Lab Assignment

Your Name

Instituted

Flash Card Table

# Medical Record 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Medical Term** | **Record Location** | **Definition** | **Prefix and Meaning** | **Root and Meaning** | **Suffix and Meaning** |
| Hypopotassemia | Diagnosis and Procedure | Low potassium level in the blood |  hypo: deficient, less than normal | potass: potassium |  emia: Blood condition |
| Parkinsonism | Diagnosis and Procedure | Degenerative, vascular, or inflammatory changes in the basal ganglia results in the deficiency of neurotransmitter (Hoehn & Yahr, 1967) | par: other than, abnormal | parkinson: Name of a British Physician | ism: process, condition |
| Dehydration | Diagnosis and Procedure | Loss of salt and water important for bodily functions | de: lack of, less or removal of | hydration: addition of water | None |
| Chronic | Discharge Summary | lasting for a long time with recurrence | Prefix is same as root word | chron: time | ic: pertaining to |
| Hemoglobin | Discharge Summary | Protien present in the red blood cell which is essential for the delivery of blood to the lungs | Prefix is same as root word | Hemo: blood | globin: protien |
| Hematocrit | Discharge Summary | It is red blood cell count in a person | Prefix is same as root word | Hemato: Blood | crit: to sperate |
| Lymphocytes | Discharge Summary | These are white blood cells which produces antibodies to fight harmful bacterias. These cells are responsible for immune system in the body | Prefix is same as root word | Lymph: water | cytes: cells |
| Monocytes | Discharge Summary | Large white blood cells, responsible for adaptive immunity in a body | Prefix is same as root word | Mono: single, alone | cytes: cells |
| Eosinophils | Discharge Summary | Eosonophils are disease fighting whitle blood cells. They are present at high number near infection | Prefix is same as root word | Eosin: red coloured | phils: attraction |
| Neurologist | Discharge Summary | Medical specialist in treating and diagnosing diseases of nervous system and brain | Prefix is same as root word | Neuro: nerve | logist: specialist |
| Spondylolisthesis | History and Physical | Sliding of backbone at the base of spine (Herkowitz & Kurz, 2006) | Spondyl: backbone/ spine | Listhesis: to slip or slide | sis: condition, state |
| myalgias | History and Physical | Muscle pain | My: muscle | Algic: pain | ias: condition |
| melena | History and Physical | Black stool | None | Melan: Black | None |
| orthostatic | History and Physical | Upright posture | None | Ortho: standing | static: controlling |
| sinusitis | History and Physical | Cavity filled with air in the skull bone | None | Sinus: curve, or hollow | itis: inflammation |
| splenectomy | History and Physical | Surgical procedure in which spleen is removed | None | Splen: spleen  | ectomy: removal,  |
| thrombocytopenia | History and Physical | Not enough platelets in the blood, this causes clotting in the blood | Thrombo: clot | Cyte: cells | penia: deficiency  |
| carcinoma | History and Physical | Type of skin cancer that has spread beyond the primary tissue layer | None | Carcin: cancerous | oma: fluid collection |
| myocardial | History and Physical | Heart muscle | None | Cardi: heart | al: pertaining to |
| Pulmonary | History and Physical | Disorder in lungs | None | Pulmon: Lung | ary: pertaining to  |
| Respiration | History and Physical | It is a action breathing | None | Respire: breath | ation: process, condition |
| iridectomy | History and Physical | To remove a part of iris | None | Irid: iris | tomy: process of cutting |
| Funduscopic | History and Physical | Inspection of eye | None | None | scopic: visial examination |

# Medical Record 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Medical Term** | **Record Location** | **Definition** | **Prefix and Meaning** | **Root and Meaning** | **Suffix and Meaning** |
| Dehydration | Diagnosis and Procedure | Loss of salt and water important for bodily functions | de: lack of, less or removal of | hydration: addition of water | None |
| pyelogram | Discharge Summary | x-ray of abdomen produced by small dose of ionizing radiation | None | Pyel: portal vein | Gram: record |
| Hemoglobin | Discharge Summary | Protien present in the red blood cell which is essential for the delivery of blood to the lungs | Prefix is same as root word | Hemo: blood | Globin: protien |
| Lymphocytes | Discharge Summary | These are white blood cells which produces antibodies to fight harmful bacterias. These cells are responsible for immune system in the body (Abbas, Murphy, & Sher, 1996) | Prefix is same as root word | Lymph: water | Cytes: cells |
| Monocytes | Discharge Summary | Large white blood cells, responsible for adaptive immunity in a body | Prefix is same as root word | Mono: single, alone | Cytes: cells |
| Eosinophils | Discharge Summary | Eosonophils are disease fighting whitle blood cells. They are present at high number near infection | Prefix is same as root word | Eosin: red coloured | Phils: attraction |
| Mononucleosis | Discharge Summary | Infection spread by saliva in which monocytes increases | Mono: single, alone | Nucleo: nucleus | Sis: state, condition |
| Alkaline | Discharge Summary | Substances having pH greater than 7 | None | Alka: ashes of saltwort | Ine: chemical conpound |
| cholesterol | Discharge Summary | Waxy substance in blood used in building cells | None | Chole: gall | Ol: oil based |
| transaminase | Discharge Summary | Class of enzymes that causes transamination reaction between amino an a-keto acid | None | Trans: through, across | Ase: enzyme |
| dehydrogenase | Discharge Summary | Class of enzymes which helps remove hydrogen from metabolites | de: lack of, less or removal of | Hydrogen: hydrogen | Ase: enzyme |
| bilirubin | Discharge Summary | Yellow colored pigment formed in the liver by breaking hemoglobin | Bili: gall | Rub: red | In: chemical compound |
| jaundice | History and Physical | Medical condition in which eyes and skin turned yellow, caused by bilirubin buildup | None | Jaund: yellow | Ice: pertaining to |
| genitourinary | History and Physical | Urinary organs and function | Genito: reproduction | Urin: urine | Ary: pertaining to |
| Afebrile | History and Physical | Not having fever | A: not | Febri: fever | None |
| erythema | History and Physical | Redness of the skin due to inflammation | Nonw | Eryther: red | Ema: condition |
| pyelonephritis | History and Physical | Ac bacterial infection causing redness in inflammation in kidney | Pyelo: renal pelvis | Nephr: Kidney | It is: inflammation |
| Electrocardiogram | History and Physical | Producing heat-beat record using ECG | Electro: electricity | Cardio: heart | Gram: record |
| Urobilinogen | History and Physical | Formed on intestines by bacterial action | Uro; urine | Bili: gall | Gen: substance that produce |

Reference

Abbas, A. K., Murphy, K. M., & Sher, A. (1996). Functional diversity of helper T lymphocytes. *Nature*, *383*(6603), 787. https://doi.org/10.1038/383787a0

Herkowitz, H. N., & Kurz, L. (2006). *intertransverse process arthrodesis prospective study comparing decompression with decompression and Degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis with spinal stenosis*.

Hoehn, M. M. M., & Yahr, M. (1967). Parkinsonism: onset, progression and mortality. *Neurology*, *17*(5), 427–442. https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.17.5.427