

#### IV. SPLANCHNOLOGIA – INTERNAL ORGANS

##### 1. SYSTEMA DIGESTORIUM – DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

###### ANATOMIC TERMS:

###### 1.1. Cavitas oris – oral cavity

os, oris, n – mouth

vestibulum oris – oral vestibule

bucca, ae, f – cheek

labium, ii, n (pl. labia oris) – lip

labium superius – upper lip

labium inferius – lower lip

commissura labiorum oris – labial commissure

rima oris – oral fissure

cavitas oris propria – oral cavity proper

dens, dentis, m – tooth

corona dentis – tooth crown, the portion of the tooth covered by an enamel surface

corona clinica – clinical crown, the visible portion of the tooth

cervix (collum) dentis – neck of tooth

radix dentis – root of tooth, the portion of the tooth covered by a cementum surface

radix clinica – clinical root, the not visible portion of a tooth beneath the gingiva

canalis radialis dentis – root canal of tooth, pulp canal

facies occlusalis (masticatoria) dentis – occlusal (masticatory) surface of tooth

facies vestibularis (facialis) dentis – vestibular (facial) surface of tooth

facies lingualis/palatalis dentis – lingual/palatal surface of tooth

facies approximalis – approximal surface of tooth

cavitas dentis (pulparis) – pulp cavity of tooth, the internal chamber of a tooth where the nerves and blood vessels pass.

pulpa dentis – pulp of tooth, contains the nerve tissue and blood vessels that supply nutrients to the tooth

papilla dentis – dental papilla

enamelum, i, n – enamel, the hard outer surface layer of the tooth

dentinum, i, n – dentin, the second layer of the tooth covering the pulp

cementum, i, n – cementum, the tissue covering the anatomic roots of the tooth

periodontium, ii, n – periodontium, the supporting and nutritive tissue around the teeth comprises the gingiva, the periodontal ligament, the root cementum and the alveolar bone

gingiva, ae, f – gingiva, the gum tissues of the mouth

dens incisivus (pl. dentes incisivi) – incisor tooth  
dens caninus (pl. dentes canini) – canine tooth  
dens premolaris (pl. dentes praemolares) – premolar tooth  
dens molaris (pl. dentes molares) – molar tooth  
dens molaris tertius, syn. dens serotinus (pl. dentes molares tertii, dentes serotini) – third molar tooth, wisdom tooth  
dens deciduus (pl. dentes decidui) – deciduous tooth, milk tooth  
dentes permanentes – permanent teeth

diaphragma oris – floor of mouth  
palatum, i, n – palate, roof of mouth  
palatum durum (osseum) – hard palate, the bony front portion of the palate  
palatum molle – soft palate, the posterior portion of the palate  
plicae palatinae transversae – transverse palatine folds  
uvula, ae, f – uvula, the small appendage of the soft palate above the root of tongue  
lingua, ae, f – tongue  
apex linguae – apex of tongue, tip of tongue  
corpus linguae – body of tongue  
radix linguae – root of tongue  
frenulum linguae – frenulum of tongue  
papillae linguales – lingual papillae, papillae of tongue  
papillae filiformes – filiform papillae  
papillae fungiformes – fungiform papillae  
papillae vallatae – vallate papillae  
tonsilla lingualis – lingual tonsil

Glandulae oris – glands of mouth, glands located under tongue and in cheeks that produce saliva  
glandulae salivariae majores – major salivary glands  
glandula sublingualis – sublingual gland  
glandula submandibularis – submandibular gland  
glandula parotidea – parotid gland  
glandulae salivariae minores – minor salivary glands  
glandulae labiales – labial glands  
glandulae buccales – buccal glands  
glandulae linguales – lingual glands  
glandulae palatinae – palatine glands  
glandulae molares – molar glands

isthmus faucium – isthmus of fauces, oropharyngeal isthmus, the narrow connection between the oral cavity and pharynx

pharynx, ngis, m – pharynx

cavitas pharyngis – cavity of pharynx

pars nasalis pharyngis – nasopharynx

pars oralis pharyngis – oropharynx

pars laryngea pharyngis – laryngopharynx, hypopharynx

musculi pharyngis – pharyngeal muscles

#### CLINICAL TERMS:

##### **\*stomat(o)- (Lat. os, oris, n) – mouth**

stomatitis, itidis, f – stomatitis, inflammation of the mouth

stomatomycosis, is, f – stomatomycosis, fungal disease of the mouth

xerostomia, ae, f – xerostomia, dry mouth, a decrease in the production of saliva

stomatoplastica, ae, f – stomatoplasty, plastic surgery of the mouth

##### **\*cheil(o)- (Lat. labium, ii, n) – lip**

cheilitis, itidis, f – cheilitis, inflammation of a lip

cheiloschisis, is, f – cheiloschisis, cleft lip

cheilotomia, ae, f – cheilotomy, incision of a lip

cheiloplastica, ae, f – cheiloplasty, plastic surgery of a lip

cheilostomatoplastica, ae, f – cheilostomatoplasty, plastic surgery of the lips and mouth

##### **\*gloss(o)- (Lat. lingua, ae, f) – tongue**

aglossia, ae, f – aglossia, absence of the tongue

macroglossia, ae, f – macroglossia, abnormally big tongue

microglossia, ae, f – microglossia, abnormally small tongue

glossitis, itidis, f – glossitis, inflammation of the tongue

glossalgia, ae, f, syn. glossodynia, ae, f – glossalgia, tongue pain

glossoplegia, ae, f – glossoplegia, tongue paralysis

glossectomia, ae, f – glossectomy, surgical removal of the tongue

##### **\*odont(o)- (Lat. dens, dentis, m) – tooth**

anodontia, af, f – anodontia, congenital lack of teeth

macrodonia, ae, f – macrodonia, big teeth

microdonia, ae, f – microdonia, small teeth

polyodontia, ae, f – polyodontia, extra teeth that erupt ectopically

odontalgia, ae, f, syn. odontodynia, ae, f – odontalgia, toothache

odontodysplasia, ae, f – odontodysplasia, abnormal development of the teeth

odontoma, atis, n – odontoma, a benign odontogenic tumor

odontolithiasis, is, f – dental calculus, tartar, hard plaque that adheres to teeth

**\*pulp(o)- – pulp of the tooth**

pulpitis, itidis, f – pulpitis, inflammation of the dental pulp

**\*periodont(o)- – periodontium**

periodontitis, itidis, f – periodontitis, inflammation of the periodontium

**\*ul(o)- (Lat. gingiva, ae, f) – gingiva, gum tissue**

gingivitis, itidis, f, syn. ulitis, itidis, f – gingivitis, inflammation of the gum tissue

gingivalgia, ae, f – gingival pain

gingivectomy, ae, f, syn. ulectomia, ae, f – gingivectomy, surgical removal of gum tissue

gingivoplastica, ae, f, syn. uloplastica, ae, f – gingivoplasty, plastic surgery of gum tissue

**\*uran(o)- (Lat. palatum, i, n) – palate**

uranoschisis, is, f, syn. palatoschisis, is, f – uranoschisis, cleft palate

uranoplegia, ae, f, syn. palatoplegia, ae, f – uranoplegia, paralysis of the soft palate

uranoplastica, ae, f, syn. palatoplastica, ae, f – uranoplasty, plastic surgery of the palate

uranorrhaphia, ae, f, syn. palatorrhaphia, ae, f – uranorrhaphy, suture of the palate

**\*staphyl(o)- (Lat. uvula, ae, f) – uvula**

staphylitis, itidis, f, syn. uvulitis, itidis, f – staphylitis, inflammation of the uvula, swollen uvula

staphylectomia, ae, f, syn. uvulectomia, ae, f – staphylectomy, surgical removal of the uvula

**\*sialaden(o)- (Lat. glandula salivaria) – salivary gland**

sialographia, ae, f – sialography, X-ray examination of the salivary glands

sialolithiasis, is, f – sialolithiasis, stone(s) in a salivary gland

sialadenitis, itidis, f – sialadenitis, inflammation of a salivary gland

sialadenectasia, ae, f – sialadenectasy, broadening of a salivary gland

sialadenectomy, ae, f – sialadenectomy, surgical removal of a salivary gland

**\*paroti(deo)- – parotid gland**

parotitis, itidis, f – parotitis, inflammation of the parotid gland

**\*sial(o)-, -sialia, ptyal(o)- (Lat. saliva, ae, f) – saliva**

salivatio, onis, f – salivation, saliva production

aptyalismus, i, m; syn. xerostomia, ae, f – aptyalism, lack of salivation

hypoptyalismus, i, m; syn. oligosialia, ae, f; hyposalivatio, onis, f – hypoptyalism, decreased salivation

(hyper)ptyalismus, i, m; syn. sialorrhoea, ae, f; hypersalivatio, onis, f – ptyalism, excess salivation

**\*pharyng(o)- – pharynx**

pharyngitis, itidis, f – pharyngitis, inflammation of the pharynx

pharyngoplastica, ae, f – pharyngoplasty, plastic surgery of the pharynx

**GENERAL TERMS AND DIAGNOSES:**

dentitio, onis, f – dentition, teething

eruptio, onis, f – tooth eruption, the tooth breaking through the gum line

diastema, atis, n – diastema, the space between two teeth

caries, ei, f – dental caries, tooth decay

caries incipiens – incipient (beginning) caries

caries superficialis – superficial caries  
caries media – middle caries  
caries profunda – deep caries  
caries cervicalis – cervical caries  
aphthae, arum, f (pl.) – aphthae, intraoral small ulcerations  
fistula, ae, f – fistule, a gum boil  
obturatio, onis, f – *Bulg.* filling; *Engl.* obturation of a root canal  
abrasio, onis, f – abrasion of a tooth  
extractio, onis, f – tooth extraction, removal of a tooth  
exstirpatio, onis, f – pulp excision (extirpation), the removal of the dental pulp  
prothesis, is, f – denture  
Osteitis alveolaris – alveolar osteitis  
Osteomyelitis maxillae – osteomyelitis of the upper jaw  
Abscessus periapicalis – periapical abscess  
Periodontitis apicalis acuta – acute apical periodontitis  
Gingivitis acuta/chronica – acute/chronic gingivitis  
Gingivitis ulcerosa acuta – acute ulcerative gingivitis  
Hyperplasia gingivae – hyperplasia of the gum tissue  
Gingivostomatitis herpetica – herpetic gingivostomatitis  
Glossitis atrophica – atrophic glossitis  
Hyperplasia linguae – hyperplasia of the tongue  
Stomatitis aphthosa – aphthous stomatitis  
Stomatitis mycotica – mycotic stomatitis, oral candidiasis, thrush  
Stomatitis ulcerosa necroticans – necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis  
Abscessus glandulae salivariae – abscess of a salivary gland  
Pharyngitis acuta/chronica – acute/chronic pharyngitis  
Abscessus parapharyngealis – parapharyngeal abscess  
Abscessus retropharyngealis – retropharyngeal abscess

 EXERCISE

**1. Write the terms with term elements:**

Paralysis linguae.....

Resectio linguae.....

Sutura linguae.....

Sectio gingivae.....

Resectio gingivae.....

Operatio plastica gingivae.....

Cleft palate.....

Surgical repair of palate.....

Suture of palate.....

Cleft lip.....

Lack of lip(s).....

Small lip(s).....

Double lip.....

Excision of uvula.....

Excision of pharynx.....

Excision of tonsils.....

Dilatation of salivary gland.....

Excision of salivary gland.....

Stone(s) in salivary gland.....

Tumor of salivary gland.....

Excessive flow of saliva.....

Reduced flow of saliva.....

Lack of saliva, dry mouth.....

**2. Write the terms for inflammation of:**

- mouth
- gingiva
- tongue
- tonsils
- lip
- parotid gland
- salivary gland
- uvula

**3. Divide in terments, write the Latin equivalents and explain the meaning of the terms:**

sialographia

stomatomycosis

genioplastica

frenulotomia

progenia

**4. Translate into English:**

Aplasia cementi.....

Condylotomia mandibulae.....

Periodontitis apicalis acuta.....

Stomatitis aphthosa acuta.....

Hyperplasia tunica mucosae oris.....

Gingivectomy radicalis.....

Tonsillectomia cum adenoidectomia.....

Tumor odontogenes maxillae.....

**5. Translate into Latin:**

Dentinal dysplasia.....

Regional odontodysplasia.....

Chronic parodontitis.....

Atrophic glossitis.....

Mandibular alveolitis.....

Medicamentous stomatitis.....

Infantile melanodontia.....

State after excision of tonsils.....



## ANATOMIC TERMS:

### 1.1. *Cavitas abdominis (cavitas abdominalis) – abdominal cavity*

abdomen, inis, n – abdomen, belly

viscera, um, n (pl.) – viscera, internal organs

oesophagus, i, m – (o)esophagus, gullet

gaster, tris, f (ventriculus, i, m) – stomach

ostium cardiacum – cardiac orifice, the upper part of the stomach

fundus gastricus – gastric bottom

corpus gastricum – body of stomach

pars pyloric gastris (ventriculi) – pyloric part of stomach, the opening into the duodenum

intestinum tenue – small intestine

duodenum, i, n – duodenum

jejunum, i, n – jejunum, hollow intestine

ileum, i, n – ileum, the terminal portion of the small intestine, extending from the jejunum to the cecum

intestinum crassum – large intestine

caecum, i, n – caecum, blind intestine, the first portion of the large intestine

appendix vermiformis – appendix, appendage of the cecum

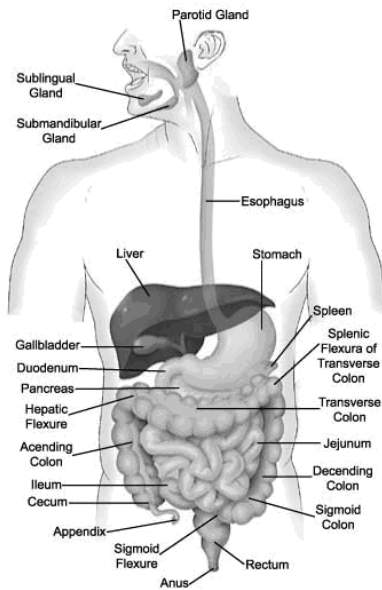
colon, i, n – colon, the portion of the large intestine extending from the cecum to the rectum

colon ascendens – ascending colon

colon descendens – descending colon

colon sigmoideum – sigmoid colon

colon transversum – transverse colon



rectum, i, n – rectum, straight intestine

hepar, atis, n – liver<sup>1</sup>

porta hepatis – porta hepatis, the transverse fissure on the inferior side of the liver where most of the vessels enter or leave

lobushepatis– right lobe of liver

lobushepatissinister– left lobe of liver

lobus hepatis quadratus – quadrate lobe of liver

lobushepatiscaudatus – caudate lobe of liver

ductus cysticus – cystic duct

ductus hepaticus dexter – right hepatic duct

ductus hepaticus sinister – left hepatic duct

ductus hepaticus communis – common hepatic duct

ductus choledochus (biliaris) – common bile duct

vesica biliaris (fellea) – gallbladder

fundus vesicae biliaris (felleae) – bottom of gallbladder

collum vesicae biliaris (felleae) – neck of gallbladder

corpusvesicaebiliaris (felleae) – body of gallbladder

pancreas, atis, n – pancreas

caput pancreatis – head of pancreas

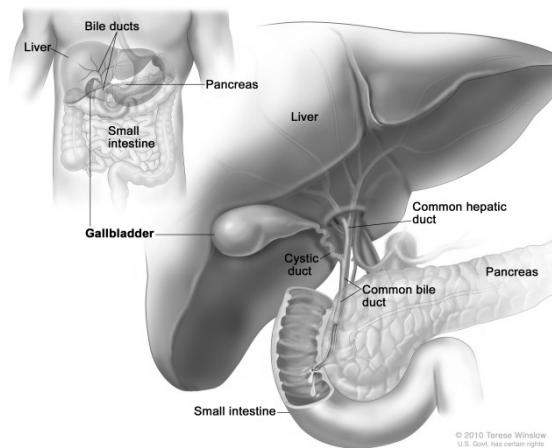
corpus pancreatis – body of pancreas

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<sup>1</sup>The accessory organs of digestion are *liver, pancreas and gallbladder*.

cauda pancreatis – tail of pancreas

insulae pancreaticae – pancreatic islands, the islets of Langerhans, secreting insulin



Cavitas peritonealis – peritoneal cavity

peritoneum, i, n – peritoneum, the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscera

mesenterium, ii, n – mesentery, the peritoneal fold that attaches the intestines to the wall of the abdomen

mesocolon, i, n – mesocolon, the peritoneal fold that connects the transverse colon to the posterior wall of the abdomen

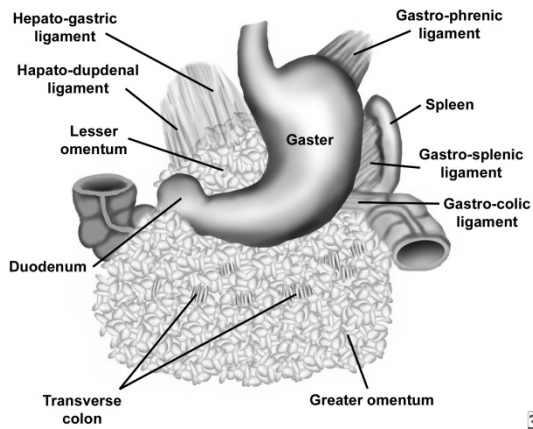
omentum, i, n – omentum, the peritoneal fold that connects the stomach and the abdominal organs

omentum majus, *syn.* epiploon, i, n – greater omentum, the peritoneal fold suspended from the greater curvature of stomach to the anterior surface of the transverse colon

omentum minus – lesser omentum, the peritoneal fold suspended from the lesser curvature of the stomach and the first part of the duodenum to the porta hepatis

ligamenta hepatis – peritoneal attachments of liver

recessus, fossae et plicae – recesses, fossae and folds



### CLINICAL TERMS:

**\*lapar(o)-, -coelia (Lat. abdomen, inis, n) – abdomen**

laparoscopy, ae, f – laparoscopy, an instrumental observation of the abdominal cavity

laparotomia, af, f – laparotomy, incision of the abdominal cavity

laparocentesis, is, f – laparocentesis, puncture of the abdominal cavity

**\*splanchn(o)- (Lat. viscera, um, n (pl.)) – viscera, internal organs**

splanchnoptosis, is, f, *syn.* visceroptosis, is, f – splanchnoptosis, downward displacement of the viscera

**\*oesophag(o)-- (o)esophagus**

oesophagoscopy, ae, f – esophagoscopy, instrumental observation of the esophagus

oesophagostenosis, is, f – esophagostenosis, narrowing of the esophagus

**\*gastr(o)- – stomach**

gastritis, itidis, f – gastritis, inflammation of the stomach

gastralgia, ae, f, *syn.* gastrodynia, ae, f – gastralgia, stomach pain

gastroptosis, is, f – gastroptosis, downward displacement of the stomach

gastrorrhagia, ae, f – gastrorrhage, bleeding from the stomach

gastrorrhaphia, ae, f – gastrorrhaphy, suture of the stomach

gastrectomia, ae, f – gastrectomy, surgical removal of part or all of the stomach

**\*pylor(o)- – pylorus**

pylorostenosis, is, f – pylorostenosis, narrowing of the pylorus

pylorotomia, ae, f – pylorotomy, incision of the pylorus

**\*duoden(o)- – duodenum**

duodenitis, itidis, f – duodenitis, inflammation of the duodenum

gastroduodenitis, itidis, f – gastroduodenitis, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum

**\*enter(o)- (Lat. intestinum, i, n) – intestines (general); small intestine**

gastroenterologia, ae, f – gastroenterology, the medical study of diseases of the stomach and intestines

gastroenteritis, itidis, f – gastroenteritis, inflammation of the stomach and small intestine

enteritis, itidis, f – enteritis, inflammation of the small intestine

dysenteria, ae, f – dysenteria, an intestinal disorder

enterostenosis, is, f – id., stenosis (narrowing) of the small intestine  
enterostomia, ae, f – enterostomy, a surgical formation of an opening into the small intestine  
enterotomia, ae, f – enterotomy, incision in the small intestine

**\**jejun(o)*- jejunum**

jejunitis, itidis, f – jejunitis, inflammation of the jejunum

**\**ile(o)*- ileum**

ileitis, itidis, f – ileitis, inflammation of the ileum

**\**typhl(o)*- (Lat. caecum, i, n) – cecum**

typhlitis, itidis, f – typhlitis, inflammation of the cecum

typhlectasia, ae, f – typhlectasis, dilation of the cecum

**\**append(ic)*(o)- appendix**

appendicitis, itidis, f – appendicitis, inflammation of the appendix

appendectomy, ae, f – appendectomy, the excision of the appendix

**\**col(on)*(o)- colon**

colitis, itidis, f – colitis, inflammation of the colon

enterocolitis, itidis, f – enterocolitis, inflammation of the small and large intestines

gastroenterocolitis, itidis, f – gastroenterocolitis, inflammation of the stomach, small and large intestines

colonoscopia, ae, f – colonoscopy, instrumental observation of the colon

colostomia, ae, f – colostomy, surgical formation of an opening into the colon

colectomia, ae, f – colectomy, surgical removal of part or all of the colon

**\**sigmoid(o)*- sigmoid colon**

sigmoiditis, itidis, f – sigmoiditis, inflammation of the sigmoid colon

**\**proct(o)*- (Lat. rectum, i, n) – rectum**

proctitis, itidis, f – proctitis, inflammation of the rectum

rectosigmoiditis, itidis, f – rectosigmoiditis, inflammation of the sigmoid colon and rectum

proctorrhagia, ae, f – proctorrhage, rectal bleeding

rectoscopia, ae, f – proctoscopy, instrumental observation of the rectum

**\**periton(e)*(o)- peritoneum**

peritonitis, itidis, f – id., inflammation of the parietal peritoneum

haemoperitoneum, i, n – haemoperitoneum, presence of blood in the peritoneal cavity

**\**epiplo-* (Lat. omentum, i, n) – greater omentum**

epiploitis, itidis, f – epiploitis, inflammation of the greater omentum

**\**pancreat(o)*- pancreas**

pancreatitis, itidis, f – pancreatitis, inflammation of the pancreas

pancreatectomia, ae, f – pancreatectomy, surgical removal of part or all of the pancreas

**\**hepat(o)*- liver**

hepatitis, itidis, f – hepatitis, inflammation of the liver

hepatomegalia, ae, f – hepatomegaly, enlargement of the liver

hepatoma, atis, n – hepatoma, tumor of the liver

**\**hepatic(o)*- hepatic duct**

hepaticostomia, ae, f – hepaticostomy, surgical formation of an opening into the hepatic duct

*\*choledoch(o)- – common bile duct*

choledochitis, itidis, f – choledochitis, inflammation of the common bile duct

cholangitis, itidis, f – cholangitis, inflammation of one or more bile ducts

*\*cholecyst(o)- (Lat. vesica biliaris (fellea)) – gallbladder*

cholecystitis, itidis, f – cholecystitis, inflammation of the gallbladder

cholelithiasis, is, f – cholelithiasis, the formation of gallstones in the gallbladder or bile ducts

cholecystectomy, ae, f – cholecystectomy, surgical removal of the gallbladder

*\*chol(e)- (Lat. bilis, is, f) bile*

cholestasis, is, f – cholestasis, slowing or stoppage of the flow of bile

*\*-chylia (Lat. succus gastricus) – gastric juice*

achylia, ae, f – partial or complete absence of gastric juice may also occur in the pancreas when the exocrine portion of the gland fails to produce digestive enzymes

*\*-phagia – phagia, swallowing, eating*

dysphagia, ae, f – dysphagia, difficult swallowing

odynophagia, ae, f – odynophagia, swallowing with pain

*\*-emesis (Lat. vomitus, us, m) – vomiting*

haematemesis, is, f – haematemesis, blood vomiting

#### **GENERAL TERMS AND DIAGNOSES:**

atresia, ae, f – atresia, the congenital absence of a normal passage or cavity

Atresia oesophagi – atresia of the esophagus

Atresia coli – atresia of the colon

diverticulum, i, n – diverticulum, a pouch-like area in the canal or cavity (e.g. esophagus, large intestine, bladder)

Diverticulum oesophagi – esophageal diverticulum

Varices oesophagi – esophageal varices (dilated veins)

refluxus, us, m – reflux, flowing back

Refluxus gastroesophagialis – gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)

ulcus, eris, n (pl. ulcera) – ulcer, a sore on the skin or a mucous membrane

Ulcusduodeni – duodenal ulcer

Ulcusventriculi – gastric ulcer

Ulcusgastrointestinale – gastrointestinal ulcer

Ulcusgastrojejunale – gastrojejunal ulcer

Ulcus pepticum – peptic ulcer

Gastritis atrophica chronica – chronic atrophic gastritis

Gastritis haemorrhagica acuta – acute haemorrhagic gastritis

Gastrectomia partialis/totalis – partial/total gastrectomy

Enteritis infectiosa – infectious enteritis

Gastroenteritis infectiosa – infectious gastroenteritis

Ileitis terminalis – Crohn’s disease, chronic inflammatory bowel disease, affecting particularly the terminal ileum and proximal colon

Colitis infectiosa – infectious colitis

Colitis ulcerosa – ulcerative colitis

Polyposis coli – polyposis of the colon

Colon irritabile – irritable colon, irritable bowel syndrome

Adhaesiones peritonei – peritoneal adhaesions

Haemoperitoneum traumaticum – traumatic haemoperitoneum

colica, ae, f – colic, severe pain of the intraperitoneal organs

Colica abdominalis – abdominal colic, intestinal colic

Colica hepatica – biliary colic, gallstone colic

obstructio, onis, f – obstruction, blockage, a condition of being blocked

volvulus, i, m – volvulus, twisting on itself of a portion of the intestine with an occlusion of the blood supply

ileus, i, m – ileus, a blockage of the intestines

Ileus mechanicus – mechanical ileus, an intestinal obstruction

Ileus paralyticus – paralytic ileus, the complete stoppage of peristalsis

hernia, ae, f – hernia, herniation, a portion of tissue bulges into or penetrates a weakened muscle area

Hernia hiatalis – hiatal hernia in the opening of the esophagus and the diaphragm

Hernia epigastrica – epigastric hernia

Hernia umbilicalis – umbilical hernia of the intestine at the navel

Hernia inguinalis – inguinal (groin) hernia

Hernia femoralis – femoral hernia

Hernia congenita – congenital hernia

Hernia incarcerata – incarcerated hernia, the omentum or a loop of intestine is trapped in the hernial sack

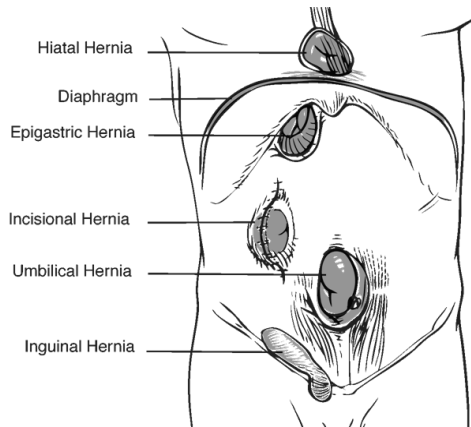
ascites, ae, m – ascites, accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity

dyspepsia, ae, f – dyspepsia, gastric indigestion

diarrhoea, ae, f – diarrhea, an intestinal disorder

steatorrhoea, ae, f – steatorrhea, an excessive amount of fat in the feces

melaena, ae, f – melena, black feces due to blood



icterus, i, m – icterus, jaundice, yellowing of the skin and sclera due to the abnormal presence of bile pigments in the blood

Icterus neonatorum – icterus of newborns

Icterus haemolyticus – haemolytic icterus

Hepatitis viralis acuta/chronica – acute/chronic viral hepatitis

Hepatitis alcoholica – alcoholic hepatitis

Hepatitis lobularis chronic – chronic lobular hepatitis

Cirrhosis hepatis – hepatic cirrhosis, the replacement of the parenchyma with connective tissue

Steatosis hepatis – hepatic steatosis, fatty liver

Abscessus hepatis – hepatic abscess(es)

Laesio toxica hepatis – toxic lesion of the liver

Carcinoma hepatocellulare – hepatocellular carcinoma

Insufficiencia hepatis acuta – acute liver failure (ALF)

Phlebitis venae portae – phlebitis of the portal vein

Thrombosis venae portae – thrombosis of the portal vein

Coma hepaticum – hepatic coma

Cholecystitis cum cholelithiasi – inflammation of the gallbladder with gallstones

Cysta ductus cystici – cyst of cystic duct

Cholangitis primaria/secundaria – primary/secondary cholangitis

Pancreatitis acuta – acute pancreatitis

Pancreatitis chronica infectiosa – infectious chronic pancreatitis

Atrophia pancreatis – pancreatic atrophy

Intoxicatio alimentaria – alimentary intoxication, food poisoning

Intoxicatio alcoholica – alcohol intoxication, alcohol poisoning



## EXERCISE

### 1. Write the terms with term elements:

Calculosis vesicae biliaris.....

Calculosis ductus choledochi.....

Tumor hepatis.....

Fistula coli.....

Sutura coli.....

Sutura gastris.....

Instrumental examination of colon.....

Excision of polypus(i).....

Excision of sigmoid colon.....

Excision of appendix.....

Blood vomiting.....

Blood in abdominal cavity.....

Bleeding from stomach.....

### 2. Write the terms for inflammation of:

stomach

stomach and small intestine

small and large intestines

duodenum

blind intestine

appendix

straight intestine

gallbladder

**3. Divide in terms, write the Latin equivalents and explain the meaning of the terms:**

gastropexia

enteralgia

typhlectasia

proctorrhagia

**4. Translate into English:**

Cirrhosis portalis hepatis.....

Hepatitis alcoholica.....

Gastroenteritis infectiosa.....

Enteritis ischaemicachronica.....

Occlusio ductus choledochi.....

Appendicitis acuta cum peritonitide diffusa.....

.....

Anorexia nervosa// Bulimia nervosa.....

Gastrectomia partialis//totalis.....

Status post cholecystectomiam laparoscopicam.....

.....

**5. Translate into Latin:**

Atresia of oesophagus.....

Acute haemorrhagic gastritis.....

Chronic viral hepatitis.....

Perforation of stomach ulcer.....

Ulcerative ileocolitis.....

Excision of polypi of oesophagus.....

**6. Fill the table:**

| Greek termelement | Latin term             | Translation        |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| enter(o)-         |                        |                    |
|                   | vesica, ae, f biliaris |                    |
|                   |                        | straight intestine |
|                   | succus, i, m gastricus |                    |
| hepat(o)-         |                        |                    |

|  |  |              |
|--|--|--------------|
|  |  | hepatic duct |
|--|--|--------------|

## SYSTEMA RESPIRATORIUM – RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

### ANATOMIC TERMS:

nasus, i, m externus – external nose

cavitas nasi – nasal cavity

sinus paranasales – paranasal sinuses

larynx, ngis, m – larynx

cartilago thyroidea – thyroid cartilage

cartilago cricoidea – cricoid cartilage

epiglottis, idis, f – epiglottis, a flap attached to the entrance of the larynx, that covers the glottis during swallowing

musculi laryngis – laryngeal muscles

cavitas laryngis – laryngeal cavity

glottis, idis, f – glottis, the part of the larynx that contains the vocal cords, vocal folds, and the spaces between them

trachea, ae, f – trachea, windpipe

bronchus, i, m (pl. bronchi) – bronchus, branch of trachea

arbor bronchialis – bronchial tree, the system of the bronchi

bronchiolus, i, m (pl. bronchioli) – bronchiole, tiny air passageway

alveolus, i, m (pl. alveoli) – alveolus, the terminal dilation of the bronchioli, air sacs

pulmo, onis, m – lung; pulmo dexter/sinister – right/left lung

pleura, ae, f – pleura, one of the two membranes around the lungs

pleura parietalis – parietal pleura, the outermost membrane lining the thoracic cavity

pleura visceralis – visceral pleura, the innermost membrane covering the lungs

cavitas pleuralis – pleural cavity, the space between parietal pleura and visceral pleura

segmenta bronchopulmonalia – bronchopulmonary segments

lobus, i, m – lobe (part) of the lung

lobus superior pulmonis dextri – superior lobe of right lung

lobus medius pulmonis dextri – middle lobe of right lung

lobus inferior pulmonis dextri – inferior lobe of right lung

lobus superior pulmonis sinistri – superior lobe of left lung

lobus inferior pulmonis sinistri – inferior lobe of left lung

cavitas thoracis – thoracic cavity

mediastinum, i, n – mediastinum, a thoracic area between the pleural sacs, containing the esophagus, bronchi, aorta, heart

### CLINICAL TERMS:

\*rhin(o)- (Lat. nasus, i, m) – nose

rhinitis, itidis, f – rhinitis, inflammation of the nose  
epistaxis, is, f – epistaxis, nose bleeding  
rhinoscopia, ae, f – rhinoscopy, instrumental observation of the nose  
rhinoplastica, ae, f – rhinoplasty, plastic surgery of the nose  
rhinocentesis, is, f – rhinocentesis, puncture of the nose

**\*sinu(s)i- – sinus**

sinu(s)itis, itidis, f – sinu(s)itis, inflammation of sinuses  
pansinuitis, itidis, f – pansinuitis, inflammation of all paranasal sinuses

**\* laryng(o)- – larynx**

laryngitis, itidis, f – laryngitis, inflammation of the larynx  
laryngoscopia, ae, f – laryngoscopy, instrumental observation of the larynx  
laryngospasmus, i, m – laryngospasmus, spasm of the larynx  
laryngoplegia, ae, f – laryngoplegia, paralysis of the larynx  
laryngostomia, ae, f – laryngostomy, forming an opening of the larynx  
laryngoplastica, ae, f – laryngoplasty, reconstruction of the larynx

**\* trache(o)- – trachea**

tracheitis, itidis, f – tracheitis, inflammation of the trachea  
tracheobronchitis, itidis, f – tracheobronchitis, inflammation of the trachea and bronchi  
tracheotomia, ae, f – tracheotomy, incision of the trachea

**\*epiglott(o)- – epiglottis**

epiglottitis, itidis, f – epiglottitis, inflammation of the epiglottis

**\*bronch(o)- – bronchus**

bronchitis, itidis, f – bronchitis, inflammation of the bronchi  
bronchoscopia, ae, f – bronchoscopy, instrumental observation of the bronchi  
bronchiectasia, ae, f – bronchiectasis, dilation of the bronchi  
bronchostenosis, is, f – bronchostenosis, narrowing of the bronchi

**\*bronchiol(o)- – bronchiole**

bronchiolitis, itidis, f – bronchiolitis, inflammation of the bronchioli  
bronchiolectasia, ae, f – bronchiolectasia, dilation of the bronchioli

**\*alveol(o)- – alveolus**

alveolitis, itidis, f – alveolitis, inflammation of the alveoli

**\*pneumon(o)- (Lat. pulmo, onis, m) – lung**

pneumonia, ae, f – pneumonia, viral or bacterial inflammation of the lungs  
pneumonitis, itidis, f – pneumonitis, inflammation of the lungs caused by dust, radiation, chemical and inorganic substances  
bronchopneumonia, ae, f – bronchopneumonia, inflammation of the lungs and bronchi  
pneumonectomy, ae, f – pneumonectomy, surgical removal of all or part of a lung  
lobectomy, ae, f – lobectomy, surgical removal of a lobe of the lung  
segmentectomy, ae, f – segmentectomy, surgical removal of a segment of the lobe  
pneumo(no)tomia, ae, f – pneumo(no)tomy, incision of the lung

**\*pleur(o)- – pleura**

pleuritis, itidis, f – pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura

pleurectomia, ae, f – pleurectomy, excision of part of the pleura

**\*-thorax, acis, m – pleural cavity**

pneumothorax, acis, m – pneumothorax, presence of air or gas in the pleural cavity

hydrothorax, acis, m – hydrothorax, presence of fluid in the pleural cavity

haemothorax, acis, m – haemothorax, presence of blood in the pleural cavity

pyothorax, acis, m – pyothorax, presence of pus in the pleural cavity

**\*-pnoea, - pnoë (Lat. respiratio, onis, f) – breathing**

apnoea, ae, f – apnea, lack (loss) of breathing

dyspnoea, ae, f – dyspnea, difficult breathing, shortness of breath

tachypnoea, ae, f – tachypnea, fast breathing

bradypnoea, ae, f – bradypnea, slow breathing

**\* pneum(o)-, pneumat(o)-, aër(o)- – air**

pneumotherapia, ae, f – pneumotherapy, treatment by inhalations of compressed or rarefied air

**\*-ptysis, -ptoë – spitting**

haemoptysis, is, f – haemoptysis, blood spitting

**GENERAL TERMS AND DIAGNOSES:**

Sinuitis maxillaris acuta – acute maxillary sinuitis, acute inflammation of the maxillary sinuses

Sinuitis frontalis acuta – frontal sinuitis, acute inflammation of the frontal sinuses

Pansinuitis acuta – acute pansinuitis

respiratio, onis, f – respiration, breathing

inspirium, ii, n – inspiration, inhaling

expirium, ii, n – expiration, exhaling

asphyxia, ae, f – asphyxia, suffocation

anoxia, ae, f – anoxia, lack of oxygen in the tissues

hypoxia, ae, f – hypoxia, deficiency of oxygen in the tissues

hypercapnia, ae, f – hypercapnia, the presence of more carbon dioxide in the tissues

tussis, is, f – cough

atelectasis, is, f – atelectasis, collapse of the alveoli, lung collapse

Laryngitis acuta – acute laryngitis

Laryngitis obstructiva acuta – acute obstructive laryngitis

Laryngotracheitis acuta – acute laryngotracheitis

tuberculosis, is, f – tuberculosis, an infectious disease caused by the tubercle bacillus and characterized by the formation of tubercles on the lungs and other tissues of the body

Tuberculosis pulmonum – respiratory tuberculosis, tuberculosis of the lungs

Emphysema pulmonum – pulmonary emphysema, a condition of the lung characterized by increase in the size of air spaces distal to the terminal bronchioles

Oedema pulmonum – pulmonary edema, a swelling and fluid accumulation in the lungs

Abscessus pulmonis cum/sine pneumonia – pulmonary abscess with/without pneumonia  
Morbus pulmonalis obstructiva chronica – chronic obstructive pulmonary disease  
Asthma bronchiale – bronchial asthma  
Asthma allergicum exogenes – exogenous allergic asthma  
Insufficiencia respiratoria acuta – acute respiratory insufficiency  
Insufficiencia respiratoria chronica – chronic respiratory insufficiency

## EXERCISE

### 1. Write the terms with term elements:

Dolor pleurae.....  
Punctio pleurae.....  
Resectio pulmonis.....  
Sectio pulmonis.....  
Sectio mediastini.....  
Operatio plastica nasi.....  
Punctio nasi.....

Difficult breathing.....  
Fast breathing.....  
Lack of breathing.....

Narrowing of bronchi.....  
Fungal infection of bronchi.....  
Instrumental examination of bronchi.....  
Blood in pleural cavity.....  
Air (gas) in pleural cavity.....

### 2. Write the terms for inflammation of:

nose  
all sinuses around nose  
larynx  
bronchi  
trachea and bronchi  
bronchioli  
lungs  
pleura

**3. Divide in terments, give the Latin relevants and explain the meaning of term:**

pleurolysis

pneumothorax

laryngospasmus

bradypnoea

**4. Translate into English:**

Pneumectomy thorascopica.....

Rhinopharyngitis chronica.....

Sinusitis ethmoidalis acuta.....

Pyothorax cum fistula.....

Pleuritis exsudativa.....

**5. Translate into Latin:**

Acute laryngotracheitis.....

Bronchial asthma.....

State after excision of left lung.....

Artificial pneumothorax.....

Fibrinous pleuritis.....