

SPELLING BEE

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MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY SPELLING BEE



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STUDY GUIDE
FOR GRADE 5-6

Absorption (ah-siirp'shtrn)--The taking in, incorporation, or reception of gases, liquids, light, or heat.

Armamentarium (ar'ma-mcn-tar'e-ft)--All the therapeutic means available to the health practitioner for the practice of his profession.

Articular (ar-tik'yu-lar)--Relating to a joint.

Autogenesis (aw-t6-jen'c-sis)--The origin of living matter within the organism itself.

Beaded (bed' ed)--Marked by numerous small rounded projections, often arranged in a row like a string of beads.

Beri beri (ber'e-ber'e)--A specific nutritional deficiency syndrome

Biceps (bi'seps)--A muscle with two origins or heads.

Bilirubin (bil-i-rii'bin)--A red bile pigment found as sodium bilirubinate (soluble), or as an insoluble calcium salt in gallstones.

Bimanual (bl-man'yTI-al)--Relating to, or performed by, both hands.

Binary (bl'nar-e)--Denoting or comprised of two components. Elements, molecules, etc.

Bioluminescence (bl' 6-lu-min-es' ens)--Light produced by certain organisms from the oxidation of luciferins through the action of luciferases and with negligible production of heat.

Biophotometer (bi-6-f6-tom'c-tcr)--An obsolete instrument once used for measuring the rate and degree of dark adaptation, as in vitamin A deficiency.

Birefringence (bl-re-frin'jen,l)—The refraction of light in two slightly different directions to form two rays.

Blepharectomy (blef'a-rck'to-me)--Excision of all or part of an eyelid.

Caduceus (ka-dTI' sc-iis)--A staff with two oppositely twined serpents and surmounted by two wings

Cataplexy (kat'a-plek-se)--A transient attack of extreme generalized muscular weakness,

Coagulation (k6-ag-yu-la'shiin)--Clotting; the process of changing from a liquid to a solid, said especially of blood (i.e., blood coagulation)

Coarctation (ko-ark-ta' shun)--A constriction, stricture, or stenosis, usually of the aorta.

Cocarcinogen (k6-kar'si-n6-jen)--A substance that works symbiotically with a carcinogen in the production of cancer.

Cryptococcus (krip-to-kok'iis)--A genus of yeast like fungi that reproduce by budding.

Excystation (ek-sis-ta'shiln)--Removal from a cyst; denoting the action of certain encysted organisms in escaping from their envelope.

Exfoliation (eks-f6-le-a'shiin)--Detachment and shedding of superficial cells of an epithelium or from any tissue surface.

Fabrication (fab-ri-ka'shun)--Telling false tales as true.

Goal (gol)--In psychology, any object or objective that an organism seeks to attain or achieve.

Graduate (grad'yU-at)--A vessel, usually of glass and suitably marked, used for measuring the volume of liquids.

Hemorrhachis (he-ma-tiir'a-kis, hem-a)--A spinal hemorrhage.

Hibernation (hI-ber-na'shlin)--A torpid condition in which certain animals pass the cold months.

Histology (his-tol'o-je)--The science concerned with the minute structure of cells, tissues, and organs in relation to their function

Infiltration (in'fil-tra'shiin)--The act of permeating or penetrating into a substance, cell, or tissue; said of gases, fluids, or matter held in solution.

Jactitation (jak-ti-ta'shi:i.n)--Rarely used term for extreme restlessness or tossing about from side to side.

Janiceps (jan'i-seps)--Conjoined twins having their two heads fused together, with the faces looking in opposite directions.

Jejunum (jc-ju'niim)-- The portion of small intestine, about 8 feet in length, between the duodenum and the ileum.

Juxtacrine (juks'ta-krin)--A mode of hormone action that requires the cell producing the effector to be in direct contact with the cell containing the appropriate receptor.

Kaluresis (kal-yU-re'sis)--The increased urinary excretion of potassium.

Karyomicrosome (kar-e-6-ml'kr6-som)--One of the minute particles or granules making up the substance of the cell nucleus.

Keratomileusis (ker'a-t6-ml-1U' sis)--Surgical alteration of refractive error by changing the shape of a deep layer of the cornea.

Keloidosis (kc'loy-do'sis)--Multiple keloids.

Keratotomy (ker'a-tot'6-meJ··Any incision through the cornea.

Lactoferrin (lak'to-far-in)--A transferrin found in the milk of several mammalian species and thought to be involved in the transport of iron to

erythrocytes; relatively high concentrations in human milk.

Lipopenia (lip-6-pe'ne-ii)--An abnormally small amount, or a deficiency, of lipids in the body.

Metatarsalgia (met'a-tar-sal'je-a)--Pain in the forefoot in the region of the heads of the metatarsals.

Metastasis (me-tas'ta-sis)--The shifting of a disease or its local manifestations, from one part of the body to another, as in mumps when the symptoms referable to the parotid gland subside and the testis becomes affected.

Mnemonics (ne-mon'iks)--The art of improving the memory; a system for aiding the memory.

Opalescent (6-pa-les' ent)--Resembling an opal in the display of various colors; denoting certain bacterial cultures.

Opaque (6-pak')--Impervious to light; not translucent or only slightly so.

Opticianry (op-tish'an-re)--The professional practice of filling prescriptions for ophthalmic lenses, dispensing spectacles, and making and fitting contact lenses.

Orexigenic (6-rek-si-jcn'ik)—Appetite stimulating.

Orthognathia (6r-th6-nath'e-a)--The study of the causes and treatment of conditions related to malposition of the bones of the jaws.

Pavex (pa'veks)--An apparatus for producing passive vascular exercise in peripheral circulatory disorders by means of alternate positive and negative pressure.

Pelma (pel'ma)--The sole of the foot.

Percutaneous (per-kyil-ta'ne-lis)--Denoting the passage of substances through unbroken skin.

Perforation (per-fo-ra'shlin)--Abnormal opening in a hollow organ or viscus.

Periosteum (per-e-os'te-lim, -a)--The thick fibrous membrane covering the entire surface of a bone except its articular cartilage.

Permeability (per'me-a-bil'i-te)--The property of being permeable.

Phalangectomy (fal-an-jek'tii-me)--Excision of one or more of the phalanges of hand or foot.

Plica (pll'ka)--One of several anatomical structures in which there is a folding over of the parts.

Proctocolitis (prok't6-k6-li'tis)--Inflammation of the rectum and colon.

Pseudomania (sU-do-ma'ne-a)··A mental disorder in which the patient alleges to have committed a crime, but of which he or she is innocent.

Psychopharmaceuticals (si'k6-far-ma-sil'ti-kalz)--Drugs used in the treatment of emotional disorders.

Pyoderma (pi-o-der'ma)--Any pyogenic infection of the skin: may be primary, as impetigo, or secondary to a previously existing condition.

Respirator (res'pi-ra-ter)--An appliance fitting over the mouth and nose, used for the purpose of excluding dust, smoke, or other irritants, **or** of otherwise altering the air before it enters the respiratory passages.

Rigidity (ri-jid'i-te)--Stiffness or inflexibility.

Salpingolysis (sal-ping-gol'i-sis)--Freeing the fallopian tube from adhesions.

Sanative (san'a-tiv)--Having a tendency to heal.

Segmentation (seg'men-ta'shiin)--The act of dividing into segments: the state of being divided into segments.

Styptic (stip'tik)--Having an astringent or hemostatic effect

Tracheopathy (tra'ke-op'a-the)--Any disease of the trachea.

Trigastric (tri-gas'ttik)--Having three bellies; denoting a muscle with two tendinous interruptions.

Triskaidekaphobia (tris'ki-dek-a-fo'be-ii)--Superstitious dread of the number thirteen.

Tumorigenesis (tIT'mor-i-jen'e-sis)--Production of a new growth or growths.

Unguligrade (ling' gyU-li-grad)--Walking on hooves, as by horses pigs, and ruminants.

Valium (--val'Om)--Any raised, more or less circular ridge.

Xenogenic (zen-ii-jen'ik)··Originating outside of the organism, or from a foreign substance that has been introduced into the organism