



Al-Maarif University College Department of Nursing Medical Terminology

Stage -1- Medical Terms of the Respiratory System Lec. 4

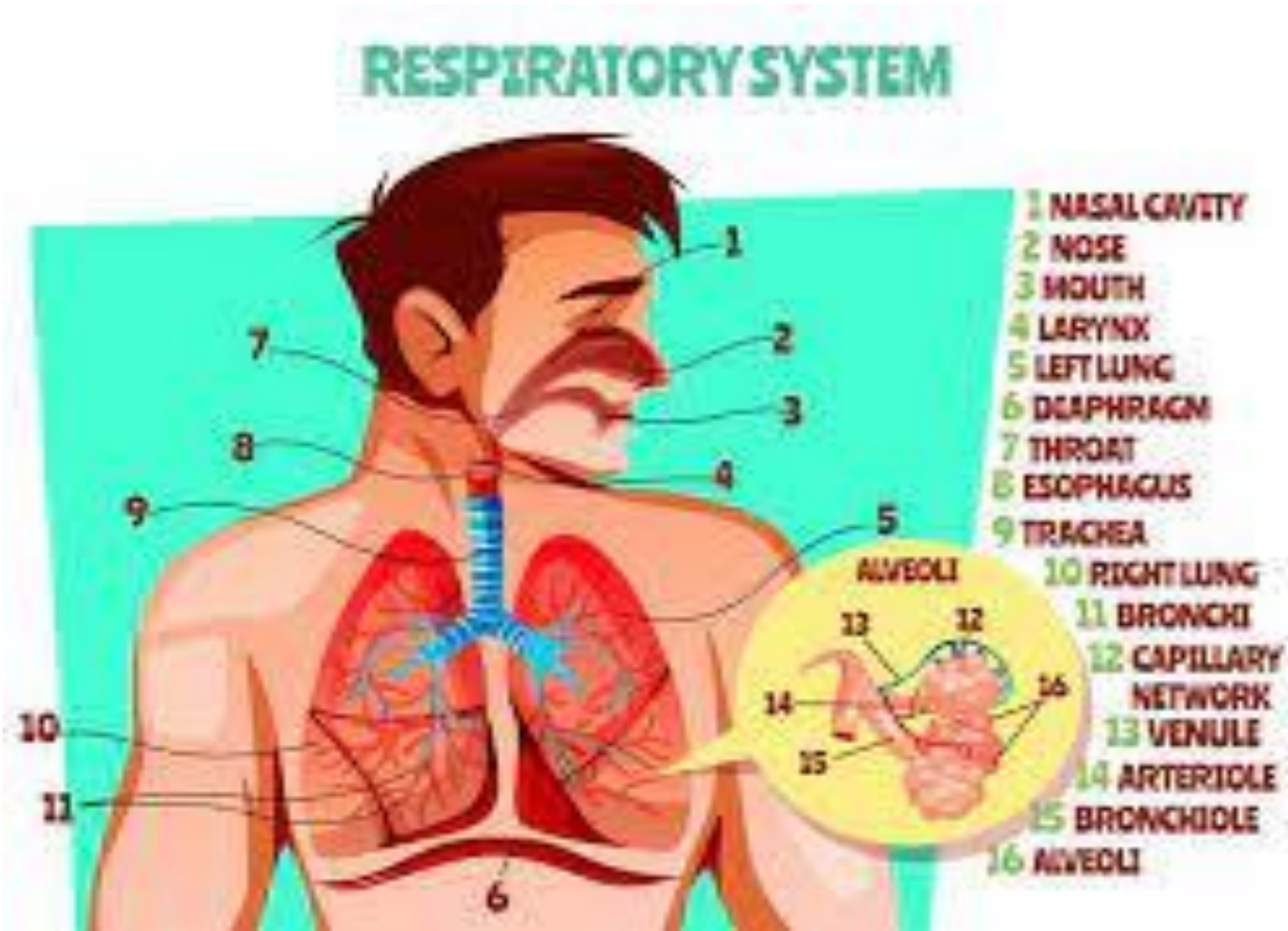
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Assit.Lacturer Abdulrahman

2024

Word Root and Combining Vowel for the Respiratory System

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Word Root	Definition/Meaning	Word Root	Definition/Meaning
alveol(o)	through, channel, cavity. Pertains to alveolus.	pleur(o)	pleura
bronch(o)	bronchus	pneum(o)	lung, air
bronchi(o)	bronchioles	pneumon(o)	lung
laryng(o)	larynx	pulm(o)	lung
lob(o)	lobe, rounded prominence	pharyng(o)	pharynx
nas(o)	nose	thorac(o)	chest
-pnea	breathing or breath		

Respiratory Specialties

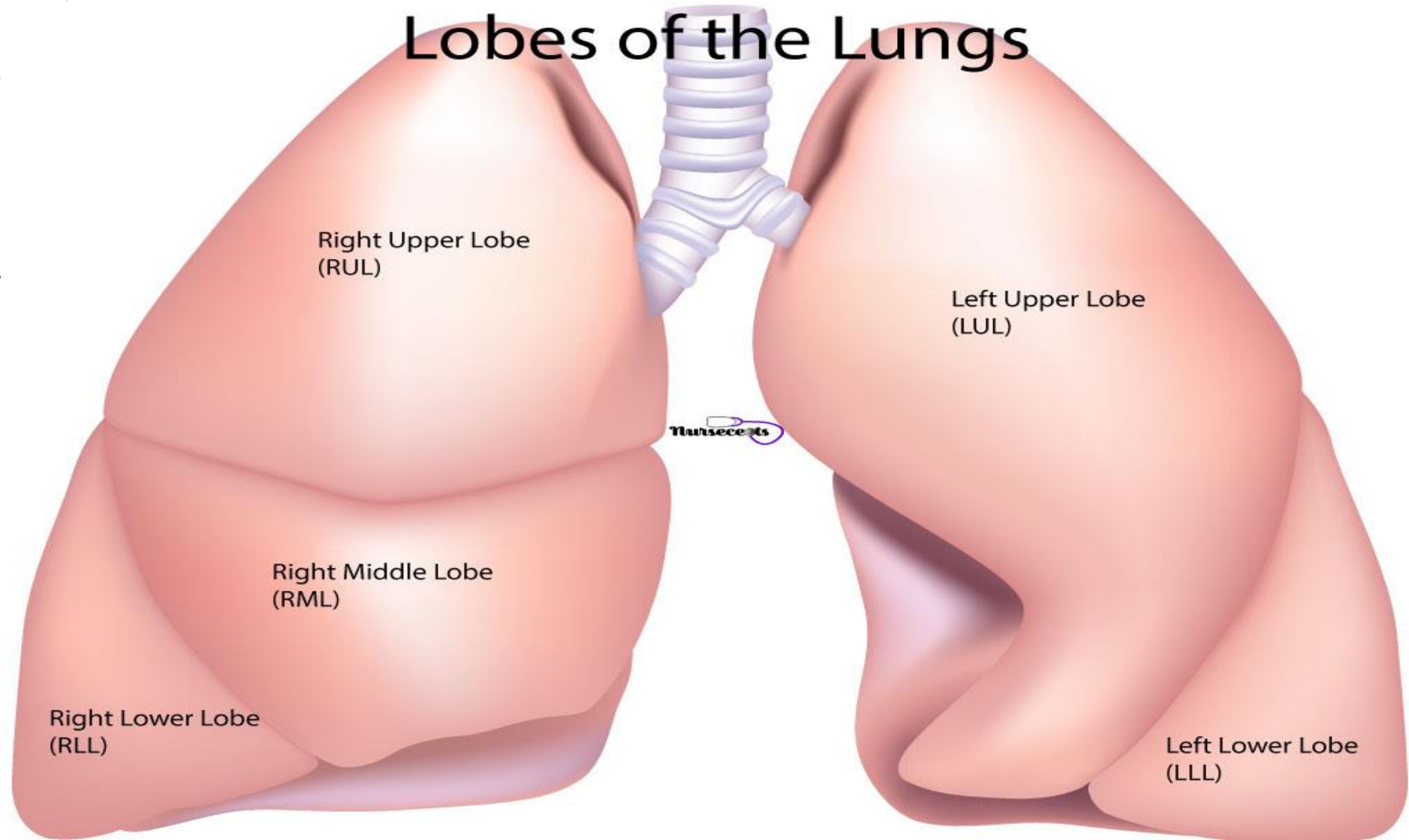
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Term	Definition/Meaning
Pulmonology	The science dealing with the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the lungs.
Pulmonologist	Pulmonologists are specially trained in diseases and conditions of the chest, particularly pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis, emphysema, and complicated chest infections.

The Structure and Function of the Respiratory System

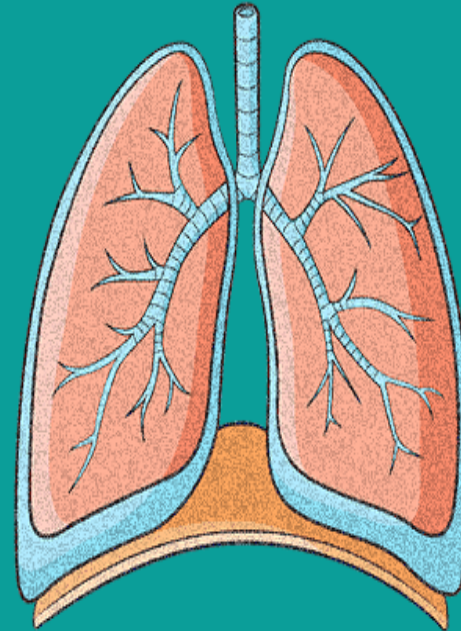
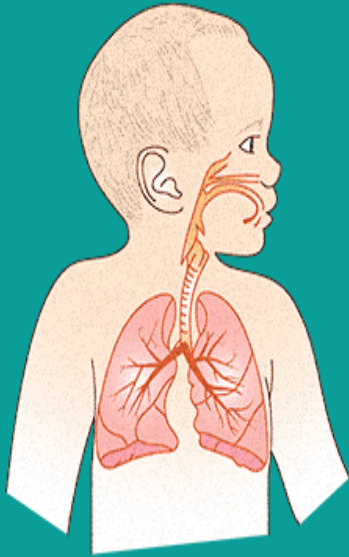
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Term	Definition/Meaning
Alveolar	Little hollow; Pertains to the alveolus Alveoli is the plural form of alveolus. Alveolus also means little hollow.
Bronchus	Windpipe Bronchi is the plural form of bronchus. One of the large air passages in the lungs.
Bronchioles	Little windpipe Airways that extend from the bronchi.
Diaphragm	A dome-shaped muscle that separates the thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity.
Epiglottis	A leaf-like structure that covers the larynx that prevents food from entering the larynx.
Larynx	Organ of voice.
Lobe	A rounded projection of any structure like the lung.
Mediastinum	Mediastina is plural A part of the thoracic cavity.
Nasal	Pertaining to the nose or nasal cavity.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Pleura	Pleurae is the plural form of pleura. A serous membrane that encompasses the lungs.
Pulmonary	Pertaining to the lungs and respiratory system.
Pharyngeal	Pertaining to the pharynx. The pharynx is located behind the nasal cavities. It extends down to the larynx. The pharynx is very important because it is the only passage from the mouth and the nasal cavities to the lung.
Surfactant	A lipoprotein that reduces the surface tension in the alveoli and keeps the alveoli open.
Thorax	Thoraxes and thoraces is plural for thorax. The upper part of the chest containing the organs of respiration.
Trachea	The trachea extends from the cricoid cartilages to about midway of the chest around the 5th or 6th thoracic vertebrae. The windpipe is another name for the trachea.

Diagnostic Studies of the Respiratory System

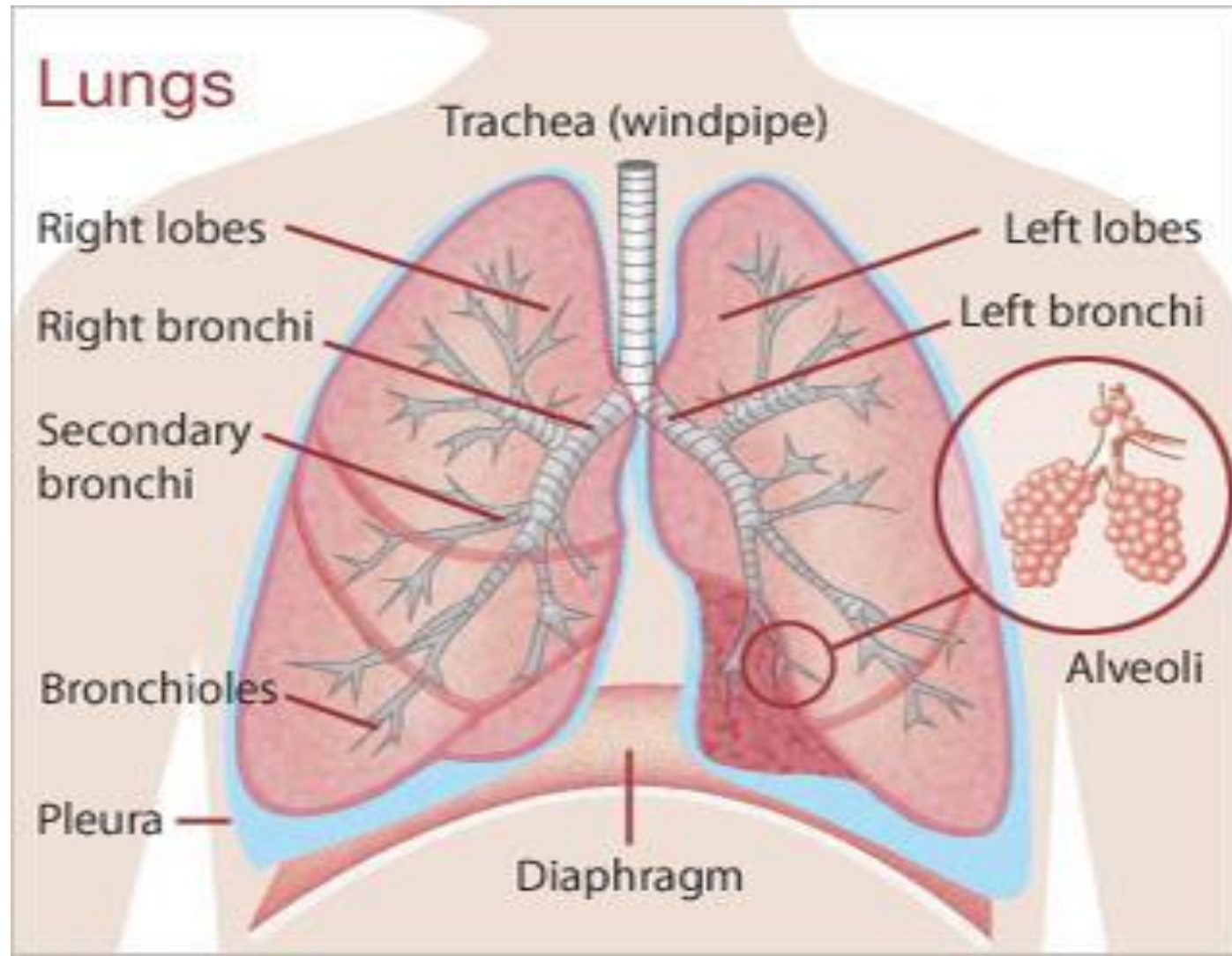


Medical Term	Definition
Arterial blood gases (ABGs)	The measurement of the oxygen and the carbon dioxide contents in arterial blood. This gives information about acid base balances and oxygenation.
Bronchoscopy	Bronch(o) refers to the bronchus -scopy is the visual examination with a lighted instrument. The visual examination of the tracheobronchial tree using an instrument called a bronchoscope. The instrument is a curved flexible tube that is lighted and projects an enlarged image.
Laryngoscopy	Laryng(o) refers to larynx -scopy is the visual examination with a lighted instrument. The use of an endoscope called a laryngoscope to view the larynx.
Lung biopsy	A test to gather specimen of pulmonary tissue for diagnosis.
Lung scan	A radiographic examination of the lung to gather information about the lung and the function of the lung.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Oximetry	Oxi- refers to oxygen A method for measuring the oxygen saturation of arterial blood.
Pulmonary function test (PFT)	An examination that test the ability of the lungs to exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide.
Spirometer	An instrument used to measure the amount of air inhaled and exhaled.
Spirometry	Evaluation of the air capacity of the lungs.
Ventilation-perfusion ratio (V/Q)	The ratio of pulmonary alveolar ventilation to pulmonary capillary perfusion.
Pulmonary angiography	Pulmonary means pertaining to the lungs Angi(o) refers to blood vessel -graphy refers to the process of recording. The examination of the blood vessels of the lungs.

Procedures of the Respiratory System

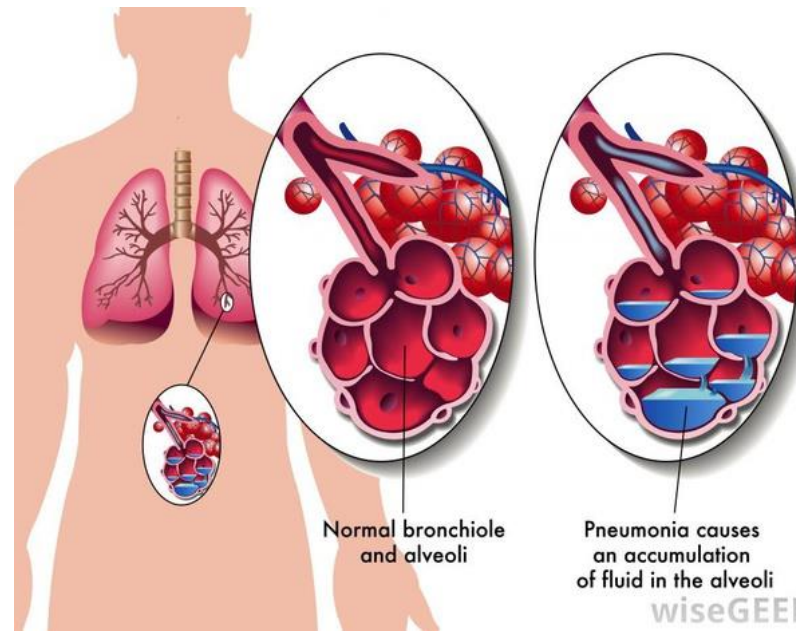
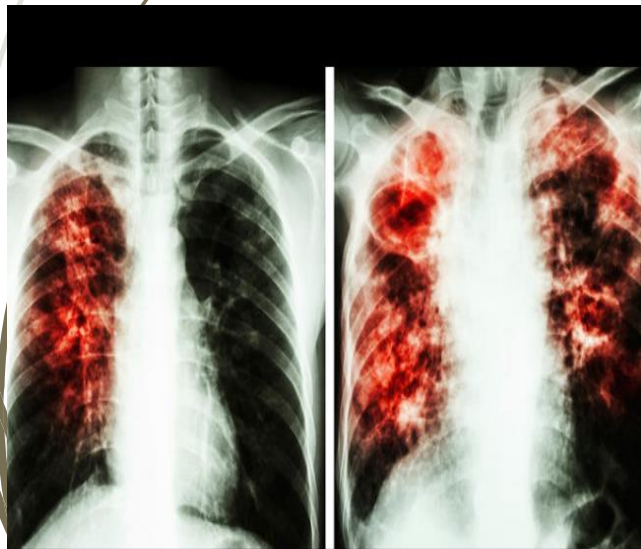
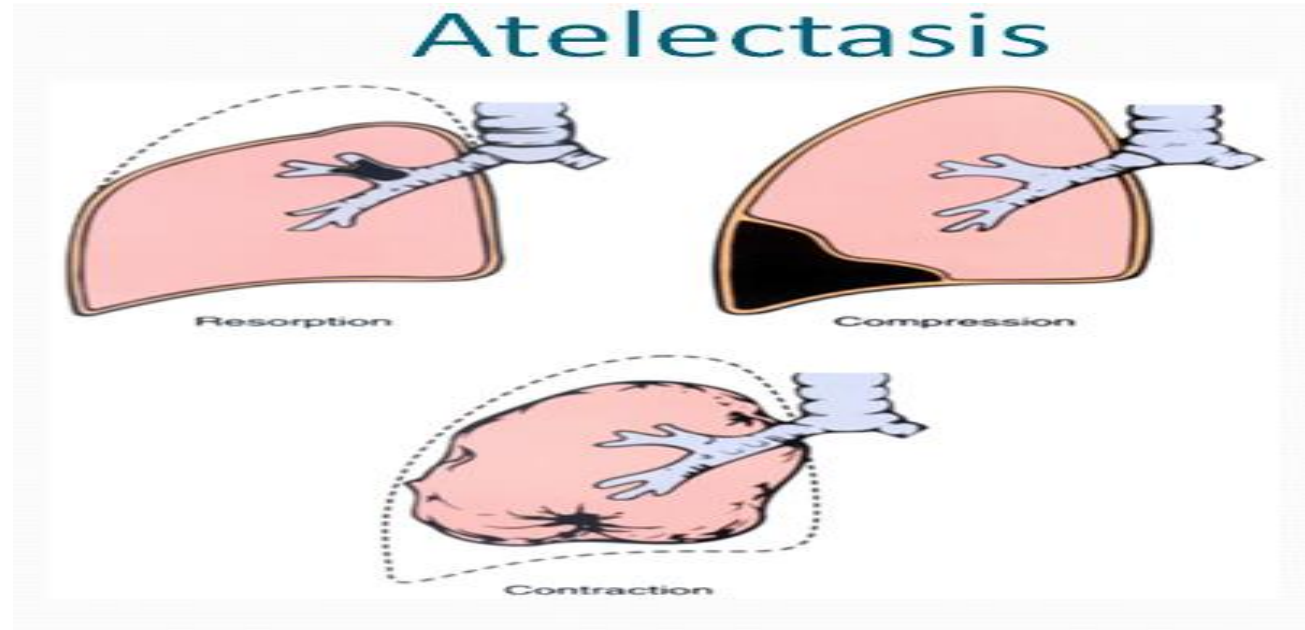
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Medical Term	Definition/Meaning
Endotracheal intubation	<p>Endo- refers to inward, within (end-ent-ento-) Tracheal means pertaining to the trachea. Intubation refers to the insertion of a tube into a body opening. A type of intubation in which a catheter is inserted through the mouth or nose into the trachea for airway management.</p>
Thoracentesis	<p>Thora- refers to chest. -centesis refers to a surgical puncture to aspirate or remove fluid. The puncture of the chest wall and pleural space with a needle to aspirate fluid. This procedure is usually done to gather a specimen for a biopsy.</p>
Thracotomy	<p>Thorac- refers to chest. -otomy refers to cutting into. An opening made into the chest wall for the purpose of drainage.</p>
Tracheostomy	<p>Trache(o) means pertaining to the trachea -ostomy refers to the formation of an opening. The formation of an opening through the neck into the trachea to gain access to the airway below a blockage.</p>

Diseases and Conditions of the Respiratory System

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Term	Definition/Meaning
Aspiration pneumonia	Aspiration means drawing in or out by suction. Pneum(o) refers to lungs or air Pneumonia is an acute inflammation of the lungs. A condition of the lungs caused by the inhalation of a foreign object or vomitus.
Asthma	A respiratory condition caused by constriction of the bronchi causing wheezing coughing and thick bronchial secretions.
Atelectasis	Ateles means incomplete (Greek) -ectasia means dilation, extension. A conditions characterized by collapse of the alveoli which prevent gas exchange in that part of the lung.
Bronchitis	Bronch- refers to the bronchus -itis means inflammation. Inflammation of the tracheobronchial tree usually caused by a viral or bacterial infection.
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	An umbrella of diseases including asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and chronic bronchiectasis which cause decreased ability of inspiration and expiration the full capacity of the lungs.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Crackles	Air flowing by liquid cause crackles (rales). Crackles can be fine, medium or coarse. Fine crackles are high-pitched crackling or popping sound. Coarse crackles are a low-pitched gurgling sound. These sounds are usually heard during inspiration.
Hemoptysis	Hemo- refers to blood or blood vessels. -ptysis refers to spitting of matter. Coughing up of blood from the respiratory tract.
Hemothorax	Hemo- refers to blood or blood vessels. Thorax refers to chest. The accumulation of blood and fluid in the pleural space in the chest.
Hyperventilation	Hyper- means excessive. Ventilation refers to the process of moving air in and out of the lungs (respiration). An increased respiratory rate (breaths per minute) and increased tidal volume (air inhaled) greater than needed for gas exchange.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Hypoventilation	Hypo- means insufficient. Ventilation refers to the process of moving air in and out of the lungs (respiration). A decrease in the amount of air taken in which is inadequate to sustain metabolic demands.
Hypoxia	Hypo- means insufficient. Oxia- refers to oxygen. Inadequate oxygen in the body.
Pleural effusion	Pleural means pertaining to the pleura. Effusion means the escape of fluid into a cavity. An abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pleural space.
Pleurisy	Pleura is the serous membrane enclosing the lungs. Inflammation of the parietal pleura of the lungs.
Pneumothorax	Pneumo- refers to air. Thorax refers to the chest. An accumulation of air in the pleural space of the chest causing the lungs to collapse.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Pulmonary embolus	<p>Pulmonary means pertaining to the lungs.</p> <p>Embolus is a thrombus, air, tissue or object that circulates in the bloodstream.</p> <p>The blockage of the pulmonary artery by a thrombus usually traveling from a peripheral vein.</p>
Rhonchi	<p>Air flowing over thick secretions cause rhonchi. Rhonchi create a low-pitched sound.</p> <p>They are usually continuous and prolonged.</p>
Wheezes	<p>Air flowing through constricted airways cause wheezes. Wheezes have a high-pitched musical sound and are usually continuous. They are heard on inspiration and expiration.</p>

Thank You & Good Luck

