

# Chapter 13: Skeletal System

## **Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e – Student Companion by Kimberlee Carter; Marie Rutherford; and Connie Stevens**

This book is intended as a companion to *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e* (<https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/medicalterminology2/>).

### **Table of Contents**

- Skeletal System
- Worksheet: Skeletal and Muscle Systems Chapters 13 and 14 Worksheet
- Activity: Scenario
- Activity: Definitions Using Word Parts

### **Licensing & Access Options**

Except where otherwise noted, this OER is licensed under CC BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Please visit the web version of *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e – Student Companion* (<https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/medicalterminology2studentworkbook/>) to access the complete book, interactive activities and ancillary resources.

# Skeletal System

If you would like to review the textbook chapter content, please visit [Chapter 13: Skeletal System \[New Tab\]](#).

## Learning Objectives

- Identify the anatomy of the skeletal system and describe the main functions of the skeletal system
- Analyze, translate, and define medical terms and common abbreviations of the skeletal system
- Practice the spelling and pronunciation of skeletal system terminology
- Identify the medical specialties associated with the skeletal system and explore common diseases, disorders, and procedures

## Key Word Components

**Identify meanings of key word components of the skeletal system:**

### Prefixes

- a- (absence of, without)
- ab- (away from)
- ad- (towards)
- brady- (slow)
- dys- (painful, difficult, abnormal, labored)
- hyper- (above, excessive)
- inter- (between)
- intra- (within, in)
- poly- (many, much)

- sub- (below, under)
- supra- (above)
- sym- (together, joined)
- syn- (together, joined)

## Combining Forms

- anky/o (stiff, bent)
- aponeur/o (aponeurosis)
- arthr/o (joint)
- burs/o (bursa)
- carp/o (carpals, wrist)
- chondr/o (cartilage)
- clavic/o (clavicle, collarbone)
- clavicul/o (clavicle, collarbone)
- cost/o (ribs)
- crani/o (cranium)
- disk/o (intervertebral disk)
- femor/o (femur, upper leg bone)
- fibul/o (fibula, lower leg bone)
- humer/o (humerus, upper arm bone)
- ili/o (ilium)
- ischi/o (ischium)
- kinesi/o (movement, motion)
- kyph/o (increased convexity of the spine)
- lord/o (bent forward, increased concavity of the spine)
- lumb/o (loin, lumbar region of the spine)
- mandibul/o (mandible, lower jaw bone)
- maxill/o (maxilla, upper jaw bone)
- menisc/o (meniscus, crescent)
- myel/o (marrow [bone], spinal cord)
- oste/o (bone)
- patell/o (patella, kneecap)
- pelv/i (pelvis, pelvic bone)
- pelv/o (pelvis, pelvic bone)
- petr/o (stone)
- phalang/o (phalanges, bones of finger and toes)
- pub/o (pubis)
- rachi/o (vertebral spine, vertebral column)
- radi/o (nerve root)
- scapul/o (scapula, shoulder blade)
- scoli/o (crooked, curved)
- spondyl/o (vertebra, spine, vertebral column)

- stern/o (sternum, breast bone)
- tars/o (tarsals, ankle bones)
- ten/o (tendon)
- tendin/o (tendon)
- tend/o (tendon)
- tibi/o (tibia, lower leg bone)
- uln/o (ulna, lower arm bone)
- vertebr/o (vertebra, spine, vertebral column)

## Suffixes

- -al (pertaining to)
- -algia (pain)
- -ar (pertaining to)
- -asthenia (weakness)
- -centesis (surgical puncture to aspirate fluid)
- -clasia (break)
- -clasis (break)
- -clast (break)
- -desis (surgical fixation, fusion)
- -ectomy (excision, surgical removal, cutting out)
- -gram (the record, radiographic image)
- -graphy (process of recording, radiographic imaging)
- -ic (pertaining to)
- -itis (inflammation)
- -lysis (loosening, separating, dissolution)
- -malacia (softening)
- -oid (resembling)
- -oma (tumor)
- -osis (abnormal condition)
- -penia (abnormal reduction)
- -physis (growth)
- -plasty (surgical repair)
- -rrhaphy (suturing, repairing)
- -sarcoma (malignant tumour)
- -schisis (split, fissure)
- -scopy (process of viewing, visual examination)
- -tomy (incision, cut into)
- -trophy (nourishment, development)

## Skeletal System Words

### Skeletal System Medical Terms (Text Version)

Practice the following **skeletal system** words by breaking into word parts and pronouncing.

1. **ulnoradial**

- uln/o/radi/al
- pertaining to the ulna and radius

2. **tarsectomy**

- tars/ectomy
- excision of the tarsal

3. **osteocyte**

- oste/o/cyte
- bone cell

4. **cranioschisis**

- crani/o/schisis
- fissure of the cranium

5. **carpectomy**

- carp/ectomy
- excision of a carpal (wrist)

6. **chondroplasty**

- chondr/o/plasty
- surgical repair of cartilage

7. **cranioplasty**

- crani/o/plasty
- surgical repair of the cranium

8. **pelvisacral**

- pelv/i/sacr/al
- pertaining to the pelvis and sacrum

9. **subscapular**

- sub/scapul/ar

- pertaining to below the scapula

10. **tenosynovitis**

- ten/o/synov/itis
- inflammation of the tendon and synovial membrane

11. **sarcopenia**

- arc/o/penia
- abnormal reduction of connective tissue presenting as skeletal muscle mass loss and loss of strength

12. **tibial**

- tibi/al
- pertaining to the tibia

13. **discitis**

- disc/itis
- Inflammation of the intervertebral disk

14. **phalangectomy**

- phalang/ectomy
- excision of the phalanges

15. **sternoclavicular**

- stern/o/clavicul/ar
- pertaining to sternum and clavicle

16. **humeral**

- humer/al
- pertaining to the humerus

17. **arthralgia**

- arthr/algia
- painful joint

18. **lumbosacral**

- lumb/o/sacr/al
- pertaining to the lumbar region of the spine and sacrum

19. **hyperkinesia**

- hyper/kines/ia
- condition of excessive movement

20. **radial**

- radi/al
  - pertaining to radius
21. **vertebroplasty**
- vertebr/o/plasty
  - surgical repair of the vertebral column
22. **arthrodesis**
- arthr/o/desis
  - surgical fixation of a joint
23. **rachischisis**
- rach/ischisis
  - fissure of vertebral column
24. **pubic**
- pub/ic
  - pertaining to pubis
25. **intercostal**
- inter/cost/al
  - pertaining to between the ribs
26. **osteopetrosis**
- oste/o/petr/osis
  - abnormal condition of stone-like bones
27. **ankylosis**
- ankyl/osis
  - abnormal condition of stiffness
28. **sternoid**
- stern/oid
  - resembling the sternum
29. **chondrectomy**
- chondr/ectomy
  - excision of cartilage
30. **osteonecrosis**
- oste/o/necr/osis
  - abnormal condition of bone death (lack of blood supply)
31. **synovial sarcoma**

- synovi/al sarcoma
- malignant tumor pertaining to the synovial membrane

32. **dystrophy**

- dys/trophy
- abnormal development

33. **synovectomy**

- synov/ectomy
- excision of the synovial membrane

34. **osteopenia**

- oste/o/penia
- abnormal reduction of bone mass

35. **kyphosis**

- kyph/osis
- abnormal condition of convexity of the spine

36. **osteitis**

- oste/itis
- inflammation of bone

37. **hypertrophy**

- hyper/trophy
- excessive development

38. **spondylosis**

- spondyl/osis  
abnormal condition of the vertebrae

39. **spondylarthritis**

- spondyl/arthr/itis
- inflammation of the vertebra and joint

40. **cranial**

- crani/al
- pertaining to the cranium

41. **osteoclasia**

- oste/o/clasia  
surgical breaking of a bone

42. **costochondral**



- cost/o/chondr/al
- pertaining to ribs and cartilage

43. **arthroscopy**

- arthr/o/scopy
- process of viewing a joint

44. **pelvic**

- pelv/ic
- pertaining to pelvis, pelvic bone

45. **lumbar**

- lumb/ar
- pertaining to the lumbar region of the spine

46. **osteomyelitis**

- oste/o/myel/itis
- inflammation of bone and bone marrow

47. **osteoblast**

- oste/o/blast
- developing bone cell

48. **tenorrhaphy**

- ten/o/rrhaphy
- suturing of a tendon

49. **clavicular**

- clavicul/ar
- pertaining to the clavicle

50. **rachiotomy**

- rachi/o/tomy
- incision into the vertebral column

51. **intracranial**

- intra/crani/al
- pertaining to within the cranium

52. **tendinitis**

- tendin/itis
- inflammation of the tendon

53. **costectomy**

- cost/ectomy
- excision of rib(s)

54. **vertebrocostal**

- vertebr/o/cost/al
- pertaining to vertebrae and ribs

55. **bursectomy**

- burs/ectomy
- excision of bursa

56. **laminectomy**

- lamin/ectomy
- excision of the lamina

57. **craniotomy**

- crani/o/tomy
- incision into the cranium

58. **pubofemoral**

- pub/o/femor/al
- pertaining to pubic bone and femur

59. **submandibular**

- sub/mandibul/ar
- pertaining to under the mandible

60. **patellectomy**

- patell/ectomy
- excision of the kneecap

61. **lumbocostal**

- lumb/o/cost/al
- pertaining to the lumbar region of the spine and ribs

62. **intervertebral**

- inter/vertebr/al
- pertaining to between the vertebrae

63. **femoral**

- femor/al
- pertaining to the femur

64. **lordosis**

- lord/osis
- abnormal condition of increased concavity of the spine (bent forward)

65. **arthroplasty**

- arthr/o/plasty
- surgical repair of a joint

66. **iliofemoral**

- ili/o/femor/al
- pertaining to the ilium and femur

67. **bursitis**

- burs/itis
- inflammation of the bursa

68. **arthrography**

- arthr/o/graphy
- process of recording a joint

69. **subcostal**

- sub/cost/al
- pertaining to below the ribs

70. **sternoclavicular**

- stern/o/clavicul/ar
- pertaining to the sternum and clavicle

71. **dyskinesia**

- dys/kines/ia
- condition of difficult movement

72. **bradykinesia**

- brady/kines/ia
- condition of slow movement

73. **sacral**

- sacr/al
- pertaining to the sacrum

74. **arthritis**

- arthr/itis
- inflammation of a joint

75. **discectomy**

- disk/ectomy
- excision of the intervertebral disk

76. **maxillitis**

- maxill/itis
- inflammation of the maxilla

77. **suprapatellar**

- supra/patell/ar
- pertaining to above the knee cap

78. **ischiofibular**

- ischi/o/fibul/ar
- pertaining to the ischium and fibula

79. **tenomyoplasty**

- ten/o/my/o/plasty
- surgical repair of the tendon and muscle

80. **arthrocentesis**

- arthr/o/centesis
- surgical puncture to aspirate fluid from a joint

81. **osteosarcoma**

- oste/o/sarcoma
- malignant tumour of bone

82. **osteochondritis**

- oste/o/chondr/itis
- inflammation of bone and cartilage

83. **ostectomy**

- ost/ectomy
- excision of bone

84. **osteoarthritis**

- oste/o/arthritis
- inflammation of the bone and joint

85. **carpal**

- carp/al
- pertaining to carpal (wrist)

86. **chondromalacia**

- chondr/o/malacia
- softening of cartilage

87. **submaxillary**

- sub/maxill/ary
- pertaining to under the maxilla

88. **arthroclasia**

- arthr/o/clasia
- surgical breaking of a joint

89. **meniscitis**

- menisc/itis
- inflammation of the meniscus

90. **meniscectomy**

- menisc/ectomy
- excision of the meniscus

91. **maxillectomy**

- maxill/ectomy
- excision of the maxilla

92. **substernal**

- sub/stern/al
- pertaining to below the sternum

93. **osteomalacia**

- oste/o/malacia
- softening of bone

94. **scoliosis**

- scoli/osis
- abnormal condition of (lateral) curved spine

95. **ulnoradial**

- uln/o/radi/al
- pertaining to the ulna and nerve root

**Activity source:** Skeletal System Medical Terms by Kimberlee Carter, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. /Text version added.

## Pronouncing and Defining Skeletal System Medical Terms

### Musculoskeletal System Body Movements (Text Version)

Practice the following endocrine system words by breaking into word parts and pronouncing.

1. **adduction**

- moving toward the midline

2. **rotation**

- turn around on own axis

3. **extension**

- increased angle between bone and joint by placing a limb in a straight position

4. **abduction**

- moving away from the midline

5. **inversion**

- turning inward

6. **supination**

- turn the palm up

7. **eversion**

- turning outward

8. **pronation**

- turn the palm down

9. **flexion**

- decreasing the angle of a joint by bending a limb

**Activity source:** Musculoskeletal System Body Movements by Kimberlee Carter, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. /Text version added.

## Sorting Terms

Sort the terms from the word lists above into the following categories:

- **Disease and Disorder** (terms describing any deviation from normal structure and function)
- **Diagnostic** (terms related to process of identifying a disease, condition, or injury from its signs and symptoms)
- **Therapeutic** (terms related to treatment or curing of diseases)
- **Anatomic** (terms related to body structure)

## Skeletal System Structures

Label the following skeletal system anatomy:

### Musculoskeletal System-Skeleton Anatomy (Text Version)

Label the diagram with the correct words listed below:

- |                     |                     |                 |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Fibula           | 9. Vertebral column | 17. Scapula     |
| 2. Clavicle         | 10. Tibia           | 18. Metatarsals |
| 3. Femur            | 11. Ulna            | 19. Sternum     |
| 4. Cranial portion  | 12. Phalanges       | 20. Metacarpals |
| 5. Radius           | 13. Ribs            | 21. Patella     |
| 6. Facial portion   | 14. Tarsals         | 22. Humerus     |
| 7. Vertebral column | 15. Phalanges       | 23. Carpals     |
| 8. Pelvic girdle    | 16. Pelvic girdle   |                 |





## Medical Terms in Context

Place the following medical terms in context to complete the scenario below:

### Musculoskeletal System – OPERATIVE REPORT (Text version)

Using the words below fill in the operative report:

- chondromalacia
- x-rays
- arthritis
- Orthopedic
- arthroscopy
- total hip arthroplasty
- femoral
- tendinitis

PATIENT NAME: Mrs. Karen SMITH

AGE: 72 Sex: Female

DATE OF SURGERY: February 24

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Degenerative arthritis of both hips; more severe on the right side.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Severe degenerative arthritis and severe \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1] of the right hip.

NAME OF PROCEDURE: Total hip arthroplasty.

HISTORY: Mrs. Karen Smith is a 72-year-old widow who has been living alone and independently since her husband's premature death 15 years ago. Mrs. Smith has worked for 30 years at the production line in a factory and is now retired.

Mrs. Smith has been experiencing discomfort in her hips, especially the right one, over the parts twenty years or so. However, what started as a mild discomfort over time turned into severe pain. Now the pain is so bad that she is afraid that it might soon rob her of her independence. She first sought help for her hip pain many years ago. After physical examination, her family physician ordered \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2] for both hip joints. Based on the results, it was concluded that the pain was due to severe \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3] mainly due to wear and tear. She was advised to lose weight and to take over-the-counter painkillers as needed. She was also referred to a physiotherapist. However, despite the fact that she has lost 10% of her original body weight of 170 pounds and has been adhering to the exercise regimen recommended by her physiotherapist, the pain has grown worse over the years and now is almost unbearable. She was last visited by an orthopedic surgeon and subsequently was admitted to the General Hospital Outpatient \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4] Clinic for \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5] of both hips.

OPERATIVE REPORT: The patient was brought to the operating room by anesthesia personnel. She was placed on the operating table. A Foley catheter was inserted. The patient was then placed into the lateral decubitus position with her right side up. The right lower extremity was prepped and draped in standard fashion for a \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 6]. Dissection was carried sharply down through the soft tissue to the greater trochanter. The greater trochanter was used as a landmark to orient the remainder of the dissection which was continued posteriorly and proximally to expose the iliofemoral joint.

The acetabulum was reamed. A 50 mm acetabular shell was used. Femur was debrided using a \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 7] canal curette. The length of the femoral stem was then checked with the canal curette in place. Appropriate femoral stem and head were selected and implanted. Intraoperative radiographs were obtained to ensure proper component position.

The hip was then checked for range of motion. The patient reached 90 degrees of flexion and full extension with no instability. No abnormality was detected in the surrounding soft tissue. There was no indication of \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 8].

The area was then closed in a layered fashion. The subcutaneous tissues were closed using surgical Vicryl 5-0 sutures. An incisional VAC was placed over the wound as well. Sponge and needle counts were correct at the end of the operation. The patient tolerated the procedure well and was returned to the recovery room in good condition.

-----  
Michael Porter, MD, Orthopedic Surgery

**Note:** Report samples (H5P and Pressbooks) are to encourage learners to identify correct medical terminology and do not represent the Association for Health Documentation Integrity (AHDI) formatting standards.

**Check your answers:** <sup>2</sup>

**Activity source:** Musculoskeletal System – Operative Report by Saeedah Akram and Heather Scudder, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY-4.0. /Text version added.

## Medical Terms in Context

**Place the following medical terms in context to complete the scenario below:**

### **Musculoskeletal System – Operative Report (Text version)**

Use the words below to fill in the operative report:

- orthopedic
- supination
- colles
- carpal
- tenomyoplasty
- sterilized
- aligned
- fluoroscopy
- tenorrhaphy
- sutured
- splint
- arthralgia
- akinesia
- atrophy

PATIENT NAME: Liam PALMER

AGE: 22

SEX: Male

DOB: December 4

DATE OF ADMISSION: May 5

DATE OF PROCEDURE: May 5

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN: Michael Porter, MD, Orthopedic Surgery

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Fx of the distal end of radius.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Fx of the distal end of radius.

ANESTHESIA: General.

INDICATION: This 22-year-old male had been skating earlier today when he lost his balance and fell. Trying to break the fall with an outstretched arm, he landed on his right arm, breaking his wrist. Mr. Palmer was brought to the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1] clinic in Toronto General Hospital. The wrist has been kept in a neutral position since even a slight movement was painful. The injured area is edematous and any attempt for active or passive flexion, extension, \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2], or pronation caused a sharp pain that shoots all the way to the right shoulder. Posterior-Anterior and lateral x-rays of the wrist and forearm confirmed \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3] fracture of the distal end of radius with the broken piece displaced posteriorly. The \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4] bones were intact. The patient required surgery to fix the broken bone. Although not certain at that point, there was a possibility that the patient also required \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5].

PROCEDURE: The surgery was done under general anesthesia. The patient's arm was placed in a proper position to allow for an easy and unobstructed access to the surgical area. The surgical area was \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 6]. A longitudinal incision was made to access the fracture. The fractured bone was realigned, and a metal plate was used to secure the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 7] bone and restore stability. Throughout the surgery \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 8] was used to ensure proper reduction of the bone. The surrounding muscles, tendons, and ligaments were examined to ensure their integrity. There was no need for tenomyoplasty or \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 9]. Once the surgery was completed, the surgical incision was \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 10], the wrist was bandaged, and the arm was placed in a long cast to immobilize the wrist and elbow joints. The patient left the operation room in good and stable condition.

The patient was discharged from the hospital on the following day. He was scheduled for his first follow up visit in 3 weeks. At that time, the cast will be replaced with a removable wrist \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 11] and the patient will be referred to a physiotherapy clinic. Timely rehabilitation is extremely important in these types of fractures to reduce \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 12] and prevent from \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 13] and muscle \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 14].

-----  
Michael Porter, MD, Orthopedic Surgery

**Note:** Report samples (H5P and Pressbooks) are to encourage learners to identify correct medical terminology and do not represent the Association for Health Documentation Integrity (AHDI) formatting standards.

**Check your answers:** <sup>3</sup>

**Activity source:** MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM – OPERATIVE REPORT by Saeedha Akram and Heather Scudder, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. /Text version added.

## Test Your Knowledge

Test your knowledge by answering the questions below:

### Skeletal System Glossary Reinforcement Activity (Text version)

1. Joints with some movement are called \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1].
  - a. Amphiarthrosis
  - b. Diarthrosis
  - c. Synarthrosis
2. The skeleton that consists of all the bones in the upper and lower limbs is called \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2].
  - a. Appendicular Skeleton
  - b. Articulations
  - c. Axial Skeleton
3. A condition that lasts a long time with periods of remission and exacerbation is called \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3].
  - a. Chronic
  - b. Edema
  - c. Hematopoiesis
4. Forward curvature of the lower lumbar spine is called \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4].
  - a. Scoliosis
  - b. Lordosis
  - c. Kyphosis
5. Comminuted fractures are \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5].
  - a. bones that are broken but do not protrude the skin
  - b. bones that are broken and crushed into pieces
  - c. bones that are broken and pierce through the skin

**Check your answers:** <sup>4</sup>

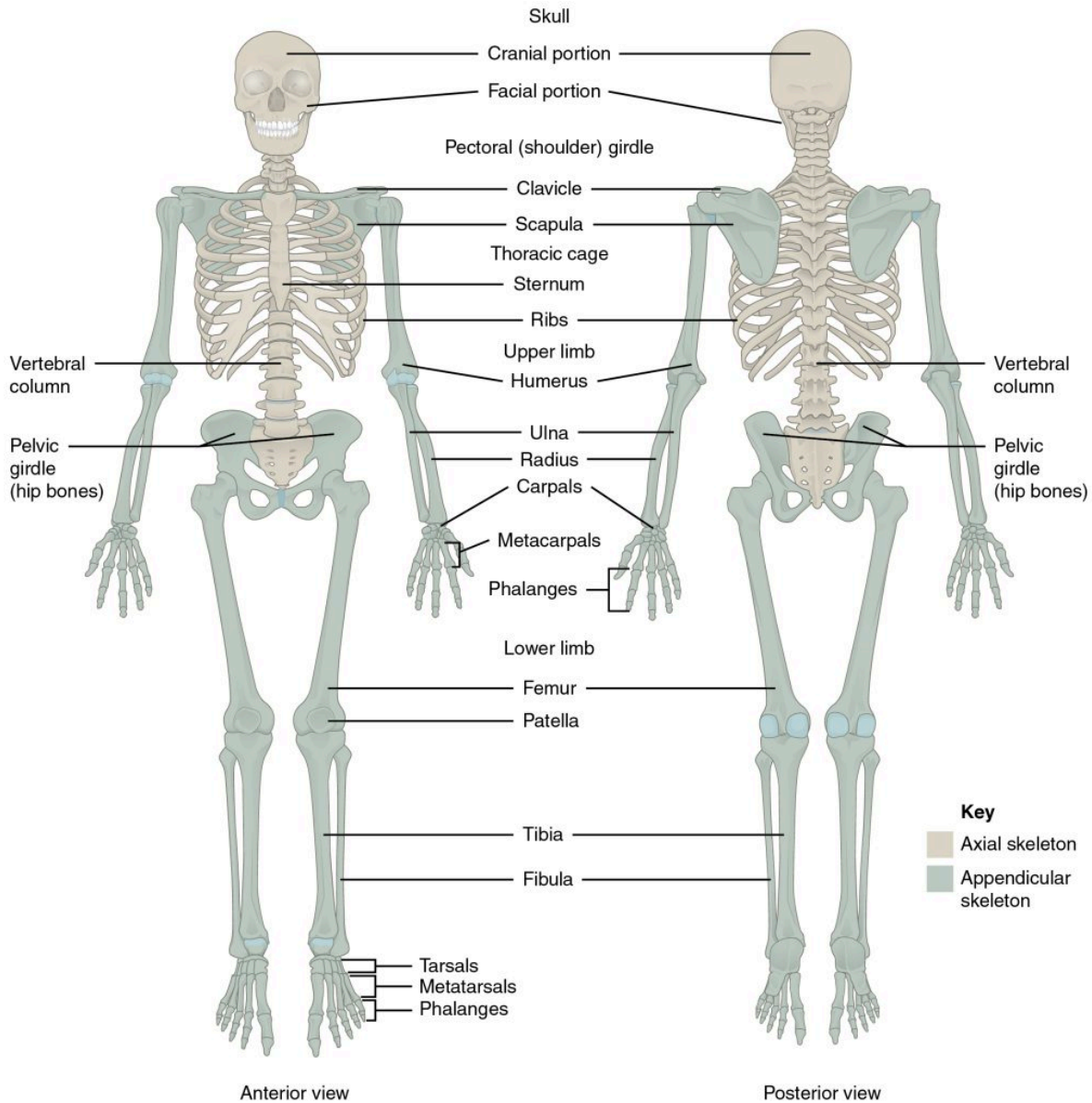
**Activity source:** Skeletal System Glossary Reinforcement Activity by Kimberlee Carter, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY 4.0.

## Attribution

Except where otherwise noted, this book is adapted from Medical Terminology by Grimm et al. (2022), Nicolet College,

CC BY 4.0 International. / A derivative of Building a Medical Terminology Foundation by Carter & Rutherford (2020), and Anatomy and Physiology by Betts, et al., CC BY 4.0, which can be accessed for free at OpenStax Anatomy and Physiology (<https://openstax.org/books/anatomy-and-physiology/pages/1-introduction>).

## Notes



- 1.
2. 1.chondromalacia, 2.x-rays, 3.arthritis, 4.Orthopedic, 5.arthroscopy, 6. total hip arthroplasty, 7.femoral, 8.tendinitis
3. 1.orthopedic, 2.supination, 3.Colles, 4.carpal, 5.tenomyoplasty, 5.sterilized, 6.aligned, 7.fluoroscopy, 8.tenorrhaphy, 9.sutured, 10.splint, 11.arthralgia, 12.akinesia, 13.atrophy
4. 1. a) Amphiarthrosis, 2. a) Appendicular Skeleton, 3. a) Chronic, 4. b) Lordosis, 5. b) bones that are broken and crushed into pieces.



## Skeletal and Muscle Systems Chapter 13 and 14 Worksheet

### Instructions

Work through the chapter and find the meaning for the following prefixes, suffixes, and abbreviations. Add in any that are missing on the worksheet.

### Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning
a-		-al	
brady-		-algia	
dys-		-ar	
hyper-		-asthenia	
inter-		-centesis	
intra-		-clasia	
poly-		-clasis	
sub-		-clast	
supra-		-desis	
sym-		-ectomy	
syn-		-gram	
		-graphy	
		-ic	
		-itis	
		-lysis	
		-malacia	
		-oid	
		-oma	
		-osis	
		-penia	
		-physis	
		-plasty	
		-rrhaphy	
		-sarcoma	
		-schisis	
		-scopy	
		-tomy	
		-trophy	

## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
<b>C1-C7</b>	
<b>CTS</b>	
<b>DC</b>	
<b>DO</b>	
<b>EMG</b>	
<b>fx</b>	
<b>HNP</b>	
<b>L1-L5</b>	
<b>MD</b>	
<b>MG</b>	
<b>OA</b>	
<b>Ortho</b>	
<b>RA</b>	
<b>T1-T12</b>	
<b>THA</b>	
<b>TKA</b>	

Words easily broken into word parts listed by combining form (root)

### Review of Word Parts

**Please note that sometimes words are made up of word parts but are not translated literally. Several combining forms are shown in bold below. List their meaning from chapter 13 and 14.**

#### **ankyl/o**

1. ankylosis

#### **aponeur/o**

2. aponeurorrhaphy

#### **arthr/o**

3. arthritis
4. arthrocentesis
5. arthroclasia
6. arthrodesis
7. arthroplasty

8. arthrography
9. arthroscopy
10. arthralgia
11. osteoarthritis
12. spondylarthritis

**burs/o**

13. bursitis
14. bursectomy

**carp/o**

15. carpal
16. carpectomy

**chondr/o**

17. chondromalacia
18. chondrectomy
19. chondroplasty
20. costochondral

**clavic/o**

21. sternoclavicular

**clavicul/o**

22. clavicular

**cost/o**

23. costectomy
24. intercostal
25. subcostal
26. vertebrocostal

**crani/o**

27. cranioschisis
28. cranioplasty
29. craniotomy
30. cranial



31. intracranial

**disk/o**

32. diskitis

33. diskectomy

**femor/o**

34. femoral

35. Iliofemoral

36. pubofemoral

**fibul/o**

37. ischiofibular

**humer/o**

38. humeral

**ili/o**

39. iliofemoral

**ischi/o**

40. ischiopubic

**kinesi/o**

41. bradykinesia

42. dyskinesia

43. hyperkinesia

**kyph/o**

44. kyphosis

**lamin/o**

45. laminectomy

**lord/o**

46. lordosis

**lumb/o**

- 47. lumbar
- 48. Lumbocostal
- 49. lumbosacral

**mandibul/o**

- 50. submandibular

**maxill/o**

- 51. maxillitis
- 52. maxillectomy
- 53. submaxillary

**menisc/o**

- 54. meniscitis
- 55. meniscectomy

**my/o**

- 56. electromyogram
- 57. fibromyalgia
- 58. myasthenia
- 59. rhabdomyolysis
- 60. myorrhaphy
- 61. tenomyoplasty
- 62. myalgia

**myos/o**

- 63. polymyositis

**myel/o**

- 64. myeloma

**oste/o**

- 65. osteitis
- 66. osteochondritis
- 67. osteoclasia
- 68. ostectomy

- 69. osteofibroma
- 70. osteomalacia
- 71. osteomyelitis
- 72. osteopenia
- 73. osteosarcoma
- 74. osteoblast
- 75. osteoclast
- 76. osteocyte
- 77. osteonecrosis

**patell/o**

- 78. patellectomy
- 79. suprapatellar

**pelv/l, pelv/o**

- 80. pelvic
- 81. pelvisacral

**petr/o**

- 82. osteopetrosis

**phalang/o**

- 83. phalangectomy

**pub/o**

- 84. pubic

**rachi/o**

- 85. rachischisis
- 86. rachiotomy

**radi/o**

- 87. radial
- 88. ulnoradial

**sacr/o**

- 89. sacral

- 90. sacropenia
- 91. lumbosacral
- 92. pelvisacral

**stern/o**

- 93. sternoclavicular
- 94. sternoid
- 95. substernal

**synovi/o**

- 96. synoviosarcoma
- 97. tenosynovitis
- 98. synovectomy

**tars/o**

- 99. tarsectomy

**ten/o**

- 100. tenosynovitis
- 101. tenomyoplasty
- 102. tenorrhaphy



## Scenario - Skeletal

### Instructions

Read aloud the following paragraph, paying close attention to the correct pronunciation of each medical term. Use the phonetic spelling provided with the term to guide you. At the conclusion of reading the paragraph and using this document, compose a list of the bolded medical terms and translate their correct meaning. Be sure to number each term in your list.

### Scenario:

Janice, a young 75-year-old mother of four, has persistent midback pain. Her chest x-ray shows **compression fractures (kōm-PRESH-ōn FRAK-chūr)** of her **vertebrae (VĚRT-ě-bră)** and thinning of her bones. A bone density scan confirms the diagnosis of **osteoporosis (os-tē-ō-pō-RŌ-sīs)**. Not long ago, Dr. Phillips, a **rheumatologist (roo-mă-TOL-ō-jist)**, recommended Janice take calcium, vitamin D and Fosamax along with daily estrogen. He encouraged her to start to exercise regularly as her bone mineral density test indicated **osteopenia (os-tē-ō-PĚ-nē-ă)**. Well, she hates taking pills, but she loves to exercise. In addition to the pain, Janice told the doctor she had been noticing her shirts are not fitting correctly, and her grandson had joked about Janice becoming shorter. It appeared to the doctor a little **kyphosis (kī-FŌ-sīs)** was developing. Dr. Phillips noted **scapular (SKĀP-ū-lăr)**, **sternoclavicular (stěr-nō-klă-VĪK-ū-lăr)** and **pelvis sacral asymmetry (PEL-vīs SĀ-krăl ā-SIM-ě-trē)**, all indications of **scoliosis (skō-lē-Ō-sīs)**. He ordered a **spinal radiograph (SPĪ-năl RĀD-ē-ō-graf)** and an MRI for further assessment. The doctor also wanted to rule out the possibility of the autoimmune disorder **Ankylosis Spondylitis (ang-kī-LŌ-sīs spon-dī-LĪT-īs)** with a simple blood test.

Dr. Phillips encouraged Janice to continue with her weight-bearing and resistance type exercises. He suggested low impact aerobics, which consists of simple **flexion (FLEK-shŏn)** and **extension (ek-STEN-shŏn)** movements of the upper and lower extremities with free weights, for muscle strengthening. She does morning yoga faithfully to help with her balance and takes daily walks on her treadmill. These types of exercises work directly on the bones in her legs, hips and lower spine to slow mineral loss.



## (Skeletal)

### Definitions Using Word Parts - Skeletal

#### Instructions

Type the terms from the numbered list found below. For each term keyed, divide the combining form, suffix, and prefix with a slash to show the individual word parts. Then define the term in your own words according to the rules provided in the resource (reading from the suffix, then back to the beginning of the word, then across). Be sure to number each term in your document.

#### Example

hepat/itis - inflammation of the liver

Define the following terms by breaking into word parts:

1. Acetabulum
2. Ankylosis
3. Aponeurosis
4. Arthralgia
5. Arthrochondritis
6. Arthrodesis
7. Arthroplasty
8. Bradykinesia
9. Bursitis
10. Calcaneus
11. Carpals
12. Clavicle
13. Costochondritis
14. Cranium

15. **Discectomy**
16. **Femoroacetabular joint**
17. **Glenohumeral joint**
18. **Intercostal**
19. **Intracranial**
20. **Ischium**
21. **Kinesiology**
22. **Kyphosis**
23. **Laminectomy**
24. **Lordosis**
25. **Lumbosacral**
26. **Meniscectomy**
27. **Osteoarthritis**
28. **Osteomalacia**
29. **Osteomyelitis**
30. **Osteopenia**
31. **Osteosarcoma**
32. **Pelvic**
33. **Phalangeal**
34. **Polyarthritis**
35. **Pubic symphysis**
36. **Radiculopathy**

37. **Sacroiliac**
38. **Scoliosis**
39. **Spondylitis**
40. **Supraclavicular**
41. **Synarthrosis**
42. **Tarsectomy**
43. **Temporomandibular**
44. **Tendinitis**
45. **Vertebroplasty**