

Encyclopedia
and
Dictionary of Medicine,
Nursing, and
Allied Health

SECOND EDITION



MILLER — KEANE

Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health

Second Edition

by the late BENJAMIN F. MILLER, M.D.
and
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with 139 illustrations, including 16 color plates; 36 tables; 12 appendices

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PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD TO THE FIRST EDITION

Behind every encyclopedia/dictionary lie immense labor, high purpose and great hope. Whether that labor has been well done, purpose fulfilled and hope justified is a determination to be made only by the reader. As Johnson so bluntly put it in the Preface to his *Dictionary of the English Language*, "The value of a work must be estimated by its use; it is not enough that a dictionary delights the critic, unless at the same time, it instructs the learner."

Therefore as the reader considers the pages to follow and whether their millions of individual letters have been well put together, he should know what philosophy has animated this work and what use has been foreseen for it.

Its philosophy can be simply put. Especially in a time of expanding details of knowledge, the first requirement for teaching, learning and communication by scientists and professional persons is the existence of an agreed-upon vocabulary of terms. Indeed the first and vital step in learning any discipline is mastery and understanding of its language. It is the intent of this *Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine and Nursing* to provide precisely such an authoritative vocabulary for students and learners of all ages and degrees in the nursing and paramedical sciences.

Although a dictionary must have authority, it may not pretend to dictate. The language of science has not descended to us in a state of uniformity and perfection. Words are like their authors; when they are not gaining strength, they are generally losing it.

In fine, the purpose of an encyclopedia/dictionary is to afford a body of knowledge built upon usage—not upon fixed canons of philology. The skill of such a work lies in its understanding of usage, its reasoned selection of terms, its accuracy and usefulness of definition and its rational adjudication of conflict in terminology. These characters in the work have had their achievement through a variety of means.

The Authors: Creation of this reference source has involved the special knowledge and assistance of many people; but the carrying out of its essential concepts has been the responsibility of its two authors, Benjamin F. Miller, M.D., and Claire Brackman Keane, R.N.

Dr. Miller's sudden death occurred after he had completed work on this manuscript of the Encyclopedia/Dictionary but before he could see it brought to print. He would have relished seeing the printed work, for Dr. Miller was, above all, a bookish man. He felt that "a good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever."

His professional life was given to clinical investigation to which he made significant contribution as Director of the May Institute and whose findings he applied dynamically to the practice of internal medicine, especially the management of cardiovascular disease. At the same time he somehow found time for both the reading and writing of books. His experience as Editor-in-Chief of the *Modern Medical Encyclopedia* honed to a sharp edge his innate capacity to present complex matters in concise and readily understandable form. The Golden Press has graciously allowed adaptation of some of the entries of his *Encyclopedia* for use in the present work.

Dr. Miller was fortunate above all in his coauthor, Claire Brackman Keane, who brought to the work long and thoughtful experience in nursing education, nursing service and textbook authorship. To her critical mind every word was a new and unavoidable challenge. To selection and definition she brought a capacious memory and a sharp sense of what constitutes relevance and usefulness of detail.

The Consultants: Accuracy of the work has demanded not only contemporaneity of content but provision of altogether new definitions keeping pace with the great advances in the sciences which comprise the mosaic of medicine, such as the swift-moving disciplines of genetics, neuroscience, molecular biology, pharmacology, biochemistry and microbiology. Here both authors and publisher have been fortunate in being able to consult with the foremost authors of basic-science texts in English. It is a pleasure to record that the response to calls for counsel and specific advices was always prompt and helpful. To his writers of books in all areas of medicine, nursing and their supporting sciences the publisher owes a debt of gratitude that cannot be repaid but is reflected in the authority of the work here presented.

The Sources: These have been many and varied; but the authors have freely called upon two splendid lexicons for help—the current editions of *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary* and *Dorland's Pocket Medical Dictionary*. Occasionally entries from these two dictionaries have been sharpened or simplified or revised, in these instances the dictionaries providing a sure entry point for such elaboration and modification.

In one area the authors alone have been responsible for the framing of suitable entries. These are the encyclopedic terms. Their purpose has been to provide a full picture of the nature of disease and disease process, and of the principles of nursing management. Tables too are an important part of the useful encyclopedic character of the work, and their formulations have been checked and rechecked against original sources to secure an error-free compendium of specific data.

Illustrations: The drawing of fresh figures for the work has been under the supervision of Grant Lashbrook, Art Director of the Saunders Company; and the 16 anatomic plates in color represent a distillation of morphologic knowledge useful to both the beginning student and the experienced nurse and physician.

Typography: The alphabet is an extraordinarily ancient and ingenious device for communication and storage of information, and even the present-day forms of its letters derive from Roman and Arabic sources. Hence it is

appropriate that typography (an expression of the alphabet) be traditional and conservative. Design of this book has been in the hands of Lorraine Battista, who has given just care to its openness, legibility and attractiveness. Such a small device as beginning each subentry on a new line consults not economy but the convenience of the reader and pleasantness of the page.

Comparative Brevity: Partly by concision of expression, partly by tough-minded selection and partly by ignoring useless accretions of the past this Encyclopedia/Dictionary has been kept modest in size. It is not, in the Duke of Gloucester's phrase, "another damned, thick, square book," but rather an inviting book in large format whose consultation will be rewarding and may justify the hopes with which its preparation was attended.



Finally, the use of this book of words will be assisted by appreciation of the essential fact that words are not things-in-themselves—they are rather *signs* of things, whose validity and use rest upon convention, the purpose of lexicography being the codification and clarification of these conventions. Again we may quote Johnson: "I am not yet so lost in lexicography as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote."

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PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION

The second edition of the Encyclopedia and Dictionary includes the allied health sciences in its title to reflect the concept of patient care as a shared responsibility of all members of the health care team. Territorial boundaries that delineate the area of function and expertise of each discipline are becoming increasingly more blurred. Team leadership is no longer the prerogative of any one discipline, but rather the function of the person or group best suited to meet the needs of a particular patient at a particular time and in a particular health care setting. This requires a commitment to values that transcend personal and professional goals. It further demands a knowledge and appreciation of the contribution each team member can make toward achieving the goal of quality health care.

In this second edition the supportive, preventive, and therapeutic aspects of patient care are presented under the heading *Patient Care* in recognition of the concept of patient-centered care. Decisions regarding new entries and the reorganization and updating of those that appeared in the first edition were based on the belief that a published work intended to serve an expanding community of health care professionals and paraprofessionals should strive to seek and emphasize commonalities in knowledge and skills needed in the delivery of health care.

Further, it has been assumed that a primary objective of all members of the health care team is assisting clients in health maintenance and disease prevention, and that the achievement of that objective in no small way depends on the cooperative efforts of an informed client. Therefore patient education has been stressed throughout the second edition. The Appendix contains a new listing of sources for patient education materials as well as an updated list of agencies and organizations concerned with the promotion of health and management of disease.

Also new in the Appendix are a compilation of laboratory reference values and a tabulation of the Recommended Dietary Allowances of the Food and Nutrition Board.

It is not possible to identify by name all of the persons who have shared in the preparation of the second edition. I am particularly grateful to those readers who expressed their thoughts and made known their suggestions for improvement of the first edition. For suggestions regarding the inclusion of additional material in the allied health sciences, I am especially indebted to Drs. Lucille Daniels, Catherine Worthingham, Stanley S. Raphael, and Irwin Ziment. A very special note of thanks must go to Nancy Raley, who conscientiously typed the manuscript with astounding skill and accuracy. Robert E. Wright, former Nursing Editor of the W. B. Saunders Co., and Helen Dietz, Senior Nursing Editor, provided continuous support and direction. It was

Mr. Wright who first approached me about co-editing the Encyclopedia/Dictionary with Dr. Benjamin Miller, and I am profoundly grateful to him for that opportunity. John Friel, Dictionary Editor, and his Associate Editor, Kitty McCullough, have fulfilled their editorial responsibilities far beyond the call of duty. To each of these and to all who have brought this second edition to fruition I wish to extend a sincere "Thank you."

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 he will find important additional information 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 ABORTION shows the reader that a fuller discussion of that subject is given at *abortion*.

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*. *Boric acid* is defined at *boric*, 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 a short definition and cross reference at *palsy*.

It is hoped that this system will save the reader time and effort by giving the full information where he 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	carbonemia
heart failure	carbonic acid
heart-lung machine	carbonize
heart murmur	carbon monoxide

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 *Kline test* precedes *Klinefelter's syndrome*, *Leydig cells* precedes *leydigarche*, *Parkinson's disease* precedes *parkinsonian*, and so on.

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 (ě-de'mah; ab'stī-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.

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. Those words that are not printed in Greek characters are Latin. Information necessary to an understanding of the form appears next in parentheses. Then the meaning or meanings of the word 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-	a- (<i>n</i> is added before words beginning with a vowel) negative prefix. Cf. <i>in-</i> ³ . <i>ametria</i>	alve-	<i>alveus</i> trough, channel, cavity. <i>alveolar</i>
ab-	<i>ab</i> away from. Cf. <i>apo-</i> . <i>abducent</i>	amph-	See <i>amphi-</i> . <i>ampheclexis</i>
abdomin-	<i>abdomen</i> , <i>abdominis</i> . <i>abdomin-</i> <i>noscopy</i>	amphi-	<i>ἀμφί</i> (<i>i</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) both, doubly. <i>amphicelous</i>
ac-	See <i>ad-</i> . <i>accretion</i>	amyl-	<i>ἄμυλον</i> starch. <i>amylosynthesis</i>
acet-	<i>acetum</i> vinegar. <i>acetometer</i>	an ⁻¹	See <i>ana-</i> . <i>anagogic</i>
acid-	<i>acidus</i> sour. <i>aciduric</i>	an ⁻²	See <i>a-</i> . <i>anomalous</i>
acou-	<i>ἀκούω</i> hear. <i>acouesthesia</i> . (Also spelled <i>acu-</i>)	ana-	<i>ἀνά</i> (final <i>a</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) up, positive. <i>anaphoresis</i>
acr-	<i>ἄκρον</i> extremity, peak. <i>acromegaly</i>	ancyl-	See <i>ankyl-</i> . <i>ancylostomiasis</i>
act-	<i>ago</i> , <i>actus</i> do, drive, act. <i>re-</i> <i>action</i>	andr-	<i>ἀνήρ</i> , <i>ἀνδρός</i> man. <i>gynandroid</i>
actin-	<i>ἄκτις</i> , <i>ἄκτινος</i> ray, radius. Cf. <i>radi-</i> . <i>actinogenesis</i>	angi-	<i>ἄγγειον</i> vessel. Cf. <i>vas-</i> . <i>angiemphraxis</i>
acu-	See <i>acou-</i> . <i>osteocaculus</i>	ankyl-	<i>ἄγκυλος</i> crooked, looped. <i>ankylodactylia</i> . (Also spelled <i>ancyl-</i>)
ad-	<i>ad</i> (<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>	ant-	See <i>anti-</i> . <i>antophthalmic</i>
aden-	<i>ἀδὴν</i> gland. Cf. <i>gland-</i> . <i>adenoma</i>	ante-	<i>ante</i> before. <i>anteflexion</i>
adip-	<i>adepts</i> , <i>adipis</i> fat. Cf. <i>lip-</i> and <i>stear-</i> . <i>adipocellular</i>	anti-	<i>ἀντί</i> (<i>i</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) against, counter. Cf. <i>contra-</i> . <i>antipyogenic</i>
aer-	<i>ἄηρ</i> air. <i>anaerobiosis</i>	antr-	<i>ἄντρον</i> cavern. <i>antrodynia</i>
aesthe-	See <i>esthe-</i> . <i>aesthesioneurosis</i>	ap ⁻¹	See <i>apo-</i> . <i>apheter</i>
af-	See <i>ad-</i> . <i>afferent</i>	ap ⁻²	See <i>ad-</i> . <i>append</i>
ag-	See <i>ad-</i> . <i>agglutinant</i>	-aph-	<i>ἄπτω</i> , <i>ἄφ-</i> touch. <i>dysaphia</i> . (See also <i>hapt-</i>)
-agogue	<i>ἄγωγός</i> leading, inducing. <i>galactagogue</i>	apo-	<i>ἀπό</i> (<i>o</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) away from, detached. Cf. <i>ab-</i> . <i>apophysis</i>
-agra	<i>ἄγρα</i> catching, seizure. <i>podagra</i>	arachn-	<i>ἀράχνη</i> spider. <i>arachnodactyly</i>
alb-	<i>albus</i> white. Cf. <i>leuk-</i> . <i>albo-</i> <i>cinereous</i>	arch-	<i>ἀρχή</i> beginning, origin. <i>archenteron</i>
alg-	<i>ἄλγος</i> pain. <i>neuralgia</i>		
all-	<i>ἄλλος</i> other, different. <i>allergy</i>		

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

arter(i)-	ἀρτηρία elevator (?), artery. arteriosclerosis, periarteritis	cel- ¹	See coel-. amphicelous
arthr-	ἄρθρον joint. Cf. articul- synarthrosis	cel- ²	See -cele. celectome
articul-	articulus joint. Cf. arthr-. dis- articulation	-cele	κῆλη tumor, hernia. gastrocele
as-	See ad-. assimilation	cell-	cella room, cell. Cf. cyt- celliferous
at-	See ad-. attrition	cen-	κοινός common. cenesthesia
aur-	auris ear. Cf. ot-. aurinasal	cent-	centum hundred. Cf. hect-. 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, deci- meter, millimeter, and mul- tiples of units by the similar stems from the Greek, as hectometer, decameter, and kilometer.] centimeter, centi- pede
aux-	αὐξω increase. enterauxae	cente-	κεντέω puncture. Cf. punct-. enterocentesis
ax-	ἄξων or axis axis. axofugal	centr-	κέντρον or centrum point, center. neurocentral
axon-	ἄξων axis. axonometer	cephal-	κεφαλή head. Cf. capit-. en- cephalitis
ba-	βαίω, βα- go, walk, stand. hypnobia	cept-	capio, -cipientis, -ceptus take, receive. receptor
bacill-	bacillus small staff, rod. Cf. bacter-. actinobacillosis	cer-	κηρός or cera wax. ceroplasty, ceromel
bacter-	βακτήριον small staff, rod. Cf. bacill-. bacteriophage	cerat-	See kerat-. aceratosis
ball-	βάλλω, βολ- throw. ballistics. (See also bol-)	cerebr-	cerebrum. cerebrospinal
bar-	βάρος weight. pedobarometer	cervic-	cervix, cervicis neck. Cf. trachel-. cervicitis
bi- ¹	βίος life. Cf. vit-. aerobic	chancr-	See cancr-. chancriform
bi- ²	bi- two (see also di- ¹). bilobate	cheil-	χείλος lip. Cf. labi-. chei- loschisis
bil-	bilis bile. Cf. chol-. biliary	cheir-	χείρ hand. Cf. man-. macro- cheiria. (Also spelled chir-)
blast-	βλαστός bud, child, a growing thing in its early stages. Cf. germ-. blastoma, zygotoblast.	chir-	See cheir-. chiromegaly
blep-	βλέπω look, see. hemiamblyopia	chlor-	χλωρός green. achloropsia
blephar-	βλέφαρον (from βλέπω; see blep-) eyelid. Cf. cili-. bleph- aroncus	chol-	χολή bile. Cf. bil-. hepato- cholangitis
bol-	See ball-. embolism	chondr-	χόνδρος cartilage. chondro- malacia
brachi-	βραχίων arm. brachiocephalic	chord-	χορδή string, cord. perichordal
brachy-	βραχύς short. brachycephalic	chori-	χόριον protective fetal mem- brane. endochorion
brady-	βραδύς slow. bradycardia	chro-	χρῶς color. polychromatic
brom-	βρῶμος stench. podobromidrosis	chron-	χρόνος time. synchronous
bronch-	βρόγχος windpipe. bronchos- copy	chy-	χέω, χυ- pour. ecchymosis
bry-	βρύω be full of life. embryonic	-cid(e)	caedo, -cisis cut, kill. infanti- cide, germicidal
bucc-	bucca cheek. distobuccal	cili-	cilium eyelid. Cf. blephar-. superciliary
cac-	κακός bad, abnormal. Cf. mal-. cacodontia, arthroace. (See also dys-)	cine-	See kine-. autocinesis
calc- ¹	calx, calcis stone (cf. lith-), limestone, lime. calcipexy	-cipient	See cept-. incipient
calc- ²	calx, calcis heel. calcaneotibial	circum-	circum around. Cf. peri-. circumferential
calor-	calor heat. Cf. therm-. calo- rimeter	-cis-	caedo, -cisis cut, kill. excision
cancr-	cancer, cancri crab, cancer. Cf. carcin-. cancrology. (Also spelled chancr-)	clas-	κλάω, κλασ- break. cranioclast
capit-	caput, capitis head. Cf. cephal- decapitator	clin-	κλίνω bend, incline, make lie down. clinometer
caps-	capsa (from capio; see cept-) container. encapsulation	clus-	claudio, -clusus shut. Maloc- clusion
carbo(n)-	carbo, carbonis coal, charcoal. carbohydrate, carbonuria	co-	See con-. cohesion
carcin-	καρκίνος crab, cancer. Cf. cancer-. carcinoma	cocc-	κόκκος seed, pill. gonococcus
cardi-	καρδιά heart. lipocardiac	coel-	κοῖλος hollow. Cf. cav-. coel- enteron. (Also spelled cel-)
cary-	See kary-. caryokinesis	col- ¹	See colon-. colic
cat-	See cata-. cathode	col- ²	See con-. collapse
cata-	κατά (final a is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) down, negative. cata- batic		
caud-	cauda tail. caudad		
cav-	cavus hollow. Cf. coel-. concave		
cec-	caecus blind. Cf. typhl-. ceco- pexy		

colon-	κόλον lower intestine. <i>colonic</i>	di- ²	See <i>dia-</i> . <i>diuresis</i> .
colp-	κόλπος hollow, vagina. Cf. <i>sin-</i> . <i>endocolpitis</i>	di- ³	See <i>dis-</i> . <i>divergent</i> .
com-	See <i>con-</i> . <i>commasculation</i>	dia-	διά (<i>a</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) through, apart. Cf. <i>per-</i> . <i>diagnosis</i>
con-	<i>con-</i> (becomes <i>co-</i> before vowels or <i>h</i> ; <i>col-</i> before <i>l</i> ; <i>com-</i> before <i>b</i> , <i>m</i> , or <i>p</i> ; <i>cor-</i> before <i>r</i>) with, together. Cf. <i>syn-</i> . <i>contraction</i>	didym-	δίδυμος twin. Cf. <i>gemin-</i> . <i>epi-didymal</i>
contra-	<i>contra</i> against, counter. Cf. <i>anti-</i> . <i>contraindication</i>	digit-	<i>digitus</i> finger, toe. Cf. <i>dactyl-</i> . <i>digitigrade</i>
copr-	κόπρος dung. Cf. <i>sterco-</i> . <i>coproma</i>	diplo-	δύπλος double. <i>diplomelia</i>
cor- ¹	κόρη doll, little image, pupil. <i>isocoria</i>	dis-	<i>dis-</i> (<i>s</i> may be dropped before a word beginning with a consonant) apart, away from. <i>dislocation</i>
cor- ²	See <i>con-</i> . <i>corrugator</i>	disc-	δίσκος or <i>discus</i> disk. <i>disco-placenta</i>
corpor-	<i>corpus</i> , <i>corporis</i> body. Cf. <i>somat-</i> . <i>intracorporal</i>	dors-	<i>dorsum</i> back. <i>ventrodorsal</i>
cortic-	<i>cortex</i> , <i>corticis</i> bark, rind. <i>corticosterone</i>	drom-	δρόμος course. <i>hemodromometer</i>
cost-	<i>costa</i> rib. Cf. <i>pleur-</i> . <i>intercostal</i>	-ducent	See <i>duct-</i> . <i>adducent</i>
crani-	κράνιον or <i>cranium</i> skull. <i>pericranium</i>	duct-	<i>duco</i> , <i>ducentis</i> , <i>ductus</i> lead, conduct. <i>oviduct</i>
creat-	κρέας, κρεατ- meat, flesh. <i>creatorrhea</i>	dur-	<i>durus</i> hard. Cf. <i>scler-</i> . <i>induration</i>
-crescent	<i>cresco</i> , <i>crescentis</i> , <i>cretus</i> grow. <i>excrescent</i>	dynam(i)-	δύναμις power. <i>dynamoneure</i> , <i>neurodynamic</i>
cret- ¹	<i>cerno</i> , <i>cretus</i> distinguish, separate off. Cf. <i>crin-</i> . <i>discrete</i>	dys-	δυσ- bad, improper. Cf. <i>mal-</i> . <i>dystrophic</i> . (See also <i>cac-</i>)
cret- ²	See -crescent. <i>accretion</i>	e-	<i>e</i> out from. Cf. <i>ec-</i> and <i>ex-</i> . <i>emission</i>
crin-	κρίνω distinguish, separate off. Cf. <i>cret-¹</i> . <i>endocrinology</i>	ec-	ἐκ out of. Cf. <i>e-</i> <i>eccentric</i>
crur-	<i>crus</i> , <i>cruris</i> shin, leg. <i>brachio-crural</i>	-ech-	ἐχῶ have, hold, be. <i>syn-echotomy</i>
cry-	κρύος cold. <i>cryesthesia</i>	ect-	ἐκτός outside. Cf. <i>extra-</i> . <i>ectoplasm</i>
crypt-	κρύπτω hide, conceal. <i>cryptorchism</i>	ede-	οἰδέω swell. <i>edematous</i>
cult-	<i>colo</i> , <i>cultus</i> tend, cultivate. <i>culture</i>	ef-	See <i>ex-</i> . <i>efflorescent</i>
cune-	<i>cuneus</i> wedge. Cf. <i>sphen-</i> . <i>cuneiform</i>	-elc-	ἐλκος sore, ulcer. <i>enterelcosis</i> . (See also <i>helic-</i>)
cut-	<i>cutis</i> skin. Cf. <i>derm(at)-</i> . <i>subcutaneous</i>	electr-	ἤλεκτρον amber. <i>electrotherapy</i>
cyan-	κύανος blue. <i>anthocyanin</i>	em-	See <i>en-</i> . <i>embolism</i> , <i>empathy</i> , <i>emphylisis</i>
cycl-	κύκλος circle, cycle. <i>cyclophoria</i>	-em-	αἷμα blood. <i>anemia</i> . (See also <i>hem(at)-</i>)
cyst-	κύστις bladder. Cf. <i>vesic-</i> . <i>nephrocystitis</i>	en-	ἐν (<i>n</i> changes to <i>m</i> before <i>b</i> , <i>p</i> , or <i>ph</i>) in, on. Cf. <i>in-²</i> . <i>encelitis</i>
cyt-	κύτος cell. Cf. <i>cell-</i> . <i>plasmo-cytoma</i>	end-	ἐνδον inside. Cf. <i>intra-</i> . <i>endangium</i> .
dacry-	δάκρυ tear. <i>dacryocyst</i>	enter-	ἐντερον intestine. <i>dysentery</i>
dactyl-	δάκτυλος finger, toe. Cf. <i>digit-</i> . <i>hexadactylism</i>	ep-	See <i>epi-</i> . <i>epaxial</i>
de-	<i>de</i> down from. <i>decomposition</i>	epi-	ἐπί (<i>i</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) upon, after, in addition. <i>epiglottis</i>
dec- ¹	δέκα ten. Indicates multiple in metric system. Cf. <i>dec-²</i> . <i>decagram</i>	erg-	ἔργον work, deed. <i>energy</i>
dec- ²	<i>decem</i> ten. Indicates fraction in metric system. Cf. <i>dec-¹</i> . <i>decipara</i> , <i>decimeter</i>	erythr-	ἐρυθρός red. Cf. <i>rub(r)-</i> . <i>erythrochromia</i>
dendr-	δένδρον tree. <i>neurodendrite</i>	eso-	ἔσω inside. Cf. <i>intra-</i> . <i>esophylactic</i>
dent-	<i>dens</i> , <i>dentis</i> tooth. Cf. <i>odont-</i> . <i>interdental</i>	esthe-	αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθη- perceive, feel. Cf. <i>sens-</i> . <i>anesthesia</i>
derm(at)-	δέρμα, δέρματος skin. Cf. <i>cut-</i> . <i>endoderm</i> , <i>dermatitis</i>	eu-	εὖ good, normal. <i>eupepsia</i>
desm-	δεσμός band, ligament. <i>syn-desmopexy</i>	ex-	ἐξ or <i>ex</i> out of. Cf. <i>e-</i> . <i>excretion</i>
dextr-	<i>dexter</i> , <i>dextr-</i> right-hand. <i>ambidextrous</i>	exo-	ἔξω outside. Cf. <i>extra-</i> . <i>exopathic</i>
di- ¹	<i>di-</i> two. <i>dimorphic</i> . (See also <i>bi-²</i>)	extra-	<i>extra</i> outside of, beyond. Cf. <i>ect-</i> and <i>exo-</i> . <i>extracellular</i>
		faci-	<i>facies</i> face. Cf. <i>prosop-</i> . <i>brachio-faciolingual</i>

-facient	<i>facio, facientis, factus, -fectus</i> make. Cf. <i>poie-</i> . <i>calefacient</i>	glyc(y)-	γλυκύς sweet. <i>glycemia, glycyrrhizin</i> . (Also spelled <i>gluc-</i>)
-fact-	See <i>facient-</i> . <i>artefact</i>	gnath-	γνάθος jaw. <i>orthognathous</i>
fasci-	<i>fascia</i> band. <i>fasciorrhaphy</i>	gno-	γινώσκω, γνω- know, discern. <i>diagnosis</i>
febr-	<i>febris</i> fever. Cf. <i>pyr-</i> . <i>febricide</i>	gon-	See <i>gen-</i> . <i>amphigony</i>
-fect-	See <i>-facient</i> . <i>defective</i>	grad-	<i>gradior</i> walk, take steps. <i>retrograde</i>
-ferent	<i>fero, ferentis, latus</i> bear, carry. Cf. <i>phor-</i> . <i>effferent</i>	-gram	γράφω, γραφ- + -μα scratch, write, record. <i>cardiogram</i>
ferr-	<i>ferrum</i> iron. <i>ferroprotein</i>	gran-	<i>granum</i> grain, particle. <i>lipogranuloma</i>
fibr-	<i>fibra</i> fibre. Cf. <i>in-</i> ¹ . <i>chondrofibroma</i>	graph-	γράφω scratch, write, record. <i>histography</i>
fil-	<i>filum</i> thread. <i>filiform</i>	grav-	<i>gravis</i> heavy. <i>multigravida</i>
fiss-	<i>findo, fissus</i> split. Cf. <i>schis-</i> . <i>fission</i>	gyn(ec)-	γυνή, γυναικός woman, wife. <i>androgyny, gynecologic</i>
flagell-	<i>flagellum</i> whip. <i>flagellation</i>	gyr-	γῦρος ring, circle. <i>gyrospasm</i>
flav-	<i>flavus</i> yellow. Cf. <i>xanth-</i> . <i>riboflavin</i>	haem(at)-	See <i>hem(at)-</i> . <i>haemorrhagia, haematoxylon</i>
-flect-	<i>flecto, flexus</i> bend, divert. <i>deflection</i>	hapt-	ἅπτω touch. <i>haptometer</i>
-flex-	See <i>-flect-</i> . <i>reflexometer</i>	hect-	ἑκτ- hundred. Cf. <i>cent-</i> . Indicates multiple in metric system. <i>hectometer</i>
flu-	<i>fluo, fluxus</i> flow. Cf. <i>rhe-</i> . <i>fluid</i>	helc-	ἑλκος sore, ulcer. <i>helcosis</i>
flux-	See <i>flu-</i> . <i>affluxion</i>	hem(at)-	αἷμα, αἱματος blood. Cf. <i>sanguin-</i> . <i>hemangioma, hematoctyuria</i> . (See also <i>-em-</i>)
for-	<i>foris</i> door, opening. <i>perforated</i>	hemi-	ἡμι- half. Cf. <i>semi-</i> . <i>hemiageusia</i>
-form	<i>forma</i> shape. Cf. <i>-oid</i> . <i>ossiform</i>	hen-	ἓς, ἐνός one. Cf. <i>un-</i> . <i>henogenesis</i>
fract-	<i>frango, fractus</i> break. <i>refractive</i>	hepat-	ἥπαρ, ἥπατος liver. <i>gastrohepatic</i>
front-	<i>frons, frontis</i> forehead, front. <i>nasofrontal</i>	hept(a)-	ἑπτὰ seven. Cf. <i>sept-</i> ² . <i>heptatomic, heptavalent</i>
-fug(e)	<i>fugio</i> flee, avoid. <i>vermifuge, centrifugal</i>	hered-	<i>heres, heredis</i> heir. <i>heredoimmunity</i>
funct-	<i>fungor, functus</i> perform, serve, function. <i>malfunction</i>	hex- ¹	ἕξ six. Cf. <i>sex-</i> . <i>hexyl-</i> . An <i>a</i> is added in some combinations.
fund-	<i>fundo, fusus</i> pour. <i>infundibulum</i>	hex- ²	ἔχω, ἔχ- (added to <i>σ</i> becomes ἔξ-) have, hold, be. <i>cachexy</i>
fus-	See <i>fund-</i> . <i>diffusible</i>	hexa-	See <i>hex-</i> ¹ . <i>hexachromic</i>
galact-	γάλα, γάλακτος milk. Cf. <i>lact-</i> . <i>dysgalactia</i>	hidr-	ἰδρῶς sweat. <i>hyperhidrosis</i>
gam-	γάμος marriage, reproductive union. <i>agamont</i>	hist-	ἱστός web, tissue. <i>histodialysis</i>
gangli-	γάγγλιον swelling, plexus. <i>neurrogangliitis</i>	hod-	ὁδός road, path. <i>hodoneuromere</i> . (See also <i>od-</i> and <i>-ode</i> ¹)
gastr-	γαστήρ, γαστρός stomach. <i>cho-langiogastrostomy</i>	hom-	ὁμός common, same. <i>homomorphic</i>
gelat-	<i>gelo, gelatus</i> freeze, congeal. <i>gela'in</i>	horm-	ὁρμή impetus, impulse. <i>hormone</i>
gemin-	<i>geminus</i> twin, double. Cf. <i>didym-</i> . <i>quadrigeminal</i>	hydat-	ὑδωρ, ὑδατος water. <i>hydatisism</i>
gen-	γίγνομαι, γεν-, γον- become, be produced, originate, or γεννάω produce, originate. <i>cytogenic</i>	hydr-	ὑδωρ, ὑδρ- water. Cf. <i>lymph-</i> . <i>achlorhydria</i>
germ-	<i>germen, germinis</i> bud, a growing thing in its early stages. Cf. <i>blast-</i> . <i>germinal, ovigerm</i>	hyp-	See <i>hypo-</i> . <i>hypaxial</i>
gest-	<i>gero, gerentis, gestus</i> bear, carry. <i>congestion</i>	hyper-	ὑπέρ above, beyond, extreme. Cf. <i>super-</i> . <i>hypertrophy</i>
gland-	<i>glans, glandis</i> acorn. Cf. <i>aden-</i> . <i>intraglandular</i>	hypn-	ὑπνος sleep. <i>hypnotic</i>
-glia	γλία glue. <i>neuroglia</i>	hypo-	ὑπό (<i>ο</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) under, below. Cf. <i>sub-</i> . <i>hypometabolism</i>
gloss-	γλῶσσα tongue. Cf. <i>lingu-</i> . <i>trichoglossia</i>	hyster-	ὑστέρα womb. <i>colpohysteropexy</i>
glott-	γλῶττα tongue, language. <i>glottic</i>	iatr-	ιατρός physician. <i>pediatrics</i>
gluc-	See <i>glyc(y)-</i> . <i>glucophenetidin</i>	idi-	ἴδιος peculiar, separate, distinct. <i>idiosyncrasy</i>
glutin-	<i>gluten, glutinis</i> glue. <i>agglutination</i>	il-	See <i>in-</i> ^{2, 3} . <i>illinition</i> (in, on), illegible (negative prefix)
		ile-	See <i>ili-</i> [<i>ile-</i> is commonly used to refer to the portion of the

	intestines known as the ileum]. <i>ileostomy</i>	lien-	<i>lien</i> spleen. Cf. splen-. <i>lieno-</i> cele
ili-	<i>ilium</i> (<i>ileum</i>) lower abdomen, intestines [ili- is commonly used to refer to the flaring part of the hip bone known as the ilium]. <i>iliosacral</i>	lig-	<i>ligo</i> tie, bind. <i>ligate</i>
		lingu-	<i>lingua</i> tongue. Cf. gloss-. sub-lingual
im-	See in- ^{2, 3} . <i>immersion</i> (in, on), <i>imperforation</i> (negative prefix)	lip-	<i>λίπος</i> fat. Cf. adip-. <i>glycolipin</i>
in- ¹	<i>ίς</i> , <i>ίβος</i> fiber. Cf. fibr-. <i>inosteatoma</i>	lith-	<i>λίθος</i> stone. Cf. calc- ¹ . <i>nephrolithotomy</i>
in- ²	<i>in</i> (<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>	loc-	<i>locus</i> place. Cf. top-. <i>locomotion</i>
in- ³	<i>in-</i> (<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>	log-	<i>λέγω</i> , <i>λογ-</i> speak, give an account. <i>logorrhea</i> , <i>embryology</i>
infra-	<i>infra</i> beneath. <i>infraorbital</i>	lumb-	<i>lumbus</i> loin. <i>dorsolumbar</i>
insul-	<i>insula</i> island. <i>insulin</i>	lute-	<i>luteus</i> yellow. Cf. xanth-. <i>luteoma</i>
inter-	<i>inter</i> among, between. <i>intercarpal</i>	ly-	<i>λύω</i> loose, dissolve. Cf. solut-. <i>keratolysis</i>
intra-	<i>intra</i> inside. Cf. end- and eso-. <i>intravenous</i>	lymph-	<i>lymph</i> water. Cf. hydr-. <i>lymphadenosis</i>
ir-	See in- ^{2, 3} . <i>irradiation</i> (in, on), <i>irreducible</i> (negative prefix)	macr-	<i>μακρός</i> long, large. <i>macromyeloblast</i>
irid-	<i>ίρις</i> , <i>ίριδος</i> rainbow, colored circle. <i>keratoiridocyclitis</i>	mal-	<i>malus</i> bad, abnormal. Cf. cac- and dys-. <i>malfunction</i>
is-	<i>ίσος</i> equal. <i>isotope</i>	malac-	<i>μαλακός</i> soft. <i>osteomalacia</i>
ischi-	<i>ίσχιον</i> hip, haunch. <i>ischiopubic</i>	mamm-	<i>mamma</i> breast. Cf. mast-. <i>submammary</i>
jact-	<i>iacio</i> , <i>iactus</i> throw. <i>jactitation</i>	man-	<i>manus</i> hand. Cf. cheir-. <i>maniphalanx</i>
ject-	<i>iacio</i> , <i>-iectus</i> throw. <i>injection</i>	mani-	<i>μανία</i> mental aberration. <i>manigraphy</i> , <i>kleptomania</i>
jejun-	<i>ieiunus</i> hungry, not partaking of food. <i>gastrojejunostomy</i>	mast-	<i>μαστός</i> breast. Cf. mamm-. <i>hypermastia</i>
jug-	<i>iugum</i> yoke. <i>conjugation</i>	medi-	<i>medius</i> middle. Cf. mes-. <i>medi-frontal</i>
junct-	<i>iungo</i> , <i>iunctus</i> yoke, join. <i>conjunctiva</i>	mega-	<i>μέγας</i> great, large. Also indicates multiple (1,000,000) in metric system. <i>megacolon</i> , <i>megadyne</i> . (See also <i>megal-</i>)
kary-	<i>κάρνον</i> nut, kernel, nucleus. Cf. nucle-. <i>megakaryocyte</i> . (Also spelled <i>cary-</i>)	megal-	<i>μέγας</i> , <i>μεγάλου</i> great, large. <i>acromegaly</i>
kerat-	<i>κέρας</i> , <i>κέρατος</i> horn. <i>keratolysis</i> . (Also spelled <i>cerat-</i>)	mel-	<i>μέλος</i> limb, member. <i>symmelia</i>
kil-	<i>χίλιοι</i> one thousand. Cf. mill-. Indicates multiple in metric system. <i>kilogram</i>	melan-	<i>μέλας</i> , <i>μέλανος</i> black. <i>hippomelanin</i>
kine-	<i>κινέω</i> move. <i>kinematograph</i> . (Also spelled <i>cine-</i>)	men-	<i>μήν</i> month. <i>dysmenorrhea</i>
labi-	<i>labium</i> lip. Cf. cheil-. <i>gingivolabial</i>	mening-	<i>μήνιγξ</i> , <i>μήνιγγος</i> membrane. <i>encephalomeningitis</i>
lact-	<i>lac</i> , <i>lactis</i> milk. Cf. galact-. <i>glucolactone</i>	ment-	<i>mens</i> , <i>mentis</i> mind. Cf. phren-, psych- and thym-. <i>dementia</i>
lal-	<i>λαλέω</i> talk, babble. <i>glossolalia</i>	mer-	<i>μέρος</i> part. <i>polymeric</i>
lapar-	<i>λαπάρα</i> flank. <i>laparotomy</i>	mes-	<i>μέσος</i> middle. Cf. medi-. <i>mesoderm</i>
laryng-	<i>λάρυγξ</i> , <i>λάρυγγος</i> windpipe. <i>laryngendoscope</i>	met	See meta-. <i>metallergy</i>
lat-	<i>fero</i> , <i>latus</i> bear, carry. See -ferent. <i>translation</i>	meta-	<i>μετά</i> (<i>a</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) after, beyond, accompanying. <i>metacarpal</i>
later-	<i>latus</i> , <i>lateris</i> side. <i>ventrolateral</i>		
lent-	<i>lens</i> , <i>lentis</i> lentil. Cf. phac-. <i>lenticonus</i>	metr- ¹	<i>μέτρον</i> measure. <i>stereometry</i>
lep-	<i>λαμβάνω</i> , <i>ληπ-</i> take, seize. <i>cataleptic</i>	metr- ²	<i>μήτρα</i> womb. <i>endometritis</i>
leuc-	See leuk-. <i>leucinuria</i>	micr-	<i>μικρός</i> small. <i>photomicrograph</i>
leuk-	<i>λευκός</i> white. Cf. alb-. <i>leukorrhea</i> . (Also spelled <i>leuc-</i>)	mill-	<i>mille</i> one thousand. Cf. kil-. Indicates fraction in metric system. <i>milligram</i> , <i>millipede</i>
		miss-	See -mittent. <i>intromission</i>
		-mittent	<i>mitto</i> , <i>mittentis</i> , <i>missus</i> send. <i>intermittent</i>

mne-	μηνήσκω, μνη- pseudomnesia	remember.	ost(e)-	ὀστέον bone. Cf. oss-. enostosis, osteanaphysis
mon-	μόνος only, sole. monoplegia		ot-	οὖς, ὠτός ear. Cf. aur-. parotid
morph-	μορφή form, shape. polymorphonuclear		ov-	οὖν egg. Cf. oo-. synovia
mot-	μῶν, μῶτος move. vasomotor		oxy-	ὀξύς sharp. oxycephalic
my-	μῦς, μῶς muscle. inoleiomyoma		pachy(n)-	παχύς thicken. pachyderma, myopachynsis
-myces	μύκης, μύκητος fungus. myelomycetes		pag-	πήγνυμι, παγ- fix, make fast. thoracopagus
myc(et)-	See -myces. ascomycetes, streptomycin		par ¹	pario bear, give birth to. primiparous
myel-	μυελός marrow. poliomyelitis		par ²	See para-. parepigastric
myx-	μύξα mucus. myxedema		para-	παρά (final <i>a</i> is dropped before words beginning with a vowel) beside, beyond. paramastoid
narc-	νάρκη numbness. toponarcosis		part-	pario, partus bear, give birth to. parturition
nas-	nasus nose. Cf. rhin-. palatonasal		path-	πάθος that which one undergoes, sickness. psychopathic
ne-	νέος new, young. neocyte		pec-	πήγνυμι, πηγ- (πηκ- before τ) fix, make fast. sympectothiene. (See also pex-)
necr-	νεκρός corpse. necrocytosis		ped-	παῖς, παιδός child. orthopedic
neph-	νεφρός kidney. Cf. ren-. paranephric		pell-	pellis skin, hide. pellagra
neur-	νεῦρον nerve. esthesioneure		-pellent	vello, pellentis, pulsus drive. repellent
nod-	nodus knot. nodosity		pen-	πένομαι need, lack. erythrocytopenia
nom-	νόμος (from νέμω deal out, distribute) law, custom. taxonomy		pend-	pendeo hang down. appendix
non-	nona nine. nonacosane		pent(a)-	πέντε five. Cf. quinque-. pentose, pentaploid
nos-	νόσος disease. nosology		peps-	πέπτω, πεψ- (before σ) digest bradypepsia
nucle-	nucleus (from nux, nucis nut) kernel. Cf. kary-. nucleide		pept-	πέπτω digest. dyspeptic
nutri-	nutrio nourish. malnutrition		per-	per through. Cf. dia-. pernasal
ob-	ob (<i>b</i> changes to <i>c</i> before words beginning with that consonant) against, toward, etc. obtuse		peri-	περί around. Cf. circum-. periphery
oc-	See ob-. occlude.		pet-	peto seek, tend toward. centripetal
ocul-	oculus eye. Cf. ophthalm-.		pex-	πήγνυμι, πηγ- (added to σ becomes πηξ-) fix, make fast. hepatopexy
-od-	See -ode ¹ . periodic		pha-	φημί, φα- say, speak. dysphasia
-ode ¹	ὁδός road, path. cathode. (See also hod-)		phac-	φακός lentil, lens. Cf. lent-. phacosclerosis. (Also spelled phak-)
-ode ²	See -oid. nematode		phag-	φαγεῖν eat. lipophagic
odont-	ὀδοῦς, ὀδόντος tooth. Cf. dent-. orthodontia		phak-	See phac-. phakitis
-odyn-	ὀδύνη pain, distress. gastrodynia		phan-	See phen-. diaphanoscopy
-oid	εἶδος form. Cf. -form. hyoid		pharmac-	φάρμακον drug. pharmacognosy
-ol	See ole-. cholesterol		pharyng-	φάρυγξ, φαρυγγ- throat. glosso-pharyngeal
ole-	oleum oil. oleoresin		phen-	φαίνω, φαν- show, be seen. phosphene
olig-	ὀλίγος few, small. oligospermia		pher-	φέρω, φορ- bear, support. periphery
omphal-	ὀμφαλός navel. periomphalic		phil-	φιλέω like, have affinity for. eosinophilia
onc-	ὄγκος bulk, mass. hematometry		phleb-	φλέψ, φλεβός vein. periphlebitis
onych-	ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος claw, nail. onychia		phleg-	φλέγω, φλογ- burn, inflame. adenophlegmon
oo-	ὥον egg. Cf. ov-. perioothecitis		phlog-	See phleg-. antiphlogistic
op-	ὀράω, ὀπ- see. erythroptosis		phob-	φόβος fear, dread. claustrophobia
ophthalm-	ὀφθαλμός eye. Cf. ocul-. ophthalmic		phon-	φωνή sound. echophony
or-	os, oris mouth. Cf. stom(at)-. intraoral			
orb-	orbis circle. suborbital			
orchi-	ὄρχις testicle. Cf. test-. orchio- pathy			
organ-	ὄργανον implement, instrument. organoleptic			
orth-	ὀρθός straight, right, normal. orthopedics			
oss-	os, ossis bone. Cf. ost(e)-. ossiphone			