

UNIT 8 - BLOOD / LYMPHATIC / CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS

TERMINOLOGY

Prefixes, Suffixes, and Root Words

an _____
anti _____
-apheresis _____
-blast _____
-crit _____
-cyte _____
cyt/o _____
-emia _____
erythr/o _____
ferr _____
fibr/o _____
-gen _____
hemat/o _____
hem/o _____
-ic _____
-in _____
-is _____
kary/o _____
leuk/o _____
-lysis _____
lys/o _____
macr/o _____
mega _____
mon/o _____
myel/o _____
-ologist _____
-ology _____
-oma _____
-osis _____
-penia _____
-phage _____
-philia _____
plasm _____
-plasty _____
-poiesis _____
poly _____
pro _____
reticul/o _____
-rrhage _____
sepsis _____
septic _____
-stasis _____
thromb/o _____

Medical Terms

anemia _____
aplastic _____
erythrocyte _____
erythropoiesis _____
ferrous _____
fibrinogen _____
fibrinolysis _____
hemophilia _____
hemorrhage _____
hematocrit _____
hematocytoblast _____
hematologist _____
hematology _____
hemolytic _____
hemostasis _____
hematoma _____
hematopoiesis _____
leukemia _____
leukocyte _____
leukocytosis _____
leukopenia _____
macrophage _____
megakaryocyte _____
monocyte _____
myelofibrosis _____
polycythemia _____
plasmapheresis _____
proerythroblast _____
reticulocyte _____
sepsis _____
septicemia _____
thrombocyte _____
thrombocytopenia _____

thrombolysis _____
thromboplastin _____
thrombosis _____

Medical Abbreviations

AIDS _____
BP _____
CBC _____
CO2 _____
CVA _____
DVT _____

Medical Anatomy and Physiology

FBS	_____
GTT	_____
Hct	_____
Hg	_____
hgb	_____
HBV	_____
HIB	_____
HIV	_____
ml	_____
mm	_____
O ₂	_____
RBC	_____
S&S	_____
SOB	_____
stat	_____
WBC	_____
WNL	_____

Prefixes, Suffixes, and Root Words - KEY

an	<i>without</i>
anti	<i>against</i>
-apheresis	<i>removal of</i>
-blast	<i>developing cell</i>
-crit	<i>to separate</i>
-cyte	<i>cell</i>
cyt/o	<i>cell</i>
-emia	<i>blood condition</i>
erythr/o	<i>red</i>
ferr	<i>iron</i>
fibr/o	<i>fiber</i>
-gen	<i>producing</i>
hemat/o	<i>blood</i>
hem/o	<i>blood</i>
-ic	<i>pertaining to</i>
-in	<i>pertaining to</i>
-is	<i>pertaining to</i>
kary/o	<i>body, nucleus</i>
leuk/o	<i>white</i>
-lysis	<i>destruction of</i>
lys/o	<i>destruction of</i>
macr/o	<i>large</i>
mega	<i>large</i>
mon/o	<i>one</i>
myel/o	<i>bone marrow (also spinal cord)</i>
-ologist	<i>one who studies, specialist</i>
-ology	<i>study of</i>
-oma	<i>tumor, mass</i>
-osis	<i>condition of</i>
-penia	<i>deficiency of</i>
-phage	<i>eating</i>
-philia	<i>love, affection, affinity</i>
plasm/o	<i>plasma</i>
-plasty	<i>(surgical) repair</i>
-poiesis	<i>making of or production of</i>
poly	<i>many</i>
pro	<i>before</i>
reticul/o	<i>netlike</i>
-rrhage	<i>burst forth</i>
sepsis	<i>infection</i>
septic	<i>pathogenic</i>
-stasis	<i>standing still</i>
thromb/o	<i>clot</i>

Medical Terms

anemia	<i>without blood (Term is generally used to describe a lack of red blood cells).</i>
aplastic	<i>pertaining to without repair (Aplastic anemia is a term used to describe when red blood cells are not produced by the bone marrow).</i>
erythrocyte	<i>red (blood) cell</i>
erythropoiesis	<i>production of red (Referring to the production of red blood cells).</i>
ferrous	<i>pertaining to iron</i>
fibrinogen	<i>producing fibers (Which will be used in the blood clotting process).</i>
fibrinolysis	<i>destruction of fibers</i>
hemophilia	<i>pertaining to an affinity or love of blood (Term has evolved to refer to a number of blood coagulation disorders).</i>
hemorrhage	<i>blood bursting forth</i>
hematocrit	<i>to separate blood</i>
hematocytoblast	<i>blood developing cell (This is the "stem" cell that is responsible for forming the three types of blood cells).</i>
hematologist	<i>one who specializes in the study of blood</i>
hematology	<i>the study of blood</i>
hemolytic	<i>the destruction of blood</i>
hemostasis	<i>blood standing still (Refers to the stopping of the bleeding)</i>
hematoma	<i>blood tumor or mass (bruise also called ecchymosis)</i>
hematopoiesis	<i>the production of blood</i>
leukemia	<i>"white blood" (cancer of the blood with many immature white blood)</i>
leukocyte	<i>white (blood) cell</i>

leukocytosis	<i>condition of white cells (Term is used to refer to a high number of white blood cells: higher than 10,000 WBC per mm³).</i>	DVT	<i>(a stroke)</i>
leukopenia	<i>deficiency of white (Term is used to refer to a low number of white blood cells; lower than 5,000 WBC per mm³).</i>	FBS	<i>deep vein thrombosis</i>
macrophage	<i>large eater (Refers to the white blood cell, the monocyte, that is found in the tissues and is an integral part in the immune response).</i>	GTT	<i>fasting blood sugar</i>
megakaryocyte	<i>large nucleated cell. (This cell will break apart to form The platelets or the thrombocytes).</i>	Hct	<i>glucose tolerance test</i>
monocyte	<i>one cell (This term refers to a specific type of WBC).</i>	Hg	<i>hematocrit</i>
myelofibrosis	<i>condition of fibers in the bone marrow. (This is a condition caused when fibrous tissue replaces the bone marrow)</i>	Hgb	<i>mercury</i>
polycythemia	<i>blood condition of many cells. (This term refers to an overproduction of all blood cell types).</i>	HBV	<i>hemoglobin</i>
plasmapheresis	<i>removing plasma</i>	HIB	<i>hepatitis B virus</i>
proerythroblast	<i>developing red cell that comes before</i>	HIV	<i>haemophilus influenzae type B</i>
reticulocyte	<i>net cell (This refers to one of the stages of red blood cell development).</i>	HIV	<i>human immunodeficiency virus</i>
sepsis	<i>condition of infection</i>	ml	<i>milliliter</i>
septicemia	<i>condition of infected blood</i>	mm	<i>millimeter</i>
thrombocyte	<i>clotting cell (platelets)</i>	O ₂	<i>oxygen</i>
thrombocytopenia	<i>deficiency of clotting cells</i>	RBC	<i>red blood cell(s)</i>
thrombolysis	<i>destruction of a clot</i>	S&S	<i>signs and symptoms</i>
thromboplastin	<i>pertaining to forming a clot</i>	SOB	<i>shortness of breath</i>
thrombosis	<i>condition of a clot (or clots)</i>	stat	<i>immediately</i>
		WBC	<i>white blood cell(s)</i>
		WNL	<i>within normal limits</i>

Medical Abbreviations

AIDS	<i>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</i>
BP	<i>blood pressure</i>
CBC	<i>complete blood count</i>
CO ₂	<i>carbon dioxide</i>
CVA	<i>cerebrovascular accident</i>

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Prefixes, Suffixes, Root Words

- a _____
- ac _____
- al _____
- angi/o _____
- aort/o _____
- ar _____
- ary _____
- arteri/o _____
- ather/o _____
- atri/o _____
- bi _____
- brady _____
- calc/i _____
- cardi/o _____
- clavicul/o _____
- coronary _____
- dys _____
- ech/o _____
- electr/o _____
- ectomy _____
- emia _____
- end/o _____
- epi _____
- femor/o _____
- furc _____
- gram _____
- graph _____
- grapher _____
- graphy _____
- hem/o _____
- hemat/o _____
- hepat/o _____
- home/o _____
- hyper _____
- hypo _____
- inter _____
- intra _____
- isch/o _____
- itis _____
- kal/i _____
- lip/o _____
- logy _____
- medi _____
- megaly _____
- meter _____
- my/o _____
- natri _____
- odynia _____
- ologist _____

- ology _____
- oma _____
- osis _____
- pathy _____
- penia _____
- peri _____
- phleb/o _____
- plasty _____
- poly _____
- rrhexis _____
- sclerosis _____
- scope _____
- semi _____
- sphygm/o _____
- stasis _____
- stenosis _____
- stern/o _____
- steth/o _____
- stomy _____
- sub _____
- tachy _____
- tension _____
- thromb/o _____
- tibi/o _____
- tomy _____
- valve _____
- vas/o _____
- ven/o _____
- ventricle _____

Medical Terms

- angiocardiology _____
- angioma _____
- angioplasty _____
- aortogram _____
- arteriorrhexis _____
- arteriosclerosis _____
- atherectomy _____
- atherosclerosis _____
- atrioventricular _____
- bifurcation _____
- bradycardia _____
- cardiac _____
- cardiodynia _____
- cardiologist _____
- cardiology _____
- cardiomegaly _____
- cardiomyopathy _____
- coronary _____
- coronary ischemia _____

coronary thrombosi _____

echocardiogram _____

electrocardiogram _____

electrocardiograph _____

electrocardiography _____

endarterectomy _____

endocarditis _____

endocardium _____

epicardium _____

femoral _____

hepatic _____

homeostasis _____

hypercalcemia _____

hyperkalemia _____

hyperlipidemia _____

hyponatremia _____

hypertension _____

hypocalcemia _____

hypokalemia _____

hyponatremia _____

hypotension _____

interventricular _____

intravenous _____

ischemia _____

myocarditis _____

myocardium _____

pericardium _____

pericarditis _____

pericardiostomy _____

phlebitis _____

phlebotomy _____

stethoscope _____

subclavian _____

sphygmocardiograph _____

sphygmomanometer _____

tachycardia _____

thrombophlebitis _____

thrombosis _____

tibial _____

valvulitis _____

venogram _____

Medical Abbreviations

av/AV _____

BP _____

CBC _____

CPR _____

CVA _____

DNR _____

DVT _____

ECG _____

EKG _____

ER _____

ETA _____

Hg _____

HR _____

IV _____

K+ _____

MI _____

Na+ _____

NCR _____

P _____

PE _____

RBC _____

SA _____

stat _____

TPR _____

VS _____

VSS _____

WBC _____

Prefixes, Suffixes, Root Words - KEY

a	without, absence of
-ac	pertaining to
-al	pertaining to
angi/o	vessel
aort/o	aorta; largest artery
-ar	pertaining to
-ary	pertaining to
arteri/o	artery
ather/o	fatty plaque
atri/o	atrium
bi	two
brady	slow
calc/i	calcium
cardi/o	heart
clavicul/o	clavicle (collar bone)
coronary	circling the heart
dys	bad, painful, difficult
ech/o	reflected sound
electr/o	electricity
-ectomy	removal or excision
-emia	blood condition
end/o	within
epi	on, upon
femor/o	femur
furc	branch; forked
-gram	record a picture
-graph	instruments that records
-grapher	one who records
-graphy	the process of recording a picture
hem/o	blood
hemat/o	blood
hepat/o	liver
homeo	same
hyper	above
hypo	below
inter	between
intra	within
isch/o	deficiency, blockage
-itis	inflammation of
kal/i	potassium
lip/o	fat
-logy	study of
medi	middle
-megaly	enlargement
-meter	instrument to measure
my/o	muscle
natri	sodium
-odynia	pain

-ologist	one who studies, specialist
-ology	study of
-oma	mass, tumor
-osis	condition of
-pathy	disease
-penia	deficiency
peri	around
phleb/o	vein
-plasty	surgical repair
poly	many
-rrhexis	rupture
-sclerosis	hardening
-scope	instrument to view or examine
semi	half
sphygm/o	pulse
-stasis	standing still
-stenosis	narrowing, constriction
stern/o	chest, sternum
steth/o	chest
-stomy	create a new opening
sub	below, under
-tachy	fast, rapid
-tension	pressure
thromb/o	clot
tibi/o	tibia; lower leg bone
-tomy	to cut into, incision
valve	structures to permit one way flow
vas/o	vessel
ven/o	vein
ventricle	a small cavity

Medical Terms

angiocardiology	the process of recording pictures (x-rays) of the heart and vessels
angioma	tumor of vessels
angioplasty	repair of vessels
aortogram	picture (x-ray) of the aorta
arteriorrhesis	rupture of an artery
arteriosclerosis	hardening of an artery
atherectomy	removal of the fatty plaque
atherosclerosis	condition of hardening (of a blood vessel) due to fatty plaque
atrioventricular	pertaining to the atria and the ventricles

bifurcation	two branches (This is where a blood vessel splits into two blood vessels).	homeostasis	"standing the same" (This term refers to the body's ability to keep its internal environment constant).
bradycardia	slow heart beat (Usually less than 60 beats per minute).	hypercalcemia	high blood levels of calcium
cardiac	pertaining to the heart	hyperkalemia	high blood levels of potassium
cardiodynia	pain in the heart	hyperlipidemia	high blood levels of fat
cardiologist	a specialist of the heart	hyponatremia	high blood levels of sodium
cardiology	study of the heart	hypertension	high (blood) pressure
cardiomegaly	enlargement of the heart	hypocalcemia	low blood levels of calcium
cardiomyopathy	disease of the heart muscle	hypokalemia	low blood levels of potassium
coronary	circling the heart also used when referring to a heart attack or MI)	hyponatremia	low blood levels of sodium
coronary ischemia	lack of blood flow in the heart due to a blockage	hypotension	low (blood) pressure
coronary thrombosis	condition of a blood clot within the heart's own blood vessels	interventricular	pertaining to between the ventricles
echocardiogram	using sound waves to visualize the heart	intravenous	pertaining to within the veins
electrocardiogram	recording of the heart's electricity (electrical pattern)	ischemia	deficiency of blood (to a muscle or an organ)
electrocardiograph	the machine that records the heart's electricity (electrical pattern)	myocarditis	inflammation of the heart muscle
electrocardiography	the process of recording the heart's electricity (electrical pattern)	myocardium	pertaining to the heart muscle. (Refers to the middle layer of the heart composed of cardiac muscle).
endarterectomy	removal from within an artery (This term is used to describe the process of removing fatty plaque from an artery, such as the carotid artery).	pericardium	around the heart
endocarditis	inflammation within the heart (Refers to the inner lining of the heart).	pericarditis	inflammation around the heart. (Usually refers to an inflammation of the membranes surrounding the heart).
endocardium	pertaining to the inner (layer) of the heart	pericardiostomy	formation of an opening in the pericardium (Used for drainage of extra fluid or blood).
epicardium	pertaining to upon the heart (Refers to the outer layer of the heart also known as the visceral pericardium)	phlebitis	inflammation of a vein
femoral	pertaining to the femur	phlebotomy	to cut into (make an incision into a vein)
		stethoscope	an instrument used for auscultation of the body's internal organs
		subclavian	pertaining to below the clavicle (collar bone)

sphygmocardiograph	machine used to record the pulse (usually the radial) with the heart beat.	CVA	cerebrovascular accident
		DNR	do not resuscitate
		DVT	deep vein thrombosis
		ECG	electrocardiogram
		EKG	electrocardiogram
sphygmomanometer	instrument used to measure the pulse (As in blood pressure).	ER	emergency room
		ETA	estimated time of arrival
		Hg	mercury
		HR	heart rate
tachycardia	rapid heart beat (Usually above 100 beats per minute).	IV	intravenous
		K+	potassium
thrombophlebitis	inflammation of a vein associated with a clot.	MI	myocardial infarction
		Na+	sodium
thrombosis	condition of clotting	NCR	no cardiac resuscitation
tibial	pertaining to the tibia	P	pulse
valvulitis	inflammation of the valves	PE	pulmonary embolus
venogram	picture (x-ray) of a vein or veins	RBC	red blood cell
		SA	sino-atrial
		stat	immediately
		TPR	temperature, pulse, respiration
		VS	vital signs
		VSS	vital signs stable
		WBC	white blood count
Medical Abbreviations			
av	atrioventricular		
BP	blood pressure		
CBC	complete blood count		
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation		