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## Which of the following terms means absence of contractions of the heart

Prefixes, Medical: Medical words are often put together, stacked of two or more building blocks. Among these are the basic building blocks of prefixes. Examples of prefixes used in medicine include: A : Prefix frequently used in health sciences refers to no, without, less as, for example, in Alexia (does not read), aphagia (do not eat), aphonia (no sound, no sound). A usually becomes a pre-vowel as, for example, in anemia (without blood), anota (no ear), anoxia (no oxygen). Prefix A comes from the Greek meaning no, ab-. The prefix of the Latin meaning of, away from, off as in kidnapping (movement of the tip away from the midline of the body), dislocation (carry or cut away), abnormal (away from normal), and absorption (to absorb away). Abs in combination is a slang for abdominal muscles. Ad-: A Latin prefix means about and in a direction (partly movement towards the center line of the body), adrenal (towards the kidney). Alb-: Prefix of Latin root to white, albus. As in aaveas and altogether. The Term Alveas was first applied by the Portuguese to white people who encountered them in West Africa. These white people probably had partial or complete alveur, and the inherited lack of pigment in the skin, hair and eyes. Colpo-: The combination model commonly used as a prefix of Greek kolpos meaning fold, cleft, or hollow, often in reference to the vagina. Words that include colbo - include colonoscopy (vaginal and cervical examination with colonoscopy) and colectomy (vaginal incision). dextro -r: From the Latin Dexter meaning on the right side. For example, a molecule that shows dextrorotation is turning or twisting to the right. The opposition of dextro-is levo-(from Latin laevus meaning on the left side) so the opposite of dextrorotation is livoration. dia- The prefix is taken directly from the Greek meaning through, throughout, just as in diagnosis and dialysis. Entero-: Combining a form pointing to the intestine (gut). Entero- Comes from the Greek word enteron for the intestines, related to the Greek meaning enteros inside. What went into the intestine was inside the body. Hitero-: Combining the form of The Greek Guerrero has a different meaning. The opposite is homo- which comes from greek homos meaning itself. For example, heterogeneous and homogeneous, heterosexual, gay, homo-etc.: combining the form of Greek homostothe the same meaning. The opposite is other than non-heterogeneous Greek meaning different. For example, there are heterogeneous and homogeneous, transgender, gay, etc. hyper: i.e. high, behind, excessive, above the usual. For example, hypercalcemia is high calcium in the blood and hypersensitivity is hypersensitivity. Reverse hyper - is hypo-: hypo-: Prefix means drop, under, down, down, down For example, hypocalcemia is a decrease in calcium in the blood, and the anaphylaxis is a lack of sensitivity. The reverse of the nave is hyperbole. iatr-: Prefix related to a doctor or medicine. From the Greek word iatros meaning doctor (therapist). As in iatrogenic, it was born by doctors, due to the activity of doctors. Kerato - is confusing because it can refer to the cornea (as in keratitis) or to corneal tissues (as in the cornea and cornea). Leuko- Prefix white meaning of Greek leukos, white. As in leukocytes, a white cell (in the blood). Leuko - and leuco - are the same prefix, just different spelling. Leukocytes = leukocytes. And lysomya = leukemia, a malignant disease in white blood cells. Levu-: Of The Latin Levus meaning on the left side. For example, a molecule that shows a levoration turns or twists to the left. The opposition of Levo-is dextro-(from the Latin Decaster meaning on the right side) so the opposite of levoration is dextrorotation. Leith-: Prefix the meaning of stone. Leith ablation is a process to remove a stone. Lehotripit involves crushing a stone. It may be stone in the gallbladder or in the urinary tract. Macro: From Greek makros great meaning or long. Terms with macro- include macrostie (large cell), macroglossia (large tongue), macros (visible with the naked eye), macrosumia (large body). Reverse macro is micro. Huge: From Greek Mega, big or large means abnormally large. Too big head. Megacardia is a very large heart. Megacolon is a very large of the two points. melan-: Prefix meaning dark or black. It comes from Greek Milas, black. Examples of terms containing melanin- include melanin (dark pigment), melanocytes (cells that make melanin), and skin cancer (a tumor that originates in melanocytes). Micro: From Greek mikros small meaning. Examples of terms involving microcephaly (small head), microcephaly, microscope, microscope, etc. are examples of terms involving microcephaly (small head), microcephaly, microscope, etc. The partial reverse is macro-. New: New. From Greek Neos, new, young, fresh, modern. Examples of terms that start with newborns include newborns and newborns (newborns), tumors and tumors (new growth = tumor), etc. Oligo-: I mean only a few, gaunt. Of Greek oligos this also means a few, gaunt. Appears in oligodactyly (few fingers), oligodramnios (very little amniotic fluid) and oligospermia (very few sperm). Onycho-: After doing with nails. Medical terms involving onycho- include atrophy of the ocatosis (abnormal growth and development of nails), bloating (fungal infection of the nails), and onychostodysplasia (deformity of bones and nails). osteo-: Combining the shape of bone meaning. From The Greek Eustia, bones. Appears in osteoporosis, osteoporosis (bone building), osteomyelitis and pure (osteomyelitis), bone (stone bones), osteosarcoma, etc oto-: combining the meaning of ear shape. of Greek otos related to the ear. Appears for example in otitis (otitis), entosis specialist (entologist), endoscopy (ear research device), patho-etc.: derived from Greek pathos meaning suffering or disease. Patho - serves as a prefix for many terms including pathogenic (disease factor), pathogenesis (disease progression), pathology (disease study), etc. The subsequent interview is -pathy. Phlebo-: Means vein. From Greek phleips, the vein, which came from the phleio root, to flow or overflow. Appears in phlebotitis (vein inflammation), phlebotomist (the person who draws blood from the veins), and tomy (venipuncture). Pulmonary: Combining a form related to breathing, breathing, lungs, pneumonia, or air. Pneumo- is derived from greek pneuma meaning wind, air, or breathing. In French, pneu is a tire (so-called because it contains air). Poly: From Greek polys, many. Poly prefix appears in many medical terms including arthritis, polycystic, polycarbonate, etc. Polyst is short for polymorphonuclear leukocytes (a type of white blood cell). Pro: Plural form (from both Greek and Latin) with many meanings including before, facebook, before, on behalf of, rather than, the same as. Used as a word, pro course means professional and, in medicine, it is short for prothrombin. Semi: Prefix apparently meaning. As, for example, in the semi-dominant, seemingly dominant. Toc-: From the Greek word tokos the meaning of birth, we have toc-, toco-, tok-, and coko-as combining shapes, all of which refer to work or birth. Tocotic agent prevents uterine contractions. Cross: From the Latin meaning across, across, or beyond. Medical terms that contain many trans-mary: blood transfusion, implantation, gratulor, transvaginal, etc. Continue scrolling or click here to view the relevant slides what causes tooth decay? For answer A C D E F G H I J K L M O Q R T T T V W X Y Z Abscess - a localized group of pus in a cavity consisting of tissue disintegration. Achalasia - not relaxing; acinus (acini = pl.) - a small cyst-like enlargement, for example in the lung core of gas exchange, each acinus is provided by a single station bronchiole; Acute - a disease with a sudden appearance of signs and a short path. Glandular - a malignant tumor that arises in the glandular tissue. Benign tumor - a benign tumor consisting of Elements. Adenosis - gland disease, often characterized by abnormal formation or enlargement of glandular tissues. Adhesion - close: Join the parts to each other which may occur abnormally as in the fibrous band of scar tissue that usually binds together separate anatomical structures. adnexal - appendages or ancillary structures of the organ, for example of the uterus, including uterine tubes, ligaments and ovaries. afferent - towards the center, for example afferent nerves carry pulses towards the central nervous system. agensis - absence or failure to form any part or device. agglutination - conglomerate together of cells or particles. Assembling - total or comes together from separate parts. Akincia (Akincit = adj.) - absence or loss of movement. Menopause - no menstrual bleeding. Amino acids - the basic building block of protein; Amine - a chemical in the body whose structure is similar to ammonia; a family of hormones (adrenal marrow - epinephrine and noardrin) or neurotransmitters in the brain (dopamine, noradrenaline, epinephrine, serotonin). Amyloid - an extracellular protein substance deposited in amyloidosis. It is linoleum, amorphous, eosinophilic, hyaline-like material that exposes red and green birefringence under polarized light when colored with red congo. Amyloid deposits consist of non-branched rectal fereles with a diameter of 7.5 to 10 nm and their undetermined length. Each fibril is made of identical multipetptide chains arranged in folded beta antiparallel sheets (this is what is impar birefringence characteristic under polarized light). There are many precursor proteins that are then deposited into tissues as amyloid; For example the amyloid light chain (AL) - a component of immunoglobulin, occurs in multiple myeloma. Amyloidosis - a set of conditions of various etiologies characterized by the accumulation of insoluble fibrillar proteins (amyloid) in various organs and tissues of the body - eventually the function of the organ is penetrated. Associated cases of the disease may be inflammatory, hereditary or cosmetic and the deposition may be locally, generalized or systemic. Analgesia (analgesic) - absence of pain. Remove the pain. Anaphylaxis - an immediate immune reaction (allergic) initiated by a combination of antigen (allergens) with cellular antibody (mainly IgE). Allergies (adj.) - as in anaphylactic shock - are life-threatening shortness of breath, vascular breakdown and trauma; Al-Zana - from the differentiation of cells and their orientation to each other and to their framework and blood vessels. Anastomosis - a connection between two blood vessels or tubes. Anencephaly - a remarkably flawed development of the brain, the cerebral hemispheres are absent or reduced to small lumps, along with the lack of skull bones. Aneurysm - balloons coming out of the wall of a blood vessel or heart chamber due to poor wall due to illness or injury. Angina - spastic, choking or suffocating pain. A. pectoris, paroxysmal pain in the chest often radiates to the arms; often hastened by excitement or effort. Blood vessels - the formation of new blood vessels. Anomalies - irregularity or deviation from the normal; abnormal structure. Antibodies - an immune globulin molecule that interacts with a particular antigen that causes their synthesis. Synthesized by B lymphocytes that have been activated by an antigen binding to the cell surface receptors. Antigen - any substance, almost always a protein, is not usually present in the body which when introduced into the body stimulates a specific immune response and the production of antibodies. Aphasia - partial or full loss of ability to speak, write or understand spoken or written language, resulting from brain damage due to injury or illness. Apnea - lack of breathing. apocrine - a form of secretion in which part of the cytoplasm leaves the cell with a secretion product. Apoptosis - apoptosis (carefully orchestrated by genes and genetic products that turn the way to cell death on or off). Cell fragmentation into membrane-related particles is disposed of by pharynx; Arrhythmia - irregular heartbeat. Ascites - accumulation of serological fluid in the abdominal cavity. Symptoms - production or absence of any symptoms. Ataxia - failure of muscle coordination; ATP - adenosine triphosphate. A very important chemical in the metabolism of energy in the cell. atrophy -- roaring away. Decrease in the size and function of the cell, tissues, organ or part. Atypical - unusual, not a feature. auscultation - listening to sounds inside the body; (top) bacteremia - the presence of bacteria in the blood. Benign - not malignant; Branching - divide the tube or put into two branches or channels. birefringent - birefringence; Biopsy - removal and examination, usually microscopic, of tissues from the living body, performed to create a slow diagnosis - Slow heart function. Bronchi - chronic expansion of the airways. It may affect the tube uniformly or occur in irregular pockets. Bronchi - one of the large passages that transport air to and into the lungs. Bronchoscope - a tool used to inspect the interior of the trachea and bronchial tree to carry out diagnosis (sampling of cultures and biopsy) or therapeutic (removal of a foreign object). Red Congo - a special stain to detect amyloid. Proteins with a folded beta leaf structure are displayed red and green birefringence under polarized light. contralateral - the other side of the body. Bruxism - bruxism - a condition of the right-hand heart failure that occurs as a result of long-standing lung disease. Catecholamine - an important storage form of high-energy phosphate - creatine phosphate or phosphocreatine. Energy source for muscle contraction. Creatine Kinase - an enzyme that stimulates creatine phosphoglycin by ATP to form phosphocritin. Occurs as three isozymes (specific to the brain, myocardial and skeletal, respectively). Each isozyme has two components consisting of muscle (M) and brain (B) subunits. CK1 (BB) is found primarily in the brain, CK2 (MB) in the heart muscle and CK3 (MM) primarily in the skeletal muscle. Differential selection of isozymes is used in clinical diagnosis. cribrum - perforated, sieve-like pattern. Crusader - shaped like a cross. cryptorchid - a person with non-peer testicles. Cryptorchidism - one or both testicles fail edited to descend into the scrotum. CT (Computed Tomography) - a sophisticated radial technique that produces a detailed image of the body's internal structures. Also CAT - CT. Glaucoma - bluish discoloration of the skin, lips, nail beds or mucous membranes due to excessive concentrations of low hemoglobin in the blood, and therefore lack of oxygen in the blood. cyanotic (adj.). Bag - any closed padded epithelium Or cyst, natural or abnormal, usually contains a liquid substance or half-solid; Cystectomy - removal of the cyst. Removal of cystectomy. Cell science - the study of cells, their origin, structure, function and pathology. Microscopy of cells as a means of detecting malignant tumors and microbiological changes. Cells can be obtained by looking, washing, smearing or scraping. Cellular toxicity - (cellular toxicity = adj.), or poison or antibodies having a specific toxic action on the cells of special organs. (Above) D DES - diethylstilbestrol; Synthetic non-steroidal estrogen; females exposed to it in utero are at increased risk of vaginal and cervical cancer. Degenerative - gradual and often irreversible deterioration. Dialysis - a procedure in which the device is used to replace kidney function in patients with diseased kidneys. diapedesis - the passage of leukocytes (white blood cells) through the capillary walls to the site of inflammation. diaphoresis-race, especially the prolific race. Differentiation - distinguishing one thing from another, but the verb or process of getting completely individual characters; Stretching - an act of expansion or stretching. Expansion - the condition of being stretched behind normal dimensions, usually in tubular structure or slit. Diuresis - excessive amount of urine. Diuretic - produces an increase in the amount of urine. diverticulum (diverticula = pl) - a bag or bag usually occurs or is created by a membrane bulge through a defect in the muscle coat of a tubular organ, such as the intestine. diverticulosis - the presence of stomping. Divertitis - inflammation in diverticulum, especially those in the colon wall that fills with feces and becomes inflamed. It may cause bleeding, blockage or explode. Channel - a passage with well-defined walls, especially the tubular structure for the passage of secretions or secretions. Dysmenorrhea - painful menstruation. Dysphagia - painful or difficulty swallowing. Dysplasia - development abnormalities; Shortness of breath - strenuous or difficult yltile breathing. dysrhythmia - defective heartbeat. See also arrhythmia. (top) e ecchymosis - a small hemorrhagic spot in the skin or mucosa, larger than apetechia, unrejuvenated formation, irregular or blue or son correction. ecchymoses, pl. ectasia - expansion, expansion or bulge. For example, inflammation of the duct = the enlargement of the canal is attached to secretions, accompanied by an ablative and interstitial inflammatory disorder. Outside the uterus - out of place; Edema - accumulation of excess fluid in between cells or tissue spaces or body cavities. Stay away from the center, for example fibrous nerve fibers carry kinetic impulses to the muscles. Effusion (s) - fluid escape in part; Electrolyte - a compound when dissolved in water separates into charged particles. Electrolytes play an essential role in the work of cells maintaining fluid balance and acid-base balance. Blockage (emboli, pl.) - a separate solid, liquid or gaseous mass within the vessels that are carried by blood to a location far from the point of origin, thus blocking blood flow. Most (99%) Arise from thrombosis (clots). Blockage - sudden obstruction or preventing the port by blockage. Asceticism - act of vomiting, empyema - the accumulation of pus in the body cavity. Encephalitis - encephalitis. Endocarditis - endocarditis. Lining the heart - a deeper jacket than the heart (includes endothelial connective tissue and without endocrine). subjective - that arises from within the body. Endometriosis - the presence of benign glands and stroma of the uterus (elements of connective tissue) outside the uterus. Endoscopic - a tool for visually examining the interior of a hollow organ such as the colon, intestines or bladder; endoscopy is the procedure. Enzyme - a substance, usually protein, that initiates and accelerates chemical reaction. eosin - any of the class of rose colored spots or dyes; bromine derivatives of fluorescein; used in tissues as epihanthus stain (epicanthal, adj.) - fold perpendicular to both sides of the nose. A common characteristic in persons of some races, but absent in others. Epidemiology - the study of the relationships between the various factors that determine the frequency and distribution of diseases in human society; epigastrium - the upper and middle area of the abdomen, located within the angle of the sternum. Fierce is a characteristic. Diffuse or heterogeneous skin redness, bleaching on pressure, due to congestion of the skin capillaries. Erythrocytes (s) - red blood cells.s. Etiology (etiological, etiology = a) science dealing with the causes of the disease. Excise - to cut; circumcision - the act of dispensing, external - that arise from outside the body. Exudation - a liquid with a high concentration of protein and cellular debris that has escaped from blood vessels has been deposited in tissues, or on tissue surfaces, usually as a result of inflammation. or expression or facial appearance. Fibrillation - small muscle contraction, local, involuntary, due to spontaneous activation of muscle or muscle cells which has damaged the nerve supply or cut. See also ventricular fibrillation. Fibrin - an insoluble protein essential for blood clotting, derived from fibrinogen; an element of clots, plants, and an acute inflammatory tip. Fibrinogen - a protein in the blood that is essential for blood clotting. Fibroadenoma - a benign tumor of the breast. Fibrosarcoma - a malignant tumor of the soft tissue. Fibrosis - the formation of fibrous tissue is usually in the repair or replacement of cellular elements.Fibroids (adj). Fistula (fistula, fistula, pl.) - abnormal passage or communication from one organ to another or from an internal organ to the surface of the body; friable - easily collapsed. (Above) E-grgrina - necrosis due to obstruction, loss or diminishing blood supply. Nephritis with capillary inflammation in the renal glomeruli. Granular - a term applied to any small nod aggregation of mononucleus cells or such a group of modified macrophages that resemble epithelial cells, giant cells and other macrophages (usually surrounded by the edge of lymphocytes). gyrus - (gyri = pl.) - one of the twists on the surface of the brain caused by the sprain of the cortex. (Above) H hamartoma - benign tumor-like nodules consist of hypergrowth of mature cells and tissues commonly found in the affected part, but with unregulated and often with a single ingredient that lasts. Hematemesis - vomiting of blood. Hematochezia - the presence of red blood in the stool. Hematoma - a local mass of blood, usually clotting, trapped in an organ, space or tissue, is caused by a fracture in the wall of blood vessels. hematoxylin - an acid coloring material from heart wood; H&amp;mp;E - Hamoxylene and Yosin - a combination of hamotysin in distilled water and water yocin solution; a stain routinely used for tissue screening. Himatoria - the presence of blood in the urine. hemianopia - loss of sight or blindness in the visual field of one or both eyes. hemiparesis - weakness on one side of the body. Hemiplegia - paralysis one side of the body. Hemoglobin - oxygen carries the pigment of red blood cells (red blood cells). It is an associated protein containing four groups of heme and globin. The hemoglobin molecule contains 4 multi-globin-specific series of alpha, beta, gamma and delta. In adults, hemoglobin A prevails (Alpha2, Beta2). Decay - the release of hemoglobin, which consists of hemoglobin of red cells and appeared in plasma. Bleeding - spitting from blood or blood-stained spatium. Bleeding - bleeding; Hemorrhagic (adj.) hemusidin - a product of hemoglobin decomposition, found mainly between cells in old bleeding areas. hemostasis - arrest of bleeding from the physiological properties of blood vessels and coagulation or by surgical means; Liver removal - enlarged liver. Hernia - a part of an organ or tissue protrusion through an abnormal opening. Hilum or hilus (hila = pl.) - the part of the organ where blood vessels and nerves enter and leave. Hiv - HIV, the biological agent causing AIDS (AIDS). Human papillomavirus (HPV); subtypes have been associated with the development of cervical cancer. Hydrocephalus - a congenital or acquired condition characterized by cerebral ventricular dilation, usually occurring in a second form to block the pathways of cerebrospinal fluid (csf), accompanied by the accumulation of csf inside the skull. h. Previous vacuo, compensatory replacement of cerebrospinal fluid from the size of the lost tissue in brain atrophy. hydroxalpine - the accumulation of serological fluid in the fallopian tube. Hyperemia - excess of blood in part. Hyperplasia - a controlled increase in the number of normal cells in the natural order of an organ or tissue, causing an corresponding increase in tissue mass. Hypersensitivity - a state of variable interaction in which the body reacts with an exaggerated immune response to a foreign client. High blood pressure - arterial hypertension. The committee's work is expected to be held in 2012. Hypertrophy - an increase in the size of the individual cell, which in turn leads to an increase in tissue mass/organ size. Hypochoic - in ultrasound, giving off a few echoes or echoes weaker than normal tissue or than in the surroundings. Hypoplasia - incomplete development or retardation of tissues, usually due to a decrease in the number of cells. Low blood pressure - low blood pressure. Hypopycemia - low blood volume. Hypoxia - low oxygen supply to tissues (below physiological levels) despite normal blood infusion. Hysterectomy - surgical hysterectomy of the uterus. (top) Iatrogenic - resulting from the activity of doctors; Derived from iatr (o) (Gr) - Medicine, Doctor. iatric - related to medicine or doctor. Anonymous - occur sat for no known reason. ileum - the part of the fat intestines, stretching from jejunum to caecum. ileus - intestinal obstruction. indurated - hardened, company. infarct - a local area of ischemic necrosis produced by clogged arterial supply or venous drainage of the part. Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) - blood circulation is obstructed to an area of the heart and tissue necrosis occurs. On-site - means in its original location; it can be used descriptively for cancer (such as on-site cancer) or to refer to experiments conducted in place (e.g. on-site hybridization). Insipitation - drying; intussusception - when part of one part of the intestine becomes a telescope in a direct adjacent part. ipsilateral - the same side of the body. Ischemia - (ischemic = adj.), a lack of blood in part, usually due to functional constriction, actual blockage or blockage of blood vessels. (top) Jaundice Y-yellow skin, plunder, mucous membranes and secretions due to increased bilirubin in the blood and deposition of bile pigments. (Above) K karyolysis - nucleus dissolution - the nucleus swells and gradually loses chromatin. Karyorrhexis - rupture spalls the nucleus of the cell that disintegrates the chroma into shapeless granules that are extruded from the cell. Karyotyping - constitution chromosomes of the cell nucleus; Keratoconus keratosis - keratitis and conjunctivitis. Borderline - an abnormal convex increase in the curvature of the thoracic spine as seen from the side. (Above) L gaps (gaps = pl) - a small area or depression; Leptomeninges - two sensitive membranes of meningococcal, arakonoid and pia mater. Leukocytes (s) - white blood cells(s). Leukocytes - a transient increase in the number of white blood cells (leukocytes); Leukoplakia - a white patch of oral mucosa that cannot be wiped. Necrosis liquefactive - a type of necrosis characterized by dull, opaque, partially or completely fluid residue of tissue, observed in cysts and often in brain embossing. Cavitation - opening, for example from a blood vessel through which blood flow, or in a gland or organ. Lyme disease - a multi-system disease that can affect the skin, joints and nervous system. It is caused by bacteria carried by certain types of ticks (most common in the northeastern United States). Lymphadenitis - lymph node disease. Lymph node malignancy - of tumors, the presence of diagonal properties. And metastases. Mastectomy - mastectomy (breast). Menses - the first menstrual cycle, usually occurs during puberty. Meningitis - combination of meningis. No membrane, but specifically the three membranous covers of the brain and spinal cord (rainy dura, arachnoid and rainy pia). Meningitis - meningitis. menorrhagia - hypermenstrual or heavy menstruation. menorhea - normal discharge of menses. menses - the monthly flow of blood from the female reproductive system. - Changing the type of adult cells in tissues to an abnormal form of those tissue metastases - (metastases = pl.; metastatic = adj), transmission of the disease from one organ or part of the body to another that is not directly related to it, either due to the transfer of pathogenic organisms or cell transport; all malignant tumors are capable of metastasis. The growth of pathogenic microorganisms or abnormal cells far from the site in which the process of nerds is primarily involved. metrorrhagia - continuous or non-periodic uterine bleeding. Disease - illness or illness; patient rate, i.e. ratio of patients to good people in the community. Mortality - the quality of being mortal or alive; the rate of death, i.e. the number of people dying in a particular population. myocyte (s) - (a) muscle cells (s) myoepithelium - flattened into excellent cells, believed to be enclosed, which lie in many forms of glands excrete externally between the secretion cells and the basement membrane in which they lie. Myoclasty - surgical removal of myoma (benign tumor of muscle elements). Micromera tumor (myxomatous = adj.) - a benign tumor derived from connective tissue; In the heart muscle may encroach on the atrium cavity. (Above) N nares - nostrils; Necrosis - morphological changes that indicate cell death caused by progressive enzymatic degradation. Tumors - formation of tumors. Tumors - tumor; Tumors may be benign or malignant. Neutrophils - decrease in the number of neutrophils in the blood. Neutrophils - granular leukocytes having a nucleus with 3 to 5 lobes connected by chromatin filaments and cytoplasm contain very fine granules. Any cell, structure or element easily stained with neutral dyes. Nitroglycerin - when multiplied in tablets used in the treatment and prevention of angina. Used without tongue (sublingual). Fitted with bowls. Magnetic resonance (nuclear magnetic resonance imaging) scan - or more common now as MRI (MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING) Imaging - a sophisticated radial technique that results in a detailed picture of the body's internal structures. nocturia - excessive urination at night. nosocomial - related or originating in the hospital. (top) o obtund - to dull or sharp (especially to acute sensation or dull pain), or to reduce alertness; obtundation - obopance of consciousness. Blockage - close or stop, for example stop the blood vessels by clogging the aperture. Mysterious - invisible to the naked eye or hidden from view. Red Oil - O - (Red Solvent 27; M.W. 409) - A member of the ISO dye family is used to identify neutral fats and fatty acids in smears and tissues. Chromovir is an Azo group (N = N-) which connects two aromatic rings. This non-polar colored substance dissolves in fat and makes it visible under a microscope. New synapses of tissues are necessary because they are necessary for clearing alcohol, or routine tissues of treatment with clearing will rarely last. A more beneficial - diet or coloring agent of fat is oliguria - very little urine. B oligomyotonia - very little muscle. Oliguria - decreased urine production in relation to fluid intake. Oncogen (s) - leading to tumors (top) (T), regional nodes (N), and metastases (M) - from O (undetectable) to 4). Stasis - fatty degeneration. Narrowing - narrowing or shrinking a canal or channel. Stenosis, steroid Pl. - a class of hormones with a certain chemical structure consisting of four interlocking carbon rings. Narrowing - abnormal narrowing of a canal or passage. sindor - a harsh and high-pitched breather. stroma- the connective tissue frame of a device or other structure, also characterized by tissues that perform a special function of the device. Under the skin (s or SQ) - subcutaneous. Sulcus - (sulci = pl.) groove, ditch or fur. In neuroscience, for example, depression or groove on the surface of the brain separates others. Vandalism (suppurative = adj.) - form or discharge shouting. Symptoms - subjective evidence of the disease as perceived and reported by the patient. Synchronisation - fainting; temporary loss of consciousness due to reduced oxygen delivery to the brain. synovia - transparent, viscous fluid excreted by the synovial membrane, found in joint cavities, bursa, and tendon sheaths. Synovial inflammation - inflammation of the synovial membrane, is usually painful, especially when movement, and is characterized by fluctuating swelling (due to effusion in the synovial cyst). Systole - shrinking the heart through which blood is pumped into the heart. Systolic, blood pressure in the arteries when the heart pumps blood through the body. Also there should be turned around. (Above) Tachycardia - abnormally fast heartbeat. teratogen - a substance or condition that impairs the normal development of the fetus or fetus in the uterus causing a congenital abnormality. thrombocytopenia - an abnormally small number or low platelet in the blood. thrombus - (L. thrombe), a solid mass formed from blood components within the blood vessels or heart. The thrombus that forms within the fast-moving arterial circulation is largely made up of fibrin and platelets with a few trapped red and white cells. Blood clotting - the inappropriate or pathological formation of the solid mass (from the blood supports) within the blood vessels or organ. Poison - poison produced by a living organism. transient -- for a short, moment. Troponin - a muscle protein that forms along with tropomyosin is a regulatory protein compound controlling the reaction of actin and myosin and that when combined with calcium ions allows muscle contraction. When heart muscle cells are damaged, troponin is released from the bloodstream and provides a useful indication of cell cardiac death and evidence of myocardial infarction. (Above) U Ulcer - local defect or digging of an organ surface or tissue by skinning of inflamed tissues. Urea - the main nitrogen-based final product of protein metabolism, which in the liver consists of amino acids and ammonia compounds; Also see BUN - urea nitrogen in the blood. Uremia - an excess of the final nitrogen-containing products of protein and amino acids metabolites in the blood; (Above) V inflammation of the blood vessels - vessel vasculitis - a factor that causes the expansion of blood vessels. Ventricular fibrillation - a rapid and irregular tremor of the heart muscle, which prevents coordinated contraction of the heart. Rotor - a sense of yarn or spiral movement. Phabe - the degree of morbidity of microorganisms as shown by the severity of the disease produced and the ability to invade host tissue. Malignant volvulus (adj.) - twisting a ring of the intestine cause sabotary, may weaken the blood supply resulting in infarction. (Above) W (top) X (top) Y (top) Z (top) (top) (top)

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