

# Lecture 3

## GENERAL PREFIXES

*(Word beginning–)*

### 2022–2023



General terminology 27/10/2023 03:27

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Cont. Prefixes

**V– Prefixes Pertaining to the Size**



## 1. Macro–: large, long # Micro–: small, minute

e.g., **macromolecule**: a molecule of large size.

e.g., **macroscopy**: Large object seen with naked eye.

# **microscopy**: very small size can't be seen by naked eye

e.g., **microcardia**: abnormally small heart.

e.g., **microorganisms**: small organisms can not be seen with naked eye but seen under microscope.

## 2. Mega– or Megalo–: large

e.g., **megaloblastic anemia**: type of anemia characterized by large red blood cells

e.g., **megacolon**: Large size of intestine lead to Paralysis of peristaltic movement of large intestine.

## VI– Prefixes Pertaining to the Colour

**1. Leuko- or leuco-:** means white,

- ▶ e.g. **leuko**cytes: means white cells,
- ▶ e.g., **leuk**emia: is cancer of leucocytes (cancer of white blood cells)

**2. Erythro-, eryth-:** means red

- ▶ e.g. **erythro**cyte: means red cell,
- ▶ e.g., **eryth**ema: means redness.

**3. Cyan-:** means blue

e.g. **cyan**osis: means blue color of the skin.

**4. Melan-:** means black

e.g. **melan**oma: means a black tumor,  
e.g., **melan**ocyte: the cell that secretes the black pigment melanin.



**5. Polio-:** means gray,

e.g. **polio**myelitis: means inflammation of gray matter in the brain.

**6. Chloro-:** means green

e.g. **chloro**phyll: means pigment that gives the plant green color.

**7. Cirrho-:** means yellow

e.g. **cirrho**tic: means yellowish (fibrotic).

**8. Glauco-:** means gray

e.g. **glauco**ma: means increased intra-ocular pressure.



## VII– Miscellaneous Prefixes



### 1. Brady–: slow. # Tachy–: rapid or fast

e.g., **Bradycardia**: slow heartbeat (**opposite**: **tachycardia**).

e.g., **Bradykinesia**: a decrease in movement as in case of parkinsonism. (**Opposite**: **Hyperkinesia**)

e.g., **Tachycardia**: rapid heart rate.

e.g., **Tachypnea**: rapid breathing.

e.g., **Tachyphagia**: rapid eating.

### 2. Brachy–: means short

e.g. **Brachytherapy**: short-distance or internal radiotherapy (form of radiotherapy, where a sealed radiation source is placed inside or next to the cancer cells requiring treatment).

3. **eu-**: good, well, normal

#4. **dys-**: bad, difficult

e.g., **euphoria**: a feeling of well-being.

e.g., **euthyroidism**: normal thyroid function.

e.g., **dysphoria**: feeling of discomfort.

e.g., **dysmenorrhoea**: painful menstruation

e.g., **dysuria**: painful urination.

e.g., **dyspnea**: means difficult breathing

5. **Hydro-**: means water

e.g. **hydrophobia**: means fear of water.

e.g., **dehydration**: means low body content of water (**Opposite**: **Rehydration**).

6. **Noct-**: mean night

e.g. **Nocturnal enuresis**: means urination during night.

7. **Mal-**: means bad,

e.g., **malfunction**: means bad function.

e.g. **malodor**: means bad odor.

8. **Pan-**: means total or all,

e.g. **pancytopenia**: means decreased count of all types of blood cells.

9. **Re-**: means again, return

e.g., **Reuptake**: means uptake again,

e.g., **Rehydration**: means return of water again to the body after loss.

**10. Dia-, per-, trans-: mean through,**

e.g. **dialysis**: means removal of toxins from the body through artificial instrument (replacement for lost kidney function).

e.g., **Peroral** administration (PO): means through oral route.

e.g., **transmembrane** protein: means protein passing through cell membrane.



**11. Ankylo-: mean bent, stiffness**

e.g. **ankylosing** spondylitis: means curvature of the upper back due to spine joint stiffness, rigidity or immobility.

**12. Steno-/stenosis: means narrow,**

e.g. mitral **stenosis**: means narrowing of the mitral valve

e.g., **stenothorax**: means abnormal narrowing of the chest

e.g., artery **stenosis**: narrowing of the artery.

e.g., renal artery **stenosis**: narrowing of renal artery

**13. Ortho: means straight,**

e.g., **orthodontist**: means a dentist who specializes in the branch of dentistry concerned with irregularities of teeth.

**14. Proto- or prim-: mean first or primitive**

e.g. **protozoa**: means primitive animals

e.g., **primigravida**: means pregnant for the first time.

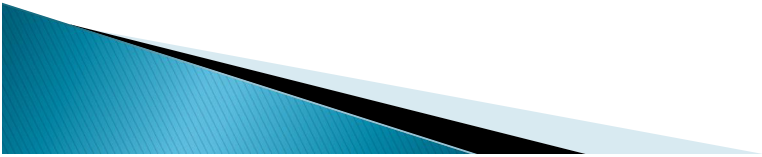
**15. Iso-: means equal,**

e.g. **isotonic** solution: means have the same osmotic pressure of the body.

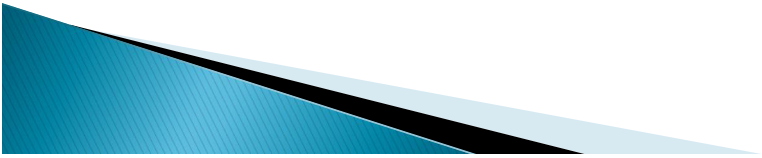
**16. Aniso-: means unequal**

e.g. **anisotropic** materials: are materials don't having the same properties.

## MCQ Exercises

1. **Painful or difficult movement is:**
    - a) bradykinesia
    - b) dyskinesia.
    - c) kinesiotherapy
    - d) tachykinesia
  2. **A term that means excessive vomiting is**
    - a. edema
    - b. hyperemesis.
    - c. hypoglycemia
    - d. hysteria
  3. ***Dysphonia* is**
    - a) absence of speech
    - b) difficult speech.
    - c. rapid speech
    - d. absence or loss of voice
  4. **A record or tracing of the electrical impulses of the heart is called an**
    - a) electrocardiograph
    - b) Electrocardiogram.
    - c. electrocardiography
    - d. electrocardiopathy
  5. **A term for a large cell, usually restricted to mean an extremely large red blood cell, is:**
    - a) erythrocyte
    - b) megalocyte.
    - c. microcyte
    - d. phagocyte
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## Cont. MCQs

6. A patient who has a stroke usually displays deficits on the other side of the body. For example, a patient with a right-side stroke has left hemiparesis. Which term best describes the location of the weakness in relation to the area of the stroke?
    - a. Bilateral
    - b. Contralateral.
    - c. Ipsilateral
    - d. Unilateral
  7. A woman who has just given birth is considered to be
    - a. antepartum
    - b. postpartum.
    - c. primigravida
    - d. multigravida
  8. A 54-year-old woman had \_\_\_\_\_ to check for seizure activity in her brain.
    - a. electrocardiography
    - b. electroencephalography.
    - c. echoencephalography
    - d. computed tomography
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# MCQ Exercises

9. MCQs: Select the appropriate meaning of the following:

1. Oligo-:

- a) *few*      b) slow      c) more      d) oily

2. Extra-:

- a) inside      b) outside.      c) above      d) below

3. Brady-:

- a) few      b) little      c) *slow*      d) rapid

4. Tachy-:

- a) heart      b) rapid.      c) slow      d) without



Q10: Give the synonym of the following:

Term

Synonym

1. Antenatal:
2. Hypodermic:
5. Hyperacidity:

Q11: Write down the antonym (opposite) of the following:

Term

Antonym (Opposite)

1. Polyuria:
2. Hypoglycemia:
3. Hypokalemia:
4. Contraindications:
5. Euphoria:
6. Prenatal:





## 12. Give the meaning of the following terms containing negation prefixes

- ▶ **An**aerobic: Absence of oxygen
  - ▶ **An**oxia:
  - ▶ **A**menorrhea:
  - ▶ **An**ovulatory:
  - ▶ **A**symptomatic
  - ▶ **An**orexia:
  - ▶ **An**esthesia:
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