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and

Dictionary

of

Medicine,

Nursing, *and*

Allied Health

MILLER • KEANE

Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health

FOURTH EDITION

by the late **Benjamin F. Miller, MD** and
Claire Brackman Keane, RN, BS, MEd

*with 181 illustrations; including 16 color plates;
54 tables; 18 appendices*

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Publisher's Foreword

It is a challenge to any dictionary of the health sciences to continue to serve as an authoritative guide to the language of medicine and science. Rapid advances in theory, in practice, and in technology are accompanied by continual changes in language as new words are coined, old words are discarded, and the meanings of existing words are modified in the light of advancing knowledge. Furthermore, not only must a dictionary of the health sciences incorporate these changes, but it must also address the fact that some background knowledge of the theory or procedure in which a term is used is often necessary to an understanding of the term. This background information, like the vocabulary itself, must constantly be updated, and it must be presented to the reader clearly in order to make the concepts understandable. In addition to all this, the dictionary must provide the reader with an accurate record of good and current usage; that is, it must answer the question, "How is this term used *today*?" It is therefore necessary for such a dictionary to change constantly: the new must be added; the obsolete must be deleted; modifications must be incorporated.

We believe that this fourth edition of the *Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health* meets this challenge. For this edition, an Editorial Board and a Board of Consultants have been added. The members of the Editorial Board, all of whom are nurses, have critically reviewed the contents of the dictionary. Many changes have been made as a result of their work, insuring that both the vocabulary included in this dictionary and the definitions reflect the latest developments in the health sciences. The physician-consultants have reviewed sections dealing with treatment to make sure that new procedures have been added, that obsolete procedures have been deleted, and that the procedures included are correctly described; in addition they have provided new insights into the pathophysiology of various disease states.

In the preparation of this edition, several additions and major revisions have been made. A new feature in this edition is the provision of entries for individual nursing diagnoses. Also, a new category of terminology, conceptual models of nursing and related terms, has been added. Entries treating the theory and practice of nursing have been thoroughly reviewed and revised.

Encyclopedic articles, one of the most valuable features of previous editions, are again used to provide extensive background information; all of them have been carefully scrutinized. Each article describes, briefly but thoroughly, in clear and straightforward language, an organ, system, disease, procedure, or concept. Copious cross references throughout the text direct the users to relevant encyclopedic articles. Whenever appropriate, encyclopedic articles present principles of medical and nursing management, based on the current conception of the nursing process and on the client-centered approach to patient care. Patient care sections have been carefully revised and expanded, and more of them have been added.

Besides these changes, several other major additions and revisions have been made. New appendices include a list of diagnosis-related groups and recommended nutrient intakes for Canadians. Microbiology entries have been extensively revised and new terms included to reflect new systems of classification. Entries for psychiatric

disorders have been revised and reorganized to correspond to the classification system set forth in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Psychiatric Disorders* (DSM-III) of the American Psychiatric Association. Some of the longer tables have been moved to the appendix, both for convenience in finding them and to relieve interruption of the text. (Anatomical tables are still to be found at the appropriate entries.)

In creating this new edition, the authors and editors have drawn on current medical and nursing textbooks and journal articles. They have also drawn extensively on work now in progress for the 27th edition of *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary*. Jacqueline Fawcett, Ph.D., F.A.A.N., has allowed us to use her overviews of conceptual models of nursing, which are adapted from her book *Analysis and Evaluation of Conceptual Models of Nursing* (Philadelphia, F. A. Davis Co., 1984); we gratefully acknowledge her contribution.

Much of the work on the encyclopedic articles in the first edition was done by the late Benjamin F. Miller, M.D. The Golden Press has graciously allowed adaptation for use in this work of some of the entries from another of his publications, the *Modern Medical Encyclopedia*.

Claire Brackman Keane, R.N., M.Ed., has written and revised all the material on patient care and has added to and revised the encyclopedic articles. In addition, she has incorporated into the text the material supplied by the Editorial Board and the Consultants. She has done all of this in a direct, informative, and readable style, with great sensitivity to the needs of today's nurses and concern for patient care. These remain, as they have been in previous editions, the foundation on which this book is built.

W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY

Preface

It is impossible to dissociate language from scientific theory and practice. To call forth a concept or phenomenon words are needed, and clarity of expression and propriety in the use of words are necessary to communication and comprehension of abstract thought. The task of dictionary writers and editors then is to select terms that are relevant and proper to the expression of current thought and to be clear, straightforward, and unambiguous in defining those terms. We live in a world of rapid change and explosive growth in scientific knowledge and technology. New information brings with it a new language; thus the problem is not one of scarcity but rather of an overabundance of terms from which to choose. In selecting and defining entries for this fourth edition of the *Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health* we have kept in mind the student who is just learning the language of medicine and health care as well as the experienced practitioner who wants to keep current with rapidly occurring developments in the health care field.

The encyclopedic entries in this new edition continue to include the most relevant and reliable information we believe to be basic to competent and compassionate care of patients and clients. In general, the text in each encyclopedic entry follows the steps of scientific and systematic problem solving, beginning with assessment data for a medical or nursing diagnosis and progressing through the phases of planning, intervention, and evaluation. Recognizing that a primary goal of health care is helping individuals preserve and maintain their health to the optimal level of functional independence, a major focus has been patient/client education.

A work of this magnitude is never the product of one person's effort. In addition to the members of the Editorial Board and Consultants, whose names are listed herein, many others who worked arduously behind the scenes must also be given credit. They include Douglas Anderson and other editors at W. B. Saunders Company, faculty and students who wrote constructive criticisms, and other readers and consultants who took the time to offer helpful suggestions. Their reward, and that of all who contributed to this fourth edition, is in producing a work that can make a significant contribution to the personal and professional growth of its readers.

CLAIRE B. KEANE
Athens, Georgia

Notes On The Use Of This Book

Cross References

Words set in SMALL CAPITALS denote cross references. They are used liberally, and the reader is well advised to turn to the term so noted, because important additional information will be found there. For example, within the definition for *rejection* there is a cross reference to TRANSPLANTATION, because the problem of rejection is discussed fully in the encyclopedic definition for *transplantation*. In the *pregnancy* definition a cross reference to AMNIOCENTESIS shows the reader that a fuller discussion of that subject is given at *amniocentesis*.

Compound Terms

Terms composed of a noun modified by a descriptive or eponymic designation are defined under the adjective or eponym when logic dictates. Thus, the definition for *plastic surgery* appears at *plastic*, not at *surgery*. *Parkinson's disease* is defined at *Parkinson's*, not at *disease*. *Hydrochloric acid* is defined at *hydrochloric*, not at *acid*.

In certain cases, when the logical placement of the full definition seems less clear-cut, a summary definition is given as a subentry under the noun entry, and a cross reference directs the reader to the complete definition at the modifying term. This is done, for example, in the *balance* entry, where the subentry for *acid-base balance* gives a one-sentence definition and a cross reference to the main definition in the A's. *Bell's palsy* is treated similarly, with the full definition at *Bell's* and short definition and cross reference at *palsy*.

It is hoped that this system will help save time and effort by giving the full information where the reader is most likely to look for it.

Sequence of Entries

Entries are alphabetized according to the sequence of their letters, regardless of space or hyphens that may occur between them. Thus sequences such as

heart	carbon
heartbeat	carbonate
heart block	carbon dioxide
heartburn	carbon dioxide-oxygen therapy
heart failure	carbonic acid
heart-lung machine	carbon monoxide
heart murmur	carbon tetrachloride

appear in that order. An exception to this occurs in eponymous terms: only the proper name is considered in such instances. That is, the apostrophe s ('s) is ignored, as is

the second word of the eponym. Thus *Fried's rule* precedes *Friedländer's disease*, *Gram's stain* precedes *gramicidin*, *Parkinson's disease* precedes *parkinsonian*, and so on.

Subentries appear in alphabetical order as determined by the modifying words or phrases, regardless of whether they are singular or plural. In the following examples, the words that determine the order are italicized:

(crus)	(fragility)
c. <i>cerebri</i>	f. of <i>blood</i>
c. of <i>clitoris</i>	<i>capillary</i> f.
crura of <i>diaphragm</i>	<i>erythrocyte</i> f.
crura of <i>fornix</i>	
c. of <i>penis</i>	

Pronunciation

The pronunciation of words is indicated by a simple phonetic respelling in parentheses. Diacritical markings to distinguish vowel sounds are used only when necessary.

An unmarked vowel ending a syllable is long (ba'be).

An unmarked vowel in a syllable ending with a consonant is short (ab-dukt').

A long vowel in a syllable that must end with a consonant is indicated by a macron (be-hāv'yer).

A short vowel that constitutes or ends a syllable is marked with a breve (ĕ-de'mah; ab'sti-nens).

The syllable *ah* is used for the sound of *a* in open, unaccented syllables (ah-bor'shun).

The primary accent in a word is indicated by a bold face, single accent. The secondary accent is indicated by a light face, double accent.

Plurals

Plurals that are formed irregularly and plurals of foreign words are given following the phonetic respelling.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the text of the definitions are few and fairly obvious. They include

adj. (adjective)	It. (Italian)
Fr. (French)	L. (Latin)
Ger. (German)	pl. (plural)
Gr. (Greek)	

In elaboration of entries that are themselves abbreviations, the words "abbreviation for" have been omitted.

Combining Forms In Medical Terminology*

The following is a list of combining forms encountered frequently in the vocabulary of medicine. A dash or dashes are appended to indicate whether the form usually precedes (as *ante-*) or follows (as *-agra*) the other elements of the compound or usually appears between the other elements (as *-em-*). Following each combining form, the first item of information is the Greek or Latin word, or both a Greek and a Latin word, from which it is derived. Greek words have been transliterated into Roman characters. Latin words are identified by [L.], Greek words by [Gr.]. Information necessary to an understanding of the form appears next in parentheses. Then the meaning or meanings of the words are given, followed where appropriate by reference to a synonymous combining form. Finally, an example is given to illustrate the use of the combining form in a compound English derivative.

a-	<i>a-</i> [L.] (<i>n</i> is added before words beginning with a vowel) negative prefix. Cf. <i>in</i> -. ³ <i>ametria</i>	-agogue	<i>agōgos</i> [Gr.] leading, inducing. <i>galactagogue</i>
ab-	<i>ab</i> [L.] away from. Cf. <i>apo-</i> . <i>abducent</i>	-agra	<i>agra</i> [Gr.] catching, seizure. <i>podagra</i>
abdomin-	<i>abdomen</i> , <i>abdominis</i> [L.] abdomen. <i>abdominoscopy</i>	alb-	<i>albus</i> [L.] white. Cf. <i>leuk-</i> . <i>al-bocinereous</i>
ac-	See <i>ad-</i> . <i>accretion</i>	alg-	<i>algos</i> [Gr.] pain. <i>neuralgia</i>
acet-	<i>acetum</i> [L.] vinegar. <i>acetometer</i>	all-	<i>allos</i> [Gr.] other, different. <i>allergy</i>
acid-	<i>acidus</i> [L.] sour. <i>aciduric</i>	alve-	<i>alveus</i> [L.] trough, channel, cavity. <i>alveolar</i>
acou-	<i>akouō</i> [Gr.] hear. <i>acouesthesia</i> . (Also spelled <i>acu-</i>)	amph-	See <i>amphi-</i> . <i>ampheclexis</i>
acr-	<i>akron</i> [Gr.] extremity, peak. <i>acromegaly</i>	amphi-	<i>amphi</i> [Gr.] (<i>i</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) both, doubly. <i>amphicelous</i>
act-	<i>ago</i> , <i>actus</i> [L.] do, drive, act. <i>reaction</i>	amyl-	<i>amylon</i> [Gr.] starch. <i>amylosynthesis</i>
actin-	<i>aktis</i> , <i>aktinos</i> [Gr.] ray, radius. Cf. <i>radi-</i> . <i>actinogenesis</i>	an -. ¹	See <i>ana-</i> . <i>anagagic</i>
acu-	See <i>acou-</i> . <i>osteoacucis</i>	an -. ²	See <i>a-</i> . <i>anomalous</i>
ad-	<i>ad</i> [L.] (<i>d</i> changes to <i>c</i> , <i>f</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>s</i> , or <i>t</i> before words beginning with those consonants) to. <i>adrenal</i>	ana-	<i>ana</i> [Gr.] (final <i>a</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) up, positive. <i>anaphoresis</i>
aden-	<i>adēn</i> [Gr.] gland. Cf. <i>gland-</i> . <i>adenoma</i>	ancyl-	See <i>ankyl-</i> . <i>ancylostomiasis</i>
adip-	<i>adepts</i> , <i>adipis</i> [L.] fat. Cf. <i>lip-</i> and <i>stear-</i> . <i>adipocellular</i>	andr-	<i>anēr</i> , <i>andros</i> [Gr.] man. <i>gyn-android</i>
aer-	<i>aēr</i> [Gr.] air. <i>anaerobiosis</i>	angi-	<i>angeion</i> [Gr.] vessel. Cf. <i>vas-</i> . <i>angiempfraxis</i>
aesthe-	See <i>esthe-</i> . <i>aesthesioneurosis</i>	ankyl-	<i>ankylos</i> [Gr.] crooked, looped. <i>ankylodactylia</i> . (Also spelled <i>ancyl-</i>)
af-	See <i>ad-</i> . <i>afferent</i>		
ag-	See <i>ad-</i> . <i>agglutinant</i>		

*Compiled by Lloyd W. Daly, A.M., Ph.D., Litt. D., Allen Memorial Professor of Greek Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania.

ant-	See anti-. <i>antophthalmic</i>	cac-	<i>kakos</i> [Gr.] bad, abnormal. Cf. <i>malcacodontia</i> , <i>arthrocace</i> . (See also dys-)
ante-	<i>ante</i> [L.] before. <i>anteflexion</i>	calc¹	<i>calx</i> , <i>calcis</i> [L.] stone (cf. lith-), limestone, lime. <i>calcipecty</i>
anti-	<i>anti</i> [Gr.] (<i>i</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) against, counter. Cf. <i>contraantipyogenic</i>	calc²	<i>calx</i> , <i>calcis</i> [L.] heel. <i>calcaneo-tibial</i>
antr-	<i>antron</i> [Gr.] cavern. <i>antro-dynia</i>	calor-	<i>calor</i> [L.] heat. Cf. therm-. <i>calorimeter</i>
ap¹	See apo-. <i>apheter</i>	cancer-	<i>cancer</i> , <i>cancro</i> [L.] crab, cancer. Cf. carcin-. <i>cancrology</i> . (Also spelled <i>chancr-</i>)
ap²	See ad-. <i>append</i>	capit-	<i>caput</i> , <i>capitis</i> [L.] head. Cf. cephal-. <i>decapitator</i>
-aph-	<i>haptō</i> , <i>haph-</i> [Gr.] touch. <i>dysaphia</i> . (See also hapt-)	caps-	<i>capsa</i> [L.] (from <i>capiō</i> ; see cept-) container. <i>encapsulation</i>
apo-	<i>apo</i> [Gr.] (<i>o</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) away from, detached. Cf. ab-. <i>apophysis</i>	carbo(n)-	<i>carbo</i> , <i>carbonis</i> [L.] coal, charcoal. <i>carbohydrate</i> , <i>carbonuria</i>
arachn-	<i>arachnē</i> [Gr.] spider. <i>arachno-dactyly</i>	carcin-	<i>karkinos</i> [Gr.] crab, cancer. Cf. <i>cancr-</i> . <i>carcinoma</i>
arch-	<i>archē</i> [Gr.] beginning, origin. <i>archenteron</i>	cardi-	<i>kardia</i> [Gr.] heart. <i>lipocardiac</i>
arter(i)-	<i>arteria</i> [Gr.] windpipe, artery. <i>arteriosclerosis</i> , <i>periarteritis</i>	cary-	See kary-. <i>caryokinesis</i>
arthr-	<i>arthron</i> [Gr.] joint. Cf. articu-l-. <i>synarthrosis</i>	cat-	See cata-. <i>cathode</i>
articul-	<i>articulus</i> [L.] joint. Cf. arthr-. <i>disarticulation</i>	cata-	<i>kata</i> [Gr.] (final <i>a</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) down, negative. <i>cat-abatic</i>
as-	See ad-. <i>assimilation</i>	caud-	<i>cauda</i> [L.] tail. <i>caudad</i>
at-	See ad-. <i>attrition</i>	cav-	<i>cavus</i> [L.] hollow. Cf. <i>coel-</i> . <i>concave</i>
aur-	<i>auris</i> [L.] ear. Cf. ot-. <i>aurinasal</i>	cec-	<i>caecus</i> [L.] blind. Cf. typhl-. <i>ce-copexy</i>
aux-	<i>auxō</i> [Gr.] increase. <i>enterauxe</i>	cel¹	See <i>coel-</i> . <i>amphicelous</i>
ax-	<i>axōn</i> [Gr.] or <i>axis</i> [L.] axis. <i>ax-ofugal</i>	cel²	See -cele. <i>celectome</i>
axon-	<i>axōn</i> [Gr.] axis. <i>axonometer</i>	-cele	<i>kēlē</i> [Gr.] tumor, hernia. <i>gastro-cele</i>
ba-	<i>bainō</i> , <i>ba-</i> [Gr.] go, walk, stand. <i>hypnobatia</i>	cell-	<i>cella</i> [L.] room, cell. Cf. <i>cyt-</i> . <i>celliferous</i>
bacill-	<i>bacillus</i> [L.] small staff, rod. Cf. bacter-. <i>actinobacillosis</i>	cen-	<i>koinos</i> [Gr.] common. <i>cen-es-thesia</i>
bacter-	<i>bactērion</i> [Gr.] small staff, rod. Cf. bacill-. <i>bacteriophage</i>	cent-	<i>centum</i> [L.] hundred. Cf. <i>hect-</i> . Indicates fraction in metric system. [This exemplifies the custom in the metric system of identifying fractions of units by stems from the Latin, as centimeter, decimeter, millimeter, and multiples of units by the similar stems from the Greek, as hectometer, decameter, and kilometer.] <i>centimeter</i> , <i>centipede</i>
ball-	<i>ballō</i> , <i>bol-</i> [Gr.] throw. <i>ballis-tics</i> . (See also <i>bol-</i>)	cente-	<i>kenteō</i> [Gr.] to puncture. Cf. <i>punct-</i> . <i>enterocentesis</i>
bar-	<i>baros</i> [Gr.] weight. <i>pedobar-ometer</i>	centr-	<i>kentron</i> [Gr.] or <i>centrum</i> [L.] point, center. <i>neurocentral</i>
bi¹	<i>bios</i> [Gr.] life. Cf. vit-. <i>aerobic</i>	cephal-	<i>kephalē</i> [Gr.] head. Cf. capit-. <i>encephalitis</i>
bi²	<i>bi-</i> [L.] two (see also <i>di¹</i>). <i>bilo-bate</i>	cept-	<i>capiō</i> , <i>-cipientis</i> , <i>-ceptus</i> [L.] take, receive. <i>receptor</i>
bil-	<i>bilis</i> [L.] bile. Cf. chol-. <i>biliary</i>	cer-	<i>kēros</i> [Gr.] or <i>cera</i> [L.] wax. <i>cer-oplasty</i> , <i>ceromel</i>
blast-	<i>blastos</i> [Gr.] bud, child, a grow-ing thing in its early stages. Cf. germ-. <i>blastoma</i> , <i>zygote-blast</i>	cerat-	See <i>kerat-</i> . <i>aceratosis</i>
blep-	<i>blepō</i> [Gr.] look, see. <i>hemia-blepsia</i>	cerebr-	<i>cerebrum</i> [L.] brain. <i>cerebro-spinal</i>
blephar-	<i>blepharon</i> [Gr.] (from <i>blepō</i> ; see <i>blep-</i>) eyelid. Cf. cili-. <i>blepharocnus</i>		
bol-	See ball-. <i>embolism</i>		
brachi-	<i>brachion</i> [Gr.] arm. <i>brachio-cephalic</i>		
brachy-	<i>brachys</i> [Gr.] short. <i>brachy-cephalic</i>		
brady-	<i>bradys</i> [Gr.] slow. <i>bradycardia</i>		
brom-	<i>brōmos</i> [Gr.] stench. <i>podobrom-idrosis</i>		
bronch-	<i>bronchos</i> [Gr.] windpipe. <i>bron-choscopy</i>		
bry-	<i>bryō</i> [Gr.] be full of life. <i>embryo-nic</i>		
bucc-	<i>bucca</i> [L.] cheek. <i>distobuccal</i>		

cervic-	<i>cervix, cervicis</i> [L.] neck. Cf. trachel-. <i>cervicitis</i>	creat-	<i>kreas, kreato-</i> [Gr.] meat, flesh. <i>creatorrhea</i>
chancr-	See cancr-. <i>chancriform</i>	-crescent	<i>cresco, crescentis, cretus</i> [L.] grow. <i>excrescent</i>
cheil-	<i>cheilos</i> [Gr.] lip. Cf. labi-. <i>cheiloschisis</i>	cret⁻¹	<i>cerno, cretus</i> [L.] distinguish, separate off. Cf. crin-. <i>discrete</i>
cheir-	<i>cheir</i> [Gr.] hand. Cf. man-. <i>macrocheiria</i> . (Also spelled chir-)	cret⁻²	See -crescent. <i>accretion</i>
chir-	See cheir-. <i>chiromegaly</i>	crin-	<i>krinō</i> [Gr.] distinguish, separate off. Cf. cret ⁻¹ . <i>endocrinology</i>
chlor-	<i>chlōros</i> [Gr.] green. <i>achloropsia</i>	crur-	<i>crus, cruris</i> [L.] shin, leg. <i>brachiorural</i>
chol-	<i>cholē</i> [Gr.] bile. Cf. bil-. <i>hepatocholangitis</i>	cry-	<i>kryos</i> [Gr.] cold. <i>cryesthesia</i>
chondr-	<i>chondros</i> [Gr.] cartilage. <i>chondromalacia</i>	crypt-	<i>kryptō</i> [Gr.] hide, conceal. <i>cryptorchism</i>
chord-	<i>chordē</i> [Gr.] string, cord. <i>perichordal</i>	cult-	<i>colo, cultus</i> [L.] tend, cultivate. <i>culture</i>
chori-	<i>chorion</i> [Gr.] protective fetal membrane. <i>endochorion</i>	cune-	<i>cuneus</i> [L.] wedge. Cf. sphen-. <i>cuneiform</i>
chro-	<i>chrōs</i> [Gr.] color. <i>polychromatic</i>	cut-	<i>cutis</i> [L.] skin. Cf. derm(at)-. <i>subcutaneous</i>
chron-	<i>chronos</i> [Gr.] time. <i>synchronous</i>	cyan-	<i>kyanos</i> [Gr.] blue. <i>anthocyanin</i>
chy-	<i>cheō, chy-</i> [Gr.] pour. <i>ecchymosis</i>	cycl-	<i>kyklos</i> [Gr.] circle, cycle. <i>cyclophoria</i>
-cid(e)	<i>caedo, -cisis</i> [L.] cut, kill. <i>infanticide, germicidal</i>	cyst-	<i>kystis</i> [Gr.] bladder. Cf. vesic-. <i>nephrocystitis</i>
cili-	<i>cilium</i> [L.] eyelid. Cf. blephar-. <i>superciliary</i>	cyt-	<i>kytos</i> [Gr.] cell. Cf. cell-. <i>plasmocytoma</i>
cine-	See kine-. <i>autocinesis</i>	dacry-	<i>dakry</i> [Gr.] tear. <i>dacryocyst</i>
-cipient	See cept-. <i>incipient</i>	dactyl-	<i>daktylos</i> [Gr.] finger, toe. Cf. digit-. <i>hexadactylism</i>
circum-	<i>circum</i> [L.] around. Cf. peri-. <i>circumferential</i>	de-	<i>de</i> [L.] down from. <i>decomposition</i>
-cis-	<i>caedo, -cisis</i> [L.] cut, kill. <i>excision</i>	dec⁻¹	<i>deka</i> [Gr.] ten. Indicates multiple in metric system. Cf. dec ⁻² . <i>decagram</i>
clas-	<i>klaō</i> [Gr.] break. <i>cranioclast</i>	dec⁻²	<i>decem</i> [L.] ten. Indicates fraction in metric system. Cf. dec ⁻¹ . <i>decipara, decimeter</i>
clin-	<i>klinō</i> [Gr.] bend, incline, make lie down. <i>clinometer</i>	dendr-	<i>dendron</i> [Gr.] tree. <i>neurodendrite</i>
clus-	<i>claudo, -clusus</i> [L.] shut. <i>Malocclusion</i>	dent-	<i>dens, dentis</i> [L.] tooth. Cf. odont-. <i>interdental</i>
co-	See con-. <i>cohesion</i>	derm(at)-	<i>derma, dermatos</i> [Gr.] skin. Cf. cut-. <i>endoderm, dermatitis</i>
cocc-	<i>kokkos</i> [Gr.] seed, pill. <i>gonococcus</i>	desm-	<i>desmos</i> [Gr.] band, ligament. <i>syndesmopexy</i>
coel-	<i>koilos</i> [Gr.] hollow. Cf. cav-. <i>coelenteron</i> . (Also spelled cel-)	dextr-	<i>dexter, dextr-</i> [L.] right-hand. <i>ambidextrous</i>
col⁻¹	See colon-. <i>colic</i>	di⁻¹	<i>di-</i> [Gr.] two. <i>dimorphic</i> . (See also bi ⁻²)
col⁻²	See con-. <i>collapse</i>	di⁻²	See dia-. <i>diuresis</i>
colon-	<i>kolon</i> [Gr.] lower intestine. <i>colonic</i>	di⁻³	See dis-. <i>divergent</i>
colp-	<i>kolpos</i> [Gr.] hollow, vagina. Cf. sin-. <i>endocolpitis</i>	dia-	<i>dia</i> [Gr.] (a is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) through, apart. Cf. per-. <i>diagnosis</i>
com-	See con-. <i>commasculation</i>	didym-	<i>didymos</i> [Gr.] twin. Cf. gemin-. <i>epididymal</i>
con-	<i>con-</i> [L.] (becomes co- before vowels or h; col- before l; com- before b, m, or p; cor- before r) with, together. Cf. syn-. <i>contraction</i>	digit-	<i>digitus</i> [L.] finger, toe. Cf. dactyl-. <i>digitigrade</i>
contra-	<i>contra</i> [L.] against, counter. Cf. anti-. <i>contraindication</i>	diplo-	<i>diploos</i> [Gr.] double. <i>diplomylelia</i>
copr-	<i>kopros</i> [Gr.] dung. Cf. sterco-. <i>coproma</i>	dis-	<i>dis-</i> [L.] (s may be dropped before a word beginning with a consonant) apart, away from. <i>dislocation</i>
cor₁	<i>korē</i> [Gr.] doll, little image, pupil. <i>isocoria</i>		
cor⁻²	See con-. <i>corrugator</i>		
corpor-	<i>corpus, corporis</i> [L.] body. Cf. somat-. <i>intracorporal</i>		
cortic-	<i>cortex, corticis</i> [L.] bark, rind. <i>corticosterone</i>		
cost-	<i>costa</i> [L.] rib. Cf. pleur-. <i>intercostal</i>		
crani-	<i>kranion</i> [Gr.] or <i>cranium</i> [L.] skull. <i>pericranium</i>		

disc-	<i>diskos</i> [Gr.] or <i>discus</i> [L.] disk. <i>discoplacenta</i>	-fect-	See -facient. <i>defective</i>
dors-	<i>dorsum</i> [L.] back. <i>ventrodorsal</i>	-ferent	<i>fero, ferentis, latus</i> [L.] bear, carry. Cf. <i>phor-</i> . <i>effere</i> ^{nt}
drom-	<i>dromos</i> [Gr.] course. <i>hemodro-</i> <i>nometer</i>	ferr-	<i>ferrum</i> [L.] iron. <i>ferroprotein</i>
-ducent	See <i>duct-</i> . <i>adducent</i>	fibr-	<i>fibra</i> [L.] fiber. Cf. <i>in-</i> ¹ . <i>chondro-</i> <i>fibroma</i>
-duct	<i>duco, ducentis, ductus</i> [L.] lead, conduct. <i>oviduct</i>	fil-	<i>filum</i> [L.] thread. <i>filiform</i>
dur-	<i>durus</i> [L.] hard. Cf. <i>scler-</i> . <i>in-</i> <i>duration</i>	fiss-	<i>findo, fissus</i> [L.] split. Cf. <i>schis-</i> . <i>fission</i>
dynam(i)-	<i>dynamis</i> [Gr.] power. <i>dynamo-</i> <i>neure, neurodynamic</i>	flagell-	<i>flagellum</i> [L.] whip. <i>flagellation</i>
dys-	<i>dys-</i> [Gr.] bad, improper. Cf. <i>mal-</i> . <i>dystrophic</i> . (See also <i>cac-</i>)	flav-	<i>flavus</i> [L.] yellow. Cf. <i>xanth-</i> . <i>ri-</i> <i>boflavin</i>
e-	<i>e</i> [L.] out from. Cf. <i>ec-</i> and <i>ex-</i> . <i>emission</i>	-flect-	<i>flecto, flexus</i> [L.] bend, divert. <i>de-</i> <i>flection</i>
ec-	<i>ek</i> [Gr.] out of. Cf. <i>e-</i> <i>eccentric</i>	-flex-	See -flect-. <i>reflexometer</i>
-ech-	<i>echō</i> [Gr.] have, hold, be. <i>syne-</i> <i>chotomy</i>	flu-	<i>fluo, fluxus</i> [L.] flow. Cf. <i>rhe-</i> . <i>fluid</i>
ect-	<i>ektos</i> [Gr.] outside. Cf. <i>extra-</i> . <i>ectoplasm</i>	flux-	See <i>flu-</i> . <i>affluxion</i>
ede-	<i>oideō</i> [Gr.] swell. <i>edematous</i>	for-	<i>foris</i> [L.] door, opening. <i>perfo-</i> <i>rated</i>
ef-	See <i>ex-</i> . <i>efflorescent</i>	-form	<i>forma</i> [L.] shape. Cf. <i>oid</i> . <i>ossi-</i> <i>form</i>
-elc-	<i>helkos</i> [Gr.] sore, ulcer. <i>enter-</i> <i>elcosis</i> . (See also <i>helic-</i>)	fract-	<i>frango, fractus</i> [L.] break. <i>re-</i> <i>fractive</i>
electr-	<i>ēlectron</i> [Gr.] amber. <i>electro-</i> <i>therapy</i>	front-	<i>frons, frontis</i> [L.] forehead, front. <i>nasofrontal</i>
em-	See <i>en-</i> . <i>embolism, empathy,</i> <i>emphysis</i>	-fug(e)	<i>fugio</i> [L.] flee, avoid. <i>vermi-</i> <i>fuge, centrifugal</i>
-em-	<i>haima</i> [Gr.] blood. <i>anemia</i> . (See also <i>hem(at)-</i>)	funct-	<i>fungor, functus</i> [L.] perform, serve, function. <i>malfunction</i>
en-	<i>en</i> [Gr.] (<i>n</i> changes to <i>m</i> before <i>b, p</i> or <i>ph</i>) in, on. Cf. <i>in</i> ² . <i>encelitis</i>	fund-	<i>fun</i> ^{do} , <i>fusus</i> [L.] pour. <i>infun-</i> <i>dibulum</i>
end-	<i>endon</i> [Gr.] inside. Cf. <i>intra-</i> . <i>endangium</i>	fus-	See <i>fund-</i> . <i>diffusible</i>
enter-	<i>enteron</i> [Gr.] intestine. <i>dysen-</i> <i>tery</i>	galact-	<i>gala, galactos</i> [Gr.] milk. Cf. <i>lact-</i> . <i>dysgalactia</i>
ep-	See <i>epi-</i> . <i>epaxial</i>	gam-	<i>gamos</i> [Gr.] marriage, repro- ductive union. <i>agamont</i>
epi-	<i>epi</i> [Gr.] (<i>i</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) upon, after, in addi- tion. <i>epiglottis</i>	gangli-	<i>ganglion</i> [Gr.] swelling, plexus. <i>neurogangliitis</i>
erg-	<i>ergon</i> [Gr.] work, deed. <i>energy</i>	gastr-	<i>gastēr, gastros</i> [Gr.] stomach. <i>cholangiostomy</i>
erythr-	<i>erythros</i> [Gr.] red. Cf. <i>rub(r)-</i> . <i>erythrochromia</i>	gelat-	<i>gelo, gelatus</i> [L.] freeze, con- geal. <i>gelatin</i>
eso-	<i>esō</i> [Gr.] inside. Cf. <i>intra-</i> . <i>eso-</i> <i>phylactic</i>	gemin-	<i>geminus</i> [L.] twin, double. Cf. <i>didym-</i> . <i>quadrigemin</i> ^{al}
esthe-	<i>aisthanomai, aisthē-</i> [Gr.] per- ceive, feel. Cf. <i>sens-</i> . <i>anes-</i> <i>thesia</i>	gen-	<i>gignomai, gen-, gon-</i> [Gr.] be- come, be produced, originate, or <i>gennaō</i> [Gr.] produce, origi- nate. <i>cytogenic</i>
eu-	<i>eu</i> [Gr.] good, normal. <i>eupepsia</i>	germ-	<i>germen, germinis</i> [L.] bud, a growing thing in its early stages. Cf. <i>blast-</i> . <i>germinal,</i> <i>oviger</i> ^m
ex-	<i>ex</i> [Gr.] or <i>ex</i> [L.] out of. Cf. <i>e-</i> . <i>excretion</i>	gest-	<i>gero, gerentis, gestus</i> [L.] bear, carry. <i>congestion</i>
exo-	<i>exō</i> [Gr.] outside. Cf. <i>extra-</i> . <i>ex-</i> <i>opathic</i>	gland-	<i>glans, glandis</i> [L.] acorn. Cf. <i>aden-</i> . <i>intraglandular</i>
extra-	<i>extra</i> [L.] outside of, beyond. Cf. <i>ect-</i> and <i>exo-</i> . <i>extracellu-</i> <i>lar</i>	-glia	<i>glia</i> [Gr.] glue. <i>neuroglia</i>
faci-	<i>facies</i> [L.] face. Cf. <i>prosop-</i> . <i>bra-</i> <i>chiofaciolingual</i>	gloss-	<i>glōssa</i> [Gr.] tongue. Cf. <i>lingu-</i> . <i>trichoglossia</i>
-facient	<i>facio, facientis, factus,</i> <i>-fectus</i> [L.] make. Cf. <i>poie-</i> . <i>caleficient</i>	glott-	<i>glōtta</i> [Gr.] tongue, language. <i>glottic</i>
-fact-	See <i>facient-</i> . <i>artefact</i>	gluc-	See <i>glyc(y)-</i> . <i>glucophenetidin</i>
fasci-	<i>fascia</i> [L.] band. <i>fasciorrhaphy</i>	glutin-	<i>gluten, glutinis</i> [L.] glue. <i>ag-</i> <i>glutination</i>
febr-	<i>febris</i> [L.] fever. Cf. <i>pyr-</i> . <i>febri-</i> <i>cide</i>	glyc(y)-	<i>glykys</i> [Gr.] sweet. <i>glycemia,</i> <i>glycyrrhizin</i> . (Also spelled <i>gluc-</i>)

gnath-	<i>gnathos</i> [Gr.] jaw. <i>orthognathous</i>		vowel) under, below. Cf. sub-. <i>hypometabolism</i>
gno-	<i>gignōsiō</i> , <i>gnō-</i> [Gr.] know, discern. <i>diagnosis</i>	hyster-	<i>hystera</i> [Gr.] womb. <i>colpohysteropexy</i>
gon-	See gen-. <i>anphigony</i>	iatr-	<i>iatros</i> [Gr.] physician. <i>pediatrics</i>
grad-	<i>gradior</i> [L.] walk, take steps. <i>retrograde</i>	idi-	<i>idios</i> [Gr.] peculiar, separate, distinct. <i>idiosyncrasy</i>
-gram	<i>gramma</i> [Gr.] letter, drawing. <i>cardiogram</i>	il-	See in- ^{2,3} . <i>illinitio</i> (in, on), <i>illegible</i> (negative prefix)
gran-	<i>granum</i> [L.] grain, particle. <i>lipogranuloma</i>	ile-	See ili- [ile- is commonly used to refer to the portion of the intestines known as the ileum]. <i>ileostomy</i>
graph-	<i>graphō</i> [Gr.] scratch, write, record. <i>histography</i>	ili-	<i>ilium</i> (<i>ileum</i>) [L.] lower abdomen, intestines [ili- is commonly used to refer to the flaring part of the hip bone known as the ilium]. <i>iliosacral</i>
grav-	<i>gravis</i> [L.] heavy. <i>multigravida</i>	im-	See in- ^{2,3} . <i>immersion</i> (in, on), <i>imperforation</i> (negative prefix)
gyn(ec)-	<i>gynē</i> , <i>gynaikos</i> [Gr.] woman, wife. <i>androgyny</i> , <i>gynecologic</i>	in-¹	<i>is</i> , <i>inos</i> [Gr.] fiber. Cf. <i>fibr.</i> <i>inosteotoma</i>
gyr-	<i>gyros</i> [Gr.] ring, circle. <i>gyrospasm</i>	in-²	<i>in</i> [L.] (<i>n</i> changes to <i>l</i> , <i>m</i> , or <i>r</i> before words beginning with those consonants) in, on. Cf. en-. <i>insertion</i>
haem(at)-	See hem(at)-. <i>haemorrhagia</i> , <i>haematoxylon</i>	in-³	<i>in-</i> [L.] (<i>n</i> changes to <i>l</i> , <i>m</i> , or <i>r</i> before words beginning with those consonants) negative prefix. Cf. a-. <i>invalid</i>
hapt-	<i>haptō</i> [Gr.] touch. <i>haptometer</i>	infra-	<i>infra</i> [L.] beneath. <i>infraorbital</i>
hect-	<i>hekt-</i> [Gr.] hundred. Cf. cent-. Indicates multiple in metric system. <i>hectometer</i>	insul-	<i>insula</i> [L.] island. <i>insulin</i>
helc-	<i>helkos</i> [Gr.] sore, ulcer. <i>helcosis</i>	inter-	<i>inter</i> [L.] among, between. <i>intercarpal</i>
hem(at)-	<i>haima</i> , <i>haimatos</i> [Gr.] blood. Cf. sanguin-. <i>hemangioma</i> , <i>hematocyturia</i> . (See also -em-)	intra-	<i>intra</i> [L.] inside. Cf. end- and eso-. <i>intravenous</i>
hemi-	<i>hēmi-</i> [Gr.] half. Cf. semi-. <i>hemiageusia</i>	ir-	See in- ^{2,3} . <i>irradiation</i> (in, on), <i>irreducible</i> (negative prefix)
hen-	<i>heis</i> , <i>henos</i> [Gr.] one. Cf. un-. <i>henogenesis</i>	irid-	<i>iris</i> , <i>iridos</i> [Gr.] rainbow, colored circle. <i>keratoiridocyclitis</i>
hepat-	<i>hēpar</i> , <i>hēpatos</i> [Gr.] liver. <i>gastrohepatic</i>	is-	<i>isos</i> [Gr.] equal. <i>isotope</i>
hept(a)-	<i>hepta</i> [Gr.] seven. Cf. sept- ² . <i>heptatomic</i> , <i>heptavalent</i>	ischi-	<i>ischion</i> [Gr.] hip, haunch. <i>ischiopubic</i>
hered-	<i>heres</i> , <i>heredis</i> [L.] heir. <i>heredoimmunity</i>	jact-	<i>iacio</i> , <i>iactus</i> [L.] throw. <i>jactitation</i>
hex-¹	<i>hex</i> [Gr.] six. Cf. sex-. <i>hexyl</i> . An <i>a</i> is added in some combinations	-ject	<i>iacio</i> , <i>-iectus</i> [L.] throw. <i>injection</i>
hex-²	<i>echō</i> , <i>hex-</i> [Gr.] (added to <i>s</i> becomes <i>hex-</i>) have, hold, be. <i>cachexia</i>	jejun-	<i>ieiunus</i> [L.] hungry, not partaking of food. <i>gastrojejunosotomy</i>
hexa-	See hex- ¹ . <i>hexachromic</i>	jug-	<i>iugum</i> [L.] yoke. <i>conjugation</i>
hidr-	<i>hidros</i> [Gr.] sweat. <i>hyperhidrosis</i>	junct-	<i>iungo</i> , <i>iunctus</i> [L.] yoke, join. <i>conjunctiva</i>
hist-	<i>histos</i> [Gr.] web, tissue. <i>histodialysis</i>	kary-	<i>karyon</i> [Gr.] nut, kernel, nucleus. Cf. nucle-. <i>megakaryocyte</i> . (Also spelled <i>cary-</i>)
hod-	<i>hodos</i> [Gr.] road, path. <i>hodoneuromere</i> . (See also od- and -ode ¹)	kerat-	<i>keras</i> , <i>keratos</i> [Gr.] horn. <i>keratolysis</i> . (Also spelled <i>cerat-</i>)
hom-	<i>homos</i> [Gr.] common, same. <i>homomorphic</i>	kil-	<i>chilioi</i> [Gr.] one thousand. Cf. mill-. Indicates multiple in metric system. <i>kilogram</i>
horm-	<i>ormē</i> [Gr.] impetus, impulse. <i>hormone</i>	kine-	<i>kineō</i> [Gr.] move. <i>kinematograph</i> . (Also spelled <i>cine-</i>)
hydat-	<i>hydōr</i> , <i>hydatos</i> [Gr.] water. <i>hydatism</i>	labi-	<i>labium</i> [L.] lip. Cf. cheil-. <i>gingivolabial</i>
hydr-	<i>hydōr</i> , <i>hydr-</i> [Gr.] water. Cf. lymph-. <i>anclorhydria</i>		
hyp-	See hypo-. <i>hypaxial</i>		
hyper-	<i>hyper</i> [Gr.] above, beyond, extreme. Cf. super-. <i>hypertrophy</i>		
hypn-	<i>hypnos</i> [Gr.] sleep. <i>hypnotic</i>		
hypo-	<i>hypo</i> [Gr.] (<i>o</i> is dropped before words beginning with a		

lact-	<i>lac, lactis</i> [L.] milk. Cf. galact- glucolactone	mening-	<i>mēninx, mēningos</i> [Gr.] mem- brane. encephalomeningi- tis
lal-	<i>laleō</i> [Gr.] talk, babble. glosso- lalia	ment-	<i>mens, mentis</i> [L.] mind. Cf. phren-, psych- and thym- dementia
lapar-	<i>lapara</i> [Gr.] flank. laparotomy	mer-	<i>meros</i> [Gr.] part. polymeric
laryng-	<i>larynx, laryngos</i> [Gr.] wind- pipe. laryngendoscope	mes-	<i>mesos</i> [Gr.] middle. Cf. medi- mesoderm
lat-	<i>fero, latus</i> [L.] bear, carry. See -ferent. translation	met-	See meta-, metallergy
later-	<i>latus, lateris</i> [L.] side. ventro- lateral	meta-	<i>meta</i> [Gr.] (<i>a</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) after, beyond, ac- companying. metacarpal
lent-	<i>lens, lentis</i> [L.] lentil. Cf. phac- lenticonus	metr¹	<i>metron</i> [Gr.] measure. stereo- metry
lep-	<i>lambanō, lēp-</i> [Gr.] take, seize. cataleptic	metr²	<i>metra</i> [Gr.] womb. endometri- tis
leuc-	See leuk-. leucinuria	micr-	<i>mikros</i> [Gr.] small. photomi- cograph
leuk-	<i>leukos</i> [Gr.] white. Cf. alb-. <i>leu-</i> <i>korrhēa</i> . (Also spelled leuc-)	mill-	<i>mille</i> [L.] one thousand. Cf. kil-. Indicates fraction in metric system. milligram, millipede
lien-	<i>lien</i> [L.] spleen. Cf. splen-. lienocoele	miss-	See -mittent. intromission
lig-	<i>ligo</i> [L.] tie, bind. <i>ligate</i>	-mittent	<i>mitto, mittentis, missus</i> [L.] send. intermittent
lingu-	<i>lingua</i> [L.] tongue. Cf. gloss-. sublingual	mne-	<i>mnēmō, mnē-</i> [Gr.] remem- ber. pseudomnesia
lip-	<i>lipos</i> [Gr.] fat. Cf. adip-. gly- colipin	mon-	<i>monos</i> [Gr.] only, sole. <i>mono-</i> <i>plegia</i>
lith-	<i>lithos</i> [Gr.] stone. Cf. calc- ¹ . nephrolithotomy	morph-	<i>morphē</i> [Gr.] form, shape. po- lymorphonuclear
loc-	<i>locus</i> [L.] place. Cf. top-. <i>lo-</i> <i>comotion</i>	mot-	<i>moveo, motus</i> [L.] move. va- somotor
log-	<i>legō, log-</i> [Gr.] speak, give an account. <i>logorrhēa</i> , em- bryology	my-	<i>mys, myos</i> [Gr.] muscle. ino- leiomyoma
lumb-	<i>lumbus</i> [L.] loin. dorsolumbar	-myces	<i>mykēs, mykētos</i> [Gr.] fungus. myelomyces
lute-	<i>luteus</i> [L.] yellow. Cf. xanth-. <i>luteoma</i>	myc(et)-	See -myces. <i>ascomycetes</i> , <i>streptomycin</i>
ly-	<i>lyō</i> [Gr.] loose, dissolve. Cf. solut-. keratolysis	myel-	<i>myelos</i> [Gr.] marrow. <i>polio-</i> <i>myelitis</i>
lymph-	<i>lymphā</i> [Gr.] water. Cf. hydr-. <i>lymphadenosis</i>	myx-	<i>myxa</i> [Gr.] mucus. <i>myxedema</i>
macr-	<i>makros</i> [Gr.] long, large. <i>ma-</i> <i>cromyeloblast</i>	narc-	<i>narkē</i> [Gr.] numbness. topo- <i>narcosis</i>
mal-	<i>malus</i> [L.] bad, abnormal. Cf. cac- and dys-. <i>malfunction</i>	nas-	<i>nasus</i> [L.] nose. Cf. rhin-. pal- atonasal
malac-	<i>malakos</i> [Gr.] soft. osteomala- cia	ne-	<i>neos</i> [Gr.] new, young. <i>neo-</i> <i>cyte</i>
mamm-	<i>mamma</i> [L.] breast. Cf. mast- submammary	necr-	<i>nekros</i> [Gr.] corpse. <i>necrocy-</i> <i>tos</i>
man-	<i>manus</i> [L.] hand. Cf. cheir-. <i>maniphalanx</i>	neph-	<i>nephros</i> [Gr.] kidney. Cf. ren- paranephric
mani-	<i>mania</i> [Gr.] mental aberration. <i>manigraphy</i> , <i>klepto-</i> <i>mania</i>	neur-	<i>neuron</i> [Gr.] nerve. <i>esthesi-</i> <i>oneure</i>
mast-	<i>mastos</i> [Gr.] breast. Cf. mamm-. <i>hypermastia</i>	nod-	<i>nodus</i> [L.] knot. <i>nodosity</i>
medi-	<i>medius</i> [L.] middle. Cf. mes-. <i>medifrontal</i>	nom-	<i>nomos</i> [Gr.] (from <i>nemō</i> deal out, distribute) law, custom. <i>taxonomy</i>
mega-	<i>megas</i> [Gr.] great, large. Also indicates multiple (1,000,000) in metric sys- tem. <i>megacolon</i> , <i>megadyne</i> . (See also megal-)	non-	<i>nona</i> [L.] nine. <i>nonacosane</i>
megal-	<i>megas, megalou</i> [Gr.] great, large. <i>acromegaly</i>	nos-	<i>nosos</i> [Gr.] disease. <i>nosology</i>
mel-	<i>melos</i> [Gr.] limb, member. <i>symmelia</i>	nucle-	<i>nucleus</i> [L.] (from <i>nux, nucis</i> nut) kernel. Cf. kary-. <i>nu-</i> <i>cleide</i>
melan-	<i>melas, melanos</i> [Gr.] black. <i>hippomelanin</i>	nutri-	<i>nutrio</i> [L.] nourish. <i>malnutri-</i> <i>tion</i>
men-	<i>mēn</i> [Gr.] month. <i>dysmenor-</i> <i>rhea</i>	ob-	<i>ob</i> [L.] (<i>b</i> changes to <i>c</i> before words beginning with that

	consonant) against, toward, etc. <i>obtusē</i>	pell-	<i>pellis</i> [L.] skin, hide. <i>pellagra</i>
oc-	See <i>ob-</i> . <i>occlude</i>	-pellent	<i>pello</i> , <i>pellentis</i> , <i>pulsus</i> [L.] drive. <i>repellent</i>
ocul-	<i>oculus</i> [L.] eye. Cf. <i>ophthalm-</i> . <i>oculomotor</i>	pen-	<i>penomai</i> [Gr.] need, lack. <i>erythrocytopenia</i>
-od-	See <i>-ode</i> ¹ . <i>periodic</i>	pend-	<i>pendeo</i> [L.] hang down. <i>appendix</i>
-ode ¹	<i>hodos</i> [Gr.] road, path. <i>cathode</i> . (See also <i>hod-</i>)	pent(a)-	<i>pente</i> [Gr.] five. Cf. <i>quinque-</i> . <i>pentose</i> , <i>pentaploid</i>
-ode ²	See <i>-oid</i> . <i>nematode</i>	peps-	<i>peptō</i> , <i>peps-</i> [Gr.] digest. <i>bradydypsia</i>
odont-	<i>odous</i> , <i>odontos</i> [Gr.] tooth. Cf. <i>dent-</i> . <i>orthodontia</i>	pept-per-	<i>peptō</i> [Gr.] digest. <i>dyspeptic per</i> [L.] through. Cf. <i>dia-</i> . <i>pernasal</i>
-odyn-	<i>odynē</i> [Gr.] pain, distress. <i>gastrodynia</i>	peri-	<i>peri</i> [Gr.] around. Cf. <i>circum-</i> . <i>periphery</i>
-oid	<i>eidos</i> [Gr.] form. Cf. <i>-form</i> . <i>hyoid</i>	pet-	<i>peto</i> [L.] seek, tend toward. <i>centripetal</i>
-ol	See <i>ole-</i> . <i>cholesterol</i>	pex-	<i>pēgnymi</i> , <i>pēg-</i> [Gr.] (added to <i>s</i> becomes <i>pēx</i>) fix, make fast. <i>hepatopexy</i>
ole-	<i>oleum</i> [L.] oil. <i>oleoresin</i>	pha-	<i>phēmi</i> , <i>pha-</i> [Gr.] say, speak. <i>dysphasia</i>
olig-	<i>oligos</i> [Gr.] few, small. <i>oligospermia</i>	phac-	<i>phakos</i> [Gr.] lentil, lens. Cf. <i>lent-</i> . <i>phacosclerosis</i> . (Also spelled <i>phak-</i>)
omphal-	<i>omphalos</i> [Gr.] navel. <i>periomphalic</i>	phag-	<i>phagein</i> [Gr.] eat. <i>lipophagic</i>
onc-	<i>onkos</i> [Gr.] bulk, mass. <i>hematoncometry</i>	phak-	See <i>phac-</i> . <i>phakitis</i>
onych-	<i>onyx</i> , <i>onychos</i> [Gr.] claw, nail. <i>anonychia</i>	phan-	See <i>phal-</i> . <i>diaphanoscopia</i>
oo-	<i>ōon</i> [Gr.] egg. Cf. <i>ov-</i> . <i>perioothecitis</i>	pharmac-	<i>pharmakon</i> [Gr.] drug. <i>pharmacognosy</i>
op-	<i>horaō</i> , <i>op-</i> [Gr.] see. <i>erythrospia</i>	pharyng-	<i>pharynx</i> , <i>pharyng-</i> [Gr.] throat, <i>glossopharyngeal</i>
ophthalm-	<i>ophthalmos</i> [Gr.] eye. Cf. <i>ocul-</i> . <i>exophthalmic</i>	phen-	<i>phainō</i> , <i>phan-</i> [Gr.] show, be seen. <i>phosphene</i>
or-	<i>os</i> , <i>oris</i> [L.] mouth. Cf. <i>stom(at)-</i> . <i>intraoral</i>	pher-	<i>pherō</i> , <i>phor-</i> [Gr.] bear, support. <i>periphery</i>
orb-	<i>orbis</i> [L.] circle. <i>suborbital</i>	phil-	<i>phileō</i> [Gr.] like, have affinity for. <i>eosinophilia</i>
orchi-	<i>orchis</i> [Gr.] testicle. Cf. <i>test-</i> . <i>orchioptosis</i>	phleb-	<i>phleps</i> , <i>phlebos</i> [Gr.] vein. <i>periphlebitis</i>
organ-	<i>organon</i> [Gr.] implement, instrument. <i>organoleptic</i>	phleg-	<i>phlogō</i> , <i>phlog-</i> [Gr.] burn, inflame. <i>adenophlegmon</i>
orth-	<i>orthos</i> [Gr.] straight, right, normal. <i>orthopedics</i>	phlog-	See <i>phleg-</i> . <i>antiphlogistic</i>
oss-	<i>os</i> , <i>ossis</i> [L.] bone. Cf. <i>ost(e)-</i> . <i>ossiphone</i>	phob-	<i>phobos</i> [Gr.] fear, dread. <i>claustrophobia</i>
ost(e)-	<i>osteon</i> [Gr.] bone. Cf. <i>oss-</i> . <i>enostosis</i> , <i>osteanaphysis</i>	phon-	<i>phōne</i> [Gr.] sound. <i>echophony</i>
ot-	<i>ous</i> , <i>ōtos</i> [Gr.] ear. Cf. <i>aur-</i> . <i>parotid</i>	phor-	See <i>pher-</i> . <i>cf-</i> . <i>ferent</i> . <i>exophoria</i>
ov-	<i>ovum</i> [L.] egg. Cf. <i>oo-</i> . <i>synovia</i>	phos-	See <i>phot-</i> . <i>phosphorus</i>
oxy-	<i>oxys</i> [Gr.] sharp. <i>oxycephalic</i>	phot-	<i>phōs</i> , <i>phōtos</i> [Gr.] light. <i>photerythrous</i>
pachy(n)-	<i>pachynō</i> [Gr.] thicken. <i>pachyderma</i> , <i>myopachynsis</i>	phrag-	<i>phrassō</i> , <i>phrag-</i> [Gr.] fence, wall off, stop up. Cf. <i>sept-</i> ¹ . <i>diaphragm</i>
pag-	<i>pēgnymi</i> , <i>pag-</i> [Gr.] fix, make fast. <i>thoracopagus</i>	phrax-	<i>phrassō</i> , <i>phrag-</i> [Gr.] (added to <i>s</i> becomes <i>phrax-</i>) fence, wall off, stop up. <i>emphraxis</i>
par ¹	<i>pario</i> [L.] bear, give birth to. <i>primiparous</i>	phren-	<i>phrēn</i> [Gr.] mind, midriff. Cf. <i>ment-</i> . <i>metaphrenia</i> , <i>metaphrenon</i>
par ²	See <i>para-</i> . <i>parepigastic</i>	phthi-	<i>phthinhō</i> [Gr.] decay, waste away. <i>phthisis</i>
para-	<i>para</i> [Gr.] (final <i>a</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) beside, beyond. <i>paramastoid</i>	phy-	<i>phyō</i> [Gr.] beget, bring forth, produce, be by nature. <i>nosophyte</i>
part-	<i>pario</i> , <i>partus</i> [L.] bear, give birth to. <i>parturition</i>	phyl-	<i>phylon</i> [Gr.] tribe, kind. <i>phylogeny</i>
path-	<i>pathos</i> [Gr.] that which one undergoes, sickness. <i>psychopathic</i>		
pec-	<i>pēgnymi</i> , <i>pēg-</i> [Gr.] (<i>pēk-</i> before <i>t</i>) fix, make fast. <i>sympsectothiene</i> . (See also <i>pex-</i>)		
ped-	<i>pais</i> , <i>paidos</i> [Gr.] child. <i>orthopedic</i>		

-phyll	<i>phyllon</i> [Gr.] leaf. <i>xantho-phyll</i>	adult. <i>ischiopubic</i> . (See also <i>puber</i> -)
phylac-	<i>phylax</i> [Gr.] guard. <i>prophylactic</i>	<i>puber</i> [L.] adult. <i>puberty</i>
phys(a)-	<i>physaō</i> [Gr.] blow, inflate. <i>physocoele</i> , <i>physalis</i>	<i>pulmo</i> , <i>pulmonis</i> [L.] lung. Cf. <i>pneumo</i> (n)-. <i>pulmolith</i> , <i>cardiopulmonary</i>
physe-	<i>physaō</i> , <i>physē-</i> [Gr.] blow, inflate. <i>emphysema</i>	<i>puls-</i> <i>pello</i> , <i>pellentis</i> , <i>pulsus</i> [L.] drive. <i>propulsion</i>
pil-	<i>pilus</i> [L.] hair. <i>epilation</i>	<i>punct-</i> <i>pungo</i> , <i>punctus</i> [L.] prick, pierce. Cf. <i>cente-</i> . <i>puncti-</i> form
pituit-	<i>pituita</i> [L.] phlegm, rheum. <i>pituitous</i>	<i>pur-</i> <i>pus</i> , <i>puris</i> [L.] pus. Cf. <i>py-</i> . <i>suppuration</i>
placent-	<i>placenta</i> [L.] (from <i>plakous</i> [Gr.]) cake. <i>extraplacental</i>	<i>py-</i> <i>pyon</i> [Gr.] pus. Cf. <i>pur-</i> . <i>nephropoysis</i>
plas-	<i>plassō</i> [Gr.] mold, shape. <i>cinoplasty</i>	<i>pyel-</i> <i>pyelos</i> [Gr.] trough, basin, pelvis. <i>nephropyelitis</i>
platy-	<i>platys</i> [Gr.] broad, flat. <i>platyrrhine</i>	<i>pyl-</i> <i>pylē</i> [Gr.] door, orifice. <i>pylephlebitis</i>
pleg-	<i>plēssō</i> [Gr.] strike. <i>diplegia</i>	<i>pyr-</i> <i>pyr</i> [Gr.] fire. Cf. <i>febr-</i> . <i>galactopyra</i>
plet-	<i>pleo</i> , <i>-pletus</i> [L.] fill. <i>depletion</i>	<i>quadr-</i> <i>quadr-</i> [L.] four. Cf. <i>tetra-</i> . <i>quadrigeminal</i>
pleur-	<i>pleura</i> [Gr.] rib, side. Cf. <i>cost-</i> . <i>peripleural</i>	<i>quinque-</i> <i>quinque</i> [L.] five. Cf. <i>pent</i> (a)-. <i>quinquecuspid</i>
plex-	<i>plēssō</i> , <i>plēg-</i> (added to <i>s</i> becomes <i>plēx-</i>) strike. <i>apoplexy</i>	<i>rachi-</i> <i>rachis</i> [Gr.] spine. Cf. <i>spin-</i> . <i>encephalorachidian</i>
plic-	<i>plico</i> [L.] fold. <i>complication</i>	<i>radi-</i> <i>radius</i> [L.] ray. Cf. <i>actin-</i> . <i>irradiation</i>
pne-	<i>pneuma</i> , <i>pneumatōs</i> [Gr.] breathing. <i>traumatopnea</i>	<i>re-</i> [L.] back, again. <i>retraction</i>
pneum(at)-	<i>pneuma</i> , <i>pneumatōs</i> [Gr.] breath, air. <i>pneumodynamics</i> , <i>pneumatothorax</i>	<i>ren-</i> <i>renes</i> [L.] kidneys. Cf. <i>neph-</i> . <i>adrenal</i>
pneumo(n)-	<i>pneumōn</i> [Gr.] lung. Cf. <i>pulmo</i> (n)-. <i>pneumocentesis</i> , <i>pneumonotomy</i>	<i>ret-</i> <i>rete</i> [L.] net. <i>retothelium</i>
pod-	<i>pous</i> , <i>podos</i> [Gr.] foot. <i>podiatry</i>	<i>retro-</i> <i>retro</i> [L.] backwards. <i>retrodeviation</i>
poie-	<i>poieō</i> [Gr.] make, produce. Cf. <i>-facient</i> . <i>sarcopoietic</i>	<i>rhag-</i> <i>rhēgnyimi</i> , <i>rhag-</i> [Gr.] break, burst. <i>hemorrhagic</i>
pol-	<i>polos</i> [Gr.] axis of a sphere. <i>peripolar</i>	<i>rhaph-</i> <i>rhaphē</i> [Gr.] suture. <i>gastrorhaphy</i>
poly-	<i>polys</i> [Gr.] much, many. <i>polyspermia</i>	<i>rhe-</i> <i>rhaphē</i> [Gr.] flow. Cf. <i>flu-</i> . <i>diarrheal</i>
pont-	<i>pons</i> , <i>pontis</i> [L.] bridge. <i>pontocerebellar</i>	<i>rhex-</i> <i>rhēgnyimi</i> , <i>rhēg-</i> [Gr.] (added to <i>s</i> becomes <i>rhēx</i>) break, burst. <i>metrorrhexis</i>
por- ¹	<i>poros</i> [Gr.] passage. <i>myelopore</i>	<i>rhin-</i> <i>rhis</i> , <i>rhinos</i> [Gr.] nose. Cf. <i>nas-</i> . <i>basirhinal</i>
por- ²	<i>pōros</i> [Gr.] callus. <i>porocoele</i>	<i>rot-</i> <i>rota</i> [L.] wheel. <i>rotator</i>
posit-	<i>pono</i> , <i>positus</i> [L.] put, place. <i>repositor</i>	<i>rub(r)-</i> <i>ruber</i> , <i>rubri</i> [L.] red. Cf. <i>erythr-</i> . <i>bilirubin</i> , <i>rubrospinal</i>
post-	<i>post</i> [L.] after, behind in time or place. <i>postnatal</i> , <i>postoral</i>	<i>salping-</i> <i>salpinx</i> , <i>salpingos</i> [Gr.] tube, trumpet. <i>salpingitis</i>
pre-	<i>prae</i> [L.] before in time or place. <i>prenatal</i> , <i>prevesical</i>	<i>sanguin-</i> <i>sanguis</i> , <i>sanguinis</i> [L.] blood. Cf. <i>hem</i> (at)-. <i>sanguineous</i>
press-	<i>premo</i> , <i>pressus</i> [L.] press. <i>pressoreceptive</i>	<i>sarc-</i> <i>sarx</i> , <i>sarkos</i> [Gr.] flesh. <i>sarcoma</i>
pro-	<i>pro</i> [Gr.] or <i>pro</i> [L.] before in time or place. <i>progamous</i> , <i>procheilon</i> , <i>prolapse</i>	<i>schis-</i> <i>schizō</i> , <i>schid-</i> [Gr.] (before <i>t</i> or added to <i>s</i> becomes <i>schis-</i>) split. Cf. <i>fiss-</i> . <i>schistorachis</i> , <i>rachischisis</i>
proct-	<i>prōktos</i> [Gr.] anus. <i>enteroproctia</i>	<i>scler-</i> <i>sklēros</i> [Gr.] hard. Cf. <i>dur-</i> . <i>sclerosis</i>
prosop-	<i>prosōpon</i> [Gr.] face. Cf. <i>faci-</i> . <i>diprosopus</i>	<i>scop-</i> <i>skopeō</i> [Gr.] look at, observe. <i>endoscope</i>
pseud-	<i>pseudēs</i> [Gr.] false. <i>pseudoparaplegia</i>	<i>sect-</i> <i>seco</i> , <i>sectus</i> [L.] cut. Cf. <i>tom-</i> . <i>sectile</i>
psych-	<i>psychē</i> [Gr.] soul, mind. Cf. <i>ment-</i> . <i>psychosomatic</i>	<i>semi-</i> <i>semi</i> [L.] half. Cf. <i>hemi-</i> . <i>semiflexion</i>
pto-	<i>ptō</i> , <i>ptō-</i> [Gr.] fall. <i>nephrop-tosis</i>	<i>sens-</i> <i>sentio</i> , <i>sensus</i> [L.] perceive, feel. Cf. <i>esthe-</i> . <i>sensory</i>
pub-	<i>pubes</i> and <i>puber</i> , <i>puberis</i> [L.]	

sep-sept ¹	<i>sepō</i> [Gr.] rot, decay. <i>sepsis</i> <i>saepio</i> , <i>saeptus</i> [L.] fence, wall off, stop up. Cf. <i>phrag-</i> . <i>nasoseptal</i>				orifice. Cf. <i>or-</i> . <i>anastomosis</i> , <i>stomatogastric</i>
sept ²	<i>septem</i> [L.] seven. Cf. <i>hept(a)-</i> . <i>septan</i>	strep(h)-			<i>strephō</i> , <i>strep-</i> (before <i>t</i>) [Gr.] twist. Cf. <i>tors-</i> . <i>strephosym-</i> <i>bolia</i> , <i>streptomycin</i> . (See also <i>stroph-</i>)
ser-	<i>serum</i> [L.] whey, watery substance. <i>serosynovitis</i>	strict-			<i>stringo</i> , <i>stringentis</i> , <i>strictus</i> [L.] draw tight, compress, cause pain. <i>constriction</i>
sex-	<i>sex</i> [L.] six. Cf. <i>hex</i> ¹ . <i>sexdigitate</i>	-stringent			See <i>strict-</i> . <i>astrigent</i>
sial-sin-	<i>sialon</i> [Gr.] saliva. <i>polysialia</i> <i>sinus</i> [L.] hollow, fold. Cf. <i>colp-</i> . <i>sinobronchitis</i>	stroph-			<i>strephō</i> , <i>stroph-</i> [Gr.] twist. <i>anastrophic</i> . (See also <i>strep(h)-</i>)
sit-solut-	<i>sitos</i> [Gr.] food. <i>parasitic</i> <i>solvo</i> , <i>solventis</i> , <i>solutus</i> [L.] loose, dissolve, set free. Cf. <i>ly-</i> . <i>dissolution</i>	struct-			<i>struo</i> , <i>structus</i> [L.] pile up (against). <i>obstruction</i>
-solvent	See <i>solut-</i> . <i>dissolvent</i>	sub-			<i>sub</i> [L.] (<i>b</i> changes to <i>f</i> or <i>p</i> before words beginning with those consonants) under, below. Cf. <i>hypo-</i> . <i>sub-lumbar</i>
somat-	<i>sōma</i> , <i>somatos</i> [Gr.] body. Cf. <i>corpor-</i> . <i>psychosomatic</i>	suf-sup-super-			See <i>sub-</i> . <i>suffusion</i> See <i>sub-</i> . <i>suppository</i> <i>super</i> [L.] above, beyond, extreme. Cf. <i>hyper-</i> . <i>super-</i> <i>motility</i>
-some	See <i>somat-</i> . <i>dictyosome</i>	sy-			See <i>syn-</i> . <i>systole</i>
spas-	<i>spāō</i> , <i>spas-</i> [Gr.] draw, pull. <i>spasm</i> , <i>spastic</i>	syl-			See <i>syn-</i> . <i>syllapsiology</i>
spectr-	<i>spectrum</i> [L.] appearance, what is seen. <i>microspectro-</i> <i>scope</i>	sym-			See <i>syn-</i> . <i>symbiosis</i> , <i>symmetry</i> , <i>sympathetic</i> , <i>symphysis</i>
sperm(at)-	<i>sperma</i> , <i>spermatos</i> [Gr.] seed. <i>spermacrasia</i> , <i>spermato-</i> <i>zoon</i>	syn-			<i>syn</i> [Gr.] (<i>n</i> disappears before <i>s</i> , changes to <i>l</i> before <i>l</i> , and changes to <i>m</i> before <i>b</i> , <i>m</i> , <i>p</i> , and <i>ph</i>) with, together. Cf. <i>con-</i> . <i>mysynizesis</i>
spers-	<i>spargo</i> , <i>-spersus</i> [L.] scatter. <i>dispersion</i>	ta-			See <i>ton-</i> . <i>ectasis</i>
sphen-	<i>sphēn</i> [Gr.] wedge. Cf. <i>cune-</i> . <i>sphenoid</i>	tac-			<i>tassō</i> , <i>tag-</i> [Gr.] (<i>tak-</i> before <i>t</i>) order, arrange. <i>atactic</i>
spher-	<i>sphaira</i> [Gr.] ball. <i>hemisphere</i>	tact-			<i>tango</i> , <i>tactus</i> [L.] touch. <i>contact</i>
sphygm-	<i>sphygmōs</i> [Gr.] pulsation. <i>sphygmomanometer</i>	tax-			<i>tassō</i> , <i>tag-</i> [Gr.] (added to <i>s</i> becomes <i>tax-</i>) order, arrange. <i>ataxia</i>
spin-	<i>spina</i> [L.] spine. Cf. <i>rachi-</i> . <i>cerebrospinal</i>	tect-			See <i>teg-</i> . <i>protective</i>
spirat-	<i>spiro</i> , <i>spiratus</i> [L.] breathe. <i>inspiratory</i>	teg-			<i>tego</i> , <i>tectus</i> [L.] cover. <i>integument</i>
splanchn-	<i>splanchna</i> [Gr.] entrails, viscera. <i>neurosplanchnic</i>	tel-			<i>telos</i> [Gr.] end. <i>telosynapsis</i>
splen-	<i>splēn</i> [Gr.] spleen. Cf. <i>lien-</i> . <i>splenomegaly</i>	tele-			<i>tēle</i> [Gr.] at a distance. <i>tele-</i> <i>ceptor</i>
spor-	<i>sporos</i> [Gr.] seed. <i>sporophyte</i> , <i>zygospore</i>	tempor-			<i>tempus</i> , <i>temporis</i> [L.] time, timely or fatal spot, temple. <i>temporomalar</i>
squam-	<i>squama</i> [L.] scale. <i>desquamation</i>	ten(ont)-			<i>tenōn</i> , <i>tenontos</i> [Gr.] (from <i>teinō</i> stretch) tight stretched band. <i>tenodynia</i> , <i>tenonitis</i> , <i>tenontagra</i>
sta-	<i>histēmi</i> , <i>sta-</i> [Gr.] make stand, stop. <i>genesistasis</i>	tens-			<i>tendo</i> , <i>tensus</i> [Gr.] stretch. Cf. <i>ton-</i> . <i>extensor</i>
stal-	<i>stellō</i> , <i>stal-</i> [Gr.] send. <i>peristalsis</i> . (See also <i>stol-</i>)	test-			<i>testis</i> [L.] testicle. Cf. <i>orchi-</i> . <i>testitis</i>
staphyl-	<i>staphylē</i> [Gr.] bunch of grapes, uvula. <i>staphylococcus</i> , <i>staphylectomy</i>	tetra-			<i>tetra</i> [Gr.] four. Cf. <i>quadr-</i> . <i>tetragenous</i>
stear-	<i>stear</i> , <i>steatos</i> [Gr.] fat. Cf. <i>adip-</i> . <i>steatodermia</i>	the-			<i>tithēmi</i> , <i>thē-</i> [Gr.] put, place. <i>synthesis</i>
steat-	See <i>stear-</i> . <i>steatopygous</i>	thec-			<i>thēkē</i> [Gr.] repository, case. <i>thecostegnosis</i>
sten-	<i>stenos</i> [Gr.] narrow, compressed. <i>stenocardia</i>	thel-			<i>thelē</i> [Gr.] teat, nipple. <i>thel-</i> <i>erethism</i>
ster-	<i>stereos</i> [Gr.] solid. <i>cholesterol</i>				
sterc-	<i>stercus</i> [L.] dung. Cf. <i>copr-</i> . <i>stercoporphyrin</i>				
sthen-	<i>sthenos</i> [Gr.] strength. <i>asthenia</i>				
stol-	<i>stellō</i> , <i>stol-</i> [Gr.] send. <i>diastole</i>				
stom(at)-	<i>stoma</i> , <i>stomatos</i> [Gr.] mouth,				