Exam 6 Review

Chapters 11 and 12

Word Parts: Female

gynecology- study of diseases of the female reproductive system

cervic/o cervix
vagin/o, colp/o vagina
gynec/o female
uter/o, hyster/o uterus
metr/o, metr/i uterine tissue or measurement
ovar/o, oophor/o ovary
salping/o uterine tube (fallopian tube)
vulv/o vulva (external genitalia)

Reproductive System

cidal killing
cyst/o, vesic/o bladder, cyst, or sac
genit/o genitals
gonad/o genitals or reproduction
men/o month
-plasia development or formation
rect/o rectum
urethr/o urethra
urin/o urine

Reproductive System

gonads:

- ovaries(female)-produce eggs (ova)
- testes(male)- produce sperm(spermatozoa)

- Reproductive organs, whether male or female, or internal or external, are called the genitals or genitalia.
External Structures (Fig 11-1 pg 263)

External genitalia are called vulva, which include:

- mons pubis
- labia majora—larger skin fold protecting the vaginal opening
- labia minora—smaller skin fold protecting the vaginal opening
- clitoris
- opening for glands

Layers of Uterine Tissue

endometrium—innermost layer
myometrium—middle layer of thick muscular tissue
perimetrium—membrane that surrounds the uterus

(endo-) = inside
(my/o) = muscle
(peri-) = around
(metr/o) = uterine tissue, or measurement
(-ium) = membrane

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Fig. 11-3 Obtaining a cervical Pap smear by using a vaginal speculum—an instrument that can be pushed apart after it is inserted into the vagina to allow examination of the cervix and the walls of the vagina.

Fig. 11-4 Colposcopy. The vagina and cervix are examined with a colposcope. The instrument used is the colposcope.
Fig. 11-6 Hysteroscopy. The process of visually examining the uterine cavity

Fig. 11-7 Hysterosalpingogram. x-ray image of the uterus and uterine tubes.

Diseases and Disorders

colpitis (colp/o, vagina, + -itis, inflammation): inflammation of the vagina; same as vaginitis.
cervicocolpitis: inflammation of the vagina and cervix.
endometriosis a condition where tissue resembling the endometrium is found abnormally in various locations in the pelvic cavity.
endo- = inside, metr/o=uterine tissue, -osis= condition
endometritis: inflammation of the endometrium

*****be careful of spellings

Menstrual Irregularities (see exercise 7 pg 270)

• amenorrhea (a-, without, + men/o, month, + -rrhea, discharge): absence of menstruation
• dysmenorrhea (dys-, difficult): painful or difficult menstruation.
• menorrhagia (-rragia, hemorrhage): abnormally heavy flow or long menstruation.
• metrorrhagia (metr/o, uterine tissue): uterine bleeding other than menstruation.
Diseases and Disorders, cont.

pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) - infection that occurs when bacteria move from the vagina or cervix into the uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries, or pelvis. It is commonly caused from STD’s.
premenstrual syndrome (PMS) – symptoms such as nervous tension, edema, headache, painful breasts, sleep changes occurring a few days before the onset of menstruation
vulvitis – inflammation of the vulva

Surgical and Therapeutic Interventions

• contraception, contraceptive - any device, process, or method that prevents conception (pregnancy)

• spermicide - kills sperm

• in vitro fertilization (IVF) - a method of fertilizing the ova outside the body

Reproductive System

• dilation and curettage (D&C) a surgical procedure that expands the cervical opening (dilation or dilatation) so that the uterine wall can be scraped (curettage).

• human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) - Testing for this hormone in urine or blood can indicate whether a woman is pregnant.

Obstetric Word Parts

amni/o amnio (the innermost fetal membrane)
fet/o fetus (fetal=pertaining to the fetus)
nat/i birth
Pregnancy and Childbirth, cont.

-para a woman who has given birth

para I, II, etc. # pregnancies resulting in live births

unipara (uni-, one)

secundipara (secundus is Latin for second)

tripara (tri-, three)

nullipara a woman who has never given birth to a viable offspring (nulli-, none)

Pregnancy

Gestation=another name for pregnancy

Gravida pregnant woman

prefix + -gravida # pregnancies

primigravida, gravida I = a woman who is pregnant for the first time (primi-, first)

gravida II

gravida III, etc.

****gravida refers only to pregnancy, whereas para designates successful pregnancies resulting in live births. A woman could be gravida III but para 0 (same as nullipara).

Fig. 11-13 Fetal presentation.

A, Cephalic presentation, the normal presentation of childbirth and the most common (cephal/o=head)

B, Breech presentation, the buttocks, knees, or feet are presented

C, Shoulder presentation, shoulder is presented at the cervical opening. (also called transverse presentation)

Fig. 11-9 Sites of vaginal fistulas.

fistula: an abnormal, tubelike passage between two internal organs, or between an internal organ and the body surface.
Reproductive System

ECTOPIC PREGNANCY - Abnormal implantation of a fertilized ovum outside the uterus

Amniotomy (-tomy, incision): surgical rupture of the fetal membranes, performed to induce or expedite labor.

Breast Terms

Mast/o, mamm/o = breast

Mastalgia, mastodynia, mammalgia: painful breast.

-algia & -dynia = pain

Mastitis: inflammation of the breast (-itis = inflammation)

Mastoptosis: sagging breast (-ptosis = sagging, prolapse)

Mastopexy: surgical procedure to lift breast (-pexy = surgical fixation)

Mammoplasty: plastic surgery of the breast (-plasty = surgical repair)

Word Parts: Male Reproductive System

- orch/o, orchid/o = testes
- test/o, testicul/o = testes
- pen/o = penis
- prostat/o = prostate
- scrot/o = scrotum, bag
- semin/o = semen
- spermatoz/o = sperm
- -cidal = killing
- vas/o = vessel or duct (or ductus deferens)

Reproductive System

Cryptorchidism: undescended testicle.

- (crypt/o, hidden, + orchid/o, testis, + -ism, condition)

Vasectomy, a small incision is made in the scrotum, and a piece of the vas deferens is removed.

Kaposi sarcoma. - a malignant neoplasm that usually occurs in people with AIDS
Integumentary System

integument- another name for skin

nails- ungual=pertaining to the nail composed of keratin (kerat/o=horny tissue)

sudoriferous glands- (sweat glands) regulate body temp and eliminate waste in form of sweat

sebaceous glands – found in all areas of the body that have hair. They produce sebum, an oily substance that inhibits growth of bacteria and lubricates the skin

Word Parts: Accessory Structures

• seb/o sebum
• pil/o, trich/o hair
  (pilomotor muscles cause “goose bumps”)
• axill/o axilla (armpit)
• follicul/o follicle
• kerat/o horny (or cornea)
• onych/o, ungu/o nail

Word Parts

ichthy/o fish
• ichthyosis= skin condition where skin is dry and scaly, resembling fish skin

xer/o dry
• xerosis= skin condition with excessive dryness

cutane/o, derm/o, skin
derm/a, dermat/o

Word Parts, cont.

seps/o infection
• sepsis= infection or contamination
• asepsis=absence of infection/germs

sept/o infection or septum
• septic=infected wound
• aseptic conditions=free of pathogenic organisms

• a- = no, not, without
Word Parts, cont.

bacter/i, bacteri/o  bacteria

-cidal  killing

-static  keeping stationary

**bacteriostatic** = inhibiting the growth of bacteria

**bactericidal** = killing bacteria

Layers of the Skin

- **epidermis** – the outermost layer

- **dermis** is the thick inner layer of the skin.

- **subcutaneous adipose tissue** – under the dermis

Skin Lesions

- **cyst**- filled with fluid

- **nodule**- filled with solid (marble-like)

- **macules**- small, nonraised (freckles)

- **papules**- raised (moles)

**pustules**- a type of blister filled with cloudy fluid or pus

Although both cause a raised area of overlying skin, the cyst contains fluid, whereas the nodule is a solid structure.
Fig. 12-5 Wheals. This elevated, irregularly shaped lesion is seen in an allergic skin eruption.

Skin Injuries
There will be a matching section with these:
- keloid: overgrowth of unsightly scar tissue
- laceration: torn, jagged wound
- incision: smooth-edged wound produced by a sharp instrument
- puncture: a wound made by piercing
- abrasion: skin is scraped or rubbed away by friction
- contusion: a bruise that does not break the skin

Integumentary System
- contact dermatitis – skin rash resulting from exposure to an irritant or result of allergic reaction to poison ivy, jewelry, etc.
- malignant melanoma – malignant tumors that originate in the skin

• Matching definitions. See page 309 exercise 8.
Fig. 12-9
Discoid lupus erythematosus/ cutaneous lupus erythematosis – chronic disorder characterized by lesions covered with scales. Characteristic “butterfly rash”

Fig. 12-10 Tissue necrosis. Necrosis that resulted from contact with the stinging structures on the tentacles of a jellyfish. Tissue necrosis is death of areas of damaged or diseased tissue. (necr/o=dead, -osis=condition)

Fig. 12-11 Common benign disorders of the skin.
A. Petechiae - tiny purple or red spots appearing on the skin as a result of tiny hemorrhages beneath the surface.
B. Psoriasis is characterized by circumscribed red patches covered by thick, dry, silvery scale.

Skin Disorders, cont.
pediculosis - infestation by lice (head, body, pubic)
scabies - a contagious dermatitis caused by the itch mite that is transmitted by close contact
scleroderma (scler/o, hard, + -derma, skin): chronic hardening and thickening of the skin.
urticaria - a skin eruption characterized by wheals of varying shapes and sizes with well-defined margins and pale centers. It is also called hives.
Disorders of Accessory Skin Structures

- **Acne vulgaris**: Inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands characterized by pimples and blackheads.
- **Seborrheic dermatitis**: Commonly called dandruff, an inflammatory condition of the skin that begins with the scalp but may involve other areas, particularly the eyebrows.

Disorders of Accessory Skin Structures, cont.

- **Folliculitis**: Inflammation of a hair follicle.
- **Hidradenitis**: Inflammation of a sweat gland.
  - (hidr/o=sweat, aden/o=gland, -itis=inflammation)
- **Onychomycosis**: Fungal infection of the nails.
- **Onychopathy**: Any disease of the nails.
  - (onych/o=nail, myc/o=fungus, -osis=condition, -pathy=disease)
- **Trichosis** (trich/o, hair, + -osis) any abnormal condition of hair growth, including baldness or excessive hair growth in an unusual place.

Surgical and Therapeutic Interventions

- **Antimicrobial**: Medicine applied to broken skin to prevent infection.
- **Aspiration**: The act of withdrawing fluid from a cyst using a syringe.

**Fig. 12-12** Liposuction. Removes adipose tissue with a suction pump device.

- lip/o=fat, -ectomy=excision
Surgical and Therapeutic Interventions, cont.

cryosurgery - use of subfreezing temperature to destroy tissue.
debridement: removal of dead or damaged tissue, or foreign material
dermabrasion: removing scars by using wire brushes or sandpaper
electrolysis: (electr/o, electricity, + -lysis, destruction) using an electrical current to destroy unwanted hair

• There will be a matching section.