Lecture 2

TERMS BY SYSTEMS. MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM. INNER ORGANS

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Lecture outline

I. Levels of organism organization (cell, tissue, organ, system). Systems of the organism II. Organization of the musculoskeletal system III. Combining forms, prefixes and suffixes **IV. Practice**

Lecture objectives:

- to learn the terms which apply to the structural organization of the body;
- to learn new word elements and use them to build and understand the meaning of medical terms

REVISION

In the word *pericarditis*, *peri*- is:

- a) prefix
- b) root
- c) suffix
- d) combining vowel

In the word *pericarditis*, *card* is:

- a) prefix
- b) root
- c) suffix
- d) combining vowel

In the word *pericarditis*, *itis* is:

- a) prefix
- b) root
- c) suffix
- d) combining vowel

In the word *cardiovascular*, *cardi* is:

- a) prefix
- b) root
- c) suffix
- d) combining vowel

In the word *cardiovascular, o* is

- a) prefix
- b) root
- c) suffix
- d) combining vowel

Stomatitis is

- a) inflammation of the stomach
- b) inflammation of the oral cavity (mouth)
- c) inflammation of the liver
- d) inflammation of the brain

Cardiology is

- a) the study of the head
- b) the study of the vocal cords
- c) the study of the heart
- d) the study of the inner organs

I. Levels of organism organization.

Systems of the organism

system organ tissue cell

- a collection of cells specialized to perform a particular function
- a part of the body, composed of more than one tissue, that forms a structural unit responsible for a particular function (or functions)
- a fundamental unit of every living thing
- a group of organs working together to perform complex functions

cell – cyto-, -cyte tissue – histo-, histio-

Analyze the words

cardiocyte hepatocyte cytology histology cytologist histologist

Keys

- cardiocyte heart cell
- hepatocyte liver cell
- cytology study of cells
- histology study of tissues
- cytologist specialist in cells
- histologist specialist in tissues

SYSTEMS OF THE ORGANISM

Digestive Genitourinary Respiratory Reproductive Endocrine Nervous Cardiovascular **Musculoskeletal** Integumentary

















Adrenal gland, artery, bladder, bone, brain, bronchial tube, cartilage, capillary, esophagus, gallbladder, heart, intestine, ligament, mouth, joint, kidney, larynx, liver, lung, muscle, nerve, nose, ovary, pharynx, pancreas, prostate gland, skin, stomach, tendon, thyroid gland, trachea, ureter, urethra, vein.

Spine, aorta, spleen, tongue, diaphragm, rectum

II. Organization of the musculoskeletal system

- What is another name for the musculoskeletal system?
- How many bones are there in the human skeleton
- How many joints are there?
- What is the weight of the skeleton?



Wear of the joint – prosthesis

Fracture – immobilization with screws, wires, plates, external fixators

Deformity – no solution

III. Combining forms, prefixes and suffixes

- Sub- under
- Osteo- bone
- Spondylo- vertebra
- Arthro- joint
- Ligamento- ligament
- Sterno sternum
- Teno -; tendo-; tendino- tendon
- Myo myoso- muscle
- -blast immature cell
- malacia softening
- osis abnormal condition, disease

IV. Practice Build medical words:

- Immature bone cell
- bone cell
- inflammation of the bone and joint
- softening of the bone
- abnormal condition of the vertebra

KEYS

- Immature bone cell osteoblast
- bone cell osteocyte
- inflammation of the bone and joint osteoarthritis
- softening of the bone osteomalacia
- abnormal condition of the vertebra spondylosis

ANALYZE THE WORDS:

- Substernal
- Myocardium
- Spondylitis
- Myositis
- Arthrosis
- Subclavicular

KEYS

Substernal – pertaining to under the sternum Myocardium – muscle of the heart Spondylitis – inflammation of the vertebra Myositis – inflammation of the muscle Arthrosis – abnormal condition of the joint

MATCH COMMON ENGLISH NAMES FOR BONES WITH THEIR MEDICAL EQUIVALENTS

cranium mandible maxilla clavicle sternum femur patella scapular

collar bone breastbone thigh kneecap skull lower jaw bone upper jaw bone shoulder blade

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

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