This chapter teaches terms that describe the organization of the body, the body cavities and organs therein, the divisions of the back, and the planes of the body. There is no attempt to teach terminology related to each individual system of the body in this chapter. Students, however, should consult the diagrams in Appendix I to locate organs in the different body systems. If time permits, after teaching Chapters 3, 4, and 5, you may wish to cover the systems of the body, including names of organs, descriptions, and combining forms, pathology laboratory tests, and procedures. See the material included for Appendix I later in this manual.

As you teach, a model of a human torso and a skeleton are useful to show students where organs are located. Included on the following pages is a list of organs and the body system to which each belongs.
### Handout 2.1

#### Organs and Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organ</th>
<th>System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adrenal glands</td>
<td>endocrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anus</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aorta</td>
<td>circulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendix</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aorta</td>
<td>circulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arteries</td>
<td>circulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood vessels</td>
<td>circulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bone marrow</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain</td>
<td>nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronchial tubes</td>
<td>respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capillaries</td>
<td>circulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpals</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cartilage</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerebellum</td>
<td>nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerebrum</td>
<td>nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cervix</td>
<td>female reproductive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clavicle</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coccyx</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colon</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornea</td>
<td>sense organ (eye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermis</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diaphragm</td>
<td>musculoskeletal and respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duodenum</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td>sense organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epidermis</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esophagus</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>sense organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femur</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fibula</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallbladder</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart</td>
<td>circulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humerus</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ileum</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilium</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jejunum</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidneys</td>
<td>urinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larynx</td>
<td>respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ligament</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liver</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lungs</td>
<td>respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymph nodes</td>
<td>circulatory (immune system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medulla oblongata</td>
<td>nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meninges</td>
<td>nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metacarpals</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metatarsals</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ</td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optic nerve</td>
<td>sense organ and nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovaries</td>
<td>female reproductive and endocrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pancreas</td>
<td>digestive and endocrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parathyroid glands</td>
<td>endocrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patella</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelvis</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phalanges</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharynx</td>
<td>digestive and respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pituitary gland</td>
<td>endocrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleura</td>
<td>respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostate gland</td>
<td>male reproductive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectum</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renal pelvis</td>
<td>urinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retina</td>
<td>sense organ (eye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribs</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacrum</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scapula</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sclera</td>
<td>sense organ (eye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrotum</td>
<td>male reproductive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigmoid colon</td>
<td>digestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinal column</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinal cord</td>
<td>nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sternum</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweat gland</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarsals</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tendon</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testes</td>
<td>male reproductive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyroid gland</td>
<td>endocrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibia</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trachea</td>
<td>respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tympanic membrane</td>
<td>sense organ (ear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ureter</td>
<td>urinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urethra</td>
<td>urinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urinary bladder</td>
<td>urinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uterus</td>
<td>female reproductive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vagina</td>
<td>female reproductive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veins</td>
<td>circulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vena cava</td>
<td>circulatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Handout 2.2

Matching Exercises for Organs and Systems

I. Write a system next to the organ or body structure that is included in that system. Sometimes more than one system may be written. Write the common name of the organ in the parentheses wherever indicated.

Systems
- cardiovascular
- digestive
- endocrine
- female reproductive
- lymphatic
- male reproductive
- musculoskeletal
- nervous
- respiratory
- skin and sense organs
- urinary

Organ or Structure
1. brain ________________________________
2. femur ( ) ________________________________
3. anus ________________________________
4. cartilage ________________________________
5. aorta ________________________________
6. bronchial tubes ________________________________
7. coccyx ( ) ________________________________
8. carpals ( ) ________________________________
9. cervix ________________________________
10. adrenals ________________________________

II. Write a system next to the organ or body structure that is included in that system. Sometimes more than one system may be written. Write the common name of the organ in the parentheses wherever indicated.

Systems
- cardiovascular
- digestive
- endocrine
- female reproductive
- lymphatic
- male reproductive
- musculoskeletal
- nervous
- respiratory
- skin and sense organs
- urinary
### Organ or Structure

1. ileum  
2. gallbladder  
3. kidney  
4. larynx (                      )  
5. ilium  
6. meninges  
7. epidermis  
8. diaphragm  
9. cornea  
10. ligament  

### Systems

- cardiovascular  
- musculoskeletal  
- digestive  
- nervous  
- endocrine  
- respiratory  
- female reproductive  
- skin and sense organs  
- lymphatic  
- urinary  
- male reproductive  

### Organ or Structure

1. metatarsals (                      )  
2. patella (                      )  
3. pharynx (                      )  
4. pancreas  
5. renal pelvis  
6. retina  
7. pelvis  
8. scapula (                      )  
9. spinal cord  
10. spinal column  

---

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IV. Write a system next to the organ or body structure that is included in that system. Sometimes more than one system may be written. Write the common name of the organ in the parentheses wherever indicated.

**Systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cardiovascular</td>
<td>musculoskeletal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digestive</td>
<td>nervous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endocrine</td>
<td>respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female reproductive</td>
<td>skin and sense organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymphatic</td>
<td>urinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male reproductive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organ or Structure**

1. sigmoid colon
2. testes
3. sweat gland
4. tibia ( )
5. thyroid gland
6. trachea ( )
7. tympanic membrane
8. uterus
9. vein
10. ureter
11. vena cava
12. sternum ( )
13. prostate gland
14. pleura
15. phalanges ( )
Handout 2.3

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice Quiz

1. The system that controls breathing is the:
   A. circulatory system
   B. digestive system
   C. nervous system
   D. endocrine system
   E. respiratory system

2. The individual unit that each part of the body is composed of is called a(an):
   A. organ
   B. cell
   C. tissue
   D. system
   E. gland

3. The system that supports the body and allows it to move is the:
   A. skin and sense organs
   B. nervous system
   C. urinary system
   D. musculoskeletal system
   E. female reproductive system

4. The voice box is the:
   A. larynx
   B. pharynx
   C. trachea
   D. esophagus
   E. bronchial tube

5. The tube leading from the bladder to the outside of the body is the:
   A. urethra
   B. uterus
   C. large intestine
   D. vagina
   E. ureter

6. The endocrine gland located at the base of the brain is the:
   A. adrenal gland
   B. prostate gland
   C. pituitary gland
   D. thyroid gland
   E. pancreas

7. The nervous tissue that is surrounded by backbones is the:
   A. vertebrae
   B. spinal column
   C. spinal cord
   D. pelvis
   E. brain

8. The chest cavity is the:
   A. cranial cavity
   B. abdominal cavity
   C. spinal cavity
   D. pelvic cavity
   E. thoracic cavity

9. The membrane surrounding the organs in the abdomen is the:
   A. peritoneum
   B. esophagus
   C. pleura
   D. diaphragm
   E. mediastinum

10. The bones in the region of the hip:
    A. trachea
    B. carpals
    C. cervix
    D. pelvis
    E. phalanges

11. The space in the chest that contains the heart and other organs is the:
    A. mediastinum
    B. pleural cavity
    C. cranial cavity
    D. abdomen
    E. spinal cavity

12. A backbone is a(an):
    A. disk
    B. vertebra
    C. cartilage
    D. vertebrae
    E. spinal nerve
13. The backbones in the region of the neck are:
A. lumbar bones
B. cervical bones
C. coccygeal bones
D. thoracic bones
E. sacral bones

14. Flexible connective tissue found between bones at joints is:
A. nervous tissue
B. muscle tissue
C. skin
D. cartilage
E. epithelial tissue

15. The tailbone is the:
A. sacrum
B. coccyx
C. pharynx
D. larynx
E. cartilage

16. Anterior means:
A. side
B. back
C. front
D. lateral
E. posterior

17. The plane that divides the body into a right and left side is:
A. sagittal
B. frontal
C. transverse
D. cervical
E. sacral

18. A series of x-ray images that show the body in cross-section is:
A. MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
B. chest x-rays
C. gastroscopy
D. laparoscopy
E. CT scan (computerized tomography)

19. Pertaining to skin cells:
A. lumbar
B. vertebral
C. cervical
D. esophageal
E. epithelial

20. Incision of the skull:
A. laparotomy
B. craniotomy
C. laryngectomy
D. rhinotomy
E. tracheotomy

21. Pertaining to the throat:
A. thoracic
B. esophageal
C. pharyngeal
D. tracheal
E. laryngeal

22. Inflammation of the membrane surrounding the lungs:
A. pleuritis
B. bronchitis
C. lateral
D. pleural
E. rhinitis

23. The transverse plane:
A. shows a side view of the body
B. divides the body into front and back portions
C. divides the body into upper and lower portions
D. divides the body into right and left parts
E. cannot be viewed with a CT scan

24. Visual examination of the abdomen by making a small incision near the navel is called:
A. laparoscope
B. laparotomy
C. mediastinoscopy
D. laparoscopy
E. epithelial biopsy
Handout 2.4

Chapter 2  Spelling and Comprehension Quiz

I. Spelling

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Comprehension: Match the terms listed above with their meanings below.

- pertaining to the tube leading from the throat to the stomach
- visual examination of the tube leading from the windpipe to the lungs
- incision of the chest
- flexible, connective tissue near joints
- pertaining to the area between the lungs in the chest
- throat
- muscle separating the abdominal and chest cavities
- incision of the skull
- pertaining to the side
- inflammation of the liver
- pertaining to the lower back region (loin)
- pertaining to the front
- an endocrine organ at the base of the brain
- pertaining to the membrane surrounding the abdomen
- incision of the abdomen
- inflammation of the membrane surrounding the lungs
- a backbone
- pertaining to the neck
- female organ that holds and provides nourishment for developing fetus
- pertaining to cells that cover the skin and line internal organs
III. Match the term in Column I with its meaning in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ureter</td>
<td>A. tailbone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. spinal column</td>
<td>B. bones in the region of the hip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. larynx</td>
<td>C. all the bones of the back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. spinal cord</td>
<td>D. pad of tissue separating backbones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. urethra</td>
<td>E. voice box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. trachea</td>
<td>F. nervous tissue connected to the brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. coccyx</td>
<td>G. five fused backbones below the waist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. pelvis</td>
<td>H. tube from the kidney to the bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. disk (disc)</td>
<td>I. windpipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. sacrum</td>
<td>J. tube from bladder to outside of body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Handout 2.5

Chapter 2 Review Quiz

I. Give meanings for the following combining forms:

1. cervic/o

2. coccyg/o

3. crani/o

4. anter/o

5. bronch/o

6. thorac/o

7. hepat/o

8. pleur/o

9. pharyng/o

10. trache/o

11. later/o

12. lapar/o

13. laryng/o

14. peritone/o

15. mediastin/o

16. pelv/o

17. abdomin/o

18. sacr/o

19. poster/o

20. epitheli/o

II. Give suffixes for the following words:

1. tumor or mass

2. removal

3. inflammation

4. incision

5. cell

6. process of visually examining

7. process of study
Handout 2.6

Chapter 2 Crossword Puzzle Quiz

Across
1. combining form meaning skull
3. inflammation of the liver
5. front part of the body
6. combining form meaning throat
8. a lymph cell
10. pertaining to the side
11. pertaining to five fused bones in the lower back
12. combining form meaning bronchial tube
13. combining form meaning abdomen

Down
1. pertaining to the neck
2. combining form meaning tube leading from the throat to the stomach
4. inflammation of the membrane surrounding the lungs
7. combining form meaning chest
9. combining form meaning voice box
Handout 2.7

**Chapter 2 Medical Word Doctor**

Using combinations of the following combining forms and suffixes create a term to complete the following scenarios:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combining Forms</th>
<th>Suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cervic/o</td>
<td>-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chondr/o</td>
<td>-cyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epitheli/o</td>
<td>-ectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythr/o</td>
<td>-itis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esophag/o</td>
<td>-oma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hepat/o</td>
<td>-scopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laryng/o</td>
<td>-tomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymph/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mediastin/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peritone/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharyng/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleur/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trache/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When your patient's throat was red and inflamed, you did a throat culture and prescribed medication for her bacterial ____________.

2. At lunch, when your patient suddenly began choking, turning blue, and was unable to breathe, you quickly used a blade to make an incision of the windpipe, called a ____________.

3. In patients with AIDS, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) attacks a type of white blood cell known as a ____________.

4. Following a diagnosis of cancer of the vocal cords, your patient is scheduled for a surgical procedure to remove her voice box called ____________.

5. When your patient experienced a 1st degree burn, the entire outer layer of skin, or the ____________ layer was damaged.

6. Infection with a virus that enters the body through a needle stick can cause inflammation of the liver, known as ____________.
7. The x-ray examination showed a ________________ mass located between the lungs in the chest.

8. Your patient has experienced chest pain and reflux for several months. You explain that she needs a visual examination of the tube leading to her stomach and you will schedule ________________ next week.

9. The biopsy of your patient’s knee reveals a benign tumor of cartilage called a ________________.

10. When your patient complains of severe pain radiating from his neck down his arm, you may suspect pressure from an intervertebral disk on a ________________ nerve.
Chapter 2  Answers

Matching Exercises for Organs and Systems

Handout 2.2

I. 1. nervous  
   2. (thigh bone) musculoskeletal  
   3. digestive  
   4. musculoskeletal  
   5. cardiovascular  
   6. respiratory  
   7. (tailbone) musculoskeletal  
   8. (wrist bones) musculoskeletal  
   9. female reproductive  
   10. endocrine

II. 1. digestive  
    2. digestive  
    3. urinary  
    4. (voice box) respiratory  
    5. musculoskeletal  
    6. nervous  
    7. skin and sense organs  
    8. respiratory  
    9. skin and sense organs  
   10. musculoskeletal

III. 1. (foot bones) musculoskeletal  
      2. (knee bone) musculoskeletal  
      3. (throat) digestive  
      4. digestive and endocrine  
      5. urinary  
      6. skin and sense organs  
      7. musculoskeletal  
      8. (shoulder bone) musculoskeletal  
      9. nervous  
     10. musculoskeletal

IV. 1. digestive  
     2. male reproductive  
     3. skin and sense organs  
     4. (shin bone) musculoskeletal  
     5. endocrine  
     6. (windpipe) respiratory  
     7. skin and sense organs  
     8. female reproductive  
     9. cardiovascular  
    10. urinary  
    11. cardiovascular  
    12. (breast bone) musculoskeletal  
    13. male reproductive  
    14. respiratory  
    15. (finger and toe bones) musculoskeletal

Multiple Choice Quiz

Handout 2.3


Spelling and Comprehension Quiz

Handout 2.4

I. Spelling Words

2. bronchoscopy  14. mediastinal  15. peritoneal  17. pleuritis  18. thoracotomy

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II. Comprehension

8 pertaining to the tube leading from the throat to the stomach
2 visual examination of the tube leading from the windpipe to the lungs
18 incision of the chest
3 flexible connective tissue near joints
13 pertaining to the area between the lungs in the chest
15 throat
6 muscle separating the abdominal and chest cavities
5 incision of the skull
11 pertaining to the side
9 inflammation of the liver
12 pertaining to the lower back region (loin)
1 pertaining to the front
16 an endocrine organ at the base of the brain
14 pertaining to the membrane surrounding the abdomen
10 incision of the abdomen
17 inflammation of the membrane surrounding the lungs
20 a backbone
4 pertaining to the neck
19 female organ that holds and provides nourishment for the developing fetus
7 pertaining to cells that cover the skin and line internal organs

III. Matching

1. H
2. C
3. E
4. F
5. J
6. I
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. G

Review Quiz

Handout 2.5

I. 1. neck
   2. coccyx (tailbone)
   3. skull
   4. front
   5. bronchial tubes
   6. chest
   7. liver
   8. pleura
   9. throat (pharynx)
   10. trachea (windpipe)
   11. side
   12. abdomen
   13. larynx (voice box)
   14. peritoneum
   15. mediastinum
16. bones of the hip  
17. abdomen  
18. sacrum  
19. back (of body); behind  
20. skin  

II.  
1. -oma  
2. -ectomy  
3. -itis  
4. -tomy  
5. -cyte  
6. -scopy  
7. -logy  

Crossword Puzzle Quiz  
Handout 2.6  

Medical Word Doctor  
Handout 2.7  
1. pharyngitis  
2. tracheotomy  
3. lymphocyte  
4. laryngectomy  
5. epithelial  
6. hepatitis  
7. mediastinal  
8. esophagoscopy  
9. chondroma  
10. cervical
Dictation Sentences

Medical terms that are in bold are found in the chapter. *Italicized* terms may be new to students. Their definitions follow the paragraph.

1. Hepatitis

**Hepatitis** is inflammation of the liver. Most often, it occurs by viral infection. Hepatitis A, caused by the hepatitis A virus, is spread by direct contact through food or water contaminated by *feces*. Hepatitis B is caused by the hepatitis B virus. This virus is spread by blood transfusions that contain the virus or by use of contaminated needles and instruments. Hepatitis C is transmitted by blood transfusions or by *percutaneous* infection when *intravenous* drug users share needles.

- **Feces**: solid wastes eliminated from the body via the rectum and anus
- **Intravenous**: pertaining to within a vein
- **Percutaneous**: pertaining to through (per-) the skin (cutane/o)

2. Pleuritis

**Pleuritis** is also known as pleurisy. It is inflammation of the **pleura** surrounding the lungs. Symptoms are painful breathing, known as *dyspnea*, and pain in the chest, called *pleurodynia*. Part of the pleura near the **diaphragm** may be affected, and pain may extend to the **abdomen**. When fluid accumulates in the pleural cavity, it is a **pleural effusion**.

- **Dyspnea**: painful (dys-) breathing (-pnea)
- **Effusion**: escape of fluid into a space such as the pleural cavity
- **Pleurodynia**: pain (-dynia) in the chest (pleur/o here indicates the chest wall)

3. Mediastinum

The **mediastinum** is a part of the **thoracic** cavity in the middle of the chest. It contains the internal organs in the chest except for the lungs. These organs include the heart, **bronchial tubes**, **esophagus**, **aorta**, and **trachea**. Finding a **mediastinal** mass on a chest x-ray may indicate the presence of a tumor in the area between the lungs.

- **Aorta**: largest artery in the body

4. MRI Report of the Cervical Spine

Patient has a clinical history of shoulder pain. Findings at C2-3 are normal. Findings at C3-4 indicate a small central **disk (disc)** herniation. C4-5 is normal. Findings at C5-6 show some bony outgrowths called **osteophytes** and slight narrowing of the **spinal cavity**.

- **Herniation**: bulging or protrusion of an organ or structure
- **Osteophytes**: bony outgrowths