

Lecture XI (Muscular System)

Psoas: Greek for: muscle of the loin

Sarcomere: from Greek *sarx* (flesh) + *meros* (part)

Myosin: Greek *mys* (mouse, muscle) *myos* (of the mouse/muscle) is the genitive case of *mys*

Myofilament: from Greek *mys* (mouse, muscle) + Latin *filare* (to spin)

Myofibril: from Greek *mys* (mouse, muscle) + Latin *fibrilla* (little fiber)

Actin: from Latin *actus* (motion)

Striation: from Latin *striatus* (furrowed)

Acetylcholine: from Latin *acetum* (vinegar) + Greek *chol_* (gall)

Pre-synaptic: from Latin *prae* (before) + Greek *syn-* (together, at the same time) + *haptein* (to fasten)

Post-synaptic: from Latin *post* (after) + Greek *syn-* (together, at the same time) + *haptein* (to fasten)

Syncytium: from Greek *syn-* (together, at the same time) + *kytos* + from Latin *-ium* (small one, mass)

Intercalated: from Latin *inter-* (between) + *calare* (to call)

Endomysium: from Greek *endo-* (within) + *mys* (mouse, muscle) + from Latin *-ium* (small one, mass)

Epimysium: from Greek *epi* (on, upon) + *mys* (mouse, muscle) + from Latin *-ium* (small one, mass)

Perimysium: from Greek *peri* (around) + *mys* (mouse, muscle) + from Latin *-ium* (small one, mass)

Aponeurosis: from Greek *aponeurosthai* (to pass into a tendon) [from *apo-* (away from) + *neuron* (sinew, nerve) + *-sis* [feminine suffix of action]]

Fascicle: from Latin *fasciculus* (small bundle)

Unipennate: from Latin *uni* (one) + *penna* (feather)

Bipennate: Latin *bi* (two) + *penna* (feather)

Multipennate: Latin *multi-* (many) + *penna* (feather)

Sphincter: from Greek *sphinkt_r* (band)

Atrophy: from Greek *a-* (without) + *trephein* (to nourish)

Dystrophy: from Greek *dys* (abnormal) + *trephein* (to nourish)

Hypertrophy: from Greek *hyper-* (over) + *trephein* (to nourish)

Myasthenia gravis: from Greek *mys* (mouse, muscle) + *a* (without) + *sthenos* (strength) and Latin *gravis* (severe, heavy, grave)

Rigor mortis: Latin for 'stiffness of death'

Botulism: from Latin *botulus* (sausage) + *ismus* (peculiar feature, trait)

Tetanus: from Greek *tetanos* (rigid, stretched)

Lecture XII (Appendicular Muscles)

Trapezius: from Latin *trapeza* (*tra-* (four) + *peza* (foot) table

Levator Scapulae: from Latin *levare* (to raise) and *scapula* (shoulder)

Rhomboideus: Latin for: rhomb-like or rhombus-like [a rhombus is a parallelogram with equal-length sides]

Serratus Anterior: from Latin *serra* (saw) and *ante* (before)

Pectoralis minor: Latin *pectoralis* (of the breast) and *minor* (smaller, less)

Deltoid: shaped like the Greek letter 'delta' (Δ)

Latissimus dorsi: Latin for 'broadest of the back' [implication is: broadest muscle of the back]

Supraspinatus: Latin *supra* (above) + *spinatus* (spine)

Infraspinatus: Latin *infra* (beneath, under) + *spinatus* (spine)

Teres minor from Latin *teres* (smooth, rounded) and *minor* (smaller, less)

Subscapularis: Latin *sub* (under, beneath) + *scapularis* (shoulder blade)

Biceps Brachii: from Latin *bi* (two) + Greek *kephalos* (head) and Latin *brachii* (of the arm)

Triceps brachii: from Latin *tri* (three) + Greek *kephalos* (head) and Latin *brachii* (of the arm)

Brachialis: Latin for 'to the arm'

Coraco Brachialis: from Greek *korax* (raven) and Latin *brachialis* (to the arm)

Brachioradialis: from Latin *brachio* (from the arm) + *radialis* (to the radius)

Supinator: from Latin *supinare* (to lay backward or on the back)

Pronator teres: from Latin *pronare* (to bend forward, bow) and *teres* (smooth, rounded)

Pronator quadratus: Latin, literally, squared pronator

Flexor carpi radialis: Latin, literally, flexer of the wrist from the radius

Flexi carpi ulnaris: Latin, literally, flexers of the wrist from the ulna

Palmaris longus: Latin, literally, long (muscle) of the palm

Flexor digitorum superficialis: Latin, literally, superficial (close to the surface) flexer of the digits

Flexor digitorum profundus: Latin, literally, profound (deep) flexer of the digits

Flexor pollicis longus: Latin, literally, long flexor of the pollix (thumb)

Flexor pollicis brevis: Latin, literally, short flexor of the pollix (thumb)

Extensor carpi radialis longus: Latin, literally, long extensor of the wrist from the radius

Extensor carpi radialis brevis: Latin, literally, short extensor of the wrist from the radius

Extensor pollicis longus: Latin, literally, long extensor of the pollix (thumb)

Extensor pollicis brevis: Latin, literally, short extensor of the pollix (thumb)

Interossei: from Latin *inter* (in between) + *ossie* (the bones), literally, in between the bones.

Lumbrical: from Latin *lumbricus* (earthworm)

Lecture XIII (Axial Musculature)

Sternocleidomastoid: from Latin: *sternum* (breastbone) + *cleido* (clavicle) + mastoid process

Erector spinae: Latin, literally, erector of the spine

External oblique(s): outermost diagonal(s)

Internal oblique(s): innermost diagonal(s)

Transverse abdominus: Latin, literally, across the abdomen

Rectus abdominis: Latin, literally, rectus (from *rectus musculus*, literally, straight (muscle) of the abdomen.)

Diaphragm: from Greek, partition *dia-* (through) + *phrassein* (to enclose, fence in)

Intercostal: from Latin *inter-* (between) + *costa* (rib)

Temporalis: from Latin *tempor-*, *tempus* (temple (of the head))

Masseter: from Greek *masasthai* (to chew)

Pterygoid(s): from Greek *pterygoeid_s* (winglike)

Suprahyoid: above the hyoid

Infrahyoid: beneath the hyoid

Corrugator supercilii: Latin, literally, wrinkler of the forehead

Nasalis: from Latin *nasus* (nose)

Obicularis oculi: Latin, literally, circular (muscle) of the eye

Orbicularis oris: Latin, literally, circular (muscle) of the mouth

Buccinator: Latin for trumpeter

Levator labii superioris: Latin, literally, raiser of the upper lip

Depressor labii inferioris: literally, depressor of the lower lip

Zygomaticus: from Greek from Greek *zygon* (yoke)

Depressor anguli oris: Latin, literally, depressor of the corner of the mouth

Platysma: from Greek *platysma* (flat piece, plate)

Lecture XIV (Introduction to Central Nervous System)

Dendrite: from Greek *dendron* (tree)

Axon: from Greek *ax_n* (axis)

Synapse: from Greek *syn-* (together) + *haptein* (to fasten) [to join together, a junction, contact point]

Afferent: from Latin *afferre* (to bring to)

Efferent: from Latin *efferre* (to carry outward)

Autonomic: from Greek *autos* (self) + *nomos* (law)

Endoderm: from Greek *endon* (within) + *derma* (skin)

Mesoderm: from Greek *mesos* (in the middle) + *derma* (skin)

Ectoderm: from Greek *ectos* (outside) + *derma* (skin)

Proencephalon: from Greek *pro* (before) + *enkaphalos* (brain)

Mesencephalon: from Greek *meso* (mid, middle) + *enkaphalos* (brain)

Diencephalon: from Greek *dia-* (through, between) + *enkaphalos* (brain)

Telencephalon: from Greek *t_le* (far off, distant) + *encephalos* (brain)

Metencephalon: from Greek *meta* (between, with, after) + *enkaphalos* (brain)

Rhombencephalon: from Greek *rhombos* (spinning top, magic wheel) + *enkaphalos* (brain)

Myelencephalon: from Greek *myelos* (marrow) + *enkaphalos* (brain)

Cerebrum: from Latin *cerebrum* (brain)

Ganglia: from Greek *ganglion* (cystic tumor, mass of nerve tissue)

Thalamus: from Greek *thalamos* (room)

Hypothalamus: above the thalamus

Epithalamus: on (or upon) the thalamus

Corpora quadrigemina: Latin, literally, four-fold bodies

Cerebellum: Latin, literally, little brain

Pons: Latin, literally, bridge

Medulla oblongata: Latin, literally, oblong pith (or core)

Myelin: from Greek *myelos* (marrow)

Sulcus: Latin, literally, furrow

Gyrus: from Greek *gyros* (rounded, curved)

Conus medularis: Latin, literally, medullary cone

Filum terminale: Latin, literally, terminal thread

Lecture XV (CNS/PNS Histology)

Centriole: from Latin *centrum* (center) + *-ole* (diminutive suffix) i.e. little center

Commissure:

Anaxonic: from Greek *an-* (without) + *ax_n* (axis) i.e. without an axon

Proprioceptor: from Latin *proprius* (own) + *recipere* (to receive)

Astrocyte: from Greek *astron* (star) + *kytos*

Oligodendrocyte: from Greek *oligos* (few) + *dendron* (tree) + *kytos*

Microglia: from Greek *micro* (small) + *glia* (glue)

Ependymal: from Greek *epi* (on, upon) + *endyma* (garment)

Neurolemmocyte: from Greek *neuron* (nerve, sinew) + *lemma* (husk) + *kytos*

Diphtheria: from Greek *diphthera* (piece of leather)

Sclerosis: from Greek *skl_ros* (hard) + *-osis* (diseased state)

Synesthesia: from Latin *syn* (together) + *-esthesia* [capacity for sensation or feeling]