

Anatomy

anatomy: from the Greek *anatemnein* (to dissect), compounding of *ana-* (up) + *temnein* (to cut)

Lecture I (Introduction)

-ologies

-logy: from Greek (from *logos* (word, reason, speech, account)). Often used to denote an organized body of knowledge, or a science.

biology: from Greek, *bios* (mode of life) + *ology*

cytology: from Greek *kyto-*, from *kytos* (hollow vessel) + *ology*

histology: from Greek *histos* (mast, beam of a loom, loom, web), from *histanai* (to cause to stand) + *ology*

embryology: from Greek *embryein* (to swell inside) + *ology*

teratology: from Greek *terat-*, *teras* (monster) + *ology*

pathology: from Greek, *pathos* (experience, suffering) + *ology*

submandibular duct: from Latin, *sub* (under) + *mandibula* (jaw, from *mandere* (to chew)) & *ductus* (past participle of *ducere* (to lead))

“De Humani Corporis Fabrica” trans. – “on the structure of the human body”

Integument: from Latin *integumentum*, (covering)

Articular: from Latin *articulus* (part, division, joint).

Endocrine: from Greek *endon* (within) + *krinein* (to separate)

Cardiovascular: from Greek *kardia* (heart) and Latin *vasculum* (small vessel)

Respiratory: from Latin *respirare* (to breathe)

Gastrointestinal: from Greek *gast_r* (belly) and Latin *intestinum* (intestine)

Urogenital: compounding of uro- from Greek *ouron* (urine) and Latin *genitus* (past participle of *gignere* (to beget)).

Sagittal: from Latin *sagitta* (arrow).

Coronal: from Latin *corona* (crown)

Thoracic: from Greek *th_rax* (chest)

Pleural: from Greek *pleura* (side, rib)

Pericardial: from Greek *peri-* (around) and *kardia* (heart)

Mediastinum: literally Latin for: medial. Derived from *medius* (middle).

trachea: Latin for windpipe. From Greek *tracheia* meaning rough artery. Artery is derived from Greek *art_ria* meaning windpipe. The Greeks thought that air circulated in what we now call the arteries.

esophagus: from Greek *oiso* (carry) *phagos* (from *phagein* to eat))

Thymus: from Greek *thymos* (a warty, natural outgrowth)

Aorta: from Greek *aort_*, from *airein* (to lift or heave)

Cranial: from Greek *kranion* (skull).

Spinal: from Latin *spina* (spine or thorn)

Pancreas: from Greek. Compounding of *pan-* (all, every) and *kreas* (flesh, meat).

hypochondriac: from Greek *hypochondrion* (abdomen) from Greek *hypo-* (under) + *chondros* (cartilage).

Lumbar: from Latin *lumbus* (loin).

Iliac: from Latin *ilium* (viscera, groin).

epigastric: from Greek *epi-* (on, upon, about) and *gast_r* (stomach).

hypogastric: from Greek *hypo-* (under) and *gast_r* (stomach).

Lecture II (General Histology)

Histology: from Greek *histos* (mast, beam of a loom, loom, web), from *histanai* (to cause to stand) + *ology*

Membrane: from Latin *membrane* (skin).

Flagellum: Latin for whip.

Cilia: plural of Latin *cilium* (eyelid) probably taken from *supercilium* (eyebrow).

Microvilli: plural of microvillus. From Greek *micros* (small) + Latin *villus* (tuft of hair or shaggy hair). [The word 'velvet' is also derived from villus.]

Cytoplasm: From Greek *kyto* (small hollow vessel) + Latin *plasma* (form or, mold (from Greek *plassein* (to mold)) .

Mitochondria: From Greek *mitos* (thread) + *chondrion* (small grain). [Mitochondria are among the smallest (approx. 0.5_μm) organelles that can be resolved with a light microscope; they might have appeared to the discoverer as small granules strung on a thread.]

Endoplasmic reticulum: from Greek *endon* (within) + Latin *plasma* (form or, mold) + *reticulum* (little net).

Secretory vesicle: from Latin *secretus* (to separate or, distinguish) + *vesicular* (small bladder or, blister).

Nucleus: Latin for kernel.

Tissue: from Latin *texere* (to weave).

Epithelium: from Greek *epi-* (on, upon, to) + *th_l_* (nipple). Go figure!

Innervate: from Latin *in* (in, within) + Greek *neuron* (sinew, nerve, string) + Latin *-ate*.

Vascular: from Latin *vasculum* (small vessel).

Serous: from Latin *serum* (watery fluid).

Synovial: from Latin *synovia*.

Mucous: from Latin *mucus* (nasal mucous).

Cutaneous: from Latin *cutis* (skin) [as opposed to *dermis* (skin, hide)]

Squamous: from Latin *squama* (scale) [as in scale of a fish]

Cuboidal: from Greek *kybos* (cube)

Columnar: from Latin *columna* (column)

Stereocilia: from Greek *stereos* (solid, stiff) + *cilia*

Pseudostratified: from Greek *pseudein* (to lie, cheat, falsify) + Latin *stratus* (having been layed flat or spread out).

Exocrine: from Greek *ex_* (out of, outside of) + *krinein* (to separate)

Merocrine: from Greek *meros* (part) + *krinein* (to separate)

Holocrine: from Greek *holos* (complete) + *krinein* (to separate)

Apocrine: from Greek *apo* (away from, separate, detached) + *krinein* (to separate)

Endocrine: from Greek *endon* (within, at home) + *krinein* (to separate)

Pancreas: from Greek *pan* (all, every) + *kreas* (flesh, meat)

Thyroid: from Greek from *thyreos* (a shield shaped like a door) from *thyra* (door) + *oid*

Thymus: from Greek *thymos* (wartlike excrescence) excrescence: a natural and normal appendage or development (e.g. hair is an excrescence from the scalp)

Pituitary: from Latin *pituita* (phlegm, nasal mucous) Early anatomists believed that the pituitary gland secreted nasal mucus.

Hormone: from Greek *horm_n* (to stir up, set in motion) from *horm_* (impulse, attack, assault)

Lecture III (Connective & Skin Tissue)

Fibroblast: from Latin *fibra* (fibre) + Greek *blastos* (shoot, bud)

Macrophage: from Greek *macros* (long, tall) + *phagos* (from *phagein* (to eat))

Histamine: from Greek *histanai* (to cause to stand) + *amine* (*ammonium* + *-ine*)

Heparin: from Greek *h₂par* (liver) + *-in* (ISV often used to denote a chemical compound that is neither acidic nor basic)

Neutrophils: from Latin *neuter* (neither) + Greek *philos* (loving)

Eosinophils: from Greek *__s* (dawn) + *philos* (loving) eosin is a stain that imparts a reddish-orange color (the color of the sky at dawn) to the object taking it up.

Lymphocyte: modification of Greek *nymph_* (nymph) + *-cyte*. *Nymph* is a word used in antiquity to refer to a spring or stream of water, particularly pure, clean water.

Adipocyte: from Latin *adeps* (fat, lard) + *-cyte*.

Melanocyte: from Greek *melas* (black) + *-cyte*.

Mesenchymal: from Greek *mes* (mid, in the middle) + *enchein* (to pour in, infuse)

Areolar: from Latin *areola* (small open space)

Ligament: from Latin *ligare* (to bind, tie)

Tendon: from Latin *tendere* (to stretch)

Periosteum: from Greek *peri* (around) + *osteon* (bone)

Dermis: from Greek *derma* (skin)

Epidermis: from Greek *epi* (on, upon) + *derma* (skin)

Hypodermis: from Greek *hypo* (beneath, underneath) + *derma* (skin)

Collagen: from Greek *kolla* (glue) + *-gen₂s* (born)

Keratin: from Greek *keras* (horn)

Melanin: from Greek *melas* (black)

Carotene: from Latin *carota* (carrot)

Melanosome: from Greek *melas* + *soma* (body)

Stratum germinativum: Latin for: germinative layer

Stratum basal: Latin for: base layer

Stratum spinosum: Latin for: thorny layer

Stratum granulosum: Latin for granulous layer

Stratum lucidum: Latin for: lucid layer

Stratum corneum: Latin for: horny layer

Papillary: from Latin *papilla* (nipple)

Capillary: from Latin *capillus* (hair)

Anterior: from Latin *ante* (before)

Posterior: from Latin *post* (after)

Lateral: from Latin *latus* (side)

Hyponychium: from Greek *hypo* (beneath) + *onychion* (little claw)

Eponychium: from Greek *epi* (on, upon) + *onychion* (little claw)

Lunula: from Latin *luna* (moon) + *ula* (little)

Sebaceous: from Latin *sebum* (grease) + *-ous* (like)

Arrector pilli: from Latin *arrigere* (to raise) + *pilus* (hair)

Plexus: from Latin *plexus* (braid)

Mitotic: from Greek *mitos* (thread)

Medulla: Latin for: pith, essence, core

Cortex: Latin for bark (e.g. the bark of a tree)

Vellus: from Latin *vellus* (fleece)

Follicle: from Latin *folliculus* (small bag)

Furuncle: Latin *furunculus* (petty thief) secondary branch of a vine (that robs the main branches of sap), knob on a vine, furuncle, diminutive of *furon-*, *furo* (ferret, thief) from *fur* (thief)

Urea: from Greek *ouron* (urine)

Amino:

Lactic: from Latin *lac* (milk)

Sedentary: from Latin *sed_re* (to sit)

Mammary: Latin *mamma* (mother, female breast)

Ceruminous: from Latin *cere* (wax)

Rosacea: from Latin *rosaceus* (rose-colored)

Cyanosis: from Greek *kyan_sis* (dark blue color)

Decubitis: from Latin *decubitus* (lying down)

Lecture IV (Introduction to Skeletal System and Bone Growth)

Osteocyte: from Greek *osteon* (bone) + -cyte

Osteoprogenitor: from Greek *osteon* (bone) + from Latin: *pro-* (before, forward, forth) + *gignere* (to beget)

Osteoblast: from Greek *osteon* (bone) + *blast* (shoot, bud)

Osteoclast: from Greek *osteon* (bone) + *klastes* (broken, destroyed)

Sutural: from Latin *sutura* (seam)

Sesamoid: from Greek *s_samoeid_s*, literally, resembling sesame seed

Patella: from Latin *patina* (shallow dish)

Diaphysis: from Greek *diaphyesthai* (to grow between)

Epiphysis: from Greek *epiphyesthai* (to grow or, upon)

Metaphysis: from Greek *meta* (between, with, after) + *physis* (nature, growth)

Hematopoiesis: from Greek *haima* (blood) + *poi_sis* (creation)

Ossification: from Latin *os* (bone) + *fiacre* (to do, make)

Periphery: from Greek from *peri* (around) + *pherein* (to carry)

Lacuna: Latin *lacuna* (pit, pool, pond)

Endochondral: from Greek *endon* (within) + *chondros* (grain, cartilage)

Perichondrium: from Greek *peri* (around) + *chondros* (grain, cartilage)

Lamellar: from Latin *lamina* (thin plate)

Canaliculi: from Latin *canalis* (channel)

Osteon: Greek for bone

Trabecular: from Latin *trabecula* (little beam)

Hyaline: from Greek *hyalos* (transparent stone, glass)

Comminuted: From Latin *comminutus* (lessened, reduced) [as in pulverized or shattered]

Hematoma: from Greek *haima* (blood) + *oma* (mass)

Callus: from Latin *callus* (alteration)

Pathology: Osteology – Birth Defects and Malformations

Teratogenesis: from Greek *teras* (marvel, portent, monster) + *gignesthai* (to be born)

Cervical: from Latin *cervix* (neck)

Brachial: from Latin *brachium* (arm)

Subclavian: from Latin *sub* (under, beneath) + *clavis* (key)

Polydactyly: from Greek *poly* (many) + *daktylos* (finger)

Syndactyly: from Greek *syn* (with, together with, by means of, at the same time as) + *daktylos* (finger)

Meromelia:

Amelia:

Talipes equinovarus: Latin talipes from *talus* (ankle) + *pes* (foot)

mandibulofacial disostosis: from Latin *mandere* (to chew) + *facies* (form, shape) &

displasia:

Microstomia: from Greek *micros* (small) + *stoma* (mouth)

Microtia: from Greek *micros* (small) + *otis* (ear)

Anotia: Greek *an* (without) + *otis* (ear)

Hemifacial microsomia:

Maxilla: from Latin *mala* (jaw, cheek)

Mandible: from Latin *mandere* (to chew)

Anencephalus: from Greek *an* (without) + *enkephalos* (brain)

Hydrocephalus: from Greek *hydro* (water) + *enkephalos* (brain)

Spina bifida: from Latin *spina* (spine) & *bi* (two) + *fidere* (to split)

Craniosynostosis:

Sella turcica: from Latin *sella* (saddle) & *turcica* (Turkish)

Hyperpituitarism: from Greek *hyper* (over) + Latin *pituita* (phlegm, nasal mucous)

Hypopituitarism: from Greek *hypo* (under) + Latin *pituita* (phlegm, nasal mucous)

Acromegaly: from Greek *akros* (topmost, extreme) + *megas* (large, great)

Achondroplasia: from Greek *a-* (without) + *chondros* (grain, cartilage) + *plassein* (to mold, to form).

Parathyroid: From Greek *para* (beside, next to) + thyroid

Estrogen: from Greek *oistros* (frenzy) + *-gen* (derived from the stem of *gignesthai* to beget, to be born).

Testosterone: from Latin *testis-* (witness, testis) + *ster-*(from *sterol* (steroid) + *-one* (ISV keytone from Greek *_n_* (feminine patronymic suffix))

Kyphosis: from Greek *kyphos* (humpbacked, bent) + *-osis* (diseased state).

Scoliosis: from Greek *skolios* (crooked) + *-osis* (diseased state)

Hyperuricemia: from Greek *hyper-* (excessive) + *uric-* (from *ouron* (urine)) + *emia* (from *haima* (blood)). in this context, excess uric acid in the blood.

Nucleus pulposus: literal Latin for: pulpy nucleus.

Annulus fibrosus: from Latin *anus* (ring) & *fibrosus* (fibrous)

Osteophyte: from Greek *oste-* (bone) + *-phyte* (plant or growth).

Facet: from Latin *facies* (form, shape, face)

Lecture V (Axial Skeleton)

Sacrum: literal Latin, neuter from of *sacer* (sacred).

Coccyx: from Greek *kokkyx*, cuckoo. (resembles a cuckoo's beak?)

Centrum: literal Latin for: center

Pedicle: from Latin *pediculus* (little foot) from *pes, pedis* (foot).

Lamina: literal Latin for: scale or layer.

Foramen: from Latin *forare* (to bore)

Process: from Latin *procedere*, from *pro-* (before, forward, forth) + *cedere* (to go, proceed)

Spinous: From Latin *spina* (thorn, spine)

Articulation: From Latin *articulus* (joint).

Bifid: From Latin *bifidus*, *bi-* (two) + *-fidus* (from the stem of Latin *findere* (to split)) more specifically, it means split (or divided) into two equal parts.

Occipital: From Latin *occipitium* (back part of the head)

Condyle: From Greek *kondylos* (knuckle)

Odontoid: from Greek from *odont-* (tooth) + *-oid_s* (-oid, like)

Dens: Literal Latin: tooth

Vertebra Prominens: Literal Latin: jutting out joint

Tubercle: From Latin *tuber* (hump, knob)

Posteromedial: From Latin *post* (after) + *medius* (middle)

Anterolateral: From Latin *ante* (before) + *latus* (side)

Hiatus: From Latin *hiare* (to gape)

Ossa coxa: Literal Latin: bones of the hip.

Os coxae: Literal Latin: bone of the hips

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Ilium: From Latin *ile, ilium, ileum* (groin, viscera) WARNING: in the context of anatomy the name *ileum* is given to another and very different, structure.

Ischium: From Greek *ischion* (hip joint)

Pubis: Literal Latin (of the groin) [puber is Latin for: adult, grown-up. *e.g.* puberty]

Sternum: from Greek *sternon* (breast, chest, breastbone)

Manubrium: derived from Latin *manus* (hand)

Xiphoid: From Greek, *xiphos* (sword)

Ligamentum flavum: Latin, literally yellow ligament

Kyphosis: From Greek *kyphos* (humpbacked).

Lordosis: From Greek *lordos* (bent backward).

Scoliosis: From Greek *skolios* (crooked).

Paralytic: From Greek, from *paralyein* (to disable).