

Chapter 2: Word Roots and Combining Forms

Overview

- The word root is the foundation or base for each medical term. It is the basis for what a person is trying to relate in this new language.

Learning Outcomes

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

- 2.1 Describe how word roots and combining forms are put together to form medical terms.
- 2.2 Recognize and use common medical word roots related to body parts or elements.
- 2.3 Recognize and use common medical word roots related to sensations or feelings.
- 2.4 Recognize and use common medical word roots related to factor and quality.
- 2.5 Recognize and use common medical word roots related to condition or condition-related.
- 2.6 Recognize and use common medical word roots related to position or location.
- 2.7 Recognize and use common medical word roots related to body processes.
- 2.8 Interpret and use common miscellaneous word roots and combining forms.

Lecture Outline

- Case Study (LO 2.1)
 - The student is reviewing the patient's medical record and which states the patient has cardiomyopathy. The student recognizes cardio- as heart, but does not understand what the term is.

LO 2.1

- The word root is the foundation or base for each medical term. When constructing medical terms, the word root is commonly the focus and the first part of the word to begin building with.
- The word root can also be the first place to start when trying to deconstruct an unfamiliar word to figure out its definition

LO 2.2

- Overview of basic word roots and combining forms related to body parts or elements of the body structure.

LO 2.3

- Word roots/combining forms are used to describe a patient's sensation or feelings he or she is experiencing.

LO 2.4

- Medical terms related to factor or quality of a specific foundation word root/combining form.

LO 2.5

- Basic word roots and combining forms related to a condition or condition-related disease processes.

LO 2.6

- Basic word roots/combining forms related to position or location on the body.

LO 2.7

- Word roots/combining forms for the student to start becoming familiar with basic body processes.

LO 2.8

- Miscellaneous word roots/combining forms

Lesson Plan

	Time	Activity and Instruction	Materials	Learning Outcomes
Introduction	5 minutes	Discuss tips for learning combining terms with students Introduce the topics for chapter 2.		2.1
Lecture	40 minutes	Forming Medical Terms 1. Discuss word building rules 2. Emphasize the importance of learning the basic rules and how that will enable the students to understand many more terms than they actually learn. 3. This section includes many basic medical combining forms. Identify combining terms with students		2.1-2.8
Active Learning and Practice	10 minutes	Any activity below		

Review	5 minutes	Review terms		
Assignment		Complete questions within and end of chapter		

Discussion Topics

- Remind students on the importance of learning medical terminology.
- Emphasize importance of learning basic rules to as it will assist with understanding.

Written Assignments

- Have students create flash cards for all combining terms
- Have students spell selected words that you read aloud to them

Group Activities

- Have students practice with flash cards in small groups
- Using a student’s set of flash cards, quiz students on combining terms.

Internet Activity

- Using the Internet, have students identify how medical terminology will be used in their future discipline.

Exercises

Chapter 2: 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 2: Combing 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. The word root contains the basic meaning of the word.
2. The prefix attaches to the beginning of the combining form.
3. The suffix attaches to the end of the combining form.

Clinical Applications

1. Understanding combining forms will allow the health care provider to understand documentation in the medical record.
2. The learning the word roots will assist the health care provider to understand diseases, procedures and care being provided to the patient.