



Prefixes- Numbers

uni-	1	unicorn: mythical creature with one horn
mono-	1	monorail: train that runs on one track
bi -	2	bicycle: two-wheeled vehicle
tri-	3	triceratops: three-horned dinosaur
quadr-	4	quadruped: four-footed animal
quint-	5	quintuplets: five babies born at a single birth
penta-	5	pentagon: figure with five sides
hex-	6	hexapod: having six legs, an insect, for example
sextus	6	sextet: group of six musicians
hept	7	heptathlon: athletic contest with seven events
sept	7	septuplets: seven babies at a single birth
octo-	8	octopus: sea creature with eight arms
novem-	9	novena: prayers said over nine days
deka- or deca-	10	decade: a period of 10 years
cent-	hundred	century: a period of 100 years
hecto-	hundred	hectogram: 100 grams
milli-	thousand	millennium: a period of 1,000 years
kilo-	thousand	kilogram: 1,000 grams
mega-	million	megaton: one million tons
giga-	billion	gigawatt: one billion watts



Prefixes-Colors

IMS	
Leuk/o	white
Erythr/o	red
Xanth/o	yellow
Melan/o	black or dark
Chlor/o	green
Cyan/o	blue
Purpur/a	Purple
Aureus	Golden
Polio	Gray

Prefixes of time or speed

Prefixes	Meaning
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Tachy	abnormally fast
Brady	abnormally slow
Pre	before or in front of
Post	behind or after

Examples of Suffixes Indicating Condition

Suffix	Condition of Root Foundation
-ion	occlusion (bite)
-ism	bruxism (tooth grinding)
-itis	arthritis (joint inflammation)
-ity	acidity (acid)
-ium	bacterium (germ)
-olus	alveolus (air sac)



- oma lipoma (fat tumor)
- myopathy (muscle disease)
- ant etchant (etching)
- cle vesicle (small blister)
- ule molecule (small bit of matter)
- ia anesthesia (without feeling)
- tic necrotic (dead tissue)
- tion mastication (chewing)
- rry slurry (plaster water mix)

Prefixes Denoting Conditions

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Ambi-	Both	Ambidextrous
Aniso-	Unequal	Anisochromatic
Dys-	Bad, difficult, or painful	Dysphoria
Eu-	Good or normal	Euglycemia
Hetero-	Different	Heterogenous
Homo-	Same	Homogeneous
Hyper-	Above or excessive	Hyperthyroidism
Hypo-	Below or deficient	Hypoacidic
Iso-	Equal or same	Isotonic
Mal-	Poor or bad	Malabsorption
Megalo-	Large	Megalocyte



Lanagauge And Medical Terminology

STANDARD TERMS

The following terms are used to denote direction of movement, position, and anatomical posture :

Abduction: movement away from the body's midline

Adduction :movement toward the body's midline

Afferent :conducting toward a structure.

Anterior :the front surface of the body, **anterior to** in front of.

Caudad : toward the tail.

Cephalad :toward the head.

Circumduction : circular movement of a part.

Raniad : toward the cranium,

Deep: situated remote from the surface,

Distal: situated away from the point of origin,

Dorsal: pertaining to the back surface of the body,

Dorsiflexion: bending backward.

Efferent: conducting away from a structure,

Elevation: raising a body part,

Extension: stretching, or moving jointed parts into or toward a straight condition,

External: situated outside.

Flexion: bending, or moving jointed parts closer together,

Inferior: situated below,

Internal: situated inside,

Laterad: toward the side of the body,

Lateral: situated away from the body's midline,

Lateral rotation: rotating outward away from the body's midline.



Left lateral recumbent: lying horizontal on the left side,

Medial: toward the midline of the body,

Medial: situated toward the body's midline,

Medial rotation: rotating inward toward the body's midline.

Palmar: concerning the inner surface of the hand.

Peripheral: away from a central structure,

Plantar: concerning the sole of the foot,

Posterior : pertaining to the back surface of the body,

Posterior to: situated behind.

Pronation: lying face downward or turning the hand so the palm faces downward or backward,

prone: lying horizontal, face down and flat,

protraction: a pushing forward, as the mandible,

proximal: situated nearest the point of origin,

Recumbent: lying horizontal, generally speaking.

Retraction: a drawing back, as the tongue,

Right lateral recumbent: lying horizontal on the right side.

Rotation: turning around an axis

Superior: situated above.

Supination: lying face upward or turning the hand so the palm faces forward or upward.

Supine: lying horizontal, flat on the back and face up.

Ventral: the front surface of the body.



Planes

A plane is an imaginary flat surface that divides the body into sections.

Coronal or frontal plane: an imaginary plane that passes through the body from side to side and divides it into front and back sections.

Midsagittal plane: an imaginary plane that passes through the body from front to back and divides it into right and left halves.

Sagittal plane :an imaginary plane parallel to the median plane. It passes through the body from front to back and divides the body into right and left sections,

Transverse plane: an imaginary plane that passes through the body and divides it into upper and lower sections.