

## Medical Terminology



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## Organization of the body.

The skeletal system provides protection, blood protection and support (movement in cooperation with muscles)

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## Organization of the body.

- bones have blood supplies
- the spinal column has 5 sections

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## Organization of the body.

- cervical spine has - 7 bones
- thoracic spine has - 12
- lumbar spine has - 5
- sacral spine has - 5
- coccyx has - 4 (fused together)

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## Organization of the body.

The cardiovascular system:

- The patient's right side of the heart receives unoxygenated blood and sends it to the lungs
- The heart has four chambers

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## Organization of the body.

- During angina pectoris (commonly known as "angina")
  - A person is experiencing chest pain due to their heart not getting adequate oxygen and blood-flow and it "feels like a heart attack".... if the patient rests, calms down and or takes their nitroglycerin pills the pain goes away.

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## Organization of the body.

- If the pain does not go away and a piece of the heart dies, this is a myocardial infarction (also known as a true "heart attack")

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## Organization of the body.

- Aneurysm
  - This is when a person's blood vessels become weak at a specific point and that vessel breaks open and leaks.

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## Organization of the body.

- Atherosclerosis
  - This is when plaque (fatty material - cholesterol) builds up inside a patient's blood vessels. This is like stepping on a garden hose ... it prevents blood from traveling to the end of the line and keeping the body alive.

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## Organization of the body.

- Hypertension
  - This is "high blood pressure".

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## Organization of the body.

### Shock

- This is when the body can not get adequate oxygen to tissue (poor perfusion).

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## Organization of the body.

- Digestive System
- **food enters the mouth** (where digestion begins), past the pharynx and into the **esophagus**

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## Organization of the body.

- once in the enters the stomach,
- then into the small intestine
- then the large intestine, rectum and anus

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## Organization of the body.

- cirrhosis
- chronic disease of the liver
- diverticulosis
- abnormal pouches in the intestines

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## Organization of the body.

- Crohn's disease
  - chronic disease of the intestines
- Crohn's disease is a serious inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract, causing diarrhea, crampy abdominal pain, fever, and at times rectal bleeding. Loss of appetite, weight loss and hospitalizations can also occur.
- The disease, which currently affects about 500,000 Americans, is chronic. Most cases are diagnosed before age 30, but the disease can also be seen in the elderly.
- Episodes recur even after patients take medication, which usually tries to control the symptoms of inflammation.

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## Organization of the body.

- Crohn's disease
  - chronic disease of the intestines
- The number of new cases has been increasing, reflecting changes in the environment and lifestyle, scientists say. The disease tends to cluster in families suggesting that genes play an important role.
- Researchers believe faulty responses in Crohn's patients to microbes that live in the stomach may somehow trigger the immune system to attack the intestinal lining, causing it to ulcerate and break up.

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## Organization of the body.

- Crohn disease
  - chronic disease of the intestines
- jaundice
  - yellow coloration of the skin due to liver illness

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## Organization of the body.

- endocrine system
  - the pancreas is a part of sugar utilization (it produces insulin)
  - the thyroid is involved in growth and metabolism

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## Organization of the body.

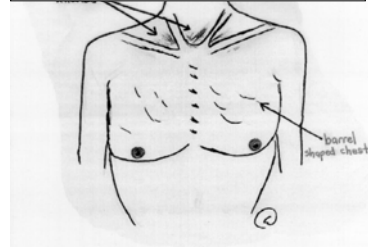
- acromegaly
  - abnormally lengthened arms and legs
- diabetes
  - disorder when the body can not utilize sugar normally

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## Emphysema

enlarged air sacs (alveoli)

patient may exhibit sunken muscles at the clavicles due to effort to breath



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