

- iv. **Carp/o-** carpus (wrist bone)
- v. **Cephal/o-** head
- vi. **Cervic/o-** neck; cervix uteri (neck of uterus)
- vii. **Clavicul/o-** clavicle (collar bone)
- viii. **Cost/o-** ribs
- ix. **Crani/o-** cranium (skull)
- x. **Dactyl/o-** fingers, toes
- xi. **Femor/o-** femur (thigh bone)
- xii. **Fibul/o-** fibula (smaller bone of lower leg)
- xiii. **Humer/o-** humerus (upper arm bone)
- xiv. **Ili/o-** ilium (lateral, flaring portion of hip bone)
- xv. **Ischi/o-** ischium (lower portion of hip bone)
- xvi. **Lumb/o-** loins (lower back)
- xvii. **Metacarp/o-** metacarpus (hand bones)
- xviii. **Metatars/o-** metatarsus (foot bones)
- xix. **Patella/o-** patella (kneecap)
- xx. **Pelv/i-** pelvis
- xxi. **Pelv/o-** pelvis
- xxii. **Phalang/o-** phalanges (bones of the fingers and toes)
- xxiii. **Pod/o-** foot
- xxiv. **Pub/o-** pelvis bone (anterior part of the pelvic bone)
- xxv. **Radi/o-** radiation, x-ray; radius (lower arm bone on thumb side)
- xxvi. **Spondyl/o-** vertebrae (back bone)
- xxvii. **Vertebr/o-** vertebrae (backbone)
- xxviii. **Stern/o-** sternum (breast bone)
- xxix. **Fibi/o-** tibia (larger bone of lower leg)
- c. Muscular System
 - i. **Leiomy/o-** smooth muscle (visceral)
 - ii. **Muscul/o-** muscle
 - iii. **My/o-** muscle
 - iv. **Rhabd/o-** rod-shaped (striated)
 - v. **Rhabdomy/o-** rod shaped (striated) muscle
- d. Related Structures
 - i. **Chondr/o-** cartilage
 - ii. **Fasci/o-** band, fascia (fibrous membrane supporting and separating muscles)
 - iii. **Fibr/o-** fiber, fibrous tissue
 - iv. **Synov/o-** synovial membrane, synovial fluid
 - v. **Ten/o-** tendon
 - vi. **Tend/o-** tendon
 - vii. **Tendin/o-** tendon
- e. Suffixes
 - i. **–asthenia:** weakness, debility
 - ii. **–blast:** embryonic cell
 - iii. **–clasia:** to break, surgical fracture
 - iv. **–clast:** to break

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- v. **–desis:** binding, fixation (of a bone or joint)
- vi. **–malacia:** softening
- vii. **–physis:** growth
- viii. **–porosis:** porous
- ix. **–scopy:** visual examination

f. Prefixes

- i. **A-:** without, not
- ii. **Dys-:** bad, painful, difficult
- iii. **Sub-:** under below
- iv. **Supra-:** above, excessive superior
- v. **Syn-:** union together joined

VII. Pathology

- a. Joints are vulnerable to constant wear and tear
 - i. Repeated motion, disease, trauma, and aging affect joints, muscles, and tendons
- b. Disorders of the musculoskeletal system are likely caused by injury than disease
- c. **Orthopedics-** branch of medicine concerned with prevention, diagnosis, care, and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders
- d. **Orthopedist-** physician who specializes in diagnoses and treatment
 - i. Employ medical, physical, and surgical methods to restore function that has been lost
- e. **Rheumatologist-** specializes in treating joint disease
- f. **Doctor of Osteopathy-** maintains good health requires proper alignment of bones, muscles, ligaments, and nerves

VIII. Bone disorders

- a. Include fractures, dislocations, osteoporosis, and spinal curvatures
- b. Fractures
 - i. **Fracture-** broken bone
 - ii. **Closed (simple) fracture-** the bone is broken but no external wound exists
 - iii. **Open (compound) fracture-** involves broken bone and an external wound that leads to site of fracture. Fragments of bone usually protrude through skin
 - iv. **Complicated Fracture-** a broken bone has injured an internal organ
 - v. **Comminuted fracture-** bone has broken or splintered into pieces
 - vi. **Impacted fracture-** occurs when bone is broken and one end is wedged into the interior of another bone
 - vii. **Incomplete Fracture-** occurs when the line of fracture does not completely transverse the entire bone
 - viii. **Greenstick fracture-** broken bone does not extend through the entire thickness of the bone
 - 1. one side is broken one side is bent
 - 2. most often in children
 - 3. AKA incomplete fracture