

Medical Terminology PDF

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This is a comprehensive guide of medical terms with definitions and examples.

ANEMIA

Anemia: _____

A condition marked by a deficiency of red blood cells

Anemia can cause fatigue and weakness due to less oxygen in the body.

ARTHRITIS

Arthritis: _____

Inflammation of the joints

Arthritis can cause pain and stiffness in various joints.

BRADYCARDIA

Bradycardia: _____

Slower than normal heart rate

Bradycardia was observed, indicating a heart rate below normal.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis: _____

Inflammation of the bronchial tubes in the lungs

Bronchitis often results in a persistent cough.

CARDIOMYOPATHY

Cardiomyopathy: _____

Disease of the heart muscle affecting its size, shape, and structure

Cardiomyopathy can lead to heart failure if not treated.

DERMATITIS

Dermatitis: _____

Inflammation of the skin

Dermatitis can be triggered by allergens or irritants.

DYSPNEA

Dyspnea: _____

Difficulty or labored breathing

Shortness of breath, or dyspnea, can be a symptom of heart issues.

EDEMA

Edema: _____

Swelling caused by excess fluid trapped in the body's tissues

Edema in the legs can be a sign of heart or kidney problems.

FIBROSIS

Fibrosis: _____

Thickening and scarring of connective tissue

Pulmonary fibrosis affects the lungs' ability to function properly.

GASTROENTERITIS

Gastroenteritis: _____

Inflammation of the stomach and intestines

Gastroenteritis is often caused by a virus or food poisoning.

HEMORRHAGE

Hemorrhage: _____

Excessive or profuse bleeding

The patient was experiencing a hemorrhage after the surgery.

HYPERGLYCEMIA

Hyperglycemia: _____

Higher than normal blood sugar levels

Hyperglycemia is a concern for individuals with diabetes.

HYPERTENSION

Hypertension: _____

High blood pressure

Your hypertension requires medication to lower your blood pressure.

HYPOGLYCEMIA

Hypoglycemia: _____

Lower than normal blood sugar levels

Hypoglycemia can cause dizziness and fainting.

HYPOTENSION

Hypotension: _____

Low blood pressure

Hypotension may lead to dizziness or fainting.

INSOMNIA

Insomnia: _____

Persistent problems in falling or staying asleep

Many patients with anxiety experience insomnia.

JAUNDICE

Jaundice: _____

Yellowing of the skin and eyes due to high bilirubin levels

Jaundice is often seen in liver disease and newborns.

LEUKEMIA

Leukemia: _____

Cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues

Leukemia leads to the overproduction of abnormal white blood cells.

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Myocardial Infarction: _____

Medical term for a heart attack

He was rushed to the hospital for a myocardial infarction.

NEPHRITIS

Nephritis: _____

Inflammation of the kidneys

Nephritis can lead to kidney failure if not treated promptly.

OSTEOPOROSIS

Osteoporosis: _____

A condition where bones become weak and brittle

Osteoporosis makes you more susceptible to fractures.

PANCREATITIS

Pancreatitis: _____

Inflammation of the pancreas

Pancreatitis can be acute or chronic and requires medical attention.

QUADRIPLEGIA

Quadriplegia: _____

Paralysis of all four limbs

Quadriplegia can result from a severe spinal cord injury.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Rheumatoid Arthritis: _____

A chronic inflammatory disorder affecting joints

Rheumatoid arthritis is an autoimmune condition.

SEPSIS

Sepsis: _____

Body's extreme response to an infection

Sepsis is a medical emergency that can lead to tissue damage and organ failure.

TACHYCARDIA

Tachycardia: _____

Faster than normal heart rate

The patient experienced tachycardia after the exercise test.

ULCER

Ulcer: _____

A sore that develops on the lining of the esophagus, stomach, or small intestine

Ulcers can cause severe stomach pain and require treatment.

VERTIGO

Vertigo: _____

A sensation of feeling off balance or dizzy

Vertigo can make it feel like the room is spinning.

WHEEZE

Wheeze: _____

A high-pitched whistling sound made while breathing

Wheezing is often associated with asthma or bronchitis.

XEROSTOMIA

Xerostomia: _____

Dry mouth, or a decrease in the production of saliva

Xerostomia can be a side effect of certain medications.

Please note that this is a general guide and might need to be customized to include specific terms relevant to particular medical fields or patient needs.