



Conditions and Diseases for Reproductive System

Medical terminology Lecture 10

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Conditions and Diseases for Reproductive System

Cervicitis: Inflammation of the uterine cervix, which is usually the result of infection or a sexually transmitted infection

Ectopic pregnancy: Implantation of the fertilized ovum outside of the uterine cavity, most commonly in the oviducts (tubal pregnancy)

Endometriosis: Presence of endometrial tissue outside (ectopic) the uterine cavity, such as the pelvis or abdomen

Female Reproductive System

amni/o	amnion	(amniotic sac)
cervic/o	neck; cervix uteri	(neck of uterus)
colp/o	vagin/o:	vagina <i>scopy</i> : visual examination
galact/o:	lact/o	milk
gynec/o:		woman, female
hyster/o:	uter/o:	uterus (womb)

Fibroid: Benign neoplasm in the uterus that is composed largely of fibrous tissue; also called *leiomyoma*

Fistula: Abnormal tunnel connecting two body cavities, such as the rectum and the vagina, or a body cavity to the skin, such as the rectum to the outside of the body, caused by an injury, infection, or inflammation

Vesicovaginal: Abnormal duct between the bladder and vagina that results in severe urine loss from the vagina

Gestational hypertension: Potentially life-threatening condition of high blood pressure; usually develops after the 20th week of pregnancy and is characterized by edema and proteinuria

Preeclampsia: Nonconvulsive form of gestational hypertension that, if left untreated, may progress to eclampsia

Eclampsia: Convulsive form of gestational hypertension that is a medical emergency and life-threatening to the mother, baby, or both

Sterility: Inability of a woman to become pregnant or for a man to impregnate a woman

Toxic shock syndrome (TSS): Rare, sometimes fatal, staphylococcal infection that generally occurs in menstruating women, most of whom use vaginal tampons

Digital rectal examination (DRE): Examination of the prostate gland by finger palpation through the anal canal and the rectum

Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test: Blood test used to screen for prostate cancer in which elevated levels of PSA are associated with prostate enlargement and cancer

Transrectal ultrasound (TRUS) and biopsy of the prostate: An ultrasound probe is inserted into the rectum to obtain an image of the prostate gland and collect multiple needle biopsy specimens of the prostate gland tissues where abnormalities are detected

Hysterosalpingoophorectomy: Surgical removal of the uterus, a fallopian tube, and an ovary

Lumpectomy: Excision of a small primary breast tumor ("lump") and some of the normal tissue that surrounds it

Mastectomy: Complete or partial excision of one or both breasts, most commonly performed to remove a malignant tumor

Modified radical: Mastectomy that involves excision of an entire breast, including lymph nodes in the underarm (axillary dissection)

Radical: Mastectomy that involves excision of an entire breast, all underarm lymph nodes, and chest wall muscles under the breast

Total: Mastectomy that involves excision of an entire breast, nipple, areola, and the involved overlying skin; also called *simple mastectomy*

Reconstructive breast surgery: Reconstruction of a breast that has been removed because of cancer or other disease; commonly possible immediately after mastectomy so the patient awakens from anesthesia with a breast mound already in place

Tissue (skin) expansion: Common breast reconstruction technique in which a balloon expander is inserted beneath the skin and chest muscle, saline solution is gradually injected to increase size, and the expander is replaced with a more permanent implant

Transverse rectus abdominis muscle (TRAM) flap: Surgical creation of a skin flap (using skin and fat from the lower half of the abdomen), which is passed under the skin to the breast area, shaped into a natural-looking breast, and sutured into place

ABBREVIATIONS

The following table introduces abbreviations associated with the urinary system.

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
BUN	blood urea nitrogen	PKD	polycystic kidney disease
C&S	culture and sensitivity	RP	retrograde pyelography
CKD	chronic kidney disease	pH	symbol for degree of acidity or alkalinity
CRF	chronic renal failure	TURP	transurethral resection of the prostate
cysto	cystoscopy	UA	urinalysis
ESRD	end-stage renal disease	US	ultrasound, ultrasonography
ESWL	extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy	UTI	urinary tract infection
IVP	intravenous pyelography	VCUG	voiding cystourethrography
KUB	kidneys, ureters, bladder	WBC, wbc	white blood cell