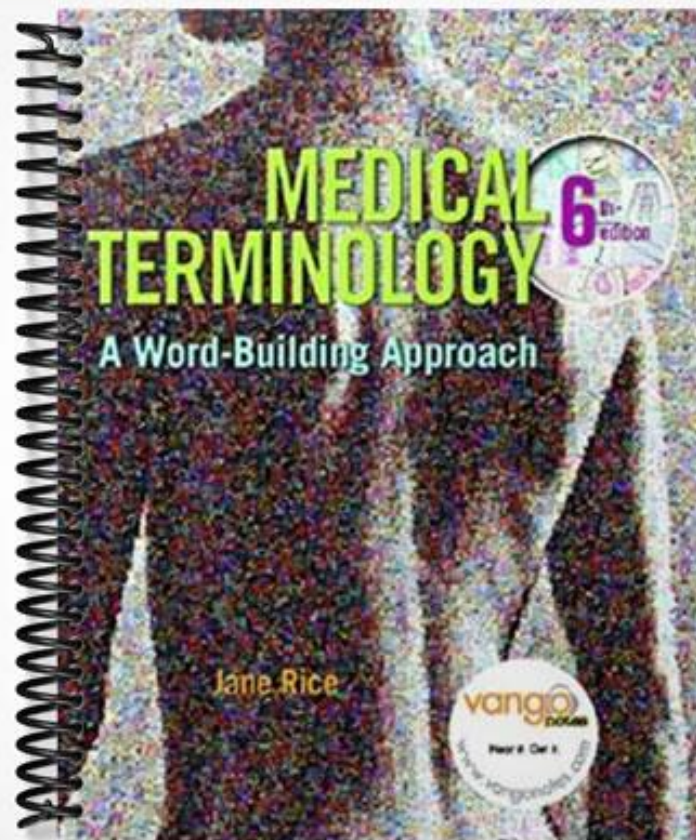


**SOLUTIONS MANUAL**



# 2

# Suffixes

## LESSON OVERVIEW

### OBJECTIVES

#### Knowledge

- Recognize how suffixes are used when building medical words.
- Identify adjective, noun, and diminutive suffixes.
- Be aware of suffixes that have more than one meaning.
- Recognize suffixes that pertain to pathological conditions.
- Identify selected suffixes common to surgical and diagnostic procedures.
- Analyze, build, spell, and pronounce medical words.

#### Comprehension

- Complete the Study and Review section.


### ASSIGNMENTS AND ASSESSMENTS

#### Assignments

- Read and review Chapter 2.
- Study class notes.
- CD-ROM that accompanies student book.
- Complete Study and Review section, Chapter 2, pages 28–29.

#### Assessments

- Worksheets.
- [www.prenhall.com/rice](http://www.prenhall.com/rice) for Chapter 2 assessment questions.

Objective	Lesson Outline	PowerPoint	Materials	Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize how suffixes are used when building medical words.</li> </ul>	I. Overview of Suffixes—the term suffix means to fasten on, beneath, or under	Ch 2 Slides 2–4	Ch 2, pp 19–20	 <a href="http://www.prenhall.com/rice">www.prenhall.com/rice</a>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize how suffixes are used when building medical words.</li> </ul>	II. General Use Suffixes	Ch 2 Slides 5–6	Ch 2, pp 20–21	© Student CD-ROM. The CD-ROM that comes with the text gives pronunciations of various vocabulary words. Print out all flash cards from the CD-ROM for Chapter 2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize how suffixes are used when building medical words.</li> <li>Identify adjective, noun, and diminutive suffixes.</li> </ul>	III. Grammatical Suffixes	Ch 2 Slides 7–10	Ch 2, pp 21–22	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be aware of suffixes that have more than one meaning.</li> </ul>	IV. Suffixes That Have More Than One Meaning	Ch 2 Slide 11	Ch 2, p 23	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize suffixes that pertain to pathological conditions.</li> </ul>	V. Suffixes That Pertain to Pathological Conditions—combined with roots or combining forms to describe pathological conditions	Ch 2 Slides 12–13	Ch 2, p 24	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify selected suffixes common to surgical and diagnostic procedures.</li> </ul>	VI. Suffixes Associated with Surgical and Diagnostic Procedures—combined with roots or combining forms to describe surgical and/or diagnostic procedures	Ch 2 Slide 14	Ch 2, p 25	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze, build, spell, and pronounce medical words.</li> </ul>	VII. Building Your Medical Vocabulary	Ch 2 Slides 15–16	Ch 2, pp 26–27	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete the Study and Review section.</li> </ul>	VIII. Study and Review in Class		Ch 2, pp 28–29	



**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC  
NOTE**

**All Medical Disciplines**

Be sure to organize your notes after each class. As you organize your notes, you will be organizing your thoughts.



**TOOL BOX**

**Soft Skill Notes**

Whenever you change a suffix, you alter the meaning of the word to which it is attached. Attention to every detail, including every letter in a word, is essential in the medical profession.



**ESL NOTES**






The CD-ROM that accompanies the student edition includes a tool to translate medical words into Spanish. The use of a medical dictionary in Spanish as needed can be very helpful in the translation of new terms.



**RETENTION  
STRATEGIES**

See Each One Teach One Strategy as defined in Detailed Lesson Plan.

# DETAILED LESSON PLAN

Minutes	Detailed Lesson	Master Teaching Notes
30	<p><b>I. Overview of Suffixes (pages 19–20)</b>  <b>Show PPT Slides 1–4</b></p> <p>A. The term <b>suffix</b> means to fasten on, beneath, or under.</p> <p>B. Review guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the suffix begins with a vowel, drop the combining vowel from the combining form and add the suffix.</li> <li>2. If the suffix begins with a consonant, keep the combining vowel and add the suffix to the combining form.</li> <li>3. Keep the combining vowel between two or more roots in a term.</li> </ol>	<p> <b>Auditory Learners</b>                      Auditory learners will benefit from listening to the Audio Glossary located at <a href="http://www.prenhall.com/rice">www.prenhall.com/rice</a>.</p> <p> <b>Teaching Tip</b>                      Review the four different types of word parts before you begin:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prefix (P)</li> <li>2. Root (R)</li> <li>3. Combining form (CF)</li> <li>4. Suffix (S)</li> </ol>
30	<p><b>II. General Use Suffixes (pages 20–21)</b>  <b>Show PPT Slides 5–6</b></p> <p>A. Selected suffixes for general use—Table 2-1.</p> <p>B. All are preceded by a hyphen (-) to signify that they are linked to the end of a root or combining form.</p>	<p> <b>In-Class Activity/Demo</b>                      Go to the CD in the back of the student book and print out all flash cards for Chapter 2.</p>
30	<p><b>III. Grammatical Suffixes (pages 21–22)</b>  <b>Show PPT Slides 7–10</b></p> <p>A. Those that may be attached to a word to form a part of speech, especially a noun or adjective, or to make a medical word singular or plural in its form.</p> <p>B. Also used to indicate a diminutive form of a word that specifies a smaller version of the object.</p> <p>C. Table 2-2, Adjective Suffixes That Mean Pertaining to.</p> <p>D. Table 2-3, Noun Suffixes That Mean Condition, Treatment or Specialist.</p> <p>E. Table 2-4, Diminutive Suffixes That Mean Small or Minute.</p>	<p> <b>Assignment</b>                      All students will benefit from completing all exercises associated with this chapter.</p>
30	<p><b>IV. Suffixes That Have More Than One Meaning (page 23)</b>  <b>Show PPT Slide 11</b></p> <p>A. Table 2-5, Selected Suffixes</p>	<p> <b>Teaching Tip</b>                      Ask the students to look up the vocabulary terms in this chapter in a variety of different medical dictionaries. Which dictionary is their favorite and why?</p>
30	<p><b>V. Suffixes That Pertain to Pathological Conditions (page 24)</b>  <b>Show PPT Slides 12–13</b></p> <p>A. Suffixes that carry meanings such as pain, weakness, swelling, softening, inflammation, and tumor are often combined with roots or combining forms to describe pathological conditions.</p> <p>B. Table 2-6, Selected Suffixes</p>	

30

**VI. Suffixes Associated with Surgical and Diagnostic Procedures (page 25)****Show PPT Slide 14**

- A. Suffixes with meanings such as puncture, surgical incision, instrument to measure, and new opening are often combined with roots or combining forms to describe surgical and/or diagnostic procedures.
- B. Table 2-7, Selected Suffixes

 **Kinesthetic Learners**

These learners will benefit from handling the flash cards.

 **Critical Thinking Questions**

1. Do you know how you learn best? What type of learner do you think you are and why?
2. What other ways can you think of besides flash cards that might help you learn the new terms?

30

**VII. Building Your Medical Vocabulary (pages 26–27)****Show PPT Slides 15–16**

- A. Organized sequential order of prefixes, roots, combining forms, and suffixes
- B. Review of terms in text:

<i>abrasion</i>	Process of scraping away from a surface, such as skin or teeth, by friction
<i>anesthetize</i>	To induce a loss of feeling or sensation with the administration of an anesthetic
<i>arousal</i>	Pertaining to a state of alertness
<i>asymmetrical</i>	Unequal in size or shape; without proportion of the body or parts of the body; different in placement or arrangement about an axis
<i>asystole</i>	Literally means <i>without contraction</i> of the heart; a life-threatening cardiac condition characterized by the absence of electrical and mechanical activity in the heart
<i>comatose</i>	Pertaining to a state of deep sleep (coma)
<i>dysarthria</i>	Difficult articulation of speech, resulting from interference in the control over the muscles of speech, usually caused by damage to a central or peripheral motor nerve
<i>epithelium</i>	Structure that covers the internal and external organs of the body and the lining of vessels, body cavities, glands, and organs
<i>exogenous</i>	Pertaining to originating outside the body or an organ of the body or produced from external causes, such as a disease caused by a bacterial or viral agent foreign to the body
<i>grandiose</i>	Pertaining to a feeling of <i>greatness</i> ; in psychiatry it refers to a person's unrealistic and exaggerated concept of self-worth, importance, wealth, and ability
<i>gynecoid</i>	To resemble a female
<i>hypertrophy</i>	Excessive nourishment; the increase in the size of an organ, structure, or the body, caused by an increase in the size of the cells rather than the number of cells; overgrowth.
<i>infection</i>	Process whereby a pathogenic microorganism invades the body, reproduces, multiplies, and causes disease

 **Assignment**

Assign one term per student to teach to another student.

 **Each One Teach One Strategy Application**

This retention strategy and teaching tool rolled into one is based upon two major points:

1. A student must fully understand a concept before he or she can teach or explain it to another.
2. The more a student is fully involved in the learning process with others, the more successful he/she becomes as a student.

In this chapter, ask each student to identify a difficult concept. Then, have each student explain the concept to a second student. Examples from this chapter might include:

1. What is the difference between a word root and a combining form?
2. Give an example of a singular ending changing to a plural ending.

 **Study Tip**

Pair up with another student for review of terms.

*(continued)*

## DETAILED LESSON PLAN *(continued)*

<i>irregular</i>	Pertaining to not being regular
<i>nasolabial</i>	Pertaining to the nose and lip
<i>palpate</i>	To use the hands or fingers to examine by touch; to feel
<i>steroid</i>	Resembling a solid substance, applies to any one of a large group of substances chemically related to sterols
<i>trauma</i>	Physical injury or wound caused by external force, violence, or a toxic substance
<i>turgor</i>	Expected resiliency of the skin caused by the outward pressure of the cells and interstitial fluid; an evaluation of the skin turgor is an essential part of physical assessment

- 30 **VIII. Study and Review in Class (pages 28–29)**
- A. Flash card review
  - B. Complete chapter exercises at the end of the chapter

 **In-Class Activity/Demo**

Team up in class if there is time and perform flash card drills in pairs. Go through the entire stack of flash cards once with each student, setting aside any cards that were missed or were difficult for that student. Go through the stack of cards set aside in the first review with each student.

**Follow-up Assignments and Assessments**

- Read and review Chapter 2.
- Study class notes
- CD-ROM that accompanies student book
- Complete Study and Review section, Chapter 2, pp 28–29
- Worksheets
- [www.prenhall.com/rice](http://www.prenhall.com/rice) for Chapter 2 assessment questions

Chapter 2 Worksheet Keys

# Chapter 2

## Lecture Notes/Class Handout

I. Overview of Suffixes

II. General Use Suffixes

III. Grammatical Suffixes

IV. Suffixes That Have More Than One Meaning

V. Suffixes That Pertain to Pathological Conditions

VI. Suffixes Associated with Surgical and Diagnostic Procedures



**VII.** Building Your Medical Vocabulary

**VIII.** Study and Review

# Chapter 2

## Worksheet 1

By connecting various parts in an organized sequence, thousands of words can be built and learned. Fill in the blank spaces. Complete word parts only when applicable.

Medical Word	Part	Type	Meaning	Definition
1. abrasion				
2. anesthetize				
3. arousal				
4. asymmetrical				
5. asystole				
6. comatose				
7. dysarthria				
8. epithelium				
9. exogenous				
10. grandiose				
11. gynecoid				
12. hypertrophy				
13. infection				
14. irregular				
15. nasolabial				
16. palpate				
17. steroid				
18. trauma				
19. turgor				

Write definitions of the following suffixes.

1. -dipsia \_\_\_\_\_

2. -gen \_\_\_\_\_

3. -algnesia \_\_\_\_\_

4. -crit \_\_\_\_\_

5. -blast \_\_\_\_\_

6. -therapy \_\_\_\_\_

7. -ac \_\_\_\_\_
8. -phil \_\_\_\_\_
9. -logy \_\_\_\_\_
10. -esis \_\_\_\_\_
11. -itis \_\_\_\_\_
12. -derma \_\_\_\_\_

### Spelling Challenge

Spell each term correctly in the space provided.

Incorrect Spelling	Correct Spelling
1. cardeac	_____
2. congenetal	_____
3. enueses	_____
4. syanotic	_____
5. ducubitis	_____
6. cardiopulmonery	_____
7. bronchiolle	_____
8. parranoria	_____
9. epnea	_____
10. mamography	_____
11. lithotipsy	_____
12. blastosist	_____
13. anelgesia	_____
14. homoturia	_____
15. ventrickle	_____

## Phonetic Spelling Challenge

These words are spelled phonetically. Spell the term correctly in the space provided.

1. ă-nēs'thĕ-tīz \_\_\_\_\_
2. ěks-ŏj'ĕ -nūs \_\_\_\_\_
3. tur'jor \_\_\_\_\_
4. traw'mă \_\_\_\_\_
5. nă''zŏ-lă'bĭ-ăl \_\_\_\_\_
6. dĭs-ăr'thrĕ-ă \_\_\_\_\_
7. ă-bră'zhŭn \_\_\_\_\_
8. ā-sĭ-mĕ' -trĭ-kăl \_\_\_\_\_
9. kŏ'mă-tŏs \_\_\_\_\_
10. ă-sĭs'tŏ-lĕ \_\_\_\_\_
11. ěp''ĭ -thĕ'le-ŭm \_\_\_\_\_
12. jĭn'ĕ -koyd \_\_\_\_\_
13. ĭn-fĕk'shŭn \_\_\_\_\_
14. ir-rĕg'ŭ-lăr \_\_\_\_\_
15. stĕr'oyd \_\_\_\_\_
16. păl'păt \_\_\_\_\_
17. hĭ-pĕr'trŏ-fĕ \_\_\_\_\_
18. grăn'dĕ-ŏs \_\_\_\_\_
19. a-rou'zel \_\_\_\_\_
20. ăn''tĭ-sĕp'tĭk \_\_\_\_\_

## Word Search

Fill in the blank with the best answer, then find the answer in the word search on the next page.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ literally means a little belly.
2. A small, elevated, circumscribed lesion of the skin that is filled with pus is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ means pertaining to a state of alertness.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are one of the smaller subdivisions of the bronchial tubes.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition of excessive sweating.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition of involuntary emission of urine; bedwetting.
7. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a physician who specializes in treating the female during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.
8. This term is a another word for a bedsore. \_\_\_\_\_
9. This term means pertaining to the skin. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A person is described as \_\_\_\_\_ when he or she has an abnormal condition of the skin and mucous membranes caused by oxygen deficiency in the blood.
11. Another term for baldness is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The term \_\_\_\_\_ means to fasten on, beneath, or under.
13. This term means pertaining to the heart. \_\_\_\_\_
14. This terms means pertaining to the head. \_\_\_\_\_
15. If there is an abnormal accumulation of fluid in body tissue, it is described as \_\_\_\_\_.

T L C U B G F C O A A I E E U O A A T F D Y B  
 V E N T R I C L E R S C N L T T L D I E A C S  
 E R N O C I T O N A Y C I R U O I R C R P C C  
 D I H B E U E E I P D D R T P T S R F U Y E F  
 E T A S L Y B T A S H D H E E E S H C P O A G  
 M X C T N A T I T M A R C T L O C U H C L A I  
 A I I E O C O E E L I I T O S A P R P E A I O  
 T F N T T L P I A C A R I C I M I F A H S T H  
 O F O R A I C H O D B H U D F T I H E I U E S  
 U U R I P N P T T A C E R O R I R D R T O S A  
 S S S C N E D I D N S A R C S I I L E E R T P  
 S O N I C D Y D O E C T A R R E Y C A A A U U  
 I C R A S C Y R A T N E M U G E T N I X C R T  
 E A N N U L B D H C R L D E C U B I T U S R U  
 E N U R E S I S A H Y P E R H I D R O S I S A  
 T I O S R E C O E U U I E R E C H L E N D D I

# Chapter 2

## Worksheet 2

### Fill in the Blank

1. What is the meaning of the suffix -algisia? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the meaning of the suffix -genesis? \_\_\_\_\_
3. This word means pertaining to the heart. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This term means pertaining to a state of deep sleep (coma). \_\_\_\_\_
5. This suffix, which pertains to a pathological condition, means weakness. \_\_\_\_\_
6. What does the suffix “-megaly” mean? \_\_\_\_\_
7. The suffix “-ectomy” means \_\_\_\_\_
8. This term means difficult articulation of speech resulting from interference in the control over the muscles of speech. \_\_\_\_\_
9. What term is used to describe the use of hands or fingers to examine by touch; to feel? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What suffix means a surgical puncture? \_\_\_\_\_

### Match each word or word part to its meaning.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| _____ 11. -graph   | a. destruction, separation, breakdown, loosening |
| _____ 12. -lysis   | b. heat  |
| _____ 13. -stomy   | c. control, stopping                             |
| _____ 14. -therapy | d. small, minute                                 |
| _____ 15. -stasis  | e. attraction                                    |
| _____ 16. -crit    | f. new opening                                   |
| _____ 17. -thermy  | g. instrument for recording                      |
| _____ 18. -phil    | h. immature cell, germ cell, embryonic cell      |
| _____ 19. -blast   | i. to separate                                   |
| _____ 20. -ole     | j. treatment                                     |



# Chapter 2

## Worksheet 1 Key

By connecting various parts in an organized sequence, thousands of words can be built and learned. Fill in the blank spaces. Complete word parts only when applicable.

Medical Word	Part	Type	Meaning	Definition
1. abrasion	ab- ras -ion	P R S	away from to scrape off process	Process of scraping away from a surface, such as skin or teeth, by friction. An abrasion may be the result of trauma, such as a “skinned knee” or from a therapy, such as dermabrasion of the skin for removal of scar tissue. It can also occur from the wearing down of a tooth from mastication (chewing).
2. anesthetize	an- esthet -ize	P R S	without, lack of feeling, sensation to make	To induce a loss of feeling or sensation with the administration of an anesthetic
3. arousal	arous -al	R S	alertness, to rise pertaining to	Pertaining to a state of alertness
4. asymmetrical	a- symmetric -al	P R S	lack of, without symmetry pertaining to	Unequal in size or shape. Without proportion of the body or parts of the body; different in placement or arrangement about an axis.
5. asystole	a- systole	P R	without contraction	Literally means <i>without contraction</i> of the heart; a life-threatening cardiac condition characterized by the absence of electrical and mechanical activity in the heart.
6. comatose	comat -ose	R S	a deep sleep pertaining to	Pertaining to a state of deep sleep (coma)
7. dysarthria				Difficult articulation of speech, resulting from interference in the control over the muscles of speech, usually caused by damage to a central or peripheral motor nerve
8. epithelium	epi- thel/i -um	P CF S	upon, above nipple tissue, structure	Structure that covers the internal and external organs of the body and the lining of vessels, body cavities, glands, and organs. It is the layer of cells forming the outermost layer of the skin and the surface layer of mucous and serous membranes.
9. exogenous	ex (o)- gen -ous	P R S	out formation, produce pertaining to	Pertaining to originating outside the body or an organ of the body or produced from external causes, such as a disease caused by a bacterial or viral agent foreign to the body
10. grandiose	grand/i -ose	CF S	great pertaining to	Pertaining to a feeling of <i>greatness</i> . In psychiatry it refers to a person’s unrealistic and exaggerated concept of self-worth, importance, wealth, and ability.



Medical Word	Part	Type	Meaning	Definition
11. gynecoid	gynec -oid	R S	female resemble	To resemble a female
12. hypertrophy	hyper- -trophy	P S	excessive nourishment	Literally means <i>excessive nourishment</i> . It is the increase in the size of an organ, structure, or the body caused by an increase in the size of the cells rather than the number of cells. It is also called <i>overgrowth</i> .
13. infection	infect -ion	R S	to infect process	The process whereby a pathogenic micro-organism invades the body, reproduces, multiplies, and causes disease
14. irregular	ir- regul -ar	P R S	not rule pertaining to	Pertaining to not being regular
15. nasolabial	nas/o labi -al	CF R S	nose lip pertaining to	Pertaining to the nose and lip
16. palpate	palp -ate	R S	touch use, action	To use the hands or fingers to examine by touch; to feel
17. steroid	ster -oid	R S	solid resemble	Literally means <i>resembling a solid substance</i> . It applies to any one of a large group of substances chemically related to sterols.
18. trauma				A physical injury or wound caused by external force, violence, or a toxic substance. It also refers to psychological injury resulting from a severe emotional shock, which can cause disordered feelings and/or behavior.
19. turgor	turg -or	R S	swelling one who	Generally refers to the expected resiliency of the skin caused by the outward pressure of the cells and interstitial fluid. An evaluation of the skin turgor is an essential part of physical assessment.

Write definitions of the following suffixes.

1. -dipsia *thirst*  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. -gen *formation, produce*  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. -algnesia *condition of pain*  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. -crit *to separate*  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. -blast *immature cell, germ cell, embryonic cell*  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. -therapy *treatment*  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. -ac *as in card/i/ac—pertaining to the heart*  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. -phil *attraction*  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. -logy *study of*  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. -esis *as in enur/esis—A condition of involuntary emission of urine; bedwetting*  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. -itis *inflammation*  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. -derma *skin*  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Spelling Challenge

Spell each term correctly in the space provided.

Incorrect Spelling	Correct Spelling
1. cardeac	<u>cardiac</u>
2. congenetal	<u>congenital</u>
3. enueses	<u>enuresis</u>
4. syanotic	<u>cyanotic</u>
5. ducubitis	<u>decubitus</u>
6. cardiopulmonery	<u>cardiopulmonary</u>
7. bronchiolle	<u>bronchiole</u>
8. parranoria	<u>paranoia</u>
9. epnea	<u>apnea</u>
10. mamography	<u>mammography</u>
11. lithotipsy	<u>lithotripsy</u>
12. blastosist	<u>blastocyst</u>
13. anelgesia	<u>analgesia</u>
14. homoturia	<u>hematuria</u>
15. ventrickle	<u>ventricle</u>

## Phonetic Spelling Challenge

These words are spelled phonetically. Spell the term correctly in the space provided.

1. ă-nēs thĕ-tīz	<u>anesthetize</u>
2. ěks-ōj'ĕ -nūs	<u>exogenous</u>
3. tur'jor	<u>turgor</u>
4. traw'mă	<u>trauma</u>
5. nă''zō-lă'bī-ă l	<u>nasolabial</u>
6. dīs-ăr'thrĕ-ă	<u>dysarthria</u>
7. ă-bră'zhŭn	<u>abrasion</u>
8. ā-sĭ-mĕ'-trĭ-kăl	<u>asymmetrical</u>

9. kō'mă-tōs	<u>comatose</u>
10. ă-sīs'tō-lē	<u>asystole</u>
11. ěp'ĩ -thē'lē-ũm	<u>epithelium</u>
12. jĩn'ě -koyd	<u>gynecoid</u>
13. ỹn-fěk'shũn	<u>infection</u>
14. ir-rěg'ũ-lăr	<u>irregular</u>
15. stěr'oyd	<u>steroid</u>
16. păl'păt	<u>palpate</u>
17. hĩ-pěr'trō-fē	<u>hypertrophy</u>
18. grăn'dē-ōs	<u>grandiose</u>
19. a-rou'zel	<u>arousal</u>
20. ăn'tĩ-sěp'tĩk	<u>antiseptic</u>

## Word Search

Fill in the blank with the best answer, then find the answer in the word search on the next page.

1. Ventricle literally means a little belly.
2. A small, elevated, circumscribed lesion of the skin that is filled with pus is known as a pustule.
3. Arousal means pertaining to a state of alertness.
4. Bronchioles are one of the smaller subdivisions of the bronchial tubes.
5. Hyperhidrosis is a condition of excessive sweating.
6. Enuresis is a condition of involuntary emission of urine; bedwetting.
7. An obstetrician is a physician who specializes in treating the female during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.
8. This term is another word for a bedsore. decubitus
9. This term means pertaining to the skin. integumentary
10. A person is described as cyanotic when he or she has an abnormal condition of the skin and mucous membranes caused by oxygen deficiency in the blood.
11. Another term for baldness is alopecia.

12. The term suffix means to fasten on, beneath, or under.
13. This term means pertaining to the heart. cardiac
14. This terms means pertaining to the head. cephalad
15. If there is an abnormal accumulation of fluid in body tissue it is described as edematous.

ALOPECIA	CYANOTIC	INTEGUMENTARY
AROUSAL	DECUBITUS	OBSTETRICIAN
BRONCHIOLES	EDEMATOUS	PUSTULE
CARDIAC	ENURESIS	SUFFIX
CEPHALAD	HYPERHIDROSIS	VENTRICLE

T L C U B G F C O A A I E E U O A A T F D Y B  
 V E N T R I C L E R S C N L T T L D I E A C S  
 E R N O C I T O N A Y C I R U O I R C R P C C  
 D I H B E U E E I P D D R T P T S R F U Y E F  
 E T A S L Y B T A S H D H E E E S H C P O A G  
 M X C T N A T I T M A R C T L O C U H C L A I  
 A I I E O C O E E L I I T O S A P R P E A I O  
 T F N T T L P I A C A R I C I M I F A H S T H  
 O F O R A I C H O D B H U D F T I H E I U E S  
 U U R I P N P T T A C E R O R I R D R T O S A  
 S S S C N E D I D N S A R C S I I L E E R T P  
 S O N I C D Y D O E C T A R R E Y C A A A U U  
 I C R A S C Y R A T N E M U G E T N I X C R T  
 E A N N U L B D H C R L D E C U B I T U S R U  
 E N U R E S I S A H Y P E R H I D R O S I S A  
 T I O S R E C O E U U I E R E C H L E N D D I

# Chapter 2

## Worksheet 2 Key

### Fill in the Blank

1. What is the meaning of the suffix -algia? pain
2. What is the meaning of the suffix -genesis? formation, produce
3. This word means pertaining to the heart. cardiac
4. This term means pertaining to a state of deep sleep (coma). comatose
5. This suffix, which pertains to a pathological condition, means weakness. -asthenia
6. What does the suffix -megaly mean? enlargement, large
7. The suffix -ectomy means surgical excision, surgical removal, resection
8. This term means difficult articulation of speech resulting from interference in the control over the muscles of speech. dysarthria
9. What term is used to describe the use of hands or fingers to examine by touch; to feel? palpate
10. What suffix means a surgical puncture? -centesis

### Match each word or word part to its meaning.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <u>g</u> 11. -graph   | a. destruction, separation, breakdown, loosening |
| <u>a</u> 12. -lysis   | b. heat  |
| <u>f</u> 13. -stomy   | c. control, stopping                             |
| <u>j</u> 14. -therapy | d. small, minute                                 |
| <u>c</u> 15. -stasis  | e. attraction                                    |
| <u>i</u> 16. -crit    | f. new opening                                   |
| <u>b</u> 17. -thermy  | g. instrument for recording                      |
| <u>e</u> 18. -phil    | h. immature cell, germ cell, embryonic cell      |
| <u>h</u> 19. -blast   | i. to separate                                   |
| <u>d</u> 20. -ole     | j. treatment                                     |

