**Chapter 1: Learning Terminology, Word Roots, and Combining Forms**

**Overview**

Learning Terminology covers all the basics of medical word building and pronunciation, the history of medical language, and issues in spelling and pronunciation.

**Learning Outcomes**

After completing this chapter, the student should be able to:

1.1 Discuss the history of medical terminology and how terms are developed.

1.2 Describe the importance of pronunciation and spelling in medical terminology.

1.3 Illustrate the four word parts used to build medical terms.

1.4 Identify how word roots and combining forms build medical terms.

1.5 Describe the process of pluralizing terms.

1.6 Recognize and use medical terminology and its different forms.

**Lecture Outline**

* Case Study (LO 1.3)
	+ Using medical terminology: A new medical assistant is reviewing the medical record of a patient and notices that another medical assistant has spelled the same medication two different ways.

LO 1.1

* Many everyday terms that we use to describe our health and our medical care go back to the early history of civilization. Like all people who followed after them, they gave names to parts of their bodies, to illnesses, and to the cures they used.
* Many terms in health and medical care date back to early civilization.
* Many terms originate from Greek or Latin.
* Word building is the primary method to describe new medical discoveries.

LO 1.2

* Misspellings and mispronunciations in a medical setting can result in life-threatening situations. A misspelled or a misunderstood abbreviation for a medicine dosage can have very serious consequences. Aside from the possibility of written mistakes, people in health care must check and recheck verbal instructions.
* Learning how to spell and pronounce medical terms is a matter of practice. Familiarizing yourself with correct spellings of terms is a matter of seeing the terms over and over again and writing them out, over and over again. Pronouncing a word out loud each time you see the pronunciation will help familiarize you with the sound of the word.

Eponyms are terms formed from names, such as Parkinson’s disease. In normal English

style, such terms use an apostrophe followed by an s, but some medical associations have decided to drop the apostrophe ‘s.

LO 1.3

* Many medical terms are formed from two or more of the following four basic word parts that are the basis for medical terminology:
	+ A word root is the portion of the word that contains its basic meaning.
	+ Combining forms are the word root and a combining vowel that connects or links
	two parts whenever two consonants come together.
	+ Prefixes are word parts attached to the beginning of a word or word root that modify its meaning.
	+ Suffixes are word parts attached to the end of a word or word root that modify its meaning.

LO 1.4

* The word root is commonly the focus and the first part of the word to begin building with.
* When deconstructing an unfamiliar term, the suffix should be the first place to start to figure out the definition.
* Once the suffix has been identified, go to the beginning of the word and read from left to right to identify the meaning of the term.
* Combining vowels are vowels that tie the word root and the associated prefix and/or suffix.
* Focus on the construction of the term. If the suffix begins with a vowel, then adding a combining vowel is not needed.

LO 1.5

* Most English plurals are formed by adding –s or –es to a word. This is also true of many medical terms (cancer, cancers; abscess, abscesses). However, medical terms derived from ancient Greek and Latin often used the regular plural forms from those languages (bursa, bursae; embolus, emboli).

LO 1.6

* A medical record for each patient is created with the first phone call or visit to a physician’s office when information is gathered and documented. While the format of the medical record and its documentation may vary, medical terminology used is that learned in courses such as this, so that everyone accessing the medical record has the same understanding and mistakes are avoided.
* The medical record is used to document services provided, communicate between caregivers, and to obtain payment for services.
* Abbreviations are used in health care. It is important that only approved abbreviations be used in documentation to avoid errors.

**Lesson Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Time | Activity and Instruction | Materials | Learning Outcomes |
| Introduction | 5 minutes | Ask the students why they believe that medical terminology is important in health care.Introduce topics for Chapter 1. |  | 1.1 |
| Lecture | 30 minutes | Utilize lecture outline and PPTs.Discuss the development of medical terminology.Spelling and pronunciation Four word parts to build termsWord root combination Pluralizing termsRecognizing and using medical terminology | PPT and lecture  | 1.11.21.31.41.5 1.6 |
| Active Learning and Practice | 10 minutes | Any activity below |  | 1.1-1.6 |
| Review | 5 minutes | Practice pluralizing terms. |  | 1.1-1.6 |
| Assignment |  | Complete questions within and at end of chapter. |  | 1.1-1.6 |

**Discussion Topics**

* Discuss different methods of pluralizing terms.
* Identify common abbreviations. Discuss why it is important to be consistent with use of abbreviations.
* Emphasize importance of learning basic rules to as it will assist with understanding

**Written Assignments**

* Pluralizing activity below
* Have students create flash cards for all combining terms.
* Have students spell selected words that you read aloud to them.

**Group Activities**

* Have the class think of some medical words and their plurals using these rules.
* Have students practice with flash cards in small groups.

**Internet Activity**

* Have students use the internet to explore issues related to inappropriate use of medical terminology.
* Using the Internet, have students identify how medical terminology will be used in their future discipline.

**Case Study**

* **Have students identify what is wrong with the following documentation.**

Mrs. Johnson arrived in ED with the co tummy pain. She states she has not pottied in over 12 hours. The physician orders MS and she is then dc’d.

**Exercises**

**Chapter 1: Pluralizing**

Provide the plurals for the following terms. Where possible, give two different plurals.

1. carcinoma
2. frenulum
3. serum
4. psychosis
5. virus
6. septum
7. femur
8. kidney
9. tongue
10. urethra
11. ureter
12. malignancy
13. leukocyte
14. nucleus
15. reflex
16. tremor
17. venogram
18. suture
19. macula
20. thrombus
21. tricuspid
22. respiration
23. antibiotic
24. fungus
25. palate

**Answer Key**

**Case Study 1**

1. co – not a common abbreviation
2. pottied – inappropriate medical term
3. MS – abbreviation that can identify multiple terms – unsafe abbreviation
4. dc’d – abbreviation that can identify multiple terms

**Chapter 1: Pluralizing**

1. carcinomas

2. frenula

3. sera or serums

4. psychoses

5. viruses

6. septa or septums

7. femurs

8. kidneys

9. tongues

10. urethras or urethrae

11. ureters

12. malignancies

13. leukocytes

14. nuclei or nucleuses

15. reflexes

16. tremors

17. venograms

18. sutures

19. maculae or maculas

20. thrombi

21. tricuspids

22. respirations

23. antibiotics

24. fungi or funguses

25. palates

**Chapter 1: Combining Terms**

Identify the combining forms that best fits the definition.

1. Sugars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Fat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Immature cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Iron \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Tube

6. Cold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Sound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Light \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Masculine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Hidden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Blue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. White \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Hard, hardening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Yellow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Fever, fire, heat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Cancer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Disease \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. Back\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Straight, normal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer Key**

**Chapter 1: Combining Terms**

1. Gluc(o)

2. Lip(o)

3. Blast(o)

4. Sider(o)

5. Syring(o)

6. Cry(o)

7. Son(o)

8. Phot(o)

9. Andr(o)

10. Crypt(o)

11. Cyan(o)

12. Leuk(o)

13. Melan(o)

14. Scler(o)

15. Xanth(o)

16. Pyr(o)

17. Carcin(o)

18. Path(o)

19. Dors(o)

20. Orth(o)

**Critical Thinking**

1. If a new medication or procedure is developed, it is named using medical terminology.
2. Generally, adding –s or –es to words pluralizes them, with the exception of Greek and Latin terms.
3. Misspellings and mispronunciations can lead to medical errors.
4. It is important that only approved abbreviations be used in health care documentation to avoid errors.
5. The word root contains the basic meaning of the word.
6. The prefix attaches to the beginning of the combining form.
7. The suffix attaches to the end of the combining form.

**Clinical Applications**

1. Medical terminology is the standard for health care.
2. Medical personnel should use only those medical abbreviations approved by their health care organization.
3. Understanding combining forms will allow the health care provider to understand documentation in the medical record.
4. 2. Learning the word roots will assist the health care provider in understanding diseases, procedures, and the care being provided to the patient.

**Answer Key**

**Chapter 1: Learning Terminology**

**LO 1.1 The Language of Medicine**

**PRONOUNCE**

gynecology [gī-nĕ-KOL-ō-jē, ji-]

hepatitis [hep-ă-TĪ-tis]

pulmonary [PŬL-mō-nār-ē]

bilateral [bī-LAT-er-ăl]

**SPELL**

genos gene

kardia cardia

hernia hernia

nevus nerves

vena vein

**UNDERSTAND**

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. a

**APPLY**

1. Both contain word parts that join together to form new words and more detailed meanings than the word parts alone.

**LO 1.2 Spelling and Pronunciation of Medical Terms**

**PRONOUNCE**

hyperthermia [hī-per-THER-mē-ă]

osteoarthritis [ŎS-tē-ō-ăr-THRĪ-tĭs]

metastasis [mĕ-TĂS-tă-sĭs]

splenomegaly [splēn-ō-MĔG-ă-lē]

**SPELL**

femoral first syllable

dermatitis third syllable

osteoma third syllable

anesthesia third syllable

polyuria first (and third) syllable

**UNDERSTAND**

1. d
2. e
3. c
4. b
5. a

**APPLY**

1. Any four words with a short *i* may be used here with correct pronunciation guides.
2. Any four words with a long *o* may be used here with correct pronunciation guides.

**LO 1.3 Forming Medical Terms**

**PRONOUNCE**

retroperitoneum [RE-trō-PER-ĭ-tō-nē-ŭm]

disinfection [dis-in-FEK-shŭn]

epigastric [ěp-ĭ-GĂS-trĭk]

phlebotomy [flĕ-BŎT-ō-mē]

**SPELL**

**Meaning** **Correct Spelling**

Incision into the vein phlebotomy

Enlarged liver hepatomegaly

Around the colon pericolic

Painfull menses dysmenorrhea

**UNDERSTAND**

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a

**APPLY**

1. Any four medical terms that include all three word parts.
2. Definitions for the four terms in part 1.

**LO 1.4 Word Roots and Combining Forms**

Body Parts or Elements

**PRONOUNCE**

glioblastoma [GLĪ-ō-blăs-TŌ-mă]

ketogenesis [kē-tō-JĔN-ĕ-sĭs]

calcipenia [kăl-sĭ-PĒ-nē-ă]

hydrocephaly [hī-drō-SĔF-ă-lē]

**SPELL**

**Correct Spelling** **Meaning**

plasmapheresis Separation of blood into parts

chymopoiesis Means production of chyme

salpingectomy Removal of a fallopian tube

syringitis Inflammation of eustachian tube

ketogenesis Metabolic production of ketones

**UNDERSTAND**

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. f
6. e

**APPLY**

1. A word root is the foundation part of the word that describes the main piece of the term. The combining form is the word root plus the combining vowel that links the word parts together.

Sensations or Feelings

**PRONOUNCE**

cryocautery [KRĪ-ō-KĂW-tĕr-ē]

esthesiometry [ĕs-thē-zē-ŎM-ĕ-trē]

sonomotor [sŏn-ō-MŌ-tĕr]

kinesthesia [KĬN-ĕs-THĒ-zē-ă]

**SPELL**

**Correct Spelling** **Meaning**

kinesiology Study of movement

esthesiometry Measurement of tactile sensibility

cryocautery Destruction by freezing

algospasm Pain caused by a spasm

dipsomania Alcoholism

**UNDERSTAND**

1. f
2. c
3. d
4. e
5. a
6. b

**APPLY**

\*Answers may vary

Factor or Quality

**PRONOUNCE**

cryptogenic [krĭp-tō-JĔN-ĭk]

spherocyte [SFĒR-ō-sīt]

chloruresis [klōr-yū-RĒ-sĭs]

eosinophilic [ē-ō-sĭn-ō-FĬL-ĭk]

**SPELL**

**Correct Spelling** **Meaning**

scleroderma Thickening of the skin

erythroclasis Fragmentation of red blood

megaloencephaly Abnormally large head and brain

melanoderma Abnormal skin darkening

chloruresis Excretion of cloride in urine

**UNDERSTAND**

1. h
2. i
3. f
4. b
5. g
6. a
7. e
8. c
9. d
10. j

**APPLY**

\*Answers may vary.

Condition or Condition-Related

**PRONOUNCE**

bacilliform [bă-SĬL-ĭ-fŏrm]

schistocytosis [SHĬS-tō-sī-TŌ-sĭs]

kyphoscoliosis [KĪ-fō-skō-lē-Ō-sĭs]

pyrogenic [pī-rō-JĔN-ĭk]

**SPELL**

**Correct Spelling** **Meaning**

pyrogenic Causing fever

oncolysis Destruction of a cancerous tumor

spasmolytic Relieves spasms

bacilliform Rod-shaped bacteria

**UNDERSTAND**

1. c
2. e
3. b
4. f
5. d
6. a

**APPLY**

\*Answers may vary.

Position or Location

**PRONOUNCE**

mediolateral [MĒ-dē-ō-LĂT-ĕr-ăl]

goniometer [MĒ-dē-ō-LĂT-ĕr-ăl]

dextrocardia [DĔKS-trō-KĂR-dē-ă]

**SPELL**

**Correct Spelling** **Meaning**

orthodontist Doctor who corrects tooth placement

goniometer Instrument that measures angles

topography Body part in terms of specific area

dorsalgia Upper back pain

**UNDERSTAND**

1. a
2. d
3. e
4. b
5. f
6. c

**APPLY**

\*Answers may vary.

Body Processes

**PRONOUNCE**

| somnambulism | [sŏm-NĂM-byū-lĭzm] |
| --- | --- |
| logopathy | [lŏg-ŎP-ă-thē] |
| narcolepsy | [NĂR-kō-lĕp-sē] |

**SPELL**

**Correct Spelling** **Meaning**

logopathy Speech disorder

narcolepsy Sleep disorder

hypnogenesis Inducing sleep

phagocyte Cell that ingests bacteria

**UNDERSTAND**

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. e
5. f
6. c

**APPLY**

\*Answers may vary.

Miscellaneous Combining Forms

**PRONOUNCE**

chemolysis [kĕm-ŎL-ĭ-sĭs]

actinotherapy [ĂK-tĭn-ō-THĀR-ă-pē]

etiopathology [Ē-tē-ō-pă-THŎL-ō-jē]

basophilic [BĀ-sō-FĬL-ĭk]

**SPELL**

**Correct Spelling** **Meaning**

chronometry Measurement of time intervals

lysemia Dissolution of red blood cells

pyocyst Cyst filled with pus

fluorochrome Fluorescent contrast medium

galactophoritis Inflammation of the milk ducts

**UNDERSTAND**

1. d
2. g
3. e
4. c
5. a
6. f
7. j
8. i
9. b
10. h

**APPLY**

\*Answers may vary.

**LO 1.5 Pluralizing Terms**

**PRONOUNCE**

staphylococci [STĂF-ĭ-lō-KŎK-sī]

fossae [FŎS-ē]

angiomata [ăn-jē-Ō-măz]

radices [RĀ-di-sēz]

**SPELL**

**Singular** **Plural**

abscess abscesses

neurosis neuroses

paraplegic paraplegics

datum data

appendix appendices

**UNDERSTAND**

*Strepptococci* *Incorrect* *Streptococci = plural, streptococcus = singular*

nevus Correct nevus = singular, nevi = plural

cervices Correct cervix = singular, cervices = plural

ganglium Incorrect ganglion = singular, ganglia = plural

lobes Correct lobe = singular, lobes = plural

sternums Incorrect sternum = singular, sterna = plural

**APPLY**

1. -*a* is used. Any word ending in -*um* may be used here.
2. -*es* is used. Any word ending in -*x*may be used here.

**LO 1.6 Using Medical Terminology and Its Different Forms**

**SPELL**

EMR Electronic medical record

ICD International Classification of Diseases

CBC Complete blood count

bid Twice daily

tid Three times daily

**UNDERSTAND**

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. d

**APPLY**

1. SNOMED CT  (Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine Clinical Terms®) is a very detailed medical terminology standard that was developed for use in electronic medical records. The goal is to use SNOMED internationally for all medical coding and electronic transfer of medical data.
2. Medical coding is a process that makes billing and recordkeeping easier and more organized for the patient’s medical record. Each diagnosis and procedure has its own assigned code that is used for insurance reimbursement.
3. Abbreviations can help shorten a long sentence and simplify communication between health care providers. One complication is that mistakes with abbreviations can cause serious adverse outcomes.

**Chapter 1 Review**

**RECALL**

1. Medical terminology is a language that was developed with the Greek and Roman cultures to provide an easier and more detailed way of describing the body, function, and diseases related to medicine.
2. Prefix→Word Root/Combining Form→Suffix
3. A word root is the foundation part of the word that describes the main piece of the term. The combining form is the word root plus the combining vowel that links the word parts together.
4. Answers may vary depending on the student. Some options are association, looking up the term or word parts, and/or breaking the term into prefix, suffix, and word root and deciphering any unknowns.

**UNDERSTAND**

1. **True.** Greek, Roman, Spanish, and other languages are a part of medical terminology.
2. **False.** There are three parts to a medical term: prefix, word root/combining form, and suffix.
3. **False.** Pronunciation is just as important as spelling in order to make sure the correct term is used and mistakes are avoided. It is also important to build confidence in “speaking” the language with other health care professionals.
4. **False.** Abbreviations are used less and less today with the advent of the EMR. Many health systems forbid using many abbreviations due to the high possibility of mistakes.
5. **False. ALL** health care workers are responsible for legal and ethical standards and behavior.
6. **False.** SNOMED (Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine) Clinical Terms® is a very detailed medical terminology standard that was developed for use in electronic medical records. The goal is to use SNOMED internationally for all medical coding and electronic transfer of medical data. It is used in many large countries but has not been adopted everywhere yet.
7. **False. ALL** health care workers are responsible for correct record documentation and correct terms/spelling. It is essential that all health care workers be diligent and proficient in medical terminology to ensure that patients get the best and most complete treatments with avoidance of errors.
8. carcin
9. immuno
10. leuko
11. scolio
12. andro
13. electro
14. macro
15. pharmaco
16. dipso
17. chondro

**IMPLEMENT**

1. comedo, comedones: pores
2. hematocrit, hematocrits: red blood cell that aids in respiration
3. mesothelioma, mesotheliomas: a type of lung cancer
4. laminectomy, laminectomies: removal of the lamina
5. bacillus, bacilli: a type of biological antibiotic

cardi/o carditis

stomat/o stomatitis

phleb/o phlebitis

cyst/o cystitis

arthr/o arthritis

hepat/o hepatitis

oste/o osteitis

1. leuk/o
2. melan/o
3. erythr/o
4. lith/o
5. noct/o
6. lip/o
7. eti/o
8. gluc/o
9. cyan/o
10. bacteri/o
11. chemical
12. red
13. elderly
14. milk
15. tumor
16. light
17. hard
18. sleep
19. poison
20. infectious bacteria

\*Answers may vary.

**DECONSTRUCT**

pericarditis Peri/card/itis

carcinoma carcin/oma

gastroenterology gastro/entero/logy

neurofibroma neuro/fibr/oma

encephalitis en/cephal/itis

cheilosis cheil/osis

\*Answers may vary.

**Deconstruct the Word** **Combining Form** **Suffix**

cyanosis cyan(o) osis

lithogenesis lith(o) genesis

fungicide fungi cide

electrocardiogram electr(o), cardi(o) gram

chondrocyte chondr(o) cyte

cystoid cyst(o) oid

bacteriocide bacteri(o) cide

gynecology gynec(o) logy

\*Answers may vary.