

1. Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanokoniosis: Abnormal condition of excess small/fine silicate volcanic dust in the lungs
2. Pneumonectomy: resection or removal of a lung
3. Poliomyelitis: inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord
4. Radiculopathy: disease of the nerve roots
5. Rhinorrhea: discharge from the nose
6. Adrenocorticohyperplasia: increased development of the adrenal cortex
7. Diuresis: increased secretion of urine
8. Diverticulitis: inflammation of a diverticulum in the digestive tract (especially the colon)
9. Doppler echocardiography: imaging method used to study the rate and pattern of blood flow
10. Dorsalis: instep of foot
11. duodenal ulcer: ulcer located in the duodenum
12. duodenitis: inflammation of the duodenum
13. Dyazide: Diuretic, Hypertension (combination diuretic)
14. Dyscrasia: an abnormal or physiologically unbalanced state of the body
15. Dyslexia: impaired ability to learn to read
16. Dysmenorrhea: painful menstruation, pain caused by uterine cramps during a menstrual period
17. Dysnomia: memory problem due to recalling information
18. Dyspareunia: painful intercourse
19. Dysphagia: condition in which swallowing is difficult or painful
20. Dyspnea: on exertion become short of breath with activity
21. Dysuria: painful or difficult urination
22. Eccentric: a person with an unusual or odd personality
23. Ecchymosis: the escape of blood from ruptured blood vessels into the surrounding tissue to form a purple or black-and-blue spot on the skin
24. Echocardiography: a noninvasive diagnostic procedure that uses ultrasound to study to structure and motions of the heart
25. Ecstasy: extreme happiness
26. Entopic: pertaining to something being in its normal location, or in its normal position
27. Eczema: generic term for inflammatory conditions of the skin
28. Edema: swelling from excessive accumulation of serous fluid in tissue
29. Edematous: swollen with an excessive accumulation of fluid
30. Effusion: flow under pressure
31. Elation: a feeling of joy and pride
32. Electrocardiogram: a graphical recording of the cardiac cycle produced by an electrocardiograph
33. Electrocautery: application of a needle heated by an electric current to destroy tissue (as to remove warts)
34. Electroencephalogram: (EEG) record of the electrical impulses of the brain
35. Electrolytes: minerals that carry electrical charges that help maintain the body's fluid balance
36. electromyogram: a graphical record of electric currents associated with muscle contractions
37. electrophysiology: study A graphic recording of the electrical currents generated by the heart muscle
38. emphysema: an abnormal condition of the lungs marked by decreased respiratory function
  
39. emulsification: Physical process of breaking up large fat globules into smaller globules, thereby increasing the surface area that enzymes can use to digest the fat.
40. Enablement: patent application must describe the invention in such detail as to "enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains..to make and use the same"
41. Encephalitis: inflammation of the brain usually caused by a virus

42. Encephalopathy: any disorder or disease of the brain
43. endarterectomy: surgical removal of the inner lining of an artery that is clogged with atherosclerosis
44. endocervical: inside the cervix
45. endometriosis: the presence of endometrium elsewhere than in the lining of the uterus
46. endometrium: inner lining of the uterus, shed during menstruation
47. endotracheal: pertaining to within the trachea
48. hydrocephalus: hydrocephalus an abnormal condition in which cerebrospinal fluid collects in the ventricles of the brain
49. ileostomy: surgical procedure that creates an opening from the ileum through the abdominal wall to function as an anus
50. incontinence: involuntary urination or defecation
51. intraperitoneal: within the peritoneal cavity
52. kalemia: potassium in the blood
53. karyon: nucleus of a cell
54. keratin: hard protein material found in the epidermis, hair, and nails
55. kinesia: motion sickness
56. kinin: small polypeptide, vasodilation, induce pain and swelling
57. colpitis: inflammation of vaginal mucous membrane
58. kyogenic: inducing pregnancy
59. kyphosis: exaggerated posterior curvature of the thoracic spine (hunchback)
60. labyrinth: complex, intricate network of passages; complicated situation; maze
61. lactation: the period following birth during which milk is secreted
62. lacuna: small pit or hollow cavity, as in bone or cartilage, where a cell or cells are located
63. laminectomy: surgical removal of the bony arches on one or more vertebrae
64. laryngitis: inflammation of the larynx
65. lecithin: A phospholipid manufactured by the liver and also found in many foods; a major constituent of cell membranes.
66. Leukocyte: white blood cell
67. Leukorrhea: abnormal white or yellow vaginal discharge
68. Ligamentous: Pertaining to a ligament.
69. Lithiasis: the formation of stones (calculi) in an internal organ
70. Lochia: Discharge of blood, mucous and tissue from the uterus following delivery
71. Lozenge: medicated tablet or disk that dissolves in the mouth
72. Malocclusion: any deviation from the normal positioning of the upper teeth against the lower teeth
73. Manubrium: the handlelike superior part of the sternum that joins with the clavicles
74. Marasmus: a wasted condition of the body caused by a diet low in all essential nutrients
75. Mediastinum: Centrally located space between the lungs
76. Micturition: urination
77. Multigravida: woman who has been pregnant more than once
78. Myopia: nearsightedness
79. Myxedema: condition caused by deficiency of thyroid hormone in adults
80. Narcissism: an exceptional interest in and admiration for yourself
81. Nephrostomy: opening from the kidney to the outside of the body
82. Nidus: nucleus; focus; point of origin
83. Nocuous: noxious, harmful, or poisonous
84. Nosocomial: hospital acquired infection
85. Occipital: Pertaining to the posterior aspect of the head or base of the skull
86. Oliguria: production of an abnormally small amount of urine
87. Osteoporosis: abnormal loss of bony tissue resulting in fragile porous bones attributable to a lack of calcium

88. Otagia: pain in the ear; earache
89. Pandemic: Disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very high proportion of the population.
90. Paraplegia: paralysis of both legs and the lower part of the body
91. Pediculosis: Infestation with lice
92. Peristalsis: the process of wave-like muscle contractions of the alimentary tract that moves food along
93. Pyorrhea: A discharge of purulent matter.
94. Regurgitation: Backward flowing, as in the return of solids or fluids to the mouth from the stomach
95. Retroperitoneal: located behind the peritoneum
96. Sciatica: neuralgia along the sciatic nerve
97. Sebaceous: greasy; secreting sebum (fatty matter secreted by the glands of the skin)
98. Spasticity: A condition of increased muscular tone causing stiff and awkward movements
99. Urticarial: hives; an eruption of wheals on the skin accompanied by itch
100. Vallecular: a groove like structure anterior to the epiglottis
101. Vesicle: A membrane bound sac that contains materials involved in transport of the cell.
102. Villus: fingerlike projection of the inner surface of the small intestine that functions in absorbing nutrients
103. Viscera: internal organs enclosed within a cavity.
104. Viscid: sticky; adhesive
105. Weal: Raised red skin lesion due to interstitial fluid
106. Zygote: a fertilized egg, produced by the joining of a sperm and an egg