Transcription Reference Guide
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[Logos and badges]
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Introduction

The *Transcription Reference Guide* is a valuable tool as you are learning to transcribe medical reports. It includes samples of the report formats you will be using in this course as well as a list of all the rules you will learn, a list of common laboratory values and other references that will be helpful. In addition, you’ll find a section of *Word Lists* and *Alphabetized Flashterms*.

The *Word List* corresponds to the terms in the Audio Exercises for this course. The *Word List* follows the order of the lessons, so you’ll hear some of the general terms first, followed by the specific system terms. When listening to the *Word List*, you may notice slight differences in pronunciation. For example, you’ll hear an *s* on the end of some eponyms, but the *s* is removed in the transcribed report. Doctors will often dictate the plural form of the eponym, but most facilities elect to delete the plural form (Alzheimer’s versus Alzheimer). Learning to work with these differences helps to prepare you for your future career as a medical transcriptionist or editor.

The *Alphabetized Flashterms* is an easy-to-use list to help you check context, confirm spelling of medical terms and assist with sound-alike words. Keep in mind that the definitions provided are brief, and a term may have more than one meaning. The list cannot take the place of research, but it should serve you well with the reports you will prepare in this course.

Take a few minutes to look through the *Transcription Reference Guide* now to become familiar with the information included. Make sure to keep it on hand to refer to as you complete the Practice Exercises and Quizzes.
## Patient, Doctor and Facility List

### Patients

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### Doctors

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<td>Ali Ibrahani</td>
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<td>Ryo Miyamoto</td>
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<td>Dilip Patel</td>
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</table>

### Facilities

- Weston Emergency Room
- Weston Medical Center
Quick-learn Guide

Abbreviations and Acronyms

**Rule 1**  Lesson 41 Step 16; Lesson 42 Step 13; Lesson 46 Step 7; Lesson 46 Step 18

Do not use abbreviations, including acronyms, in any of the following parts of a medical record: ADMITTING DIAGNOSIS, DISCHARGE DIAGNOSIS, PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS, POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS, IMPRESSION, ASSESSMENT or OPERATION PERFORMED. When an acronym is dictated in one of these headings, write out the full term instead.

**Exception:** Lower case Latin abbreviations and abbreviated units of measurement can be used anywhere in a report.

**Exception:** The acronyms NYHA and CCVS can be used in any section of a medical report.

**Exception:** The acronym AIDS can be used in any section of a medical report when used in the phrase "AIDS-related complex."

**Rule 2**  Lesson 42 Step 3

Do not use dangerous abbreviations anywhere in a medical report. These should be converted to their acceptable form when dictated.

**Rule 3**  Lesson 41 Step 21

Do not punctuate abbreviations that are in all capital letters, including acronyms, which are typed in all capital letters. Do not punctuate abbreviated academic degrees, professional credentials or personal or courtesy titles (such as PhD, MD, CMT, Dr, Mr or Jr). Do not punctuate genus name abbreviations (such as E coli). Do not use periods after abbreviated units of measurement. Do not punctuate Latin and chemical abbreviations that use upper and lower case letters together.

**Rule 4**  Lesson 41 Step 21

Punctuate Latin lower case abbreviations.

**Rule 5**  Lesson 41 Step 17; Lesson 42 Step 6

Abbreviate metric units of measurement used with numerals (mg, cm, kg, etc.). Do not add an “s” to the abbreviation to form the plural. When used without a numeral, these should be written out. Do not abbreviate most nonmetric units of measurement (pounds, ounces, minutes, hours, etc.).

**Exception:** The “s” is added to the abbreviation “tab” (for “tablet”) when used in a plural context.

**Exception:** When used in conjunction with the slash and a numeral or an abbreviated metric unit, nonmetric units can be abbreviated.
Numbers and Symbols

**Rule 6**  
Lesson 41 Step 17

**Use Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4) for most expressions of numbers, including age, sizes, dimensions, measurements and statistics. Use Arabic numerals in all expressions pertaining to dosages including strength, dosage and directions. Include a space after the number in a dosage abbreviation, such as q.2 h.**

**Exception:** When two different numbers are next to each other, spell one out and use a numeral for the other.

**Exception:** Use written numbers at the beginning of a sentence.

**Exception:** Spell out a number when it is used as a noun or a pronoun.

**Exception:** Numerals must be used for burn classifications, so if the sentence begins with a numeral for a burn classification, you must edit the sentence.

**Exception:** For Apgar scores, use a numeral for the score and use a written number for the minutes at which the test was taken.

**Rule 7**  
Lesson 41 Step 17; Lesson 44 Step 7; Lesson 45 Step 7

**Use Arabic numerals for classifications, except when Roman numerals are specified as part of an established nomenclature or there is strong documentation that the preferred form is Roman.**

**Exception:** For this course, Roman numerals will be used for cancer stages; classifications of heart disease (NYHA, CCVS); Fredrickson classifications including hyperlipidemia, pressure and decubitus ulcer stages; and Billroth classifications.

**Rule 8**  
Lesson 41 Step 17

**Use written numbers for simple fractions not followed by a unit of measurement. Hyphenate written-out fractions. Use Arabic numerals for mixed fractions. Use a hyphen with a mixed fraction.**

**Rule 9**  
Lesson 41 Step 17; Lesson 42 Step 13

**Use decimal numbers instead of fractions for drug doses, laboratory values and measurements. Never leave a blank space before a decimal number; use a zero before a decimal point if there is no other numeral dictated.**
Rule 10  Lesson 41 Step 17

Use symbols with numerals and abbreviations. Do not leave a space between the symbol and the numeral or abbreviation.

Exception: Leave a space between a numeral and the symbol “x”.

Exception: Leave a space before the degree symbol when expressing a temperature (98 °F) but not an angle (45° angle).

Exception: Use the slash (/) as the symbol for “per” and for “over” in measurements or dosages when there are numerals or abbreviations on both sides of the slash. Otherwise, write out “per.”

Rule 11  Lesson 40 Step 12

The degree symbol is used for expressions of temperature and for angles. Regarding temperature, if the doctor doesn’t dictate “degrees Fahrenheit,” you will only type the number provided. However, if the doctor dictates either “degrees” or “Fahrenheit,” you will add the other word for consistency.

Exception: If you are unable to insert the degree symbol into your document, write out the word “degrees” instead, and if reporting a temperature, write out the temperature scale name as well.

Capitalization

Rule 12  Lesson 40 Step 5, 6, 9; Lesson 41 Step 17

Capitalize all the letters in titles and major headings in medical reports. Subheadings should have initial capital letters, with only the first word of the subheading capitalized. Capitalize the first letter following a report heading or subheading.

Rule 13  Lesson 40 Step 9; Lesson 41 Step 17

Institutions have specific rules for allergy statements. For this course, type the allergy statement in all capital letters. Do not use all capitals for sentences that further clarify the allergy statement.

Rule 14  Lesson 41 Step 17

Capitalize proper names, including specific names of hospitals, clinics and institutions. Do not capitalize nonspecific references to types of hospitals, clinics or institutions. Capitalize department names only when the department name includes the name of the hospital or facility. Capitalize the first letter of names of races and ethnic groups. Do not capitalize words that refer to skin color. Capitalize brand names of medications, instruments, equipment or supplies. Capitalize the brand name the way the manufacturer does. Do not capitalize generic medications or other names that are not brand names.
Rule 15  Lesson 41 Step 17

Do not capitalize the names of specialties or types of specialists. Do not capitalize names of diseases, syndromes or conditions unless it is an eponym. Capitalize only the eponym portion of the name. Do not capitalize medical classification terms, including stage, grade, class, lead, series and type.

Rule 16  Lesson 41 Step 17; Lesson 46 Step 18

Capitalize the first letter of abbreviations of chemical elements when they are dictated alone or in a compound. Do not capitalize the full names of chemical elements and compounds when they are written out. Use capital letters for letters that classify infectious organisms, medications and vitamins.

Rule 17  Lesson 43 Step 7

Capitalize genus names of bacteria, viruses and fungi when they are written out, singular, or when they are abbreviated, and accompanied by a species name. Do not capitalize genus names when they are plural, when they end with an adjective suffix, when they stand alone or are names of diseases/conditions. Do not capitalize species names.

Periods

Rule 18  Lesson 41 Step 17, 21

Use a period at the end of a phrase that is a complete thought (sentence). Capitalize the first word following the period. If the first word of the sentence is a word or abbreviation that should never be capitalized, such as pH, insert another word to start the sentence. Place the final period in quoted material within the quotation marks.

Rule 19  Lesson 41 Step 21

Use a period to separate results from different laboratory tests but not to separate results in the list from a single test.

Commas

Rule 20  Lesson 41 Step 21

Use a comma to separate independent adjectives that modify one noun.

Exception: Do not use commas before age, race, gender or nationality.

Rule 21  Lesson 41 Step 21

Do not use commas to separate cumulative adjectives that modify a noun when each adjective does not modify the noun independently.
Rule 22  Lesson 41 Step 21
Use a comma to separate a phrase that explains a noun when that phrase follows a noun and does not begin with a preposition.

Rule 23  Lesson 41 Step 21
Use paired commas to offset a dependent clause in the middle of a sentence.

Rule 24  Lesson 41 Step 21
Use a comma or pair of commas to set off parenthetical expressions and nonessential phrases.

Exception: Do not use commas to offset essential phrases beginning with a preposition within a sentence or at the end of a sentence.

Rule 25  Lesson 41 Step 21
Use commas before and after introductory words within a sentence, such as namely, that is, i.e., or for example when a series of items follows.

Rule 26  Lesson 41 Step 21
Use a comma to separate items in a series. If there are only two items in the series separated by “and” or “or,” do not use a comma. If the word “and” or “or” is used before an item in a longer series, the comma before “and” or “or” is not used.

Rule 27  Lesson 41 Step 21
Add a comma after an introductory clause or a long introductory phrase that begins a sentence. Introductory clauses may start with adverbs like after, although, as, because, before, if, since, though, until, when, etc. Introductory phrases may begin with prepositions.

Rule 28  Lesson 41 Step 21, Lesson 43 Step 7
Use a comma between independent clauses joined by a conjunction.

Rule 29  Lesson 41 Step 21
Use a comma to indicate thousands in numbers 10,000 and greater. For numbers 9999 and lower, the comma should not be used.

Rule 30  Lesson 41 Step 21
Do not use commas within a single drug dosage or between a test name and its result.
Transcription Reference Guide

Rule 31  Lesson 41 Step 21

Use a comma to set off degrees or titles from names.

Rule 32  Lesson 45 Step 7

Use a comma to set off the year when a full date is given.

Rule 33  Lesson 41 Step 21; Lesson 47 Step 28

Do not use a comma between two measurements that are part of a single overall measurement.

Semicolons

Rule 34  Lesson 43 Step 7

Use a semicolon between independent clauses that are closely related and are not joined by a conjunction.

Rule 35  Lesson 43 Step 7

Use a semicolon between independent clauses that are closely related and are joined by a transitional adverb. Use a comma after the transitional adverb.

Rule 36  Lesson 43 Step 7

Use semicolons between phrases or items in a series when the phrases or items contain commas.

Colons

Rule 37  Lesson 40 Step 5, 9; Lesson 41 Step 21

Use a colon after major headings and subheadings in a medical report only when the information continues on the same line. Use an initial capital on the first word after the colon.

Rule 38  Lesson 41 Step 21

Use a colon after phrases ending with “the following” or “as follows” or when the structure of the dictation requires the colon. Use an initial capital on the first word after the colon.

Rule 39  Lesson 41 Step 21

Use a colon for a ratio and the time of day.
Apostrophes

Rule 40  Lesson 41 Step 16, 21; Lesson 47 Step 28
Use apostrophes to show possession of objects and possession of time. Do not use the possessive form of eponyms, even when the eponym is dictated in the possessive form.

Rule 41  Lesson 41 Step 16; Lesson 42 Step 13
Do not use apostrophes to form plurals of names, abbreviations or acronyms.

Hyphens

Rule 42  Lesson 41 Step 21
Use a hyphen for the words “to” and “through” for ranges.

Exception: Write out the word “through” instead of using a hyphen when expressing a range of vertebrae or a range of EKG leads.

Rule 43  Lesson 41 Step 21
Do not use a hyphen to attach a prefix to a word.

Exception: Use a hyphen after a prefix or between root words when two matching vowels are next to each other or when any three vowels are next to each other.

Exception: Use a hyphen between a prefix and an acronym, abbreviation or number.

Exception: Use a hyphen between a prefix and an eponym.

Rule 44  Lesson 41 Step 21; Lesson 46 Step 7
Use a hyphen between a noun and a letter or number.

Exception: Do not use a hyphen in a chemical symbol.

Exception: Do not use a hyphen for electrocardiographic deflections (Q wave, B wave) or lymphocytes (T cells, B cells) unless the term is used as a compound adjective.

Rule 45  Lesson 41 Step 21
Use a hyphen to join eponyms named for two people.

Rule 46  Lesson 43 Step 7
Use a hyphen to join two or more words functioning as a single adjective before the noun. This includes when a number and an English unit of measurement which is spelled out and is used before a noun. Do not use the hyphen when one of the words is an adverb.
Rule 47  
Lesson 45 Step 7

Use a hyphen to connect adjective pairs which are made up of opposites or corresponding adjectives.

Rule 48  
Lesson 43 Step 7

Use a hyphen to divide words at the end of a line. Divide English words between syllables. Divide medical terms between word parts. If a word already contains a hyphen, divide it at the existing hyphen.

Rule 49  
Lesson 41 Step 21

Do not use a hyphen in compound verbs that include a preposition, such as up, in, down, etc.

Exception: If compound verbs are used as nouns or adjectives, they are hyphenated.

Format

Rule 50  
Lesson 40 Step 9

All information in a medical report is typed flush left at the 1-inch margin. SRT reports are edited online; therefore, no margin adjustments are needed.

Rule 51  
Lesson 40 Step 9

For this course, use the standard format order as shown on the format samples. If headings are dictated out of order, edit the report to correct the format order.

Rule 52  
Lesson 40 Step 9; Lesson 49 Step 3

Do not include a heading or subheading if no information is dictated for it.

Exception: In chart note format, all headings are required. If any are omitted, flag it for the doctor.

Exception: In operative format, PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS, POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS and PRIMARY PROCEDURE are all required. If omitted, flag it for the doctor.

Rule 53  
Lesson 40 Step 5, 6, 9

The signature space comes at the end of the report. When you have finished the last line of the report, press the enter key four times and then type the dictating doctor’s name, in formal format.

Rule 54  
Lesson 40 Step 5

Do not leave a heading alone on a page without any of its text. If a heading appears on the last line of a page, move it to the next page to accompany its text.
**Rule 55**  
*Lesson 40 Step 6, 9*

The dictation and transcription dates must be typed separately, even if they are the same. Use numeral format for these dates. They are indicated by the abbreviations “D:” for the date dictated and “T:” for the date transcribed.

**Rule 56**  
*Lesson 40 Step 6, 9*

Identifying information is required on the first page of a report. Refer to the format guidelines provided in the lessons for instructions on correctly formatting the different types of reports. Use the informal format for the doctor’s name in the identifying information.

**Rule 57**  
*Lesson 40 Step 5*

When a transcript is longer than one page, electronic formatting allows text to wrap and flow from start to finish without formatting for page breaks. For submission in this course, you will allow text to wrap and flow from start to finish through the page breaks.

**Style**

**Rule 58**  
*Lesson 40 Step 12; Lesson 41 Step 21*

Use vertical numbered lists, in full block paragraph style, where the heading is on one line and the text begins on the next line. Capitalize the first letter of each item in a vertical list. Use a period after the item number in a vertical numbered list and at the end of each list item.

**Exception:** Use horizontal numbered lists in run-on paragraphs, where the text immediately follows the subheading on the same line. Use parentheses with no period around the number in a horizontal numbered list.

**Rule 59**  
*Lesson 40 Step 12; Lesson 43 Step 7*

Vital signs must be separated by periods. Use a colon after the vital sign name.

**Rule 60**  
*Lesson 40 Step 5; Lesson 49 Step 3*

Use only one space following a period, comma, colon or semicolon.

**Exception:** When the colon is used as a symbol for ratio, omit the space.

**Exception:** Omit the space after the colon when used for the doctor's and transcriptionist's initials.
Rule 61
Lesson 43 Step 7

Obscene or offensive statements are never put in a medical report unless the patient is being quoted (always use quotation marks around the quoted statement). If the patient is not being quoted, delete the offensive or obscene statement. Do not transcribe slang unless it is essential to the meaning of the report or when you cannot determine what it means.

**Exception:** Some medical slang terms are so common that their use is accepted within the body of a medical report. Write the terms out in full when dictated as part of a heading, subheading or title.

Rule 62
Lesson 43 Step 7

Use the article “an” before words or acronyms that start with a vowel sound when pronounced.

Rule 63
Lesson 43 Step 7

Avoid the use of contractions in medical reports.

Rule 64
Lesson 45 Step 7

Write out dates in full within a medical report.

**Exception:** Numeral format is used for the dictation and transcription dates at the end of the report.

Rule 65
Lesson 41 Step 17

Use numeral format to express a specific time. Use lower case letters and periods for a.m. and p.m.

Rule 66
Lesson 44 Step 12; Lesson 46 Step 7

Write “status post” as two words. Do not hyphenate “status post.” Do not join “post” to the following word.

Rule 67
Lesson 47 Step 28

Do not capitalize “gravid,” “para” or “abortus” except when used at the start of a sentence. Use Arabic numerals with these terms, and separate them with commas.

Rule 68
Lesson 42 Step 13

Express specific gravity with four digits and a decimal point between the first and second digits.
Rule 69  Lesson 41 Step 17; Lesson 42 Step 6

Include a space between numerals and their units of measurement.

Rule 70  Lesson 49 Step 3

Use a whole number, hyphen (-) and numeral zero (0) for suture sizes. For 0-0 or 0, type as dictated.

Rule 71  Lesson 43 Step 7

At the end of a line, never divide abbreviations, acronyms, proper names, numerals and their units of measurement, names and their titles, months and their days, suture sizes and suture material, words with one syllable or words with fewer than six letters. Do not use hyphens at the end of two or more adjacent lines or at the end of the last line of a page. Do not divide a medication dosage between two pages.

Rule 72  Lesson 42 Step 16

Only edit to correct obvious errors in grammar, such as noun/verb agreement (a singular noun with a plural verb) or for obvious errors of fact. For obvious errors of fact, if it isn’t clear from the rest of the report what the correct word should be, flag the term. Never edit to “improve” the doctor’s writing style.
Format Samples

Formatting Specifics

**Format Guidelines**—Use the following format for the reports in this course.

**Paper:** For the most professional look, use white paper and type on one side of the page only.

**Margins:** Use one-half inch to one inch margins, top and bottom and on either side. Do not use right justification to make your right margin even. In this course, use 1-inch margins all around the page for reports. Use single line spacing with “Before” and “After” set to 0. Please note, SRT reports will be edited online; therefore, no margin adjustments are needed.

**Font and font size:** Use Times New Roman font in size 12 for the course. Avoid italics, script, handwriting or a fancy font. Times New Roman is considered the most readable font. Please note, SRT reports are edited online; therefore, no font adjustments are needed.

**Identifying information block:** Appears at the top of the first page on the first line after the top margin for the Big Four or on the line above a Chart Note.

Use the following example for identifying information on Big Four Reports:

- Name: (Patient name)
- #(Patient number)
- Dr (Doctor’s name, informal format)

Use the following example for identifying information on Chart Notes:

- Name: (Patient name)
- #(Patient number)

- PROBLEM #(number)

Use the following example for identifying information on Operative Reports:

- Name: (Patient’s name)
- #(Patient number)
- Date of Operation: (Written-out date)
- Department: (Department Name)
- Surgeon: (Name in formal format), MD
- Assistant Surgeon: (Name in formal format), MD

- OPERATIVE REPORT
Section titles: At left margin and in all capitals.

Headings: At left margin and in all capitals.

Subheadings: At left margin and use initial capital on the first word only.

Colon: Only after headings and subheadings when the information continues on the same line.

Double space: Before each new heading. Single space before subheadings. When you “double space,” there is one blank line before the next line of text. Single space the headings from GENERAL through NEUROLOGIC in the PHYSICAL EXAMINATION section.

Text: May begin on the same line as the heading or on the line following, depending on the format used. Text begins on the same line as a subheading and is single-spaced. There is no blank line between a heading and its first line of text. Insert only one space between words or after punctuation. In this course, use only one space after the period when beginning a new sentence.

End of report: When you have finished the last line of the report, press the enter key four times, and then type the dictating doctor’s name using the formal format. This leaves space for the doctor to sign. Double space after the doctor’s name. At the left margin, list the dictation date, D: (date), and the transcription date, T: (date). Include the doctor’s initials and your initials. Both sets of initials should either be in upper case or lower case letters and separated with a colon. For this course, unless dictated otherwise, use the current date for the transcription date and the day before as the dictation date.

Keyboarding Tips

When transcribing or editing reports, do not press the enter key at the end of every line. Your word processing program and the SRT editing program will automatically wrap you to the next line to continue typing. Only press the enter key when you have completed the text for a heading or subheading and are ready to start a new heading or subheading.

If the dictating doctor instructs you to start a new paragraph, you press enter once and start a new paragraph on the very next line.

Do not use the tab key or space bar to tab or space across to the next new line. These actions will add extra characters to your documents which may result in a point deduction.

When pressing the enter key, be sure you do not press any other key at the same time. Pressing another key simultaneously with the enter key may create a different type of “return” that will result in an error in your document formatting. Press the enter key twice to create one blank line.
Chart Note

Name: Annie Sample
#100-00-001

PROBLEM #2 Pelvic examination deferred.

SUBJECTIVE
Patient returns after pelvic exam by gynecologist. Four weeks’ pregnancy found at pelvic exam.

OBJECTIVE

ASSESSMENT
Weight gain secondary to unsuspected normal intrauterine pregnancy.

PLAN
Add IUP to problem list. Patient advised not to diet for weight control. Return to gynecologist for prenatal care.

Jess Kydding, MD

D: (yesterday’s date)
T: (today’s date)
JK: (your initials)
History and Physical Examination

Name: Atwater Holm  
#0020014
Dr Jess Kydding

HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

HISTORY

CHIEF COMPLAINT
The patient wants to begin regular physical examinations as a part of routine health care.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS
The patient has not seen a doctor for 10 years and wants to begin to take care of herself.

PAST HISTORY
Medications: No current medications except for daily multivitamins.
Illnesses: Usual childhood diseases: Measles, mumps, chickenpox. She had no other serious illnesses.
Operations: Appendectomy. No complications or sequelae.
ALLERGIES: ALLERGIC TO PENICILLIN. History of rash with oral medication.
Social history: Smokes a half a pack of cigarettes per day. Denies alcohol or recreational drug use. Married. Housewife. Volunteers time at the Humane Society caring for sick animals. Family history: Father, mother and one brother, living and well. Maternal grandmother died at age 55 from complications of diabetes. No other family history of heart or thyroid disease or cancer.

REVIEW OF SYSTEMS
Skin: Dry and cool to touch without discoloration. Well-healed appendectomy scar, RLQ, abdomen.
Hair: Normal distribution and texture.
Cardiorespiratory: No history of murmurs, dyspnea, orthopnea, hemoptysis or chest pain. Mild nonproductive cough with smoking.
Gastrointestinal: Good appetite, no significant change in weight for 5 years. Stools formed and normal in color. Denies vomiting or blood in stools.
Genitourinary: Urine clear yellow without dysuria, nocturia, urgency or stress incontinence.
Gynecologic: Para 0, gravida 1. Spontaneous abortion, 6 weeks. No current contraception. Birth control pills for 5 years. Regular menstrual cycle of 28 days; 5 days’ flow; last regular menstrual period 5 days prior to this visit. Practices monthly breast self-examination.
Neuropsychiatric: No headache, vertigo, convulsions. Able to cope with stresses of adult life.
Musculoskeletal: No limitation of movement, pain, fractures.
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION
GENERAL: The patient is a well-nourished, well-developed white female in no acute distress who appears slightly older than her stated age of 42. The patient is oriented to time, place and person.
NECK: Thyroid moves with swallowing and is not enlarged. No masses. No bruits.
CHEST: Heart: Heart tones are normal. No cardiomegaly, murmurs or bruits. PMI left 4th intercostal space in the midclavicular line. Lungs: Clear to auscultation and percussion. Breasts: Symmetrical without masses or distortion.
ABDOMEN: Soft and scaphoid. Bowel sounds are normal to auscultation. No organomegaly at palpation. No pain or rebound tenderness at palpation.
PELVIC: The external genitalia are normal. Pelvic examination was deferred to the patient’s gynecologist, whom she will see this week.
RECTAL: No hemorrhoids or masses. No blood in the stool or on the examining finger. Stool guaiac negative.
EXTREMITIES: Full range of motion. All pulses are equal and full bilaterally.
NEUROLOGIC: Cranial nerves 2-12 are grossly intact. Deep tendon reflexes are normoreflexive and equal bilaterally.

IMPRESSION
1. Normal physical examination.
2. Pelvic examination deferred.

PLAN
Refer to gynecologist for pelvic examination and Pap smear; chest x-ray, baseline mammogram; routine blood work, urinalysis; EKG.
Patient to call when tests and referral are completed to schedule return visit for results and to discuss methods to control or quit smoking.
In the absence of abnormal results, the patient is advised to return in 1 year for routine examination.

Jess Kydding, MD

D: (yesterday’s date)
T: (today’s date)
JK: (your initials)
Consultation Report

Name: Annie Sample  
#100-00-001  
Dr Sally Ho

GYNECOLOGY CONSULTATION REPORT

REASON FOR REFERRAL
Patient referred for pelvic examination as part of routine physical before beginning diet and exercise program.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS
The patient is 10 pounds overweight, otherwise feeling fine.

PAST HISTORY
Habits: The patient does not smoke or drink.  
Medications: None.  
Illnesses: Usual childhood diseases. No serious illnesses.  
Operations: T&A.  
ALLERGIES: NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.  
Social history: Single, preschool teacher.  
Family history: Parents and 4 siblings alive and well. No family history of breast cancer or uterine cancer.

REVIEW OF SYSTEMS
Skin: No rashes or discoloration.  
Hair: No hair loss.  
HEENT: Noncontributory.  
Cardiorespiratory: No palpitations, murmurs. No chest pain, shortness of breath.  
Gastrointestinal: Stools brown. No diarrhea or constipation.  
Genitourinary: No nocturia or hematuria.  
Gynecologic: Last regular menses 2 days ago. Sexually active. No birth control methods used.  
Breast tenderness only premenstrual.  
Neuropsychiatric: No sleep disturbances. No history of anxiety or depression. No seizures, headaches or loss of consciousness.  
Musculoskeletal: No myalgia, arthralgia, loss of strength.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION
GENERAL: This is a well-nourished, well-developed 26-year-old female in no acute distress. Alert and oriented.  
HEENT: Eyes: PERRLA. EOMs intact. Mouth: Good oral hygiene without masses.  
NECK: No thyromegaly.  
ABDOMEN: Soft and slightly full in the suprapubic region. No masses or organomegaly palpated.
PELVIC: Normal perineum. Bimanual: Uterus nongravid, anteflexed and anteverted. No
enlargement, masses or fixation. No adnexal masses or fixation. Cervical, vaginal smears
obtained. No cervical erosions. No cul-de-sac fluid.
RECTAL: No blood on the examining glove. Stool guaiac negative.
EXTREMITIES: No cyanosis, clubbing or edema. Full range of motion. Pulses 2+, no bruits.
NEUROLOGIC: Normal sensation to pinprick and vibration. DTRs normoreflexive and equal
bilaterally.

DATABASE
negative.

ASSESSMENT
Normal gynecologic examination.

RECOMMENDATIONS
Telephone office in 1 week for results of Pap smear. Agree with diet plan. In addition, decreasing
fat in the diet to below 30% will decrease risk factors for breast, uterine cancer. Recommend
walking for exercise, which will make future child-bearing easier. Advise against weight loss
below average for height. Recommend yearly Pap smear, monthly breast self-examination.

Thank you for referring this patient.

Sally Ho, MD

D: (yesterday’s date)
T: (today’s date)
SH: (your intials)
Discharge Summary

Name: Lavon Poydras
#050741
Dr Ali Ibrahami

DISCHARGE SUMMARY

DATE OF ADMISSION
December 1, 20XX

DATE OF DISCHARGE
December 5, 20XX

ADMITTING DIAGNOSIS
Possible fracture, right elbow.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS
The patient is a 26-year-old black male who flew off a motorcycle during a sudden stop, landing on and subsequently injuring his right elbow. The patient complained of pain, tenderness, swelling and decreased range of motion.

PERTINENT PAST HISTORY
Noncontributory.

LABORATORY FINDINGS
Plain films demonstrated comminuted olecranon, coronoid and radial head fractures with joint subluxation.

HOSPITAL COURSE
On admission, the patient was alert and afebrile. Physical examination was remarkable only for right elbow swelling, diffuse tenderness and decreased range of motion. The patient was taken to the operating room for open reduction and internal fixation of right olecranon, partial right radial head excision, and partial right coronoid process excision. He tolerated the procedure well and was splinted postoperatively. A drain was placed at the elbow. Two days later, the drain was removed. No complications.

DISPOSITION
Discharged to home in improving condition with the splint still intact.

FOLLOW-UP
Thompson Clinic appointment in 1 week. Patient advised to elevate right upper extremity. Patient advised to return sooner if there is a change in the color or of ability to move fingers.

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE
Good.
DISCHARGE DIAGNOSIS
Right elbow radial head fracture, coronoid fracture and olecranon fracture with subluxation of the elbow joint.

PROGNOSIS
Good.

DISCHARGE MEDICATIONS
Tylenol p.r.n. for pain.

Ali Ibrahami, MD
D: (yesterday’s date)
T: (today’s date)
AI:(your initials)
Operative Report

Name: Barry Hays  
#050781  
Date of Operation: December 1, 20XX  
Department: Cardiology  
Surgeon: M. Makabuhay, MD  
Assistant Surgeon: D. Patel, MD

OPERATIVE REPORT

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS  
Postinfarct angina.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS  
Postinfarct angina.

PRIMARY PROCEDURE  
LEFT CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION WITH SELECTIVE RIGHT AND LEFT CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY.

PROCEDURE
After informed consent was obtained, the patient was brought to the cardiac catheterization laboratory, and the groin was prepped in the usual fashion. Using 1% lidocaine, the right groin was infiltrated, and using the Seldinger technique, the right femoral artery was cannulated. Through this, a movable guidewire was then advanced to the level of the diaphragm, and through it, a 6 French pigtail catheter was then advanced under hemodynamic monitoring to the ascending aorta and inserted into the left ventricle. Pressure measurements were obtained, and cineangiograms in the RAO and LAO positions were then obtained. Catheter was then withdrawn, and a #6 French nonbleedback sidearm sheath was then introduced, and through this, a 6 French-Judkins left coronary catheter was then advanced under hemodynamic monitoring to the left coronary ostium, engaged. Cineangiograms were obtained of the left coronary system. This catheter was then exchanged for a Judkins right 4 coronary catheter of similar dimension and under hemodynamic monitoring again was advanced to the right coronary ostium, engaged. Cineangiograms were obtained, and the catheter and sheath were then withdrawn. The patient tolerated the procedure well and left the cardiac catheterization laboratory in stable condition, no evidence of hematoma formation or active bleeding. Complications: None. Total contrast: 110 mL of Hexabrix. Total fluoroscopy time: 1.8 minutes. Medications: Reglan 10 mg p.o., 5 mg p.o. Valium, Benadryl 50 mg p.o., and heparin 3000 units IV push.

Marikit Makabuhay, MD

D: (yesterday’s date)  
T: (today’s date)  
MM: (your initials)
Lab Tests—Normal Reference Values

Hematology

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

- RBC ................................... 4.30-5.99 mil/mm³
- MCV .................................. 80.0-100.0 mcg³
- MCH .................................. 26.0-34.0 pg
- MCHC ............................... 31.0-36.0 g/dL or g%
- Hb...................................... 12-18 g/dL or g%
- HCT .................................... 38.8-53.2%
- WBC .................................. 4.1-10.9 k/mm³
- with differential
  - lymphs.......................... 25-33%
  - monos.......................... 3-7%
  - segmented ................. 54-62%
  - neutrophils bands ...... 3-5%
  - eosinophils............... 0-3%
  - basophils .................. 0-1%
- platelets.................... 150,000-450,000/mm³
- reticulocytes ............ 25,000-75,000/mm³
- prothrombin time ...... 12.0-14.0 seconds
- partial thrombo-........ 20-35 seconds
- plasmin time

Chemistry

(Tests on blood serum)

- sodium .............................. 136-145 mEq/L
- potassium .......................... 3.5-5.0 mEq/L
- chloride ........................... 96-106 mEq/L
- bicarbonate ......................... 19-25 mEq/L
- calcium ............................. 9.0-11.0 mg/dL
- phosphate ........................... 2.4-4.7 mg/dL
- glucose ............................. 60-100 mg/dL
- BUN ................................... 10-20 mg/dL
- uric acid ............................ 4.0-8.5 mg/dL
- creatinine ........................... 0.6-1.3 mg/dL
- alkaline phosphatase ........ 20-90 U/L
- protein .............................. 6.0-8.0 g/dL
- albumin ............................. 3.5-5.5 g/dL
- bilirubin ........................... 0.3-1.1 mg/dL
- conjugated bilirubin ...... .0.0-0.2 mg/dL
- CK (CPK) ........................... <150 U/L
- LDH .................................... 50-150 U/L
- SGPT (ALT) ......................... 5-35 U/L
- SGOT (AST) ........................... 7-46 U/L
- magnesium .......................... 1.5-2.5 mEq/L
- serum amylase .................... 27-131 U/L
- serum copper ..................... .70-155 mcg/dL
- folic acid ......................... 2.5-20.0 ng/mL
- vitamin B12 ...................... 180-900 pg/mL

Arterial Blood Gases (ABG)

- pH ................................. 7.35-7.45
- pO2 .................................. 80-95 mmHg
- pCO2 ................................. 35-45 mmHg
- O2 saturation ................... 95-98%
- HCO3 ................................. 21-28 mEq/L

Normal Vital Sign Values

- pulse ................................. 50-100/min
- blood pressure ............... 120/70
- respiratory rate ............. 14-20/min
- temperature .................. 98.6 °F

Urinalysis

- color.............................. straw
- clarity .............................. clear
- sp. gr. .............................. 1.003-1.030
- glucose ........................... neg
- bilirubin ........................... neg
- ketones ........................... neg
- blood ................................. neg
- pH ............................... 4.6-8.0
- protein ........................... neg (dipstick)
- urobilinogen .................. 0.5-4.0 mg/24 hour
- nitrite ............................... neg
- cells ................................. neg
- casts ................................. neg
- crystals ............................. neg

Arterial Blood Gases (ABG)

- pH ................................. 7.35-7.45
- pO2 .................................. 80-95 mmHg
- pCO2 ................................. 35-45 mmHg
- O2 saturation ................... 95-98%
- HCO3 ................................. 21-28 mEq/L
# Pharmaceutical Abbreviations

## Common Prescription Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.a.</td>
<td>of each</td>
<td>oz</td>
<td>ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.c.</td>
<td>before meals</td>
<td>p.c.</td>
<td>after meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad lib</td>
<td>as desired</td>
<td>p.o.</td>
<td>by mouth, orally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aq.</td>
<td>aqueous (water-based)</td>
<td>p.r.n.</td>
<td>as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.i.d.</td>
<td>twice a day</td>
<td>q.a.m.</td>
<td>every morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap.</td>
<td>capsule</td>
<td>q.h.</td>
<td>every hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>compound</td>
<td>q.2 h.</td>
<td>every two hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dil.</td>
<td>dilute</td>
<td>q.3 h.</td>
<td>every three hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elix</td>
<td>elixir</td>
<td>q.i.d.</td>
<td>four times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g or gm</td>
<td>gram</td>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gt</td>
<td>drop</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gtt</td>
<td>drops</td>
<td>Sig.</td>
<td>directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>s.o.s.</td>
<td>if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.s.</td>
<td>at bedtime</td>
<td>stat</td>
<td>immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>mix; minimum</td>
<td>subl.</td>
<td>sublingual (under the tongue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg</td>
<td>milligrams</td>
<td>syr.</td>
<td>syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noct.</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>t.i.d.</td>
<td>three times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non rep./N.R.</td>
<td>do not repeat; no refills</td>
<td>tr./tinct.</td>
<td>tincture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td>pint</td>
<td>ung.</td>
<td>ointment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Dangerous Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Misinterpretations</th>
<th>Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cc</td>
<td>cubic centimeter</td>
<td>can be mistaken for U (unit)</td>
<td>mL (milliliters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q.d., qd, Q.D.</td>
<td>daily</td>
<td>can be read as “four times daily”</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q.n.</td>
<td>every night</td>
<td>can be read as “every hour”</td>
<td>nightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U, u</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>can be read as a 0, 4 or cc</td>
<td>unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IU</td>
<td>international unit</td>
<td>can be read as IV, intravenous or 10</td>
<td>unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q.o.d., qod, QOD, Q.O.D.</td>
<td>every other day</td>
<td>can be mistaken for daily or period after q can be mistaken for l</td>
<td>every other day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.0 mg</td>
<td>X mg</td>
<td>the decimal point can be missed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.X mg</td>
<td>0.X mg</td>
<td>X represents a numeral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>morphine sulfate</td>
<td>can be confused with magnesium sulfate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO⁴</td>
<td>morphine sulfate</td>
<td>can be confused with magnesium sulfate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgSO⁴</td>
<td>magnesium sulfate</td>
<td>can be confused with morphine sulfate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>sliding scale</td>
<td>insulin or 1/2 55</td>
<td>sliding scale, one-half or 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Metric Units

## Mass and Weight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Number of Grams</th>
<th>Approximate U.S. Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metric ton</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1.102 short tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilogram</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2.2046 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hectogram</td>
<td>hg</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.527 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dekagram</td>
<td>dag</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.353 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.035 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decigram</td>
<td>dg</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.543 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centigram</td>
<td>cg</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.154 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milligram</td>
<td>mg</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.015 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microgram</td>
<td>µg</td>
<td>0.000001</td>
<td>0.000015 grain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Number of Meters</th>
<th>Approximate U.S. Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kilometer</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.62 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hectometer</td>
<td>hm</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>328.08 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dekameter</td>
<td>dam</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32.81 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meter</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39.37 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decimeter</td>
<td>dm</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.94 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centimeter</td>
<td>cm</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.39 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millimeter</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.039 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micrometer</td>
<td>µm</td>
<td>0.000001</td>
<td>0.000039 inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Number of Cubic Meters</th>
<th>Approximate U.S. Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cubic meter</td>
<td>m3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.307 cubic yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cubic decimeter</td>
<td>dm3</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>61.023 cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cubic centimeter</td>
<td>cu cm or cm3</td>
<td>0.000001</td>
<td>0.061 cubic inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Online References

As you begin your career as a medical transcriptionist, you'll discover the value of resources, especially online references. The following references will get you started. Make sure you bookmark these sites, as well as the other references that you'll discover in your new career.

- **www.rxlist.com**—This site provides drug reference information.

- **www.drugs.com**—This site is a comprehensive and up-to-date source of drug information online.

- **www.webmd.com**—Use this site to explore health conditions including symptoms, condition facts, diagnoses, tests and treatments.

- **www.ama-assn.org**—This is the American Medical Association site. Here, you can search nearly all of the licensed physicians in the U.S.

- **www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/2645.html**—Each state licenses the physicians who practice in the state. This site provides links to the state medical boards.

- **www.ahdionline.org**—The Association for Healthcare Documentation Integrity is a valuable online resource. In addition, AHDI offers certification options, which you can explore on AHDI's website. This site also sells professional and educational resources.
## Plurals and Sound-alike Words

### Quick-reference Chart for Medical Plurals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Change To</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Final Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/um</td>
<td>/a</td>
<td>medi/um</td>
<td>medi/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/us</td>
<td>/i</td>
<td>calcul/us</td>
<td>calcul/i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a</td>
<td>/ae</td>
<td>lamin/a</td>
<td>lamin/ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/is</td>
<td>/es</td>
<td>diagnos/is</td>
<td>diagnos/es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/itis</td>
<td>/itid/es</td>
<td>arthr/itis</td>
<td>arthr/itid/es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i/on</td>
<td>i/a</td>
<td>criteri/on</td>
<td>criteri/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ax</td>
<td>ac/es</td>
<td>thorax</td>
<td>thorac/es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix</td>
<td>ic/es</td>
<td>cervix</td>
<td>cervic/es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>ic/es</td>
<td>index</td>
<td>indic/es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yx</td>
<td>yc/es</td>
<td>calyx</td>
<td>calyc/es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nx</td>
<td>ng/es</td>
<td>larynx</td>
<td>laryng/es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>in/a</td>
<td>lumen</td>
<td>lumin/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>mat/a</td>
<td>carcinoma</td>
<td>carcinomat/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quick-reference Chart for English Plurals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most nouns just add s</td>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>Dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many nouns ending with a consonant + y change the y to i and add es</td>
<td>Lobby</td>
<td>Lobbies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns ending with a vowel + y just add s</td>
<td>Toy</td>
<td>Toys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns ending with ch, sh, ss or x add es</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Churches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many nouns ending with f or fe change this to a v and add es</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns ending with a vowel + o add s</td>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>Radios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns ending with a consonant + o add es</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>Potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound-alike Words</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| abduction, adduction | Abduction means “moving away from”
| | Adduction means “drawing towards” |
| accept, except | Accept means “to receive willingly”
| | Except means “to leave out or exclude” |
| affect, effect | Affect means “to influence”
| | Effect means “to bring about a change” |
| afferent, efferent | Afferent means “toward a center”
| | Efferent means “outward from a center” |
| anuresis, enuresis | Anuresis means “retention of urine in the bladder”
| | Enuresis means “involuntary discharge of urine” or “bedwetting” |
| apposition, opposition | Apposition means “placing side by side or next to”
| | Opposition means “contrary action or condition” |
| actasia, ectasia | Actasia means “inability to stand due to muscle coordination”
| | Ectasia means “dilation or expansion” |
| aural, oral | Aural means “pertaining to the ear”
| | Oral means “pertaining to the mouth” |
| carotid, parotid | Carotid means “artery”
| | Parotid means “gland” |
| CNS, C&S | CNS means “central nervous system”
| | C&S means “culture and sensitivity (laboratory data)” |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound-alike Words</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| dysphagia, dysphasia, dysplasia | Dysphagia means “difficulty swallowing”
| | Dysphasia means “impairment of speech”
| | Dysplasia means “abnormality of adult cells” |
| discreet, discrete | Discreet means “reserved speech or behavior”
| | Discrete means “separate or distinct” |
| farther, further | Farther means “physical distance”
| | Further means “extension of time or degree” |
| vesical, vesicle | Vesical means “pertaining to the bladder”
| | Vesicle means “a small sac or cyst” |
| ileum, ilium | Ileum means “distal portion of the colon”
| | Ilium means “superior part of the hip bone” |
| modeling, mottling | Modeling means “learning by imitation”
| | Mottling means “spotty patches of color” |
| mucous, mucus | Mucous (the adjective) means “pertaining to mucus”
| | Mucus (the noun) means “free slime of the mucous membranes” |
| perineal, peroneal | Perineal means “pertaining the area between the thighs, from the coccyx to the pubis”
| | Peroneal means “pertaining to the fibula, or the lateral side of the leg” |
| shoddy, shotty | Shoddy means “poor quality”
| | Shotty means “resembling buckshot, as in shotty nodes” |
Common Combined Forms

In medical terminology, there are some terms that can be correctly transcribed as two words, sometimes hyphenated, or as a combined form. For example, the term metacarpal-phalangeal is preferred as metacarpophalangeal. It can be difficult to determine if the doctor dictated metacarpal or metacarpo. Research the term carefully, and if you find that it is acceptable as either separate words or as a combined form, use the combined form. Following are examples of commonly combined forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You Hear</th>
<th>Transcribe As</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adrenal cortical</td>
<td>adrenocortical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anterior apical</td>
<td>anteroapical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anterior lateral</td>
<td>anterolateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arterial venous</td>
<td>arteriovenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronchial alveolar</td>
<td>bronchoalveolar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardiac vascular</td>
<td>cardiovascular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpal metacarpal</td>
<td>carpometacarpal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cortical steroid</td>
<td>corticosteroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genital urinary</td>
<td>genitourinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medial lateral</td>
<td>mediolateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metacarpal phalangeal</td>
<td>metacarpophalangeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metatarsal phalangeal</td>
<td>metatarsophalangeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal active</td>
<td>normoactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal cephalic</td>
<td>normocephalic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal reflexive</td>
<td>normoreflexive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oral pharyngeal</td>
<td>oropharyngeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterior basal</td>
<td>posterobasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterior lateral</td>
<td>posterolateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterior medial</td>
<td>posteromedial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temporal frontal</td>
<td>temporofrontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracic dorsal</td>
<td>thoracodorsal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibial talar</td>
<td>tibiotalar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventral lateral</td>
<td>ventrolateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vesical uretral</td>
<td>vesicourethral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transcription Reference Guide

Word List

General Words

abduction, adduction
abnormality
abscess
acquired
acute
afebrile
affect, effect
alert and oriented
allergy
anemia
anoxia
anoxic
atrophic
atrophy
auscultation
axillary
benign
brachial
bruits
buccal
carpal
caseous
CBC with differential, complete blood count with differential
chronic
cirrhosis
clavicular
clinical
coagulate
complications
congenital
costal margin
cranial nerves 2-12
debride, debridement
degenerate
devolopmental
differentiated
DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid
dura, dural
entrapment
EOMs, extraocular movements
episode, episodic
epithelium
equal and full
etiology
extremities
fatty metamorphosis
femoral
fibrinous
fibrosis
fibrous
fixation
frontal
funduscopic
fungus
genitalia
genus
gluteal
granuloma
granulomatous
grossly intact
Hb, hemoglobin
Hct, HCT, hematocrit
headache
hematopoiesis
hemoptysis
hemorrhoid
hereditary
hyaline
hydrocephalus
hyperplasia
hyperplastic
hypertrophy
hypoxia
iatrogenic
idiopathic
infection
infectious
inflammation
inspection
irreversible
lethal
liquefaction
living and well
LMD, local medical doctor
macroscopic
malignant
mammogram
MCA, motorcycle accident
medial
mediastinal
meningeal
metamorphosis
metastasis
microscopic
midclavicular
midfrontal
midsagittal
monocytes
morbid
morphologic
mucus, mucous
MVA, motor vehicle accident
myocardial infarction
necrosis
neoplasm
neutrophils
no acute distress
noncontributory
normal bowel sounds
normoreflexive
nosocomial
orbital
organomegaly
orthopnea
palpation
parasagittal  super/, supra/
parasite  supine
patella, patellar  suppurative
pathologic  syndrome
pathophysiology  Tagarnet
tabata  tarsal
tibial, tibial  timororous
tinnitis  trauma
traumatic  tubercul/o
tumor  UCD, usual childhood diseases
UCI, usual childhood illnesses  umbilical
unremarkable  urgence
vascularize  vertigo
vicious  visceral
well nourished, well developed (WNWD)  well demarcated

Integumentary System
/plakia
/sensitivity
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS
adenopathy
alopecia
arrector pili
burs/o
butterfly rash
cellulitis
condyl/o
corne/o
cuticul/o
dermat/o
entrainment
erthema
erythematous
folicul/o
furuncul/o
impetigo
inguinal
edematous
intertriginous
lacerate
laceration
lentig/o
lichenification
Lyme disease
medull/o
midfrontal
nev/o
nodul/o
orbit
organomegaly
papill/o
peri orbital
petechi/o
phym/o
phyt/o, /phyte
pi/o
plak/o
pretibial
pruritus, pruritic
psori/o
pustul/o
Raynaud phenomenon
seizure
SLE, systemic lupus
erthematous
spirochete
stat
stratum, strata,
stratum germinativum,
stratum corneum
superficial
supraorbital
theli/o
trich/o
tympanic membrane, TM, TMs
urticaria
verruc/o
vesicular
vitiligo
wheal

**Integumentary System Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests**

ABD pads
acetic acid
acrylic
aspirin, ASA
C&S, culture and sensitivity
Candida albicans
cephradine
cold packs
Escherichia coli flap
graft
I&D, incision and drainage
IF test, immunofluorescence test
immunofluorescence
Kerlix
ketoconazole
microsize griseofulvin
Microsporum
NS, normal saline
Pen. Vee K, Pen-Vee K, pen VK penicillin G
prednis/o
reduction
Silvadene
staphyl/o,
Staphylococcus aureus suture
tetracycline
tine/o, tinea
tomography
W-70
Wood light
Z-plasty
diplopia
diencephalitis
episode, episodic
epitaxis
eustachian tube
exudates
fasciculations
fove/o
gemin/o
gingivitis
glaucoma
gyrus, gyri
hemorrhages
hoarseness
Homer syndrome
hypertension
IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage
lacrim/o
lateral sclerosis
LOC, loss of consciousness
Lou Gehrig disease
manometer
mei/o, mi/o
Meniere disease
MS, multiple sclerosis
myalgia
myelin/o
myring/o
nodes of Ranvier
nystagmus
OD, oculus dexter
oligodendroglia, microglia, astrocyte, axon, dendrite (nerve cells)
OS, oculus sinister
Parkinson disease
pineal/o
plexus
pteryg/o
pupil/o

**Neurological System**

/ferent
Achilles tendon
Alzheimer disease
amyotrophic disease
anterior chamber
aqueduct/o, aqueduct of Sylvius
arachn/o
arthralgia
AV nicking
cardiovascular
cataract
cerumin/o, cerumen
chiasm/o, chiasm
cholin/o, acetylcholine
chor/o, choi/o
chorea
Chvostek sign
claudication
cubbing
CNS, central nervous system
cochle/o
conclusion
contrecoup
crypt/o
CSF, cerebrospinal fluid
CVA, cerebrovascular accident
cycl/o
dendr/o
diabetes

diabetes
PVR, progressive vitreous retinopathy, NVD, neovascularization of the disk
pyorrhea
RAM, rapid alternating movements
rhinorrhea
Schwann cells
crura
scleral buckling
sclerosis
scopolamine
scot/o, scotoma, scotomata
sequela
sinusitis
spher/o
splanchn/o
strabismus
subclavian steal syndrome
syncope
Takayasu disease
thalam/o
TIA, transient ischemic attack
tinnitus
tremor
vertigo
vestibul/o

**Neurological System Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests**

/ase
acetate 1%
acetyl/
agglutinin
atropine
Augmentin
barbiturate
Brudzinski sign
carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
clonidine
Cryptococcus
CT, computed tomography,
CAT, computed axial tomography
Dexacidin ointment
Diamox
Dilaudid
Doppler duplex sonography
electromyogram, EMG
endolaser photocoagulation
ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate
Feldene
finger-to-nose, heel-to-shin, heel-to-knee
funduscopic findings
Haemophilus (genus)*
hydroxyl/o
IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA, IgD
(immunoglobulins)
immobilization
Kernig sign
Komberg method
L-Dopa
LP, lumbar puncture
Motrin
MRI, magnetic resonance imaging
Neisseria (genus)
Novocain
pars plana vitrectomy
phenytoin
pinprick
platelet count
position
SF6 gas
slit lamp
SMAC-20
tenoplasty
Timoptic
Tylenol
vibration

**Musculoskeletal System**

/clisis
/desis
/sity, /city
/version
abrasions
acet/o
acromion
adhes/o, adher/o
aerobic, anaerobic
audit/o
Baker bone cyst
Barton fracture
brachial
calc/o
cancel/o
capit/o, capitulum
carpal tunnel syndrome
carpometacarpal
cervical = C1 through C7,
thoracic = T1 through T12,
lumbar = L1 through L5
(vertebral levels)
clas/o, clasia
coccyge/o
Colles fracture
compression fracture
concha, conchae
contusions
cranial nerves 2-12
crepitation
cribiform plate
crista galli
di/, dipl/o, diploe

* All genus names are shown in the Word List with an initial capital. See Rule 17 for correct usage within a medical report.
dis/
dorsalis pedis
dorsi/
Dupuytren contracture
erthyromycin
femoral
fixation
flaccid
fontanelle, fontanel
gout
hallux
hamat/o
Hansen disease
haversian canals
infarct, infarction
infrascapular
lacun/o
laxity
LCL, lateral collateral ligament
MCL, medial collateral ligament
ACL, anterior cruciate ligament
lig/a
lord/o
malle/o, malleol/o
mast/o
MCP, metacarpophalangeal
MTP, metatarsophalangeal
meat/o
murmur
myocardial
myofascial
NCAT
nitroglycerin
oblique
obturator
olecranon
opposition
Paget disease, osteitis deformans
periosteal membrane (bone parts)
perone/o
PMI, point of maximum impulse
poikil/o, poiekyl/o
popliteal
posterior tibial
pronat/o
quadr/i, quadr/u
RA, rheumatoid arthritis
radial
ramus, rami
range of joint motion
rickets
sciatica
scoli/o
snuffbox
subluxation
supinat/o
symmetrical
taliped, talipes
tophi
trapezium
trochle/o
tuber/o
volar
Volkmann canals
Volkmann contracture
drip-suck irrigation
Hoffmann forefoot resection
immobilizer
Indocin
internal fixation
methyl methacrylate cement
Naprosyn
Nitro-Bid
nuclear bone scan, bone survey
open reduction
oxacillin
passive resistance
reduction
Swanson Silastic flexible hinge
T&A, tonsillectomy
and adenoidectomy
thalidomide
triple arthrodesis

**Cardiovascular System**
/function
/globin
/lingual
/spasm, spasm/o
/sufficient /sufficiency
/umal
ABG, arterial blood gas
abnormal heart sounds: thrill, murmur, bruit, heave, lift, gallop
angina pectoris
atrial flutter
azygos vein
cardiopulmonary
carotid artery
CCVS, Canadian Cardiovascular Society classification
celiac axis or trunk artery
CHF, congestive heart failure

**Musculoskeletal System Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests**
/steroid
abductor tendon transfer, peroneal tendon transfer
arthroplasty hinge prosthesis
arthroscopy
Cardizem
curettage, curettement
dapsone

0100000SP26A-17
circle of Willis vein
cor pulmonale
coronary arteries
diapedesis
diastole, diastolic
diathesis
DOE, dyspnea on exertion
ductus arteriosus artery
(ligamentum arteriosum)
ductus venosus vein
fistula, fistulae
foramen ovale
heart tones S1, S2, S3, S4
hypertrophy
hypoxemia
inotropic
JVD, jugular venous distention
(distension)
LAE, left atrial enlargement
LAH, left atrial hypertrophy
layers of blood vessels
lumin/o
LVEDP, left ventricular
end-diastolic pressure
LVH, left ventricular
hypertrophy
mesenteric artery
MI, myocardial infarction
nodal rhythm
NYHA, New York Heart
Association classification
palpitation
PDA, patent ductus arteriosus
platelet
PND, paroxysmal nocturnal
dyspnea
portal vein
pulsat/o
RAE, right atrial enlargement
RAO, right anterior oblique
regurgitation
repolarization
RHD, rheumatic heart disease
RVH, right ventricular
hypertrophy
saphenous vein
SEM, systolic ejection murmur
sinus rhythm
SOB, shortness of breath
sphyg/m/o
subclavian artery
systole, systolic

Cardiovascular
System Equipment,
Procedures,
Pharmaceuticals
and Tests
7.5 VIP pacing thermodilution
Swan-Ganz catheter
angiogram measurements:
stroke volume, systolic volume,
end-diastolic volume, index,
ejection fraction
CABG, coronary artery bypass
graft
Captopril
CBC with differential white
count
Coumadin
CPK, creatinine phosphokinase
CT ratio
digoxin
diltiazem
duplex Doppler 2D
echocardiogram
EKG landmarks: R wave,
P wave, T wave, ST-T wave,
mean QRS axis, P-R interval,
Q-T interval, QRS interval
exercise thallium treadmill study
Flamm equation
heparin
Inderal
insulin
intracardiac pressures: wedge
pressure, mean pressure, end-
diastolic pressure, peak pressure
introducer sheath
Isordil
KCl, potassium chloride
Lasix
LDH, lactate dehydrogenase
nifedipine
Nitropress
precordial leads V1 through V6
propranolol
prosthetic heart valves
PTCA, percutaneous
transluminal coronary
angioplasty
R’
Seldinger technique
serotonin
Slow-K
Swan-Ganz catheter
ventriculography
Wright stain
Xanax

Immune System
/omatous
/poietin
ARC, AIDS-related complex
arrhythmia
bacteremia
DIC, disseminated
intravascular coagulopathy
Hashimoto thyroiditis
Heberden nodes
hemiparesis
hemispheric
HIV, human immunodeficiency
virus, HTLV
hydrat/o
lymphat/o
malar
MVP, mitral valve prolapse
nuch/o
pancytopenia
phleb/o
plasmapheresis
protuberant
remission
sacroiliac
temporomandibular
thrust
thymosin
turgor

Immune System
Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests
/globulin
Adriamycin
allopurinol
ANA, antinuclear antibodies
Ancef
antibody-antigen reaction test
anticoagulant factors
antigen-specific antibodies
chlorpromazine
cisplatin
Compazine
gallium
interleukin-2, IL-2
leucovorin
line infection
Mantoux, tine
(tests for tuberculosis)
methotrexate
morphine sulfate
nuclear bone scan, plain film, bone survey (x-ray studies)
Oncovin
Persantine
PT, prothrombin time, protime
PTT, partial thromboplastin time
RA factor, rheumatoid arthritis factor
RIA, radioimmunoassay
Tambocor
thyroid panel
tip culture
titer
vancomycin
Vas Cath
VP-16

Respiratory System
aspiration
asthmat/o
atelectasis, atelectatic
berylli/o
clubbing
consolidation
COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation
cric/o
defervesce
fluor/o
infiltrate
insufflations
lingula
mainstem bronchi
pleurisy, pleuritic
rales, rhonchi, wheezes, crackling, bronchial, vesicular (breathing sounds)
resuscitation
surfactant
theli/o
tonsils
tub/o
URI, upper respiratory infection

Respiratory System
Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests
/amide
AFB, acid-fast bacilli
amphotericin B
anemia
Bactrim
BAL, bronchial-alveolar lavage
carina
cHEST tube
ET tube, endotracheal tube
extrinsic
FeSO4, ferrous sulfate
fluoroscopy
Gram stain
Heimlich maneuver
Histoplasma (genus)
histoplasmosis
homo/
humidifier
hyperemia
incentive spirometer
interstitial, reticulonodular,
Kerley B lines, patch infiltrate, bleb (lung x-ray patterns)
intrinsic
isoniazid, INH
lung scan and perfusion-ventilation study
lymphocyte transfer beryllium sulfate blood test
mesothelioma
Mycobacterium (genus)
nebulizer
partial pressures
pentamidine
PFT, pulmonary function test
pO2 (PO2), pCO2 (PCO2), pH (gas measurements)
PPD
pyrazinamide
pyridoxine
respirator
Rifamate
RSV, respiratory syncytial virus, paramyxovirus
ventilator

Gastrointestinal System
/chalasia
/lapse
aliment/o
alopecia
amin/o
ampull/o
anemia
appendicitis, appendectomy
ascites, ascetic
bilirubin/o
BM, bowel movement
BMR, basal metabolic rate
bulimia
cachexia, cachectic
celiac axis
Clostridium (genus)
coffee-ground emesis
costal margin
Crohn disease
decidu/o
delirium tremens
dent/o
diet/o
dynam/o
empyema
fec/o

fiber optic
frenulum
fruct/o
galact/o
gangrene
Gardner syndrome
gauge
GE, gastroesophageal
girth
granulomatous
hematogenous, regional
lymph node, perineural,
intraluminal, distant
(types of metastases)
hemi
icterus, icteric
IF, intrinsic factor
ileocolitis
ileus
indication
inspection
intermittent
intussusception
jejunoileitis
ketotic
knee-chest position
labi/o, cheil/o
lact/o
lithotomy position
Meckel diverticulum
melena
menstrual
meth/o, eth/o
mucoviscidosis
nocluria
packed red blood cells
palpation
parenchyma
peduncul/o
perforation, penetration,
hemorrhage, obstruction
(complications of peptic ulcer)
Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
Peyer patches
PKU, phenylketonuria
plicae circulares
polyp/o
proct/o
PUD, peptic ulcer disease
recumbent
reflux
regular rate and rhythm
straw-colored
syring/o
TE fistula, tracheal-esophageal
fistula, tracheoesophageal
fistula
Trendelenburg position
Valsalva maneuver
volvul/o

Gastrointestinal System Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests
anastomosis, anastomoses, end-to-end anastomosis, end-to-side anastomosis
balloon tube
barium enema, upper GI series, small bowel follow-through, supine abdomen, plain film (flat plate) x-ray studies
Billroth I, Billroth II (surgical procedures)
buccal smear
Cantor tube
diazepam
EGD, esophago-gastroduodenoscopy
ERCP, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
folic acid
Golytely solution
guarding, shifting dullness, fluid wave (physical examination findings in the abdomen)
Histamine H2 receptor blockers
Levin tube
Maalox
Miller-Abbott tube
MOM (milk of magnesia)
Mylanta
NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
prothrombin time, pro-time
PTC, percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography
Salem sump tube
Sengstaken-Blakemore tube
SGOT, serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase
SGPT, serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase
stool guaiac
thiamine, thiamin
Valium
Zantac

Genitourinary System
/gone, /gon
/inogen
/spadias
/vascularization
acid/o
ald/o
alkyl/o, alkali
AGN, acute glomerulonephritis
Alport syndrome
balan/o
calcin/o
cirrhosis
colic, colicky
Cowper gland

CRF, chronic renal failure
CVA, costovertebral angle
diabetes insipidus
Dieti crisis
dysuria
echo/
epithelial
ESRD, end-stage renal disease
genit/o
implant, malimplantation
intrarenal locations: upper pole, lower pole, midpole, subcapsular, perihilar
leukocytes
MCD, minimal change disease
mictur/o
nephrotic syndrome
pathognomonic
periumbilical
Peyronie disease
plaque
priapism
reflux
rheumatology
rickets
RTA, renal tubular acidosis
sulf/o, sulf/a, sulfon/o
tIN, tubulointerstitial nephritis
tubul/o
UTI, urinary tract infection
vas/o, vas deferens
xanthogranulomatous

Genitourinary System Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests
24-hour creatinine clearance
ADH, antidiuretic hormone
Amphojel
ampicillin
anticardiolipin
anticentromere
anti-DNA
anti-DNP
antimitochondrial antibody
anti-smooth muscle
bipolar cautery
Bovie cauter
CIPD, chronic intermittent peritoneal dialysis
clean-void urine culture
closed renal biopsy, open renal biopsy
creatinine
cytoster treatment: semipermeable, hemodialysis, peritoneal irrigation
electrocautery
electrolytes
endarterectomy
EU, Ehrlich units
evaluations done in urinalysis: color, clarity, pH, specific gravity, glucose, bilirubin, ketones, albumin, protein, cells, casts, amorphous urea crystals, blood
Foley catheter
furosemide
indwelling catheter
Jackson-Pratt drain
lavage
Malecot catheter
Marshall-Marchetti repair (suprapubic vesicourethral suspension)
nephrolithotripsy
osmolarity

* You may also hear this term dictated as 5 prime nucleotidase.
oxacillin
Penrose drain
phosphorus
prostate specific agglutinins
PT, pro-time, prothrombin time
PTT, partial thromboplastin time
Q-panel
red Robinson catheter
resectoscope
sed rate, sedimentation rate
serum
suprapubic catheter
Tenckhoff catheter
transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP)
ureteroileostomy
verapamil
x-ray studies: IVP (intravenous pyelogram), IVU (intravenous urogram), EU (excretory urogram), retrograde urethrocystogram or voiding cystourethrogram

**Reproductive System**

ab
amni/o
abruptio placenta
asphyxia
BUS/V/V, Bartholin, urethral and Skene glands, vulva, vagina
calcifications
Chlamydia (genus)
chori/o
cilitoris
corp/o, corpus luteum
cul-de-sac
descent
dilatation
DUB, dysfunctional uterine bleeding
dystocia
eclampsia
EDC, estimated date of confinement
effacement
epis/o
erthroblastosis fetalis
estr/o, estr/a
estrogen
gestation
Graafian follicle
gravid
GUSI, genuine urinary stress incontinence
hermaphroditism
hyperemesis gravidarum
in situ
laxity
LNMP, last normal menstrual period
lochia
lutein, luteinizing
luteinizing hormone
marsupialization
meconium
Meigs syndrome
menarche
mucin/o
NSVD, normal spontaneous vaginal delivery
para
peau d’orange
perineum
placenta previa
progester/o
pubic/o
scirrhous
station
Stein-Leventhal syndrome
TOA, tubo-ovarian abscess
TORCH (toxoplasmosis, other, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes virus)
Trichomonas (genus)
trimester, semester
trroph/o
tubal insufflations
vault
viable
zygot/o

**Reproductive System Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests**

#7 French red rubber tube
5-fluorouracil, tamoxifen
ablation
alpha-fetoprotein, AFP
Apgar score
aqueous silver nitrate, AgNO3
beta-HCG (hCG), human chorionic gonadotropin
betamethasone
Burch procedure
cautery, cauterization
cocaine
colporrhaphy
conization, cold conization
cyclophosphamide
D&C, dilation and curettage
DES, diethylstilbestrol
dexamethasone
Gantrisin
Kelly plication
L/S ratio, lecithin/sphingomyelin ratio
OCT, oxytocin challenge test
oxytocin
Pap test, Pap smear, Papanicolaou
Pitocin
prostaglandin
Provera
sonographic fetal measurements: biparietal diameter (BPD), crown-rump length (CRL)
TAH, total abdominal hysterectomy BSO, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy

**Endocrine System**
/ergy, /ergic
/nine
/ophthalmos
/voltage
ACTH, adrenocorticotropic hormone
Addison disease
Chvostek sign
Conn syndrome
craniopharyngioma
cushing/o
GH, growth hormone
gigantism
goiter
Graves disease
Hashimoto disease
IDDM, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
NIDDM, noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
iod/o
islets of Langerhans
isthmus
menopause
mineral/o
myxedema
obligatory
parathyroid hormone, parathormone
propt/o, exophthalmos
RRR, regular rate and rhythm
tetan/o
thyrotoxicosis
Trousseau sign
VMA, vanillylmandelic acid

**Endocrine System Equipment, Procedures, Pharmaceuticals and Tests**
17-OHCS urine hormone test
dalectomy
aldosterone
blood sugar tests: fasting blood sugar, 2-hour postprandial blood sugar, oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT, GTT)
Corgard
CVP, central venous pressure catheter
dexamethasone suppression test
Dextrostix
E2, estradiol
glyburide
Hotter cardiac monitor
I-131, radioactive sodium iodide, NaI-131
long-acting insulin
nadolol
osmolality
plasma renin
prolactin
PTU, propylthiouracil
radioactive iodine
rapid-acting insulin
RIA, radioimmunoassay
serum cortisol
short-acting insulin
spironolactone
Steri-Strips
Synthroid
Tapazole
Telfa pad, Telfa 4 x 4
tetraiodothyronine, T4, thyroxine thyroid function tests: T3 resin uptake, T4 assay, radioactive uptake (RAU), thyroid scan thyroidectomy
tolbutamide
transsphenoidal
tri-iodothyronine, T3
TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone
Xeroform gauze

**Operative Reports**
adenocarcinoma
annul/o, annulus
approximate
ascites, ascitic
blanching
boggy
capitellum
cholesteatoma
chordate tympani
cine (slang), fluoroscopy
crus, crura
crystalloid
dentate ligament
draped
eelliptical
en bloc
eobronchial
evacuated
flap
flexor longus pollicis muscle
gastrocnemius muscle
graft donor site
ICU, intensive care unit
impregnated
lamin/o, lamina
latissimus dorsi muscle
ligament of Treitz
ligamentum flavum
linea alba
lumen
microinstrumentation
ostium, ostia
parietal
parts of the ear: malleus,
incus, stapes, epithympanum,
eustachian tube,
mesotympanum, oval window
passed off the field
pectoralis muscle
platysma muscle
prepped
promontory
psaas muscle
pterion
SFA, superficial femoral artery
sound, sounded
spondyl/o
testicle
TMJ, temporomandibular joint
trough
tuberculoma
tunica vaginalis
ug, mcg (microgram)
xiphoid
zygoma, zygomatic

Operative Reports
Equipment,
Procedures,
Pharmaceuticals
and Tests
#1, #2, #15 scalpel, blade or
knife
Adair clamp

amiodarone
anesthesia terms: induction,
endotracheal, general, local
Armour tube
bacitracin, polymyxin-
bacitracin
Benadryl
benzoin
blunt dissection
Brenner incision
bronchoscopic
Brown-Adson forceps
BTL, bilateral tubal ligation
bur
Coly-Mycin
cone biopsy
Deaver retractor
dopamine
epinephrine, epi (slang)
frozen section
Gelfoam
Gillies elevator
Gore-Tex
Greenberg retractor
Hanks dilator
hemoclip clamp
hemostat clamp
Hemovac suction
heparin
Hexabrix
Hi-Per Flex guidewire
I&D, irrigation and
debridement
Kelly clamp
Kerlix
Kerrison rongeur
Kocher clamp
Lempert elevator
lidocaine
mastectomy
Mayfield three-point pin
headrest
Mayo scissors
Methergine
Metzenbaum scissors
mosquito clamp
NG, nasogastric tube
Op-Site dressing
orchietomy
pneumatic tourniquet
Potts scissors
Ringer’s lactate solution (RL)
Satinsky clamp
self-retaining retractor
sharp dissection
shave biopsy
skin staples, skin clips
speculum: aural, vaginal,
nasal, weighted
spine cutter
Steri-Strips
suture materials: Dexon,
plain catgut, gut, silk, Maxon,
Prolene, wire, Mersilene,
Ethilon, Vicryl, chromic, nylon,
Lembert, Nurolon
interrupted, pursestring, stick
tie, running, single, buried,
interlocking, PDS mattress,
subcuticular, continuous,
figure-of-eight, through-and-
through (suture styles)
thoracotomy
trocar
Xylocaine
Alphabetized Flashterms

#1, #2, #15 scalpels, bladed knife types of surgical tools used for incisions

#7 French red rubber tube tube used to drain body cavities

µg microgram, micrograms

12-lead electrocardiogram leads precordial leads (V1 through V6); extremity leads (aVR, aVL, aVF, I, II, III)

17-OHCS urine hormone test

2 x 2 2-inch square bandage

24-hour creatinine clearance urine test to assess kidney function

5'-nucleotidase blood test to diagnose liver disease

5-fluorouracil used to treat cancer

7.5 VIP pacing thermodilution Swan-Ganz catheter measures intravascular pressure

A

afibrile with fever

a.c. ante cibum; before meals

a/ without, absent

ab abortion

ab/ away from

ABD pads type of bandage

abdomen body between thorax and pelvis

abdomin/o abdomen, relating to abdomen

abdominal relating to abdomen

abdominocentesis puncture or passage into the abdominal cavity

abdominopelvic major body cavity

abduction to draw away from the median plane

abductor tendon transfer surgical relocation of insertion of abductor tendon to another muscle

ABG arterial blood gas

ablation removal of a body part or the destruction of its function

abnormal heart sounds thrill, murmur, bruit, heave, lift, gallop

abnormality state of being abnormal

ABO blood type system

abrasion superficial damage to the skin

abruptio placentae the placental lining separates from the uterus

abscess collection of pus closed off in a sac

/ac (adjective) relating to

ac/ toward, near

acet/o vinegar

acetabul/o vinegar cup

acetate 1% a salt of acetic acid

Acetest a test to determine if acetone is present in urine

acetic acid acidifying agent

acetohexamide used in treatment of diabetes

acetyl/ vinegar alcohol

acetylcholine relating to acetylcholine or the parasympathetic nervous system

acetylsalicylic acid ASA; aspirin

Achilles tendon large tendon at back of lower calf

acid phosphatase enzyme, measurement used as a diagnostic test

acid/o acid or a pH of less than 7.0

acid-fast bacilli AFB; tuberculosis bacteria
ACL anterior cruciate ligament
acquired not inherited or present at birth
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome AIDS; disease due to infection with HIV virus
acr/o extremity, tip
acromion lateral end of spine of the scapula
acrylic used in manufacture of dental prostheses
ACTH adrenocorticotropin hormone
actin/o ray
/active acting
active transport uses energy to transport elements across a membrane
acu/o sudden, sharp
acute sudden, of short duration
acute glomerulonephritis AGN; active inflammation in the glomeruli
ad lib. ad libitum; as desired
ad/ toward, near
Adair clamps with green towel surgical instrument
adduction to draw toward the median plane
aden/o gland
adenocarcinoma cancer originating in glandular tissue
adenopathy enlargement or disease of the glands
adenosine chemical that helps the actions of gland hormones
adenosine tri ATP; cell molecules that store energy
ADH antidiuretic hormone
adher/o stuck to
adhes/o stuck to
adhesives benzoin
adip/o fat tissues
adipose relating to fat
adnex/o appendages or adjunct parts
adren/o from or relating to the adrenal glands
adrenal gland part of endocrine system
adrenalectomy surgical removal of one or both adrenal glands
Adriamycin used in chemotherapy
adventitia, adventitial outermost layer of loose tissue
advice (noun) opinion, suggestion
advise (verb) to inform
aerobic, anaerobic living in air/living without oxygen
af/ toward, near
AFB acid-fast bacilli; tuberculosis bacteria
afebrile without fever
affect (noun) external expression of emotion
affect (verb) to influence, change
/affective relating to the affect
afferent carrying toward the center
AGN acute glomerulonephritis; active inflammation in the glomeruli
agglutinin antibody that clumps particles
AFP alpha-fetoprotein; test for abnormal pregnancy
agglutinin antibody that clumps particles
AGN acute glomerulonephritis; active inflammation in the glomeruli
agranular smooth reticulum endoplasmic
AI artificial insemination
AIDS acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; disease due to infection with HIV virus
air-filled filled with air
Transcription Reference Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>air-filled alternating pressure mattress</td>
<td>used for burn or bedridden patients to prevent bed sores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air-fluid exchange</td>
<td>exchange of gases between lungs and blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/al (adjective) relating to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albumin/albumin</td>
<td>found in urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcohol/o alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcoholic</td>
<td>relating to alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ald/o</td>
<td>chemical containing aldehyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aldosterone</td>
<td>hormone secreted by adrenal cortex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alert and oriented</td>
<td>description used in H&amp;P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/algia (noun) pain</td>
<td>pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliment/o aliment</td>
<td>digestive, nutritional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/alis relating to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alkalosis</td>
<td>metabolic, respiratory, hypokalemic, nonhypochloremic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alkyl/o, /alkali</td>
<td>a base or a pH of more than 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allergic</td>
<td>relating to allergy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allergist</td>
<td>one who specializes in study of allergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allergy</td>
<td>abnormality of immune system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allopurinol</td>
<td>antigout agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alopecia</td>
<td>baldness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha</td>
<td>first letter in the Greek alphabet, first position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha-fetoprotein AFP</td>
<td>test for abnormal pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALS</td>
<td>amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; wasting of muscles due to attacks on the nerve cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alveol/o</td>
<td>small round sac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alveoli</td>
<td>small round sac; alveolus, alveoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alveolus</td>
<td>small round sac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer disease</td>
<td>irreversible, progressive brain disease that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambly/</td>
<td>dullness or weakness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambu bag</td>
<td>bag used for respiration during resuscitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambul/o, ambulat/o</td>
<td>walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/amide</td>
<td>group of chemicals containing nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amn/o</td>
<td>amine, amino acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminophyllin</td>
<td>discontinued trademark for aminophylline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aminophylline</td>
<td>discontinued drug used as a bronchodilator for asthma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amiodarone</td>
<td>antiarrhythmic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amitriptyline</td>
<td>antidepressant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/amnesia, /amnestic</td>
<td>loss of memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amni/o</td>
<td>amnion or amniotic fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameoba (genus)</td>
<td>histolytica, proteus, verrucosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amphi/</td>
<td>both sides, around or about, double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphojel</td>
<td>trademark for preparations of aluminium hydroxide gel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amphotericin B</td>
<td>antifungal agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ampicillin</td>
<td>penicillin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ampull/o</td>
<td>outlet shaped like a mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ampulla, ampullary</td>
<td>part of fallopian tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amyloid</td>
<td>starch, chemical structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amyotrophic lateral sclerosis</td>
<td>ALS; wasting of muscles due to attacks on the nerve cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an/o</td>
<td>anus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANA</td>
<td>antinuclear antibodies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ana/ positive, up

anabolic relating to building up a molecule

anabolism building up a molecule

anaphase one of the phases of cell reproduction

anastomoses end-to-side anastomosis

anastomosis end-to-end anastomosis

anatomic position position of body to describe location

anatomy science of structure of body

Ancel antibacterial

andr/o male

anemia Cooley, Chvostek, Dresbach, Lederer, megaloblastic, pernicious, sickle cell, thalassemia

anesthesia terms induction, mask, endotracheal, general, local

anesthesia (types of) inhalation, block, regional, topical, general

anesthesiologist one who specializes in anesthesiology

anesthesiology study of evaluation and treatment during surgery under anesthesia

anesthetics Amytal, Brevital, Cetacaine, flammable, Fluothane, halothane, lidocaine, Marcaine

aneurysm/o aneurysm, a widening

angi/o vessel containing fluid

angina pectoris chest pain

angiogram measurements stroke volume, systolic volume, end-diastolic volume, index, ejection fraction

ankyl/o stiff, fused

annul/o annulus

annulus ring

/anol alcohol compounds

anomaly, anomalous deviation from normal

anorex/i lack of appetite

anoxia absence of oxygen

anoxic relating to absence of oxygen

Antabuse used for management of chronic alcoholism

antacids Mylanta, Maalox, MOM (milk of magnesia)

ante/ before; may sound like “and he”

antecubital elbow

antecubital fossa elbow

anter/o front

anterior relating to the front

anterior chamber fluid-filled space inside the eye between the iris and the cornea

anti/ against, opposed

antibiotic substances that work to cure infectious diseases caused by bacteria

antibody-antigen reaction tests precipitation, complement fixation, neutralization, agglutination

anticardiolipin antibody, blood test to aid in diagnosis of SLE

anticentromere antibody, blood test for diagnosis of Raynaud disease

anticoagulant factor agent which prevents coagulation

anti-DNA antinuclear antibody, blood test to check SLE

antiemetic to alleviate nausea and vomiting

antigen-specific antibodies proteins that react to specific antigen by disabling it

antimitochondrial antibody antibody seen in almost all patients with biliary cirrhosis
antipsychotic effective in treatment of psychosis
anti-smooth muscle an antibody measured to diagnose chronic active hepatitis
antr/o antrum of the stomach
anucleate without nuclei
aort/o aorta
ap/ toward, near
Apgar score score for neonatal well-being
aphagia loss of ability to swallow
aphasia loss of power of speech; may sound like “a phase of”
aphtous characterized by aphthae
apic/o apex, at the tip or top
apo/ separation or derivation from
append/o, appendic/o appendix
appendectomy surgical removal of appendix
approximate bring closely together
appy appendectomy, appendicitis
aq. aqueous; water-based
aque/o water
aqueduct/o water trough, tube
aqueous aq.; water-based
aqueous silver nitrate AgNO3
aqueous vasopressin nasal spray antidiuretic hormone
/ar (adjective) relating to
arachn/o spider or spider web
ARC AIDS-related complex
arco/o arched
areol/o containing little spaces
areolar relating to containing little spaces
arrector pili minute smooth muscles of the skin
arrhythmia irregular heartbeat
arteri/o artery
arteriol/o little artery
arthr/o joint
arthralgia joint pain
arthrogryposis (types of) multiplex, congenita, tarda
arthroplasty glenohumeral joint replacement, patellofemoral joint replacement, Colonna capsular arthroplasty, Thompson prosthesis arthroplasty, Charnley low-friction arthroplasty
arthroscopy examination of a joint with an arthroscope
articul/o jointed
/ary (adjective) relating to
ASA acetylsalicylic acid; aspirin
ascetic, ascites accumulation of fluid in abdominal cavity
ASD atrial septal defect
/ase enzyme suffix
asphyxia changes caused by lack of oxygen
aspir/o removal of fluids by suction, inhale
aspiration removal by suction of a gas or fluid
asterixis motor disturbance
asthmat/o asthma, narrowing of the bronchial tubes
astr/o star
asymmetrical disproportion between two or more like parts
/ate that which is, chemical noun ending

atelectasis, atelectatic absence of gas from a part or the whole of the lungs due to failure of expansion of alveoli

ather/o fatty degeneration

atherosclerosis hardening of the arteries

ATNC atraumatic normocephalic

ATP adenosine tri; cell molecules that store energy

atrial flutter irregular heart beat without a pattern

atrophic relating to atrophy

atrophy cells decrease in size or number

atropine antispasmodic

audit/o ear or hearing

augmentation act of enlarging

Augmentin trademark for preparation of amoxicillin and clavulanate potassium

auricul/o auricle, ear

auscultation listen with stethoscope

autism preoccupation with inner thoughts

auto/ self; may sound like “ought to”

autoimmune allergic to one’s own tissues

autolysis disintegration of tissues caused by action of their own enzymes

AV nicking localized constrictions in the retinal blood vessels

avascular lacking blood supply

axill/o axilla, armpit

axilla, axillary relating to the armpit

Azulfidine to manage ulcerative colitis

azyg/o azygos vein that connects the superior and inferior vena cava

B

B cells lymphocytes

b.i.d. bis in die; two times a day

bacitracin antibiotics

bacteremia presence of bacteria in the blood

bacter/o bacteria

bacterial relating to bacteria

Bactrim anti-infective combination

Baker bone cyst popliteal cyst

BAL bronchial-alveolar lavage

balan/o glans penis

balloon tube tube placed in the stomach

BAO basal acid output

barbiturate depressant of central nervous system

bas/o base

basement membrane holds tissue in place

basil/o at the base

BCP birth control pills; oral contraceptive

behavioral responses pavlovian (Pavlov), skinnerian (Skinner)

Benadryl antihistamine

Bendectin antinausea drug used during pregnancy in the past

benign slow growth of neoplasm, does not destroy normal function

benzoin topical treatment to relieve skin irritation or an adhesive
benztropine used to treat Parkinson

berylli/o beryllium, a chemical that causes a pneumoconiosis

BeSO4 beryllium sulfate

beta-HCG (hCG) human chorionic gonadotropin; pregnancy test

betamethasone anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressant

bezoar a hard mass in the stomach or intestines

bi/ two

bi/o living thing, life

bili/o related to bile or the bile system

bilirubin/o red bile pigment, serum test for hepatic or biliary disease

binucleate cells with two nuclei

biology the study of life

biopsy remove tissue for diagnostic examination

bipolar cautery cauterization using a high-frequency electrical current passed through tissue

birefringent a kind of crystal seen at autopsy

birth control pills BCP; oral contraceptive

blade, knife, scalpel #1, #2, #15

blanching pale color, secondary to poor vascular perfusion

/blast (noun) undifferentiated, original

blasts blast cells

Bleomycin antibiotic

blood factors Rh (Rhesus factor), Kell, Lewis, N

blood sugar tests fasting blood sugar, 2-hour postprandial blood sugar, oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT, GTT)

BM bowel movement

BMR basal metabolic rate

boggy soft, wet, spongy

bol/o throw, project

bone parts diaphysis, metaphysis, epiphysis, medullary canal, periosteal membrane

bounding pulses pulses that feel full and springlike on palpation

Bovie cautery surgical procedure performed using a Bovie to cauterize

Bowman probe used on the nasolacrimal ducts

brachi/o arm

brachial relating to the arm

brady/ slower than usual

breast part of reproductive system

breath sounds rales, rhonchi, wheezes, crackling, bronchial breathing sounds, vesicular breathing sounds

breathing sounds rales, rhonchi, wheezes, crackling, bronchial, vesicular

bronch/o airway tubes in lung

bronchial breathing sounds; also rales, rhonchi, wheezes, crackling, vesicular

bronchiol/o bronchiole, branches of the bronchi

bronchoscopy procedure that allows doctors to view the lungs’ airways

bronchus numbering right bronchus number (RB#), left bronchus number (LB#)

Bronkosol used to treat asthma

Brown-Adson forceps thumb forceps with fine teeth at the tip, used to grab delicate tissue

Brudzinski sign an indication of meningitis
bruit auscultatory sound

BSO bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy

BSS balanced saline solution

BTL bilateral tubal ligation, modified Pomeroy BTL

bucc/o cheek

buccal relating to the cheek

buccal smear smear of buccal mucosa for genetic culture

bulb/o bulb

bulimia mental disorder characterized by binge eating

bull/o bulla, bullae

BUN blood urea nitrogen

bur, burr bur holes, rotating bur, cutting bur

burs/o bursa, bursae

bursa of Fabricius, of Achilles, Fleischmann, Calori, Brodie

BUS/V/V Bartholin, urethral and Skene glands, vulva, vagina

butterfly rash symptom of SLE

buttock bottom, glutes

C

carbon; element in protein

C&S culture and sensitivity

Ca calcium

CABG coronary artery bypass graft

cachexia, cachectic general ill health, malnutrition

cadaver corpse

cadaveric relating to a corpse

cafe au lait tan skin spots

calc/o calcium

calcane/o calcaneus

calcin/o calcification

calcium gluconate for treatment and prevention of hypocalcemia

calcul/o stone or calculus

calf back of leg

color heat

caloric relating to heat

calyce/o, calice/o calyx

campt/o bent

canalicular/o little canal

canals haversian canals, Volkmann canals

cancell/o lattice

cancer of the lung oat cell carcinoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, mesothelioma

cancer terms infiltrating, invading, hematogenous, lymphangitic

Candida albicans white, yeast-like fungus

Cantor tube a long tube used for intestinal decompression

capillar/o capillary, hair-like blood vessels

capillary blood gas the O2 and CO2 present in capillary blood

capillary refill test test to evaluate circulation

capit/o head, capitate

capitellum capitulum humeri

capitulum general term for a little head
Transcription Reference Guide

capsul/o capsule or covering membrane

captopril used to treat hypertension

caput medusa dilated cutaneous veins around the umbilicus

carbon C; element in protein

carbonic anhydrase inhibitor for treatment of glaucoma

carbuncle small abscess

carcin/o cancer of gland tissue

cardi/o heart, upper part of stomach

cardiac indices green dye saturation curve, circulation time, left-to-right and right-to-left saturations

cardiac rhythm sinus rhythm, nodal rhythm

cardiologist one who specializes in cardiology

cardiology study of heart

cardiopulmonary of or relating to the heart and lungs

cardiopulmonary resuscitation CPR; mouth-to-mouth respiration and cardiac massage

cardiopulmonary surgeon one who specializes in surgery of heart and large blood vessels

cardiopulmonary surgery surgery on heart and large blood vessels

Cardizem calcium channel blocking agent

carin/o keel, ridge

carp/o wrist

carpal relating to the wrist

carpometacarpal the articulations between the row of carpals and the metacarpals

cartilagin/o relating to the hyaline cartilage

caseat/o relating to cheese-like

caseous type of necrosis

casts and splints spica, walking, long-leg, Thomas leg splint, Velcro splint

CAT computed axial tomography

cata/ negative, down

catabolic relating to breaking down a molecule

cataract loss of transparency of lens of eye

catheter terms hyperflex guidewire, balloon flotation

catheters Bard helical, triple-lumen central venous, pigtail, Judkins 4 coronary, ACMI, Broviac, coudé, Fogarty

catheters (types of) Foley catheter, condom catheter, filiform catheter, indwelling catheter, Malecot catheter

caud/o toward the tail or foot

caudal below

cautery, cauterization to apply a caustic substance, hot instrument

cautery (types of) Bovie, wet-field, bipolar, electrocautery

cav/o vena cava

cavity container in body grouping organs with similar functions

CBC complete blood count

CBC with differential white count hematocrit (Hct), hemoglobin (Hb), polys, monos, eos, lymphs, segs, bands, MCV

cc cubic centimeter; never use this abbreviation; always edit to mL.

cec/o cecum, first part of the colon

cefaclor antibiotic
/cele (noun) sac protruding, hernia

celer/o peed

cellul/o at a cell level, within the cells

cellulitis skin infection caused by bacteria

/centesis (noun) withdrawing fluid

centr/o the center

central within or near the center

central venous pressure catheter CVP; intravenous catheter

centri/o center or central location

centriole tubular organelles

centromere point where two chromatids join

cephal/o head

cephradine broad-spectrum antibiotic

/ceps head

cerebell/o cerebellum, posterior part of the brain

cerebr/o cerebrum, largest part of the brain

cerebrovascular accident CVA; stroke

cerumin/o cerumen, wax

cervic/o neck

cervical relating to the neck

cervical measurements effacement, dilatation, descent, station

cervical vertebral levels C1 through C7

cesarean section incision through abdomen and uterus for delivery of fetus

/chalasia condition of relaxation

Chandler retractor used for retracting tissue away from the bone

CHD congenital heart disease

chell/o lip

chem/o chemical, drug

chest tube catheter inserted through thorax into chest cavity for moving air or fluid

/chezia in the stool

CHF congestive heart failure

chiasm/o chiasm, X-shaped

chickenpox childhood disease

Chlamydia (genus) trachomatis (TRIC group), psittaci

chlor/o green

chloral hydrate short-term sedative

chlor Diazepoxide used for anxiety disorders

chlorpromazine used for treatment of nausea

chlorpromazine hydrochloride treatment for anxiety and panic

chlorpropamide antidiabetic agent

chol/e gallbladder

cholecystectomy surgical removal of the gallbladder

cholera acute infectious enteritis seen in India and Southeast Asia

cholesteatoma cyst-like mass or benign tumor

cholesterol/o cholesterol

cholin/o relating to acetylcholine or the parasympathetic nervous system

/choline chemical mediator for nerves

chondr/o cartilage

chondri/o granule, little grain
Transcription Reference Guide

**CHOP** chemotherapeutic regimen

**chor/o** membrane or chorion

**chordae tympani** nerves originating from the facial nerve

**chorea** Huntington

**chori/o** membrane or chorion

**chorionic villus sampling** CVS: removal of a small piece of tissue from the uterus during early pregnancy to screen the baby for genetic defects

**chrom/o** color

**chromat/o** colored

**chromatid** one of the paired chromosome strands

**chromatin** DNA scattered throughout the nucleoplasm

**chromosomal** relating to chromosomes

**chromosome** DNA coiled tightly during reproduction

**chron/o** time

**chronic** slow, ongoing

**chronicity** relating to chronic

**Chvostek sign** abnormal reaction to stimulation of the facial nerve

**/cidual** relating to killing

**/cide** killed

**CIE** counterimmuno-electrophoresis

**cii/i/o** hair-like projections

**cilia, cilium** hair-like projections of a cell

**cine** (slang) fluoroscopy; x-ray television image

**CIPD** chronic intermittent peritoneal dialysis

**circulation** movements through a circular course

**circulatory** system transporting blood and lymph

**circum/** around

**circumcis/o** procedure to cut and remove the foreskin of the penis

**cirrhosis** Laënnec, Hanot, Budd, Charcot, Todd

**cirrhotic** pertaining to or characterized by cirrhosis

**cis/o** cut

**cisplatin** used in treatment of neoplasms

**/city** the state of

**clamp** Adair, Allis, Babcock, bulldog, Carmalt, C-clamp, Codman, cross-clamp, Dandy, DeBakey, duckbill, hemoclip, hemostat, Kelly, Kocher, K-wire, Lahey, mosquito, Pean, Satinsky single-toothed tenaculum, van Sickles

**/clast** breaker or absorber

**Claudication** limping, usually intermittent

**claustr/o** shut or enclosed

**clavicul/o** clavicle, collarbone

**clavianular** relating to the clavicle or collarbone

**clavicular** relating to the clavicle or collarbone

**clean-void urine culture** a urine specimen that is as free of bacterial contamination as possible

**cleid/o** clavicle

**/cleisis** closure, surgical fusion, also /kleisis or /cleisis

**clinical** treat disease with medicine

**/clisis** closure, surgical fusion, also /kleisis or /cleisis

**clitoris** a small, erectile body situated at the anterior portion of the vulva

**/clone, /clonal** derived from a clone or single genetic line

**clonidine** antihypertensive
**closed renal biopsy** when a needle is inserted into the kidney

**Clostridium** (genus) botulinum (botulism), perfringens

**clubbing** digits are broadened and abnormally curved

**cm** centimeter, centimeters

**cm3** cubic centimeter

**CMV** cytomegalovirus

**CNS** central nervous system

**co/** with, together

**CO2** carbon dioxide

**coagulate** to clot or curdle

**coagulation** type of necrosis, blood clotting

**cocaine** (slang) coke or crack

**cocc/o** coccus, cocci, family of bacteria that are ball shaped

**cocci skin test** test for pathogenic fungi

**coccyge/o** coccyx, coxa

**cochle/o** cochlea

**coffee-ground emesis** describes a type of emesis seen in GI bleeding

**Cogentin** anti-Parkinson agent

**cognit/o** know or knowledge

**col/o**, **colon/o** large intestine, colon

**colchicine** used to treat arthritis

**cold conization** removal of a cone of tissue

**cold packs** ice pack to decrease blood flow to injured area

**colic gutter** peritoneal bed of the colon

**colic, colicky** having colic

**coll/a** glue

**collagen** glue-like fibers in connective tissue

**colp/o** vagina

**column/o** column shaped

**columnar** cells shaped like a column

**Coly-Mycin** antibiotic

**com/** with

**Compazine** used for nausea

**competent** adequate, intact, or functioning normally

**complications** morbidity process during disease which is not an essential part of the disease

**complications of peptic ulcer** perforation, penetration, hemorrhage, obstruction

**con/** with

**concentration gradient** difference in concentration between two areas

**concha, conchae** resembling a shell

**concussion** injury of brain resulting from blow or shaking

**condyl/o** knuckle, wart lesion

**cone biopsy** extensive form of a cervical biopsy

**confabulation** filling in gaps in memory with fabricated facts

**congenital** exist from birth

**congenital disease types** minimus, imperfecta, tarda, maximus, occulta

**congenital heart disease (types of)** tetralogy of Fallot, coarctation, endocardial cushion defect, atrioventricular canal defect, hypoplastic left heart

**coni/o** dust

**conization** removal of a cone of tissue
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conjunctiv/o</td>
<td>conjunctivae, membranes lining eyelids and covering eye whites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consolidation</td>
<td>solidification into a firm, dense mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continence, continent</td>
<td>self-restraint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contra/</td>
<td>opposite, against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contracture</td>
<td>Dupuytren, Volkmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contrecoup</td>
<td>rebound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contusions</td>
<td>bruise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convulsions</td>
<td>involuntary spasms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copious</td>
<td>abundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor pulmonale</td>
<td>pulmonary heart disease, heart failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cordial</td>
<td>relating to the chest overlying the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corgard</td>
<td>trademark name for nadolol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corne/o</td>
<td>corneum in the skin, cornea in the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornu</td>
<td>horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornua</td>
<td>horns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corometric monitor</td>
<td>monitor for vital signs including body temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coron/o</td>
<td>crown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronal</td>
<td>relating to structure resembling a crown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronal plane</td>
<td>plane which divides body into front and back sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronal section</td>
<td>divide into front and back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronary arteries</td>
<td>LAD (left anterior descending), circumflex, collateral, diagonal, obtuse marginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corp/o</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corpus luteum</td>
<td>yellow glandular mass in ovary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cortic/o</td>
<td>cortex, shell or outer layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coryza</td>
<td>acute condition of nasal mucous membrane with profuse discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost/o</td>
<td>rib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costal</td>
<td>relating to the rib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costal margin</td>
<td>rib border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costochondral</td>
<td>relating to rib cartilage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costovertebral angle</td>
<td>CVA; the angle formed on either side of the vertebral column, between the last rib and the lumbar vertebrae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coumadin</td>
<td>anticoagulant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowper gland</td>
<td>bulbourethral gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>cerebral palsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPK</td>
<td>creatinine phosphokinase; a cardiac and muscle enzyme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPR</td>
<td>cardiopulmonary resuscitation; mouth-to-mouth respiration and cardiac massage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crackling</td>
<td>breathing sounds, also rales, rhonchi, wheezes, bronchial, vesicular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crani/o</td>
<td>skull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cranial</td>
<td>relating to the skull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cranial nerves 2-12</td>
<td>nerves in the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craniopharyngioma</td>
<td>tumor associated with increased intracranial pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creatinine</td>
<td>excreted in urine, used to diagnose kidney function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creatinine phosphokinase</td>
<td>CPK; a cardiac and muscle enzyme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crenate, crenation</td>
<td>collapsed cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crepitation</td>
<td>noise made by rubbing ends of fractured bone together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRF</td>
<td>chronic renal failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cribriform plate</td>
<td>perforated like a sieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cric/o</td>
<td>ring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
crin/o to separate from blood, secrete
/crine (adjective) secrete
crista galli projection from ethmoid bone
cruciat/o crossed
crus, crura general term to designate a leglike part
cry/o freezing tissue
crypt/o hidden
Cryptococcus (genus) neoformans
crystalloid IV fluid for replacement therapy during surgery
CSF cerebrospinal fluid
CT computed tomography
C-T ratio cardiac-thoracic ratio, cardiothoracic ratio
cub/o cube shaped
cubit/o elbow
cuboidal relating to cube shaped
culd/o cul-de-sac
cul-de-sac cavity closed at one end
curets angled, Kevorkian, sharp, vacuum, suction
curettage, curettement a scraping, usually of interior of cavity or tract
cushing/o Cushing syndrome
/cuspid having cusps
cutane/o skin surface
cuticul/o cuticle, surface layer of skin, teeth and hair
CVA cerebrovascular accident; stroke
CVA costovertebral angle; the angle formed on either side of the vertebral column, between the last rib and the lumbar vertebrae
CVP central venous pressure catheter; intravenous catheter
CVS chorionic villus sampling; removal of a small piece of tissue from the uterus during early pregnancy to screen the baby for genetic defects
cyan/o blue
cycl/o circle, cycle, one-eyed
/cyclic relating to cycles or chemical structure
cyclophosphamide used for management of Hodgkin disease
cyclosporine immunosuppressant
/cyesis (noun) pregnancy
cyst Baker, bone, Dandy-Walker
cyst/o sac of fluid, bladder
cysto cystoscopy, cystogram
cystoscope Storz cystoscope
cyt/o cell; may sound like "site, site of, cite, sight"
/cyte (noun) cell
cytology process of studying cells
cytoplasm gelatin-like material in the cell

D
D&C dilatation and curettage
D50W 50% dextrose in water, an intravenous fluid
D5W 5% dextrose in water (IV fluid)
dactyl/o digits, fingers, toes
dapsone to treat leprosy, to prevent and treat pneumocystis
daughter cell in cell reproduction, two cells with identical nuclei
DCT distal convoluted tubules
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDAVP</td>
<td>drug name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de/</td>
<td>lessened, removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debride, debridement</td>
<td>surgical removal of foreign matter and dead tissue from a wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debulk</td>
<td>surgery to decrease size of a tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decadron</td>
<td>used for autoimmune diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decidu/o</td>
<td>to fall off or shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decubit/o</td>
<td>decubitus, lying down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defervesce</td>
<td>abatement of fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/deficiency</td>
<td>inadequate amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degenerate</td>
<td>decrease or deteriorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degeneration</td>
<td>relating to degenerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degenerative</td>
<td>relating to condition of degeneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delirium tremens</td>
<td>alcohol withdrawal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delt/o</td>
<td>deltoid muscle, triangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delusion</td>
<td>false belief that is maintained in spite of proof to the contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dementia</td>
<td>mental syndrome characterized by loss of intellectual abilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demerol</td>
<td>analgesic, narcotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dendr/o</td>
<td>tree, branch of a neuron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dent/o</td>
<td>tooth, teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deoxyribonucleic acid</td>
<td>DNA; material in cell made up of genes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derm/o, dermat/o</td>
<td>dermis, skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermatologist</td>
<td>one who specializes in study of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermatology</td>
<td>study of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DES</td>
<td>diethylstilbesterol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descen</td>
<td>falling down from a higher position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/desis</td>
<td>surgical fusion or fixation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>developmental</td>
<td>etiology category which includes abnormalities in growth of tissue or organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexacidin ointment</td>
<td>anti-infective, corticosteroid, ophthalmic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexamethasone</td>
<td>adrenal corticosteroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexamethasone suppression test</td>
<td>test for detection of Cushing syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrostix</td>
<td>strip to check blood-glucose levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHAP</td>
<td>chemotherapeutic regimen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di/, dipl/o</td>
<td>twice, used instead of bi/ for chemical names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di/e</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dia/</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes</td>
<td>lifelong disease where there are high levels of sugar in the blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes insipidus</td>
<td>disease caused by abnormal sugar metabolism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>disease caused by abnormal sugar physiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabinese</td>
<td>used to treat nausea, psychoses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnostic medical sonography</td>
<td>diagnosis through a picture by sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnostic radiology</td>
<td>radiology used to diagnose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dialysis</td>
<td>filtering through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dialysis</td>
<td>diffusion of particles dissolved in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dialysis terms</td>
<td>semipermeable, hemodialysis, peritoneal irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamox</td>
<td>diuretic, anticonvulsant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diapedesis</td>
<td>passage through intact vessel walls of blood elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diaphoresis</td>
<td>diaphoretic perspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition/Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diaphragm</strong></td>
<td>boundary between thoracic and abdominal cavities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diaphragmatic</strong></td>
<td>(adjective) relating to diaphragm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diaphysis</strong></td>
<td>elongated portion of a long bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diastole, diastolic</strong></td>
<td>dilation of heart cavities during which they fill with blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diathesis</strong></td>
<td>predisposition to a disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diazepam</strong></td>
<td>used for treatment of anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIC</strong></td>
<td>disseminated intravascular coagulopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diet/o</strong></td>
<td>way of living, relating to type and amount of food taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dietl crisis</strong></td>
<td>sudden, severe gastric pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>differentiated</strong></td>
<td>type of cell that has changed into a cell with a definite function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diffusion</strong></td>
<td>method of passive transport of elements across a membrane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>digestive hormones</strong></td>
<td>secretin, gastrin, cholecystokinin, pepsin, chyme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>digit/o</strong></td>
<td>fingers/toes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>digital</strong></td>
<td>relating to fingers, toes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>digital/o</strong></td>
<td>relating to digitalis or digoxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>digoxin</strong></td>
<td>to correct cardiac arrhythmias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dilatation</strong></td>
<td>physiologic or artificial enlargement of a hollow structure or opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dilation</strong></td>
<td>enlargement of a cavity, canal, blood vessel or opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dilators</strong></td>
<td>Hanks, Castroviejo, Mahoney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dilators (types of)</strong></td>
<td>French dilator, Van Buren dilator, Hegar dilator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dilaudid</strong></td>
<td>narcotic analgesic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diltiazem</strong></td>
<td>calcium channel blocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diphtheria</strong></td>
<td>acute infectious disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus</strong></td>
<td>DTP; combined immunization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diploe</strong></td>
<td>loose osseous tissue between two tables of bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diplomate</strong></td>
<td>board certified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diplopia</strong></td>
<td>double vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dips/o</strong></td>
<td>thirst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dis/</strong></td>
<td>reversal or separation, twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>discoloration</strong></td>
<td>abnormal coloration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>disease</strong></td>
<td>Addison, Albers-Schönberg, Alzheimer, Alzheimers, Blount, celiac, Crohn, Graves, Hansen, Hashimoto, Hirschsprung, Hirschsprung, Hodgkin, Hodgson, Legg, Legg-Calvé-Perthes, Lou Gehrig amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Meniere, Osgood-Schlatter, Paget (or osteitis deformans), Parkinson, Peyronie disease, Takayasu,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dissection</strong></td>
<td>sharp, blunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dist/o</strong></td>
<td>farther from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>distal</strong></td>
<td>away from center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>distortion</strong></td>
<td>out of normal shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>disulfiram</strong></td>
<td>used to produce aversion to alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diverticul/o</strong></td>
<td>diverticulum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DNA</strong></td>
<td>deoxyribonucleic acid; material in cell made up of genes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO</strong></td>
<td>academic degree for graduate of osteopathic medical school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOA</strong></td>
<td>dead on arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOB</strong></td>
<td>date of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>doch/o</strong></td>
<td>duct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOE</strong></td>
<td>dyspnea on exertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dolor</strong></td>
<td>pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dopamine</strong></td>
<td>acts as neurotransmitter in CNS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Transcription Reference Guide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doppler duplex sonography</strong></td>
<td>Ultrasound study of the blood vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dors/o</strong></td>
<td>Back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dorsal</strong></td>
<td>On the back side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dorsalis pedis</strong></td>
<td>Artery of the upper surface of the foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dorsi</strong></td>
<td>In a dorsal direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drains (types of)</strong></td>
<td>Penrose, Jackson-Pratt, red Robinson catheter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>draped</strong></td>
<td>Covered with sterile surgical drapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dressing material for surgical wounds</strong></td>
<td>Stockinette, Xeroform gauze, Kerlix, Micropore tape, Jobst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dresses for surgical wounds</strong></td>
<td>Adaptic, adhesive, bulky, compression, Elastoplast, fluff, iodoform, Kling, Nu-gauze, Surgicel, Telfa, Velpeau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drills</strong></td>
<td>High-speed, Charnley, hand, diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drip-suck irrigation</strong></td>
<td>Suction drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>/drome</strong></td>
<td>Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drug street names</strong></td>
<td>Yellow jackets (pentobarbital), blues (amobarbital), rainbows (amobarbital/ secobarbital), ludes (methaqualone or Quaalude)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DTP</strong></td>
<td>Diptheria, pertussis, tetanus; combined immunization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DTR</strong></td>
<td>Deep tendon reflexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUB</strong></td>
<td>Dysfunctional uterine bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>duct/o</strong></td>
<td>Carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ductus arteriosus</strong></td>
<td>Artery joining the descending aorta and the left pulmonary artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ductus venosus</strong></td>
<td>Vein passing through the liver to the inferior vena cava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>duoden/o</strong></td>
<td>First part of the small bowel, duodenum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>duplex Doppler 2D echocardiogram</strong></td>
<td>Spectral analysis, real-time images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dupuytren contracture</strong></td>
<td>Thickening of the tissue underneath the skin of the palm and fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dur/o</strong></td>
<td>Parietal meningeal membrane of cranial cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dura</strong></td>
<td>Membranes in dorsal cavities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dural</strong></td>
<td>Membranes lining the cranial cavity and spinal canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dwarf, dwarves</strong></td>
<td>Disease involving abnormal bone development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dwarfism</strong></td>
<td>Condition of being dwarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dx</strong></td>
<td>Diagnosis, diagnoses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dymelor</strong></td>
<td>Antidiabetic agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dynam/o</strong></td>
<td>In motion or moving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>/dynia</strong></td>
<td>Pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dys/</strong></td>
<td>Bad, labored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dysphagia</strong></td>
<td>Difficulty swallowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dysphasia</strong></td>
<td>Impairment of speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dysplasia</strong></td>
<td>Abnormality of adult cells; may sound like &quot;displays of&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dyspnea</strong></td>
<td>Difficult or labored breathing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dystocia</strong></td>
<td>Difficult labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dysuria</strong></td>
<td>Difficulty or pain in urination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>/e</strong></td>
<td>Noun suffix; no meaning, makes root word a noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E coli</strong></td>
<td>Escherichia coli; bacteria found in the bowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E to A changes</strong></td>
<td>Lung auscultation findings on PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>e/</strong></td>
<td>Removal, out of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E2</strong></td>
<td>Estradiol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>/eal</strong></td>
<td>Relating to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EBV Epstein-Barr virus

ec/ outside, outer

ecchym/o bruise, pour out

ECG electrocardiogram (also EKG); test of muscle-nerve condition

echo, echo/ reflected sound or sonography

ecto/ outside, outer

/ectomy (noun) removal

eczemat/o eczema lesions; thick, scaly, weeping, crusty sores

EDC estimated date of confinement

edema swelling caused by increase fluid in area

edematous swollen

EEG electroencephalogram

ef/ out of, outside

effacement thinning of the cervix in preparation for labor

effect (noun) result produced by an action

effected performed

efferent carrying away from

EGD esophagogastroduodenoscopy

Ehrlich units EU; units for urinary urobilinogen

EKG electrocardiogram (also ECG)

EKG landmarks R wave, P wave, T wave, ST-T wave, mean QRS axis, P-R interval, Q-T interval, QRS interval

elast/o elastin

elastic relating to elastin

elastin major connective tissue protein

elect/o electrical activity

electrocautery an instrument for directing a high-frequency current to local tissue

electrolyte element with a charge

electrolytes sodium, chloride, potassium, bicarbonate (HCO3)

electromyogram, electromyography EMG; test of muscle-nerve conduction

Elevator Gillies, Cobb, MacKenty, Lempert

/elle little, tiny

Elliptical shaped like an ellipse

EM electron microscope

embol/o embolus, floating clot or foreign body in the blood stream

emergency medicine medicine for acutely ill or trauma patient

emergency medicine specialist one who specializes in emergency medicine

/emesis, /emetic vomiting

EMG test of muscle-nerve conduction; electromyography or electromyogram

/emia throughout the blood

emphysema abnormal inflation of the lung air sacs

emphysemat/o abnormal inflation of the lung air sacs

empyema accumulation of pus in a cavity

en bloc in one block, as a whole

en/ within

/ence (noun) property of
encephal/o within the brain

encephalitis inflammation within brain; equine, herpes simplex encephalitis type 1, progressive multifocal leukoencephalitis, St. Louis, Venezuelan

endarterectomy excision of thickened part of artery

endo/ within

docrine secrete within

endocrinologist one who specializes in study of endocrine system

endocrinology study of endocrine system

endolaser photocoagulation used for retinal detachment, peripheral degeneration and angiomas

endoplasmic reticulum ER; organelle that moves materials around the cell

endoscopes 1T-10L, 1T-20, flexible fiberoptic, Olympus GIF-XQ, Fujinon

Enfamil with Iron infant feeding formula

enter/o small intestine

Enterobacter (genus) gram-negative bacteria

entrapment compression of a nerve or vessel by adjacent tissue

enzyme a molecule that starts chemical reactions

EOMs extraocular movements

eosin/o rose colored

epi adrenaline stimulant; slang for epinephrine

epi/ upon, in addition

epididym/o epididymis

epigastric relating to abdominal area

epinephrine adrenaline stimulant

episi/o relating to the vulva

episode, episodic incident, divided into loosely connected parts

epistaxis nosebleed

epitheli/o, epithelia surface tissue(s)

epithelial relating to epithelium

epithelium tissue that covers every surface of the body

equal and full evaluation of pupils

equin/o horse, walking on toes like a horse

ER endoplasmic reticulum; organelle that moves materials around the cell

ERCP endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

/ergic, /ergy working

eructation belching

erysipelas specific acute inflammatory disease

erythema flushing, skin redness

erythematous relating to redness of the skin

erythr/o red

erythrasma chronic bacterial infection of the skin

erythroblastosis fetalis hemolytic anemia of fetus or newborn

erythromycin antibiotic

eschar/o eschar, sloughed dead tissue

Escherichia coli E coli; bacteria found in the bowel

esophag/o esophagus

ESR erythrocyte sedimentation rate

ESRD end-stage renal disease

esthesi/o perception, sensation
estr/a, estr/o estrus, female hormone

estrogen natural or synthetic substances formed by the ovary, placenta, testis and certain plants, which stimulate female secondary sex characteristics

ET tube endotracheal tube

eth/o two carbon

eti/o cause

etiologic, etiological related to etiology

etiology cause of an abnormality or injury

EU Ehrlich units; units for urinary urobilinogen

eu/ normal, even, good; may sound like “you”

eustachian tube tube running from floor of tympanic cavity

evacuated emptied

evaluations done in urinalysis color, clarity, pH, specific gravity, glucose, bilirubin, ketones, albumin, protein, cells, casts, amorphous urea crystals, blood

eventration protrusion of bowels from abdomen

ex/ outside, outer

exacerbation increase in severity of a disease

exam examination

exercise thallium treadmill study test to evaluate heart action during physical stress

exhibitionism the act of exposing the genitals to an unsuspecting stranger

exo/ outside, outer

exocrine secretes without

extern/o outside

external outside or closer to the surface

external genitalia labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, vestibule, perineum

extra/ outside of

extremies shoulder, arm, elbow, forearm, wrist, hand, hip, thigh, knee, leg, ankle, foot

exudate fluid of inflammation

eyelid speculum speculum used on the eye or lid

F

FACM Fellow, American College of Medicine

FACOG Fellow, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

FACS Fellow, American College of Surgeons

family medicine general practice

family physician one who specializes in family medicine

fasci/o fascia, connective tissue

fascia temporalis, fascia lata, Scarpa fascia

fascicul/o fascicle, little bundle

fasciculation muscle twitch

fatty metamorphosis fatty change

FBCS Fellow, British College of Surgeons

Fe iron; a trace element

fec/o feces, stool, bowel movement

Feldene nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory, analgesic

fellow member of specialty organization called a college

femor/o thigh

femoral relating to the thigh

/ferent bear, carry

ferr/o iron

ferrous relating to iron

FeSO4 ferrous sulfate
Transcription Reference Guide

**fet/o** fetus

**fetal positions** vertex (LOA, ROA, OA, LOP, ROP, OP), breech (LSA, RSA, SA, SP, LSP, RSP, frank, footling), transverse (RT or LT), face

**FHT** fetal heart tones

**fibr/o** fiber, containing fiber

**fibrill/o** fibrillation, quiver

**fibrin/o** fibrin; a blood clotting material

**fibrinous** type of exudate which forms scabs

**fibrosis** scarring

**fibrous** relating to fiber

**fibul/o** fibula

**filtration** method of passive transport that pushes molecules through a membrane

**fimbri/o** fimbria, fluted edge of fallopian tube

**finger-to-nose** tests of cerebellar function

**fistula, fistulae** abnormal passage between two internal organs

**fixation** stabilized, firmly attached or set

**flaccid** weak, lax and soft

**flagell/o** tail-like projections

**flagella, fagellum** long, single projections from a cell

**Flamm equation** used to calculate percentage saturation

**flank** side from ribs to hip bone

**flat plate** abdomen x-ray

**flex/o** flexion, bending a joint

**flexible plastic catheter** hollow, flexible tube used to insert or withdraw fluid from a vessel or cavity

**fluocinolone** corticosteroid

**fluor/o** flow or discharge, especially of radiation or light, fluoride

**fluoresc/o** emitting light when exposed to light flow

**fluoroscopy** examination of tissues and deep structures of body by x-ray

**/focal** location

**Foley catheter** a catheter retained in the bladder by a balloon inflated with air or liquid

**foli/o** leaf

**foliat/o** in scales or layers

**folic acid** for treatment of anemia

**follicul/o** follicle

**fontanelle** anterior fontanelle, posterior fontanelle

**foramen** large opening, magnum, ovale, of Monro, of Bochdalek, of Magendie

**foramen of Bochdalek** a particular opening

**forceps** Bard-Parker, basket, Cottle, cup biting, Grieshaber, high, Jansen-Middleton, low, Magill, McPherson, mid, Takahashi

**forensic pathology** study of disease used in legal proceedings

**formication** hallucination with sensation of insects crawling over the skin

**fossa** hollow or depressed area

**fove/o** fovea, pit or depression

**Fr** French; a kind of catheter or tube

**fracture** Barton, Colles, comminuted, compression, Galeazzi, greenstick, Jefferson, Monteggia, Pott

**French** Fr; a kind of catheter or tube

**frenulum** fold of mucosa which secures tongue to floor of mouth

**Freud, Freudian** founder of psychoanalysis, pertaining to Freud’s theories
front/o front, forehead
frontal relating to the front or forehead
frontal section dividing body into front/back portions
frostbite damage to tissues as result of exposure to low temperature
frozen section procedure to perform rapid microscopic analysis of a specimen
fruct/o fruit
FTA-ABS-IgM fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption, immunoglobulin M test
/function workings
functional functional protein carries out the work that a cell does
fund/u, fund/i fundus of the eye
funduscopic bottom part of hollow organ seen with scope
funduscopic findings flame-shaped hemorrhages, cotton-wool patches, waxy exudates, capillary aneurysms, microhemorrhages
fung/o fungus
fungus forms of yeasts and molds
FUO fever of unknown origin
furc/o branch, fork
furosemide used to treat hypertension
furuncul/o furuncle
/fusion (noun) pour, bond

G

g. gm gram, grams
G6PD glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
GAF Global Assessment of Function scale

gait manner of walking
galact/o milky
galactos/o galactose
gallium chemical element, radioactive isotope gallium 67
GALT gut-associated lymphatic tissues
gamma/ third letter in the Greek alphabet, related to third
gangli/o knot
ganglion group of nerve cell bodies outside the CNS
gangrene death of tissue
Gantrisin trademark name for sulfamethoxazole
Gardner syndrome a colon disorder in which multiple polyps develop into tumors
gas measurements pO2, PO2, pCO2, PCO2, pH
gastr/o stomach
gastroenterologist one who specializes in study of gastrointestinal system
gastroenterology study of gastrointestinal system
gastrointestinal relating to digestive system
gastroscopy inspection of stomach interior with scope
gastrostomy surgical creation of artificial opening into the stomach
gastrotomy incision into the stomach
gauge needle size, usually from 25-16
gauze (types of) 4 x 4 gauze, Xeroform gauze
GB gallbladder
GE gastroesophageal
Gelfoam a type of absorbable gelatin sponge
gemin/o paired or twinned
/gen to produce or create
gen/o giving rise to, creating
gene code for making protein in a cell
general surgeon one who specializes in surgery
general surgery surgery on adult
/genesis (noun) creating
genet/o, /genetic genetic, producing, relating to producing, genes
genit/o genitals, relating to the reproductive organs or reproductive tract
genitalia genital organs
genitourinary relating to organs of reproduction and urination
gent (slang) gentamicin
genu knee
genus a group of similar bacterial species
geriatrics study of elderly
gerontologist one who specializes in study of elderly
gestation period from fertilization until birth
GH growth hormone
GIFT gamete intrafallopian transfer
gigantism abnormal overgrowth
gingiv/o gums
gingivitis inflammation of the gums
girth measure around the belly
glaucoma closed-angle, open-angle
gland excision (types of) adrenalectomy, thyroidectomy
glen/o shoulder, glenoid
/glia type of brain cell
glob/o universal, globe or eye
/globin oxygen carrier in erythrocytes
/globulin antibody
globus hystericus disturbing subjective sensation of a lump in the throat
glomerul/o glomerulus, functional part of the kidney
gloss/o tongue
glott/o vocal cords
glute/o buttock
gluteal relating to the buttock
/glutition swallowing
glyburide used in treatment of diabetes
glyc/o sugar
gm, g gram, grams
gnos/o knowledge, understanding
/gnosis, /gnostic condition of knowing
goiter enlargement of thyroid gland causing swelling in front of neck
Golgi apparatus organelle that packages cell products
GoLYTELY solution electrolyte lavage solution
Gomco suction unit suction pump
gon/o gonad, ovary or testicle
/gone, /gon sided
Gore-Tex surgical membrane, covering for the skin
gout inherited metabolic disorder
graafian follicle maturing ovarian follicles

/grade (adjective) go

graft split-thickness skin graft, full-thickness skin graft, homograft, autologous skin graft

graft donor site the location on the body where tissue is removed for transplant

graft material knitted Dacron, Teflon, bovine, porcine, Marlex, Mersilene

/gram (noun) picture, record, tracing

Gram stain method for differential staining of bacteria

grandiose, grandeur exaggerated belief of one's importance

granul/o grainy

granular rough endoplasmic reticulum

granuloma tumor

granulomatous type of inflammation that forms tumors

/graph (noun) instrument that creates a picture or recording

/graphy (noun) process of creating a picture, record, tracing

gravida pregnant

Greenberg retractor a surgical instrument that provides stability and control

grossly intact completely intact

gryp/o curved or hooked

GUSI genuine urinary stress incontinence

gynec/o female

gynecologist one who specializes in gynecology

gynecology study of reproductive system in non-pregnant woman

gyrus, gyri ridge or convolution of the surface of the brain

H hydrogen, element in protein

H2O water

H3PO4 phosphate, any form of phosphoric acid

HAA hepatitis-associated antigen

Haemophilus (genus) influenzae

Haldol decanoate used for treatment of psychoses

hallucination perception of object in absence of object

hallux great toe

halo vest neurologic device

haloperidol used for treatment of psychoses

Halsted ligaments located between the medical portion of the clavicle and the 1st rib

hamart/o defect in tissue

hamat/o hooked, hamate or uncinate bone

hapten a small molecule that can react with antibodies

Hartmann pouch abnormal pouch at neck of gallbladder

Hashimoto thyroiditis inflammation of thyroid gland

hastrum, haustra recess

haversian canals microscopic channels in bone where blood vessels run

Hct, HCT hematocrit

headache diffuse pain in head

Heaney clamp type of clamp
hearing tests visual response audiometry (VRA), SPAR test, conditioned orientation response (COR)

heart block AV block, left bundle branch block (LBBB), right bundle branch block (RBBB)

heart disease classifications NYHA (New York Heart Association), CCVS (Canadian Cardiovascular Society)

heart tones firmness or normal functioning of heart muscle; S1, S2, S3, S4

Heberden nodes found in osteoarthritis

heel-to-knee tests of cerebellar function

heel-to-shin tests of cerebellar function

Heimlich maneuver forces air up the trachea by thrusting fist into the abdomen

hem/o, hemat/o blood

hematologist one who specializes in study of blood and lymph

hematology study of blood and lymph

hematopoiesis blood forming

hematopoietic relating to blood-forming tissue

hemi/ half

/hemia throughout the blood

hemiparesis weakness on one side of the body

hemispheric half of a spheric structure or organ

hemoptysis coughing up blood

hemorrhage abnormal flow of blood

hemorrhoids, hemorrhoidal certain arteries and veins supplying rectum and anus

hemosiderin intracellular storage form of iron

hemostat clamp to close blood vessels

heparin IV anticoagulant

hepat/o liver

hereditary genetic

/herent, /here stick or cling

Hermaphroditism from Hermes and Aphrodite

herni/o hernia, protrusion through a wall defect

hernias incarcerated, incisional, strangulated, internal, inguinal

heroin a morphine derivative

herpes herpesvirus

heter/o different or opposite

hexa/ six

Hexabrix x-ray contrast

hidr/o sweat

hil/o hilum, small thing, depression or pit where blood vessels enter an organ

hinge prosthesis prosthesis used in joint replacement

hip screw devices five-hole plate, guide pin, lag screw, tap, short barrel

Hi-Per Flex guidewire catheterization term

hist/o tissue

histamine natural reactor to allergy

histamine H2 receptor blockers medications that act by blocking histamine receptors

histology study of tissues

Histoplasma (genus) capsulatum

HIV human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS virus

HMD hyaline membrane disease

hoarseness rough, harsh quality of voice

Hoffmann forefoot resection type of foot surgery
hol/o whole or entire

Holter cardiac monitor a type of ambulatory EKG monitor

homo/ same

hormones estrogen, progesterone, estradiol, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH)

Horner syndrome drooping of the eyelid and constricting of the pupil

hot knife for cautery, knife that sears tissue as it cuts to prevent bleeding

HTN hypertension; high blood pressure

human chorionic gonadotropin beta-HCG (hCG); pregnancy test

human immunodeficiency virus HIV; AIDS virus

humer/o humerus

Hutchinson teeth notched incisors characteristic of congenital syphilis

hy/o hyaline cartilage

hyaline type of cartilage in larynx

hydatid/o, hydatid/i cyst-like or drop of water

hydr/o water, fluid

hydrat/o filled with water

hydrocephalus water on the brain

hydrocortisone topical corticosteroid

hydrogen H; element in protein

hydrops, hydroptic generalized edema, also called dropsy

hydrostatic water pressure

hydroxyl/o chemical OH

hygien/o health, relating to cleanliness

hyper/ increased, above

hyperchlorhydria excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid

hyperemesis gravidarum excessive vomiting in pregnancy

hyperemia increased blood flow

hyperostosis hypertrophy of bone

hyperplasia abnormal increase in number of normal cells

hyperplastic relating to hyperplasia

hypertelorism abnormally increased distance between two organs or parts

hypertension HTN; high blood pressure

hypertonic solution with more solutes than cytoplasm of cell

hypertonicity state of being hypertonic

hypertrophic relating to hypertrophy

hypertrophy enlargement of cells

hypn/o trance, drug that creates a trance

hypo/ decreased, below

hypochondriac relating to beneath the ribs

hypotension low blood pressure

hypothyroidism decreased condition of thyroid

hypotonic a solution with fewer solutes than a cell

hypotonicity state of being hypotonic

hypoxemia deficient oxygenation of the blood

hypoxia reduces oxygen

hypoxic relating to hypoxia

hyster/o uterus
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/i</td>
<td>adjective form of /um, plural form of /us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iodine</td>
<td>trace element</td>
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<tr>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>incision and drainage</td>
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<tr>
<td>I&amp;O</td>
<td>intake and output; measurement of fluids taken and urine output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-131</td>
<td>radioactive iodine</td>
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<tr>
<td>/ia (noun)</td>
<td>condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/iac (adjective)</td>
<td>relating to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/iasis</td>
<td>condition of having (in the body)</td>
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<tr>
<td>iatr/o</td>
<td>treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>iatrogenic</td>
<td>pathology caused by actions of a doctor, treatment, medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ic (adjective)</td>
<td>relating to</td>
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<tr>
<td>iced saline</td>
<td>used to preserve an amputated part before reattaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICSH</td>
<td>interstitial cell-stimulating hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>insulin coma therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>icterus, icteric</td>
<td>jaundice</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>intensive care unit</td>
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<td>/id (noun)</td>
<td>noun suffix; no meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>intradermal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDDM</td>
<td>insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideology, ideation</td>
<td>science of development of ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idiopathic</td>
<td>disease where etiology is unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idiosyncratic</td>
<td>relating to mental, behavioral or physical characteristic, peculiarity</td>
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<tr>
<td>IF</td>
<td>intrinsic factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF test</td>
<td>immunofluorescence test</td>
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<tr>
<td>IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA, IgD</td>
<td>immunoglobulins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-2</td>
<td>interleukin-2; used in treatment of cancer</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile/o</td>
<td>ileum, third part of the small bowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ileocolitis</td>
<td>inflammation of both ileum and colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ileus</td>
<td>obstruction of intestines</td>
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<tr>
<td>ili/o</td>
<td>relating to the ilium (hip bone)</td>
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<tr>
<td>iliac crest</td>
<td>hip bone</td>
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<tr>
<td>ilium</td>
<td>relating to hip bone</td>
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<td>IM</td>
<td>intramuscular</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imidazole</td>
<td>antineoplastic agent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imipramine</td>
<td>for treatment of depression</td>
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<tr>
<td>immobilization, immobilizer</td>
<td>render incapable of moving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immunity</td>
<td>antibody-mediated, humoral, cellular or cell-mediated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immunologic, immunological</td>
<td>relating to defending body from disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impetigo</td>
<td>contagious skin disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implant</td>
<td>object or material inserted or grafted into body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implantable cardioverter defibrillator</td>
<td>device that restores normal heart rhythm by means of electric shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impregnated</td>
<td>infused or filled with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/in (noun)</td>
<td>noun suffix; no meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>confined to the site of origin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in utero in the uterus, the phase of life in the uterus

in/ into, not

inappropriate unsuitable

incentive spirometer used for measuring respiratory gases

incision a cut, surgical wound


inclusion supplies of food and water contained in cytoplasm

Inderal antihypertensive combination

indication a sign which points to a cause

Indocin nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory

indurat/o abnormally hardened

indwelling catheter catheter held in position in the urethra

infarct, infarction an area of necrosis resulting from sudden insufficiency of blood supply

infection caused by bacteria, viruses and parasites

infectious related to infection

infectious disease disease caused by pathogenic microorganism

infectious disease specialist one who specializes in disease caused by infection

infer/o inferior, below

infestation infested with parasites

infiltrate to enter the pores of a substance

inflamed, inflammation tissue response to injury

inflammatory relating to inflammation

influenza A, B, endemic, Asian, Hong Kong virus

infra/ inferior to, below

infrascapular beneath the shoulder blade

inguin/o groin

inguinal relating to the groin

inguinal edematous redness and swelling of the groin

INH isoniazid, antitubercular agent

injection force liquid into a part

ino/ related to fiber or fibrous material

/inogen suffix for chemical that can form another chemical

inotropic increasing or decreasing the force of muscular contractions

inspection look at body with naked eye

insufflation the act of filling lungs with air or use of an inhalant

insulin used in treatment of diabetes

insulin (types of) rapid-acting insulin (RA), regular insulin (lletin), intermediate-acting insulin (NPH, Lente), long-acting insulin (Ultralente), Novolin, Humulin

integument in the covering or in the skin

integumentary relating to the integument

inter/ between

interferon provide immunoregulatory functions

interleukin-2 IL-2; used in treatment of cancer

intermittent marked by intervals of complete quietude between two periods of activity

intern advanced student who assists in hospital

intern/o inside

internal inside or away from
internal fixation  repairing a bone using screws, plates, pins and rods

internal medicine  medicine related to adult

internist  one who specializes in internal medicine

interphase  period between mitotic activity

intertriginous  area where two skin areas touch or rub together

interventional radiology  medicine using x-rays, magnetic fields

intestin/o  intestine

intra/  within

intracardiac pressures  wedge pressure, mean pressure, end-diastolic pressure, peak pressure

intrarenal locations  upper pole, lower pole, midpole, subcapsular, perihilar

intravascular catheter terms  sidearm sheath, Amplatz guiding catheter, catheter seating, miniprofile balloon catheter

introducer sheath  tubular structure to help in the insertion of a tube into a body canal or organ

intussusception  prolapse of one part of intestine into an adjoining part

involuntary  not done by will

iod/o  iodine

iodine  I; trace element

/ion  the act of

ion  element with a charge

/i or  (adjective) relating to

ir/o, irid/o  iris of the eye

iron  Fe; a trace element

irreversible  not reversible

/is  (noun) noun suffix; no meaning

isch/o  suppress

ischi/o  ischium, a pelvic bone

islets of Langerhans  pancreatic cluster of cells

/ism  (noun) situation, process, condition

iso/  same, equal

isoniazid  INH, antitubercular agent

Isordil  used for congestive heart failure

isotonic  fluids with same concentration of solutes as cytoplasm

/ist  (noun) one who does, one who specializes in

isthmus  narrow connection between two larger bodies

/ite  (noun) noun suffix; no meaning

/itic  (adjective) inflammation

/itis  (noun) inflammation

/ity  (noun) the state of

IU  international unit(s)

IUD  intrauterine contraceptive device

IUCDs  Copper-T, Copper-7, Dalkon shield

IUGR  intrauterine growth retardation

/i um  structure

IV  intravenous

IVDA  intravenous drug abuse

/ive  (adjective) characterized by

IVH  intraventricular hemorrhage

J

Jackson-Pratt drain  tube that drains fluids after an operation
Jameson scissors fine-tip scissors

Jamshidi needle cylindrical needle with a sharp, beveled tip

jaundice yellowish staining of the skin and sclerae

jejun/o jejunum, second part of the small bowel

jejunoileitis inflammation of the jejunum and ileum

JRA juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

jugul/o jugular vein

JVD jugular venous distention (distension)

K

K potassium; trace element

kal/o potassium

/kalema potassium in the blood

kary/o nucleus

karyoplasm gelatin-like material in the nucleus

KCl potassium chloride

Keflin used to treat infections

Kelly plication suture technique

keloid elevated, irregularly shaped scar

kerat/o horny, hardening

keratin/o becoming horny

Kerlix wound dressing

Kernig sign symptom of meningitis

ket/o ketones, a chemical in the blood and urine

ketoconazole antifungal agent

Ketostix reagent stick used to check for ketones in urine

ketotic pertaining to ketone bodies

kg kilogram, kilograms

/kine chemical that moves in the body, mediators of immune response

kinesi/o, /kinesis motion

/kinin hormone causing motion or contraction

Klebsiella (genus) pneumoniae

/kleisis closure, surgical fusion, also /clisis or /cleisis

klept/o steal

knee-chest position a prone position where the individual rests on the knees and upper part of the chest

knife, blade, scalpel #1, #2, #15

knuckle a twisted loop, shaped like a knuckle

Komberg method the process of localizing foreign bodies in the eye

kyph/o hump

L

L liter, liters

L/S ratio lecithin/sphingomyelin ratio

LA latex agglutination

lab laboratory

labi/o lip

lacerate traumatic cut or tear

laceration jagged wound or cut

lacrim/o tear or teardrop

lact/o milk, milky

lactate dehydrogenase LDH; a cardiac and liver enzyme

lacun/o lake, lacuna, lacunae
LAE left atrial enlargement
LAH left atrial hypertrophy
lamell/o lamella, lamellae, little layer
lamin/o lamina layer
Lanoxin cardiac glycoside
lapar/o abdomen
/lapse fall
laryng/o larynx, voicebox
laryngoscopes Magill straight-blade laryngoscope, MacIntosh curved-blade laryngoscope, forceps, cuff
lasers YAG, LAG, neodymium
Lasix diuretic
later/o side
lateral away from middle
LATS long-acting thyroid stimulator
lavage irrigation
laxity relaxation of muscles or ligament supports
layers of blood vessels tunica intima, tunica media, tunica externa
LCL lateral collateral ligament
LDH lactate dehydrogenase; a cardiac and liver enzyme
L-Dopa diagnostic agent for growth hormone
leg area between knee and ankle
lei/o smooth or smooth muscle
/lemma husk, membrane covering muscles and nerves
lent/i lens of the eye
lentig/o freckle
lepromat/o leprosy (Hansen disease)
/lépsy, /léptic seizure, taking hold of
lethal anything that kills
lethargy listlessness
leucovorin for treatment of folate deficient anemias
leuk/o white
leukemias chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), chronic myelocytic leukemia (CML), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), acute nonlymphoblastic leukemia (ANLL)
leukocytes cells which fight infection
levels of bronchi mainstem bronchus, primary bronchiole, secondary bronchiole, alveolus
Levin tube a tube designed to be passed into the stomach or duodenum through the nose
LGA large for gestational age
liberal abundant
Librium for management of anxiety
lichenification formation of lichen skin disease
lidocaine a topical local anesthetic
lig/a ties, string to tie with
ligament dentate, ligamentum flavum
ligament of Treitz broad, suspensory muscle of duodenum
ligament/o ligament
ligamentum arteriosum ductus arteriosus artery; a fetal blood vessel that joins the descending aorta and the left pulmonary artery
line infection infection of an IV catheter
linea alba white line
/lingual relating to the tongue
lingual tongue-like structure
lip/o fat
lipid substances extracted from cells by fat solvents
liquefactive type of necrosis
lith/o stone
lithium lithium citrate, lithium carbonate, lithium chloride
lithotomy position position in which the patient is on his back with the hips and knees flexed with thighs apart
living and well description used in H&P
LLE left lower extremity
LLQ left lower quadrant
LMD local medical doctor
LNMP last normal menstrual period (or cycle)
lob/o lobe (of an organ)
lobes of the lung right upper lobe (RUL), right middle lobe (RML), right lower lobe (RLL), left upper lobe (LUL), left lower lobe (LLL)
LOC loss of consciousness
lochia vaginal discharge that takes place during first two weeks after childbirth
Loeffler syndrome type of inflammation of the lungs
log/o the study of
/logy (noun) the study of
long-acting depot IM injections intramuscular injection of a drug in an oil suspension that results in absorption of medication over a prolonged period
long-acting insulin type of insulin that doesn’t work as quickly but lasts a long time
longitudinal section divides body into left/right
lord/o concavity, hollow area
loss of lateral gaze HEENT or neurologic physical finding
Lou Gehrig disease amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
LP lumbar puncture
LTH luteotropic hormone
/lucency a white spot on an x-ray
/lucent transmits light
LUE left upper extremity
Lugol solution iodine and potassium iodide solution
lumb/o flank
lumbar relating to the flank
lumbar vertebral levels L1 through L5
lumin/o lumen or space inside a tube, light measurement
lun/o moon or moon-shaped
lung scan and perfusion-ventilation study a nuclear lung scan
lung x-ray patterns interstitial pattern, Kerley B lines, reticulonodular pattern, patchy infiltrate, miliary pattern, bleb
lup/o lupus
LUQ left upper quadrant
/lus little
lutein yellow pigment
luteinizing forming of corpus luteum from ovarian follicle
luteinizing hormone a hormone produced by gonadotroph cells in the pituitary gland
luxat/o slipped, dislocated
LVEDP left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
LVH left ventricular hypertrophy

/ly (adverb) in the style of

Lyme disease recurrent multisystemic disorder

lymph/o watery fluid

lymphadenopathy disease process affecting lymph nodes

lymphat/o related to the lymph system

lymphatic relating to lymph

lymphocyte transfer beryllium sulfate blood test beryllium lymphocyte proliferation test, a test for berylliosis

lymphopoiesis formation of lymphocytes

lymphopoietic relating to lymphopoiesis

lymphs lymphocytes

lys/o digest, dissolve

/lysis (noun) break down or apart, dissolve

lysosomal relating to a lysosome

lysosome digesting body

/lytic (adjective) break down or apart, dissolve

magnetic resonance imaging MRI; a non-x-ray imaging test

mainstem bronchi two main bronchi

major arteries carotid, subclavian, celiac axis or trunk, mesenteric, ductus arteriosus (ligamentum arteriosum)

major veins saphenous, azygos, portal, circle of Willis, ductus venosus

mal/ bad, abnormal

/malacia (noun) softening

malaise feeling of general discomfort, “out of sorts”

malar relating to the cheek or malar eminence

Malecot catheter a hollow flexible tube inserted into the body to allow passage of fluid

malformation Arnold-Chiari

malignant cancerous

malingering feigning or exaggeration of symptoms of illness done for desired end

malle/o hammer

malleol/o little hammer

malt/o malt

mamm/o breast (entire breast)

mammogram radiograph of the breast

man/o hand or thin

mandibul/o lower jaw

maneuver Valsalva

/mania (noun) excessive preoccupation or obsession

/maniac (adjective) excessive preoccupation or obsession

manometer pressure measuring instrument

manubri/o manubrium
MAO maximal acid output
MAOI monoamine oxidase inhibitor
Marcaine with Wydase local anesthetic
marijuana, marihuana popular name for the dried leaves of a flowering Cannabis sativa plant
marriage and family counselor MFCC; license for marriage and family counselor
marrow soft tissue of bone
Marshall-Marchetti repair suprapubic vesicourethral suspension, surgical operation to correct stress incontinence
marsupialization creation of a pouch
mast/o breast or breast-shaped, mastoid process or sinus
mastectomy surgery to remove a breast
matern/o mother
matr/i mother
matrix, matrices connective tissue cells secrete and float in this substance
/maturity period of attainment of maximal development
maxill/o upper jaw
Mayfield 3-point pin headrest surgical device used to hold the head in place using pins
MCA multiple congenital anomalies, motorcycle accident
MCD minimal change disease; disease of the kidney that causes nephrotic syndrome
mcg microgram, micrograms
MCL medial collateral ligament
MCP metacarpophalangeal
MD doctor of medicine, “Medicine Doctor”
measles childhood disease
meat/o urethral meatus, opening to a tube or canal
meconium material in intestine of full-term fetus
medi/o middle
medial closer to the middle
mediastin/o relating to the mediastinal cavity
mediastinal relating to the center cavity
mediastinum center cavity containing heart
meds medications
medull/o medulla or innermost
/megaly (noun) enlargement
mei/o diminished or shut
mel/o limb
melan/o black
melanotic passage of stools stained with blood
melatonin hormone involved in circadian rhythms
meleena passage of stools stained with blood
/melia, /melic limb
Mellaril used for psychotic disorders
membran/o membrane
men/o menses or menstrual flow
menarche onset of menstrual function
Ménière disease disorder that affects the inner ear
mening/o parietal and visceral membranes of cranial cavity
meningeal relating to meninges
meninges combination of parietal and visceral serosa; arachnoid, dura mater, pia mater
Transcription Reference Guide

menisc/o meniscus, crescent

menopaus/o menopause

menopause cessation of menstruation

menstrual periodic physiologic hemorrhage

ment/o the mind, thinking

mental mechanisms denial, projection, conversion, sublimation, rationalization

mental tests Achenbach child behavior checklist, Beery-Buktenica Visual Motor Integration (VMI), Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT), Wechsler test, Bender Gestalt, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), Rorschach, Stanford-Binet, thematic apperception

/mentia condition of the mind

meperidine analgesic, narcotic

mEq milliequivalent, milliequivalents

/mer compound made of one or more identical molecules

mesenter/o mesentery

meso/ middle

meta/ change, beyond

metabolic relating to basic function of cell

metabolism basic function of cell

metamorphosis change

metaphase one of the phases of cell reproduction

metaphysis wide part of long bone

metastases plural of metastasis

metastases (types of) hematogenous, regional lymph node, perineural, intraluminal, distant

metastasis transfer of disease from one organ or part to another

metastasize to form disease by process of metastasis

/meter (noun) distance measure, instrument to measure

meth/o one carbon

Methergine for treatment of postpartum hemorrhage

Methimazole palliative treatment of hyperthyroidism

Methotrexate used for leukemia in children

methyl methacrylate cement used to cement prosthetic joints

metr/o endometrium or uterine lining

metryrapone test test of pituitary ability to produce corticotropin

MFCC marriage and family counselor; license for marriage and family counselor

mg milligram, milligrams

mg% milligram percent, milligrams percent

MgSO4 magnesium sulfate, mag (slang)

MI myocardial infarction; sudden severe heart attack

mi/o diminished or shut

micro/ small, tiny

microinstrumentation use of microinstruments in microsurgery

microscope instrument for seeing small things

microscopic too small to be seen with naked eye

microscopically pertaining to microscopy

microsize griseofulvin antibiotic derived from penicillium

Microsporum a genus of protozoa

microvilli, microvillus very small villi

mictur/o urinate
midclavicular middle of the clavicle or collarbone
midfrontal middle of the front side of the body
midnoc midnight
midsagittal exact middle of body
midsagittal section section made down middle of body
mili/o tiny nodules
milk of magnesia MOM; medication used to treat constipation
Miller-Abbott tube tube used to treat obstruction in the small intestine through intubation
mineral/o type of steroid hormone
minimal change disease MCD; disease of the kidney that causes nephrotic syndrome
mit/o thread-like
mitochondria organelles in cytoplasm that use oxygen to digest food in cell
mitosis cell reproduction
mitotic relating to cell reproduction
mitotic spindle form of a dividing cell
mitr/o mitral or left AV heart valve
mL milliliter, milliliters
mm millimeter, millimeters
mm3 cubic millimeter
mmHg millimeters of mercury
MMR measles, mumps, rubella, live virus vaccination
MOM milk of magnesia; medication used to treat constipation
mongolism, mongoloid Down syndrome
monili/o necklace, string of beads, candida infection
mono/, mon/o one or single
monocytes type of leukocyte
monos monocytes
morbid loss of function
morbidity damage to a whole organism
morph/o form, structure
morphine sulfate narcotic analgesic, sedative
morphologic relating to study of form of organs
morphologically pertaining to morphology
morphology study of form of body parts
mort/o death
mortal pertaining to or causing death
mortality state of being mortal
Motrin nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory, analgesic
MPS mucopolysaccharidosis
MRI magnetic resonance imaging; a non-x-ray imaging test
MS multiple sclerosis
MTP metatarsophalangeal
muc/o slime of mucous membranes
mucin/o mucin
mucoviscidosis cystic fibrosis
mucus, mucous relating to mucus
multi/ many
multinucleate cell with many nuclei
multiple numbers single, double, triple, quadruple, quintuple, sextuple
multivitamin many vitamins
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>murmur</td>
<td>soft sound heard on auscultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muscle</td>
<td>tissue consisting primarily of contractile cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muscles</td>
<td>pectoralis, platysma, flexor longus pollicis, latissimus dorsi, gastrocnemius, psoas</td>
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<tr>
<td>muscul/o</td>
<td>muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muscular</td>
<td>relating to muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
<td>muscular and skeletal organ systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVA</td>
<td>motor vehicle accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVP</td>
<td>mitral valve prolapse</td>
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<tr>
<td>my/o</td>
<td>muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myalgia</td>
<td>muscle pain</td>
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<td>myc/o</td>
<td>fungus</td>
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<tr>
<td>myci/o</td>
<td>muscle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mycobacterium</td>
<td>(genus) tuberculosis, kansasii, fortuitum, leprae, ulcerans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasma</td>
<td>(genus) pneumoniae, PPLO, mycoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mydriasis</td>
<td>physiologic dilatation of pupil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myel/o</td>
<td>bone marrow, spinal cord; may sound like “mild”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myelin/o</td>
<td>myelin sheaths, covering of nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mylanta</td>
<td>medication used to treat heartburn, acid indigestion and gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myocardial</td>
<td>pertaining to the muscle tissue of the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myocardial infarction</td>
<td>MI; sudden severe heart attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myofascial</td>
<td>pertaining to the fascia surrounding and associated with muscle tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myom/o</td>
<td>myoma or muscle tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myring/o</td>
<td>relating to the tympanic membrane of the ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my/o</td>
<td>muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myxia/o</td>
<td>myxomatous, myxoma or muscle tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myx/o</td>
<td>muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myxedema</td>
<td>condition characterized by dry, waxy swelling of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>nitrogen; element in protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.p.o.</td>
<td>nil per os; nothing by mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na</td>
<td>sodium; trace element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAD</td>
<td>no acute distress; no short or sharp cause of discomfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nadolol</td>
<td>medication used for hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naprosyn</td>
<td>nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narcissism, narcissistic</td>
<td>self-love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nas/o</td>
<td>nares, nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nat/o</td>
<td>birth, born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natr/o</td>
<td>sodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navane</td>
<td>used for management of psychotic disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navicul/o</td>
<td>little boat, navicular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>normal bowel sounds; normal sounds heard on examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCAT</td>
<td>normocephalic; relating to a normal cranium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEC</td>
<td>necrotizing enterocolitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necr/o</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necrosis</td>
<td>death of cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necrotic</td>
<td>relating to death of cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nect/o</td>
<td>bind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
needles Abrams needle, Chiba skinny needle, curved, cutting, Keith, SH, Tru-Cut, Voorhees needle, Veress needle

Neisseria (genus) meningitides, gonorrhea

neo/ new

neonatologist one who specializes in study of newborn

neonatology study of newborn

neoplasia new growth of cells whose anatomy is abnormal

neoplasm any new and abnormal growth

neoplastic relating to neoplasm

neph/o kidney

nephrolithotripsy surgical procedure to remove kidney stones

nephrologist one who specializes in nephrology

nephrology study of kidney

nerve cells oligodendroglia, microglia, astrocyte, axon, dendrite

nerves intercostobrachial, thoracodorsal, long thoracic nerve of Bell, sciatic

neur/o nerve

neuroadrenal hormones epinephrine or adrenaline, norepinephrine or noradrenaline

neuroleptic term to refer to effects on cognition and behavior of antipsychotic drugs

neurologic reflexes suck, grasp, withdrawal, Moro (startle)

neurologic tests in physical examination pinprick, position, vibration, Brudzinski sign, Kernig sign

neurological, neurologic relating to nervous system

neurologist one who specializes in the nervous system

neurology study of nervous system

neuron tissue cells of nervous system

neuronal relating to nervous tissue cells

neuropsychiatric neurological system which includes the mind

neurosurgeon specialist in surgery of neurological system

neurosurgery surgery on nervous system

neurosurgery devices Mayfield 3-point pin headrest, spine cutter

neurosurgical landmarks tragus, pterion, zygoma

neutr/o neutral, white cells that don’t stain

neutrophils leukocytes that eat foreign materials

nev/o mole

NF none found, not found

NG nasogastric

NICU neonatal or neurosurgical intensive care unit

NIDDM noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus

nidus point of origin of a morbid process

nifedipine calcium channel-blocking agent and coronary vasodilator

/nine chemical or hormone suffix

nitr/o nitrogen

Nitro-Bid antianginal

nitrogen N; element in protein

nitroglycerin NTG, used in angina pectoris

no acute distress NAD; no short or sharp cause of discomfort

Nocardia (genus) asteroides, brasiliensis

noct/i at night

nocturia urinating at night
nodes Rotter, shotty, level 1, 2 and 3, highest
nodes of Ranvier constrictions occurring on nerve fibers
nodul/o nodule, little nodes or finely bumpy
noncontributory does not contribute
nor/ chemical with branched chain or one less methyl group
norm/o proper, rule
normal bowel sounds NBS; normal sounds heard on examination
normal saline NS; water with same salt concentration as blood
normoactive characterized by normal action
normocephalic NCAT; relating to a normal cranium
normoreflexive normal reflexes
nosocomial disease acquired in hospital environment
Novocain anesthesia that causes numbness
NS normal saline; water with same salt concentration as blood
NSAID nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
NSD no serious disease (defect)
NSVD normal spontaneous vaginal delivery
NTG nitroglycerin; used in angina pectoris
nuch/o nape of the neck
nucle/o center, cell nucleus, eyeball
nuclear relating to the nucleus
nuclear bone scan, bone survey nuclear medicine test, x-rays of long bones, ribs, spine, and skull
nuclear medicine branch of medicine using x-ray, sound waves and magnetic fields
nucleol/o little nucleus
nucleoli, nucleolus small, round bodies that make ribosomes
nucleoplasm gelatin-like material in the nucleus
nucleus basic cell part
/nuclide radioactive isotope
nullip nullipara, woman with no deliveries
NVD neovascularization of the disk
nyct/o at night
nystagmus involuntary, rapid rhythmic movement of eyeball
O oxygen; chemical element
o/o egg
O2 oxygen; gas
oblique slanting
obstetrician one who specializes in pregnancy and childbirth
obstetrics study of pregnancy and childbirth
obturator any structure
occipit/o back of head
occiput, occipital relating to the back of the head
occlus/o closed off
OCT oxytocin challenge test
oct/o eight
ocul/o eye
OD oculus dexter, right eye
odont/o tooth or teeth, tooth-shaped
/oid (adjective) like
/ol alcohol compounds
/ole little
olecranon tip or point of the elbow
olig/o decreased or few
/alone steroid drug
OM otitis media
/oma (noun) tumor, mass
/omatous relating to a tumor, tumor-like
oment/o omentum
omphal/o umbilicus
/on (noun) noun suffix, no meaning
 onc/o tumor
oncologist one who specializes in study of cancer
oncology study of cancer
Oncovin antineoplastic agent
/one steroid drug
onych/o nail
oophor/o ovary or egg-bearer
op/o location
/opaque impervious to light or x-rays
open reduction surgical correction of a fracture, luxation or hernia
open renal biopsy when a surgeon makes a small cut to obtain kidney tissue.
operal/o surgery or operation
ophthalm/o eye
ophthalmologist one who specializes in study of eye
ophthalmology study of eye
/opthalmos eye condition
opi/o opium or opioid drugs
/opla vision
opposition relation between the thumb and the other digits
/opsia vision
Op-Site dressing thin and transparent dressing
/opsy (noun) look at
OPV oral polio vaccine
/or (noun) one that
or/o mouth, oral
orbit eye socket
orbit/o orbit
orbital relating to the orbit
orchi/o, orchid/o testicle
orchiectomy removal of the testicles
organ/o organ
organelle structure in cytoplasm that carries out instructions from DNA
organic relating to organ
organomegaly enlargement of organ
Orinase used to treat diabetes
orth/o straight
orthopedic appliances 4-hole plate, Harrington rod, Kirschner wire, Steinmann pin, titanium plate
orthopedic surgeon one who specializes in surgery of musculoskeletal system
orthopedic surgery surgery of musculoskeletal system
orthopnea discomfort on breathing except in upright position
OS oculus sinister; left eye

/ose (adjective) like, relating to (also suffix for chemical name for sugar)

/osis pathologic condition, relating to a condition

osm/o smell

osmolality a measure of urine concentration

osmolarity concentration expressed in terms of osmoles of solute per liter of solution

osmosis diffusion of water

osse/o bone

osseous relating to bone

oste/o bone

osteopetrosis rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone

osteoporosis condition of reduced bone mass

ostia, ostium an opening

ot/o ear

OTC over-the-counter; nonprescription

/otic pathologic condition, relating to a condition

otolaryngology study of ear, larynx, head, neck, tracheobronchial tree and esophagus

/ous (adjective) relating to

ovary reproductive organ

Ovcon-35, 28 day oral contraceptive

ox/o oxygen

ox/y oxygen, containing oxygen

oxacillin antibiotic

oxidat/o adding oxygen

oxidation use of oxygen to digest food in the cell

oxygen mist with nebulizer vaporizer which uses oxygen to help deliver medication

oxytocin a major hormone of the hypothalamus

P

p.o. per o; by mouth

p.r.n. pro re nata; as needed, as required

pacemakers demand, Medtronic, Cordis, Intermedics, fixed-rate

packed red blood cells red blood cells given in a transfusion

palatine pertaining to the palate

palpation feel with examining hands

palpitation conscious awareness of abnormality of your heartbeat

palsy Bell, Erb, Klumpke, Todd

pan/ all, every

pancreat/o pancreas

pancreatic/o to or with the pancreas

pancytopenia a reduced number of red and white blood cells, including platelets

pannus superficial vascularization of the cornea

Pap smear, Pap test, Papanicolaou specimen for examination of vaginal mucus, test to diagnose conditions of the female genital tract

papill/o papilla, papillae

papul/o pimple, papule

para woman who has produced viable young

para/ beside, beyond

paramyxovirus a paramyxovirus, also known as respiratory syncytial virus, RSV

paranasal sinuses ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid, maxillary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parasagittal</td>
<td>one side or other of midline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parasagittal section</td>
<td>section made slightly to one side or other of midline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parasite</td>
<td>living organism which invades body and causes disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parasitic</td>
<td>relating to parasite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parathormone</td>
<td>parathyroid hormone; hormone secreted by the parathyroid glands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/paresis</td>
<td>relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/paretic</td>
<td>slight or incomplete paralysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pariet/o</td>
<td>wall of a cavity or organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parietal</td>
<td>relating to cavity lining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkinson disease</td>
<td>disorder of the nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parot/o</td>
<td>parotid gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pars plana vitrectomy</td>
<td>removal of vitreous by suction and cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partial pressures</td>
<td>alveolar oxygen, PAO2; alveolar carbon dioxide, PACO2; arterial oxygen, PaO2; arterial carbon dioxide, PaCO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parts of the ear</td>
<td>malleus, incus, stapes, oval window, epitympanum, eustachian tube, mesotympanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/partum</td>
<td>(noun) labor, delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partur/o</td>
<td>birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passed off the field</td>
<td>removed from the sterile field to an unsterile area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive resistance</td>
<td>exercise that does not require active muscle contractions when performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive transport</td>
<td>particles move across a membrane without using energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patell/o</td>
<td>patella, kneecap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patellar</td>
<td>relating to the patella or kneecap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patern/o</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>(slang) pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path/o</td>
<td>disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathognomonic</td>
<td>relating to signs and symptoms of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathologic</td>
<td>relating to study of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathological tissue colors</td>
<td>gray-tan, red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathologist</td>
<td>one who studies disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathology</td>
<td>study of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathology specimens</td>
<td>frozen section, shave biopsy, permanent section, punch biopsy, cone biopsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathophysiology</td>
<td>functional abnormality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pathy</td>
<td>(noun) disease process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patient positions</td>
<td>knee-chest, lithotomy, Trendelenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patr/i</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pauci/</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCN</td>
<td>penicillin; antibiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP</td>
<td>phencyclidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>proximal convoluted tubules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA</td>
<td>patent ductus arteriosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peau d'orange</td>
<td>dimpled condition of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ped/o</td>
<td>child, infant, foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pediatrician</td>
<td>one who specializes in study of children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pediatrics</td>
<td>study of children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peduncul/o</td>
<td>peduncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelv/o</td>
<td>pelvis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelvic</td>
<td>relating to pelvis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelvis, pelves</td>
<td>cup-shaped ring of bone in lower quadrant of body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transcription Reference Guide

peµmphiµ/o pemphigus, blister
peµno/o penis
/penµnia (noun) lack of, decrease, poor
peµnicilin PCN; antibiotic
peµnis reproductive organ
Penrose drain surgical device used to drain fluid from a wound
peµnτα/ five
peµntaµmidine for treatment of Pneumocystis carinii and trypanosomiasis
peµpsoµ, peptµ/o digest or digestion
peµ for every
peµ/ through; may sound like “pair of”
peµcent for every one hundred
peµcentµile any of the points dividing a range of data into 100 equal intervals
peµcruiseµn tαp different parts of body during exam
peµri/ around
peµriµcardial relates to covering of surface of the heart
peµriµcardium membrane around the heart
peµriµnatology subspecialty of obstetrics
peµriµnoµ peρineum, external part of lower abdomen or pelvis
peµriµneal relating to skin surface of pelvis
peµriµnephric relating to connective tissue around kidney
peµriµneum skin surface of pelvis
peµriµorbital relating to the tissues surrounding and lining the orbit of the eye
peµriµosteous membrane membrane that lines the outer surface of bones
peµriµperipheral at or near the rim or edge
peµriµpherical vascular surgery surgery on outlying blood vessels
peµriµtone/o abdominal cavity
peµriµtoneal relating to abdominal cavity
peµriµtoneum membrane in abdominopelvic cavity
peµriµumbilical near or around the navel
peµriµmeasε chemical that carries another molecule across cell membrane
peµrone/o peroneal tendon or nerve in lower leg
peµroneal relating to the fibula (leg bone)
peµroneal tendon transfer surgical relocation of insertion of abductor tendon to another muscle
Peµsantµine vasodilator
peµteµchµ/o petechia, pinpoint hemorrhage
peµtrolµatµum used as an ointment base
Peµutz-Jeghεrs syndrome a disorder in which the patient develops intestinal polyps and is at a higher risk for developing some types of cancers
/pεxµy (noun) affix, attach into place
Peµyer patches lymphatic nodules of small intestine
PFT pulmonary function test
phµ hydrogen ion concentration
phagµ/o, /phage eat, swallow, engulf
phagocytosis “eating” method of bringing material into the cell
phαlαnµ phalanx, phalanges
phαrynµ/o pharynx
phas/o speech

/phase (noun) phase or portion

/phasis, /phasic condition of speech

phe/o dusky

phenothiazine psychotherapeutic agent

phenylalanine antineoplastic agent

phenylpropanolamine decongestant

phenytin anticonvulsant

pher/o support, bear

phil/o love or attraction, cells that attract a stain

phim/o muzzling or closure

phleb/o vein

phlegmonous pertaining to phlegmon

phob/o, /phobia (noun) fear

phor/o carry

/phoria (noun) bear

phos/o light

phosphate H3PO4, any form of phosphoric acid

phosphorus a chemical element

phot/o light

phrag/o, /phragm (noun) fence, wall

phren/o diaphragm

phren/o mind or head

phrenic relating to diaphragm

phylax/o, phylact/o guard

phym/o growth

/physeal adjective suffix for /physis

physi/o nature, natural

physical examination findings in the abdomen guarding, shifting dullness, fluid wave

physician doctor

physiologic relating to function of body parts

physiologically pertaining to physiology

physiology study of how the body works

/physis (noun) grow

phyt/o plant

/phyte fungus

piecemeal bit by bit

pigment/o colored

pil/o hair

pineal/o pine cone-shaped, relating to the pineal body

pinocytosis “sipping” method of bringing material into the cell

pinprick slight puncture made by a pin

pituitar/o pituitary gland

pituitary endocrine gland

PKU phenylketonuria

placent/o afterbirth

placenta previa an obstetric complication in which the placenta is attached to the uterine wall close to or covering the cervix

placental abnormalities abruptio placentae, placenta previa

plak/o patch

/plakia patch

plane direction of a section
plant/o sole of foot
plantar relating to the sole of the foot
plaque any patch or flat area
/plasia (noun) growth, development
/plasm (noun) formation, (cell) contents, growth
plasm/o plasma, cell substance
plasma renin kidney enzyme, high level may indicate high risk for heart attack
plasma/ plasma
plasmapheresis removal of whole blood, separation of its cellular elements by centrifugation
Plasmodium (genus) malariae (malaria), vivax, falciparum
plastic skin bridges used with bumper sutures
plastic surgery surgery concerned with reconstruction
plastic surgery or graft terms graft donor site, native position
/plasty (noun) restore by surgery
platelet thrombocyte
platelet count count of irregularly shaped disks found in blood
/plégia, /plerigic paralysis
pleur/o pleural
pleura lining of thoracic cavity
pleural relating to cavity holding the lung
pleurisy, pleuritic inflammation of the pleura
plexus braid, tangle or network of vessels
plicae circulares circular folds
plication, plicated taking tucks in a structure to shorten it
PMI point of maximal impulse; the place where the apical pulse is palpated as strongest
PND paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
/pnea (noun) breathing
pneum/o, pneumon/o air, gas, lung air sacs
Pneumocystis (genus) carinii pneumonia (PCP)
pneumon/o lung air sacs
pod/o foot or foot-like
poï/e forming, making
/poësis (noun) formation
/poëtic (adjective) relating to the process of formation
/poëtin blood-forming hormone
poikil/o, poiekyl/o mottled
point McBurney, Brewer, Addison, Pauly, Mackenzie
point of maximal impulse PMI; the place where the apical pulse is palpated as strongest
/polar relating to poles or ends of a spectrum
polariz/o line up between poles
polio poliomyelitis
poly/ many
polyarthritis simultaneous inflammation of several joints
polydrug abuse improper use of more than one drug at a time
polymorphonuclear neutrophils
polymyxin-bacitracin antibiotics
polyp/o polyp
polys polymorphonuclear leukocytes
poplite/o back of knee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>popliteal</td>
<td>relating to back of the knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popliteal fossa</td>
<td>back of the knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>por/o</td>
<td>hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port wine stain</td>
<td>birthmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port/a</td>
<td>hepatic portal vein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port/o</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porta hepatis</td>
<td>fissure on surface of liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
<td>spatial location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post/</td>
<td>after, past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poster/o</td>
<td>behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterior</td>
<td>in back of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterior tibial</td>
<td>back of the ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterolateral</td>
<td>to side and in back of sagittal plane or middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium</td>
<td>K; trace element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pouch of Douglas</td>
<td>rectouterine pouch, pouch between rectum and uterus formed by fold of peritoneum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPD</td>
<td>tuberculin skin test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPMA</td>
<td>post poliomyelitis muscular atrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre/</td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prednis/o, prednisone</td>
<td>drug name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep</td>
<td>(slang) preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepped</td>
<td>sterilized for surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presby/o</td>
<td>elder or aging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretibial</td>
<td>in front of the tibia, leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preventive medicine</td>
<td>study and practice which aims to prevent disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preventive medicine specialist</td>
<td>one who practices preventative medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priapism</td>
<td>abnormal erection of penis without sexual desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prim/o</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary intention</td>
<td>repair with stitches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary union</td>
<td>repair with stitches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primip</td>
<td>primipara, woman with one previous birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro/</td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process, processes</td>
<td>styloid, zygomatic, mastoid, palatine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prochlorperazine</td>
<td>used for management of nausea and vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proct/o</td>
<td>anus or lower rectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progester/o</td>
<td>female hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prognosis</td>
<td>forecast of probable outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progressive</td>
<td>advancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prolactin</td>
<td>hormone to sustain lactation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prolapse</td>
<td>sinking of an organ or body part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promontory</td>
<td>a projecting process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronat/o</td>
<td>turn toward prone position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prone</td>
<td>body position face down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prophase</td>
<td>one of the phases of cell reproduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propranolol</td>
<td>cardiac medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propt/o</td>
<td>exophthalmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostaglandin</td>
<td>components derived from unsaturated 20-carbon fatty acids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostat/o</td>
<td>prostate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostate specific agglutinins (PSA)</td>
<td>a type of antibody screened for in blood test for prostatic cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostheses</td>
<td>Dow-Corning, Bucholz, Starr-Edwards, total hip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transcription Reference Guide

prosthetic heart valves Bjork-Shiley
prot/o first, primitive
protamine class of basic proteins of low molecular weight
protein rich describes ascitic fluid, hyphenated if used before the noun
protein/ protein, found in urine
proteins important building product of cell
prothrombin time pro-time, protime PT; clotting test
protoplasm gelatin-like material filling cell
protuberant a prominence
Provera used for abnormal uterine bleeding due to hormonal imbalance
proxim/o nearer to
proximal near center of body or organ
pruritus, pruritic itching
PSA prostate specific agglutinins; a type of antibody screened for in blood test for prostatic cancer
pseudo/ false
pseudoephedrine for relief of nasal congestion
psori/a itch
psych/o mind
psychiatrist one who specializes in study of emotions and biochemical imbalances
psychiatry study of emotions and biochemical imbalances
PT prothrombin time, pro-time, protime; clotting test
PTA prior to admission
PTC percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography
PTCA percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty
pterion a point on the sphenoid bone
pteryg/o wing, pterygoid process
PTH parathyroid hormone, parathormone
/ptosis (noun) drooped, slipped down
PTT partial thromboplastin time
PTU propylthiouracil
pyle/a salivary glands
/pysis coughing up
pub/o pubis
public relating to pelvic bone
pubis front of pelvic bone
PUD peptic ulcer disease
pudend/o pudendum, external genitalia
puerper/o recently having borne
pulmon/o lung
pulmonary function measurements tidal volume (TV), vital capacity (VC), inspiratory reserve volume (IRV), expiratory reserve volume (ERV), dead space volume
pulmonary medicine branch of medicine concerned with the lungs
pulmonary medicine specialist one who specializes in study of lungs
pulmonic relating to the lungs
pulsat/o relating to a pulse
pupill/o pupil of the eye
purulent pus
pus exudate with dead bacteria
pustul/o pustule
PVR progressive vitreous retinopathy
py/o pus
pyel/o relating to the renal pelvis
pylor/o pylorus, gatekeeper
pyogenic forming pus
pyonephrosis pus-forming inflammatory condition of kidney
pyorrhea a purulent discharge
PYP pyrophosphate nuclear scan
pyramid/o pyramid, pyramid-shaped organ
pyrazinamide antitubercular agent
Pyridium for urinary itching, frequency
pyuria pus in urine

Q
q. quaque; every
q.( )h. quaque ( ) hora; every ( ) hours
q.a.m. quaque ante meridian; every morning
q.d. quaque die; daily; never use the abbreviation; always write out
q.h.s. every hour of sleep, every bedtime
q.i.d. quarter in die; four times a day
q.n.s. quantity not sufficient
Q-panel a group of blood tests
quadr/i, quadr/u four or fourths
quadrant one-quarter section
quarterly divided into fourths

R
R/O, RO rule out
R’ R prime
RA rheumatoid arthritis
RA factor rheumatoid arthritis factor
rachi/o spine
radi/o rays or waves, x-ray, radius, forearm
radial forearm
radiation therapist one who specializes in radiation therapy
radiation therapy therapy using x-rays and sound waves
radioactive iodine I-131
radioactive sodium iodide NaI-131
radioimmunoassay RIA; radioactive assay or test of body chemical levels
radiologist one who specializes in use of x-rays
radiology study of use of x-rays, sound waves
RAE right atrial enlargement
rales breathing sounds, also rhonchi, wheezes, crackling, bronchial, vesicular
RAM rapid alternating movements
ram/o ramus, rami
ramus branch
range of joint motion ROM; joint flexibility
Ranitidine for ulcer treatment
RAO right anterior oblique; x-ray position
rapid-acting insulin type of insulin that works quickly in the body
Raynaud phenomenon spasm of digital arteries with numbness of fingers
RBC red blood cells, red blood count
**Transcription Reference Guide**

- re/ again, back
- rebound tenderness reversed response on withdrawal of stimulus
- rect/o upright, rectum
- recumbent lying down
- red Robinson catheter a type of catheter used to drain urine
- reduction to reduce, lessen in size
- referral act of referring
- reflection a folding or turning back
- reflex Babinski, Gordon, Babkin, Barkman, Brudzinski
- /reflexive relating to unconscious reaction to a stimulus
- reflux backward flow
- regenerate tissues replacing themselves
- regeneration natural renewal of a structure
- regenerative having ability to regenerate
- Reglan gastrointestinal agent
- regular rate and rhythm RRR; used under Heart heading of PE
- regurgitation flow in the opposite direction from normal
- rehabilitation medicine branch of medicine concerned with restoration of form and function after illness
- rehabilitation medicine specialist one who specializes in rehabilitation medicine
- remission abatement of symptoms
- ren/o kidney
- renal malformations medullary sponge kidney, crossed fused renal ectopia, pelvic kidney, horseshoe kidney
- repolarization return of the ions to their previous resting state
- resectoscope an instrument for biopsy of lesions of the bladder
- resident licensed physician who practices under guidance of experienced specialist
- respiration exchange of oxygen in lungs; Corrigan, Cheyne-Stokes, Austin Flint, Kussmaul
- respirator IPPB apparatus, CPPB, CPAP, CPPV, PEEP
- respiratory organs responsible for breathing
- respiratory syncytial virus a paramyxovirus, also known as RSV, paramyxovirus
- respiratory therapy methods humidification (humidifier), nebulization (nebulizer)
- restraints (types of) hard restraints, soft restraints
- resuscitation restoration to life of one apparently dead
- reticul/o little network, little net
- reticular a fine network formed by cells or pertaining to or resembling a net
- retin/o retina of the eye
- retractor instrument to pull back; Army-Navy, Balfour, bivalve, Greenberg, Jacobson, Jorgenson, O’Connor-Sullivan
- retractors or blades Adson, bladder, chest spreader, Cook, Deaver, Gelpi, Markham-Meyerdinger, right- or left-angle, self-retaining, vein
- retro/ behind, back
- retrocolic recess peritoneal bed of the colon
- retro-orbital behind bony cavity containing eyeball
- retroperitoneal behind peritoneal cavity
- reversible change back
- RHD rheumatic heart disease
- rheumat/o watery discharge, rheumatic condition
- rheumatoid widespread inflammation with unknown cause
rheumatologist one who specializes in rheumatology
rheumatology study of joints and immune system
rhin/o nose
rhinoplasty repair of nose defect
rhinorrhea discharge of nasal mucus
rhiz/o root, relating to the hip and shoulder joints
RhoGAM immune globulin
rhonchi breathing sounds, also rales, wheezes, crackling, bronchial, vesicular
/rhythmia heart rhythm condition
RIA radioimmunoassay; radioactive assay or test of body chemical levels
rib/o the sugar ribose
ribonucleic acid RNA; carries instructions for making proteins
ribosome organelle in cytoplasm
rickets vitamin D deficiency
Rifamate antituberculosis agent
right anterior oblique RAO; x-ray position
Ringer's lactate solution RL; IV fluid
Ritalin central nervous system stimulant
Ritodrine used to inhibit uterine contraction in preterm labor
RL Ringer's lactate solution; IV fluid
RLE right lower extremity
RLQ right lower quadrant
RNA ribonucleic acid; carries instructions for making proteins
Robitussin used to control cough
ROM range of motion; joint flexibility
rongeur Adson, Kerrison, Leksell, up-cutting—an instrument to cut through tough tissue, like bone
roseola rose-colored rash
Roux-en-Y terms Roux limb, Roux bile loop, Roux-Y limb
/rhage break or bursting through
/rhagia abnormal flow
/rhaphy suturing or sewing up
/rhhea (noun) flow
/rheic relating to flow
/rhesis rupture
RRR regular rate and rhythm; used under Heart heading of PE
RSV a paramyxovirus, also known as respiratory syncytial virus, paramyxovirus
RTA renal tubular acidosis
rubella acute infectious disease
rubor redness
RUE right upper extremity
rugae ridge, wrinkle or fold
RUQ right upper quadrant
RVH right ventricular hypertrophy
Rx prescribe, prescription
/S
/saccharide complex sugar
sacr/o sacrum, back pelvic bone
sacral relating to the sacrum
sacroiliac pertaining to the sacrum and ilium
sacrum back pelvic bone
sagittal right and left
sagittal plane plane which divides body into right, left sections
sagittal section divide body into right and left
sagittally relating to sagittal
Salem sump tube a nasogastric tube used for suction and irrigation of the stomach
saline salty
salping/o salpinx, fallopian tube
saphen/o saphenous vein
sarc/o nongland tissue, flesh
sarcoma tumor of bone or soft tissue; Hodgkin, Kaposi, Kupffer cell, Abernethy, pseudo-Kaposi
SBE subacute bacterial endocarditis
scab formed from fibrinous exudate
scalpel, knife, blade #1, #2, #15
scaphoid boat-shaped
scapul/o scapula, shoulder blade
scapular relating to the scapula or shoulder blade
Schaumann bodies shell-like lesions
schist/o, /schisis, schiz/o split
Schwann cells large cells whose cell membranes spirally enwrap peripheral neurons
sciatica pain in lower back and hip radiating down back of thigh into leg
SCID severe combined immunodeficiency disease
scirrhous pertaining to the nature of hard cancer
scissors Mayo, Metzenbaum, bandage, Potts
scler/o sclera
sclera, sclerae white of the eye or eyes
scleral buckling relating to white of eye buckling
/sclerosis (noun) hardening
/sclerotic (adjective) hardening
scoli/o curved
scop/o examine
/scope (noun) instrument to see through or with
scopolamine an alkaloid, epoxide of atropine
scot/o darkness
scotoma, scotomata a blind spot in visual field
screws Schanz, bone, compression, recessed head, Stryker
scrot/o scrotum or scrotal sac
seb/o oil, wax, sebum
sebace/o sebum, a greasy lubricating substance
secondary intention heal with borders separated
secondary to caused by
secondary union heal with borders separated
sect/o, secti/o cut into or apart
section slice or cut dividing body into parts
sed rate (slang) sedimentation rate
segs (slang) segmented neutrophils
seizure an attack, sudden onset of symptoms such as convulsions
Seldinger technique method to insert catheter using a hollow needle
selective permeability ability to choose which things pass through a membrane
sella turcica Turkish saddle
SEM systolic ejection murmur
**semester** one-half of a time period

**semi/** half

**semin/o** seminal vesicles

**semipermeable** allows some things to pass through membrane

**Sengstaken-Blakemore tube** a tube inserted through the nose or mouth to manage gastrointestinal bleeding

**Senn retractor** right-angle clamp

**/sensitivity** state of being susceptible to

**seps/o, sept/i** infection, bacteria

**septal deviation** abnormal wall dividing two cavities

**septic/o, /septic** infection, bacteria

**sequelae** after effect of a disease, condition or injury

**sequestr/o** separated

**serodiagnostic test** diagnosis using serologic tests

**seros/o** serous membrane

**serotonin** neurotransmitter

**serous** relating to or containing serum

**serum** liquid (noncellular) part of blood, body fluid

**serum cortisol** glucocorticoid in blood which regulates immune system

**serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase** SGOT; blood test for liver function

**SF6 gas** used to fill the eye at surgery

**SFA** superficial femoral artery

**SGA** small for gestational age

**SGOT** serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase; blood test for liver function

**shave biopsy** a procedure where a thin layer of skin is removed with a small blade for examination

**Shiley tube** tube used in tracheostomies

**short-acting insulin** a type of insulin with an immediate onset of action

**sial/o** saliva

**sibs** (slang) siblings, brothers and sisters

**SIDS** sudden infant death syndrome

**sigmoid/o** sigmoid colon

**sign** Chvostek, Trousseau

**silk tape** tape to apply gauze or bandage

**Silvadene** topical antimicrobial

**Similac** infant feeding formula

**sin/o, sinus/o** sinus, a cavity

**sinus** sphenoid, ethmoid, frontal, maxillary, mastoid

**sinusitis** inflammation of the sinuses

**/sis** (noun) pathologic condition, relating to a condition

**/sity** the state of

**skelet/o** skeleton

**skeletal** relating to the skeleton

**skeleton** bony framework of body

**skin clips** suture used to close surgical wounds, also known as skin staples

**skin staples** used to close surgical wounds, also known as skin clips

**SLE** systemic lupus erythematosus; chronic inflammatory multisystemic disorder of connective tissue

**slit lamp** biomicroscope

**Slow-K** potassium supplement

**SMAC-20** lab test on serum level
small vessels arterioles, venules, capillaries

SNCNHL small noncleaved cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma

snuffbox space just medial to base of radius on the dorsum of the hand

SOB shortness of breath

sodium Na; trace element

sodium pump permease that carries sodium

Solu-Medrol anti-inflammatory

solute substance dissolved in a solvent

som/o, somat/o body

/some a body

somn/o sleep

son/o sound, ultrasound

sonographic fetal measurements biparietal diameter (BPD), crown-rump length (CRL)

sound, sounded instrument to measure depth

sp. gr. specific gravity

/spadius a tear or opening

/spasm, spasm/o contraction

specialist physician who limits practice to one organ system

specialization act of specializing

specialize focus on one area or organ

specialty area of focus

speculum aural, vaginal, nasal, weighted

spermat/o sperm

spher/o round, round-shaped object

/sphere globe, applies to any ball-shaped structure including the brain

sphincter of Oddi sphincter

sphincter/o sphincter

sphygm/o relating to the pulse

spider nevi dilatation of superficial capillaries resembling a spider with legs

spin/o spine

spina bifida developmental abnormality

spinal canal cavity that holds spinal cord

spine cutter a surgical tool used in spinal surgery

spir/o, spirat/o breathe, breathing

spirochete spiral bacteria

spironolactone steroid that is antagonist of aldosterone

splanchn/o relating to a viscus or viscera

splen/o spleen

splenomegaly enlargement of spleen

spondyl/o spine

sponges lap, wet lap, dry lap (laparotomy), Raytec, Weck-cel

sports medicine field of medicine concerned with injuries sustained in athletic endeavors

squam/o disk-shaped cells

squamous cells that are flat disks

stabs stab cells

/stalsis, /staltic contraction

Stamm gastrostomy type of incision made in the stomach

staphyl/o cluster of grapes

Staphylococcus aureus bacteria found on the skin

/stasis (noun) control
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word/Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition/Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stat, statim</td>
<td>at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/static</td>
<td>(adjective) hold in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>station</td>
<td>measurement of the baby's head in relation to the pelvis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stelazine</td>
<td>used for management of anxiety</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steri-Strips</td>
<td>adhesive strip to close small wound</td>
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<tr>
<td>stern/o</td>
<td>sternum, breast bone</td>
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<tr>
<td>sternal</td>
<td>related to the sternum or breast bone</td>
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<tr>
<td>/steroid</td>
<td>adrenal gland hormone</td>
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<td>STH</td>
<td>somatotropic hormone</td>
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<tr>
<td>/stices</td>
<td>gap or space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stigm/o, stigmat/o</td>
<td>point or focus</td>
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<tr>
<td>/stilial</td>
<td>gap or space</td>
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<tr>
<td>/stoma</td>
<td>(noun) body opening (to the outside)</td>
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<tr>
<td>/stomy</td>
<td>(noun) surgically created body opening</td>
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<tr>
<td>stool guaiac</td>
<td>test for blood in stool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stools formed</td>
<td>stools of normal consistency</td>
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<tr>
<td>strabismus</td>
<td>lack of parallelism of the visual axes of the eyes</td>
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<tr>
<td>strap muscles</td>
<td>small, flat muscles inferior to the hyoid bone</td>
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<tr>
<td>stratified</td>
<td>more than one layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straw-colored</td>
<td>normal urine color</td>
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<tr>
<td>strept/o</td>
<td>twisted chains</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streptococcus</td>
<td>(genus) pneumoniae, alpha-hemolytic</td>
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<tr>
<td>stress incontinence</td>
<td>lack of restraint regarding urination or feces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stressor</td>
<td>to cause to undergo strain or stress</td>
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<tr>
<td>striated</td>
<td>striped</td>
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<tr>
<td>stridor</td>
<td>harsh, high pitched respiratory sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/strophy</td>
<td>the process of turning oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structural</td>
<td>type of protein to build new cells and cell parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su/i</td>
<td>himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub/</td>
<td>under, inferior to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subacute</td>
<td>less than sharp or severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subclavian steal syndrome</td>
<td>a result of the occlusion or severe stenosis of the proximal subclavian artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcue</td>
<td>subcutaneous, also referred to as subq or subcu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubQ</td>
<td>subcutaneous, also referred to as subcu. or subcue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subspecialty</td>
<td>a particular area within a specialty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suction</td>
<td>bulb, Hemovac</td>
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<tr>
<td>sud/o</td>
<td>sweat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudafed</td>
<td>used for nasal congestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sudor/i</td>
<td>sweat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sufficiency</td>
<td>condition of adequacy or normal function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sufficient</td>
<td>adequate or functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulf/a, sulf/o</td>
<td>sulfa drug, an antibiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulfon/o</td>
<td>sulfa drug, an antibiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumycin</td>
<td>anti-infective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super/, super/o</td>
<td>above, superior to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superficial, superficially</td>
<td>on or closer to the skin or surface, relating to the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superolateral</td>
<td>above and further away from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superomedial</td>
<td>above and closer to the middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supin/o</td>
<td>relating to supine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
supinat/o turn toward supine position
supine body position when flat on back
suppository medicated mass adapted for introduction into rectal, vaginal orifice
suppurative inflammation response with large amount of pus
supra/ above, superior to
supraorbital the region above the eye sockets
suprapubic catheter tube inserted through the belly into the bladder to drain urine
surfactant active agents which form layer over alveolar surfaces which stabilizes volume
surgeon one who performs surgery
surgery (types of) Marshall-Marchetti repair, transurethral resection of the prostate, ureteroileostomy, nephrolithotripsy
surgical pertaining to surgery
surgical oncologist one who performs surgery for tumors
surgical oncology surgery on tumors
surgical procedures Billroth I, Billroth II, Whipple procedure pancreaticoduodenostomy, V&P (vagotomy and pyloroplasty)
suture joining of edges of a wound
suture materials absorbable, AO Tevdek, black silk, chromic, Dermalon, Dexon, double-barrel, Ethibond, Ethilon, gut, Maxon, Mersilene, Nurolon, nylon, plain catgut, Prolene, silk, surgical steel, Surgilon, Vicryl, wire
suture techniques (styles) alternating, anchoring, baseball, bolster, braided, bridle, bumper retention, buried, button, circular, continuous, evertting, figure-of-eight, free tie, imbricating, interlocking, interrupted, inverting, Kessler, Lembert, locking stitch, mass closure, near-far-far-near, overlapping, PDS mattress, pursestring, reinforcing, relaxation, running, simple, single, Smead-Jones, stay, stick tie, subcuticular, tacking, through-and-through, transfixion, U
Swan-Ganz catheter used to measure intravascular pressure
Swanson Silastic flexible hinge artificial joint
Sx symptoms
sym/ together with
symmetrical correspondence of parts on opposite sides of body
sympathomimetic adrenergic
syn/ together with
synaptic/o synapse, communication gap between two nerve cells
syncope fainting
syncyt/o mass of tissue created by the merging of cells
syndrome Albright, Alport, Budd-Chiari, carpal tunnel, Charcot, Conn, Cornelia de Lange, Cronkhite-Canada, Curtius, Cushing, Down, dumping, Ellis-van Creveld, Gardner, Goldenhar (oculoauriculovertebral dysplasia), Horner, Klippel-Feil, Korsakoff syndrome, Leriche, Mallory-Weiss, Marfan, meconium plug, Meig, Menetrier, nail-patella (osteo-onychodysplasia), nephrotic, organic brain syndrome (OBS), Peutz-Jeghers, Pierre Robin, prune-belly, Reiter, respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), Reye, Stein-Leventhal, subclavian steal, Treacher Collins, Zollinger-Ellison
synov/o synovium, synovia, with egg, like egg white
Synthroid replacement thyroid product
syphil/o syphilis
syring/o syringe, syrinx, relationship to a tube or fistula
system/o the body as a whole
systemic lupus erythematosus SLE: chronic inflammatory multisystemic disorder of connective tissue
systole, systolic contraction of heart, especially of the ventricles
T
cells lymphocytes
T&A tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
t.i.d. ter in die; three times a day
TAB therapeutic abortion
tachy faster than usual
Tagamet antiulcer agent
TAH total abdominal hysterectomy
Takayasu disease chronic inflammation of the aorta
tal/o talus, heel
taliped, talipes club-foot
Tambocor antiarrhythmic agent
tamoxifen used to treat cancer
Tapazole methimazole for treatment of hyperthyroidism
tape (types of) adhesive tape, Micropore tape, paper tape
tars/o tarsus, heel or ankle
tarsal relating to the tarsus, heel or ankle
/taxia, /taxis order or arrangement
TB TBC, tuberculosis
TBC TB, tuberculosis
TE fistula tracheal-esophageal fistula, tracheoesophageal fistula
Technetium Tc-99m; radionuclide
Tegretol anticonvulsant
tegument/o tegmen, covering
tel/o distant

Telfa 4 x 4 4-inch square bandage, also known as Telfa pad
Telfa pad 4-inch square bandage, also known as Telfa 4 x 4
telophase one of the phases of cell reproduction
temp (slang) temperature
tempor/o timely, temporalis bone
temporomandibular pertaining to the temporal bone and mandible
ten/o tendon
Tenckhoff catheter catheter commonly used in peritoneal dialysis
tendin/o tendon
tendons fibrous tissue
tenoplasty plastic surgery performed on a tendon
tenotomy scissors type of scissors
tens/o pressure
terat/o cancerous or a monster
test Coombs test
test terms quantitative, qualitative, sensitivity, specificity
test/o testis, testicle
testes reproductive organ
testosterone major androgenic hormone
tests for tuberculosis Mantoux, tine
tetan/o tetanus or contraction	tetracycline antibiotic
tetraiodothyronine T4, thyroxine
thalam/o thalamus
thalidomide anti-infective, sedative
the/o put
thel/i/o thelium, nipple, surface tissue layer
Theo-Dur bronchodilator
theophylline used for asthma
/therapeutic relating to therapy
/therapy (noun) treatment
therm/o heat
thiamine, thiamin vitamin B1
thioridazine antipsychotic
thiothixene used for psychotic disorders
Thomas heel with wedges shoe orthotics
thorac/o thoracic, chest
thoracentesis puncture or passage into thoracic cavity
thoraces chest
thoracic relating to chest
thoracic surgeon one who performs chest surgery
thoracic surgery surgery on chest
thoracic vertebral levels T1 through T12
thoracocentesis puncture or passage into thoracic cavity
thoracotomy surgery to remove all or part of a lung
thorax chest
Thorazine for treatment of psychoses
thromb/o clot
thrush infection of oral tissues with Candida albicans
thym/o thymus gland
/thymic mood or emotion
thymosin thymic hormone
thymus lymphoid organ
thyr/o thyroid, shield
thyrocalcitonin calcitonin
thyroid gland in endocrine system
thyroid crisis thyrotoxic storm, a sudden increase in symptoms of thyrotoxicosis
thyroid function tests T3 resin uptake, T4 assay, radioactive uptake (RAU), thyroid scan
thyroid isthmus band of tissue connecting lobes of thyroid gland
thyroid panel test for autoimmune diseases
thyroid storm thyrotoxic crisis, a sudden increase in symptoms of thyrotoxicosis
thyroidectomy a surgical procedure in which all or part of the thyroid gland is removed
thyroxine major hormone of the thyroid
TIA transient ischemic attack
tibi/o tibia, shin bone
tibial relating to the tibia or shin bone
/tic (adjective) pathologic condition, relating to a condition
/tic (adjective) relating to
Timoptic beta-adrenergic blocking agent
TIN tubulointerstitial nephritis
tine/o tinea, worm, ringworm
tinea tinea cruris, tinea capitis, tinea versicolor
tinnitus sensation of noise in ears
tip culture culture and sensitivity of a catheter tip for infection
titer measurement of concentration in a solution
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TM, TMs</td>
<td>tympanic membrane(s), membrane that separates the external ear from the middle ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMJ</td>
<td>temporomandibular joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOA</td>
<td>tubo-ovarian abscess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toc/o</td>
<td>labor or uterine contractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tofranil</td>
<td>antidepressant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolbutamide</td>
<td>used in treatment of diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tom/o</td>
<td>cut, slice or a hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tome</td>
<td>(noun) cutting instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomography</td>
<td>imaging by sections or sectioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tomy</td>
<td>(noun) cut into or slice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ton/o</td>
<td>stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonic</td>
<td>producing and restoring normal tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonicity</td>
<td>condition of concentration of solutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonsill/o</td>
<td>tonsils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonsils</td>
<td>palatine, pharyngeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tophi</td>
<td>chalky deposit occurring in gout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TORCH</td>
<td>toxoplasmosis, other, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpesvirus, group of maternal infections that cause similar fetal damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tourniquet</td>
<td>pneumatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tox/o</td>
<td>poison, damaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxoplasmosis, other, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpesvirus</td>
<td>TORCH, group of maternal infections that cause similar fetal damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPR</td>
<td>temperature, pulse and respiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace element</td>
<td>very small amounts of elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trache/o</td>
<td>trachea, windpipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trach-tapes</td>
<td>used in tracheostomy or tracheotomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tranquilizer</td>
<td>drug with calming effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans/</td>
<td>across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transplant surgery</td>
<td>surgery to transfer one part to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transsexual</td>
<td>person whose external anatomy has been changed to that of the opposite sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transsphenoidal</td>
<td>performed through the sphenoid bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transudate</td>
<td>clear fluid without protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transurethral resection of the prostate</td>
<td>TURP; surgery to remove all or part of the prostate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transverse</td>
<td>lying across long axis of body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transverse plane</td>
<td>dividing above, below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transverse section</td>
<td>dividing into top, bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transversely</td>
<td>across long axis of body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trapezi/o</td>
<td>trapezius muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trapezium</td>
<td>a bone in the distal row of the carpus at the base of the thumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trauma</td>
<td>causes injury to tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traumatic</td>
<td>relating to trauma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trauma-type flap</td>
<td>flap restricting flow of blood in vessels, usually the result of trauma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tremor</td>
<td>involuntary, somewhat rhythmic muscle contraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trendelenburg position</td>
<td>the body is flat on the back with the feet elevated 15-30 degrees higher than the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri/</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triaminic</td>
<td>antihistamine and decongestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trich/o</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trichomon/o</td>
<td>trichomonas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichomonas</td>
<td>(genus) vaginalis, hominis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transcription Reference Guide

trifluoperazine antipsychotic
trigin/o between skin folds
tri-iodothyronine T3
trimester one-third of a time period
/trinsic situated
triphosphate chemical in ATP
triple arthrodesis surgical fusion of talonavicular, talocalcaneal and calcaneocuboid joints
/tripsy procedure for smashing or crushing
/tripter machine that smashes or crushes
trocar sharp-pointed instrument
trochanter/o trochanter, part of femur
trochle/o pulley
troph/o growth or development
/trophic (adjective) relating to growth, development
trophy (noun) relating to growth, development
/tropic seeking, turning toward
trough canal or ditch-like space
trunk, truncal main part of the body
TSH thyroid-stimulating hormone
tsp teaspoon
tub/o tube
tubal insufflation act of blowing into a body cavity with a tube
tube Miller-Abbott, Kelly, Mueller-Frazier, Ochsner, Cantor	ubes Armour, Cantor tube, Donaldson, feeding, Levin tube, Miller-Abbott tube, nasogastric (NG), Salem sump tube, Sengstaken-Blakemore tube and balloon, Teflon, T-tube
tubul/o little tube
tumor swelling, lump	tumors (types of) germ cell, Krukenberg	tumorous relating to tumor
tunica vaginalis serous membrane covering front and sides of testis and epididymis	turgor condition of being swollen, swollen fullness	TURP transurethral resection of the prostate; surgery to remove all or part of the prostate
Tylenol acetaminophen
tympan/o tympanic, drum, ear drum
tympanic membrane TM, TMs, membrane that separates the external ear from the middle ear
/type kind of, general character, mark
U
U unit, units; never use the abbreviation; always write out
U/A, UA urinalysis
UCD usual childhood diseases
UCI usual childhood illnesses
/ular relating to ulcer break in the skin or membrane
uln/o ulna
ultra/ beyond, higher than
/um (noun) structure
umbilic/o umbilicus, navel, bellybutton
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>umbilical</td>
<td>relating to umbilicus, navel, belly button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undifferentiated</td>
<td>cell that can change to different kinds of cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unipen</td>
<td>for treatment of bacterial infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniphyl</td>
<td>for treatment of bronchial asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unremarkable</td>
<td>not remarkable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ur/o</td>
<td>urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/uresis</td>
<td>to urinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ureter</td>
<td>part of urinary system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ureter/o</td>
<td>ureter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ureteroleostomy</td>
<td>surgery to divert urine from the bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urethr/o</td>
<td>urethra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urethra</td>
<td>canal leading from bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urgency</td>
<td>strong desire to urinate accompanied by fear of leakage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td>upper respiratory infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/uria</td>
<td>condition of (frequent) urination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uric/o</td>
<td>uric acid, found in urine and joints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urin/o</td>
<td>urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urinary</td>
<td>relating to urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urine hormone tests</td>
<td>urinary free cortisol, 17-OHCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/urnal</td>
<td>every (day or night)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urologist</td>
<td>one who specializes in urology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urology</td>
<td>study of urinary and male reproductive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urticarial</td>
<td>hives, an itchy rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTD</td>
<td>up to date, used for childhood immunizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uter/o</td>
<td>uterus, womb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uterus</td>
<td>part of reproductive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTI</td>
<td>urinary tract infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uve/o</td>
<td>uvea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uvul/o</td>
<td>uvula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaccin/o</td>
<td>vaccine, medicine that produces antibody response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vag/o</td>
<td>vagus nerve, cranial nerve 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vagina</td>
<td>part of reproductive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/valgus, valgus</td>
<td>bent outward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valium</td>
<td>used for anxiety disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valsalva maneuver</td>
<td>forcible exhalation effort against closed glottis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valvul/o</td>
<td>valve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vancomycin</td>
<td>IV antibacterial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varic/o, varicos/o</td>
<td>varicose or pathologically dilated veins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varicella</td>
<td>chickenpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/varus, varus</td>
<td>bent inward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vas Cath</td>
<td>a brand of intravenous catheter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vas/o</td>
<td>vas deferens, vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vascul/o</td>
<td>vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vascular</td>
<td>relating to a vessel system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vascularization</td>
<td>the process of becoming vascular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vascularize</td>
<td>formation of new vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vastus lateralis</td>
<td>description of muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VATER association</td>
<td>congenital syndrome with vertebral and vascular anomalies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ven/o</td>
<td>vein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
venere/o transmitted by sexual contact

ventilator pressure-preset ventilator, volume-controlled ventilator

/vention coming

ventr/o belly side

ventral on the belly side

ventricul/o ventricle of the heart or the brain

ventriculography making an x-ray of the heart or brain using radiopaque substance in the ventricles

vera true

verapamil calcium channel blocker

vernix caseosa substance which covers skin of fetus

verruc/o verruca vulgaris, wart

Versed trademark for midazolam, tranquilizer

/version turned or a turning

vert/o turn or tilt

vertebr/o back bones

vertebral levels cervical (C1 through C7), thoracic (T1 through T12), lumbar (L1 through L5)

vertigo sensation of whirling, sensation of irregular or whirling motion either of oneself or external objects

vesic/o vesicle, little bladder, a reservoir (in a shunt tube), reservoir for VP shunt

vesicle sac that forms around products of cell

vesicul/o, vesicular little bladder or sac of fluid, blister, vesicle, small, saclike bodies

vesicular breathing sounds, also rales rhonchi, wheezes, crackling, bronchial

vestibul/o vestibule

viable capable of living

vibration massage with a light, rhythmic motion

vill/o finger-like projections, hairy tuft

villus, villi short projections of cell membrane

vir/o virus

viral pertaining to a virus

virus infectious agent; Epstein-Barr, Brunhilde, West Nile, Powassan, Mengo

viscer/o organ in a cavity, especially the abdomen

viscera organ

visceral relating to membrane that covers organs

viscogel a gel that when melted has high viscosity

viscus organ, density of a fluid

vit/o living, alive

vitiligo pigmentary anomaly of skin

vitre/o vitreous humor of the eye

VMA vanillylmandelic acid

volar relating to the palm of the hand or sole of the foot

Volkmann canals small channels in bone that transmit blood vessels

Volkmann contracture ischemic contracture of an extremity

/voltage electrical energy

volunt/o, voluntary by choice or by will, control by choice or will

volvul/o volvulus

voyeurism act of watching unsuspecting people who are engaging in sexual activity

VP shunt ventriculoperitoneal shunt

VP-16 antineoplastic

VSD ventricular septal defect

vulv/o vulva, female external genitalia
Transcription Reference Guide

W

W-70 a dressing

wbc, WBC white blood cell, white blood count

WCC well-child care

wedge resection removal of a wedge of tissue

well demarcated a clear outline

well healed description used in examination

well nourished, well developed WNWD, properly fed, proper development, growth; hyphenated only if followed by noun

wheal elevated area on body

wheezes breathing sounds, also rales, rhonchi, crackling, bronchial, vesicular

Witzel jejunostomy a method for placement of the jejunostomy tube

Witzel tunnel a method for placement of the jejunostomy tube

WNWD well nourished, well developed; properly fed, proper development, growth; hyphenated only if followed by noun

Wood light ultraviolet light to check for microsporum infection

wound injury to body tissues

Wright stain stain used to identify blood corpuscles

x-ray studies barium enema, EU (excretory urogram), IVP (intravenous pyelogram), IVU (intravenous urogram), nuclear bone scan, plain film (flat plate), plain film bone survey, retrograde urethrocystogram or voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG), small bowel follow-through, supine abdomen, supine and decubitus plain film, supine and upright plain film, upper GI series

Xylocaine analgesic, antiarrhythmic

Y

/y (noun) process of

/yl alcohol

YO years old

Z

Zantac used to treat ulcers

Zephran topical antibacterial

ZnO2 zinc oxide

zo/o animal

Z-plasty plastic operation for relaxation of contractures

zyg/o zygoma bone

zygomatic/o junction

zygot/o zygote

X

Xanax antianxiety agent

xanth/o yellow

xanthogranulomatous relating to a tumor having the histologic characteristics of both granuloma and xanthoma

Xeroform gauze sterile wound dressing

xiphoid shaped like a sword