

# Chapter 5: Urinary 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/>).

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# Urinary System

If you would like to review the textbook chapter content, please visit [Chapter 5: Urinary System \[New Tab\]](#).

## Learning Objectives

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

## Key Word Components

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

### Prefixes

- a- (absence of, without)
- an- (absence of, without)
- dia- (through, complete)
- dys- (painful, abnormal, difficult, labored)
- poly- (many, much)

## Combining Forms

- albumin/o (albumin)
- azot/o (urea, nitrogen)
- blast/o (developing cell, germ cell)
- cyst/o (bladder, sac)
- glomerul/o (glomerulus)
- glyc/o (sugar)
- glycos/o (sugar)
- hydr/o (water)
- lith/o (stone, calculus)
- meat/o (meatus)
- nephr/o (kidney)
- noct/i (night)
- olig/o (few, scanty)
- pyel/o (renal pelvis)
- py/o (pus)
- ren/o (kidney)
- ureter/o (ureter)
- urethr/o (urethra)
- urin/o (urine, urinary tract)
- ur/o (urine, urinary tract)
- vesic/o (bladder, sac)

## Suffixes

- -al (pertaining to)
- -ary (pertaining to)
- -cele (hernia, protrusion)
- -emia (in the blood)
- -gram (the recorded radiographic image)
- -graph (instrument used to record)
- -graphy (process of recording, radiographic imaging)
- -iasis (condition)
- -esis (condition)
- -itis (inflammation)
- -lith (stone)
- -lysis (loosening, dissolution, separating)
- -megaly (enlarged, enlargement)
- -oma (tumour, swelling)

- -osis (abnormal condition)
- -pexy (surgical fixation, suspension)
- -ptosis (drooping, sagging, prolapse)
- -rrhaphy (suturing, repairing)
- -scope (instrument used for visual examination)
- -scopic (pertaining to visual examination)
- -scopy (visual examination)
- -stomy (creation of an artificial opening)
- -tomy (cut into, incision)
- -tripsy (surgical crushing)
- -uria (urine, urination)

## Urinary System Words

### Urinary System Medical Terms

#### 1. **albuminuria**

- albumin/uria
- albumin in the urine

#### 2. **azotemia**

- azot/emia
- urea in the blood

#### 3. **cystectomy**

- cyst/ectomy
- excision of the bladder

#### 4. **cystolithotomy**

- cyst/o/lith/o/tomy
- incision into the bladder to remove stone(s)

#### 5. **cystorrhaphy**

- cyst/o/rrhaphy
- suturing the bladder

#### 6. **cystostomy**

- cyst/o/stomy
- creation of an artificial opening into the bladder

7. **cystotomy**

- cyst/o/tomy
- incision into the bladder

8. **cystogram**

- cyst/o/gram
- radiographic image of the bladder

9. **cystography**

- cyst/o/graphy
- radiographic imaging of the bladder

10. **cystoscope**

- cyst/o/scope
- instrument used for visual examination of the bladder

11. **cystoscopy**

- cyst/o/scopy
- visual examination of the bladder

12. **cystitis**

- cyst/itis
- inflammation of the bladder

13. **cystocele**

- cyst/o/cele
- protrusion of the bladder

14. **cystolith**

- cyst/o/lith
- stone(s) in the bladder

15. **glomerulonephritis**

- glomerul/o/nephr/itis
- inflammation of the glomeruli of the kidney

16. **glycosuria**

- glycos/uria
- sugar (glucose) in the urine

17. **hydronephrosis**

- hydro/nephr/osis
- abnormal condition of water in the kidney

18. **lithotripsy**

- lith/o/tripsy
- surgical crushing of stone(s)

19. **meatotomy**

- meat/o/tomy
- incision into the meatus

20. **meatal**

- meat/al
- pertaining to the meatus

21. **nephritis**

- nephr/itis
- inflammation of the kidney

22. **nephrolithiasis**

- nephr/o/lith/iasis
- condition of stone(s) in the kidney

23. **nephroma**

- nephr/oma
- tumour of kidney

24. **nephromegaly**

- nephr/o/megaly
- enlarged kidney

25. **nephroptosis**

- nephr/o/ptosis
- drooping kidney

26. **nephrectomy**

- nephr/ectomy
- excision of the kidney

27. **nephrolitotomy**

- nephr/o/lith/o/tomy
- incision into the kidney to remove stone(s)

28. **nephrolithotripsy**

- nephr/o/lith/o/tripsy
- surgical crushing of stone(s) in the kidney

29. **nephrolysis**

- nephr/o/lysis
- separating the kidney (from body structures)

30. **nephropexy**

- nephr/o/pexy
- surgical fixation of the kidney

31. **nephrostomy**

- nephr/o/stomy
- creation of an artificial opening into the kidney

32. **nephrography**

- nephr/o/graphy
- radiographic imaging of the kidney

33. **nephroscopy**

- nephr/o/scopy
- process of viewing the kidney

34. **nephrosonography**

- nephr/o/son/o/graphy
- process of recording the kidney using sound

35. **nephrologist**

- nephr/o/logist
- specialist who studies and treats disease and disorders of the kidney

36. **nephrology**

- nephr/o/logy
- study of the kidney

37. **nocturia**

- noct/uria
- night urination

38. **oliguria**

- olig/uria
- scanty urine (output)

39. **pyelitis**

- pyel/itis
- inflammation of the renal pelvis

40. **pyelonephritis**

- pyel/o/nephr/itis
- inflammation of the renal pelvis and the kidney

41. **pyelolithotomy**

- pyel/o/lith/o/tomy
- incision into the renal pelvis

42. **pyeloplasty**

- pyel/o/plasty
- surgical repair of the renal pelvis

43. **renogram**

- ren/o/gram
- radiographic record of the kidney

44. **ureteritis**

- ureter/itis
- inflammation of the ureter

45. **ureterectomy**

- ureter/ectomy
- excision of the ureter

46. **ureterostomy**

- ureter/o/stomy
- creation of an artificial opening into the ureter

47. **ureterocele**

- ureter/o/cele
- protrusion of a ureter

48. **ureterolithiasis**

- ureter/o/lith/iasis
- condition of stone(s) in the ureter

49. **ureterostenosis**

- ureter/o/stenosis
- narrowing of the ureter

50. **ureteroscopy**



- ureter/o/scopy
- visual examination of the ureter(s)

51. **urethrocystitis**

- urethr/o/cyst/itis
- inflammation of the urethra and the bladder

52. **anuria**

- an/uria
- absence of urine

53. **diuresis**

- di/ur/esis
- condition of urine passing through (increased excretion of urine)

54. **dysuria**

- dys/uria
- difficult or painful urine

55. **urinary**

- urin/ary
- pertaining to urine

56. **retrograde urogram**

- retrograde ur/o/gram
- radiographic image of the urinary tract

57. **ureteroscopy**

- ureter/o/scopy
- visual examination of the ureter(s)

58. **urogram**

- ur/o/gram
- radiographic image of the urinary tract

59. **hematuria**

- hemat/uria
- blood in the urine

60. **polyuria**

- poly/uria
- excessive urine

61. **pyuria**

- py/uria
- pus in the urine

62. **urinary**

- urin/ary
- pertaining to urine

63. **urologist**

- ur/o/logist
- physician who studies and treats diseases of the urinary tract

64. **urology**

- ur/o/logy
- study of the urinary tract

65. **vesicotomy**

- vesic/o/tomy
- incision into the bladder

**Activity Source:** Urinary System Medical Terms by Kimberlee Carter, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation*, licensed under CC BY 4.0./ Text version added.

## Pronouncing and Defining Urinary System Medical Terms

### Urinary System Medical Terms Not Easily Broken into Word Parts (Text version)

1. **deamination**

- dē-am-ĭ-NĀ-shŏn
- The removal of an amino group from a molecule.

2. **distended**

- dis-TEN-ded (Original Term)
- stretch out

3. **enuresis**

- en-ū-RĒ-sīs (Original Term)
- involuntary urination

#### 4. **hemodialysis (HD)**

- hē-mō-dī-ĀL-ī-sīs
- procedure for removing impurities from the blood due to an inability of the kidney to function

#### 5. **hydrostatic**

- hī-drō-STAT-ik
- Relating to the equilibrium of liquids and the pressure exerted by liquid at rest

#### 6. **incontinence**

- in-KONT-īn-ěns (Original Term)
- inability to control the bladder and/or bowels

#### 7. **micturate**

- MĪK-tū-rāt (Original Term)
- to pass urine

#### 8. **sphincter**

- SFĪNK-tēr
- A circular muscle constricting an orifice

#### 9. **stricture**

- STRIK-chūr (Original Term)
- abnormal narrowing

#### 10. **urinal**

- Ū-rĭn-āl (Original Term)
- receptacle for urine

#### 11. **void**

- VOYD (Original Term)
- empty or evacuate waste material, urinate

**Activity Source:** Urinary System Medical Terms not easily broken into word parts from *Medical Terminology*. by Grimm et al., licensed under CC BY 4.0. / Some H5P audio re-recorded by David McCuaig and text version added.

## Pronouncing and Defining Commonly Abbreviated Urinary System Terms

**Practice pronouncing and defining these commonly abbreviated urinary system terms:**

- ARF (acute renal failure)
- BUN (blood urea nitrogen)
- cath (catheter, catheterization)
- CKD (chronic kidney disease)
- ESRD (end-stage renal disease)
- ESWL (extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy)
- HD (hemodialysis)
- KUB xray (kidney, ureter, and bladder xray)
- OAB (overactive bladder)
- SG (specific gravity)
- UA (urinalysis)
- UTI (urinary tract infection)
- VCUG (voiding cystourethrogram)

## 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)

## Urinary System Anatomy

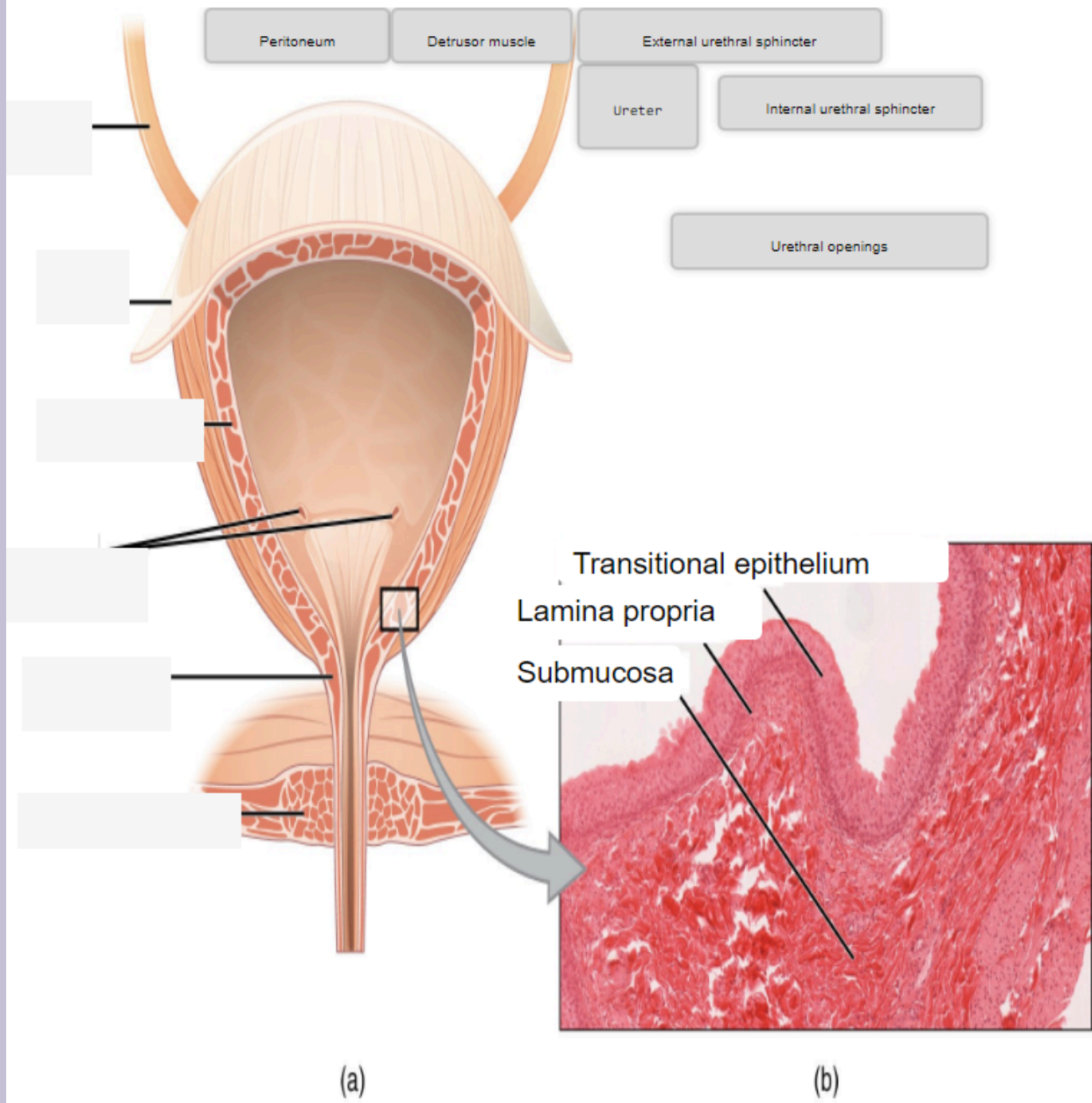
**Label the following urinary system bladder anatomy:**

### **Urinary System Bladder Anatomy (Text Version)**

Label the diagram correctly with the following words:

1. Peritoneum
2. Detrusor muscle
3. External urethral sphincter
4. Ureter
5. Internal urethral sphincter
6. Ureteral opening

## Urinary System Bladder Anatomy



### Urinary System Bladder Anatomy Diagram (Text Version)

This figure shows the cross section of the bladder, and the major parts are identified from top to bottom. The tube leading to the bladder is known as the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1]. Surrounding the bladder is a membranous cover called the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2]. The walls of the bladder are formed by \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3], which allows the bladder to contract to excrete urine or relax to hold urine. The right panel shows a micrograph of the bladder. The \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4] are found inside the bladder wall allowing for the ureters to enter and deposit urine formed from the kidneys. In the lower portion of the bladder is two sphincter muscles the internal one is the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5] and the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 6]. These sphincter muscles open and close controlling the flow of urine out of the bladder and into the urethra to be carried to the outside of the body.

**Check your answers:** <sup>1</sup>

**Activity source:** Urinary System Bladder Anatomy by Kimberlee Carter, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation*, illustration from *Anatomy and Physiology (OpenStax)*, 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:**

### Urinary System Operative Report (Text Version)

Fill in the consultation report with correct words listed below:

- Ureteral
- bladder
- recovery
- draped
- prepped
- fragmented
- lumen
- proximal

#### URINARY SYSTEM – OPERATIVE REPORT

PATIENT NAME: Cindy WARD

AGE: 48

DOB: September 19

SEX: Female

DATE OF SURGERY: January 8

SURGEON: Steve Foster, MD, Urologist

ASSISTANT: Michelle Stevenson, MD

ANESTHESIOLOGIST: Ryan Haywood, MD

ANESTHESIA: General

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Left proximal ureteral stones.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Left proximal ureteral calculi.

INDICATIONS: The patient is a 48-year-old female with a history of kidney stone disease, who has severe left flank pain and was found to have an obstructing large left proximal \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1] stone.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURE: After induction of general anesthesia, the patient was placed in the lithotomy position. Patient was \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2] and \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3] in the usual sterile fashion. A #19-French cystoscope was inserted under camera vision. The urethra was unremarkable. The scope was passed into the bladder. The \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4] mucosa was normal throughout. Under fluoroscopic control, a guidewire was placed up the left ureter and bypassed the stone. This was difficult at first, but the guidewire was eventually

manipulated around the stone into the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5] collecting system. A rigid ureteroscope was then negotiated up the left ureter alongside the guidewire up to the stone, which was at the junction.

The stone was quite large and occupied the entire \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 6] of the ureter. Lithotripsy was then performed under camera vision. Using the Holmium laser, the stone was \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 7] into multiple fragments, all of which were then individually basketed. Some of the stones were sent for analysis. Further ureteroscopy up to the kidney failed to reveal any significant sized fragments. Therefore, the ureteroscope was removed.

The procedure was tolerated by the patient without complications. The patient was taken to the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 8] room in stable condition.

-----  
Steve Foster, MD, Urologist

**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:** Urinary System – Operative Report by Heather Scudder, 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:**

### Urinary System Consultation Report (Text Version)

Fill in the consultation report with correct words listed below:

- Urine
- shortness
- pain
- leukorrhea
- dysuria
- foul
- urinalysis
- nausea
- UTIs

#### URINARY SYSTEM – CONSULTATION REPORT

PATIENT NAME: Renee WOODS

AGE: 32

SEX: Female



DOB: June 17

DATE OF CONSULTATION: January 8

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN: Steve Foster, MD, Urology

REASON FOR CONSULTATION: Urinary Tract Infection.

HISTORY: The patient is a 32-year-old female who is complaining of pain on urinating. Patient states it began approximately 3 days ago. The patient describes symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1] and increased frequency to the washroom. Patient states they usually go to the washroom to urinate 4-5 times a day, but starting 3 days ago, she started going 10-12 times per day. Sometimes no \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2] comes out. The urine has a \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3] odor and is cloudy. States there has been lower abdomen \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4] since yesterday, and says it is worse when she tries to go with no result. Patient has had the same sexual partner for 10 years. She has a history of \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5] and feels this is the same.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: GENERAL: No weakness, or tiredness. VITALS: Blood pressure 120/80, heart rate 70 and respirations 16. Patient weighs 150 pounds. LUNGS: No cough or \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 6] of breath. GASTRO: Denies \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 7], vomiting or change in bowel habits. URINARY/REPRODUCTIVE: Denies hematuria, or any \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 8].

ASSESSMENT: Did a urinalysis on patient. \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 9] revealed leukocytes 3+.

PLAN

1. Treat with Ampicillin 400 mg q.i.d.
2. Return to office if no improvement within 48 hours.

-----  
Steve Foster, MD, Urology

**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>

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## Test Your Knowledge

### Urinary System Glossary Reinforcement Activity (Text Version)

1. The removal of an amino group from molecule is called the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1].
  - a. Voiding
  - b. Deamination
  - c. Calyces
2. \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2] is a measure of how acidic or alkaline a substance is, as determined by the number of free hydrogen ions in the substance.
  - a. pH
  - b. Apical
  - c. Osmosis
3. \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3] relates to the equilibrium of liquids and the pressure exerted by liquid at rest.
  - a. Solutes
  - b. Hydrostatic
  - c. Mitochondria
4. The outermost layer of the wall of a blood vessel is called the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4].
  - a. Hydrostatic
  - b. Pseudostratified
  - c. Adventitial
5. Any of a group of compounds with varying hormone-like effects is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5].
  - a. Solutes
  - b. Excretion
  - c. Prostaglandins

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

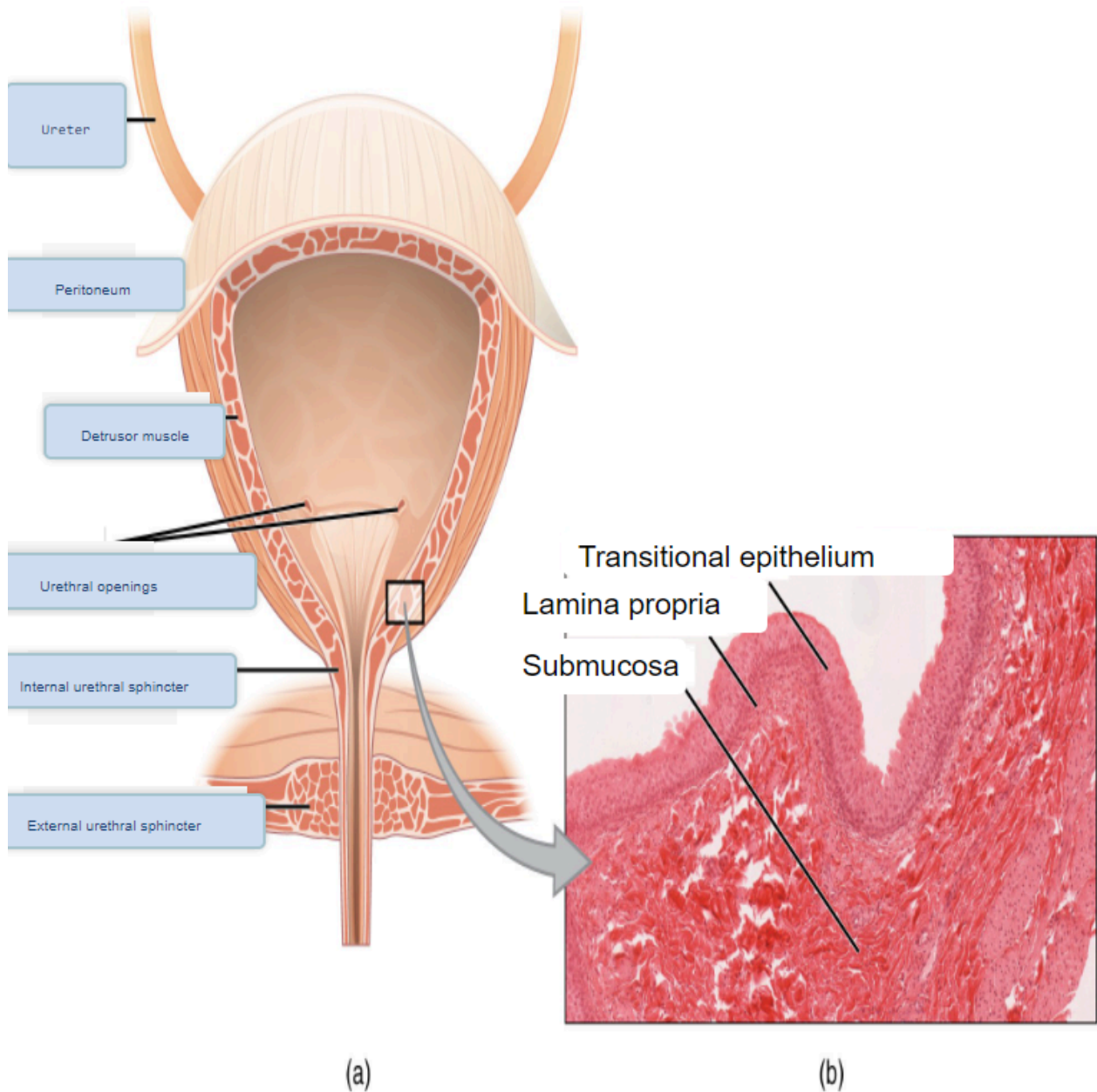
**Activity source:** Urinary System Glossary Reinforcement Activity by GTuzon, licensed under CC BY 4.0./Text version added.

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# Notes

## Urinary System Bladder Anatomy



1.

**Check your Answer: Urinary System Bladder Anatomy Diagram (Text Version)** This figure shows the cross section of the bladder, and the major parts are identified from top to bottom. The tube leading to the bladder is known as the **ureter**. Surrounding the bladder is a membranous cover called the **peritoneum**. The walls of the bladder are formed by **detrusor muscle**, which allows the bladder to contract to excrete urine or relax to hold urine. The right panel shows a micrograph of the bladder. The **ureteral openings** are found inside the bladder wall allowing for the ureters to enter and deposit urine formed from the kidneys. In the lower portion of the bladder is two sphincter muscles the internal one is the **internal urethral sphincter** and the **external urethral sphincter**. These sphincter muscles open and close controlling the flow of urine out of the bladder and into the urethra to be carried to the outside of the body.

2. 1. Ureteral, 2. Prepped, 3. Draped, 4. Bladder, 5. Proximal, 6. Lumen, 7. Fragmented, 8. Recovery.
3. 1. Dysuria, 2. Urine, 3. Foul, 4. Pain, 5. UTIs, 6. Shortness, 7. Nausea, 8. Leukorrhea, 9. Urinalysis
4. 1. Deamination, 2.pH, 3. Hydrostatic, 4. Adventitial, 5. Prostaglandins



## Urinary System Chapter 5 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	
an-		-ary	
dia-		-cele	
dys-		-emia	
poly-		-esis	
		-gram	
		-graph	
		-graphy	
		-iasis,	
		-itis	
		-lith	
		-lysis	
		-megaly	
		-oma	
		-osis	
		-ptosis	
		-rrhaphy	
		-scope	
		-scopic	
		-scopy	
		-stomy	
		-tomy	
		-tripsy	
		-uria	

### Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ARF	
BUN	

<b>cath</b>	
<b>CKD</b>	
<b>ESRD</b>	
<b>ESWL</b>	
<b>HD</b>	
<b>OAB</b>	
<b>SG</b>	
<b>UA</b>	
<b>UTI</b>	
<b>VCUG</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 5.

### **albumin/o**

1. albuminuria

### **azot/o**

2. azotemia

### **blast/o**

3. nephroblastoma

### **cyst/o**

4. cystectomy
5. cystolithotomy
6. cystorrhaphy
7. cystostomy
8. cystotomy
9. cystogram
10. cystography
11. cystoscope
12. cystoscopy
13. cystitis

14. cystocele

15. cystolith

**glomerul/o**

16. glomerulonephritis

**glyc/o**

**glycos/o**

17. glycosuria

**hydr/o**

18. hydronephrosis

**lith/o**

19. lithotripsy

**meat/o**

20. meatotomy

21. meatal

**nephr/o**

22. nephritis

23. nephroblastoma

24. nephrolithiasis

25. nephroma

26. nephromegaly

27. nephroptosis

28. nephrectomy

29. nephrolithotomy

30. nephrolithotripsy

31. nephrolysis

32. nephropexy

33. nephrostomy

34. nephrography

35. nephroscopy

36. nephrosonography

37. nephrologist

38. nephrology

**noct/i**

39. nocturia

**olig/o**

40. oliguria

**pyel/o**

41. pyelitis

42. pyelonephritis

43. pyelolithotomy

44. pyeloplasty

**ren/o**

45. renogram

**ureter/o**

46. ureteritis

47. ureterectomy

48. ureterostomy

49. ureterocele

50. ureterolithiasis

51. ureterostenosis

52. ureteroscopy

**urethr/o**

53. urethrocystitis

54. urethroplasty

55. voiding cystourethrography (VCUG)

**urin/o**

56. anuria

57. diuresis

58. dysuria

59. urinary

**ur/o-**

- 60. retrograde urogram
- 61. ureteroscopy
- 62. urogram
- 63. hematuria





## (Urinary)

## Scenario – Urinary

## 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

Clifford Reddog was feeling fine until about four days ago. He was admitted to the hospital after presenting to Dr. Longshot on 8/30/20 in acute distress. He complained of intermittent pain in his back, but only on the left side – the left posterior lumbar area, radiating to the left flank. He also admits to **dysuria (dis-ŪR-ē-ă)** and **polyuria (pol-ē-ŪR-ē-ă)** which was progressively getting worse. He had been taking over-the-counter pain medicine, but this didn't really seem to help.

Dr. Longshot referred Clifford to a **urologist (ŭ-RŌL-ō-jĭst)**, Dr. Duwell. Dr. Duwell ordered a **urinalysis (ŭ-rĭ-NĀL-ĭ-sĭs)**, a kidney, ureter, and bladder (KUB) x-ray, and a urogram (Ū-rō-grām) to confirm or rule out obstruction. Dr. Duwell wants to be sure to cover all possibilities, so he added **Voiding Cystourethrogram (VCUG) (VOYD-ing sis-tō-ŭr-ē-THRO-grām)** to the order to evaluate the posterior urethra and check for **cystolith (SĪS-tō-lĭth)**.

The white blood count (WBC), hemoglobin (Hgb) and hematocrit (Hct) were normal. The urinalysis showed microscopic **hematuria (hē-mă-TOOR-ē-ă)**. The **Specific Gravity (SG) (spĭ-Sĭ-fĭk GRA-vĭ-tē)** showed minor abnormalities.

A **cystoscopy (sis-TOS-kŏ-pē)** with a left retrograde urogram confirmed mild **cystitis (sis-TĪT-ĭs)**, a bladder infection or a UTI, and the presence of three stones in the left kidney. Significant Ureteral Obstruction was present. Dr. Duwell did not advise to do a **lithotripsy (LITH-ŏ-trĭp-sē)** for the **renal (RĒ-nāl) calculi (KAL-kyŭ-lĭ)**. Instead, he felt antibiotics would treat the UTI and a **percutaneous (pĕr-kŭ-TĀ-nē-ŭs) nephrolithotomy (nĕf-rŏ-lĭth-ŌT-ŏ-mē)** would be needed along with placement of a stent. Clifford would have an indwelling **catheter (KATH-ĕt-ĕr)** for the next three days.



### Abbreviations - Urinary

#### Instructions

Type the abbreviation found in the listing below. Alternatively, the words could also be written out on a plain sheet of paper. Translate the abbreviation and then define the abbreviation in your own words. In the document, be sure to number each abbreviation.

#### Example

**AIDS** acquired immunodeficiency syndrome - chronic immune system suppression caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

#### Abbreviation List:

1. **BUN**
2. **ESRD**
3. **HD**
4. **OAB**
5. **UTI**



(Urinary)

## Definitions Using Word Parts - Urinary

### 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. Albuminuria
2. Anuria
3. Azotemia
4. Cystectomy
5. Cystitis
6. Cystocele
7. Cystogram
8. Cystolithiasis
9. Cystolithotomy
10. Cystopexy
11. Cystorrhaphy
12. Cystoscope
13. Cystoscopy

14. **Diuresis**
15. **Dysuria**
16. **Glomerulonephritis**
17. **Glomerulus**
18. **Glycolysis**
19. **Glycosuria**
20. **Hematuria**
21. **Hemodialysis**
22. **Hydronephrosis**
23. **Lithotripsy**
24. **Meatotomy**
25. **Nephrectomy**
26. **Nephritis**
27. **Nephrolithiasis**
28. **Nephrologist**
29. **Nephrology**
30. **Nephrolysis**
31. **Nephroma**
32. **Nephromegaly**
33. **Nephropathy**
34. **Nephropexy**
35. **Nephroptosis**

36. Nephrosis
37. Nephrosonography
38. Nocturia
39. Oliguria
40. Pyelogram
41. Pyelolithotomy
42. Pyelonephritis
43. Pyeloplasty
44. Pyuria
45. Renal
46. Renogram
47. Ureterectomy
48. Ureteritis
49. Ureterocele
50. Ureterolithiasis
51. Ureteroscopy
52. Ureterostenosis
53. Ureterostomy
54. Ureters
55. Urethra
56. Urethral
57. Urethrectomy

- 58. **Urethritis**
- 59. **Urethrocystitis**
- 60. **Urinary**
- 61. **Urogram**
- 62. **Urology**
- 63. **Vesicostomy**