The major portion of the document consists of a listing of medical terminology useful to personnel working with young handicapped children and their parents. Definitions for all terms and indications of pronunciation for the more difficult terms are given. A briefer section of the glossary defines the various branches or specialities of medicine, some common modes of treatment, common abbreviations, and words used to describe general patient states or conditions. (KW)
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
FOR
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

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GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS FOR PERSONNEL WORKING WITH PRESCHOOL HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS

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- PART A -

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY WITH DEFINITIONS

abduction  The act of moving away from a center or middle point.

abductor  A muscle that abducts.

aberration  A deviation, usually regarded as abnormal.

ability  Actual power, whether inherited or acquired, to perform an act.

academic aptitude  Combination of abilities needed for school work.

Achilles tendon  Tendon connecting calf muscle to heel bone (calcaneous).

achondroplasia  A disease of the skeleton beginning in fetal life and producing a form of dwarfism.

(ac-hen-dro-pla'ze-ah)

acrocephaly  A condition in which the top of the head is pointed.

acuity  Acuteness or clearness; amount of sensory perception, especially of vision.

adduction  The act of moving toward a center.

agraphia  Inability to write words, although motor functioning is normal—a type of aphasia*.

albinism  Abnormal, but not pathological whiteness of the skin, hair and eyes. Lack of pigment.

*defined elsewhere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>albino</td>
<td>A person affected with abnormal whiteness of the skin, hair and eyes. Lack of pigment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alexia</td>
<td>A language disorder in which the individual, although having normal vision, is incapable of interpreting written words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambivalence</td>
<td>A combination of opposing feelings simultaneously toward a person or situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amentia</td>
<td>Mental deficiency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>amnesia</td>
<td>Loss of memory due to a brain injury, shock, or similar cause.</td>
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<tr>
<td>anyotonia congenita</td>
<td>A rare congenital disease of children marked by general hypotonia of the muscles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ah-mi-o-to'ne-ah)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Oppenheim's Disease)</td>
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<tr>
<td>anomaly</td>
<td>Abnormal; marked deviation from the normal standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ah-nom'ah-le)</td>
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<tr>
<td>anoxemia</td>
<td>Deficient aeration of the blood; deficiency in the oxygen supply of the blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anoxia</td>
<td>Oxygen deficiency resulting from a diminished supply of oxygen to the brain tissues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(an-ok'se-ah)</td>
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<tr>
<td>anxiety neurosis</td>
<td>A condition characterized by apprehension and fear, and accompanied by other symptoms such as irritability, excitability, and depressed states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aphas$ia$</td>
<td>Defect or loss of the power of expression by speech, writing, or signs, or of comprehending spoken or written language.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ah-fa'ze-ah)</td>
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<tr>
<td>aphonia</td>
<td>Inability to utter vocal sounds, due to some structural or functional defect in the vocal cords.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* defined elsewhere
apraxia
A brain disorder characterized by loss of ability to manipulate and use common objects and to execute planned movements.

arrhythmia
(ah-rith'me-ah)
Disturbed rhythm of heart beat.

arthritis
(ar-thri'tis)
Inflammation of a joint.

arthrodesis
The surgical fixation of a joint by fusion of the joint surfaces; artificial ankylosis.

articulatory defects
Indistinct or confusing speech resulting from failure or inability to produce the commonly accepted speech sounds.

astigmatism
(ah-stig'mah-tism)
A defective formation of those curved surfaces of the eye which reflect light rays and as a result, light rays are not focused sharply on the retina, but are more or less diffused, thus giving a hazy image.

ataxia
(ah-tak'se-ah)
A type of muscular incoordination characterized by lack of balance.

athetoid
(ath'e-to'id)
Affected with athetosis*.

athetosis
(ath'e-to'sis)
Involuntary movements of the head, body, extremities or tongue. A sub-classification of cerebral palsy.

atrophy
(at're-fe)
A wasting away or diminution in size of a tissue, organ or part.

atropine
(at'ro-pin)
A drug which suppresses sweating and saliva; dilates the pupils and increases rate of heart beat.

autistic
Too great a preoccupation with the self; often associated with immaturity or mental illness.

autism, infantile
Condition in children in the first several years characterized by the avoidance of meaningful communications with others, repetitive behavior, bizarre behavior, and paradoxical development.

* defined elsewhere
Babinski reflex test
(Bah-bin'ske)

Basal metabolic rate
(B.M.R.)

Benzodrine (ben'ze-dren)

Bilateral

Birth trauma

Blepharitis (blef-ah-ri'tis)

Blindness

Brace

Brachial birth palsy 
(bra'ke-al)

Bradford frame

Calcaneus 
(kal-ka'ne-us)

Calve-Perthes disease 
(Legg-Perthes)

An abnormal reaction elicited by stroking or stimulating the sole of the foot. With a positive Babinski reaction the toes extend (especially the great toe) and spread. It occurs in lesions of certain motor tracts in the central nervous system.

The minimal heat produced by an individual 14–18 hours after eating and at complete rest but not asleep. It represents the energy expended to maintain the vital processes of life (respiration, circulation, glandular action, etc.).

A drug which stimulates cerebral activity producing wakefulness and a feeling of well being and loss of appetite. This drug is used to treat minimal brain damage but also misused for addiction.

Having two sides; pertaining to both sides.

An injury to the infant received during or due to the process of being born.

Inflammation of the eyelids.

Is the lack or loss of sight—the inability to see; 20/200 or less.

An appliance for support of a body part, to relieve weakness or to maintain alignment.

Paralysis or partial paralysis of the arm resulting from injury to the nerves at birth. It may affect the forearm, upper arm or whole arm.

Rectangular frame of gas pipe to which is attached a heavy sheet of canvas; used as a bed frame in tuberculosis of the spine, and in fracture of the thigh to maintain position.

The heel bone.

A disease characterized by softening and crumbling of the head of the femur that fits into hip socket.
capacity

Cardiac (kar'de-ak)

Cardiograph (kar'de-o-graf)

Cardiogram (kar'de-o-gram)

Cardiologist (kar-de-o-l'o-jist)

Cardiotomy (kar-de-o-t'o-me)

Cardiovascular (kar'de-o-vas'ku-ler)

Carditis (kar-di'tis)

Cartilage (kar'ti-lij)

Cast

Cataract (kat'ah-rakt)

Cerebellum (ser-e-bel'um)

Cerebral (ser'e-bral)

* defined elsewhere

A potential ability, or one largely inherited but not fully developed.

Pertaining to the heart. A person with an organic heart disorder.

Instrument for recording action of the heart.

A tracing produced by means of the cardiograph.

A qualified practitioner who is especially trained in the study and treatment of heart disease.

Incision of the heart.

Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels.

Inflammation of the heart.

The gristle or white elastic substance attached to joint surfaces and forming certain parts of the skeleton.

A rigid dressing made of bandage impregnated with plaster of paris or other hardening materials; used for immobilizing parts of the body.

Is an opacity (cloudiness) in the lens of the eye. There are two types of cataracts—(a) senile cataract which is most common and appears frequently in older people; (b) congenital cataract which is found in almost every group of partially-sighted children.

A part of the brain behind and below the cerebrum* and occupying the back part of the skull. The cerebellum is concerned in balance or in the coordination of movement.

Pertaining to the cerebrum, a portion or division of the brain.
cerebral meningitis (see meningitis)

Weakness or paralysis due to brain lesion. The term is applied to a group of diseases in children marked by paralysis or by disturbances of motion.

Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

The main portion of the brain occupying the upper part of the cranium.

A nervous disorder with involuntary and irregular jerking movements; it is attended temporarily with irritability, emotional instability. It occurs in children and is often associated with rheumatic fever. This is known as Sydenham's chorea. There is a hereditary form of the disease occurring primarily in adults which is called Huntington's chorea.

Pertaining to the dark brown coat of the eyeball which is full of blood vessels and furnishes nourishment to the retina.

Small hairs (trachea, inner ear, etc.).

The collar bone.

An abnormal jerking movement in the ankle, it may be induced by suddenly pushing up the foot while the leg is extended.

A bony deformity of the foot either congenital or acquired in early life.

The small bone at the end of the spine.

A state of complete loss of consciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused even by the most powerful stimulation.

A defense mechanism by which an individual covers up or counter-balances a real or imagined inferiority in an effort to reduce tension.
compulsion

Strong tendency to carry out an act which is unnecessary, ridiculous, or even anti-social. Completion of the act disburses underlying anxiety.

concave lens

A concave lens (in eye glasses) is a lens, the surface of which curves toward the eye, although it may not appear to do so.

concussion
(kon-kush'Un)
(of brain)

A condition caused by a violent blow upon the head attended with dizziness, nausea, loss of consciousness, weak pulse and slow respiration.

conflict

A condition that arises when an individual is faced with motives that are incompatible.

congenital
(kon-jen'i-tal)

Existing at birth, as for example a brain injury; not necessarily hereditary.

conjunctiva
(kon-junk-ti'vah)

The delicate membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the eyeball in front and eyelids in back.

conjunctivitis
(kon-junk-te-vi'tis)

Inflammation of the conjunctiva*.

contracture

A shortening or distortion such as of muscle and scar tissue.

convex lens

A convex lens (when referring to eye glasses) is one in which the surface of the lens curves away from the eye.

convulsion

A violent involuntary contraction or series of contractions of voluntary muscles.

cornea
(kor'ne-ah)

The transparent structure forming the front part of the external layer of the eyeball.

correlated

Closely connected, systematically or reciprocally related.

cortex
(kor'tekz)

The outer layer of substance of an organ as distinguished from its inner substance, as cerebral cortex.

* defined elsewhere
coxa
(kok'sah)

coxa plana
(kok-sah pla'na)

cretin
(kre'tin)

cretinism
(kre'tin-izm)

crutch palsy
(crutch paralysis)

cyanosis
(si-ah-no'sis)

defense mechanism

delinquency

dementia praecox

diaphragm

diathermy
(di'ah-ther-me)

diopter
(di-op'ter)

diplegia
(di-pla'je-ah)

* defined elsewhere

The hip or hip joint.

Flattening and broadening of the head of the femur occurring in Legg-Calve-Perthes* disease.

Person affected with cretinism*.

A condition due to congenital lack of thyroid secretion. It is characterized by arrested physical and mental development.

Paralysis of an arm or of the arms due to pressure of the crutch in the armpit.

Blueness of the mucous membranes and sometimes the skin due to insufficient oxygen in the blood as in a "blue baby" (congenital malformation of the heart and blood vessels).

A technique by means of which anxiety and tensions may be reduced.

Violation of the code of the large social group. (see schizophrenia)

The muscle-membranous partition that separates the abdomen from the thorax; one of the primary muscles of respiration.

The generation of heat in the body tissues due to the resistance offered by the tissues to high frequency electric currents forced through them.

A unit of measurement for refractive power (the power to bring the rays of light into focus).

Paralysis affecting like parts on both sides of the body; bilateral paralysis; legs more often affected than arms.
diplopia
(dip-lo'pe-ah)
The seeing of single objects as double or two; double vision.

Pertaining to the back of a part.

Flexion or bending as of toes toward the dorsum*.

The back, also any part corresponding to the back in position, as of the foot or hand.

Dripping or flowing of saliva from the mouth.

A condition of abnormal growth of cartilage with resultant deformity of the bony skeleton.

Difficulty of speech due to abnormality in the tongue or other organs of speech.

Abnormality of development.

Defective nutrition or development.

The self; in psychoanalytic usage, the conscious part of the mind which acts as the mediator between the id and the obstacles to its satisfaction.

Centering around the self.

A graphic picture of electrical charges by contraction of the heart muscles.

An instrument used in making an electrocardiogram*.

An instrument for recording brain waves or electrical activity of the brain.

A record of the brain waves.

Refractive condition of the eye in which vision is normal or perfect.
empyema
(em-pi-e'mah)
Accumulation of pus in a cavity of the body, especially in the chest.

encephalitis
(en' 'sef-ah-li'tis)
Inflammation of the brain; brain fever.

endocarditis
(en' 'do-kar-di'tis)
Inflammation of the endocardium*; a disease generally associated with acute rheumatism.

endocardium
(en-do-kar'de-um)
Inner lining membrane of the heart.

docrine
(en'do-krin)
Applied to organs whose function is to secrete into the blood or lymph a substance which plays an important role in metabolism; an internal secretion.

docrine glands
Organs which produce secretions called hormones which pass into the blood or lymph stream.

docrinologist
(en' 'do-krin-o-l-o-jist)
A worker in the subject of endocrinology or a physician who treats diseases arising from disordered internal secretions.

dogenous
From within; often used to describe a condition arising from factors within such as an hereditary condition.

endothelium
(en-do-the'l'e-um)
The layer of cells which lines the inner surface of the heart, blood vessels and other closed cavities.

epilepsy
(ep'e-lep-se)
A chronic condition characterized by seizures of varying duration in which there is a loss of consciousness with or without a succession of convulsions.

epilepsy
(petit mal)
Condition seen more in childhood with periodic loss of consciousness, sometimes with falling and without convulsive movements. Duration is 3 to 11 seconds.

epilepsy
(grand mal)
A seizure in which there are severe convulsions and loss of consciousness, or coma.

* defined elsewhere
epilepsy
(jacksonian)

epilepsy
(psychomotor)

epiphyseal arrest
(ep-e-fiz'e-al)

epiphysis
(e-pif'is-is)

epiphysitis
(e-pif' 'e-si-tis)

Erb's palsy

erythroblast
(e-rith'ro=blast)

exogenous

extroversion

facing reality

fascia
(fash'e-ah)

febrile
(feb'r'il)

femur

fibula

* defined elsewhere

Epilepsy mainly limited to one side and often to one group of muscles.

An epileptic equivalent in which the patient performs motor acts which he cannot remember having done.

An operation designed to stop the growth of a bone at the epiphysis*.

A growing portion of bone separated from the main portion in early life by cartilage, but later becoming a part of the larger bone.

Inflammation of an epiphysis*, or the cartilage which separates it from the main bone.

The upper arm (shoulder) type of birth palsy.

One of the nucleated cells of the type from which red blood corpuscles are developed.

From without, often used to describe a condition arising from factors without, such as a nonhereditary condition.

Literally, a turning outward (see also introversion).

Accepting the conditions and objects in the world as they actually exist.

A sheet or band of fibrous tissue which covers the body under the skin and encloses muscles and certain organs.

Pertaining to fever; feverish.

The thigh bone.

The outer and smaller of the two leg bones below the knee.
fibroplasia
  (fi-bro-pla'se-ah)
field-cultural
flaccid
  (flak'sid)
flexion
  (flek'shun)
flexor
fragilitas ossium
  (frah-jil'e-tas os'sium)
Friedreich's Disease
  (ataxia)
frustration
functional murmur
gait
ganglion
  (gang'le-on)
gastrocnemius
  (gas-trok-ne'me-us)
gland
  * defined elsewhere

- The formation of fibrous tissue, as in the healing of wounds.
- The impact of cultural forces in relation to the environmental setting in which they operate.
- In muscle, lack of tone or weakness such as occurs in lesions or nerves.
- The art of being flexed, or condition of being bent.
- A disease in which the bones are abnormally brittle and therefore, subject to fractures following slight injury.
- An inherited disease usually beginning in childhood or youth. It is characterized by ataxia, speech impairment, curvature of the spine, paralysis of muscles especially of the lower extremities.
- The perception of an interference with the satisfaction of a need or drive.
- A murmur of the heart found in 50 - 70% of growing children at some time during their school years. This murmur is not associated with anything structurally wrong with the heart.
- The manner or style of walking.
- Collection of mass of nerve cells that serve as a center of nervous control. Also, a sac which acts to lubricate tendons.
- The muscle which extends the foot at the ankle and flexes the tibia on the femur. (calf muscle)
- An organ that produces a secretion.
glaucoma  
(glaw-ko'mah)

Is an insidious eye disease caused by difficulty in the circulation of the fluid substance in the front part of the interior of the eyeball; and this condition results in abnormal pressure within the eyeball; eyeball hardens, and blindness often results if treatment is delayed.

gluteus maximus  
(gloo-te' us max'i-mus)

That muscle which extends, abducts* and rotates the thigh outward. Commonly known as the buttock muscle.

group therapy

Group psychotherapy; the treatment of several individuals as a group.

grand mal

A severe convulsion with cry, falling, arching of the back, and tonic and clonic movements of arms and legs. Breathing is interrupted and there is confusion of drowsiness afterward.

hamstring

The muscles of the posterior aspect of the thigh which flex the knee and extend the hip.

heliotherapy

The treatment of a disease by exposing the body to the sun's rays produced artificially as by an ultra-violet lamp.

hemiplegia  
(hem-e-ple'je-ah)

Paralysis of one side of the body.

hemoglobin  
(he-mo-globin)

The oxygen-carrying red pigment of the red blood corpuscles.

hemophilia  
(he-mo-fil'e-ah)

A hereditary blood disease characterized by delayed clotting and consequent difficulty in checking hemorrhage. It is inherited by males through the mother.

hemophiliac  
(he-mo-fil'e-ak)

A person subject to hemophilia*.

hererosexual

Referring to the opposite sex in matters relating to love and sexual attraction.

homosexual

Referring to the same sex; preference for members of the same sex as potential sex objects.

hordeolum (sty)  
(hor-de'o-lum)

The inflammation of one or more of the glands of the eyelids.

* defined elsewhere
humerus

hydrocephalus (hi-dro-sef'ah-lus)

hydrotherapy

hyperemia (hi-per-e'me-ah)

hyperopia (hi-per-o'-pe-ah)

hyperthyroidism

hypertonia (hi-per-to'ne-ah)

hypertrophy (hi-per'tro-fe)

hypochondria

hypotonía (hi-po-to'ne-ah)

hysteria

id

* defined elsewhere

The bone between the shoulder and elbow.

A condition characterized by abnormal increase in the amount of cerebrospinal fluid and accompanied by dilation of the cerebral* ventricles*. The disease causes enlargement of the head and prominence of forehead; it may produce atrophy of the brain, mental retardation and convulsions.

The use of water in treating disease.

Excess of blood in any part of the body.

Farsightedness; the lack of refracting power sufficient to focus the light rays reflected from objects close to the eyes. In hyperopia, the eye is too short from front to back.

A condition due to excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland and characterized by increased basal metabolism.

Excessive tone, tension or activity.

The abnormal enlargement or overgrowth of an organ or part.

Unnecessary pre-occupation with physical health and overconcern about physical well being. Generally, secondary to maternal rejection.

Diminished tension; reduction in muscle tone.

A neurosis characterized by changes in motor function or sensory function on a psychological basis.

In psychoanalytic usage, the unconscious dynamic part of the self; reservoir of the primitive drives which constantly demand satisfaction.
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<tr>
<td>idiocy</td>
<td>Complete congenital imbecility; extreme mental deficiency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>idiopathic</td>
<td>Of unknown cause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idiosyncrasy</td>
<td>Characteristic or trait peculiar to an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identification</td>
<td>The defense mechanism by which an individual identifies himself with person, groups, institutions, or objects as a means of satisfying certain needs or relieving frustrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incidence</td>
<td>Range of occurrence or influence of a condition or disease.</td>
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<tr>
<td>individuality</td>
<td>That which differentiates one person from another.</td>
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<tr>
<td>infantile</td>
<td>Reverting to infant characteristics or traits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>infantile paralysis</td>
<td>(See poliomyelitis)</td>
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<tr>
<td>inferiority feeling</td>
<td>An attitude characterized by lack of confidence, feelings of unworthiness and inadequacy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>infrared</td>
<td>Radiations below the red end of the visible spectrum with wavelengths 7700-500,000 units often used for therapeutic application of heat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>internist</td>
<td>A physician who has had special training in diagnosis and care of internal diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introversion</td>
<td>Literally, a turning inward (see also extroversion).</td>
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<tr>
<td>iris</td>
<td>The circular pigmented membrane behind the cornea, perforated by the pupil; the colored part of the eye.</td>
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<tr>
<td>iritis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the iris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacksonian epilepsy</td>
<td>A form of epilepsy in which the seizure is limited to one leg or to one part of the body, usually without the loss of consciousness.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
jaundice
  (jawn'dis)

Yellowness of the eyes, skin, urine and sweat due to the presence of bile pigments in the blood stream.

keratitis
  (ker-ah-ti'tis)

Inflammation of the cornea.

kyphosis
  (ki-fo'sis)

Humpback, abnormal curvature and dorsal prominence of the vertebral column.

lacrimal gland
  (lak're-mal)

Tear gland.

Legg-Calve Perthes Disease

(See osteochondritis).

lens

The transparent, slightly convex disc like part of the eye behind the pupil.

lesion

Change in tissue resulting from injury or disease.

leukocyte
  (lu'ko-sit)

White blood cell.

leukemia
  (lu=ke'me-ah)

A fatal disease of the blood forming organs, characterized by a marked increase in the number of white blood cells in the blood and the presence of immature cells.

level of aspiration

Goal or standard of achievement one sets for himself.

libido

A psychoanalytic concept referring to psychic vital drive of the individual.

ligament
  (lig'ah-ment)

Any tough, fibrous band which connects bones or supports organs.

lordosis
  (lor-do'sis)

Curvature of the spinal column with a forward convexity.

lumbar

Pertaining to the lower back.

lumbar spine

The part of the spine between the last rib and sacrum; it consists of 5 vertebrae.

macrocephaly

Abnormal condition involving an enlargement of the head.

* defined elsewhere
malnutrition

mandible (man'di-b1)

malformation

mannerism

maturation

maxilla (mak-wil'ah)

membrane

meninges (me-nin'jez)

meningitis

mental age

mental deficiency

metabolism (me-tab'o-lizm)

microcephalus (mi-cro-sef'al-us)

monoplegia (mon-o-ple'je-ah)

multiple sclerosis (skle-ro'sis)

Imperfect assimilation and nutrition.

The horse shoe shaped bone forming the lower jaw.

Any congenital irregularity or irregular development in the formation or correlation of parts in an organism.

Habitual, automatic oddity of behavior.

Growth and development resulting from inner forces.

One of the two bones forming the upper jaw.

A thin layer of tissue which covers a surface or divides a space or organ.

The membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord.

Inflammation of the meninges. Cerebral meningitis may be due to trauma, tuberculosis, or to extension of inflammation from neighboring structures. Spinal meningitis is an inflammation of the members of the brain and spinal cord.

Level of intelligence in terms of the age when the average child reaches that level.

Often used as a synonym for feeblemindedness.

The process by which the body transforms food into energy.

Having a small head.

Paralysis of a single limb.

A progressive disease of the central nervous system causing in young adults weakness, incoordination, spasticity and involuntary movements of the eyeballs.
muscle spasm

myelitis (mi'-el-e-tis)

myocarditis (mi'-o-kar-di-tis)

myositis (mi-o-si'tis)

myotonia (mi-o-to'ne-ah)

myopia (mi-o'pe-ah)

myxedema

negativism

nephritis (ne-fri'tis)

neurasthenia

neuritis (nu-ri'tis)

neurologist (nu-ro-l'o-jist)

neurosis (nu-ro'sis)

neurosurgery (nu-ro-sur'jer-e)

An involuntary, convulsive muscular contraction.

Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Inflammation of the muscular walls of the heart.

Inflammation of voluntary muscle.

Increased muscle tone due to disease of the nervous system.

Near sightedness, or short sightedness; defective eyesight due to too great a refractive power (power to deflect light) of the eye, so that the light rays coming from an object beyond a certain distance are focused in front of the retina.

A disorder characterized by lethargy and dullness resulting from a lack of thyroid secretion.

A form of behavior characterized by rebelliousness, stubbornness, or refusal to follow suggestions or to face reality.

Inflammation of the kidney.

A psychoneurosis characterized by aches, pains, fatigue, irritability, and bodily discomfort.

Inflammation of a nerve. The condition is attended by pain and tenderness over the nerve.

A physician specializing in disorders of the brain, spinal cord, or peripheral nerves.

A nervous disease more especially one without organic change in the nervous system.

Surgery of the nervous system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nystagmus (nis-tag'mus)</td>
<td>An involuntary rapid movement of the eyeball, which may be either lateral, vertical, rotary or mixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obesity</td>
<td>The accumulation of fat that is detrimental to health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsession</td>
<td>Repetitive thought which is annoying, unpleasant, or threatening, and which the individual consciously knows to be false but which cannot be kept from consciousness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obstetrical paralysis</td>
<td>A paralysis due to injuries received at birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obstetrician (ob-ste-trish'un)</td>
<td>A physician who practices obstetrics*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obstetrics (ob-steriks)</td>
<td>The art of managing childbirth cases; that branch of medicine which deals with management of pregnancy and labor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occipital (ok-sip'i-tal)</td>
<td>Pertaining to the back of the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupational therapy</td>
<td>The use of the arts and crafts in treating disease for promoting relaxation, coordination and for strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oculist (ok'u-list)</td>
<td>One who is expert in the diseases of the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'e-je)</td>
<td>The sum of knowledge concerning the eye and its diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optic atrophy</td>
<td>Degeneration of the optic nerve manifested by a shrinking or wasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optician (op-tish'an)</td>
<td>A maker of optical instruments or glasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optic nerve</td>
<td>The optic nerve is a composite body actually made up of a very large number of nerves. Starting with the nerve ends of the retina, the fibers converge toward a place at the back of the eye known as the &quot;optic disk,&quot; (the area of the retina where optic nerve enters) through which the nerve fibers pass the nerve of sight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* defined elsewhere
optometrist
(op-tom'e-trist)

A technician trained to measure vision and fit glasses.

organismic age

Age of an individual based upon the average of a number of different ages, such as skeletal age, mental age, educational age, social age.

orthopedics
(or-tho-pe'diks)

The branch of surgery which deals with the correction of deformities and with the treatment of chronic disease of the joints and spine.

orthopedist
(or-tho-pe'dist)

One who practices orthopedics*.

orthopsychiatry

The field of psychiatry especially concerned with mental disorder during childhood and adolescence.

Osgood-Schlatter disease

A condition marked by pain and swelling of the tibia just below the knee cap.

ossification

Formation of bone; state or process of being converted into bone.

osteitis
(os-te-i'tis)

Inflammation of a bone; the disease is marked by enlargement of the bone, tenderness and a dull aching pain.

osteochondritis
(os'te-o-kon-dri'tis)

Inflammation of both bone and cartilage.

osteogenesis imperfecta
(os' 'te-o-jen'e-sis im-per-fec'ta)

(see fragilitas ossium)

osteoma
(os-te-o'mah)

A bone tumor.

osteomyelitis
(os' 'te-o-mi-e-li'tis)

Inflammation of bone caused by pus forming organisms. It may remain localized or may spread through the bone to involve the marrow, cortex and periosteum.

palsy
(pawl'ze)

A synonym for paralysis, used in connection with certain special forms as to denote incomplete paralysis.

* defined elsewhere
paralysis (pay-ral'is-is)  
Loss or impairment of motor function in a part due to lesion of the neural or muscular mechanism.

paraplegia (par-ah-ple'je-ah)  
Paralysis of the legs and lower part of the body, both motion and sensation being affected.

paraplegic (par-ah-plej'ik)  
Pertaining to or of the nature of paraplegia.

partial vision  
The ability to see less than a normal person as determined by the results of standard test of one's vision; 20/70 to 20/200 range of partial vision.

patella (pah-tel'ah)  
The kneecap.

pathology  
Condition produced by disease or injury.

pediatrician (pe-de-ah-trish'un)  
A specialist in the treatment of children's diseases.

pediatrics  
That branch of medicine which treats of the child, his diseases, development and care.

pelvis  
The basin shaped ring of bone in the lower part of the trunk; it supports the spinal column.

perception  
The receiving of an impression through the senses.

pericarditis (per'-'e-kar-di'tis)  
Inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (per-e-kar'de-um)  
The membranous sac which contains the heart.

periosteum (per-e-os'te-um)  
The tough fibrous membrane surrounding a bone.

perseveration (per-sev'er-a'shun)  
Involuntary persistence of one reply or idea in response to various questions; also a condition in which a movement is repeated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>personality profile</td>
<td>A graphic representation of the personality characteristics or traits of an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petit mal</td>
<td>A mild epileptiform seizure characterized by dizziness or other sensations rather than by convulsions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phalanges</td>
<td>Any bones of a finger or toe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phalanges (fa-lan'jez)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical therapy</td>
<td>Treatment of disability, injury and disease by such measures as massage, exercise, application of heat, light, water and electricity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physique</td>
<td>Bodily structure and organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physiotherapy (fiz'e-o-ther'ah-pe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physique</td>
<td>Treatment of disease by the physical properties of heat, light, water or other mechanical means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneumoencephalogram (nu-mo-ensef'al-o-gram)</td>
<td>An x-ray picture of the brain after air injection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneumothorax (nu-mo-tho'rax)</td>
<td>An accumulation of air or gas in the chest. It may be induced intentionally by the injection of nitrogen and is employed for the purpose of collapsing the lung in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poliomyelitis (pol'i-o-mi-e-li'tis)</td>
<td>Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord; infantile paralysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potential</td>
<td>Existing in possibility, not in actuality; the highest level at which a person could perform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prescription</td>
<td>Pre (before) scribe (write). Write or order preparation of drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precocious</td>
<td>Early or rapid development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profile chart</td>
<td>Graph or curve formed by uniting the points representing one's scores on each of several kinds of tests or performances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progressive muscular atrophy</td>
<td>Progressive wasting of muscles with paralysis due to degeneration of the spinal cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>projection</td>
<td>Ascribing to others the ideas, feelings or attitudes which the individual himself has, but which he does not desire to recognize or face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projective technique</td>
<td>A testing method in which the subject is required to ascribe his own thoughts and feelings to a stimulus of relatively high ambiguity. Designed to determine personal characteristics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronation</td>
<td>The act of turning the palm of the hand downward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pro-na'shun)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosthesis</td>
<td>An artificial part, such as an artificial eye, arm or leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pros'the-sis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy</td>
<td>A disease of the muscles beginning with enlargement of the muscles and followed later by wasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychasthenia</td>
<td>A psychoneurosis characterized by abnormal fears, obsessions and compulsions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(si-ki'ah-tre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychoanalysis</td>
<td>That branch of medicine which deals with mental disorders and their recognition and treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(si'ko-ah-nal'e-sis)</td>
<td>Technique and theoretical school developed by Freud to explore personality function and as a treatment of some psychiatric disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychogenic</td>
<td>Originating in one's mental and emotional life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychoneurosis</td>
<td>A mental or emotional disturbance which affects only part of the personality and which is not of sufficient severity to make a person dangerous to society. In this text, used interchangeably with neurosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychopath</td>
<td>Behavior pattern associated with poor impulse control, antisocial acts, and shallow relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychosis</td>
<td>Illness characterized by major unawareness of reality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychosomatic</td>
<td>Pertaining to impaired bodily function of psychological origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychotherapy</td>
<td>That form of therapy which employs psychologic methods in the treatment of functional nervous disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(si-ko-ther'ah-pe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptosis</td>
<td>Drooping of the upper eyelid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to'sis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pupil</td>
<td>The opening at the center of the iris of the eye for the transmission of light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadriplegia</td>
<td>Paralysis of all four limbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kwod-re-ple'je-ah)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. H. factor</td>
<td>A blood factor which may cause blood transfusion reactions and in newborn cause erythroblastosis* fetalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radiologist</td>
<td>Same as roentgenologist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ra-de-ol'o-jist)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radiology</td>
<td>The science of radiation which includes x-ray and radium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius</td>
<td>The bone on the outer or thumb side of the forearm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rationalization</td>
<td>The justification of one's behavior through plausible and acceptable but actually irrelevant and unimportant motives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflex</td>
<td>An automatic action or motion often elicited by tapping a muscle tendon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(re'fleks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repression</td>
<td>The closing off from conscious awareness of painful memories or thoughts distasteful to the self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retina</td>
<td>The innermost structure of the eye formed by the expansion of the optic nerve and covering the back part of the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retinal</td>
<td>Pertaining to the retina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retinal fibroplasia</td>
<td>The formation of fibrous tissue on the retina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrolental fibroplasia</td>
<td>Persistence of the embryonic vascular tissue of the lens and/or growth of embryonic tissue behind the lens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* defined elsewhere
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rheumatic fever (ru-mat'ik)</td>
<td>A generalized disease which involves the entire body but which has particular affinity for the joints and connective tissue early in the disease, and often creates a long lasting inflammation of the heart. The latter may lead to permanent heart damage, but not always. The fever seems to follow hemolytic streptococcal infections by 2-3 weeks in many children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rheumatic heart disease</td>
<td>Permanent damage of the heart valves (usually mitral or aortic valves) as a result of rheumatic fever in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rheumatism (ru'mah-tizm)</td>
<td>A disease marked by inflammation of the connective tissue structures of the body, especially the muscles and joints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rheumatoid arthritis (ru'mah-toid)</td>
<td>A form of chronic joint inflammation attended by moderate pain and which may produce progressive deformity. In children this may be associated with severe febrile illness. Also the disease shows spontaneous remission from time to time. (Involvement of the heart is rare.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rickets (rik'ets)</td>
<td>A deficiency disease of infancy and childhood due to lack of vitamin D. The normal process of ossification is disturbed causing bending, distortion and nodular enlargements of the bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rigidity (re-jid'i-te)</td>
<td>Stiffness or inflexibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roentgenologist (rent-gen-ol'o-jist)</td>
<td>A physician who devotes himself to diagnosis and treatment by the roentgen rays (x-rays).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacrum (sa'krum)</td>
<td>A curved triangular bone composed of five united vertebrae forming the posterior boundary of the pelvis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scapula (skap'u-lah)</td>
<td>The shoulder blade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schizophrenia</td>
<td>Psychosis occurring more often in young people and associated with delusions, hallucinations, and other thought disturbance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* defined elsewhere
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scissors gait</td>
<td>Gait characterized by crossing of the legs due usually to spasm of the adductor muscles of the thigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sclerosis</td>
<td>Induration or hardening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sclerotic</td>
<td>Hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoliosis</td>
<td>Curvature of the spine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snellen's Chart</td>
<td>A chart which presents objects, symbols, letters and/or numbers of graded sizes drawn to a definite scale. Used as a rough screening vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spasm</td>
<td>A sudden, violent involuntary contraction of a muscle or group of muscles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spasm (clonic and tonic)</td>
<td>Involuntary contraction of a muscle or group of muscles. When characterized by alternate contractions and relaxation it is a clonic spasm; when persistent, a tonic spasm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spastic</td>
<td>Hypertonic so that muscles are stiff and the movements awkward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spastic hemiplegia</td>
<td>A condition in which one hemisphere or side of the body is affected with spasticity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spasticity</td>
<td>Marked hypertonus of muscles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spina bifida</td>
<td>A congenital malformation consisting of a defect in the vertebrae through which the contents of the spinal canal may protrude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal column</td>
<td>The backbone is composed of 33 vertebrae: 7 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral and 4 coccygeal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal meningitis</td>
<td>An inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* defined elsewhere
spinal puncture

The introduction of a needle into the fluid surrounding the spinal cord for withdrawal of spinal fluid for diagnostic purposes.

splint

Appliance for the fixation of a limb or other part of the body.

stenosis
(sten-o'sis)

Narrowing or diminution of any heart passage or cavity.

sternum

The breast bone.

strabismus
(strah-biz'mus)

Crossed eyes.

sublimation

Redirection of energy into acceptable or realistic channels.

subluxation
(sub-luk-sa'shun)

An incomplete or partial dislocation.

super ego

Psychic apparatus postulated by Freud which incorporates moral and ethical values and/or childish images of these.

supination
(su-pi-na'shun)

The act of turning the palm of the hand or the foot upward.

syndrome

An aggregate of symptoms which characterize a certain disease or disorder.

talipes
(tal'i-pez)

Clubfoot; a deformity of the foot in which it is twisted out of position.

talipes equinus
(e-qui'nus)

Foot deformity in which the person walks on toes or forefoot, often due to contracted heel cord.

talipes valgus
(val'gus)

A clubfoot on which the patient walks on the inner border of the foot, the sole being turned outward.

talipes varus
(va'rus)

A clubfoot on which the patient walks on the outer border of the foot, the sole being turned inward.

therapist
(ther'ah-pist)

A person skilled in the treatment of disease.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>therapy</td>
<td>Any method used to treat a disease or condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thorax</td>
<td>The chest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrombosis</td>
<td>The formation of a plug or clot in the blood vessel or in one of the cavities of the heart from coagulation of the blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyroid</td>
<td>A gland in the neck near the larynx; it contains an organic iodine compound--thyroxin. Congenital absence of the thyroid causes cretinism*. Related to the basal metabolic rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibia</td>
<td>The inner and larger of the leg bones below the knee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tic</td>
<td>A spasmodic moving or twitching of a group of muscles which on the surface bears no relation to the individual's problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonus</td>
<td>Partial contraction of a muscle, leading to muscle firmness or rigidity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torticollis</td>
<td>A contracted state of the cervical muscles producing twisting of the neck and unnatural position of the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trachoma</td>
<td>An infectious disease of the eyes, which is believed to be caused by a virus. It causes a chronic inflammation of the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traction</td>
<td>Act of drawing or pulling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trauma</td>
<td>Any injury to the body caused by violence; a physical wound or an emotional shock leaving a deep psychological impression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traumatic experience</td>
<td>A sudden difficult situation that arouses a feeling of helplessness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tremor</td>
<td>An involuntary trembling or quivering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
triplegia
(tri-ple'je-ah)

Three limbs involved.

tuberculosis
(tu-ber-klu-lo'sis)

An infectious disease caused by tubercle bacilli. Any part of the body may be affected.

tuberosity
(tu-ber-os i-te)

A protuberance on a bone.

ulna
(ul'nah)

The inner and larger bone of the forearm, on the side of the little finger.

unconscious

A psychoanalytic concept referring to that portion of the mind which influences the individual's thinking and actions, and of which the individual is not consciously aware.

ventricle
(ven'tre-k'l)

Any small cavity, especially either one of the two lower (right and left) cavities of the heart or any one of the several cavities of the brain.

vertebrae
(veete-brah)

Any one of 33 bones of the spinal column.

vertigo
(ver'te-go)

Dizziness or disorder of the equilibrium.

withdrawal

Avoidance of facing any annoying, unpleasant situation.

wry-neck

(See torticollis)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art and Science of Medicine:</th>
<th>Art is &quot;doing&quot; or &quot;practice&quot;. Science is knowledge.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Medicine:</td>
<td>The applied aspects of medicine, especially in regard to illness. Although the root word refers to a bed, a clinic is often a setting without beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor:</td>
<td>Highest degree of any learned profession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors of Medicine:</td>
<td>An individual trained formally to meet certain academic requirements leading to such a degree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Staff:</td>
<td>Junior physicians who by tradition, live within a medical institution but who, in reality, may be elsewhere but at the disposal of the institution; externs, interns, residents or fellows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preclinical Medicine:</td>
<td>The freshman and sophomore years of medical school with emphasis on the &quot;basic sciences&quot; of anatomy, histology, biochemistry, pathology, bacteriology and physiology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Doctors:</td>
<td>Physicians who are attached to a medical institution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Medicines:</th>
<th>Specialty followed:</th>
<th>Designated as:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anesthesiology</td>
<td>Render insensitive</td>
<td>Anesthesiolog-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiology</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>Anesthet-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytology</td>
<td>Cell</td>
<td>Cardiolog-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatology</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>Cytolog-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrinology</td>
<td>Glands-inward secretion</td>
<td>Dermatolog-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastro-enterology</td>
<td>Stomach and Intestines</td>
<td>Endocrinolog-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Medicine</td>
<td>Non-specialized</td>
<td>Gastro-enterolog-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Surgery</td>
<td>Chiefly surgery of the abdomen, but also surgery of the skin, etc.</td>
<td>General Practitioner Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genito-urology</td>
<td>Generate (reproductive)</td>
<td>Genitourolog-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerontology</td>
<td>Aged</td>
<td>Gerontolog-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecology</td>
<td>Female diseases only</td>
<td>Gynecolog-ist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Histology
Internal Medicine
Laryngology
Medical Diagnosis
Neonatology
Neurology
Neurosurgery
Oncology
Ophthalmology
Oral Surgery
Orthodontia
Oto
Otorhinolaryngology
Pathology
Pediatrics
Pediatric Surgery
Pedodontia
Periodontology
Pharmacology
Pharmacy
Plastic Surgery
Proctology
Prosthodontia
Psychiatry
Psychology
Radiology
Rhinology
Roentgenology
Thoracic Surgery
Urology
Vascular Surgery

Histolog-ist
Intern-ist
Laryngolog-ist
Diagnos-tician
Neonatalog-ist
Neurolog-ist
Neurosurgeon
Oncolog-ist
Ophthalmolog-ist
Oral Surgeon
Orthodont-ist
Otolog-ist
Otorhinolaryngolog-ist
Patholog-ist
Pediatri-cian
Pediatric Surgeon
Pedodont-ist
Periodont-ist
Pharmacolog-ist
Pharmac-ist
Plastic Surgeon
Proctolog-ist
Prosthodont-ist
Psychiatr-ist
Psycholog-ist
Radiolog-ist
Rhinolog-ist
Roentgenolog-ist
Thoracic Surgeon
Urolog-ist
Vascular Surgeon

Cellular structure-
normal or abnormal
Internal diseases, non-
surgical
Voice Box
Determines diagnosis
(does not treat)
Evaluation and treatment
of the newborn
Nerve
Neuro-nerve C.N.S. only
brain - spine
Tumor
Eye
Oral-mouth, teeth, gums
Ortho-straight teeth
Ear
Ear-nose-throat
Pathos-disease (bad cells,
arrangement)
Child or children
Surgery in children
Ped/child-odontia/teeth
Peri/around: odontia
Action of drugs
Drug house or supply
Reconstruction surgery
Rectum
Prosthesis/false: odontia
Nerve-mind (nervous-mental)
Mind
Rays (x-ray or radium)
Nasa
Ray energy (Roentgen-
man's name)
Chest
Urine-urinary
Blood vessels only

Bronchi-airways in lungs
Cysto-bladder
Esophagus-gullet
Larynx-voice box
Peritoneum-abdominal cavity
Procto-rectum

Bronchoscop-ist
Cystoscop-ist
Esophagoscop-ist
Laryngoscop-ist
Peritoneoscop-ist
Proctoscop-ist
THERAPY - TREATMENT (Most commonly seen)

Anti-biotic
Chemotherapy
Conservative
Definitive
Glucose
Hydrotherapy
Intramuscular (I.M.)
Intravenous (I.V.)
Normal Saline
Palliative
Physiotherapy
Psychotherapy
Radiation Therapy
Radical
Subcutaneous (Sub Q)
Thermo-therapy

Anti-biotic
Purified by-products of living organisms used to suppress the growth of other organisms.
Using given chemicals internally or on the skin as drugs.
Customary, delaying, or conventional treatment.
Defective or specific for eradication.
Sugar water - given I. V.
Water bath.
Intra-thru, muscular-muscles.
Intra-thru, venous-veins.
Sal-salt solution given I.V.
To reduce pain, discomfort - not curative.
By physical means - massage, exercise, etc.
The peculiar experience between individuals of limited duration conducted by a professional individual to resolve emotional or related problems of the other.
By x-ray or radium.
Extreme, experimental, unusual, or very complete treatment.
Sub-below, cutaneous-skin.
By heat.

- PART C -

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS:

a.c. - before meals
B.I.D. - twice a day
C.C. - chief complaint
D.O.A. - dead on arrival
H.P.I. - history of present illness
p.c. - after meals
P.I. - present illness
p.r.n. - as needed
RBC - red blood cells
Rx. - treatment
T.I.D. - three times a day
WBC - white blood cells

STATES:

Comatose - Depressed consciousness to the extent that the individual does not respond to painful stimulation.
Delirious - De (from) off track - hallucinations - illusions, etc.
Incoherent - In (not) in sequence - rambling talk.
Incontinent  - Not able to control bowels or bladder.
Irrational  - Ir (not) rational (sane).
Unconscious - Un (not) conscious (mind).