

Unit 15 Reproductive System: Glossary, Pronunciation, & Construction

Word **Pronunciation** **Definition and Construction**

Abruptio > **ah-brupt-she-oh** placenta > premature separation of the placenta, this can interrupt and end the pregnancy.

Amenorrhea > no flow of menses

Amniocentesis > **am-knee-oh-sen-tea-sis** > needle inserted into the amniotic sac supporting the fetus.

Androgen > **an-drow-jen** > hormone agent that stimulates male characteristics.

Aneuploidy > **an-yu-ploy-dee** > state of having abnormal number of chromosomes with incomplete sets versus duplication of sets.

Antepartum > **an-tee-pahr-tum** > before birth.

Autonomy > **aw-ton-oh-me** > patient's right to make their own decisions.

Balanitis > **bal-ah-nigh-tis** > inflammation of the glans penis.

Beneficence > **be-nef-ee-sens** > practice of doing what is good or correct for the patient.

Benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH) > slow enlargement of the prostate is part of aging in men.

Breech > buttock first or a combination. A foot may present or a hip

Cervicitis > **ser-vee-sigh-tis** > inflammation of the cervix.

Chlamydia > **kla-mid-i-ah** > bacterial infection which can cause PID in women and tends to be asymptomatic in men.

Clitoris > **klit-or-is** > erectile body, superior aspect of vulva. It is analogous to the male penis with the same sensitivity.

Coitus > **ko-ee-tus** > sexual union or pareunia (**pa-rue-knee-ah**) > French for lying beside.

Colpocleisis > **kol-po-kli-sis** > surgical closure of the vagina.

Colporrhexis > **kol-por-rek-sis** > tear or rupture of the vagina.

Colposcopy > **kol-pos-ko-pee** > instrument to look at the vagina.

Conization > **ko-nigh-zay-shun** > deep, cone shaped removal of tissue.

Copulation > **kop-U-lay-shun** > joining, the merging of two independent cells (or people) that then separate.

Corpus cavernosum > **kor-pus ka-vur-no-sum** > 'body cavern' literally; this tissue is where the majority of blood floods the penis to enable erection.

Corpus spongiosum > **kor-pus spon-je-oh-sum** > 'body sponge' literally; this tissue is more central and ends in the glans penis.

Cryptorchidism > **krip-toe-key-dizm** > hidden testicle, when the testicle does not descend at birth from the pelvis into the scrotum.

Curettage > **kyur- eh-tahz** > shave biopsy with curved loop.

Dysmenorrhea > **diss-men-oh-ree-ah** > painful or difficult flow.

Ectopic > **ek-top-ik** pregnancy > 'out of place' literally, zygote implants outside of the uterus

Effacement > **ee-fas-ment** > cervix dilates and flattens as the baby progress down the cervical canal.

Embryo > **em-bree-oh** > zygote will implant in the uterine wall. This stage is 8 weeks long.

Endometriosis > **en-dough-me-try-oh-sis** > abnormal condition of the inner lining of the uterus which is out of place.

Endometritis > **en-dough-me-try-tis** > inflammation of the inner lining of uterus.

Epididymitis > **ep-ee-did-ee-my-tis** > inflammation of the epididymis.

Epididymoorchitis > **ep-ee-did-ee-moe-or-ki-tis** > inflammation of both the testi and epididymis.

Episiotomy > **ee-piz-ee-ot-oh-me**> to cut into the vulva and proximal perineum to expand space for birthing. Episi/o > perineal area.

Estrogen > **es-trow-jen** > female hormone, triggers ovum formation, the ovum is the largest cell type.

Fetus > **fee-tus** > Latin for off-spring; used from the end of week 8 until the moment of birth.

Gestation > **jes-tay-shun** > to bear, the act of bearing (a child).

Gonadotropin > **go-nad-oh-trow-pin** > hormone promotes growth and function of the gonads.

Gonorrhea > **gon-or-rhee-ah** > bacterial infection which causes severe dysuria in men and is generally asymptomatic in women.

Gravida > **grav-ee-dah (G)** > pregnant, to be heavy with (a child).

Gynecology > **gi-neh-kol-oh-gee** > study of women.

HCG: human chorionic gonadotropin > **kor-ee-on-ik go-nad-oh-trow-pin** > hormone which is checked to determine pregnancy.

Human placental lactogen > **lak-toe-jen** (HPL) > stimulate maternal fat and protein actions to provide adequate nutrition to the growing fetus.

Hydatiform > **high-da-tid-oh-form** > mole is a polycystic mass that can mimic pregnancy with elevated HCG numbers.

Hymen > **high-men** > thin membrane which covers the vaginal opening prior to use of tampons or sexual activity.

Hysterectomy > **his-tur-ek-toe-me** > removal of the uterus.

Hysteroceleisis > **his-tur-oh-kleye-sis** > surgery to close the uterus.

Hysteromyoma > **his-tur-oh-my-oh-mah** > muscle tumor of the uterus.

Infant > live-birth, from the moment of delivery.

Justice > **jus-tis** > giving equal treatment to all patients.

Labia > **lay-bee-ah** > lips, in this case, the outer (majora) and inner (minora) set which protect the vaginal opening.

Labioplasty > **lay-bee-oh-plaz-tee** > repair of the lips. This is used primarily for dental repair.

Mammogram > **mam-oh-gram** > a record of the breast (tissue).

Mastectomy > **mas-tek-toe-me** > to remove the breast.

Mastitis > **mas-tie-tis** > inflammation of the breast, common with early breast feeding.

Mastodynia > **mas-toe-die-knee-ah** > pain of the breast.

Meatoplasty > **me-ah-toe-plaz-tee** > repair of the opening is done to repair a **hypospadi**a.

Meconium > **me-ko-knee-um** > green-yellowish stool that may be expelled prior to birth by the fetus.

Menarche > **men-ark-he** > first menses

Menopause > **men-oh-paws** > last menses.

Menstruation > **men-stru-ah-shun** > cyclic shedding and discharge of vascular fluids and tissues from the uterus

Metrorrhagia > **me-trow-ra-jeh-ah** > off cycle bleeding from the uterus. It is also used for excessive bleeding.

Monilia candidiasis (**moe-nil-ee-ah can-dee-die-ah-sis**) > yeast or fungal infestation presents with thick, white discharge (cottage-cheese look) and pruritus (**prue-ree-tus**) > itchy.

Nonmaleficence (**non-mah-lef-ee-sens**) > if a provider cannot do 'good'; at least do no harm.

Nulligravida > **nul-lee-grav-ee-dah** > no pregnancies.

Oligomenorrhea > **ol-ee-go-men-oh-ree-ah** > scant menstrual flow

Oocyte > **oh-ou-site** > female sex cell.

Oogenesis > **oh-ou-jen-ee-sis** > process of developing eggs

Oophorectomy > **oh-ou-for-ek-toe-me** > removal of an ovary

Oophoropexy > **oh-ou-for-oh-pek-see** > to fix the ovary in place.

Orchialgia > **or-key-al-jee-ah** > pain of the testicle. Orchalgia and testalgia are also correct.

Orchidopexy > **or-key-doe-pek-see** > fixing the testicle in place so it does not sneak back up into the pelvis.

Ovarian follicle > **oh-ver-ee-an fol-ee-keel** > one of the stages of development, a spherical cell accretions in the ovary which contains an oocyte.

Parous > **pahr-us (P)** > Latin for to bear, to carry

Phallosodynia > **fal-oh-din-ee-ah** > pain of the penis.

Phalloplasty > **fal-oh-plaz-tea** > repair of the penis.

Placenta > **play-cen-tah** > organ of pregnancy; part of the implantation of the embryo is the formation of the chorionic villi into the fetomaternal connection.

Placenta previa > **pre-vee-ah** > placenta is located in the wrong place in the distal uterus.

Polycystic ovarian disease (**PCO**) > ovarian cysts form, fill with fluid and change hormone levels.

Postpartum > **post-pahr-tum** > after birth.

Pregnancy > **preg-nan-see** > female condition of carrying the product of conception until termination of that product.

Prepuce > **pre-pyus** > foreskin, loose, folded skin that covers the glans penis.

Primigravida (**pre-me-grav-ee-dah**) > first pregnancy.

Progesterone (**pro-jes-tur-ohn**) > female hormone, provides the balance of the menstrual cycle or preparation for the zygote implantation.

Prostatitis (**pros-tah-tie-tis**) > inflammation of the prostate.

Pseudocyesis (**sue-dough-sigh-ee-sis**) > false pregnancy.

Punch biopsy > 1 to 5 mm core biopsy.

Salpingectomy > **sal-pin-jek-toe-me** > removal of uterine tube.

Salpingopexy > **sal-ping-go-pek-see** > fixing the uterine tube in place.

Salpingoscope > **sal-ping-go-skop** > instrument to look at the uterine tube; done when a patient has difficulty getting pregnant to see if there is a blockage.

Scrotal hydrocele > **high-trow-seal** > trauma or inflammation can cause fluid to fill the scrotum.

Scrotal raphe > **skro-tal ray-fee** > tendinous connective cord running the length of the scrotum to the anus.

Scrotal varicocele > **var-ee-ko-seal** > varicose veins of the scrotum.

Semen (**sea-men**) > penile ejaculate, a thick, slightly sweet sticky fluid that combines the sperm and other fluids to push the sperm into the cervix of the woman.

Sex > **seks** > features which distinguish male from female. It is based on gonads, internal and external physical findings, chromosome pattern, and hormones.

Sexuality > **sek-shu-al-i-tee** > sum of person's preferred sexual behaviors and tendencies.

Smegma > **smeg-mah** > cheese-like substance which forms under the foreskin if the glans under the foreskin is not cleaned properly.

Spermatocide > **spur-mat-oh-side** > process of killing sperm. Heat, radiation, and some medications can destroy sperm.

Spermatogenesis > **spur-mat-oh-jen-eh-sis** > the process of producing sperm.

STDs > chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes (HSV), and genital warts (HPV).

Syphilis > **sif-i-lus** > systemic disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*. It has three stages that can be found with a blood test, **RPR**, Rapid Plasma Reagin or other immunoassays.

Testosterone > **tes-tos-teh-rown** > male, stimulates sperm formation, the smallest cell by volume of the body, at about 5 micrometers.

Torsion testicle > **tor-shun tes-tik-ce**) > when the testicle rotates around the spermatic cord, blocking blood supply.

Trichomoniasis > **trik-oh-moe-nigh-ah-sis** > infestation of malodorous, green-yellow, thin discharge with colpodynia.

Uterine atony > **U-tur-ine at-oh-knee** > failure of the myometrium (muscle layers of the uterus) to contract.

Uterosalphingography > **U-tur-oh-sal-ping-goh-graf-ee** > process of recording the uterine tube and uterus for open passage way.

Vaginal atrophy > **at-row-fee** > loss of hydration and hormone stimulation causes the mucosal layer to be dry and friable.

Vaginitis > **vaj-ee-nigh-tis** > inflammation of the vagina.

Vaginosis > **vaj-ee-knee-oh-sis** > abnormal condition of the vagina.

Vasectomy > **vas-ek-toe-me** > to cut out or remove the vas deferens.

Vasovasostomy > **vah-so-vah-sos-toe-me** > repair of a vasectomy, a new opening is created by joining the two cut ends together. This is also called an anastomosis.

Vulva > **vul-vah** > general term describing the area that includes the clitoris, labia, hymen, and vaginal opening.

Vulvitis > **vul-vie-tis** > inflammation of the vulva, associated with yeast infections or similar.

Zygote > **zi-goat** > fertilization of an oocyte by a sperm, joining chromosomes.

