Chapter 25

Medical Terminology

Medical Terminology (1 of 4)

- Knowing medical terminology is important in your work.
- Medical terms are made up of parts or word elements.
- Common abbreviations are used throughout the health care system.
- There could be legal ramifications if incorrect terms are used because charts are legal documents.

Medical Terminology (2 of 4)

Prefixes

- Placed at the beginning of a word and change the meaning of the word
- Are combined with other words
- Never used alone

Medical Terminology (3 of 4)

Roots

- Contain the basic meaning of the word
- Are combined with another root or suffixes, usually by an "o," called a combining vowel

Medical Terminology (4 of 4)

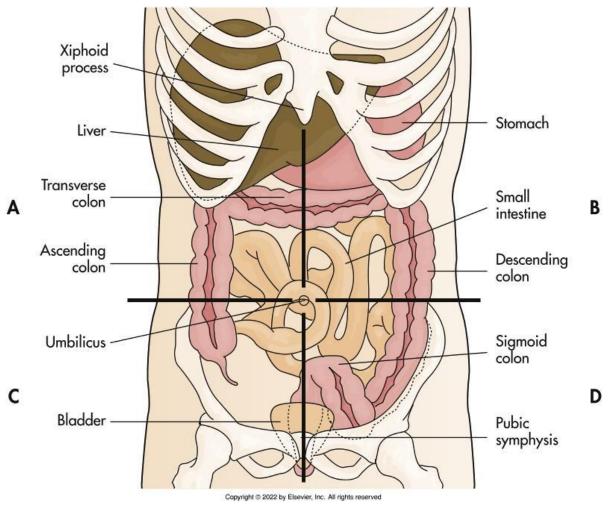
- Suffixes
 - Placed at the end of a root to change the meaning of the word
 - Never used alone

- When translating medical terms, begin with the prefix, e.g.,:
 - □ Nephro (kidney) itis (inflammation) = nephritis

Abdominal Regions (1 of 2)

- The abdomen is divided into the following regions to help describe the location of body structures, pain, or discomfort:
 - Right upper quadrant (RUQ)
 - Left upper quadrant (LUQ)
 - Right lower quadrant (RLQ)
 - Left lower quadrant (LLQ)

Abdominal Regions (2 of 2



Directional Terms

- Note the direction of the body part when the person is standing and facing forward:
 - Anterior (ventral)—located at or toward the front of the body
 - Distal—the part farthest from the centre or from the point of attachment
 - Lateral—side of the body or part
 - Medial—near the midline
 - Posterior (dorsal) —at the back of the body
 - Proximal—nearest to the trunk of the body or point of origin

Abbreviations

- Shortened forms of words or phrases
- Must be official (recognized)—should never be made up
- They save time and space.
- Each employer has a list of accepted abbreviations.
- Common abbreviations are used daily in all health care facilities.
- If you do not understand the term or phrase, communication does not occur.