



2025 - 2024 المرحلة الثانية -

Medical Terminology: suffixes denoting a state or condition

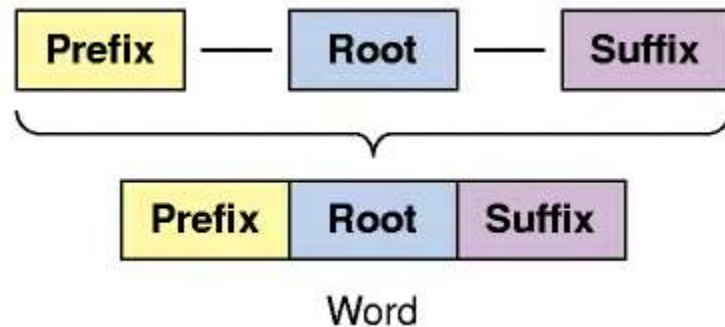
The Second Lecture

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Combining Vowels:

- Combining vowels, often "o," are used to make medical terms easier to pronounce.
 - Breaking down a term into its parts can aid in understanding its meaning.
 - **Suffixes are added to the end of words and play various roles.**
 - **They can indicate fields of study, diagnostic techniques, anatomical structures, physiological processes, medical conditions, or social standings.**
 - **Suffixes can also determine whether a word is an adjective, noun, or gerundive.**
-
- Dissecting medical terms



Example of Term Deconstruction:

- Illustrated with "hypothermia" as an example:
 - Prefix "hypo-" means "below normal."
 - Root "therm" means "heat."
 - Suffix "-ia" denotes "condition."



Not All Suffixes Denote Condition

Medical term requires knowledge of common medical **roots, prefixes, and suffixes**.

In medicine, terms are **always suffixed**

1. A root is the fundamental part of a word.
2. Roots can be found at the beginning of a word, after a prefix, before a suffix, or between a prefix and a suffix.
3. Suffixes are added to the end of a word to convey meaning, such as a condition, disease, or procedure.
4. For example, the suffix "-itis" signifies inflammation, and when added to "cardi," it forms "carditis," meaning inflammation of the heart.
5. Every medical term must include a suffix.
6. Understanding common suffixes that denote conditions or states is crucial in medical terminology.

suffix **ist** refers to a **person** examples guitarist dentist florist typist nutritionist

suffix **able** means an **ability** examples reversible responsible corruptable compactable connectable.

suffix **less** means **without** examples hopeless careless restless fearless childless.

suffix **us** means characterized by or **full** of examples ridiculous joyous marvelous glamorous courageous.

suffix **sum** means **tendency** of examples quarrelsome handsome wholesome troublesome awesome.

The suffix **"-osis"**: describe diseases or conditions affecting specific organs or systems.

Examples of medical terms using the suffix **-osis**:

- **Arteriosclerosis: Hardening of the arteries.**
- **Osteoporosis: Decreased bone density condition.**
- **Osteoarthritis: Degeneration of the joints.**
- **Psoriasis: Skin condition with itchy, reddish-silver scales.**
- **Cirrhosis: Liver disease.**
- **Tuberculosis: Disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis.**
- **Endometriosis: Condition where endometrial tissue grows outside the uterus.**
- **Sarcoidosis: Inflammatory disease affecting various organs.**

-able means capable of some of the examples of able are breakable inflammable comfortable respectable fashionable

-age means action or process or result some of the examples of age are bondage marriage hostage shortage package

-ance refers to a **state** or an **action** examples performance disturbance acceptance appearance resistance.

The suffix -emia, denoting "presence of in the blood," is used in medical terminology for conditions related to abnormal substances in the blood. Examples include:

Anemia: Too few red blood cells in the blood.

Leukemia: Excessive white blood cells in the blood.

Hyperglycemia: Excess glucose in the blood.

Hypoglycemia: Insufficient glucose in the blood.

Hyperkalemia: Elevated potassium levels in the blood.

Hypokalemia: Reduced potassium levels in the blood.

Bacteremia: Presence of bacteria in the blood.

Viremia: Presence of viruses in the blood.

Conditions Involving Normal Substances at Abnormal Levels:

Hyperlipidemia: High levels of lipids (fats) in the blood.

Hypercholesterolemia: Elevated cholesterol levels in the blood.

Hypertriglyceridemia: Increased triglyceride levels in the blood

-pathy Suffix:

- Meaning: "Disease of" or "disorder of."
- Used to describe diseases or conditions affecting specific organs or systems.
- Examples: Neuropathy (nerves),
- Cardiomyopathy (heart muscle),
- Psychopathy (personality disorder),
- Hepatopathy (liver),
- Nephropathy (kidneys),
- Dermatopathy (skin),
- Arthropathy (joints),
- Osteopathy (bones).

-algia Suffix:

- **Meaning: "Pain."**
- **Used to describe conditions involving pain in specific body parts.**
- **Examples: Arthralgia (joints),**
- **Myalgia (muscles),**
- **Cephalalgia (head),**
- **Neuralgia (nerves),**
- **Fibromyalgia (muscles and ligaments),**
- **Sciatica (radiating leg pain),**
- **Visceralgia (internal organs).**

-ectomy Suffix:

Meaning "Surgical removal of."

- Used to describe surgical procedures involving the removal of specific organs or tissues.
- Examples: Appendectomy (appendix),
- Hysterectomy (uterus),
- Cholecystectomy (gallbladder),
- Mastectomy (breast),
- Colectomy (portion of colon),
- Gastrectomy (portion of stomach),
- Nephrectomy (kidney), Thrombectomy (blood clot),
- Tonsillectomy (tonsils), Adenoidectomy (adenoids),
- Vasectomy (vas deferens),

-rrhage Suffix: Meaning: "Excessive bleeding."

- Used to describe conditions involving rapid or uncontrolled blood loss.
- Examples: Hemorrhage (excessive bleeding), Hemoptysis (coughing up blood), Melena (black, tarry stools),
- Hematuria (blood in urine),
- Subarachnoid hemorrhage (brain and meninges),
- Intracerebral hemorrhage (brain tissue).

the suffix "-itis":

"-itis" denotes "inflammation of" in medical terminology.

It describes diseases or conditions characterized by inflammation in specific organs or tissues of the body.

Inflammation is a complex response involving the release of chemicals leading to redness, swelling, heat, and pain. "-itis" can also describe inflammation in broader areas of the body, such as:

- **Peritonitis: Inflammation of the peritoneum (abdominal lining).**
- **Myocarditis: Inflammation of the**

Suffix -algia (Pain):

Examples: Myalgia (muscle pain), Arthralgia (joint pain).

Medical Terms Using Suffixes: -ia:

Hyperopia: Farsightedness

Myopia: Nearsightedness

-osis and -itis Suffixes: Both used to denote condition or state

- Both suffixes can be used together to describe a single disease or condition.

Example: Osteoarthritis is both a disease of the bones (-osis) and an inflammation of the joints (-itis).

Suffix -pathy (Disease or Disorder):

- Used in conditions involving structural or functional abnormalities of an organ or system.
- Examples: Cardiomyopathy (heart muscle disease), Neuropathy (nerve disorder).
- Generally associated with more serious or chronic conditions.

-ectomy:	-rrhage:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cholecystectomy • Colectomy • Gastrectomy • Mastectomy • Nephrectomy • Tonsillectomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subarachnoid hemorrhage • Intracerebral hemorrhage • Cerebrospinal fluid leakage • Peritoneal hemorrhage • Pleural hemorrhage

Examples of medical terms using the suffix -itis include:

- **Arthritis: Inflammation of the joints.**
- **Bronchitis: Inflammation of the bronchi (airway tubes to the lungs).**
- **Gastritis: Inflammation of the stomach.**
- **Meningitis: Inflammation of the meninges (surrounding brain and spinal cord).**
- **Otitis: Inflammation of the ear.**
- **Sinusitis: Inflammation of the sinuses.**
- **Dermatitis: Inflammation of the skin.**
- **Appendicitis: Inflammation of the appendix.**

Suffixes that signify medical conditions can modify root words to describe specific health conditions.

For instance, "-porosis" (porous) is added to "oste/o" (bone) to create "osteoporosis," meaning "a porous condition of bone."

Suffixes used for **diagnostic** terms, tests, and **surgical** procedures are often combined with root words representing body parts.

For example, "**appendectomy**" combines "-ectomy" (removal of) with "append" (root for appendix), resulting in "removal of the appendix."

-osis and -itis Suffixes: Both used to denote condition or state

-osis: "Disease of" or "condition of."
Describes structural or functional abnormalities.

-osis often refers to chronic or long-term conditions.

-itis: "Inflammation of." Describes conditions involving inflammation.

-itis often refers to acute or short-term conditions. Exceptions exist (e.g., dermatitis).

Thank
you