This chapter describes the training process of physicians and gives the names of medical specialists. In addition, combining forms found in the names of medical specialists are reviewed and then used with suffixes to illustrate their meaning. Also included in the chapter are short case reports from medical specialties. The reports use medical terms studied in the text and include others to expand the student's vocabulary. All terms are defined in the *Glossary of Medical Terms*. Reading and deciphering these reports in class will convince students that they can now understand the medical language.

Two class activities are included here. Matching Exercises for Medical Specialists (A and B) (see pp. 72–73) test knowledge of medical specialists. Matching Exercises for the Case Reports (see pp. 75–79) review terms used in the individual reports in the text. Students read these reports aloud, and I ask questions to help them understand the meaning of terms. The boldfaced terms are defined in the *Glossary of Medical Terms*, so students can look up meanings easily. Answers to class activities follow each one.
Handout 5.1

Matching Exercises for Medical Specialists

A. Match the following specialists with their specialties listed below.

- allergist
- anesthesiologist
- cardiologist
- cardiovascular surgeon
- colorectal surgeon
- dermatologist
- endocrinologist
- gastroenterologist
- geriatrician
- gynecologist
- hematologist
- infectious disease specialist
- nephrologist
- neurologist
- neurosurgeon

1. Treatment of kidney disease: ____________________________
2. Treatment (with drugs) of heart disease: ________________________
3. Treatment of hypersensitivity reactions: _________________________
4. Surgery on the brain, spinal cord, and nerves: ______________________
5. Surgery on the large intestine (colon and rectum): ____________
6. Treatment of skin disorders: _____________________________
7. Treatment of blood disorders: ______________________________
8. Diagnosis and treatment of nerve disorders: ___________________
10. Surgery on the female reproductive tract: _____________________
11. Treatment of diseases of old age: ___________________________
12. Surgery on the heart and blood vessels: ________________________
13. Treatment of diseases caused by microorganisms: ________________
14. Treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders: ________________
15. Administration of agents for loss of sensation: _________________
B. Match the following specialists with their specialties.

obstetrician                           psychiatrist
oncologist                            pulmonary specialist
ophthalmologist                       radiation oncologist
orthopedist                           radiologist
otolaryngologist                      rheumatologist
pathologist                           thoracic surgeon
pediatrician                          urologist

physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist

1. Surgery on the urinary tract: ________________________________
2. Treatment of pregnant women; delivery of babies: ________________________________
3. Treatment of joint and muscle disorders: ________________________________
4. Surgery on chest organs: ________________________________
5. Drug treatment of malignant tumors: ________________________________
6. Treatment of mental disorders: ________________________________
7. Treatment to restore function after illness: ________________________________
8. Treatment of disease with high-energy radiation: ________________________________
9. Treatment of the ear, nose, and throat: ________________________________
10. Surgical treatment of bones, muscles, and joints: ________________________________
11. Treatment of lung disorders: ________________________________
12. Diagnosis of disease by analysis of cells and tissues: ________________________________
13. Examination of radiographs to determine a diagnosis: ________________________________
15. Surgical and medical treatment of eye disorders: ________________________________
Answers to Matching Exercises for Medical Specialists

Handout 5.1

A.
1. nephrologist  
2. cardiologist  
3. allergist  
4. neurosurgeon  
5. colorectal surgeon  
6. dermatologist  
7. hematologist  
8. neurologist  
9. endocrinologist  
10. gynecologist  
11. geriatrician  
12. cardiovascular surgeon  
13. infectious disease specialist  
14. gastroenterologist  
15. anesthesiologist  

B.
1. urologist  
2. obstetrician  
3. rheumatologist  
4. thoracic surgeon  
5. oncologist  
6. psychiatrist  
7. physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist  
8. radiation oncologist  
9. otolaryngologist  
10. orthopedist  
11. pulmonary specialist  
12. pathologist  
13. radiologist  
14. pediatrician  
15. ophthalmologist  

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### Handout 5.2

**Matching Exercises for the Case Reports**

**Cardiology: Match each term with its meaning.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acute myocardial ischemia</td>
<td>coronary angiogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angina</td>
<td>diuretic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiarrhythmic</td>
<td>hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anticoagulant</td>
<td>myocardial infarction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. High blood pressure: _____________________________
2. A drug that causes the kidneys to allow more fluid to leave the body: _____________________________
3. Area of dead tissue within heart muscle; heart attack: _____________________________
4. Drug that prevents clotting: _____________________________
5. Deficiency of blood flow to heart muscles: _____________________________
6. Sharp pain in the chest resulting from decrease in blood supply to the heart muscle: _____________________________
7. A drug that works against or prevents abnormal heart beats: _____________________________
8. X-ray image of blood vessels surrounding the heart: _____________________________

**Gynecology: Match each term with its meaning.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anemic</td>
<td>menorrhagia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dysmenorrhea</td>
<td>pelvic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fibroids</td>
<td>sonogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hysterectomy</td>
<td>ultrasound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Removal of the uterus: _____________________________
2. Benign growths of muscle tissue in the uterus: _____________________________
3. Pertaining to a condition of less than normal numbers of red blood cells or of hemoglobin inside the red cells: _____________________________
4. Sound waves with greater frequency than can be heard by the human ear: _____________________________
5. Excessive bleeding from the uterus during the time of menstruation: _____________________________
6. A record of sound waves after they bounce off organs in the body: _____________________________
7. Painful menstrual flow: _____________________________
8. Pertaining to the hip region: _____________________________
### Oncology: Match each term with its meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chemotherapy</td>
<td>lymphadenopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td>mediastinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatigue</td>
<td>needle biopsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hepatic</td>
<td>prognosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkin disease</td>
<td>radiotherapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. State of exhaustion or loss of strength: ____________________________
2. Pertaining to the central section of the chest, between the lungs: ____________________________
3. Treatment of disease (cancer) with high energy particles such as x-rays, protons, and photons: ____________________________
4. Malignant tumor of lymph nodes: ____________________________
5. Prediction of the outcome of an illness or treatment: ____________________________
6. Pertaining to the liver: ____________________________
7. Removal of living tissue for microscopic examination: ____________________________
8. Treatment with drugs: ____________________________
9. Disease of the lymph nodes (gland): ____________________________
10. Complete knowledge of a patient’s condition: ____________________________

### Urology: Match each term with its meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dysuria</td>
<td>renal calculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hematuria</td>
<td>symptoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lithotripsy</td>
<td>ureter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One of the tubes leading from the kidney to the urinary bladder: ____________________________
2. Process of crushing a stone in the urinary tract using ultrasonic vibrations: ____________________________
3. Indications of disease or change in condition as perceived by the patient: ____________________________
4. Abnormal condition of blood in urine: ____________________________
5. A stone in the kidney: ____________________________
6. Painful urination: ____________________________
Gastroenterology: Match each term with its meaning.

1. Pertaining to a condition marked by reduced numbers of red blood cells or the amount of hemoglobin within the red cells: ________________________________

2. A sore or a defect in the surface of an organ, which is produced by the destruction of tissue: ________________________________

3. Pertaining to the space below the chest, containing organs such as the stomach, intestines, liver, and gallbladder: ________________________________

4. An x-ray image of the upper digestive tract after swallowing a barium solution: ________________________________

5. Vomiting blood: ________________________________

6. Condition of painful digestion: ________________________________

7. Excision of the stomach: ________________________________

8. Visual examination of the stomach with an endoscope: ________________________________

Radiology: Match each term with its meaning.

1. Direction from the back to the front: ________________________________

2. Depression at that part of an organ where blood vessels and nerves enter: ________________________________

3. Largest artery of the body: ________________________________

4. Pertaining to a side: ________________________________

5. Cancerous tumor: ________________________________

6. Artery carrying blood from the heart to the lungs: ________________________________

7. Series of x-ray images showing organs in cross-sectional view: ________________________________

8. Pertaining to the space between the lungs in the chest: ________________________________
Orthopedics: Match each term with its meaning.

femur intra-abdominal
fixation pelvis
fracture tibia

1. The thigh bone: __________________________
2. Pertaining to within the abdomen: __________________
3. Breaking of a bone: __________________________
4. The larger of the two lower leg bones: __________________
5. Holding, sewing, or fastening a part in a fixed position: __________________
6. Bones in the region of the hip: __________________________

Nephrology: Match each term with its meaning.

antihypertensive hypertension
arteriovenous fistula hypotensive
chronic renal failure
hemodialysis

1. Lasting over a long period of time: __________________
2. Use of a kidney machine to filter blood to remove waste materials: __________________
3. High blood pressure: __________________
4. Pertaining to low blood pressure: __________________
5. Pertaining to a drug that reduces high blood pressure: __________________
6. Stoppage of kidney function: __________________
7. Communication created surgically between an artery and vein: __________________

Endocrinology: Match each term with its meaning.

insulin pump polyuria
polydipsia Type I diabetes mellitus

1. Excessive thirst: __________________
2. Excessive urination: __________________
3. Portable device the delivers a hormone through the abdominal wall, into the blood stream: __________________
4. Abnormal condition marked by deficient hormone in the blood; sugar cannot leave the blood to enter body cells: __________________
Neurology: Match each term with its meaning.

1. Sharp, sudden, intense for a short period of time: __________________________
2. A drug that narrows blood vessels, especially small arteries: __________________________
3. Sensation that appears before more definite signs of illness: __________________________
4. Pain within the head (headache): __________________________
5. Pertaining to the anterior part: __________________________
6. Pertaining to one side: __________________________
7. Widening: __________________________
8. Unpleasant sensation in the upper abdomen, often leading to vomiting: __________________________
9. Particular attacks of head pain, usually caused by changes in blood vessel size and accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to light: __________________________
10. Defect in vision in a defined area (blind spot): __________________________
### Answers to Matching Exercises for the Case Reports

**Handout 5.2**

**Cardiology**
1. hypertension  
2. diuretic  
3. myocardial infarction  
4. anticoagulant  
5. acute myocardial ischemia  
6. angina  
7. antiarrhythmic  
8. coronary angiogram

**Gynecology**
1. hysterectomy  
2. fibroids  
3. anemic  
4. ultrasound  
5. menorrhagia  
6. sonogram  
7. dysmenorrhea  
8. pelvic

**Oncology**
1. fatigue  
2. mediastinal  
3. radiotherapy  
4. Hodgkin disease  
5. prognosis  
6. hepatic  
7. needle biopsy  
8. chemotherapy  
9. lymphadenopathy  
10. diagnosis

**Urology**
1. ureter  
2. lithotripsy  
3. symptoms  
4. hematuria  
5. renal calculus  
6. dysuria

**Gastroenterology**
1. anemic  
2. ulcer  
3. abdominal  
4. barium swallow  
5. hematemesis  
6. dyspepsia  
7. gastrectomy  
8. gastroscopy

**Radiology**
1. posteroanterior  
2. hilum  
3. aorta  
4. lateral  
5. carcinoma  
6. pulmonary artery  
7. CT scan  
8. mediastinal

**Orthopedics**
1. femur  
2. intra-abdominal  
3. fracture  
4. tibia  
5. fixation  
6. pelvis

**Nephrology**
1. chronic  
2. hemodialysis  
3. hypertensive  
4. hypotension  
5. antihypertensive  
6. renal failure  
7. arteriovenous fistula

**Endocrinology**
1. polydipsia  
2. polyuria  
3. insulin pump  
4. Type I diabetes mellitus

**Neurology**
1. acute  
2. vasoconstrictor  
3. aura  
4. cephalgia  
5. frontal  
6. unilateral  
7. dilation  
8. nausea  
9. migraine  
10. scotoma
Handout 5.3

Chapter 5  Multiple Choice Quiz

1. A specialist in treating glandular disorders is a(an):  
   A. gastroenterologist  
   B. rheumatologist  
   C. endocrinologist  
   D. hematologist  
   E. otolaryngologist

2. A doctor trained to treat eye disorders is a(an):  
   A. oncologist  
   B. optician  
   C. optometrist  
   D. orthopedist  
   E. ophthalmologist

3. A surgeon specializing in disorders of the male reproductive system and urinary tract in males and females:  
   A. nephrologist  
   B. urologist  
   C. gynecologist  
   D. neurosurgeon  
   E. colorectal surgeon

4. A doctor who treats lung disorders:  
   A. cardiologist  
   B. pathologist  
   C. internist  
   D. pulmonary specialist  
   E. infectious disease specialist

5. A doctor who administers agents that cause loss of sensation during surgery:  
   A. allergist  
   B. cardiovascular surgeon  
   C. oncologist  
   D. neurologist  
   E. anesthesiologist

6. A doctor specializing in treatment of disease using high-energy radiation:  
   A. geriatrician  
   B. pathologist  
   C. radiologist  
   D. radiation oncologist  
   E. dermatologist

7. Internal medicine is a specialty concerned with:  
   A. diagnosis of disease using x-rays  
   B. care of patients who require sudden and immediate action  
   C. diagnosis and treatment of children's disorders  
   D. diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the mind  
   E. diagnosis of disease and treatment with drugs

8. Clinical means:  
   A. pertaining to time  
   B. pertaining to the lung  
   C. pertaining to patient care  
   D. pertaining to skin disorders  
   E. pertaining to laboratory research

9. A doctor who specializes in operating on the chest:  
   A. thoracic surgeon  
   B. colorectal surgeon  
   C. otolaryngologist  
   D. orthopedist  
   E. oncologist

10. Which doctor specializes in treating older patients?  
    A. family medicine specialist  
    B. geriatrician  
    C. rheumatologist  
    D. pediatrician  
    E. obstetrician
11. A disorder that is unexpectedly caused by treatment that is prescribed by a doctor is:
   A. neuralgic
   B. neurogenic
   C. oncogenic
   D. carcinogenic
   E. iatrogenic

12. An opening from the kidney to the outside of the body is a:
   A. thoracotomy
   B. tracheostomy
   C. laparotomy
   D. colostomy
   E. nephrostomy

13. Enlargement of the heart:
   A. hepatomegaly
   B. hematoma
   C. gastromegaly
   D. adenoma
   E. cardiomegaly

14. Instrument to view the eye:
   A. otoscopy
   B. otoscope
   C. ophthalmoscope
   D. laparoscope
   E. ophthalmoscopy

15. Discharge of fluid from the nose:
   A. rhinotomy
   B. rhinorrhea
   C. menorrhea
   D. dysmenorrhea
   E. rhinitis

16. A medical doctor who specializes in treating bone disorders is a(an):
   A. pathologist
   B. oncologist
   C. physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist
   D. orthopedist
   E. rheumatologist

17. Inflammation of the large intestine:
   A. enteritis
   B. colitis
   C. nephritis
   D. otitis
   E. hepatitis

18. Doctor who specializes in treatment of blood disorders:
   A. hematologist
   B. psychiatrist
   C. thoracic surgeon
   D. dermatologist
   E. cardiologist

19. Which term is not spelled correctly?
   A. laryngeal
   B. pulmonery
   C. vasculitis
   D. neuralgia
   E. gastroenterology

20. In which term is the pronunciation accent incorrectly placed?
   A. en-do-krin-OL-o-je
   B. ra-de-o-THER-ah-pe
   C. ko-LOS-to-me
   D. GAS-tros-ko-pe
   E. he-mah-TO-mah
Name ____________________________

**Handout 5.4**

**Chapter 5  Spelling and Comprehension Quiz**

**I. Spelling**

1. ____________________________  11. ____________________________
2. ____________________________  12. ____________________________
3. ____________________________  13. ____________________________
4. ____________________________  14. ____________________________
5. ____________________________  15. ____________________________
6. ____________________________  16. ____________________________
7. ____________________________  17. ____________________________
8. ____________________________  18. ____________________________
9. ____________________________  19. ____________________________
10. ____________________________  20. ____________________________

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

- inflammation of the colon
- study of administration of agents for loss of sensation
- inflammation of the voice box
- pain of nerves
- inflammation of the ear
- pertaining to an adverse condition produced by a treatment or physician
- inflammation of blood vessels
- physician who treats the mind and mental illness
- physician who treats disorders of the digestive system
- hernia of the rectum
- pertaining to producing a tumor
- incision of the chest
- physician who studies disease (reading biopsies and performing autopsies)
- process of visual examination of the stomach
- new opening of the kidney to the outside of the body
- discharge of fluid (mucus) from the nose
- treatment of pregnant women and delivery of babies
- physician who treats diseases of children
- physician who treats diseases of old age
- physician who treats disorders of the eye
### III. Matching: Match the physician in Column I with the condition treated or procedure performed in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. thoracic surgeon</td>
<td>A. hyperthyroidism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. otolaryngologist</td>
<td>B. cystitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cardiologist</td>
<td>C. vocal cord polyps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. neurosurgeon</td>
<td>D. cervical dysplasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. orthopedist</td>
<td>E. pneumonectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. hematologist</td>
<td>F. arthroscopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. endocrinologist</td>
<td>G. arrhythmia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. urologist</td>
<td>H. drug treatment of breast cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. oncologist</td>
<td>I. sickle cell anemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. gynecologist</td>
<td>J. resection of a brain tumor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Handout 5.5

Chapter 5  Review Quiz

I. Give meanings for the following combining forms:

1. iatr/o  ____________  7. rect/o  ____________
2. nos/o  ____________  8. pulmon/o  ____________
3. onc/o  ____________  9. ur/o  ____________
4. orth/o  ____________  10. col/o  ____________
5. esthesi/o  ____________  11. ger/o  ____________
6. vascul/o  ____________  12. ped/o  ____________

II. Give combining forms for the following terms:

1. heart  ____________  6. midwife  ____________
2. voice box  ____________  7. mind  ____________
3. stomach  ____________  8. chest  ____________
4. woman  ____________  9. nose  ____________
5. nerve  ____________

III. Give meanings for the following suffixes:

1. -cele  ____________  6. -tomy  ____________
2. -genic  ____________  7. -megaly  ____________
3. -scopy  ____________  8. -algia  ____________
4. -stomy  ____________  9. -rrhea  ____________
5. -therapy  ____________  10. -osis  ____________
Handout 5.6

Chapter 5 Crossword Puzzle Quiz

Across
6. combining form meaning nervous sensation  
7. enlargement of the heart  
9. record of sound  
10. combining form meaning treatment  
11. study of the urinary tract

Down
1. resection of the uterus  
2. inflammation of the ear  
3. hernia of the rectum  
4. inflammation of joints  
5. pain of the head (headache)  
8. combining form meaning flow or fluid  
   (Hint: think of the area of medicine that treats joint diseases)
Handout 5.7

Chapter 5 Medical Word Doctor

Using combinations of the following combining forms and suffixes create a term to fill the blanks in the following scenarios:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combining forms</th>
<th>Suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nos/o</td>
<td>-logist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comi/o</td>
<td>-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulmon/o</td>
<td>-ary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iatr/o</td>
<td>-genic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rheumat/o</td>
<td>-pathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anesthesi/o</td>
<td>-tomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ur/o</td>
<td>-ectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nephr/o</td>
<td>-stomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thorac/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laryng/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymphaden/o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Your patient develops a bacterial (C. difficile) colitis while being treated in the hospital for a malignancy. You prescribe antibiotics to treat this hospital-acquired ____________ infection.

2. You recommend a ____________ specialist to treat your patient’s chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

3. Inadvertantly, during a minor procedure in your office, you cut a patient’s artery and it bleeds. You apologize for this ____________ accident.

4. Your patient has been injured in a boxing match. His cauliflower ear (skin of the ear is pulled away from the cartilage and separated by a hematoma) should be repaired by a specialist known as a (an) ____________

5. When you examine your patient’s neck and find enlarged lymph nodes, you suspect ____________ related to a streptococcal (bacterial) infection of the throat.

6. Your patient presents with an unexplained rash, fever, weakness, weight loss, and joint pain. You suspect a type of arthritis and send her to a specialist known as a (an) ____________.
7. While an anesthetist is a nurse or technician trained to administer drugs to put patients to sleep during and operation, a (an) ______________________ is a physician who not only administers drugs to decrease sensation, but also evaluates, monitors, and cares for a patient before and after surgery.

8. After identifying a hard mass in your patient's testicle, you refer him to a surgeon called a ________________, who will surgically remove the lesion.

9. Surgical treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) may involve making an incision into the chest known as a ________________.

10. A patient with kidney failure and on dialysis will be seen by a specialist called a (an) ________________.
Chapter 5  Answers

Multiple Choice Quiz

Handout 5.3

1. C  11. E
2. E  12. E
5. E  15. B
7. E  17. B
8. C  18. A

Spelling and Comprehension Quiz

Handout 5.4

I. Spelling Words

1. anesthesiology
2. colitis
3. gastroenterologist
4. gastroscopy
5. geriatrician
6. iatrogenic
7. laryngitis
8. nephrostomy
9. neuralgia
10. obstetrics
11. oncogenic
12. ophthalmologist
13. otitis
14. pathologist
15. pediatrician
16. psychiatrist
17. rectocele
18. rhinorrhea
19. thoracotomy
20. vasculitis

II. Comprehension

2 inflammation of the colon
1 study of administration of agents for loss of sensation
7 inflammation of the voice box
9 pain of nerves
13 inflammation of the ear
6 pertaining to an adverse condition produced by a treatment or physician
20 inflammation of blood vessels
16 physician who treats the mind and mental illness
3 physician who treats disorders of the digestive system
17 hernia of the rectum
11 pertaining to producing a tumor
19 incision of the chest
16 physician who studies disease (reading biopsies and performing autopsies)
4 process of visual examination of the stomach
8 new opening of the kidney to the outside of the body
18 discharge of fluid (mucus) from the nose
10 treatment of pregnant women and delivery of babies
15 physician who treats diseases of children
5 physician who treats diseases of old age
12 physician who treats disorders of the eye

III. Matching

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

Handout 5.5

I. 1. treatment
   2. disease
   3. tumor
   4. straight
   5. sensation
   6. blood vessels
   7. rectum
   8. lung
   9. urinary tract
  10. colon
  11. old age
  12. child

II. 1. cardi/o
    2. laryng/o
    3. gastr/o
    4. gynec/o
    5. neur/o
    6. obstetr/o
    7. psych/o
    8. thorac/o
    9. rhin/o

III. 1. hernia
     2. produced by or produced in
     3. process of visual examination
     4. opening
     5. treatment
     6. incision
     7. enlargement
     8. pain
     9. flow; discharge
    10. abnormal condition
Crossword Puzzle Quiz
Handout 5.6

Medical Word Doctor
Handout 5.7

1. nosocomial
2. pulmonary
3. iatrogenic
4. otolaryngologist
5. lymphadenopathy
6. rheumatologist
7. anesthesiologist
8. urologist
9. thoracotomy
10. nephrologist
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. Nosocomial Infections

Nosocomial infections are hospital-acquired infections. They arise at least 72 hours after hospitalization and are most often caused by bacteria, such as \textit{E. coli} or \textit{staphylococci}. Viral causes are the hepatitis viruses or herpes zoster virus. An \textit{infectious disease} specialist often diagnoses and treats nosocomial infections.

\textit{staphylococci}: berry-shaped bacteria in clusters

2. Internal Medicine Specialists

An internal medicine specialist, such as a \textit{cardiologist, endocrinologist, hematologist, oncologist, nephrologist, neurologist}, or \textit{rheumatologist}, completes an internal medicine hospital residency after medical school. Following residency, the internist begins a 2- to 3-year fellowship program in a specialty. This includes both \textit{clinical} and \textit{research} training.

3. Surgical Specialists

Surgical specialists include \textit{thoracic surgeons, neurosurgeons, orthopedists, urologists}, and \textit{cardiovascular surgeons}. These doctors complete surgical residencies after medical school, and then finish their training with hospital programs in their specialties. The programs focus on \textit{clinical} and \textit{research} training.

4. Eye Care Specialists

An \textit{ophthalmologist} is a medical doctor who specializes in diagnosis and treatment of eye disorders. This physician examines eyes for correction of vision problems, performs eye surgery, and treats eye disorders with medication. An \textit{optometrist} examines eyes and prescribes glasses or contact lenses. An \textit{optician} does not examine eyes, but orders and fits patients with glasses.