



Medical terminology Lecture 4

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2025-2026

Prefixes- Numbers

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

giga- billion gigawatt: one billion watts

Prefixes-Colors

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

Prefixes of time or speed

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

Examples of Suffixes Indicating Condition

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

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

Prefixes Denoting Conditions

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Ambi-	Both	Ambidextrous
An iso-	Unequal	An isochromatic
Dys-	Bad, difficult, or painful	Dysphoria
Eu-	Good or normal	Euglycemia
Hetero-	Different	Heterogeneous
Homo-	Same	Homogeneous
Hyper-	Above or excessive	Hyperthyroidism
Hypo-	Below or deficient	Hypo acidic
Iso-	Equal or same	Isotonic
Mal-	Poor or bad	Mal absorption
Megalo-	Large	Megalocyte

Language And Medical Terminology

Standard Terms

The following terms are used to denote *direction of movement, position, and location.*

anatomical posture

Afferent: conducting toward a structure.

Efferent: conducting away from a structure.

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

Flexion: bending, or moving jointed parts closer together.

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

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

Left lateral recumbent: lying horizontal on the left side.

Palmar: concerning the inner surface of the hand.

Plantar: concerning the sole of the foot.

Central: at, or forming the center.

Peripheral: away from a central structure.

protraction: a pushing forward, as the mandible.

Retraction: a drawing back, as the tongue.

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

Right lateral recumbent: lying horizontal on the right side.

Rotation: turning around an axis.

Circumduction: circular movement of a part.

Recumbent: lying horizontal, generally speaking.

Dorsiflexion: bending backward.

Elevation: raising a body part.

