

General roots and Cardiovascular system terms

| WORD ROOT | DEFINITION |
|---------------------|--|
| angi(o) | vessel, Angiography |
| vas(o), vascul(o) | vessel, vascular |
| aort(o) | aorta |
| arter(o), arteri(o) | artery |
| arteriol(o) | arteriole |
| atri (o) | atrium |
| cardi(o) | heart |
| coron(o) | crown |
| endocardi(o) | endocardium (the inner layer of the heart) |
| fluor(o) | emitting of reflecting light |
| my(o) | muscle |
| myocardia(o) | myocardium (heart muscle) |
| mediastin(o) | mediastinum --→ the middle part of the chest |
| pericardi(o) | pericardium (outer layer of the heart) |
| path (o) | disease (pathology, pathological) |
| sept(o) | septum, partition |
| sin(o) | sinus |
| thorac (o) | chest |

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|-----------|--|
| brady- | Slow (bradycardia) |
| Tachy | Fast (tachycardia) |
| end-, end | within, inside |
| Exo | outside of, without |
| Epi- | Above (Epicardium) |
| Hyper | Excessive |
| Hypo | Insufficient |
| inter- | Between (Intercostal) |
| poly- | Many |
| retro- | behind, back, backward (retroperitoneal, retrosternal) |
| sub- | under, below, beneath, in small quantity, less than |
| trans- | across, through, beyond, over |
| -cision | process of cutting |
| -ectomy | excision (surgical removal or cutting out) --→ (Colectomy, Appendectomy) |
| -ism | condition process, theory of, principle, method (hyperthyroidism) |
| -itis | Inflammation (gastritis) |
| -ologist | one who studies (cardiologist) |
| -ology | study of (cardiology) |
| -otomy | cutting into (Thoracotomy) |
| -ostomy | formation of an opening (colostomy) |
| -plasty | surgical repair |

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|-----------------------------|--|
| -stasis | To stand, place, stop, control |
| -stenosis | Narrowing |
| -tension | Pressure (hypertension, hypotension) |
| -therapy | Treatment |
| -thoracic | Chest |
| Cardiology | <u>Cardiology is the study of the disorders of the heart.</u> |
| Cardiologist | <u>A cardiologist specializes in disorders of the heart</u> |
| Interventional cardiologist | An interventional cardiologist is a sub-specialty of cardiologists that can perform advanced cardiac procedures such as catheter-based procedures. |
| Cardiac surgeon | A cardiac surgeon can perform major procedures on the heart and the vessels |
| Endocardium | The endocardium is the innermost layer of the heart |
| Epicardium | <u>The epicardium is the outer layer of the heart.</u> |
| Intercostal | between the ribs . |

Respiratory System

- Arterial blood gases (ABGs):_The measurement of the oxygen and the carbon dioxide contents in arterial blood.
- Bronchoscopy: The visual examination of the tracheobronchial tree using a bronchoscopy.
- Laryngoscopy: The use of an endoscope called a laryngoscope to view the larynx.
- Lung biopsy: A test to gather specimen of pulmonary tissue for diagnosis.
- Lung scan: A radiographic examination of the lung to gather information about the lung.
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI): An MRI is a procedure used to produce an image.
- Pulmonary angiography: The examination of Blood vessels of the Lung.
- Oximetry: A method for measuring the oxygen saturation of arterial blood.
- Pulmonary function test (PFT): An examination that test the ability of the lungs to exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- Spirometer: An instrument used to measure the amount of air inhaled and exhaled.
- Spirometry: Evaluation of the air capacity of the lungs.
- Ventilation-perfusion ratio (V/Q): The ratio of pulmonary alveolar ventilation to pulmonary capillary perfusion.

Endotracheal intubation: A type of intubation in which a catheter is inserted through the mouth or nose into the trachea for airway management.

Thoracentesis: The puncture of the chest wall and pleural space with a needle to aspirate fluid or to treat pneumothorax (air in pleural cavity). This procedure is usually done to gather a specimen for a biopsy.

Thoracotomy: An opening made into the chest wall for the purpose of drainage.

Tracheostomy: The formation of an opening through the neck into the trachea to gain access to the airway below a blockage.

Aspiration or inhalation pneumonia: A condition of the lungs caused by the inhalation of a foreign object.

Asthma: A respiratory condition caused by constriction of the bronchi causing wheezing coughing and thick bronchial secretions.

Atelectasis: A condition characterized by collapse of the alveoli of the lung.

Bronchitis: Inflammation of the tracheobronchial tree usually by viral or Bacterial.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): A group of diseases including asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema.

Emphysema: Over-inflation or destruction of the alveolar wall causing decreased elasticity and decreased gas exchange.

Hemoptysis: Coughing up of blood from the respiratory tract.

Hemothorax: A condition refer to presence of blood in the thoracic cavity

Hyperventilation: An increased respiratory rate.

Hypoventilation: A decrease in the amount of air taken in.

Hypoxia: Inadequate oxygen in the body.

Pleural effusion: An abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pleural space.

Pleurisy :(Pleura is the serous membrane enclosing the lungs) pleural inflammation.

Pneumothorax: An accumulation of air in the pleural space of the chest causing collapse.

Rhonchi: Air flowing over thick secretions cause rhonchi. Rhonchi create a low-pitched sound; they are usually continuous and prolonged.

Wheezes: Air flowing through constricted airways cause wheezes. Wheezes have a high-pitched musical sound and are usually continuous. They are heard on inspiration and expiration.