

Lecture VI (Appendicular Skeleton)

Pectoral: from Latin *pectus* (breast)

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

Clavicle: from Latin *clavicula* (from Latin, diminutive of *clavis* key))

Acromion: from Greek *akros* (topmost) + *_mion* (small shoulder)

Scapula: Latin for shoulderblade.

Glenoid: from Greek *gl_n_* (socket of a joint)

Fossa: Latin for: cavity, ditch, trench

Humerus: from Latin *humerus* (upper arm)

Coracoid: from Greek *korax* (raven)

Tubercle: Latin for: hump, knob (diminutive of *tuber*)

Epicondyle: from Greek *epi* (upon) + *kondylos* (knuckle)

Deltoid: from Greek *deltoeid_s* (delta-shaped) [in the Greek alphabet, the upper case letter 'delta' is written: Δ]

Tuberosity: from Latin *tuber* (hump, knob)

Capitulum: from Latin *caput* (head)

Trochlea: from Greek *trochileia* (sheaf of pulleys)

Olecranon: from Greek *_len_* (elbow) + *kranion* (head)

Coronoid: from Greek *kor_n_* (curved)

Ulna: Latin for: elbow, arm

Radius/Radial: Latin for: radius, ray, rod, spoke

Styloid: from Greek *stylos* (pillar)

Carpal: from Greek *karpos* (wrist)

Lunate: from Latin *luna* (moon)

Triquetrum: Latin for: three-cornered

Pisiform: from Latin *pisum* (pea) + English *-iform* (-shaped)

Hamate: from Latin *hamus* (hook)

Scaphoid: from Greek *skaph_* (trough, bowl, light boat, skiff)

Trapezium: from Greek, diminutive of *trapeza* (table, (from *tra-* (four) + *peza* (foot)))

Metacarpal: from Greek *meta* (between, with, **after**) + *karpos* (wrist)

Phalanx: Greek for: log, line of battle, **bone of the finger or toe**

Pelvis: from Greek *pella* (wooden bowl)

Ilium: from Latin *ilium, ileum, ile* (groin, viscera)

Ischium: from Greek *ischion* (hip joint)

Pubis: from Latin *pubes* (groin)

Ramus: Latin for: branch

Symphysis: from Greek from *syn-* (together) + *phyein* (to grow)

Obturator foramen: from Latin *obturare* (to stop up) + *forare* (to bore, pierce)

Acetabulum: Latin for: vinegar cup

Auricular: from Latin *auricula* (external ear)

Articular: from Latin *articulus* (joint)

Coccyx: from Greek *kokkyx* (cuckoo) [from its resemblance to cuckoo's beak?]

Femur: Latin for: thigh

Fovea: Latin for: small pit

Trochanter: from Greek *trechein* (to run)

Linea Aspera: Latin for: rough line

Adductor: from Latin *adducere* (to draw toward)

Tibia: Latin for: shinbone

Eminence: from Latin *emin_re* (to stand out)

Medial malleolus: Latin for: extending toward the middle + little hammer

Fibula: perhaps from Latin *figere* (to fasten) [in ancient Rome, fibula referred to a fastener similar to the modern safety pin]

Tarsal: from Greek *tarsos* (ankle)

Calcaneous: from Latin *calcaneus* (heel)

Talus: Latin for: ankle

Cuboid: from Greek *kybos* (cube)

Navicular: from Latin *navicula* (small ship)

Cuneiform: from Latin *cuneus* (wedge)

Lecture VII (Skeletal Pathology)

Hematoma: from Greek *haima* (blood) + *-oma* (mass, body, tumor)

Osteopenia: from Greek *osteon* (bone) + *penia* (poverty, lack)

Osteoporosis: from Greek *osteon* (bone) + Latin *porus* (pore)

Supernumerary: from Latin *super-* (over, above, in addition) + *numerus* (number)

Bursae: plural of *bursa*. Latin for bag or purse.

Postero-lateral: from Latin *post* (behind, after) + *latus* (side) ...behind and to the side

Lecture VIII (The Skull)

Syndesmosis: from Greek *syn* (together) + *dein* (to bind) + -osis

Gomphoses: from Greek *gomphos* (tooth)

Basicranial synchondroses: from Latin *basis* (base) + Greek *kranion* (skull) and Greek *sys* (together) + *chondros* (grain, cartilage)

Pneumatization: from Greek *pneuma* (wind, air, breath, spirit)

Diploe: from Greek *diploos* (double)

Sinus: Latin for: curve, fold, hollow, bay

Ethmoid: from Greek *_thmoeid_s* (like a strainer)

Sphenoid: from Greek *sph_noeid_s* (wedge-shaped)

Maxillary: from Latin *maxilla* (diminutive of *mala* (jaw, cheek))

Supraorbital foramen: from Latin *supra* (above) + *orbita* (orbit) and *forare* (to bore, to pierce)

Parietal: from Latin *paries* (wall)

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

Foramen magnum: from Latin *forare* (to bore, to pierce) + *magnus, a, um* (great, large)

Zygomatic: from Greek *zygon* (yoke)

Tympanic: from Latin *tympanum* (drum)

Meatus: from Latin *meatus* (passage, going)

Mastoid: from Greek *mastos* (breast)

Petrous: from *petra* (rock) *petra* is common to Greek and Latin

Carotid: from Greek *kar_tides* (carotid arteries), from *karos* (heavy sleep), back-formation from *karoun* (to stupefy); from the belief that pressure on these arteries causes stupor

Jugular: from Latin *jugulum* (collarbone, neck)

Pterygoid: from Greek *pteron* (wing) + -oid (like)

Rotundum: from Latin *rotundus* (round)

Ovale: Latin, neuter of *ovalis* (oval)

Fissure: from Latin *fissura*, from *fissus* (past participle of *findere* (to split))

Cribriform: from Latin *cribrum* (sieve)

Crista Galli: Latin *crista* (crest, ridge) and *Galli* (of the chicken)

Conchae: from Latin *conch* (shell-shaped object or cavity)

Incisive fossa: from Latin *incisus* (one that cuts) and *fossa*

Alveolar: from Latin *alveolus* ((small hollow, tray), diminutive of *alveus* (tub))

Palatine: from Latin *palatium* (palace)

Lacrimal foramen: from Latin *lacrima* (tear) and *foramen*

Nasolacrimal canal: from Latin *nasus* (nose) + *lacrimal*

Mental foramen: from Latin *mentum* (chin) and *foramen*

Incisor: from Latin *incisus* (one that cuts)

Canine: from Latin *canis* (dog)

Molar: from Latin *molaris*, (of a mill) from *mola* (mill, millstone)

Hyoid: from Greek *hyoeid_s* (shaped like the letter upsilon (ϋ))

Cornua: from Latin *cornu* (horn)

Malleus: Latin for hammer

Incus: Latin for: anvil (from *incudere* (to stamp, strike))

Stapes: Latin for: stirrup

Lecture IX (Skull Cavities/Growth)

Septum: Latin for: enclosure, fence, wall

Dysplasia: from Greek *dys* (apart, to pieces) + *plasis* (molding)

Agnathia: from Greek *a-* (without) + *gnathos* (jaw)

Insult: from Latin *insultare* (to spring upon, leap) [archaic form for: attack, assault]

Hypoplasia: from Greek *hypo-* (under) + *plasis* (molding)

Lecture X (Musculoskeletal Overview)

Synarthrotic: from Greek *syn* (together) + *arthron* (joint, article)

Amphiarthrotic: from Greek *amphi-* (on both sides) + *arthron* (joint, article)

Diarthrotic: from Greek *dia-* (through, across) + *arthron* (joint, article)

Abduction: from Latin *ab* (from) + *ducere* (to lead)

Adduction: from Latin *ad* (towards, to) + *ducere* (to lead)

Extension: from Latin *ex* (out of, out from) + *tendere* (to stretch)

Flexion: from Latin *flexus* (past participle of *flectere* (to bend))

Circumduction: from Latin *circum* (around) + *ductus* (past participle of *ducere* (to lead))

Supination: from Latin *supinatus* (past participle of *supinare* (to lay backward or on the back))

Pronation: from Latin *pronatus*, (past participle of *pronare* (to bend forward, bow))

Inversion: from Latin *in-* (in, inward) + *vertere* (to turn)

Eversion: from Latin *e-* (out, outward) + *vertere* (to turn)

Dorsiflexion: from Latin *dorsum* (back) + *flexus* (past participle of *flectere* (to bend))

Plantar flexion: from Latin *plantaris*, (from *planta* (sole of the foot)) + *flexus* (past participle of *flectere* (to bend))

Meniscus: from Greek *m_niskos* (diminutive of *m_n_ moon*)

Fulcrum: from Latin *fulcire* (to prop, to support)

Agonist: from Greek *ag_nist_s* (combatant, contender)

Antagonist: from Greek *ant-* (against) + *ag_nist_s* (combatant, contender)

Synergist: from *syn-* (together) + *ergon* (work)