

1. Thoracic: Pertaining to chest
2. Anosmia: Without smell
3. Anoxia: Receiving almost no oxygen
4. Aphonia: Condition of being unable to produce sounds
5. Apnea: Not breathing
6. Asphyxia: Lack of oxygen that can produce unconsciousness or death
7. Tachypnea: Very fast breathing
8. Bradypnea: Very slow breathing
9. Bronchiectasis: Dilated bronchus
10. Bronchospasm: Involuntary smooth muscles spasm of bronchus
11. Cyanosis: Bluish tint to skin
12. Dysphonia: Not producing sounds or producing abnormal sounds
13. Dyspnea: Labored breathing
14. Eupnea: Normal breathing/respiratory rate
15. Hemoptysis: Blood stained septum
16. Hemothorax: Blood in the thoracic cavity
17. Hypercapnia: Excessive carbon dioxide in the body
18. Hyperpnea: Taking deep breaths
19. Hypopnea: Shallow breaths
20. Hypoxemia: Too little oxygen in blood stream
21. Orthopnea: Dyspnea worsened by laying flat
22. Pansinusitis: Inflammation of all the sinuses
23. Pleurodynia: Pleural pain
24. Pyothorax: Pus in the chest cavity
25. Mycothorax: Fungus in the chest cavity
26. Laryngostenosis: Narrowing in the larynx
27. Pertussis: Cough
28. Rhinomycosis: Fungus in the nose cavity
29. Bronchiectasis: Abnormal enlargement of the bronchi
30. Bronchogenic carcinoma: Malignant tumor originating in the bronchi Associated with the history of smoking
31. Atelecasis: Incomplete dilation of the aveoli Failure in new born lungs
32. Cystic Fibrosis: Hereditary malfunctioning of the endocrine (book says exocrine) glands
33. Mycoplasma pneumonia: Fungus formation
34. Pneumothorax: Collection of air or gas in the pleural cavity, which may result in collapse of the lung
35. Auscultation: Listening to sounds within body by using stethoscope
36. Pathogenic: Pertaining to microscopic organisms, such as bacteria, capable of causing disease
37. Fibrinogenic: Asbestos, Silica; competitive antagonist of plasminogen activation
38. Erythropenia: Too few red cells
39. Lymphadenitis: Inflammation of lymph glands; referred to as swollen glands
40. Nosocomial infection: Infection acquired as result of hospital exposure

41. Inguinal: Pertaining to groin area; there is a collection of lymph nodes in this region that drain each leg
42. Septicemia: Condition characterized by the multiplication of bacteria in blood
43. Leukemia: Cancer of WBC-forming bone marrow; results in large number of abnormal WBCs circulation in blood
44. Allergen: Antigen capable of causing a hypersensitivity or allergy in body
45. Glottis: Opening between vocal; air passes through it as it moves through larynx; changing tension of vocal cords changes size of opening
46. Epiglottis: Flap of cartilage that covers larynx when person swallows; prevents food and drink from entering larynx and trachea
47. Trachea: A.K.A. windpipe; conducts air from larynx down to main bronchi in chest
48. Palate: Root of mouth; Anterior portion is hard or bony, and posterior portion is soft or flexible
49. Nares: External openings of nose that open into nasal cavity
50. Epistaxis: Nosebleed
51. Cyanosis: Slightly bluish color of skin due to deficiency of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in blood; is caused by variety of disorders, ranging from chronic lung disease to congenital and chronic heart problems
52. Appendicitis: Inflammation of the appendix
53. Cholecystectomy: Surgical excision of gallbladder; removal of gallbladder through laparoscope is newer procedure with fewer complications than more invasive abdominal surgery; laparoscope requires a small incision into abdominal cavity
54. Colonoscopy: Flexible fiberscope passed through anus, rectum, and colon is used to examine upper portion of colon; polyps and small growths can be removed during procedure
55. Gastrectomy: Surgical removal of stomach
56. Ileal: Pertaining to ileum
57. Brady pepsia: Slow digestion rate
58. Polyphagia: Excessive appetite
59. Dysorexia: Abnormal appetite
60. Jaundice: Yellow cast to skin
61. Uvula: Structure that hangs down from posterior edge of soft palate, helps in production of speech, and is location of gag reflex
62. Uremia: Excess of urea and other nitrogenous waste in blood
63. Cystoplasty: Surgical repair of bladder
64. Renal pelvis: Large collecting site for urine within kidney
65. Hilum: Controlled entry/exit point of an organ such as kidney or lung
66. Urethralgia: Urethral pain
67. Colposcope: Instrument to view inside vagina
68. Hysteropexy: Surgical fixation of uterus
69. Aspermia: Lack of, or failure to ejaculate sperm
70. Phimosis: Narrowing of foreskin over glans penis that results in difficulty with hygiene
71. Fibroid: Benign tumors in the uterus
72. Hypercalcemia: Condition of having excessive amount of calcium in blood
73. Hyponatremia: Condition of having low sodium level in blood
74. Hyperkalemia: Condition of having excessive amount of potassium in blood

75. Hypoglycemia: Having excessive amount of glucose (sugar) in blood