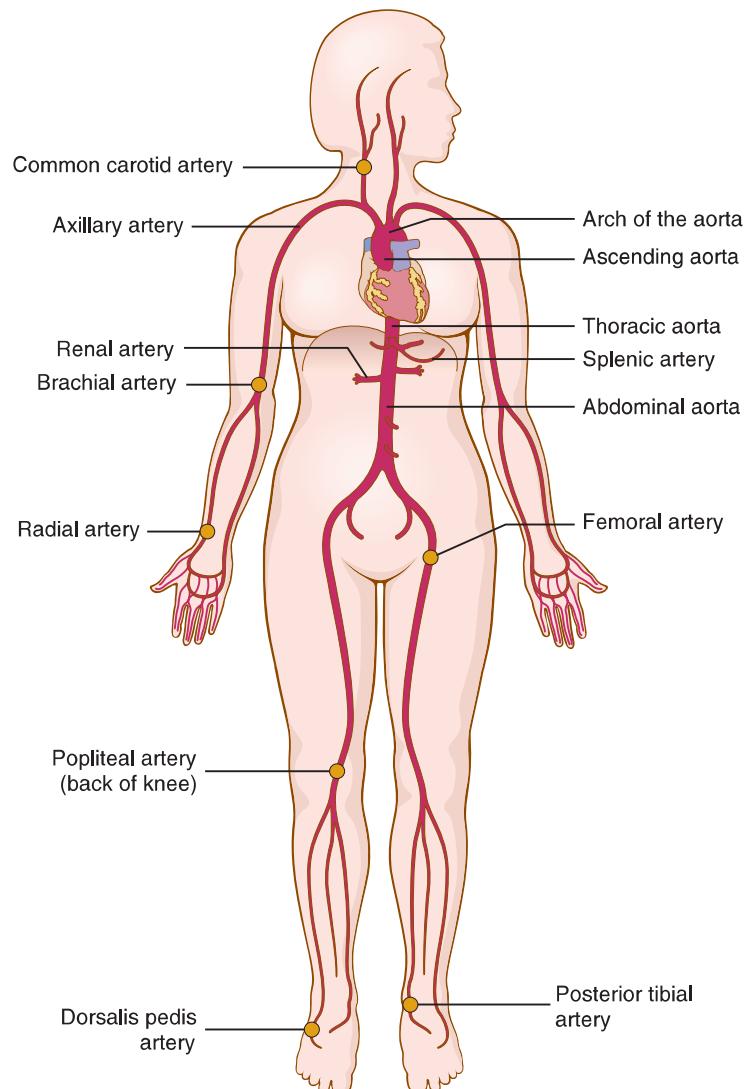


MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
adren/o	adrenal gland
adrenal/o	adrenal gland
aer/o	air
af-	toward
agglutin/o	clumping; sticking together
-agon	assemble, gather
agora-	marketplace
-agra	excessive pain
-al	pertaining to
alb/o	white
albin/o	white
albumin/o	albumin (protein)
alges/o	sensitivity to pain
-algesia	sensitivity to pain
-algia	pain
all/o	other
alveol/o	alveolus; air sac; small sac
ambly/o	dim; dull
-amine	nitrogen compound
amni/o	amnion (sac surrounding the embryo)
amyl/o	starch
an/o	anus
-an	pertaining to
ana-	up; apart; backward; again, anew
andr/o	male
aneurysm/o	aneurysm (widened blood vessel)
angi/o	vessel (blood)
anis/o	unequal
ankyl/o	stiff
ante-	before; forward
anter/o	front
anthrac/o	coal

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (AORTA & MAJOR ARTERIES)



MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
bacill/o	bacilli (bacteria)
bacteri/o	bacteria
balan/o	glans penis
bar/o	pressure; weight
bartholin/o	Bartholin glands
bas/o	base; opposite of acid
bi-	two
bi/o	life
bil/i	bile; gall
bilirubin/o	bilirubin
-blast	embryonic; immature cell
-blastoma	immature tumor (cells)
blephar/o	eyelid
bol/o	cast; throw
brachi/o	arm
brachy-	short
brady-	slow
bronch/o	bronchial tube
bronchi/o	bronchial tube
bronchiol/o	bronchiole
bucc/o	cheek
bunion/o	bunion
burs/o	bursa (sac of fluid near joints)
byssin/o	cotton dust
cac/o	bad
calc/o	calcium
calcane/o	calcaneus (heel bone)
calci/o	calcium
cali/o, calic/o	calyx (cup shaped)
capillar/o	capillary (tiniest blood vessel)
capn/o	carbon dioxide
-capnia	carbon dioxide
carcin/o	cancerous; cancer
cardi/o	heart

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MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
chorion/o	chorion
choroid/o	choroid layer of eye
chrom/o	color
chron/o	time
chym/o	to pour
cib/o	meal
-cide	killing
-cidal	pertaining to killing
cine/o	movement
cirrh/o	orange-yellow
cis/o	to cut
-clasis	to break
-clast	to break
claestr/o	enclosed space
clavicul/o	clavicle (collar bone)
-clysis	irrigation; washing
coagul/o	coagulation (clotting)
-coccus (-cocci, pl.)	berry-shaped bacterium
coccyg/o	coccyx (tailbone)
cochle/o	cochlea (inner part of ear)
col/o	colon
coll/a	glue
colon/o	colon (large intestine)
colp/o	vagina
comat/o	deep sleep
comi/o	to care for
con-	together, with
coni/o	dust
conjunctiv/o	conjunctiva (lines the eyelids)
-constriction	narrowing
contra-	against; opposite
cor/o	pupil
core/o	pupil
corne/o	cornea
coron/o	heart (crown or circle)

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MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
-desis	bind, tie together
dia-	complete; through
diaphor/o	sweat
-dilation	widening; stretching; expanding
dipl/o	double
dips/o	thirst
dist/o	far; distant
dors/o	back (of body)
dorsi-	back
-dote	to give
-drome	to run
duct/o	to lead, carry
duoden/o	duodenum
dur/o	dura mater
-dynia	pain
dys-	bad; painful; difficult; abnormal
-eal	pertaining to
ec-	out; outside
echo-	reflected sound
-ectasia	dilation; dilatation; widening
-ectasis	dilation; dilatation; widening
ecto-	out; outside
-ectomy	removal; excision; resection
-edema	swelling
-elasma	flat plate
electr/o	electricity
em-	in
-ema	condition
-emesis	vomiting
-emia	blood condition
-emic	pertaining to blood condition
emmetr/o	in due measure

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MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
fasci/o	fascia (membrane supporting muscles)
femor/o	femur (thigh bone)
-ferent	to carry
fibrin/o	fiber
fibr/o, fibromat/o	fiber
fibros/o	fibrous connective tissue
fibul/o	fibula
-fication	process of making
-fida	split
flex/o	bend
fluor/o	luminous
follicul/o	follicle; small sac
-form	resembling; in the shape of
fung/i	fungus; mushroom (lower organism lacking chlorophyll)
furc/o	forking; branching
-fusion	to pour; to come together
galact/o	milk
ganglion/o	ganglion; collection of nerve cell bodies
gastr/o	stomach
-gen	substance that produces
-genesis	producing; forming
-genic	produced by or in
ger/o	old age
geront/o	old age
gest/o	pregnancy
gester/o	pregnancy
gingiv/o	gum
glauc/o	gray
gli/o	glial cells; neuroglial cells (supportive tissue of nervous system)

INDEX OF BODY SYSTEMS ILLUSTRATIONS

This is an index of all of the important labels in the illustrations of the body systems. You can use it to locate the relevant illustration for a particular anatomic term you may have in mind.

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MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
hydr/o	water
hyper-	above; excessive
hypn/o	sleep
hypo-	deficient; below; under; less than normal
hypophys/o	pituitary gland
hyster/o	uterus; womb
-ia	condition
-iac	pertaining to
-asis	abnormal condition
iatr/o	physician; treatment
-ic	pertaining to
-ical	pertaining to
ichthy/o	dry; scaly
-icle	small
idi/o	unknown; individual; distinct
-ile	pertaining to
ile/o	ileum
ili/o	ilium
immun/o	immune; protection; safe
in-	in; into; not
-in, -ine	substance
-ine	pertaining to
infra-	below; inferior to; beneath
inguin/o	groin
insulin/o	insulin (pancreatic hormone)
inter-	between
intra-	within; into
iod/o	iodine
ion/o	ion; to wander
-ion	process
-ior	pertaining to
ipsi-	same
ir-	in
ir/o	iris (colored portion of eye)

PART 3

Body Systems Illustrations*

*Illustrations modified from Chabner DE: The Language of Medicine, 10th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 2011; and from Miller-Keane: Encyclopedia & Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, & Allied Health, 7th ed., revised reprint. Philadelphia, Saunders, 2005.

MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
-lemma	sheath, covering
-lepsy	seizure
lept/o	thin, slender
-leptic	pertaining to seizing, taking hold of
leth/o	death
leuk/o	white
lex/o	word; phrase
-lexia	word; phrase
ligament/o	ligament
lingu/o	tongue
lip/o	fat (a type of lipid)
lipid/o	lipid
-listhesis	slipping
lith/o	stone; calculus
-lithiasis	condition of stones
-lithotomy	incision (for removal) of a stone
lob/o	lobe
log/o	study
-logy	study (process of)
lord/o	curve; swayback
-lucent	to shine
lumb/o	lower back; loin
lute/o	yellow
lux/o	slide
lymph/o	lymph
lymphaden/o	lymph gland (node)
lymphangi/o	lymph vessel
-lysis	breakdown; separation; destruction; loosening
-lytic	reducing, destroying; separating; breakdown
macro-	large
mal-	bad

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Information about organ donation and transplantation is available from UNOS 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
morph/o	shape; form
mort/o	death
-mortem	death
-motor	movement
muc/o	mucus
mucos/o	mucous membrane (mucosa)
multi-	many
mut/a	genetic change
mutagen/o	causing genetic change
my/o	muscle
myc/o	fungus
mydr/o	wide
myel/o	spinal cord; bone marrow
myocardi/o	myocardium (heart muscle)
myom/o	muscle tumor
myos/o	muscle
myring/o	tympanic membrane (eardrum)
myx/o	mucus
narc/o	numbness; stupor; sleep
nas/o	nose
nat/i	birth
natr/o	sodium
necr/o	death
nect/o	bind, tie, connect
neo-	new
nephro-	kidney
neur/o	nerve
neutr/o	neither; neutral; neutrophil
nid/o	nest
noct/o	night
norm/o	rule; order
nos/o	disease

and distribution of lifestyle inventories and health risk appraisals.

The Nemours Foundation

The Nemours Foundation
1600 Rockland Road
Wilmington, DE 19803
Phone: 302-651-4046
Email: info@KidsHealth.org
Website: www.kidshealth.org

The Foundation maintains a very informative website known as KidsHealth.

Osteoporosis Society of Canada

Osteoporosis Canada
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Website: www.osteoporosis.ca

The Society educates and empowers individuals and communities in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. As a resource for patients, health care professionals, the media, and the general public, it provides medically accurate information on the causes, prevention, and treatment of osteoporosis.

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SHARE offers support to families and caregivers whose lives have been touched by the tragic death of a baby through miscarriage or stillbirth or in the newborn period by providing information, education, and a network of support groups across the country.

MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
-ose	full of; pertaining to; sugar
-osis	condition, usually abnormal
-osmia	smell
ossicul/o	ossicle (small bone)
oste/o	bone
-ostosis	condition of bone
ot/o	ear
-otia	ear condition
-ous	pertaining to
ov/o	egg
ovari/o	ovary
ovul/o	egg
ox/o	oxygen
-oxia	oxygen
oxy-	rapid; sharp; acid
oxysm/o	sudden
pachy-	heavy; thick
palat/o	palate (roof of the mouth)
palpebr/o	eyelid
pan-	all
pancreat/o	pancreas
papill/o	nipple-like; optic disc (disk)
par-	other than; abnormal
para-	near; beside; abnormal; apart from; along the side of
-para	to bear, bring forth (live births)
-parous	to bear, bring forth
parathyroid/o	parathyroid glands
-paresis	weakness
-pareunia	sexual intercourse
-partum	birth; labor
patell/a	patella
patell/o	patella

National Autism Association

20 Alice Agnew Drive
Attleboro Falls, MA 02763
Phone: 877-622-2884
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Website: www.nationalautismassociation.org

National Autism Association provides education and resources to keep our loved ones with autism safe from wandering, elopement, bullying, and abuse and to help everyone living with autism reach his or her full potential.

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Email: info@preventelderabuse.org
Website: www.preventelderabuse.org

The National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse was established to promote greater awareness and understanding of elder abuse and the development of services to protect older persons and disabled adults and reduce the likelihood of their being abused, neglected, or exploited.

**National Council on Alcoholism and Drug
Dependence (NCADD)**

217 Broadway, Suite 712
New York, NY 10007
Phone: 212-269-7797
Fax: 212-269-7510

Website: www.ncadd.org

NCADD provides education, information, help, and hope in the fight against the chronic and often fatal disease of alcoholism and other drug addictions. Founded in 1944, NCADD, with its nationwide network of affiliates, advocates a threefold approach of prevention, intervention, and treatment and is

MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
phleb/o	vein
phob/o	fear
-phobia	fear
phon/o	voice; sound
-phonia	voice; sound
phor/o	to bear
-phoresis	carrying; transmission
-phoria	to bear, carry; feeling (mental state)
phot/o	light
phren/o	diaphragm; mind
-phthisis	wasting away
-phylaxis	protection
physi/o	nature; function
phys/o	growing
-physis	to grow
phyt/o	plant
-phyte	plant
pil/o	hair
pineal/o	pineal gland
pituitar/o	pituitary gland
-plakia	plaque
plant/o	sole of the foot
plas/o	development; formation; growth
-plasia	development; formation; growth
-plasm	formation; structure
-plastic	pertaining to formation
-plasty	surgical repair
ple/o	more; many; varied
-plegia	paralysis; palsy
-plegic	pertaining to paralysis; palsy
pleur/o	pleura
plex/o	plexus; network (of nerves)

IFA serves as an advocate for the well-being of older persons around the world. IFA is committed to providing a worldwide forum on aging issues and concerns and to fostering the development of associations and agencies that serve or represent older persons.

La Leche League Canada

PO Box 700
Winchester, ON K0C 2K0
Phone: 613-774-4900
Fax: 613-774-2798
Email: adc@llc.ca

Website: www.llc.ca

La Leche League Canada promotes a better understanding of breastfeeding as an important element in the healthy development of the baby, and through education, information, encouragement, and mother-to-mother support helps mothers nationwide to breastfeed. The main objective of La Leche League Canada is to help mothers breastfeed their babies.

Learning Ally

20 Roszel Road
Princeton, NJ 08540
Phone: 866-732-3585
Email: Custserv@LearningAlly.org

Website: www.learningally.org

Learning Ally, formerly Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic (RFB&D), maintains the world's largest collection of professional resources and textbooks on audiotape for all academic levels. It serves people who cannot read standard print because of a visual, perceptual, or other physical disability.

Learning Disabilities Association of America (LDA)

4156 Library Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15234
Phone: 412-341-1515
Fax: 412-344-0224

Website: www.ldanatl.org

MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
pub/o	pubis (anterior part of hip bone)
pulmon/o	lung
pupill/o	pupil (dark center of the eye)
purul/o	pus
py/o	pus
pyel/o	renal pelvis
pylor/o	pylorus; pyloric sphincter
pyr/o	fever; fire
pyret/o	fever
pyrex/o	fever
quadri-	four
rachi/o	spinal column; vertebrae
radi/o	x-rays; radioactivity; radius (lateral lower arm bone)
radicul/o	nerve root
re-	back; again; backward
rect/o	rectum
ren/o	kidney
reticul/o	network
retin/o	retina
retro-	behind; back; backward
rhabdomy/o	striated (skeletal) muscle
rheumat/o	watery flow
rhin/o	nose
rhytid/o	wrinkle
roentgen/o	x-rays
-rrhage	bursting forth (of blood)
-rrhagia	bursting forth (of blood)
-rrhaphy	suture
-rrhea	flow; discharge
-rrhexis	rupture
rrhythm/o	rhythm

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

1600 Clifton Road NE

Atlanta, GA 30333

Phone: 800-232-4636

TTY: 888-232-6348

Website: www.cdc.gov

The CDC provides information on diseases, health risks, prevention guidelines, and strategies. A wide variety of services can be accessed through the CDC.

Child Welfare Information Gateway

Children's Bureau/ACYF

1250 Maryland Avenue SW

Eighth Floor

Washington, DC 20024

Phone: 800-394-3366

Email: info@childwelfare.gov**Website:** www.calib.com/nccanch

Formerly the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information Web, this organization collects, catalogues, stores, organizes, and disseminates information on all aspects of child maltreatment.

Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of Canada (CCFC)

60 St Clair Avenue East, Suite 600

Toronto, ON M4T 1N5

Phone: 416-920-5035

Toll-free (from Canada only): 800-387-1479

Fax: 416-929-0364

Email: ccfc@ccfc.ca**Website:** www.ccfc.ca

The CCFC is a national not-for-profit volunteer foundation dedicated to finding a cure for Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. To realize this, the CCFC is committed to raising increasing funds for research. The CCFC also believes that it is important to make all persons with inflammatory bowel disease aware of the Foundation, and to educate these individuals, their families, health care professionals, and the general public.

MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
-somnia	sleep
son/o	sound
-spadia	to tear, cut
-spasm	sudden contraction of muscles
sperm/o	spermatozoa; sperm cells
spermat/o	spermatozoa; sperm cells
sphen/o	wedge; sphenoid bone
spher/o	globe-shaped; round
sphygm/o	pulse
-sphyxia	pulse
splanchn/o	viscera (internal organs)
spin/o	spine (backbone)
spir/o	to breathe
splen/o	spleen
spondyl/o	vertebra (backbone)
squam/o	scale
-stalsis	contraction
staped/o	stapes (middle ear bone)
staphyl/o	clusters; uvula
-stasis	stopping; controlling; placing
-static	pertaining to stopping; controlling
steat/o	fat, sebum
sten/o	narrowing
-stenosis	tightening; stricture
ster/o	solid structure; steroid
stere/o	solid; three-dimensional
stern/o	sternum (breastbone)
steth/o	chest
-sthenia	strength
-stital	pertaining to standing or positioned
stomat/o	mouth
-stomia	condition of the mouth

The objectives of BANA are to eradicate eating disorders; to promote healthy eating and acceptance of diverse body shapes; and to provide clinical, preventive, and advocacy services for people affected by eating disorders.

Canada Safety Council

1020 Thomas Spratt Place

Ottawa, ON K1G 5L5

Phone: 613-739-1535

Fax: 613-739-1566

Email: csc@safety-council.org

Website: <http://canadasafetycouncil.org>

The Canada Safety Council is Canada's national not-for-profit safety organization. Its mission is to be a leader in the effort to reduce preventable deaths, injuries, and economic loss in traffic, work, home, community, and leisure environments.

Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation

2221 Yonge Street, Suite 601

Toronto, ON M4S 2B4

Phone: 416-485-9149

Toll-free (from Canada only): 800-378-2233

Fax: 416-485-0960

Email: info@cysticfibrosis.ca

Website: www.cysticfibrosis.ca

The purpose and objectives of the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation are to aid those with cystic fibrosis; to conduct research in improved care and treatment and seek a cure or control for cystic fibrosis; to promote public awareness through the dissemination of information using all forms of communication; and to raise funds and allocate them for the foregoing purposes.

Canadian Hard of Hearing Association (CHHA)

2415 Holly Lane, Suite 205

Ottawa, ON K1V 7P2

Voice phone: 613-526-1584

TTY: 613-526-2692

MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
-therapy	treatment
therm/o	heat
thorac/o	chest
-thorax	chest; pleural cavity
thromb/o	clot
thym/o	thymus gland
-thymia	mind (condition of)
-thymic	pertaining to mind
thyro/o	thyroid gland; shield
thyroid/o	thyroid gland
tibi/o	tibia (shin bone)
-tic	pertaining to
toc/o	labor; birth
-ticia	labor; birth (condition of)
-tocin	labor; birth (a substance for)
tom/o	to cut
-tome	instrument to cut
-tomy	process of cutting
ton/o	tension
tone/o	to stretch
tonsill/o	tonsil
top/o	place; position; location
-tory	pertaining to
tox/o	poison
toxic/o	poison
trache/o	trachea (windpipe)
trans-	across; through
-tresia	opening
tri-	three
trich/o	hair
trigon/o	trigone (area within the bladder)
-tripsy	crushing
troph/o	nourishment; development

medical equipment and respiratory therapy to home health services and from rehabilitation technology to infusion therapy. AAHomecare is dedicated to the advancement of the value and practice of high-quality health care services at home.

American Council of the Blind
 2200 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 650
 Arlington, VA 22201-3354
 Phone: 202-467-5081
 Toll-free: 800-424-8666
 Fax: 703-465-5085
 Email: info@acb.org
Website: www.acb.org

The American Council of the Blind is a national membership organization established to promote the independence, dignity, and well-being of blind and visually impaired people. Services include a monthly magazine, the Braille Forum, subscriptions to which are available free of charge to individuals in the United States in Braille, in large print, on cassettes, and on CDs.

American Dietetic Association
 120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 2000
 Chicago, IL 60606-6995
 Phone: 312-899-0040
 Toll-free: 800-877-1600
Website: www.eatright.org

The American Dietetic Association (ADA) promotes the optimal health, nutrition, and well-being of the public. The National Center for Nutrition and Dietetics maintains a consumer nutrition hotline that provides information and referrals to registered dieticians throughout the country.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Association
 ALS Association National Office
 27001 Agoura Road, Suite 250
 Calabasas Hills, CA 91301-5104
 Information and Referral Service: 800-782-4747

MEDICAL WORD PARTS—ENGLISH

(Continued)

COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX	MEANING
vener/o	venereal (sexual contact)
ventr/o	belly side of body
ventricul/o	ventricle (of heart or brain)
venul/o	venule (small vein)
-verse	to turn
-version	to turn
vertebr/o	vertebra (backbone)
vesic/o	urinary bladder
vesicul/o	seminal vesicle
vestibul/o	vestibule of the inner ear
viscer/o	internal organs
vit/o	life
vitr/o	vitreous body (of the eye)
vitre/o	glass
viv/o	life
vol/o	to roll
vulv/o	vulva (female external genitalia)
xanth/o	yellow
xen/o	stranger
xer/o	dry
xiph/o	sword
-y	condition; process
zo/o	animal life

INTERNET RESOURCES*

Patient education is a serious responsibility for health care professionals. Many health care facilities develop their own patient teaching materials. There also are groups, associations, businesses, and agencies that develop patient education materials for dissemination to the public. There are many tools that can be used to improve an individual's knowledge about a particular health care problem or issue. These include, but are not limited to, pamphlets, movies, videotapes, audiotapes, newsletters, and computerized instruction products. Information also can be supplied to the health care professional to develop materials. The names and addresses identified in the following listing are potential sources of information that have provided information for the Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health. Local chapters of national organizations also may be found in the telephone directory or online and may serve as valuable resources for patient education material. Encyclopedias and directories of health-related associations constitute an additional source of information or contacts.

Alcoholics Anonymous
Website: www.aa.org

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is a fellowship of alcoholics who support one another to achieve and maintain sobriety. It is an unaffiliated, self-supporting

*Modified from Miller-Keane Encyclopedia & Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, & Allied Health, 7th ed., revised reprint. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 2005.

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
along the side of alveolus	para-alveol/o
anew	ana-
amnion	amni/o
aneurysm	aneurysm/o
angle	goni/o
animal life	zo/o
animal starch	glycogen/o
ankle	tars/o
antrum (of the stomach)	anthr/o
anus	an/o
anus and rectum	proct/o
anxiety	anxi/o
aorta (largest artery)	aort/o
apart	ana-
apart from	para-
aponeurosis (type of tendon)	aponeur/o
appendix	append/o (<i>use with -ectomy</i>) appendic/o (<i>use with -itis</i>)
appetite	-orexia
arm	brachi/o
arm bone, lower lateral	radi/o
arm bone, lower, medial	uln/o
arm bone, upper	humer/o
armpit	axill/o
arteriole (small artery)	arteriol/o
artery	arter/o arteri/o

SERUM TESTS (Continued)

TEST	CONVENTIONAL UNITS	SI UNITS	IMPLICATIONS
Iron (Fe) Females Males	30–160 µg/dL 45–160 µg/dL	5.4–31.3 µmol/L 8.1–31.3 µmol/L	<i>High</i> <i>Low</i> • Hemochromatosis • Transfusions • Anemia • Bleeding
Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)	100–190 U/L	100–190 U/L	<i>High</i> • Tissue necrosis • Lymphomas • Muscle disease
Phosphate (PO ₄ [−])	3.0–4.5 mg/dL	1.0–1.5 mmol/L	<i>High</i> <i>Low</i> • Renal failure • Bone metastases • Hypoparathyroidism • Malnutrition • Malabsorption • Hyperparathyroidism

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
barrier	claestr/o
base (not acidic)	bas/o
Bartholin glands	bartholin/o
bear, to	para-
	-parous
	-phobia
	phor/o
before	ante-
	pre-
	pro-
	pros-
beginning	-arche
behind	post-
	poster/o
	retro-
belly	celi/o
belly side of body	ventr/o
below, beneath	hypo-
	infra-
	sub-
bend, to	flex/o
bent	scoli/o
beside	para-
between	inter-
beyond	hyper-
	meta-
	ultra-
bile	bil/i
	chol/e
bile vessel	cholangi/o
bilirubin	bilirubin/o
bind	-desis
	nect/o

SERUM TESTS (Continued)

TEST	CONVENTIONAL UNITS	SI UNITS	IMPLICATIONS
Bilirubin	0.3–1.0 mg/dL	5.1–17 µmol/L	High
Total	1–12 mg/dL	17–205 µmol/L	
Neonates			• Hemolysis • Neonatal hepatic immaturity • Cirrhosis • Biliary tract obstruction
Blood urea nitrogen (BUN)	10–20 mg/dL	3.6–7.1 mmol/L	High
			Low
			• Renal disease • Reduced renal blood flow • Urinary tract obstruction • Hepatic damage • Malnutrition
Calcium	9.0–10.5 mg/dL	2.2–2.6 mmol/L	High
			Low
			• Hyperparathyroidism • Multiple myeloma • Metastatic cancer • Hypoparathyroidism • Total parathyroidectomy

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
bone	oste/o
bone condition	-ostosis
bone marrow	myel/o
brain	encephal/o
branching	furc/o
break	-clasis
	-clast
breakdown	-lysis
breast	mamm/o (<i>use with</i> -ary, -gram, -graphy, -plasty)
breastbone	stern/o
breathe	spir/o
breathing	-pnea
bring forth	-para
	-parous
bronchial tube (bronchus)	bronch/o
bronchiole	bronchi/o
bunion	bronchiol/o
burn	bunion/o
	caus/o
	cauter/o
bursa (sac of fluid near joints)	burs/o
bursting forth	-rrhage
	-rrhagia
calcaneus (heel bone)	calcane/o
calcium	calc/o
	calci/o
calyx (cup shaped)	cali/o
	calic/o
cancerous	carcin/o

RED BLOOD CELL TESTS

TEST	CONVENTIONAL UNITS	SI UNITS	IMPLICATIONS
Hematocrit (Hct) Females	37%–47%	0.37–0.47	High
	40%–54%	0.40–0.54	Low
Hemoglobin (Hb) Females	12.0–14.0 g/dL or 120–140 g/L	1.86–2.48 mmol/L	High
	14.0–16.0 g/dL	2.17–2.79 mmol/L	Low
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polycythemia • Dehydration • Loss of blood • Anemia
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polycythemia • Dehydration • Anemia • Blood loss

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
cholesterol	cholesterol/o
chorion	chori/o
choroid layer of eye	choroid/o
ciliary body (of the eye)	cycl/o
circle or cycle	cycl/o
classification	-type
clavicle (collar bone)	clavicul/o
clot	thromb/o
clumping	agglutin/o
clusters	staphyl/o
coagulation (clotting)	coagul/o
coal dust	anthrac/o
coccyx (tailbone)	coccyg/o
cochlea (inner part of ear)	cochle/o
cold	cry/o
collar bone	clavicul/o
colon	col/o (<i>use with</i> -ectomy, -itis, -pexy, -stomy) colon/o (<i>use with</i> -ic, -pathy, -scope, scopy)
color	chrom/o
come together	-fusion
common bile duct	choledoch/o
complete	dia-
condition	-tel/o -ation -ema -esis -ia -ism -itus -sis -y

BLOOD CELL COUNTS (Continued)

CELL CATEGORY	CONVENTIONAL UNITS	SI UNITS	IMPLICATIONS
Differential (%)			
Neutrophils	54–62	200–400 × 10 ⁹ /L	• Viral infection • Aplastic anemia • Chemotherapy
Lymphocytes	20–40		
Monocytes	3–7		
Eosinophils	1–3		
Basophils	0–1		
Platelets	150,000–350,000/mm ³ or µL	High	• Hemorrhage • Infections • Malignancy • Splenectomy • Aplastic anemia • Chemotherapy • Hypersplenism
		Low	

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
deep sleep	comat/o
defecation (elimination of wastes)	-chezia
deficiency	-penia
deficient	hypo-
destroying	-lytic
destruction	-lysis
development	plas/o -plasia troph/o -trophy
diaphragm	phren/o
difficult	dys-
digestion	-pepsia
dilation	-ectasia
dim	-ectasis
discharge	ambly/o
disease	-rrhea nos/o path/o -pathy
distant	dist/o tele/o
distinct	idi/o
double	dipl/o
down	cata- de-
drooping	-ptosis
drug	chem/o pharmac/o pharmaceut/o
dry	ichthy/o xer/o
drying	desicc/o
duct	vas/o

NORMAL HEMATOLOGIC REFERENCE VALUES AND IMPLICATIONS OF ABNORMAL RESULTS*

The implications of abnormal results are major ones in each category. SI units are those used in the International System of Units, which generally are accepted for all scientific and technical uses. All laboratory values should be interpreted with caution because normal values differ widely among clinical laboratories.

cu mm = cubic millimeter (mm^3)

dL = deciliter (1/10 of a liter or 100 mL)

g = gram

L = liter

mg = milligram (1/1000 of a gram)

mL = milliliter

mEq = milliequivalent

mm = millimeter (1/1000 of a meter)

mmol = millimole

U = unit

µL = microliter

mmol = micromole (one millionth of a mole)

*From Chabner DE: *The Language of Medicine*, 10th ed. St Louis, Elsevier/Saunders, 2014.

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
excess	-ultra
excessive	hyper-
excessive pain	-agra
excision	-ectomy
expansion	-ectasia
extreme	pol/o
extreme point	acr/o
extremities	acr/o
eye	ocul/o (<i>use with</i> -ar, -facial, -motor) ophthalm/o (<i>use with</i> -ia, -ic, -logist, -logy, -pathy, -plasty, -plegia, -scope, -scopy) opt/o (<i>use with</i> -ic, -metrist) optic/o (<i>use with</i> -al, -ian) blephar/o (<i>use with</i> -chalasis, -itis, -plasty, -plegia, -ptosis, -tomy) palpebr/o (<i>use with</i> -al)
eyelid	
face	faci/o
faint	syncop/o
falling	-ptosis
fallopian tube	salping/o -salpinx
false	pseudo-
far	dist/o
fascia (membrane supporting muscles)	fasci/o
fast	tachy-

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGs) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
975	25	MEDICAL	HIV W MAJOR RELATED CONDITION W CC
976	25	MEDICAL	HIV W MAJOR RELATED CONDITION W/O CC/MCC
977	25	MEDICAL	HIV W OR W/O OTHER RELATED CONDITION
981		SURGICAL	EXTENSIVE O.R. PROCEDURE UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W MCC
982		SURGICAL	EXTENSIVE O.R. PROCEDURE UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W CC
983		SURGICAL	EXTENSIVE O.R. PROCEDURE UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W/O CC/MCC
984		SURGICAL	PROSTATIC O.R. PROCEDURE UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W MCC
985		SURGICAL	PROSTATIC O.R. PROCEDURE UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W CC
986		SURGICAL	PROSTATIC O.R. PROCEDURE UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W/O CC/MCC
987		SURGICAL	NON-EXTENSIVE O.R. PROC UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W MCC
988		SURGICAL	NON-EXTENSIVE O.R. PROC UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W CC
989		SURGICAL	NON-EXTENSIVE O.R. PROC UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS W/O CC/MCC
998			PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS INVALID AS DISCHARGE DIAGNOSIS
999			UNGROUPABLE

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
fluid collection	-oma
flushed	erythem/o
follicle	follicul/o
foot	pod/o
foot bones	metatars/o
forking	furc/o
form	morph/o
formation	plas/o -plasia -plasm -poiesis -genesis ante-, pro-, pros-
forming	quadri-
forward	tetra-
four	anter/o
front	-ose
full of	fung/i (<i>use with</i> -cide, -oid, -ous, -stasis)
fungus	myc/o (<i>use with</i> -logist, -logy, -osis, -tic)
gall	bil/i (<i>use with</i> -ary)
gallbladder	chol/e (<i>use with</i> -ary)
ganglion	cholecyst/o gangli/o ganglion/o
gas	pneum/o pneumon/o
gather	-agon
genetic change	mut/a mutagen/o
give, to	-dote
given, what is	-dote
gland	aden/o

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
919	21	MEDICAL	COMPLICATIONS OF TREATMENT W MCC
920	21	MEDICAL	COMPLICATIONS OF TREATMENT W CC
921	21	MEDICAL	COMPLICATIONS OF TREATMENT W/O CC/MCC
922	21	MEDICAL	OTHER INJURY, POISONING & TOXIC EFFECT DIAG W MCC
923	21	MEDICAL	OTHER INJURY, POISONING & TOXIC EFFECT DIAG W/O MCC
927	22	SURGICAL	EXTENSIVE BURNS OR FULL THICKNESS BURNS W MV 96+ HRS W SKIN GRAFT
928	22	SURGICAL	FULL THICKNESS BURN W SKIN GRAFT OR INHAL INJ W CC/MCC
929	22	SURGICAL	FULL THICKNESS BURN W SKIN GRAFT OR INHAL INJ W/O CC/MCC
933	22	MEDICAL	EXTENSIVE BURNS OR FULL THICKNESS BURNS W MV 96+ HRS W/O SKIN GRAFT
934	22	MEDICAL	FULL THICKNESS BURN W/O SKIN GRAFT OR INHAL INJ
935	22	MEDICAL	NON-EXTENSIVE BURNS
939	23	SURGICAL	O.R. PROC W DIAGNOSES OF OTHER CONTACT W HEALTH SERVICES W MCC
940	23	SURGICAL	O.R. PROC W DIAGNOSES OF OTHER CONTACT W HEALTH SERVICES W CC
941	23	SURGICAL	O.R. PROC W DIAGNOSES OF OTHER CONTACT W HEALTH SERVICES W/O CC/MCC
945	23	MEDICAL	REHABILITATION W CC/MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
hang, to hard	pend/o kerat/o scirrh/o
hardening	-sclerosis
head	scler/o
hearing	cephal/o acous/o
heart	audi/o audit/o -acusis -cusis cardi/o (<i>use with -ac, -graphy, logy, logist, -megaly, -pathy, -vascular</i>) coron/o (<i>use with -ary</i>)
heart muscle	myocardi/o
heat	cauter/o therm/o
heavy	pachy-
heel bone	calcane/o
hemoglobin	hemoglobin/o
hernia	-cele herni/o
hidden	crypt/o
hip region	pelv/i, pelv/o
holding back	isch/o
hormone	hormon/o -one
horn-like	kerat/o
horse	equin/o
humerus (upper arm bone)	humer/o
humpback	kyph/o
hydrochloric acid	chlorhydr/o

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
870	18	MEDICAL	SEPTICEMIA OR SEVERE SEPSIS W MV 96+ HOURS
871	18	MEDICAL	SEPTICEMIA OR SEVERE SEPSIS W/O MV 96+ HOURS W MCC
872	18	MEDICAL	SEPTICEMIA OR SEVERE SEPSIS W/O MV 96+ HOURS W/O MCC
876	19	SURGICAL	O.R. PROCEDURE W PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES OF MENTAL ILLNESS
880	19	MEDICAL	ACUTE ADJUSTMENT REACTION & PSYCHOSOCIAL DYSFUNCTION
881	19	MEDICAL	DEPRESSIVE NEUROSES
882	19	MEDICAL	NEUROSES EXCEPT DEPRESSIVE
883	19	MEDICAL	DISORDERS OF PERSONALITY & IMPULSE CONTROL
884	19	MEDICAL	ORGANIC DISTURBANCES & MENTAL RETARDATION
885	19	MEDICAL	PSYCHOSES
886	19	MEDICAL	BEHAVIORAL & DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS
887	19	MEDICAL	OTHER MENTAL DISORDER DIAGNOSES
894	20	MEDICAL	ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE OR DEPENDENCE, LEFT AMA
895	20	MEDICAL	ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE OR DEPENDENCE W REHABILITATION THERAPY
896	20	MEDICAL	ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE OR DEPENDENCE W/O REHABILITATION THERAPY W MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
iris (colored portion of eye)	ir/o irid/o
iron	sider/o
irregular	poikil/o
irrigation	-clysis
ischium (part of hip bone)	ischi/o
itching	prurit/o
jaw, lower	mandibul/o submaxill/o
jaw, upper	maxill/o
jejunum	jejun/o
joint	arthr/o articul/o
ketones	ket/o keton/o
kidney	nephro/o (<i>use with</i> -algia, -ectomy, -ic, -itis, -lith, -megaly, -oma, -osis, -pathy, -ptosis, sclerosis, -stomy, -tomy) ren/o (<i>use with</i> -al, -gram, -vascular)
killing	-cidal -cide
knowledge	gnos/o, gno/o
labor	-partum toc/o -tocia
labor, substance for lack of strength	-tocin de- -asthenia

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
830	17	SURGICAL	MYELOPROLIF DISORD OR POORLY DIFF NEOPL W OTHER O.R. PROC W/O CC/MCC
834	17	MEDICAL	ACUTE LEUKEMIA W/O MAJOR O.R. PROCEDURE W MCC
835	17	MEDICAL	ACUTE LEUKEMIA W/O MAJOR O.R. PROCEDURE W CC
836	17	MEDICAL	ACUTE LEUKEMIA W/O MAJOR O.R. PROCEDURE W/O CC/MCC
837	17	MEDICAL	CHEMO W ACUTE LEUKEMIA AS SDX OR W HIGH DOSE CHEMO AGENT W MCC
838	17	MEDICAL	CHEMO W ACUTE LEUKEMIA AS SDX W CC OR HIGH DOSE CHEMO AGENT
839	17	MEDICAL	CHEMO W ACUTE LEUKEMIA AS SDX W/O CC/MCC
840	17	MEDICAL	LYMPHOMA & NON-ACUTE LEUKEMIA W MCC
841	17	MEDICAL	LYMPHOMA & NON-ACUTE LEUKEMIA W CC
842	17	MEDICAL	OTHER MYELOPROLIF DIS OR POORLY DIFF NEOPL DIAG W MCC
843	17	MEDICAL	OTHER MYELOPROLIF DIS OR POORLY DIFF NEOPL DIAG W CC
844	17	MEDICAL	OTHER MYELOPROLIF DIS OR POORLY DIFF NEOPL DIAG W/O CC/MCC
845	17	MEDICAL	CHEMOTHERAPY W/O ACUTE LEUKEMIA AS SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS W MCC
846	17	MEDICAL	CHEMOTHERAPY W/O ACUTE LEUKEMIA AS SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS W CC
847	17	MEDICAL	

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
lung	pneum/o (<i>use with</i> -coccus, -coniosis, -thorax) pneumon/o (<i>use with</i> -ectomy, -ia, -ic, -itis, -lysis) pulmon/o (<i>use with</i> -ary)
lymph	lymph/o
lymph gland (node)	lymphaden/o
lymph vessel	lymphangi/o
make, to	-fication
male	andr/o
malformed fetus	terat/o
malleolus	malleol/o
mandible (lower jaw bone)	mandibul/o
many	submaxill/o multi- ple/o poly-
marketplace	agora-
marrow	medull/o
mass	-oma
mastoid process (behind the ear)	mastoid/o
maxilla (upper jaw bone)	maxill/o
meal	cib/o -prandial
measure	-meter
meatus (opening)	metr/o
mediastinum	meat/o
medulla oblongata	mediastin/o medull/o

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
792	15	MEDICAL	PREMATURITY W/O MAJOR PROBLEMS
793	15	MEDICAL	FULL TERM NEONATE W MAJOR PROBLEMS
794	15	MEDICAL	NEONATE W OTHER SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS
795	15	MEDICAL	NORMAL NEWBORN
799	16	SURGICAL	SPLENECTOMY W MCC
800	16	SURGICAL	SPLENECTOMY W CC
801	16	SURGICAL	SPLENECTOMY W/O CC/MCC
802	16	SURGICAL	OTHER O.R. PROC OF THE BLOOD & BLOOD FORMING ORGANS W MCC
803	16	SURGICAL	OTHER O.R. PROC OF THE BLOOD & BLOOD FORMING ORGANS W CC
804	16	SURGICAL	OTHER O.R. PROC OF THE BLOOD & BLOOD FORMING ORGANS W/O CC/MCC
808	16	MEDICAL	MAJOR HEMATOL/IMMUN DIAG EXC SICKLE CELL CRISIS & COAGUL W MCC
809	16	MEDICAL	MAJOR HEMATOL/IMMUN DIAG EXC SICKLE CELL CRISIS & COAGUL W CC
810	16	MEDICAL	MAJOR HEMATOL/IMMUN DIAG EXC SICKLE CELL CRISIS & COAGUL W/O CC/MCC
811	16	MEDICAL	RED BLOOD CELL DISORDERS W MCC
812	16	MEDICAL	RED BLOOD CELL DISORDERS W/O MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
mucous membrane (mucosa)	mucos/o
mucus	muc/o myx/o
muscle	muscul/o (<i>use with -ar, -skeletal</i>) my/o (<i>use with -algia, -ectomy, -oma, -neutral, -pathy, -rrhaphy, -therapy</i>) myos/o (<i>use with -in, -itis</i>)
muscle, smooth (visceral)	leiomy/o
muscle, striated (skeletal)	rhabdomy/o
muscle tumor	myom/o
muzzle	phim/o
myocardium (heart muscle)	myocardi/o
nail	onych/o ungu/o
narrowing	-constriction sten/o -stenosis
nature	physi/o
navel	omphal/o umbilic/o
near	para- proxim/o
neck	cervic/o
neither	neutr/o
nerve	neur/o
nerve root	radicul/o

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
746	13	SURGICAL	VAGINA, CERVIX & VULVA PROCEDURES W CC/MCC
747	13	SURGICAL	VAGINA, CERVIX & VULVA PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
748	13	SURGICAL	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM RECONSTRUCTIVE PROCEDURES
749	13	SURGICAL	OTHER FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES W CC/MCC
750	13	SURGICAL	OTHER FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
754	13	MEDICAL	MALIGNANCY, FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W MCC
755	13	MEDICAL	MALIGNANCY, FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W CC
756	13	MEDICAL	MALIGNANCY, FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W/O CC/MCC
757	13	MEDICAL	INFECTIONS, FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W MCC
758	13	MEDICAL	INFECTIONS, FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W CC
759	13	MEDICAL	INFECTIONS, FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W/O CC/MCC
760	13	MEDICAL	MENSTRUAL & OTHER FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM DISORDERS W CC/MCC
761	13	MEDICAL	MENSTRUAL & OTHER FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM DISORDERS W/O CC/MCC
765	14	SURGICAL	CESAREAN SECTION W CC/MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS (Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
old age	ger/o geront/o presby/o
olecranon (elbow)	olecran/o
on	epi-
one	mon/o mono-
one's own	uni-
one who	aut/o auto-
opening	-er
opening, new	-or
opposite	-tressia
optic disc (disk)	-stomy
orange-yellow	contra-
order	papill/o
organs, internal	cirrh/o
originating from	norm/o
ossicle (small bone)	tax/o
other	viscer/o
other than	-oid
out, outside	oscul/o
outer region	all/o
ovary	par-
own	ec-
oxygen	ex-
	exo-
	extra-
	cortic/o
	oophor/o (<i>use with -itis, -ectomy, -pexy</i>)
	ovary/o (<i>use with -an</i>)
	aut-
	ox/o
	-oxia

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
713	12	SURGICAL	TRANSURETHRAL PROSTATECTOMY W CC/MCC
714	12	SURGICAL	TRANSURETHRAL PROSTATECTOMY W/O CC/MCC
715	12	SURGICAL	OTHER MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROC FOR MALIGNANCY W CC/MCC
716	12	SURGICAL	OTHER MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROC FOR MALIGNANCY W/O CC/MCC
717	12	SURGICAL	OTHER MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROC EXC MALIGNANCY W CC/MCC
718	12	SURGICAL	OTHER MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROC EXC MALIGNANCY W/O CC/MCC
722	12	MEDICAL	MALIGNANCY, MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W MCC
723	12	MEDICAL	MALIGNANCY, MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W CC
724	12	MEDICAL	MALIGNANCY, MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W/O CC/MCC
725	12	MEDICAL	BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY W MCC
726	12	MEDICAL	BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY W/O MCC
727	12	MEDICAL	INFLAMMATION OF THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM W MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
pertaining to	-ac (<i>as in</i> cardiac) -al (<i>as in</i> inguinal) -an (<i>as in</i> ovarian) -ar (<i>as in</i> palmar) -ary (<i>as in</i> papillary) -eal (<i>as in</i> pharyngeal) -iac (<i>as in</i> hypocondriac) -ic (<i>as in</i> nucleic) -ical (<i>as in</i> psychological) -ile (<i>as in</i> penile) -ine (<i>as in</i> equine) -ior (<i>as in</i> superior) -ose (<i>as in</i> adipose) -ous (<i>as in</i> mucous) -tic (<i>as in</i> necrotic) -tory (<i>as in</i> secretory)
phalanges (of fingers and toes)	phalang/o
pharynx (throat)	pharyng/o
phrase	-lexia
physician	iatr/o
pineal gland	pineal/o
pituitary gland	hypophys/o pituit/o pituitar/o
place	-stasis the/o
plant	top/o phyt/o
plaque	-phyte ather/o
pleura	-plakia pleur/o

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
668	11	SURGICAL	TRANSURETHRAL PROCEDURES W MCC
669	11	SURGICAL	TRANSURETHRAL PROCEDURES W CC
670	11	SURGICAL	TRANSURETHRAL PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
671	11	SURGICAL	URETHRAL PROCEDURES W CC/MCC
672	11	SURGICAL	URETHRAL PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
673	11	SURGICAL	OTHER KIDNEY & URINARY TRACT PROCEDURES W MCC
674	11	SURGICAL	OTHER KIDNEY & URINARY TRACT PROCEDURES W CC
675	11	SURGICAL	OTHER KIDNEY & URINARY TRACT PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
682	11	MEDICAL	RENAL FAILURE W MCC
683	11	MEDICAL	RENAL FAILURE W CC
684	11	MEDICAL	RENAL FAILURE W/O CC/MCC
685	11	MEDICAL	ADMIT FOR RENAL DIALYSIS
686	11	MEDICAL	KIDNEY & URINARY TRACT NEOPLASMS W MCC
687	11	MEDICAL	KIDNEY & URINARY TRACT NEOPLASMS W CC
688	11	MEDICAL	KIDNEY & URINARY TRACT NEOPLASMS W/O CC/MCC
689	11	MEDICAL	KIDNEY & URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS W MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
protein	albumin/o -globin -globulin prote/o pub/o
pubis (anterior part of hip bone)	
pulse	sphygm/o -sphyxia -centesis
puncture to remove fluid	
pupil	cor/o core/o pupill/o purul/o py/o
pus	
put	the/o
put in place	-pexy
pyloric sphincter, pylorus	pylor/o
radioactivity	radi/o
radius (lower arm bone)	radi/o
rapid	oxy-
rash	exanthemat/o
rays	radi/o
record	-gram
recording, process of	-graphy
rectum	rect/o
recurring	cycl/o
red	eosin/o
redness	erythr/o erythem/o erythemat/o
reduce	-lytic

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
625	10	SURGICAL	THYROID, PARATHYROID & THYROGLOSSAL PROCEDURES W MCC
626	10	SURGICAL	THYROID, PARATHYROID & THYROGLOSSAL PROCEDURES W CC
627	10	SURGICAL	THYROID, PARATHYROID & THYROGLOSSAL PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
628	10	SURGICAL	OTHER ENDOCRINE, NUTRIT & METAB O.R. PROC W MCC
629	10	SURGICAL	OTHER ENDOCRINE, NUTRIT & METAB O.R. PROC W CC
630	10	SURGICAL	OTHER ENDOCRINE, NUTRIT & METAB O.R. PROC W/O CC/MCC
637	10	MEDICAL	DIABETES W MCC
638	10	MEDICAL	DIABETES W CC
639	10	MEDICAL	DIABETES W/O CC/MCC
640	10	MEDICAL	MISC DISORDERS OF NUTRITION, METABOLISM, FLUIDS/ELECTROLYTES W MCC
641	10	MEDICAL	MISC DISORDERS OF NUTRITION, METABOLISM, FLUIDS/ELECTROLYTES W/O MCC
642	10	MEDICAL	INBORN AND OTHER DISORDERS OF METABOLISM
643	10	MEDICAL	ENDOCRINE DISORDERS W MCC
644	10	MEDICAL	ENDOCRINE DISORDERS W CC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
scapula (shoulder blade)	scapul/o
sclera (white of eye)	scler/o
scrotum	scrot/o
sea	thalass/o
sebum	seb/o
	sebace/o
	steat/o
secrete	crin/o
	-crine
seed	gon/o
	semin/i
seizure	-lepsy
seizing, taking hold of (pertaining to)	-leptic
self	aut-
	auto-
semen	semin/i
seminal vesicle	vesicul/o
send, sending	-mission
sensation (nervous)	-esthesia
sensitivity to pain	alges/o
	-algesia
separate	-crine
	-crit
	-lytic
separation	-lysis
set, to	-stitial
severe	acu/o
sex glands	gonad/o
sexual intercourse	-pareunia
shape	-form
	morph/o
sharp	acu/o
	oxy-

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
583	09	SURGICAL	MASTECTOMY FOR MALIGNANCY W/O CC/MCC
584	09	SURGICAL	BREAST BIOPSY, LOCAL EXCISION & OTHER BREAST PROCEDURES W CC/MCC
585	09	SURGICAL	BREAST BIOPSY, LOCAL EXCISION & OTHER BREAST PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
592	09	MEDICAL	SKIN ULCERS W MCC
593	09	MEDICAL	SKIN ULCERS W CC
594	09	MEDICAL	SKIN ULCERS W/O CC/MCC
595	09	MEDICAL	MAJOR SKIN DISORDERS W MCC
596	09	MEDICAL	MAJOR SKIN DISORDERS W/O MCC
597	09	MEDICAL	MALIGNANT BREAST DISORDERS W MCC
598	09	MEDICAL	MALIGNANT BREAST DISORDERS W CC
599	09	MEDICAL	MALIGNANT BREAST DISORDERS W/O CC/MCC
600	09	MEDICAL	NON-MALIGNANT BREAST DISORDERS W CC/MCC
601	09	MEDICAL	NON-MALIGNANT BREAST DISORDERS W/O CC/MCC
602	09	MEDICAL	CELLULITIS W MCC
603	09	MEDICAL	CELLULITIS W/O MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS (Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
smaller	mi/o
smell	-osmia
smooth (visceral) muscle	leiomy/o
sodium	natr/o
soft	medull/o
softening	-malacia
sole (of the foot)	plant/o
solid	ster/o
	stere/o
solution	-sol
sound	echo-
	phon/o
	-phonia
	son/o
spark	scint/i
specialist	-ist
speech	phas/o
	-phasia
sperm cells (spermatozoa)	sperm/o
spinal column (spine)	spermat/o
	rachi/o
	spin/o
	vertebr/o
spinal cord	myel/o
spiny	acanth/o
spitting	-ptysis
spleen	splen/o
split	-fida
	-schisis
	schiz/o
stake (pole)	styl/o
stapes (middle ear bone)	staped/o
starch	amyl/o

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
550	08	MEDICAL	SEPTIC ARTHRITIS W/O CC/MCC
551	08	MEDICAL	MEDICAL BACK PROBLEMS W MCC
552	08	MEDICAL	MEDICAL BACK PROBLEMS W/O MCC
553	08	MEDICAL	BONE DISEASES & ARTHROPATHIES W MCC
554	08	MEDICAL	BONE DISEASES & ARTHROPATHIES W/O MCC
555	08	MEDICAL	SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONN TISSUE W MCC
556	08	MEDICAL	SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONN TISSUE W/O MCC
557	08	MEDICAL	TENDONITIS, MYOSITIS & BURSITIS W MCC
558	08	MEDICAL	TENDONITIS, MYOSITIS & BURSITIS W/O MCC
559	08	MEDICAL	AFTERCARE, MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONNECTIVE TISSUE W MCC
560	08	MEDICAL	AFTERCARE, MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONNECTIVE TISSUE W CC
561	08	MEDICAL	AFTERCARE, MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONNECTIVE TISSUE W/O CC/MCC
562	08	MEDICAL	FX, SPRN, STRN & DISL EXCEPT FEMUR, HIP, PELVIS & THIGH W MCC
563	08	MEDICAL	FX, SPRN, STRN & DISL EXCEPT FEMUR, HIP, PELVIS & THIGH W/O MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
sudden	acu/o oxysm/o
sugar	gluc/o glyc/o glycos/o -ose
surgical repair	-plasty
surrounding	peri-
suture	-rrhaphy
swallow	phag/o
swallowing	-phagia
swayback	lord/o
sweat	diaphor/o (<i>use with -esis</i>) hidr/o (<i>use with -osis</i>)
swelling	-edema
sword	xiph/o
synovial (fluid)	synov/o
synovial membrane	synov/o
tail	caud/o
tailbone	coccyg/o
tarsus (ankle)	tars/o
tear	dacry/o (<i>use with -genic, -rrhea</i>) lacrim/o (<i>use with -al, -ation</i>)
tearing (cutting)	-spadia
tear gland	dacryoaden/o
tear sac	dacryocyst/o
temperament	cras/o
tendon	ten/o tend/o tendin/o ton/o
tension	

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
503	08	SURGICAL	FOOT PROCEDURES W MCC
504	08	SURGICAL	FOOT PROCEDURES W CC
505	08	SURGICAL	FOOT PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
506	08	SURGICAL	MAJOR THUMB OR JOINT PROCEDURES
507	08	SURGICAL	MAJOR SHOULDER OR ELBOW JOINT PROCEDURES W CC/MCC
508	08	SURGICAL	MAJOR SHOULDER OR ELBOW JOINT PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
509	08	SURGICAL	ARTROSCOPY
510	08	SURGICAL	SHOULDER, ELBOW OR FOREARM PROC, EXC MAJOR JOINT PROC W MCC
511	08	SURGICAL	SHOULDER, ELBOW OR FOREARM PROC, EXC MAJOR JOINT PROC W CC
512	08	SURGICAL	SHOULDER, ELBOW OR FOREARM PROC, EXC MAJOR JOINT PROC W/O CC/MCC
513	08	SURGICAL	MAJOR THUMB OR JOINT PROC W CC/MCC
514	08	SURGICAL	HAND OR WRIST PROC, EXCEPT MAJOR THUMB OR JOINT PROC W/O CC/MCC
515	08	SURGICAL	HAND OR WRIST PROC, EXCEPT MAJOR THUMB OR JOINT PROC W MCC
516	08	SURGICAL	OTHER MUSCULOSKELETAL SYS & CONN TISS O.R. PROC W CC
517	08	SURGICAL	OTHER MUSCULOSKELETAL SYS & CONN TISS O.R. PROC W/O CC/MCC
533	08	MEDICAL	FRACTURES OF FEMUR W MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
together	con- sym- syn-
tongue	gloss/o (<i>use with -al, -dynia, -plasty, plegia, -rraphy, -spasm, -tomy</i>)
tonsil	lingu/o (<i>use with -al</i>)
tooth	tonsill/o
top	dent/i
toward	odont/o
trachea (windpipe)	acr/o
transmission	ad-
treatment	af-
-	-ad
trigone (area within the bladder)	trache/o
true	-phoresis
tube	iatr/o
tumor	therapeut/o
turn	-therapy
twisted chains	trigon/o
two	eu-
tympanic membrane (eardrum)	syring/o
	-oma
	onc/o
	-tropia
	-verse
	-version
	strept/o
	bi-
	myring/o
	tympan/o

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
475	08	SURGICAL	AMPUTATION FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL SYS & CONN TISSUE DIS W CC
476	08	SURGICAL	AMPUTATION FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL SYS & CONN TISSUE DIS W/O CC/MCC
477	08	SURGICAL	BIOPSIES OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONNECTIVE TISSUE W MCC
478	08	SURGICAL	BIOPSIES OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONNECTIVE TISSUE W CC
479	08	SURGICAL	BIOPSIES OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONNECTIVE TISSUE W/O CC/MCC
480	08	SURGICAL	HIP & FEMUR PROCEDURES EXCEPT MAJOR JOINT W MCC
481	08	SURGICAL	HIP & FEMUR PROCEDURES EXCEPT MAJOR JOINT W CC
482	08	SURGICAL	HIP & FEMUR PROCEDURES EXCEPT MAJOR JOINT W/O CC/MCC
483	08	SURGICAL	MAJOR JOINT & LIMB REATTACHMENT PROC OF UPPER EXTREMITY W CC/MCC
484	08	SURGICAL	MAJOR JOINT & LIMB REATTACHMENT PROC OF UPPER EXTREMITY W/O CC/MCC
485	08	SURGICAL	KNEE PROCEDURES W PDX OF INFECTION W MCC
486	08	SURGICAL	KNEE PROCEDURES W PDX OF INFECTION W CC
487	08	SURGICAL	KNEE PROCEDURES W PDX OF INFECTION W/O CC/MCC
488	08	SURGICAL	KNEE PROCEDURES W/O PDX OF INFECTION W CC/MCC

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
uvea	uve/o
uvula	staphyl/o (<i>use with</i> -ectomy, -plasty, -tomy) uvul/o (<i>use with</i> -ar, -itis, -ptosis)
vas deferens	vas/o
vagina	colp/o (<i>use with</i> -pexy, -plasty, -scope, -scopy, -tomy) vagin/o (<i>use with</i> -al, -itis)
vagus nerve	vag/o
valve	valv/o valvul/o
varicose veins	varic/o
varied	ple/o poikil/o
vein	phleb/o (<i>use with</i> -ectomy, -itis, -tomy) ven/o (<i>use with</i> -ous, -gram) ven/i (<i>use with</i> -puncture)
vein, small	venul/o
venereal (sexual contact)	vener/o
ventricle	ventricul/o
vertebra (backbone)	rachi/o (<i>use with</i> -itis, -tomy) spondyl/o (<i>use with</i> -itis, -listhesis, -osis, -pathy) vertebr/o (<i>use with</i> -al)

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
440	07	MEDICAL	DISORDERS OF PANCREAS EXCEPT MALIGNANCY W/O CC/MCC
441	07	MEDICAL	DISORDERS OF LIVER EXCEPT MALIG, CIRR, ALC HEPA W MCC
442	07	MEDICAL	DISORDERS OF LIVER EXCEPT MALIG, CIRR, ALC HEPA W CC
443	07	MEDICAL	DISORDERS OF LIVER EXCEPT MALIG, CIRR, ALC HEPA W/O CC/MCC
444	07	MEDICAL	DISORDERS OF THE BILIARY TRACT W MCC
445	07	MEDICAL	DISORDERS OF THE BILIARY TRACT W CC
446	07	MEDICAL	DISORDERS OF THE BILIARY TRACT W/O CC/MCC
453	08	SURGICAL	COMBINED ANTERIOR/POSTERIOR SPINAL FUSION W MCC
454	08	SURGICAL	COMBINED ANTERIOR/POSTERIOR SPINAL FUSION W CC
455	08	SURGICAL	SPINAL FUS EXC CERV W SPINAL CURV/MALIG/INFEC OR 9+ FUS W MCC
456	08	SURGICAL	SPINAL FUS EXC CERV W SPINAL CURV/MALIG/INFEC OR 9+ FUS W CC
457	08	SURGICAL	SPINAL FUS EXC CERV W SPINAL CURV/MALIG/INFEC OR 9+ FUS W MCC
458	08	SURGICAL	SPINAL FUSION EXCEPT CERVICAL W MCC
459	08	SURGICAL	SPINAL FUSION EXCEPT CERVICAL W/O MCC
460	08	SURGICAL	BILATERAL OR MULTIPLE MAJOR JOINT PROCESSES OF LOWER EXTREMITY W MCC
461	08	SURGICAL	

ENGLISH—MEDICAL WORD PARTS

(Continued)

MEANING	COMBINING FORM, SUFFIX, OR PREFIX
weight	bar/o
white	alb/o
	albin/o
	leuk/o
wide	mydr/o
widening	-dilation
	-ectasia
	-ectasis
	-eurysm
windpipe (trachea)	trache/o
with	con-
	sym-
	syn-
within	en-, end-
	endo-
	intra-
woman	gynec/o
womb	hyster/o
	metr/o
	metri/o
	uter/o
word	lex/o
	-lexia
work	erg/o
wrinkle	rhytid/o
wrist bones (carpals)	carp/o
x-rays	radi/o
	roentgen/o
yellow	lute/o
	jaund/o
	xanth/o

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
392	06	MEDICAL	ESOPHAGITIS, GASTROENT & MISC DIGEST DISORDERS W/O MCC
393	06	MEDICAL	OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DIAGNOSES W MCC
394	06	MEDICAL	OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DIAGNOSES W CC
395	06	MEDICAL	OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DIAGNOSES W/O CC/MCC
405	07	SURGICAL	PANCREAS, LIVER & SHUNT PROCEDURES W MCC
406	07	SURGICAL	PANCREAS, LIVER & SHUNT PROCEDURES W CC
407	07	SURGICAL	PANCREAS, LIVER & SHUNT PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
408	07	SURGICAL	BILIARY TRACT PROC EXCEPT ONLY CHOLECYST W OR W/O C.D.E. W MCC
409	07	SURGICAL	BILIARY TRACT PROC EXCEPT ONLY CHOLECYST W OR W/O C.D.E. W CC
410	07	SURGICAL	BILIARY TRACT PROC EXCEPT ONLY CHOLECYST W OR W/O C.D.E. W/O CC/MCC
411	07	SURGICAL	CHOLECYSTECTOMY W C.D.E. W MCC
412	07	SURGICAL	CHOLECYSTECTOMY W C.D.E. W CC
413	07	SURGICAL	CHOLECYSTECTOMY EXCEPT BY LAPAROSCOPE W/O C.D.E. W MCC
414	07	SURGICAL	CHOLECYSTECTOMY EXCEPT BY LAPAROSCOPE W/O C.D.E. W CC
415	07	SURGICAL	CHOLECYSTECTOMY EXCEPT BY LAPAROSCOPE W/O C.D.E. W/O CC/MCC
416	07	SURGICAL	CHOLECYSTECTOMY EXCEPT BY LAPAROSCOPE W/O C.D.E. W/O CC/MCC

ACLS	advanced cardiac life support
ACS	acute coronary syndrome(s)
ACTH	adrenocorticotrophic hormone (secreted by the anterior pituitary gland)
AD	Alzheimer disease
AD	right ear (<i>auris dextra</i>); better to specify "right ear" rather than abbreviating
ad lib.	as desired (<i>ad libitum</i> , "freely")
ADD	attention deficit disorder
add	adduction
ADH	antidiuretic hormone; vasopressin (secreted by the posterior pituitary gland)
ADHD	attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
ADL	activities of daily living
ADT	admission, discharge, transfer
AED	automated external defibrillator
AF	atrial fibrillation
AFB	acid-fast bacillus/bacilli—the TB organism
AFO	ankle-foot orthosis (device for stabilization)
AFP	alpha-fetoprotein
Ag	silver (<i>argentum</i>)
AGC	absolute granulocyte count; atypical glandular cells (Pap smear)
AHF	antihemophilic factor (same as coagulation factor XIII)
AICD	automatic implantable cardioverter-defibrillator
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AIHA	autoimmune hemolytic anemia
AIS	adenocarcinoma in situ (precancerous cells are seen on Pap smear)
AKA	above-knee amputation
alb	albumin (protein)

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
351	06	SURGICAL	INGUINAL & FEMORAL HERNIA PROCEDURES W CC
352	06	SURGICAL	INGUINAL & FEMORAL HERNIA PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
353	06	SURGICAL	HERNIA PROCEDURES EXCEPT INGUINAL & FEMORAL W MCC
354	06	SURGICAL	HERNIA PROCEDURES EXCEPT INGUINAL & FEMORAL W CC
355	06	SURGICAL	HERNIA PROCEDURES EXCEPT INGUINAL & FEMORAL W/O CC/MCC
356	06	SURGICAL	OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES W MCC
357	06	SURGICAL	OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES W CC
358	06	SURGICAL	OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
368	06	MEDICAL	MAJOR ESOPHAGEAL DISORDERS W MCC
369	06	MEDICAL	MAJOR ESOPHAGEAL DISORDERS W CC/MCC
370	06	MEDICAL	MAJOR GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS W/O CC/MCC
371	06	MEDICAL	MAJOR GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS & PERITONEAL INFECTIONS W MCC
372	06	MEDICAL	MAJOR GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS & PERITONEAL INFECTIONS W CC
373	06	MEDICAL	MAJOR GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS & PERITONEAL INFECTIONS W/O CC/MCC
374	06	MEDICAL	DIGESTIVE MALIGNANCY W MCC

AST	aspartate aminotransferase (elevated in liver and heart disease); formerly called serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT)
AU	both ears (<i>auris uterque</i>); better to specify “in each ear/for both ears,” rather than abbreviating gold (<i>aurum</i>)
Au	gold (<i>aurum</i>)
AUB	abnormal uterine bleeding
AV	arteriovenous; atrioventricular
AVM	arteriovenous malformation
AVR	aortic valve replacement
AZT	azidothymidine
A&W	alive and well
B cells	lymphocytes produced in the bone marrow
Ba	barium
BAL	bronchoalveolar lavage
bands	immature white blood cells (granulocytes)
baso	basophils
BBB	bundle branch block
BC	bone conduction
BE	barium enema
bid, b.i.d.	twice a day (<i>bis in die</i>)
BKA	below-knee amputation
BM	bowel movement
BMD	bone mineral density
BMR	basal metabolic rate
BMT	bone marrow transplantation
BP, B/P	blood pressure
BPH	benign prostatic hyperplasia/ hypertrophy
BPPV	benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
BRBPR	bright red blood per rectum (hematochezia)
BRCA1, BRCA2	breast cancer 1, breast cancer 2 (genetic markers for disease risk)
bs	blood sugar; breath sound(s)
BSE	breast self-examination
BSO	bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
309	05	MEDICAL	CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA & CONDUCTION DISORDERS W CC
310	05	MEDICAL	CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA & CONDUCTION DISORDERS W/O CC/MCC
311	05	MEDICAL	ANGINA PECTORIS
312	05	MEDICAL	SYNCOPE & COLLAPSE
313	05	MEDICAL	CHEST PAIN
314	05	MEDICAL	OTHER CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DIAGNOSES W MCC
315	05	MEDICAL	OTHER CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DIAGNOSES W CC
316	05	MEDICAL	OTHER CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DIAGNOSES W/O CC/MCC
326	06	SURGICAL	STOMACH, ESOPHAGEAL & DUODENAL PROC W MCC
327	06	SURGICAL	STOMACH, ESOPHAGEAL & DUODENAL PROC W CC
328	06	SURGICAL	STOMACH, ESOPHAGEAL & DUODENAL PROC W/O CC/MCC
329	06	SURGICAL	MAJOR SMALL & LARGE BOWEL PROCEDURES W MCC
330	06	SURGICAL	MAJOR SMALL & LARGE BOWEL PROCEDURES W CC
331	06	SURGICAL	MAJOR SMALL & LARGE BOWEL PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
332	06	SURGICAL	RECTAL RESECTION W MCC
333	06	SURGICAL	RECTAL RESECTION W CC

CGMS	continuous glucose monitoring system
cGy	centigray (1/100 of a gray; a rad)
CHD	coronary heart disease; chronic heart disease
chemo	chemotherapy
CHF	congestive heart failure
chol	cholesterol
chr	chronic
Ci	microcurie
CIN	cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
CIS	carcinoma in situ
CK	creatinine kinase
CKD	chronic kidney disease
Cl	chlorine
CLD	chronic liver disease
CLL	chronic lymphocytic leukemia
cm	centimeter (1/100 of a meter)
CMA	certified medical assistant
CMC	carpometacarpal (joint)
CMG	cystometrogram
CML	chronic myelogenous leukemia
CMV	cytomegalovirus
CNS	central nervous system
CO	carbon monoxide; cardiac output
CO₂	carbon dioxide
Co	cobalt
c/o	complains of
COD	condition on discharge
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CP	cerebral palsy; chest pain
CPA	costophrenic angle
CPAP	continuous positive airway pressure
CPD	cephalopelvic disproportion
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CR	complete response; cardiorespiratory
CRBSI	catheter-related bloodstream infection
CRF	chronic renal failure
C&S	culture and sensitivity (of sputum)

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
262	05	SURGICAL	CARDIAC PACEMAKER REVISION EXCEPT DEVICE REPLACEMENT W/O CC/MCC
263	05	SURGICAL	VEIN LIGATION & STRIPPING
264	05	SURGICAL	OTHER CIRCULATORY SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES
265	05	SURGICAL	AICD LEAD PROCEDURES
280	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, DISCHARGED ALIVE W MCC
281	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, DISCHARGED ALIVE W CC
282	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, DISCHARGED ALIVE W/O CC/MCC
283	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, EXPIRED W MCC
284	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, EXPIRED W CC
285	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, EXPIRED W/O CC/MCC
286	05	MEDICAL	CIRCULATORY DISORDERS EXCEPT AMI, W CARD CATH W MCC
287	05	MEDICAL	CIRCULATORY DISORDERS EXCEPT AMI, W CARD CATH W/O MCC
288	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE & SUBACUTE ENDOCARDITIS W MCC
289	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE & SUBACUTE ENDOCARDITIS W CC
290	05	MEDICAL	ACUTE & SUBACUTE ENDOCARDITIS W/O CC/MCC
291	05	MEDICAL	HEART FAILURE & SHOCK W MCC

DLco	diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide
DLE	discoid lupus erythematosus
DM	diabetes mellitus
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNR	do not resuscitate
D.O.	doctor of osteopathy
DOA	dead on arrival
DOB	date of birth
DOE	dyspnea on exertion
DPT	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (vaccine)
DRE	digital rectal examination
DRG	diagnosis-related group
DSA	digital subtraction angiography
DSM	<i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders</i>
DT	delirium tremens (caused by alcohol withdrawal)
DTR	deep tendon reflex(es)
DUB	dysfunctional uterine bleeding
DVT	deep vein thrombosis
D/W	dextrose in water
Dx	diagnosis
EBV	Epstein-Barr virus (cause of mononucleosis)
ECC	endocervical curettage; extracorporeal circulation; emergency cardiac care
ECF	extended care facility
ECG	electrocardiogram
ECHO	echocardiography
ECMO	extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
ECT	electroconvulsive therapy
ED	erectile dysfunction; emergency department
EDC	estimated date of confinement
EEG	electroencephalogram
EENT	eyes, ears, nose, throat
EGD	esophagogastroduodenoscopy
EKG	electrocardiogram

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
233	05	SURGICAL	CORONARY BYPASS W CARDIAC CATH W MCC
234	05	SURGICAL	CORONARY BYPASS W CARDIAC CATH W/O MCC
235	05	SURGICAL	CORONARY BYPASS W/O CARDIAC CATH W MCC
236	05	SURGICAL	CORONARY BYPASS W/O CARDIAC CATH W/O MCC
237	05	SURGICAL	MAJOR CARDIOVASC PROCEDURES W MCC
238	05	SURGICAL	MAJOR CARDIOVASC PROCEDURES W/O MCC
239	05	SURGICAL	AMPUTATION FOR CIRC SYS DISORDERS EXC UPPER LIMB & TOE W MCC
240	05	SURGICAL	AMPUTATION FOR CIRC SYS DISORDERS EXC UPPER LIMB & TOE W CC
241	05	SURGICAL	AMPUTATION FOR CIRC SYS DISORDERS EXC UPPER LIMB & TOE W/O CC/MCC
242	05	SURGICAL	PERMANENT CARDIAC PACEMAKER IMPLANT W MCC
243	05	SURGICAL	PERMANENT CARDIAC PACEMAKER IMPLANT W CC
244	05	SURGICAL	PERMANENT CARDIAC PACEMAKER IMPLANT W/O CC/MCC
245	05	SURGICAL	AICD GENERATOR PROCEDURES
246	05	SURGICAL	PERC CARDIOVASC PROC W DRUG-ELUTING STENT W MCC OR 4+ VESSELS/ STENTS

G	gravida (pregnant)
g, gm	gram
μg	microgram (one millionth of a gram)
g/dL	grams per deciliter
Ga	gallium
GABA	gamma-aminobutyric acid; also spelled γ -aminobutyric acid—a neurotransmitter
GB	gallbladder
GBS	gallbladder series (an x-ray study)
GC	gonococcus
G-CSF	granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (promotes neutrophil production)
Gd	gadolinium
GERD	gastroesophageal reflux disease
GFR	glomerular filtration rate
GH	growth hormone
GI	gastrointestinal
GIST	gastrointestinal stromal tumor
G6PD	glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (enzyme missing in an inherited red blood cell disorder)
GP	general practitioner
GM-CSF	granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (promotes myeloid progenitor cells with differentiation to granulocytes)
grav. 1, 2, 3	<i>gravida</i> 1, 2, 3—first, second, third pregnancy
gt, gtt	drop (<i>gutta</i>), drops (<i>guttæ</i>)
GTT	glucose tolerance test
GU	genitourinary
Gy	gray—unit of radiation absorption (exposure); equal to 100 rad
GYN, gyn	gynecology
H	hydrogen
h., hr	hour
H₂ blocker	histamine type 2 receptor antagonist (inhibitor of gastric acid secretion)

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
196	04	MEDICAL	INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE W MCC
197	04	MEDICAL	INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE W CC
198	04	MEDICAL	INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE W/O CC/MCC
199	04	MEDICAL	PNEUMOTHORAX W MCC
200	04	MEDICAL	PNEUMOTHORAX W CC
201	04	MEDICAL	PNEUMOTHORAX W/O CC/MCC
202	04	MEDICAL	BRONCHITIS & ASTHMA W CC/MCC
203	04	MEDICAL	BRONCHITIS & ASTHMA W/O CC/MCC
204	04	MEDICAL	RESPIRATORY SIGNS & SYMPTOMS
205	04	MEDICAL	OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DIAGNOSES W MCC
206	04	MEDICAL	OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DIAGNOSES W/O MCC
207	04	MEDICAL	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS W VENTILATOR SUPPORT 96+ HOURS
208	04	MEDICAL	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS W VENTILATOR SUPPORT <96 HOURS
215	05	SURGICAL	OTHER HEART ASSIST SYSTEM IMPLANT
216	05	SURGICAL	CARDIAC VALVE & OTH MAJ CARDIOTHORACIC PROC W CARD CATH W CC
217	05	SURGICAL	CARDIAC VALVE & OTH MAJ CARDIOTHORACIC PROC W CARD CATH W MCC

HTN	hypertension (high blood pressure)
Hx	history
I	iodine
¹³¹I	a radioactive isotope of iodine
IBD	inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's and ulcerative colitis)
ICD	implantable cardioverter-defibrillator
ICP	intracranial pressure
ICSH	interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
ICU	intensive care unit
ID	infectious disease
I&D	incision and drainage
IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, IgM	immunoglobulins (type of antibodies)
IHD	ischemic heart disease
IHSS	idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis
IL-1 to IL-15	interleukins
IM	intramuscular; infectious mononucleosis
inf.	infusion; inferior
INH	isoniazid (a drug used to treat tuberculosis)
inj.	injection
INR	international normalized ratio (measures the time it takes for blood to clot and compares it to an average)
I&O	intake and output (measurement of patient's fluids)
IOL	intraocular lens (implant)
IOP	intraocular pressure
IPPB	intermittent positive-pressure breathing
IQ	intelligence quotient
ITP	idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
IUD	intrauterine device
IUP	intrauterine pregnancy
IV	intravenous
IVP	intravenous pyelogram

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
154	03	MEDICAL	OTHER EAR, NOSE, MOUTH & THROAT DIAGNOSES W MCC
155	03	MEDICAL	OTHER EAR, NOSE, MOUTH & THROAT DIAGNOSES W CC
156	03	MEDICAL	OTHER EAR, NOSE, MOUTH & THROAT DIAGNOSES W/O CC/MCC
157	03	MEDICAL	DENTAL & ORAL DISEASES W MCC
158	03	MEDICAL	DENTAL & ORAL DISEASES W CC
159	03	MEDICAL	DENTAL & ORAL DISEASES W/O CC/MCC
163	04	SURGICAL	MAJOR CHEST PROCEDURES W MCC
164	04	SURGICAL	MAJOR CHEST PROCEDURES W CC
165	04	SURGICAL	MAJOR CHEST PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
166	04	SURGICAL	OTHER RESP SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES W MCC
167	04	SURGICAL	OTHER RESP SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES W CC
168	04	SURGICAL	OTHER RESP SYSTEM O.R. PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
175	04	MEDICAL	PULMONARY EMBOLISM W MCC
176	04	MEDICAL	PULMONARY EMBOLISM W/O MCC
177	04	MEDICAL	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS & INFLAMMATIONS W MCC
178	04	MEDICAL	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS & INFLAMMATIONS W CC

LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide (a hallucinogen)
LSH	laparoscopic supracervical hysterectomy
LSK	liver, spleen, kidneys
LTB	laryngotracheal bronchitis (croup)
LTC	long-term care
LTH	luteotropic hormone (same as prolactin)
LUL	left upper lobe (of lung)
LUQ	left upper quadrant (of abdomen)
LV	left ventricle
LVAD	left ventricular assist device
L&W	living and well
lymphs	lymphocytes
lytes	electrolytes
MA	mental age
MAC	monitored anesthesia care; <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex (a common cause of opportunistic pneumonia)
MAI	<i>Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare</i>
MAOI	monoamine oxidase inhibitor (a type of antidepressant)
MBD	minimal brain dysfunction
mcg	microgram—also abbreviated μg ; equal to one millionth of a gram
MCH	mean corpuscular hemoglobin (average amount in each red blood cell)
MCHC	mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (average concentration in a single red cell)
mCi	millicurie
μCi	microcurie
MCP	metacarpophalangeal (joint)
MCV	mean corpuscular volume (average size of a single red blood cell)
M.D., MD	doctor of medicine

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
100	01	MEDICAL	SEIZURES W MCC
101	01	MEDICAL	SEIZURES W/O MCC
102	01	MEDICAL	HEADACHES W MCC
103	01	MEDICAL	HEADACHES W/O MCC
113	02	SURGICAL	ORBITAL PROCEDURES W CC/MCC
114	02	SURGICAL	EXTRAOCULAR PROCEDURES EXCEPT ORBIT
115	02	SURGICAL	INTRAOCULAR PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
116	02	SURGICAL	INTRAOCULAR PROCEDURES W CC/MCC
117	02	SURGICAL	ACUTE MAJOR EYE INFECTIONS W/O CC/MCC
121	02	MEDICAL	ACUTE MAJOR EYE INFECTIONS W CC/MCC
122	02	MEDICAL	NEUROLOGICAL EYE DISORDERS
123	02	MEDICAL	OTHER DISORDERS OF THE EYE W MCC
124	02	MEDICAL	OTHER DISORDERS OF THE EYE W/O MCC
125	02	SURGICAL	MAJOR HEAD & NECK PROCEDURES W CC/MCC OR MAJOR DEVICE
129	03	SURGICAL	MAJOR HEAD & NECK PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
130	03	SURGICAL	

mRNA	messenger RNA
MRSA	methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
MS	multiple sclerosis; mitral stenosis; morphine sulfate
MSL	midsternal line
MTD	maximum tolerated dose
MTX	methotrexate
MUGA	multiple-gated acquisition scan (of heart)
multip	multipara; multiparous
MVP	mitral valve prolapse
myop	myopia (<i>nearsightedness</i>)
N	nitrogen
NA, N/A	not applicable; not available
Na	sodium (sodium)
NB	newborn
NBS	normal bowel sounds; normal breath sounds
ND	normal delivery; normal development
NED	no evidence of disease
neg.	negative
NG tube	nasogastric tube
NHL	non-Hodgkin lymphoma
NICU	neonatal intensive care unit
NK cells	natural killer cells
NKA	no known allergies
NKDA	no known drug allergies
NOTES	natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery
NPO	nothing by mouth (<i>nil per os</i>)
NSAID	nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (often prescribed to treat musculoskeletal disorders)
NSR	normal sinus rhythm (of heart)
NTP	normal temperature and pressure
O, O₂	oxygen
OA	osteoarthritis
OB/GYN	obstetrics and gynecology
OCPs	oral contraceptive pills

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
068	01	MEDICAL	NONSPECIFIC CVA & PRECEREBRAL OCCLUSION W/O INFARCT W/O MCC
069	01	MEDICAL	TRANSIENT ISCHEMIA
070	01	MEDICAL	NONSPECIFIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS W MCC
071	01	MEDICAL	NONSPECIFIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS W CC
072	01	MEDICAL	NONSPECIFIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS W/O CC/MCC
073	01	MEDICAL	CRANIAL & PERIPHERAL NERVE DISORDERS W MCC
074	01	MEDICAL	CRANIAL & PERIPHERAL NERVE DISORDERS W/O MCC
075	01	MEDICAL	VIRAL MENINGITIS W CC/MCC
076	01	MEDICAL	VIRAL MENINGITIS W/O CC/MCC
077	01	MEDICAL	HYPERTENSIVE ENCEPHALOPATHY W MCC
078	01	MEDICAL	HYPERTENSIVE ENCEPHALOPATHY W CC
079	01	MEDICAL	HYPERTENSIVE ENCEPHALOPATHY W/O CC/MCC
080	01	MEDICAL	NONTRAUMATIC STUPOR & COMA W MCC
081	01	MEDICAL	NONTRAUMATIC STUPOR & COMA W/O MCC
082	01	MEDICAL	TRAUMATIC STUPOR & COMA, COMA >1 HR W MCC
083	01	MEDICAL	TRAUMATIC STUPOR & COMA, COMA >1 HR W CC

pc, p.c.	after meals (<i>post cibum</i>)
PCA	patient-controlled anesthesia
PCI	percutaneous coronary intervention
Pco ₂ , pCO ₂	partial pressure of carbon dioxide
PCP	<i>Pneumocystis</i> pneumonia; phencyclidine (a hallucinogen)
PCR	polymerase chain reaction (process that allows making copies of genes)
PD	peritoneal dialysis
PDA	patent ductus arteriosus
PDR	<i>Physicians' Desk Reference</i>
PE	physical examination; pulmonary embolus
PEEP	positive end-expiratory pressure
PEG	percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (feeding tube placed in stomach)
PEJ	percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy (feeding tube placed in small intestine)
per os	by mouth
PERRLA	pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation
PET	positron emission tomography
PE tube	ventilating tube for eardrum
PFT	pulmonary function test
PG	prostaglandin
PH	past history
pH	potential hydrogen (scale to indicate degree of acidity or alkalinity)
PI	present illness
PICC	peripherally inserted central catheter
PID	pelvic inflammatory disease
PIN	prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia
PIP	proximal interphalangeal (joint)
PKU	phenylketonuria
PM, p.m., PM	in the afternoon (post meridiem)
PMH	past medical history
PMN	polymorphonuclear leukocyte
PMS	premenstrual syndrome
PND	paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS) (Continued)

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
027	01	SURGICAL	CRANIOTOMY & ENDOVASCULAR INTRACRANIAL PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
028	01	SURGICAL	SPINAL PROCEDURES W MCC
029	01	SURGICAL	SPINAL PROCEDURES W CC OR SPINAL NEUROSTIMULATORS
030	01	SURGICAL	SPINAL PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
031	01	SURGICAL	VENTRICULAR SHUNT PROCEDURES W MCC
032	01	SURGICAL	VENTRICULAR SHUNT PROCEDURES W CC
033	01	SURGICAL	VENTRICULAR SHUNT PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
034	01	SURGICAL	CAROTID ARTERY STENT PROCEDURE W MCC
035	01	SURGICAL	CAROTID ARTERY STENT PROCEDURE W CC
036	01	SURGICAL	CAROTID ARTERY STENT PROCEDURE W/O CC/MCC
037	01	SURGICAL	EXTRACRANIAL PROCEDURES W MCC
038	01	SURGICAL	EXTRACRANIAL PROCEDURES W CC
039	01	SURGICAL	EXTRACRANIAL PROCEDURES W/O CC/MCC
040	01	SURGICAL	PERIPH/CRANIAL NERVE & OTHER NERVSYST PROC W MCC
041	01	SURGICAL	PERIPH/CRANIAL NERVE & OTHER NERVSYST PROC W CC OR PERIPH NEUROSTIM

PVT	paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia
PWB	partial weight-bearing
Px	prognosis
Q	blood volume; rate of blood flow (daily)
q	every (<i>quaque</i> , “each”)
qAM	every morning; better to specify than to abbreviate
qd, q.d.	every day (<i>quaque die</i>); better to specify “each/every day,” rather than confusing with qid or qod
qh	every hour (<i>quaque hora</i>); better to specify than to abbreviate
q2h	every 2 hours; better to specify than to abbreviate
q.i.d., qid	four times daily (<i>quater in die</i>); better to specify than to abbreviate
q.n.s.	quantity not sufficient (<i>quantum non sufficit</i>)
qPM	every evening; better to specify than to abbreviate
QRS	a wave complex in an electrocardiographic study
q.s.	sufficient quantity (<i>quantum sufficit</i>)
qt	quart
R	respiration; right
RA	rheumatoid arthritis; right atrium
Ra	radium
rad	radiation absorbed dose
RAIU	radioactive iodine uptake test
RBBB	right bundle branch block
RBC, rbc	red blood count; red blood cell
RDDA	recommended daily dietary allowance
RDS	respiratory distress syndrome
REM	rapid eye movement
RF	rheumatoid factor
Rh (factor)	rhesus (monkey) factor in blood
RhoGAM	drug to prevent Rh factor reaction in Rh-negative women

DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS (DRGS)*

Please note the following abbreviations used in this section: AICD, automated implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; AMA, against medical advice; AMI, acute myocardial infarction; CC, comorbidity/complications; CDE, complete diagnostic evaluation; D&C, dilatation and curettage; DIS, disease; Fx, fracture; GI, gastrointestinal; GNR, generator procedure; HRT, heart; IM, implant; OR, operating room; PTCA, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; SHK, shock; TIA, transient ischemic attack; URI, upper respiratory infection.

DRG	MDC	Type	Description
001	SURGICAL	SURGICAL	HEART TRANSPLANT OR IMPLANT OF HEART ASSIST SYSTEM W MCC
002	SURGICAL	SURGICAL	HEART TRANSPLANT OR IMPLANT OF HEART ASSIST SYSTEM W/O MCC
003	SURGICAL	SURGICAL	ECMO OR TRACH W MV 96+ HRS OR PDX EXC FACE, MOUTH & NECK W MAJ O.R.
004	SURGICAL	SURGICAL	TRACH W MV 96+ HRS OR PDX EXC FACE , MOUTH & NECK W/O MAJ O.R.
005	SURGICAL	SURGICAL	LIVER TRANSPLANT W MCC OR INTESTINAL TRANSPLANT
006	SURGICAL	SURGICAL	LIVER TRANSPLANT W/O MCC

*Excerpted from Medicare Severity Diagnosis Related Groups (MS-DRGs) Definitions Manual, Version 30.0. 3M Health Information Systems, Wallingford, CT. October 1, 2012.

SLE	systemic lupus erythematosus
SMA-12	blood chemistry profile including 12 different studies/assays
SMAC	sequential multiple analyzer computer (automated analytical device for testing blood)
SOAP	subjective, objective, assessment, plan (used for patient notes)
SOB	shortness of breath
s.o.s.	if necessary (<i>si opus sit</i> , "if there should be [such a] necessity")
S/P	status post (previous disease, condition, or procedure)
sp. gr.	specific gravity
SPECT	single photon emission computed tomography
SQ	subcutaneous
S/S, Sx	signs and symptoms
SSCP	substernal chest pain
SSRI	selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (a type of antidepressant)
Staph.	staphylococci (berry-shaped bacteria in clusters)
stat., stat	immediately (<i>statim</i>)
STD	sexually transmitted disease
STH	somatotropic hormone (somatotropin) (a growth hormone)
STI	sexually transmitted infection
Strep.	streptococci (berry-shaped bacteria in twisted chains)
sub-Q, subQ	subcutaneous
SVC	superior vena cava
SVD	spontaneous vaginal delivery
Sx	symptoms; signs and symptoms
Sz	seizure
T	temperature; time
T cells	lymphocytes produced in the thymus gland
T tube	tube placed in biliary tract for drainage

MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES AND DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS

There are 25 major diagnostic categories into which diagnoses are grouped. They are separated according to body system or medical specialty. These categories are one component of the Diagnostic-Related Groups (DRGs) that are used in medical coding.

MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES (MDCS)*

DIAGNOSTIC	CATEGORY
1	Diseases and disorders of the nervous system
2	Diseases and disorders of the eye
3	Diseases and disorders of the ear, nose, mouth, and throat
4	Diseases and disorders of the respiratory system
5	Diseases and disorders of the circulatory system

*Excerpted from Medicare Severity Diagnosis Related Groups (MS-DRGs) Definitions Manual, Version 30.0. 3M Health Information Systems, Wallingford, CT. October 1, 2012.

UA	unstable angina (chest pain at rest or of increasing frequency)
UAO	upper airway obstruction
UC	uterine contraction(s)
UE	upper extremity
UGI	upper gastrointestinal
umb.	navel (umbilicus)
U/O	urinary output
URI	upper respiratory infection
U/S	ultrasound; ultrasonography
UTI	urinary tract infection
UV	ultraviolet
VA	visual acuity
VATS	video-assisted thoracic surgery (a thoracoscopy procedure)
VC	vital capacity (of lungs)
VCUG	voiding cystourethrogram
VDRL	Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (test for syphilis)
VEGF	vascular endothelial growth factor
VF	visual field; ventricular fibrillation
V/Q scan	ventilation-perfusion scan (of lung)
V/S	vital signs; versus
VSD	ventricular septal defect
VT	ventricular tachycardia (an abnormal heart rhythm)
VTE	venous thromboembolism
WAIS	Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
WBC, wbc	white blood cell; white blood count
WDWN	well developed and well nourished
WISC	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
WNL	within normal limits
wt	weight
XRT	radiation therapy
y/o, yr	year(s) old

GENERIC NAME (BRAND NAME)	EXPLANATION OF USE
triazolam (Halcion)	Sedative-hypnotic/ benzodiazepine
trifluoperazine (Stelazine)	Tranquilizer/major/ phenothiazine
valdecoxib (Bextra)	Analgesic/NSAID
valproic acid (Depakote)	Anticonvulsant
warfarin (Coumadin)	Anticoagulant
zafirlukast (Accolate)	Respiratory/leukotriene modifier
zidovudine or AZT (Retrovir)	Antiviral/reverse transcriptase inhibitor/anti-HIV
zidovudine + lamivudine (Combivir)	Anti-HIV
zileuton (Zyflo)	Respiratory/leukotriene modifier
zoledronic acid (Zometa)	Antosteoporosis/ bisphosphonate
zolpidem tartrate (Ambien)	Sedative-hypnotic

LEEP (“leap”)	<u>loop</u> <u>electrocautery</u> <u>excision</u> <u>procedure</u>
MAC (mĂk)	<u>monitored</u> <u>anesthesia</u> <u>care</u> ; <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex
MICU (MĂK-yū)	<u>medical</u> <u>intensive</u> <u>care</u> <u>unit</u>
MIS (“miss”)	<u>minimally</u> <u>invasive</u> <u>surgery</u>
MODS (mōdz)	<u>multiple</u> <u>organ</u> <u>dysfunction</u> <u>syndrome</u>
MUGA (mū-gĂ)	<u>multiple-gated</u> <u>acquisition</u> (scan)
NSAID (ĚN-sĚd)	<u>nonsteroidal</u> <u>anti-inflammatory</u> <u>drug</u>
NICU (NĂK-yū)	<u>neonatal</u> <u>intensive</u> <u>care</u> <u>unit</u>
PACS (pĂks)	<u>picture</u> <u>archival</u> <u>communications</u> <u>system</u>
PALS (pĂlz)	<u>pediatric</u> <u>advanced</u> <u>life</u> <u>support</u>
PANDAS (PĂN-dĂz)	<u>pediatric</u> <u>autoimmune</u> <u>neuropsychiatric</u> <u>disorders</u> associated with <u>streptococcal</u> <u>infections</u>
PEEP (“peep”)	<u>positive</u> <u>end-expiratory</u> <u>pressure</u>
PEG (“peg”)	<u>percutaneous</u> <u>endoscopic</u> <u>gastrostomy</u>
PERRLA (PĚR-lĂ)	<u>pupils</u> <u>equal</u> , <u>round</u> , <u>reactive</u> to <u>light</u> and <u>accommodation</u>
PET (“pet”)	<u>positron</u> <u>emission</u> <u>tomography</u>
PICU (PĬK-yū)	<u>pediatric</u> <u>intensive</u> <u>care</u> <u>unit</u>
PIP (“pip”)	<u>proximal</u> <u>interphalangeal</u> (joint)
PUVA (poo-vĂ)	<u>psoralen</u> <u>ultraviolet</u> A
REM (rĚm)	<u>rapid</u> <u>eye</u> <u>movement</u>
SAD (“sad”)	<u>seasonal</u> <u>affective</u> <u>disorder</u>
SARS (sahrz)	<u>severe</u> <u>acute</u> <u>respiratory</u> <u>syndrome</u>
SERM (sĚrm)	<u>selective</u> <u>estrogen</u> <u>receptor</u> <u>modulator</u>
SIDS (sědz)	<u>sudden</u> <u>infant</u> <u>death</u> <u>syndrome</u>
SIRS (sĚrz)	<u>systemic</u> <u>inflammatory</u> <u>response</u> <u>syndrome</u>
SMAC (“smack”)	<u>sequential</u> <u>multiple</u> <u>analyzer</u> <u>computer</u> (blood testing)
SOAP (“soap”)	<u>subjective</u> , <u>objective</u> , <u>assessment</u> , <u>plan</u>

GENERIC NAME (BRAND NAME)	EXPLANATION OF USE
paregoric	GI/antidiarrheal
phenobarbital (Luminal)	Sedative-hypnotic/ anticonvulsant
phenytoin sodium (Dilantin)	Anticonvulsant
pioglitazone (Actos)	Antidiabetic (type 2 diabetes)
pirbuterol (Maxair)	Bronchodilator
pravastatin (Pravachol)	Cardiovascular/ cholesterol-lowering
prednisone	Respiratory/steroid, intravenous or oral
promethazine (Phenergan)	Antihistamine
procaine (Novocain)	Anesthetic/local
prochlorperazine maleate (Compazine)	GI/antinauseant
propoxyphene (Darvon)	Analgesic/narcotic
propranolol (Inderal)	Cardiovascular/ beta-blocker
quinapril (Accupril)	Cardiovascular/ACE inhibitor
raloxifene (Evista)	Endocrine/SERM/ antiosteoporosis
ramipril (Altace)	Cardiovascular/ACE inhibitor
ranitidine (Zantac)	GI/antiulcer/anti-GERD
repaglinide (Prandin)	Antidiabetic (type 2 diabetes)/meglitinide
rifampin (Rifadin)	Antitubercular
risperidone (Risperdal)	Tranquilizer/major
rosiglitazone (Avandia)	Antidiabetic (type 2 diabetes)
rosuvastatin calcium (Crestor)	Cholesterol-lowering statin

GENERIC NAME (BRAND NAME)	EXPLANATION OF USE
liotrix (Thyrolar)	Endocrine/thyroid hormone
lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril)	Cardiovascular/ACE inhibitor
lithium carbonate (Eskalith)	Tranquilizer/major
loperamide (Imodium)	GI/antidiarrheal
loratadine (Claritin)	Antihistamine
lorazepam (Ativan)	Tranquilizer/minor/ benzodiazepine
losartan (Cozaar)	Cardiovascular/ angiotensin II receptor antagonist
lovastatin (Mevacor)	Cardiovascular/ cholesterol-lowering
magnesium antacid (milk of magnesia)	GI/antacid
meclizine (Antivert)	Antihistamine
medroxyprogesterone acetate (Cycrin, Provera)	Endocrine/progestin
megestrol (Megace)	Endocrine/progestin
memantine (Namenda)	Anti-Alzheimer disease
meperidine (Demerol)	Analgesic/narcotic
metaproterenol (Alupent)	Bronchodilator
metformin (Glucophage)	Antidiabetic (type 2 diabetes)/biguanide
methaqualone (Quaalude)	Sedative-hypnotic
methylphenidate (Ritalin)	Stimulant
methylprednisolone (Medrol)	Respiratory/steroid, intravenous or oral
methyltestosterone (Virilon)	Endocrine/androgen
metoclopramide (Reglan)	GI/antinauseant

Asperger syndrome (Hans Asperger, Austrian psychiatrist, 1906-1980)	A developmental disorder characterized by impairment of social interactions (resembling autism) but lacking in delays in language development and mental functioning.
Barrett esophagus (Norman Barrett, English physician, 1903-1979)	The lining of the esophagus is damaged by acid reflux and may be a precancerous condition.
Bell palsy (Charles Bell, Scottish surgeon, 1774-1842)	Unilateral (one-sided) paralysis of the facial nerve.
Burkitt lymphoma (Denis Burkitt, English surgeon in Africa, 1911-1993)	Malignant tumor of lymph nodes; chiefly seen in central Africa. The Epstein-Barr virus is associated with this lymphoma.
Cheyne-Stokes respiration (John Cheyne, Scottish physician, 1777-1836; William Stokes, Irish physician 1804-1878)	Abnormal pattern of respirations with alternating periods of stoppage of breathing and deep, rapid breathing.
Colles fracture (Abraham Colles, Irish surgeon, 1773-1843)	A break (fracture) of the radius (outer forearm bone) near the wrist.

GENERIC NAME (BRAND NAME)	EXPLANATION OF USE
formoterol + budesonide (Symbicort)	Bronchodilator
fulvestrant (Faslodex)	Endocrine/aromatase inhibitor
furosemide (Lasix)	Cardiovascular/diuretic
gabapentin (Neurontin)	Anticonvulsant
glipizide (Glucotrol XL)	Antidiabetic (type 2 diabetes)/sulfonylurea
glyburide	Antidiabetic (type 2 diabetes)/sulfonylurea
goserelin (Zoladex)	Endocrine/antiandrogen
haloperidol (Haldol)	Tranquilizer/major
halothane (Fluothane)	Anesthetic/general
hydrochlorothiazide (HydroDiuril)	Cardiovascular/diuretic
hydrocodone w/APAP (Lortab, Vicodin)	Analgesic/narcotic
hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	Analgesic/narcotic
ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil)	Analgesic/NSAID
ibutilide (Corvert)	Antiarrhythmic
indinavir (Crixivan)	Antiviral/protease inhibitor/anti-HIV
infliximab (Remicade)	Gastrointestinal/anti-TNF
insulin aspart (NovoLog)	Antidiabetic (type 1 diabetes)
insulin detemir (Levemir)	Antidiabetic (type 1 diabetes)
insulin glargine (Lantus)	Antidiabetic (type 1 diabetes)
insulin glulisine (Apidra)	Antidiabetic (type 1 diabetes)

Ewing sarcoma (James Ewing, American pathologist, 1866-1943)	Malignant tumor that develops from bone marrow, usually in long bones or the hip (pelvis).
fallopian tube (Gabriele Falloppio, Italian anatomist, 1523-1562)	One of a pair of tubes or ducts leading from the ovary to the upper portion of the uterus.
Foley catheter (Frederic Foley, American physician, 1891-1966)	Rubber tube that is placed in the urethra to provide drainage of urine.
Giardia (Alfred Giardia, French biologist, 1846-1908)	One-celled organism (protozoan) that causes gastrointestinal infection with diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and weight loss. Cause of infection is usually fecally contaminated water.
Hodgkin disease (Thomas Hodgkin, English physician, 1798-1866)	Malignant tumor of the lymph nodes.
Huntington disease (George S. Huntington, American physician, 1851-1916)	Rare, hereditary condition marked by chronic, progressively worsening dance-like movements (chorea) and mental deterioration, resulting in dementia.

GENERIC NAME (BRAND NAME)	EXPLANATION OF USE
celecoxib (Celebrex)	Analgesic/NSAID
cephalexin (Keflex)	Antibiotic/ cephalosporin
certolizumab pegol (Cimzia)	Gastrointestinal/ anti-TNF
cetirizine (Zyrtec)	Antihistamine
chlorpheniramine maleate (Chlor-Trimeton)	Antihistamine
chlorpromazine (Thorazine)	Tranquilizer, major/ phenothiazine
cholestyramine (Questran)	Cardiovascular/ cholesterol-binding
cimetidine (Tagamet)	GI/antiulcer/anti-GERD
ciprofloxacin (Cipro)	Antibiotic/quinolone
clarithromycin (Biaxin)	Antibiotic/erythromycin class
clopidogrel bisulfate (Plavix)	Antiplatelet
clotrimazole (Lotrimin, Mycelex)	Antifungal
codeine	Analgesic/narcotic
colestipol (Colestid)	Cardiovascular/ cholesterol-binding
dalteparin (Fragmin)	Anticoagulant
dexamethasone (Decadron)	Respiratory/steroid, intravenous or oral
dextroamphetamine sulfate (Dexedrine)	Stimulant
diazepam (Valium)	Tranquilizer/minor/ benzodiazepine
diclofenac sodium (Voltaren)	Analgesic/NSAID
digoxin (Lanoxin)	Cardiovascular/ anti-CHF
diltiazem (Cardizem CD)	Cardiovascular/calcium antagonist

Paget disease (James Paget, English surgeon, 1814-1899)	Disease of bone, often affecting middle-aged or elderly people; marked by bone destruction and poor bone repair.
Pap test (George Papanicolaou, Greek physician in the United States, 1883-1962)	Method of examining stained cells obtained from the cervix and vagina. It is a common way to detect cervical cancer.
Parkinson disease (James Parkinson, English physician, 1755-1824)	Slowly progressive degenerative neurologic disorder marked by tremors, mask-like facial appearance, shuffling gait (manner of walking), and muscle rigidity and weakness.
Raynaud phenomenon (Maurice Raynaud, French physician, 1834-1881)	Intermittent attacks of loss of blood flow (ischemia) of the extremities of the body (fingers, toes, ears, and nose). Episodes most often are caused by exposure to cold.
Reye syndrome (R. Douglas Reye, Austrian pathologist, 1912-1978)	Acute brain disease (encephalopathy) and disease of internal organs following an acute viral infection.
Rinne test (Heinrich A. Rinne, German otologist, 1819-1868)	Hearing test using a vibrating tuning fork placed against a bone behind the patient's ear (mastoid bone).

COMMON DRUGS AND THEIR USES*

Following is an alphabetized list of common generic drugs referred, with brand name(s) in parentheses and explanation of use, including drug category and/or class.

GENERIC NAME (BRAND NAME)	EXPLANATION OF USE
acarbose (Precose)	Antidiabetic (type 2 diabetes)/alpha-glucosidase inhibitor
acetaminophen (Tylenol)	Analgesic/mild
acyclovir (Zovirax)	Antiviral
adalimumab (Humira)	Gastrointestinal/anti-TNF
albuterol (Proventil, Ventolin)	Bronchodilator
alendronate (Fosamax)	Antiosteoporosis/bisphosphonate
alprazolam (Xanax)	Tranquilizer/minor/benzodiazepine
aluminum antacid (Rolaids)	GI/antacid

*From Chabner DE: *The Language of Medicine*, 10th ed. St Louis, Elsevier/Saunders, 2014.

Tay-Sachs disease (Warren Tay, English ophthalmologist, 1843-1927; Bernard Sachs, American neurologist, 1858-1944)	Inherited disorder of nerve degeneration caused by deficiency of an enzyme. Most affected children die between the ages of 2 and 4 years.
Tourette syndrome (Georges Gilles de la Tourette, French neurologist, 1857-1927)	Condition marked by abnormal facial grimaces, inappropriate speech, and involuntary movements of eyes, arms, and shoulders (tics).
von Willebrand disease (Erick A. von Willebrand, Finnish physician, 1870-1949)	Inherited blood disorder marked by abnormally slow blood clotting; caused by deficiency in a blood clotting factor (factor VIII).
Weber tuning fork test (Hermann D. Weber, English physician, 1823-1918)	Test of hearing using a vibrating tuning fork with the stem placed in the center of the patient's forehead.
Whipple procedure (Allen O. Whipple, American surgeon, 1881-1963)	A surgical procedure to remove a portion of the pancreas and the stomach and the entire first part of the small intestine (duodenum). Used in the treatment of pancreatic cancer and other conditions.
Wilms tumor (Max Wilms, German surgeon, 1867-1918)	Malignant tumor of the kidney occurring in young children.

zinc

An essential mineral, found in almost every cell, that stimulates the activity of approximately 100 enzymes, which are substances that promote the body's biochemical reactions. Zinc supports a healthy immune system, is needed for wound healing, helps maintain sense of taste and smell, and is needed for DNA synthesis. Zinc also supports normal growth and development during pregnancy, childhood, and adolescence.

:	ratio; “is to”
±	plus or minus (either positive or negative)
'	foot
"	inch
::	therefore
@	at, each
ć	with
ś	without
#	pound; number
≈	approximately equals, is about
Δ	change
p	short arm of a chromosome
q	long arm of a chromosome

selenium	A trace mineral that is essential to good health but required only in small amounts. Selenium is incorporated into proteins to make selenoproteins, which are important antioxidant enzymes. The antioxidant effects of selenoproteins help prevent cellular damage from free radicals. Free radicals are natural byproducts of oxygen metabolism that may contribute to the development of chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease.
shiatsu	A type of massage developed in Japan; it consists of the application of pressure to specific points on the human body with the palms and thumbs.
soy	Soybeans ingested in various forms may support healthy body tissues by neutralizing free radicals. Soy may offer a diversity of antioxidant mechanisms.
St. John's wort	This plant's flowers may be used to treat mild to moderate depression, anxiety, sleep disorders, and other ailments.

4. For words ending in **on**, drop the **on** and add **a**.

Examples:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
ganglion	ganglia
spermatozoon	spermatozoa

5. For words ending in **um**, drop the **um** and add **a**.

Examples:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
bacterium	bacteria
diverticulum	diverticula
ovum	ova

6. For words ending in **us**, drop the **us** and add **i**.

Examples:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
bronchus	bronchi
calculus	calculi
nucleus	nuclei

Two exceptions to this rule are viruses and sinuses.

7. Additional rules are used to form plurals in other word families.

Examples:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
anomaly	anomalies
biopsy	biopsies
femur	femora
foramen	foramina
iris	irides
phalanx	phalanges
thorax	thoraces

milk thistle

This plant's seeds are used to make a tea to treat liver and gallbladder disease, hepatitis, and dyspepsia, and to support the liver during transplantation recovery.

mistletoe

Leafy shoots and berries of mistletoe are used to make extracts that can be taken by mouth. Mistletoe has been used for centuries to treat seizures, headaches, and other conditions. Clinical trials are ongoing for possible effects on cancer treatment.

naturopathy

Therapeutic system that relies on using natural agents such as light, natural foods, warmth, massage, and fresh air. Naturopaths believe in the power of the body's natural processes to heal illnesses.

omega-3 fatty acids

A group of polyunsaturated fatty acids that come from food sources such as fish, fish oil, some vegetable oils (primarily canola and soybean), walnuts, wheat germ, and certain dietary supplements. Clinical trials are ongoing to test the effects of omega-3 fatty acids on various conditions and for enhancement of general well-being.

osteopathy

A form of medicine that uses joint manipulation, physical therapy, and postural reeducation to restore the structural balance of the musculoskeletal system.

TERM	DEFINITION
afferent	carrying toward a center
efferent	carrying away from a center
alkalosis	increased alkalinity of blood and tissues
ankylosis	condition of joint stiffening or immobilization
amyl/o	starch
my/o	muscle
an-	no, not, without
ano	anus
ante-	before; in front of
anti-	against
anuresis	retention of urine in the bladder (“condition without urine”)
enuresis	involuntary discharge of urine; bed-wetting
aphagia	inability to swallow
aphakia	absence of the lens of the eye (as after extraction of a cataract)
aphasia	inability to speak or inability to comprehend spoken or written language
aplasia	lack of development of an organ or tissue
arteri/o	artery
arthr/o	joint
ather/o	plaque (fatty substance)
acidic	pertaining to an acid; acid forming
ascitic	pertaining to fluid accumulation in the abdomen (ascites)
asthenic	pertaining to a lack or loss of energy

glucosamine	An amino sugar that the body produces and distributes in cartilage and other connective tissue. Glucosamine is used alone and in conjunction with chondroitin sulfate to treat knee osteoarthritis.
guided imagery	Directed relaxation and visualization, as well as exercises in self-relaxation and other beneficial practices, to support changes in health.
herbalism	Study and practice of using plants to treat illnesses and promote health; also called <i>botanical medicine</i> or <i>phytotherapy</i> .
homeopathy	System of treating disease based on the administration of highly diluted substances that aim to trigger the body's immune response.
hydrotherapy	A therapeutic modality that uses water, such as whirlpools or sitz baths.
integrative medicine	Combines mainstream medical therapies and CAM therapies for which there is some evidence for safety and effectiveness.
kava	This plant's rhizomes and roots are used to treat anxiety, restlessness, fibromyalgia, tension headaches, insomnia, alcohol dependence, and other ailments.
kinesiology	Study of the body's structure and processes as they relate to movement.

TERM	DEFINITION
carotid	artery of the neck
parotid	salivary gland near the ear
cecal	pertaining to the cecum (first part of the colon)
fecal	pertaining to feces (solid wastes)
thecal	pertaining to a sheath or enclosing case
-centesis	surgical puncture to remove fluid
-cysis	pregnancy
-genesis	producing or forming
cerebellum	posterior portion of the brain (responsible for balance)
cerebrum	largest part of the brain (responsible for thought, memory, sensations, speech, vision, movement)
chol/e	bile; gall
col/o	colon
cholic	pertaining to bile
colic	pertaining to acute pain
chron/o	time
coron/o	heart
cirrhosal	pertaining to cirrhosis (liver disease)
serosal	pertaining to a serosa (thin membranous covering)
scirrhous	pertaining to hard mass or tumor
serous	pertaining to serum (clear portion of blood minus cells and clotting proteins)
cirrhosis	liver disease
xerosis	condition of dryness

complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)

A group of diverse medical and health care systems, practices, and products that at present are not considered part of conventional or mainstream medicine. Complementary medicine is used **together** with conventional medicine (e.g., aromatherapy to lessen patient discomfort after surgery).

Alternative medicine is used **in place of** conventional medicine (e.g., patient may choose to follow a special diet to address ADHD symptoms, rather than drug therapy).

dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)

A hormone precursor that exists naturally in yams. Used to slow the effects of aging, to support or improve memory, and to treat erectile dysfunction, depression, osteoporosis, and atherosclerosis.

echinacea

This plant's roots, flowers, and leaves are used to treat upper respiratory and urinary tract infections, allergic rhinitis, and other ailments, and to promote wound healing.

electromagnetic fields (EMFs)

Invisible lines of force that surround all electrical devices. Bioelectromagnetic-based therapies involve unconventional use of electromagnets, such as pulsed fields and magnetic currents, to treat chronic disease or to manage pain, especially migraine headaches.

TERM	DEFINITION
endemic	indigenous to a geographic area or population
epidemic	affecting large numbers of people at the same time
pandemic	affecting the population of a country, a people, or the world
esotropia	inward turning of the eye; cross-eye
exotropia	outward turning of the eye; wall-eye
facial	pertaining to the face
fascial	pertaining to fascia (connective tissue)
faucial	pertaining to the passageway from the mouth to the pharynx
fovea	cup-shaped pit or depression (central section of the retina of the eye)
phobia	persistent, irrational, intense fear
glands	groups of cells specialized to function as secretory or excretory structures
glans	a small, rounded structure, as the glans penis (tip of the organ)
graft	tissue implanted from one place to another
graph	instrument to record data
hematoma	collection of blood (bruise)
hepatoma	malignant tumor of the liver

ayurvedic medicine

Also known as *ayurveda*—meaning the science (*veda*) of life (*ayu*). It is an ancient Indian health system that works to reestablish the balance between the body and the mind (uses diet, herbal remedies, meditation, massage, and other modalities).

bilberry

This berry is used to treat myopia, retinal problems, inflammation of the mouth and pharynx, GI disorders, varicose veins, and other ailments.

biofeedback

Process in which equipment sensors provide measurements of body functions (such as heart rate or neural activity), and those signals are displayed to the patient, to permit conscious control of the measured function.

black cohosh

This plant's roots are used to treat menopause, menstrual cramps, diarrhea, and other ailments.

chamomile

This plant's dried buds are used to treat inflammatory disease of the GI and upper respiratory tracts and inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes; to promote healing of wounds, rashes, and ulcers (applied topically); and to relieve motion sickness, GI spasms, restlessness, nervousness or insomnia, and other ailments.

TERM	DEFINITION
malleolus	bony prominence on either side of the ankle joint
malleus	small bone in the middle portion of the ear
mammoplasty	surgical repair of the breast
manoplasty	plastic surgery of the hand
meiosis	type of cell division in which gametes or sex cells (egg and sperm) are formed
miosis	contraction of the pupil of the eye
mitosis	type of cell division resulting in the formation of identical daughter cells
mycosis	abnormal condition of fungi in the body (mold or yeast infection)
miotic	drug that causes contraction of the pupil of the eye
myopic	pertaining to being nearsighted (myopia)
menorrhagia	excessive uterine bleeding during menstruation
metrorrhagia	abnormal uterine bleeding not during menstruation
menometrorrhagia	excessive uterine bleeding both during menstruation and at other times
mucous	pertaining to or resembling mucus (adjective)
mucus	secretion from mucous membranes (noun)
myel/o	bone marrow or spinal cord
pyel/o	renal pelvis

COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE TERMS*

Following is a listing of common complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) terms. A comprehensive listing of CAM terms, as well as more detailed information on some of the terms listed here, can be found in *Mosby's Dictionary of Complementary and Alternative Medicine*.

Note: The practice of any complementary or alternative medicine techniques and the use of any herbal remedies should be approached with caution and care, or under the supervision of a CAM professional or your physician.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| acupoints | Particular locations on the body that allow the practitioner to balance the client's qi (life force) to effect therapeutic changes using acupuncture or acupressure. |
| acupressure | Technique used to release blocked qi (life force) by applying finger pressure to points on meridians. |

*Excerpts from Jonas WB: *Mosby's Dictionary of Complementary and Alternative Medicine*. St. Louis, Mosby, 2005; and from <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/providers/camterms.htm>, on the website of the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine of the National Institutes of Health.

TERM	DEFINITION
-pheresis	removal of blood from a donor with a portion separated and retained and the remainder reinfused into the donor; apheresis indicating transmission (as in <i>electrophoresis</i> — transmission of electricity to separate substances)
pleural	pertaining to pleura (membrane surrounding lungs)
plural	more than one
pleuritis	inflammation of the pleura
pruritus	itching
prostate	gland at the base of the urinary bladder in males
prostrate	in a horizontal position; lying down
prostatic	pertaining to the prostate gland
prosthetic	pertaining to an artificial device or prosthesis (replacement of a body part)
-ptosis	droop, sag, prolapse
-ptysis	spitting
py/o	pus
pylor/o	pylorus (distal end of the stomach)
pyel/o	renal pelvis
sacr/o	sacrum
sarc/o	flesh tissue
-sclerosis	hardening
-stenosis	narrowing

TERM	DEFINITION
tenaculum	Instrument used to grasp tissue.
tensile strength	Amount of stress a suture will withstand before breaking.
terminal disinfection	Process in which an area or object is rendered disinfected after contamination has occurred.
tie-on passer	Strand of suture material whose end is secured to the end of a long clamp; used to ligate deep vessels when exposure is limited.
topical anesthetic	Drug used on the surface of tissue, such as the eye.
topical thrombin	Drug used in conjunction with gelatin sponges to halt capillary bleeding.
torsion	Twisting of an organ or structure on itself, which often causes diminished blood supply to the affected area.
tourniquet	Device that prevents the flow of blood to the surgical wound.
transect	To cut across an organ or section of tissue.
Trendelenburg position	Operative position in which the patient lies in supine position with the operating table tilted so that the head is lower than the feet.
trocar	Spear-shaped instrument or needle.
ultrasonic cleaner	Equipment that cleans instruments through cavitation.

TERM	DEFINITION
self-tapping shank	In orthopedics, a screw that creates its own hole in bone as it is being inserted.
shank	Area of a surgical instrument between the box lock and the finger ring.
sharp dissection	Use of a scalpel or other sharp instrument for the separation of tissues.
shelf life	Amount of time a wrapped object will remain sterile after it has been subjected to a sterilization process.
Sims position	Position in which the patient lies on the side with the upper leg drawn up; also called <i>lateral position</i> .
sizer	Dummy or model of a prosthesis used during an operation to determine the correct size of prosthesis needed.
specimen	Any tissue, foreign body, prosthesis, or fluid that is removed from the patient.
speculum	Instrument used for exposure of a body cavity, such as the nasal passages.
sponge stick	Folded four-by-four mounted on a sponge clamp.
steam sterilizer	Sterilizer that exposes objects to high-pressure steam.
sterile	Completely free of living microorganisms.
sterile field	Area that encompasses draped equipment, scrubbed personnel, and the draped patient.

COMPLICATION: An additional diagnosis that describes a condition arising after the beginning of hospital observation and treatment and modifying the course of the patient's illness or the medical care required.

DELIVERY ROOM: A special operating room for obstetric delivery and infant resuscitation.

DIAGNOSIS: A word or phrase used by a physician to identify a disease that affects an individual patient or a condition for which a patient needs, seeks, or receives medical care.

DISCHARGE DIAGNOSIS: Any one of the diagnoses recorded after all data accumulated in the course of a patient's hospitalization or other circumscribed episode of medical care have been studied.

DISCHARGE DIAGNOSES (LIST OF DISCHARGE DIAGNOSES): The complete set or list of discharge diagnoses applicable to a single patient experience such as inpatient hospitalization.

FACILITY: Those objects, including plant, equipment, or supplies, necessary for implementation of services by personnel.

HOSPITAL: Health care institution with an organized and professional staff and with inpatient beds available around the clock; with the primary function of providing inpatient medical, nursing, and other health-related services to patients for both surgical and nonsurgical conditions; and that usually provides some outpatient services, particularly emergency care. For licensure purposes, each state has its own definition of "hospital."

HOSPITAL BOARDER: An individual who receives lodging in the hospital but is not a hospital inpatient.

HOSPITAL INPATIENT: A hospital patient who is provided with room, board, and continuous general nursing service in an area of the hospital where patients generally stay at least overnight.

HOSPITAL INPATIENT BEDS: Accommodations with supporting services (such as food, laundry, and

TERM	DEFINITION
osteotome	Chisel-like instrument used with a mallet to cut bone.
oxidized cellulose	Medical-grade cellulose manufactured into mesh squares and used as a hemostatic agent.
PACU	Acronym for <i>postanesthesia care unit</i> .
patty	Type of sponge used during neurosurgery.
peracetic acid	Chemical capable of rendering objects sterile.
pin	Device used in orthopedics to fasten together pieces of bone; pins are inserted with a drill or driver; examples are Steinmann pin and Knowles pin; also used as a verb, meaning to secure and immobilize fragments of bone.
plate	Orthopedic flat internal fixation device held in place with screws; examples are adjustable McLaughlin plate, Moe intertrochanteric plate, and Bagby compression plate.
points	Tips of a surgical instrument.
precut	Lengths of suture material that are cut to a standard length by the manufacturer.
probe	Instrument placed within a lumen to determine its length and direction.
prosthesis	Any artificial organ or body part.

PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS: The diagnosis of the condition established after study, chiefly responsible for occasioning the admission of the patient to the hospital for care.

SPECIAL CARE UNIT: A medical care unit in which there is appropriate equipment and a concentration of physicians, nurses, and others who have special skills and experience to provide optimal medical care for critically ill patients, or continuous care of patients in special diagnostic categories.

UNIT: An organizational entity of a hospital. Hospitals are organized both physically and functionally into units.

TERM	DEFINITION
multifilament suture	Suture composed of many fine strands of fiber that are twisted or braided together.
nail	Orthopedic device used to fasten together pieces of bone; examples are Neufeld nail, Jewett nail, Ken sliding nail, and Smith-Petersen nail.
necrotic nerve block	Referring to dead tissue. Anesthesia of a large single nerve or nerves.
neuromuscular blocking agent	Pharmaceutical agent that causes paralysis and is used for this purpose during general anesthesia.
nonabsorbable suture	Suture that is never digested by tissue but becomes encapsulated by it.
open gloving	Method of donning sterile surgical gloves when a gown is not worn.
open reduction	Realignment of bone fragments with surgical instruments.
orthopedic cutdown instruments	Instruments used to gain access to fractures or to operate on soft tissue injuries; examples are scalpel handles, tissue forceps, Metzenbaum scissors, Mayo scissors, needle holders, mosquito clamps, Allis clamps, Kelly clamps, Kocher clamps, and Mayo clamps.

vessel (vein or artery), and x-ray images are taken of the vessel. In *cerebral angiography*, x-ray images show blood vessels in the brain. In *coronary angiography*, x-rays detect abnormalities in vessels that bring blood to the heart. Angiograms can detect blockage by clots, cholesterol plaques, or tumors or aneurysms (ballooning or dilating of the vessel wall). Angiography is performed most frequently to view arteries and is often used interchangeably with *arteriography*.

ARTERIOGRAPHY (ar-ter-e-OG-rah-fe) or ARTERIOGRAM (ar-TER-e-oh-gram): X-ray recording of an artery and its branches after injection of a contrast substance into an artery. *Coronary arteriography* is the visualization of arteries that travel across the outer surface of the heart and bring blood to the heart muscle.

ARTHROGRAPHY (arth-ROG-rah-fe): X-ray examination of the inside of a joint with a contrast medium.

BARIUM ENEMA: See LOWER GASTROINTESTINAL EXAMINATION and BARIUM TESTS.

BARIUM SWALLOW: See ESOPHAGOGRAPHY, BARIUM TESTS, and UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL EXAMINATION.

BARIUM TESTS (BAH-re-um tests): X-ray examinations with a liquid barium mixture that is swallowed or given by enema to outline the surface of the gastrointestinal tract. It may locate disorders in the esophagus (*esophagogram*), duodenum, small intestine (*small bowel follow-through*), or colon (*barium enema*). Taken before or during the examination, barium causes the intestinal tract to stand out in silhouette when viewed through a *fluoroscope* (see FLUOROSCOPY) or seen on an x-ray film. The *barium swallow* is used to examine the upper gastrointestinal tract, and the *barium enema* is for examination of the lower gastrointestinal tract. These tests have largely been replaced by ENDOSCOPY.

BONE DENSITY SCAN (bone DEN-sih-te scan): Low-energy x-rays are used for this study, which measures bone thickness and reveals areas of bone deficiency

TERM	DEFINITION
jaws	Working end of a clasping or gripping type of surgical instrument.
Kerlix bandage	Rolled bandage made of soft, woven material.
Kraske position	Operative position used for procedures on the perianal area; the patient lies in prone position, with the table broken at its midsection so that the head and feet are lower than the midsection; also called <i>jackknife position</i> or <i>knee-chest position</i> .
laminectomy position	Operative position used for spinal surgery; a form of the prone position
laparotomy tape	Largest surgical sponge available, used during major surgery; also called a <i>lap tape</i> .
laser	Acronym for <i>light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation</i> ; a device that generates a beam of extremely bright light of a single color.
lateral	Refers to a side; for example, the little toe lies on the lateral aspect of the foot.
lavage	Irrigation of body cavities; during malignant hyperthermia, cold saline lavage is used to lower the patient's temperature.
ligate	To tie a length of suture around a vessel or duct and secure it with knots.

gastrointestinal organs. X-ray images, obtained as the x-ray tube rotates (helical CT) around the body, are processed by a computer to show “slices” of body tissues, most often within the head, chest, and abdomen.

CORONARY ARTERIOGRAPHY: See ARTERIOGRAPHY.

CYSTOGRAPHY (sis-TOG-rah-fe) or CYSTOGRAM (SIS-to-gram): X-ray recording of the urinary bladder with a contrast medium so that the outline of the urinary bladder can be seen clearly. A contrast substance is injected via catheter into the urethra and urinary bladder, and x-ray images are made. A *voiding cystourethrogram* is an x-ray image of the urinary tract made while the patient is urinating.

DIGITAL SUBTRACTION ANGIOGRAPHY (DIJ-ih-tal sub-TRAK-shun an-je-OG-rah-fe): A unique x-ray technique for viewing blood vessels by taking two images and subtracting one from the other. Images are first obtained without contrast material and then again after contrast has been injected into blood vessels. The first image is then subtracted from the second so that the final image (sharp and precise) shows only contrast-filled blood vessels and not the surrounding tissue.

DOPPLER ULTRASOUND (DOP-ler UL-trah-sound): Technique that focuses sound waves on blood vessels and measures blood flow as echoes bounce off red blood cells. Arteries or veins in the arms, neck, legs, or abdomen are examined to detect vessels that are occluded (blocked) by clots or atherosclerosis.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY (eh-ko-kar-de-OG-rah-fe) or ECHOCARDIOGRAM (eh-ko-KAR-de-o-gram): Imaging of the heart by introduction of high-frequency sound waves through the chest into the heart. The sound waves are reflected back from the heart, and echoes showing heart structure are displayed on a recording machine. It is a highly useful diagnostic tool in the evaluation of diseases of the valves that separate the heart chambers and diseases of the heart muscle.

TERM	DEFINITION
full length	Refers to the length of a suture strand; full length is 54 or 60 inches.
gas	Matter in its least dense state; air at room temperature is a gas.
gauge	In orthopedics, an instrument used to measure the depth of a hole made by a drill bit.
Gelfoam	Medical-grade gelatin foam that is used to control capillary bleeding.
general anesthetic	Type of anesthetic agent that causes unconsciousness.
glutaraldehyde	Chemical capable of rendering objects sterile.
gouge	In orthopedic surgery, an instrument used to create a grooved surface on bone.
gravity displacement sterilizer	Type of sterilizer that removes air by gravity.
grounding cable	During electrosurgery, the cable connecting the control unit to the inactive electrode.
grounding pad	Gel-covered pad that grounds the patient during electrosurgery; inactive electrode.
gurney	Type of wheeled stretcher used for patient transport to or within a clinical facility.
headboard	Removable section of the operating table at the head end that can be angled up or down.
hemostasis	The control of hemorrhage during surgery.

HYDROSONOGRAM (hi-dro-suh-nuh-gram) or **HYDROSONOGRAPHY** (hi-dro-suh-nuh-graf-ee): X-ray recording or record of the uterus and fallopian tubes. Contrast material is inserted through the vagina into the uterus and fallopian tubes, and x-ray images are obtained to detect blockage or tumor.

INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAPHY: See urography.

KIDNEYS, URETERS, BLADDER (KID-nez, UR-eh-terz, BLA-der) or KUB: X-ray images of the kidney, ureters, and urinary bladder, made without contrast material.

LOWER GASTROINTESTINAL EXAMINATION (LO-wer gas-tro-in-TEs-tin-al ek-zam-ih-NA-shun): X-ray pictures of the colon taken after a liquid contrast substance called barium sulfate has been inserted through a plastic tube (enema) into the rectum and large intestine (colon). If tumor is present in the colon, it may appear as an obstruction or irregularity. Also known as a BARIUM ENEMA.

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING or MRI (mag-NET-ik REZ-o-nans IM-ah-jing): A powerful magnetic field is created surrounding the whole patient, or only the head, and water molecules are aligned and then relaxed, generating electromagnetic currents that provide a detailed picture of organs and blood vessels. A computer produces images of body structures at successive depths (as with CT slices). This procedure is particularly useful for imaging tumors of the brain and spinal cord and abnormalities of the lungs and abdominal and pelvic organs. No x-rays are used, and the study may be performed with intravenous contrast material (gadolinium), depending on the purpose of the evaluation. In *magnetic resonance angiography* (MRA or MR angiography), blood vessels are examined in key areas of the body such as the brain, kidneys, pelvis, legs, lungs, and heart.

MAMMOGRAPHY (mah-MOG-rah-fe) or MAMMOGRAM (MAM-o-gram): X-ray recording or record of

TERM	DEFINITION
extractor	In orthopedics, an instrument used to remove a metal implant from bone.
fiberoptic	Refers to a flexible material that carries light along its length, composed of fibers of glass or plastic that are bundled together to form the cables used for endoscopic examination.
first intention	Process by which a clean surgical wound heals directly, without granulation.
fistula	Abnormal passageway from a normal cavity to the outside of the body or another cavity.
fixation	In orthopedics, to hold bone fragments in place after a fracture; in <i>external</i> fixation, the fragments are held in alignment by an external device, such as a plaster cast; in <i>internal</i> fixation, fragments are held in alignment with an appliance such as a rod, nail, or screw.
flaking	Tendency of some suture materials to release tiny particles of the suture in the wound.
flash autoclave	Autoclave used in surgery to sterilize equipment quickly by steam under pressure.
footboard	Section of the operating table at the foot end that can be removed or angled up or down.

well as blood flowing through blood vessels. Ultrasonography is particularly useful for detecting gallstones, fibroid tumors of the uterus and ovarian tumors and cysts (*pelvic ultrasonography*), enlargement of the heart or defects in heart valves (*echocardiography*), blood flow through major arteries and veins (*Doppler ultrasound*), and enlargement of lymph nodes in the abdomen and chest. Also called *sonography*.

UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL EXAMINATION (UP-er gas-tro-in-TES-tin-al ek-zam-ih-NA-shun): X-ray pictures are taken of the esophagus (BARIUM SWALLOW), duodenum, and small intestine after a liquid contrast substance (barium sulfate) has been swallowed. In a *small bowel follow-through*, pictures are taken at increasing time intervals to follow the progress of barium through the small intestine. Identification of obstructions or ulcers is possible.

UROGRAPHY (u-ROG-rah-fe) or UROGRAM (U-ro-gram): X-ray recording of the kidney and urinary tract. If x-ray pictures are taken after contrast material has been injected intravenously, the procedure is called *intravenous urography (descending or excretion urography)* or *intravenous pyelography (IVP)*. If x-ray pictures are taken after introduction of contrast directly into the bladder through the urethra, the study is called a *cystogram*. If contrast flows up the ureters into the kidneys, the procedure is called *retrograde urography* or *retrograde pyelography*. PYEL/O means renal pelvis (the collecting chamber of the kidney).

NUCLEAR MEDICINE: RADIONUCLIDE SCANS

In the following diagnostic tests, radioactive material (*radionuclide* or *radioisotope*) is injected intravenously or inhaled and then detected with a scanning device in the organ in which it accumulates. X-rays, ultrasound waves, or magnetic waves are not used. An isotope is an alternative form of a substance.

TERM	DEFINITION
curette	Spoon-shaped instrument used to scrape tissue from a surface.
cutting instrument	Any instrument with a sharp edge.
dead space	Area lying between tissue layers or opposing them that the surgeon has not approximated; dead space within a wound can lead to infection.
débridement	Process of removing dead skin, debris, or foreign bodies from a wound.
defibrillator	Piece of equipment used to generate electrical impulses to the heart during cardiac arrest in an attempt to restart the heartbeat.
deflect	To peel or retract back and away but not detach.
dehiscence	Splitting apart of a surgical wound after surgery.
dermabrasion	Physical sanding of the skin to remove pockmarks and other scars.
desiccation	Drying up of a substance.
dilators	Graduated, rod-like instruments used to enlarge the diameter of a channel or duct.
dissector	Tiny sponge mounted on a clamp and used to perform blunt dissection.
divide	To cut or sever.
dorsal	Position of the patient lying on his or her back; synonymous with <i>supine</i> .
recumbent	

spots" (areas of high glucose uptake) on the film. Also, PET scans can be performed on the heart to assess blood flow to heart muscle and to evaluate patients for coronary artery disease. PET scans of the brain are used to evaluate patients with memory disorders, seizure disorders, and brain tumors. *PET-CT* scans combine PET and CT imaging technology to aid localization of "hot" areas.

PULMONARY PERfusion SCAN (PUL-mo-nair-e per-FU-shun scan): Radioactive particles are injected intravenously and travel rapidly to areas of the lung that are adequately filled with blood. Regions of obstructed blood flow caused by tumor, blood clot, swelling, and inflammation can be seen as nonradioactive areas on the scan.

PULMONARY VENTilation SCAN (PUL-mo-nair-e ven-tih-LA-shun scan): Radioactive gas is inhaled, and a special camera detects its presence in the lungs. The scan is used to detect lung segments that fail to fill with the radioactive gas. Lack of filling is usually a result of diseases that obstruct the bronchial tubes and air sacs. This scan is also used in the evaluation of lung function before surgery.

TECHNETIUM Tc-99m SESTAMIBI SCAN (tek-NE-she-um Tc-99m ses-tah-MIH-be scan): The protein sestamibi, tagged with technetium-99, is injected, and the radioactivity is not taken up in areas of decreased blood flow (ischemia). This procedure can be used with an *exercise tolerance test (ETT-MIBI)* to help define areas of poor blood flow to heart muscle.

THALLIUM-201 SCINTIGRAPHY (THAL-e-um-201 sin-TIH-grah-fe): Thallium-201 is injected into a vein, and images of blood flow through heart muscle are recorded. Cold spots correlate with areas of myocardial infarction. *Sestamibi scans* also are used to assess the status of blood flow through heart muscle during an *exercise tolerance test (ETT-MIBI)*. It also is useful in localizing disease of the parathyroid glands.

TERM	DEFINITION
bipolar coagulation	Electrosurgery in which forceps rather than an electrosurgical pencil are used.
bleeder	Severed blood vessel.
blunt dissection	Separation of tissues or tissue planes with an instrument that has no cutting ability.
bolster	Tubing through which retention sutures are threaded to prevent them from cutting into the patient's skin.
bone wax	Medical-grade beeswax used on bone tissue to control bleeding.
Bovie cleaner	Small, rough-surfaced pad used to clean the electrocautery tip during surgery.
box lock	Ratchet closure mechanism of many surgical instruments.
Brown and Sharpe (B&S) wire gauge	Sizing standard used to measure steel sutures.
bur	Round instrument with sharp cutting edges used for drilling holes in bone.
caliper	Orthopedic device for measuring the width of a ball joint head in preparation for a prosthetic implant.
capillary action	Physical mechanism by which liquids are absorbed along the length of a suture.
case assignments	Written schedule of each surgical team member's assigned cases for the day.
caudal	Toward the feet.

aspiration pneumonia refers to an infection caused by inhalation of food or an object into the lungs.

AUDIOMETRY (aw-de-OM-eh-tre): Test using sound waves of various frequencies (e.g., 500 Hz), up to 8000 Hz, to quantify the extent and type of hearing loss. An *audiogram* is the record produced by this test.

AUSCULTATION (aw-skul-TA-shun): Process of listening for sounds produced within the body. This is most often performed with the aid of a stethoscope to determine the condition of the heart and lungs and blood vessels or to detect the fetal heartbeat.

BIOPSY (BI-op-se): Removal of a piece of tissue from the body for subsequent examination under a microscope. The procedure is performed with a surgical knife or by needle aspiration, or *core biopsy*, or via an endoscopic approach (using a special forceps-like instrument inserted through a hollow flexible tube.) An *excisional biopsy* means that the entire tissue to be examined is removed. An *incisional biopsy* is the removal of only a small amount of tissue, and a *needle* or *core biopsy* indicates that tissue is pierced with a hollow needle and fluid and/or cells are withdrawn by aspiration for microscopic examination.

BONE MARROW BIOPSY (bone MAH-ro BI-op-se): Removal of a small amount of bone marrow via a needle biopsy. The cells are then examined with a microscope. The liquid content of the marrow cavity is withdrawn by *aspiration* and examined separately from the rest of the biopsy sample. Often the hip bone (iliac crest) is used, and the biopsy is helpful in determining the number and type of blood cells in the bone marrow.

BRONCHOSCOPY (brong-KOS-ko-pe): Visual examination of the bronchial passages through a flexible tube (endoscope) inserted into the airway. The lining of the bronchial tubes can be seen, and tissue may be removed for biopsy. The tube is usually inserted through the mouth but can also be directly

SURGICAL TERMINOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY*

The following terms are commonly used in surgery and anesthesia. They include terms related to surgical and anesthetic instrumentation and procedures.

TERM	DEFINITION
ablation	Removal by erosion or vaporization, usually as a result of intense heat.
abscess	Localized area of pus in the body.
absorbable suture	Any suture that can be digested by body tissue.
ampule	Small glass container that holds medication that has been sterilized.
analgesia	Absence of pain.
anastomosis	Surgical formation of a passageway between two spaces, hollow organs, or lumens.
anesthetic	Agent that produces analgesia.
appose	To bring two structures together.

*Modified from Fuller JR: Surgical Technology: Principles and Practice 5th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 2010.

thin, hollow needle inserted through the vagina into this space. The fluid is then analyzed for evidence of cancerous cells, infection, or blood cells.

CYSTOSCOPY (sis-TOS-ko-pe): Visual examination of the urinary bladder through a thin tube or cystoscope (endoscope) inserted into the urethra and then passed into the bladder. This procedure is used to visualize inflammation and tumors of the bladder, to remove stones, and to perform a biopsy of suspicious areas.

DIGITAL RECTAL EXAMINATION or DRE (DIJ-ih-tal REK-tal eks-am-ih-NA-shun): The physician inserts a gloved finger into the patient's rectum to detect rectal cancer and as a primary method to detect prostate cancer.

DILATION AND CURETTAGE or D&C (di-LA-shun and kur-eh-TAJ): A series of probes of increasing size are systematically inserted through the vagina into the opening of the cervix. The cervix is thus dilated (widened) so that a curette (spoon-shaped instrument) can be inserted to remove tissue from the lining of the uterus. The tissue is then examined with a microscope.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY or ECG/EKG (e-lek-tro-kar-de-OG-rah-fe): Connection of electrodes (wires or "leads") to the body to record electrical impulses from the heart. The *electrocardiogram* is the actual record produced. This test is useful in discovering abnormalities in heart rhythms and for diagnosing heart disorders.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY or EEG (e-lek-tro-en-sef-ah-LOG-rah-fe): Connection of electrodes (wires or "leads") to the scalp to record electricity coming from within the brain. The *electroencephalogram* is the actual record produced. This test is useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of epilepsy and in the investigation of neurologic disorders. It also is used to evaluate patients in coma (brain inactivity) and in the study of sleep disorders.

- Quality Assurance and Coding Risk Analysis
- Communication of Results and Findings
- The Medical Record

CHISP-CERTIFIED HEALTH INFORMATICS SYSTEMS PROFESSIONAL

The Certified Health Informatics Systems Professional (CHISP®) health IT certification exam and credential designates a qualified professional capable to meet the needs of hospitals and physicians as they move to adopt electronic health care systems (electronic medical records [EMRs] and electronic health records [EHRs]).

Professionals with the CHISP® Health IT Certification have demonstrated skills and knowledge in technology and the health care industry, including the unique requirements formed where these two trades meet. CHISP® tells the hiring manager that a professional understands Health IT, and both the health care and IT industries. CHISP® professionals have certified skills that make them more secure and marketable. They "stand out" with employers and encompass a wide range of job positions that require expertise in the highly-specialized Health IT setting.

with a microscope to determine whether the sample is benign or malignant and to determine the status of margins around a tumor.

GASTROSCOPY (gas-TROS-ko-pe): Visual examination of the stomach through an endoscope inserted down through the esophagus, for either diagnostic inspection or biopsy. When the upper portion of the small intestine is also visualized, the procedure is called *esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)*.

HOLTER MONITORING (HOL-ter MON-ih-ter-ing): Electrocardiographic recording of heart activity over an extended period of time. The Holter monitor device is worn by the patient while normal daily activities are performed. It detects heart rhythm abnormalities. Also called *ambulatory electrocardiography*.

HYSTEROSCOPY (his-ter-OS-ko-pe): Visual examination of the uterus with an endoscope passed through the uterine neck or cervix into the uterus.

INCISIONAL BIOPSY (in-SIZH-un-al BI-op-se): See BIOPSY.

LAPAROSCOPY (lap-ah-ROS-ko-pe): Examination of the abdominal cavity through an endoscope inserted into the abdomen. After the patient has received a local anesthetic, a laparoscope is placed through an incision in the abdominal wall. This procedure gives the physician a view of the abdominal cavity, the surface of the liver and spleen, and the pelvic region. Laparoscopy can be used to remove some organs (such as the gallbladder, appendix, and ovary) and tumors and for fallopian tube ligation to prevent pregnancy.

LARYNGOSCOPY (lah-rin-GOS-ko-pe): Visual examination of the voice box (larynx) through an endoscope inserted down the trachea (airway). The laryngoscope transmits a magnified image of the larynx through a system of lenses and mirrors. The procedure can reveal tumors and explain changes in the voice. Sputum samples and tissue biopsy specimens are obtained by using brushes or forceps attached to the laryngoscope.

process and analyze medical claims for payment. The CPC-P® credential meets the growing demand for certified coders in a payer environment.

The CPC-P® demonstrates a coder's aptitude, proficiency, and knowledge of coding guidelines and reimbursement methodologies for all types of services from the payer's perspective. Contributing developers include Dr. Marc Lieb, M.D., J.D.; Susan Goldsmith, CPC; as well as a number of other well-known CPC-Ps in the payer community. Claims reviewers, utilization management, auditors, benefits administrators, billing service, provider relations, contracting, and customer service staff can each benefit their practice with the CPC-P® credential.

CPPM-CERTIFIED PHYSICIAN PRACTICE MANAGER

The broad responsibilities and detailed requirements of managing the revenue cycle, compliance regulations, human resources, health information, and general business processes make practice management a challenging yet rewarding profession. The Certified Physician Practice Manager (CPPM®) credential is a logical next step for those with strong experience in other areas of health care and who are ready to advance their careers in physician practice management.

Current practice managers will also benefit from this certification with increased knowledge and then validating their knowledge and experience in this skilled profession. CPPMs have a good understanding of:

- Health care business process, workflow, and reform
- Fraud, abuse, and corporate compliance
- Quality in health care
- Medical office accounting, physician reimbursement, and revenue cycle management
- Human resource management
- Marketing and business relationships

of cells from the outer surface of the cervix (neck of the uterus). The cells are then smeared on a glass slide, preserved, and sent to the laboratory for microscopic examination. This test for cervical cancer was developed by and named after the late Dr. George Papanicolaou. Results are graded and reported as negative (no abnormalities) or ranging from mildly abnormal (presence of ASCs or abnormal squamous cells) to high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL).

PARACENTESIS (pah-rah-sen-TE-sis): Surgical puncture of the membrane surrounding the abdomen (peritoneum) to remove fluid from the abdominal cavity. Fluid is drained for analysis and to prevent its accumulation in the abdomen. Also known as *abdominocentesis*.

PELVIC EXAM (PEL-vik ek-ZAM): Physician inserts fingers into the vagina while keeping the other hand over the abdomen to palpate the uterus and ovaries. This examination checks the uterus and ovaries for enlargement, cysts, tumors, or abnormal bleeding. It is also known as an “internal exam.”

PERCUSSION (per-KUSH-un): The technique of striking a part of the body with short, sharp taps of the fingers to determine the size, density, and position of the underlying parts by the sound obtained. Percussion is commonly used over the lungs to detect fluid, atelectasis, and infection and on the abdomen to examine the liver.

PHLEBOTOMY (fleh-BOT-o-me): Puncture of a vein to remove samples of blood for analysis. Also called *venipuncture*.

PROCTOSIGMOIDOSCOPY (prok-to-sig-moy-DOS-ko-pe): Examination of the first 10 to 12 inches of the rectum and colon using an endoscope inserted through the anus. When the sigmoid colon is visualized with a longer endoscope, the procedure is called *sigmoidoscopy*. The procedure detects polyps, malignant tumors, and sources of bleeding.

MEDICAL CODING CERTIFICATIONS*

CPC-CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL CODER

The CPC®’s abilities include:

- Expertise in reviewing and assigning accurate medical codes for diagnoses, procedures, and services performed by physicians and other qualified health care providers
- Proficiency across a wide range of services, including evaluation and management, anesthesia, surgical services, radiology, pathology and medicine
- A sound knowledge of medical coding rules and regulations including compliance and reimbursement, allowing a CPC® to better handle issues such as medical necessity, claims denials, bundling issues, and charge capture
- Knowing how to integrate medical coding and reimbursement rule changes into a practice’s reimbursement processes
- Knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and medical terminology necessary to correctly code provider diagnosis and services

CPC-H CPH HOSPITAL/FACILITY CODING

The CPC-H’s abilities in regard to hospital inpatient/facility services include:

*Offered by the American Association of Professional Coders

failure, or malignant disease. This procedure is used to diagnose conditions, to drain a pleural effusion, or to reexpand a collapsed lung (*atelectasis*).

THORACOSCOPY (thor-ah-KOS-ko-pe): Visual examination of the surface of the lungs using an endoscope inserted through an incision in the chest. *VATS* is *video-assisted thoracoscopy* (or *thorascopy*).

TUNING FORK TESTS (TOO-ning fork tests): Tests of hearing with use of a vibrating tuning fork of known frequency as a source of sound.

VENOGRAPHY (ve-NOG-rah-fe): X-ray examination of veins performed after contrast material has been injected into veins. It is used to detect *deep vein thrombosis* or *venous insufficiency*.

LABORATORY TESTS

The following laboratory tests are performed on samples of a patient's blood, *plasma* (fluid portion of the blood), *serum* (plasma minus clotting proteins and produced after blood has clotted), urine, feces, *sputum* (mucus coughed up from the lungs), *cerebrospinal fluid* (fluid within the spaces around the spinal cord and brain), and skin.

ACID PHOSPHATASE (AH-sid FOS-fah-tas): Measurement of the amount of an enzyme called *acid phosphatase* in serum. Enzyme levels are elevated in metastatic prostate cancer. Moderate elevations occur in bone disease and metastatic breast cancer.

ALBUMIN (al-BU-min): Measurement of the amount of albumin (a large protein found in blood and tissues) in both serum and urine. A decreased albumin level in serum indicates malnutrition or liver disease or may occur with extensive loss of protein in the urine or intestines, or from the skin, as in a burn. The presence of albumin in the urine (*albuminuria*) indicates malfunction of the kidney.

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (AL-kah-lin FOS-fah-tase): Measurement of the amount of *alkaline*

ScD	Doctor of Science
SCT(ASCP)	Specialist in Cytotechnology certified by the American Society for Clinical Pathology
SLP	Speech-Language Pathologist
SNP	School Nurse Practitioner
ST	Speech Therapist; Surgical Technologist
SW	Social Worker

urine. Bence Jones protein is a fragment of a normal serum protein, an immunoglobulin, produced in greatly excessive amounts by cancerous bone marrow cells (myeloma cells). Normally it is not found in either blood or urine, but in *multiple myeloma* (a malignant condition of bone marrow), high levels of Bence Jones protein may be detected in urine.

BILIRUBIN (bil-ih-RU-bin): Measurement of the amount of bilirubin, an orange-brown pigment, in serum and urine. Bilirubin is derived from hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells. Its presence in high concentration in serum and urine causes *jaundice* (yellow coloration of the skin) and may indicate disease of the liver, obstruction of bile ducts, or a type of anemia caused by excessive destruction of red blood cells.

BLOOD CHEMISTRY PROFILE: A comprehensive blood test that is a biochemical examination of various substances in the blood using a computerized laboratory analyzer. Tests include measurements of calcium (bones), phosphorus (bones), urea (kidney), creatinine (kidney), bilirubin (liver), AST (liver and heart muscle) and ALT (liver), alkaline phosphatase (liver and bone), globulin (liver and immune disorders), and albumin (liver and kidney). Also called *sequential multiple analysis* (SMA). SMA-6, SMA-12, and SMA-18 indicate the number of blood tests performed.

BLOOD CULTURE (blud KUL-chur): Test to determine whether infection is present in the bloodstream. A sample of blood is added to a special medium (food) that promotes the growth of microorganisms. The medium is then examined by a medical technologist for evidence of bacteria or other microbes.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (blud u-RE-ah NI-tro-jen): Measurement of the amount of urea (nitrogen-containing waste material) in serum. A high level of serum urea indicates poor kidney function because it is the kidney's job to remove urea from the

MSB	Master of Science in Bacteriology
MSc	Master of Science
MScD	Master of Dental Science
MScN	Master of Science in Nursing
MSN	Master of Science in Nursing
MSPH	Master of Science in Public Health
MSPhar	Master of Science in Pharmacy
MSSc	Master of Sanitary Science
MSW	Master of Social Work; Medical Social Worker
MT	Medical Technologist
MT(ASCP)	Medical Technologist certified by the American Society for Clinical Pathology
MVD	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
NA	Nursing Aide
ND	Doctor of Nursing
NHA	Nursing Home Administrator
NM(ASCP)	Technologist in Nuclear Medicine certified by the American Society for Clinical Pathology
NMT	Nuclear Medicine Technologist
NNP	Neonatal Nurse Practitioner
NP	Nurse Practitioner
OD	Doctor of Optometry
ONC	Orthopedic Nursing Certificate
ORT	Operating Room Technician
OT	Occupational Therapist
OTL	Occupational Therapist, Licensed
OTR	Occupational Therapist, Registered
OTReg	Occupational Therapist, Registered
PA	Physician Assistant
PA-C	Physician Assistant-Certified
PBT(ASCP)	Phlebotomy Technician certified by the American Society for Clinical Pathology
PCP	Primary Care Physician
PD	Doctor of Pharmacy
PharmD	Doctor of Pharmacy
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy; Doctor of Pharmacy

CHOLESTEROL (ko-LES-ter-ol): Measurement of the amount of cholesterol (substance found in animal fats and oils, egg yolks, and milk and produced by the liver) in serum. Normal values for adults are 120 to 200 mg/dL. Levels above 200 mg/dL indicate a need for further testing and efforts to reduce cholesterol level, because high levels are associated with blockage of arteries and heart disease. Blood also is tested for the presence of a lipoprotein substance that is a combination of cholesterol and protein. High levels (optimal level is 60 to 100 mg/dL) of high-density lipoprotein (*HDL*) cholesterol in the blood are beneficial because HDL cholesterol promotes the removal and excretion of excess cholesterol from the blood serum, whereas high levels of low-density lipoprotein (*LDL*) are associated with the development of atherosclerosis (optimal level is 100 mg/dL or less). The ratio of HDL to LDL is most important.

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC): Determination of the numbers of leukocytes (white blood cells), erythrocytes (red blood cells), and platelets (clotting cells). The CBC is useful in diagnosis of anemia, infection, and blood cell disorders, such as leukemia.

CREATINE KINASE (KRE-ah-tin KI-nas): Measurement of levels of creatine kinase, a blood enzyme. Creatine kinase is normally found in heart muscle, brain tissue, and skeletal muscle. The presence of one form (*isoenzyme*) of creatine kinase (either CK-MB or CK2) in the blood is strongly indicative of recent myocardial infarction (heart attack) because the enzyme is released from heart muscle when the muscle is damaged or dying.

CREATININE (kre-AT-tih-nin): Measurement of the amount of creatinine, a nitrogen-containing waste material, in serum or plasma. It is the most commonly used test for kidney function. Because creatinine normally is produced as a protein breakdown product in muscle and is excreted by the kidney in urine, an elevation in the creatinine level in the blood indicates

FAOTA	Fellow of the American Occupational Therapy Association
FAPA	Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association
FAPHA	Fellow of the American Public Health Association
FBPsS	Fellow of the British Psychological Society
FCAP	Fellow of the College of American Pathologists
FCO	Fellow of the College of Osteopathy
FCPS	Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons
FCSP	Fellow of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy
FCST	Fellow of the College of Speech Therapists
FDS	Fellow in Dental Surgery
FFA	Fellow of the Faculty of Anesthetists
FFCM	Fellow of the Faculty of Community Medicine
FFD	Fellow of the Faculty of Dentistry
FFOM	Fellow of the Faculty of Occupational Medicine
FFR	Fellow of the Faculty of Radiologists
FIB	Fellow of the Institute of Biology
FICD	Fellow of the Institute of Canadian Dentists; Fellow of the International College of Dentists
FIMLT	Fellow of Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology
FNP	Family Nurse Practitioner
GNP	Gerontological Nurse Practitioner
H(ASCP)	Technologist in Hematology certified by the American Society for Clinical Pathology
HT(ASCP)	Histologic Technician certified by the American Society for Clinical Pathology

nerve functioning, and fluid levels surrounding cells. Potassium ion imbalance impairs heart and muscular activity.

ELECTROPHORESIS: See SERUM PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS.

ELISA (eh-LI-zah): A laboratory assay (test) for the presence of antibodies to abnormal proteins such as tumor antigens or viruses, such as HIV. ELISA is an acronym for *enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay*. It also is known as *EIA* or *enzyme immunoassay*.

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (eh-RITH-ro-sit sed-ih-men-TA-shun rate): Measurement of the rate at which red blood cells (erythrocytes) in well-mixed venous blood settle to the bottom (sediment) of a test tube. If the rate of sedimentation is markedly rapid (elevated rate), it may indicate inflammatory conditions, such as rheumatoid arthritis, or conditions that produce excessive proteins in the blood. On laboratory reports, usually abbreviated *ESR* or *sed rate*.

ESTRADIOL ASSAY (es-trah-DI-ol AS-a): Test for the concentration of estradiol, which is the predominant form of estrogen (female hormone) in serum, plasma, or urine.

ESTROGEN RECEPTOR ASSAY (ES-tro-jen re-SEPTOR AS-a): Test performed on a breast biopsy specimen to determine whether a sample of tumor contains an estrogen receptor protein. If the protein is present (positive result) on breast cancer cells, this indicates that estrogens in the tumor tissue can stimulate growth of the tumor. Then treatment with an antiestrogen drug would retard tumor growth. If the assay result is negative (the protein is not present), then the tumor cells would not be killed by antiestrogen drug treatment.

GLUCOSE (GLU-kos): Measurement of the amount of glucose (sugar) in serum and plasma. High levels of glucose (*hyperglycemia*) indicate the presence of diabetes mellitus. Glucose also is measured in urine, where its presence also usually indicates diabetes

DipClinPath	Diplomate in Clinical Pathology
Dipl	Diplomate
DipMicrobiol	Diplomate in Microbiology
DipSocMed	Diplomate in Social Medicine
DLM(ASCP)	Diplomate in Laboratory Management of the American Society of Clinical Pathology
DMD	Doctor of Dental Medicine
DMT	Doctor of Medical Technology
DN	Doctor of Nursing
DNE	Doctor of Nursing Education
DNS	Doctor of Nursing Science
DNSc	Doctor of Nursing Science
DO	Doctor of Ophthalmology; Doctor of Optometry; Doctor of Osteopathy
DOS	Doctor of Ocular Science; Doctor of Optical Science
DP	Doctor of Podiatry
DPH	Doctor of Public Health; Doctor of Public Hygiene
DPhC	Doctor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry
DPHN	Doctor of Public Health Nursing
DPhys	Diplomate in Physiotherapy
DPM	Doctor of Physical Medicine; Doctor of Podiatric Medicine; Doctor of Preventive Medicine; Doctor of Psychiatric Medicine
Dr.	Doctor
DrHyg	Doctor of Hygiene
DrMed	Doctor of Medicine
DrPH	Doctor of Public Health; Doctor of Public Hygiene
DSc	Doctor of Science
DSE	Doctor of Sanitary Engineering
DSIM	Doctor of Science in Industrial Medicine
DSSc	Diplomate in Sanitary Science
DVM	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
DVMS	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
DVR	Doctor of Veterinary Radiology

pregnancy test. It also is elevated in patients with certain tumors. On laboratory reports, usually abbreviated *HCG* or *hCG*.

IMMUNOASSAY (im-u-no-AS-a): A method of testing blood and urine for the concentration of various chemicals, such as hormones, drugs, or proteins. The technique makes use of the immunologic reaction between antigens and antibodies. An *assay* is a determination of the amount of any particular substance in fluid or tissue.

IMMUNOGLOBULIN (im-u-no-GLOB-u-lin): Measurement (in serum) of proteins (antibodies) that bind to and destroy foreign substances (antigens). Immunoglobulins are made by cells of the immune system.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY (im-u-no-his-to-KEM-is-tre): An antibody tagged with a fluorescent label or dye is spread over a tissue biopsy specimen and used to detect the presence of a particular antigen (protein) produced by the tissue or a tumor or infection.

LIPID TESTS (LIP-id tests): Lipids are fatty substances such as cholesterol and triglycerides. See CHOLESTEROL and TRIGLYCERIDE.

LIPOPROTEIN TESTS (li-po-PRO-teen tests): See CHOLESTEROL.

LIVER FUNCTION TESTS (LIV-er FUNG-shun tests): See ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, BILIRUBIN, ALT, and AST.

OCCULT BLOOD TEST: See HEMOCULT TEST.

PCR TEST: Blood test to find and analyze DNA and RNA in viruses, diagnose genetic diseases, and do DNA fingerprinting. Multiple copies of DNA or RNA are made. PCR stands for polymerase chain reaction.

PKU TEST: Test that determines whether the urine of a newborn baby contains substances called *phenylketones*. If these ketones are present, the baby is diagnosed with a condition called *phenylketonuria (PKU)*. PKU affects infants who lack a specific enzyme. When the enzyme is missing, high levels of

CDC	Certified Drug Counselor
CEN	Certificate for Emergency Nursing
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFNP	Certified Family Nurse Practitioner
ChB	Bachelor of Surgery
ChD	Doctor of Surgery
CHES	Certified Health Education Specialist
CHISP	Certified Health Informatics Systems Professional
ChM	Master of Surgery
CIC	Certified in Infection Control
CIH	Certificate in Industrial Health
CLA	Certified Laboratory Assistant
CLS	Clinical Laboratory Scientist
CLS(NCA)	Clinical Laboratory Scientist certified by the National Credentialing Agency for Medical Laboratory Personnel
CLT	Certified Laboratory Technician; Clinical Laboratory Technician
CLT(NCA)	Laboratory Technician certified by the National Credentialing Agency for Medical Laboratory Personnel
CM	Master of Surgery
CMA	Certified Medical Assistant
CMCA	Certified Medical Chart Auditor
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
CMT	Chief Medical Transcriptionist
CNA	Certified Nursing Assistant
CNM	Certified Nurse-Midwife
CNMT	Certified Nuclear Medicine Technologist
CNOR	Certified Nurse, Operating Room
CNP	Community Nurse Practitioner
CNS	Clinical Nurse Specialist
CORN	Certified Operating Room Nurse
CORT	Certified Operating Room Technician
COTA	Certified Occupational Therapy Assistant
CPAN	Certified Peri-Anesthesia Nurse
CPC	Certified Professional Coder
CPH	Certified in Public Health

a monitor for patients taking anticoagulants, substances that block the activity of blood clotting factors but increase the risk of bleeding.

PSA: See PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN.

RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT: Test in which the number of erythrocytes in a sample of blood is counted. A low RBC count may indicate anemia. A high count can indicate *polycythemia vera*.

RHEUMATOID FACTOR ASSAY (ROO-mah-toyd

FAK-tor AS-a): Detection of the abnormal protein *rheumatoid factor* in the serum. This factor is found in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

SEMEN ANALYSIS (SE-men ah-NAL-ih-sis):

Microscopic examination of sperm cells to detect their viability and motility.

SERUM ENZYME TESTS (SE-rum EN-zim tests):

See CARDIAC ENZYME TESTS.

SERUM PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS (SE-rum

PRO-teen e-lek-tro-for-E-sis): A procedure that separates proteins through their migration in an electric current. The material tested, such as serum, containing various proteins, is placed on gel or in liquid, and under the influence of an electric current the proteins separate (-PHORESIS means separation) so that they can be identified and measured. The procedure is also known as *protein electrophoresis*.

SGOT: See AST.

SGPT: See ALT.

SMA: See BLOOD CHEMISTRY PROFILE.

SODIUM LEVEL: Measurement of the concentration of sodium (Na^+) in serum. Sodium is one of the most important elements in the body. It is the chief *electrolyte* in fluid outside cells, and it exchanges with potassium within cells during muscle contraction or nerve conduction. Excess sodium is excreted by the kidneys, and sodium is thus involved in water (fluid) balance and acid-base chemical balance during muscle contraction or nerve conduction.

PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATIONS FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS*

Degrees, certifications, and memberships and other affiliations denoted by initials that precede or follow the names of health care providers often provide helpful information regarding their area of expertise and level of practice. The following list includes commonly used designations in English-speaking countries.

AAPC	Association of Professional Coders (see page 187)
AIRC	Association of Insurance Regulation
AN	Associate Nurse
ANP	Adult Nurse Practitioner
APRN, BC	Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, Board Certified
ARNP	Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner
ARRT	American Registry of Radiologic Technologists
ASCW	Academy of Certified Social Workers

*Modified from Miller-Keane Encyclopedia & Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, & Allied Health, 7th ed., revised reprint. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 2005.

used to detect abnormal functioning of the kidneys and bladder, infections, and diabetes mellitus. On laboratory reports, usually abbreviated *UA*.

WESTERN BLOT (WES-tern blot): Test used to detect infection by *HIV* (the AIDS virus). It is more specific than the ELISA. A patient's serum is mixed with purified proteins from HIV, and the reaction is examined. If the patient has made antibodies to HIV, those antibodies react with the purified HIV proteins, and the test result is positive.

WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT: Determination of the number of leukocytes in the blood. Higher-than-normal counts can indicate the presence of infection or leukemia. A *differential* (differential count) is the percentages of different types of white blood cells (neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes) in a sample of blood. It gives more specific information about leukocytes and aids in the diagnosis of infection, allergic diseases, disorders of the immune system, and various forms of leukemia.

VIRAL LOAD TEST FOR HIV: Measures the number of viral particles in the blood. It is used to determine the effectiveness of antiviral treatment.

SNMTS	Society of Nuclear Medicine Technologist Section
SOPHE	Society for Public Health Education
STS	Society of Thoracic Surgeons
STTI	Sigma Theta Tau International
SVS	Society for Vascular Surgery
SVU	Society for Vascular Ultrasound
TAANA	The American Association of Nurse Attorneys
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
VA	Veterans Affairs
WHO	World Health Organization

NAACOG	Nurses Association of the American Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology
NACA	National Advisory Council on Aging (Canada)
NACCHO	National Association of County and City Health Officials
NACT	National Alliance of Cardiovascular Technologists
NADONA/LTC	National Association of Directors of Nursing Administration in Long Term Care
NAEMT	National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians
NAHC	National Association of Home Care
NAHSR	National Association of Human Services Technologists
NAMT	National Association for Music Therapy
NANDA	North American Nursing Diagnosis Association
NANT	National Association of Nephrology Technologists
NAPNES	National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Services
NARF	National Association of Rehabilitation Facilities
NASMD	National Association of State Medical Directors
NASW	National Association of Social Workers
NATTS	National Association of Trade and Technical Schools
NBNA	National Black Nurses Association
NCEHPHP	National Council on the Education of Health Professionals in Health Promotion
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NCRE	National Council on Rehabilitation Education
NEHA	National Environmental Health Education

AAFP	American Academy of Family Physicians
AAHA	American Academy of Health Administration
AAHC	Association of Academic Health Centers
AAHE	Association for the Advancement of Health Education
AAHP	American Association of Health Plans
AAHPER	American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
AAMA	American Association of Medical Assistants
AAMC	Association of American Medical Colleges
AAMI	Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation
AAMT	American Association for Music Therapy
AAN	American Academy of Neurology; American Academy of Nursing
AANA	American Association of Nurse Anesthetists
AAO	American Association of Ophthalmology; American Association of Orthodontists
AAOHN	American Association of Occupational Health Nurses
AAP	American Academy of Pediatrics
AAPA	American Academy of Physician Assistants
AAPC	Association of Professional Coders
AAPMR	American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
AARC	American Association for Respiratory Care
AART	American Association for Rehabilitation Therapy
AATA	American Art Therapy Association
AATS	American Association for Thoracic Surgery

ASC	American Society of Cytotechnology
ASCP	American Society of Clinical Pathologists
ASE	American Society of Echocardiography
ASET	American Society of Electroencephalographic Technologists
ASHA	American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
ASIA	American Spinal Injury Association
ASIM	American Society of Internal Medicine
ASM	American Society of Microbiology
ASMT	American Society for Medical Technology
ASNSA	American Society of Nursing Service Administrators
ASPAN	American Association of PeriAnesthesia Nurses
ASPH	Association of Schools of Public Health
ASRT	American Society of Radiologic Technologists
AST	Association of Surgical Technologists
ASUTS	American Society of Ultrasound Technical Specialists
ATS	American Thoracic Society
AUPHA	Association of University Programs in Health Administration
AVA	American Vocational Association
AVMA	American Veterinary Medical Association
CAAHEP	Committee on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs
CAN	Canadian Nurses Association
CAP	College of American Pathologists
CCHFA	Canadian Council of Health Facilities Accreditation
CCHSE	Canadian Council of Health Service Executives
CCNE	Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education