

Lecture 3

GENERAL PREFIXES

(Word beginning-)

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General terminoloy 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. **leukocytes**: means white cells,
- ▶ e.g., **leukemia**: is cancer of leucocytes (cancer of white blood cells)

2. Erythro-, eryth-: means red

- ▶ e.g. **erythrocyte**: means red cell,
- ▶ e.g., **erythema**: means redness.

3. Cyan-: means blue

e.g. **cyanosis**: means blue color of the skin.

4. Melan-: means black

e.g. **melanoma**: means a black tumor,
e.g., **melanocyte**: the cell that secretes the black pigment melanin.



5. Polio-: means gray,

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

6. Chlоро-: means green

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

7. Cirrho-: means yellow

e.g. **cirrhotic**: means yellowish (fibrotic).

8. Glauco-: means gray

e.g. **glaucoma**: 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 specialists 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

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

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

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

Term	Antonym (Opposite)
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1. Polyuria:
2. Hypoglycemia:
3. Hypokalemia:
4. Contraindications:
5. Euphoria:
6. Prenatal:



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

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