

- 1) Abdominocentesis: the surgical puncture of the abdominal cavity to remove fluid
- 2) Acronym: a word formed from the initial letter of the major parts of a compound term
- 3) Acute: a condition that has a rapid onset, a severe course, and a relatively short duration
- 4) Angiography: the process of producing a radiograph (x-ray) study of the blood vessels after the injection of a contrast medium
- 5) Appendectomy: the surgical removal of the appendix  
Arteriosclerosis: the abnormal hardening of the walls of an artery or arteries
- 6) Arthralgia: pain in a joint or joints
- 7) Colostomy: the surgical creation of an artificial excretory opening between the colon and the body surface
- 8) Cyanosis: blue discoloration of the skin caused by a lack of adequate oxygen in the blood
- 9) Dermatologist: a physician who specializes in diagnosing and treating disorders of the skin
- 10) Diagnosis: the identification of a disease
- 11) Diarrhea: the frequent flow of loose or watery stools
- 12) Edema: swelling caused by excess fluid in the body tissues
- 13) Endarterial: pertaining to the interior or lining of an artery
- 14) Eponym: a disease, structure, operation, or procedure named for the person who discovered or described it first
- 15) Erythrocyte: a mature red blood cell
- 16) Fissure: a groove or crack-like sore of the skin
- 17) Fistula: an abnormal passage, usually between two internal organs, or leading from an organ to the surface of the body
- 18) Gastralgia: pain in the stomach
- 19) Gastritis: an inflammation of the stomach
- 20) Gastroenteritis: an inflammation of the stomach and small intestine
- 21) Gastrosis: any disease of the stomach
- 22) Hemorrhage: the loss of a large amount of blood in a short time
- 23) Hepatomegaly: abnormal enlargement of the liver
- 24) Hypertension: higher than normal blood pressure
- 25) Hypotension: lower than normal blood pressure
- 26) Infection: the invasion of the body by a pathogenic (disease producing) organism
- 27) Inflammation: a localized response to an injury or destruction of tissues
- 28) Interstitial: between, but not within, the parts of a tissue
- 29) Intramuscular: within the muscle
- 30) Laceration: a torn or jagged wound or an accidental cut wound
- 31) Lesion: a pathologic change of the tissues due to disease or injury
- 32) Melanosis: any condition of unusual deposits of black pigment in body tissues or organs
- 33) Mycosis: any abnormal condition or disease caused by a fungus
- 34) Myelopathy: any pathologic change or disease in the spinal cord

- 35) Myopathy: any pathologic change or disease of muscle tissue
- 36) Myorrhesis: the rupture of a muscle
- 37) Natal: pertaining to birth
- 38) Neonatology: the study of disorders of the newborn
- 39) Otorhinolaryngology: the study of the ears, nose, and throat
- 40) Palpation: an examination technique in which the examiner's hands are used to feel the texture, size, consistency, and location of certain body parts
- 41) Palpitation: a pounding or racing heart
- 42) Pathology: the study of all aspects of diseases
- 43) Phalanges: the bones of the fingers and toes
- 44) Poliomyelitis: a viral infection of the gray matter of the spinal cord
- 45) Prognosis: a prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disorder
- 46) Pyoderma: any acute, inflammatory, pus-forming bacterial skin infection
- 47) Pyrosis: discomfort due to the regurgitation of stomach acid upward into the esophagus
- 48) Remission: the temporary, partial, or complete disappearance of the symptoms of a disease without having achieved a cure
- 49) Sign: objective evidence of disease such as a fever
- 50) Supination: the act of rotating the arm so that the palm of the hand is forward or upward
- 51) Suppuration: the formation or discharge of pus
- 52) Supracostal: above or outside the ribs
- 53) Symptom: subjective evidence of a disease, such as pain or a headache
- 54) Syndrome: a set of the signs and symptoms that occur together as part of a specific disease process
- 55) Tonsillitis: an inflammation of the tonsils
- 56) Trauma: wound or injury
- 57) Triage: the medical screening of patients to determine their relative priority of need and the proper place of treatment
- 58) Viral: pertaining to a virus
- 59) Alopecia: Partial or complete loss of hair, naturally or from medication
- 60) Biopsy: Removing tissue from a living person for laboratory examination
- 61) Itegmentary: Pertaining to the covering of the body
- 62) Epidermis: Top layer of the skin
- 63) Dermis: Connective tissue layer of the skin beneath the epidermis
- 64) Etiology: The study of the causes of disease
- 65) Adipose: Containing fat
- 66) Allergen: Substance producing a hypersensitivity (allergic) reaction
- 67) Malignant: Tumor that invades surrounding tissues and metastasized to distant organs
- 68) Toxicity: The state of being poisonous
- 69) Onychomycosis: Condition of a fungus infection in a nail

- 70) Debridement: The removal of injured or necrotic tissue
- 71) Keloid: Raised, irregular, lumpy scar due to excess collagen fiber production during healing of a wound
- 72) Laceration: A tear of the skin
- 73) Subcutaneous: Below the skin
- 74) Blepharoplasty: Surgical repair of an eyelid
- 75) Mammoplasty: Surgical reshaping of the breast
- 76) Pruritis: Itching
- 77) Seborrhea: Excessive amount of sebum