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WORD'S OF ACADEMIC OUTLINE

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**Quirk
Study
ACADEMIC**

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY THE BASICS

FOUNDATION OF MEDICAL WORDS

- 1. **Structure** - refers to any component of an atom or molecule. In medical terminology, this refers to the structure of a word.
- 2. **Prefix** - a word or group of letters that is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.
- 3. **Root** - the basic part of a word that carries its meaning.
- 4. **Suffix** - a word or group of letters that is added to the end of a word to change its meaning.
- 5. **Combining form** - a prefix or suffix that is used to form a new word.
- 6. **Word building** - the process of creating new words from existing ones.
- 7. **Medical terminology** - the use of words to describe the human body and its functions.
- 8. **Medical history** - the study of the development of medicine over time.
- 9. **Medical research** - the study of the human body and its functions to develop new treatments and drugs.
- 10. **Medical education** - the study of the human body and its functions to prepare students for careers in medicine.

THE HUMAN BODY

- 1. **Body systems** - the different parts of the human body that work together to perform specific functions.
- 2. **Cardiovascular system** - the system that circulates blood throughout the body.
- 3. **Respiratory system** - the system that takes in oxygen and removes carbon dioxide.
- 4. **Digestive system** - the system that breaks down food into nutrients that the body can use.
- 5. **Excretory system** - the system that removes waste from the body.
- 6. **Reproductive system** - the system that produces offspring.
- 7. **Integumentary system** - the system that covers the body and protects it from the environment.
- 8. **Musculoskeletal system** - the system that supports the body and allows it to move.
- 9. **Nervous system** - the system that controls the body's functions.
- 10. **Endocrine system** - the system that produces hormones that regulate the body's functions.
- 11. **Immune system** - the system that defends the body against disease.
- 12. **Skin** - the largest organ of the body, which protects it from the environment.
- 13. **Hair** - a strand of keratin that grows from the skin.
- 14. **Nails** - hard, flat structures that grow from the skin.
- 15. **Teeth** - hard structures in the mouth that are used for chewing food.
- 16. **Eyes** - organs that allow the body to see.
- 17. **Ears** - organs that allow the body to hear.
- 18. **Nose** - an organ that allows the body to smell.
- 19. **Mouth** - an organ that allows the body to eat and speak.
- 20. **Throat** - the part of the body at the entrance of the food and air passages.
- 21. **Trachea** - the windpipe, which carries air to the lungs.
- 22. **Lungs** - organs that take in oxygen and remove carbon dioxide.
- 23. **Heart** - an organ that pumps blood throughout the body.
- 24. **Blood** - a fluid that carries oxygen and nutrients to the cells.
- 25. **Vessels** - tubes that carry blood throughout the body.
- 26. **Capillaries** - the smallest blood vessels, which allow for the exchange of oxygen and nutrients.
- 27. **Arteries** - blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart.
- 28. **Venues** - blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart.
- 29. **Veins** - blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart.
- 30. **Arterioles** - small blood vessels that branch off from arteries.
- 31. **Venules** - small blood vessels that branch off from veins.
- 32. **Capillary beds** - areas where capillaries are found, allowing for the exchange of oxygen and nutrients.
- 33. **Heart failure** - a condition in which the heart is unable to pump enough blood to the body.
- 34. **Stroke** - a condition in which part of the brain is damaged due to a lack of blood flow.
- 35. **Heart attack** - a condition in which the heart muscle is damaged due to a lack of oxygen.
- 36. **High blood pressure** - a condition in which the blood pressure is consistently too high.
- 37. **Low blood pressure** - a condition in which the blood pressure is consistently too low.
- 38. **Diabetes** - a condition in which the body is unable to use insulin properly.
- 39. **Asthma** - a condition in which the airways in the lungs are inflamed and narrow.
- 40. **COPD** - a condition in which the lungs are damaged and it is difficult to breathe.

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- 35. **High blood**

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