



Medical Terminology

Lecture 2

First stage

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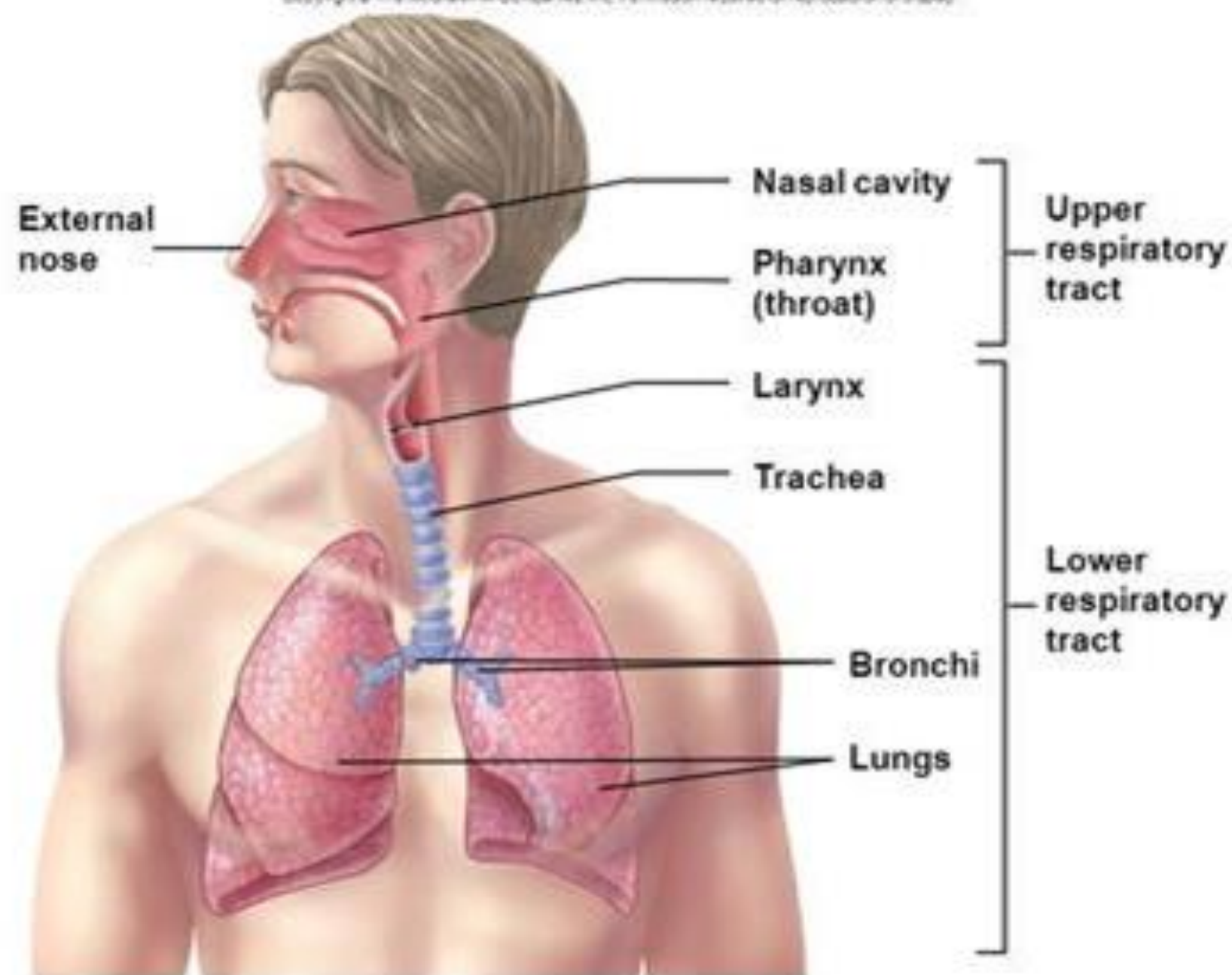
The Respiratory System

Introduction

- ❖ The respiratory system is divided into an **upper respiratory tract** and a **lower respiratory tract**.
- ❖ The upper respiratory tract is made up of the **paranasal sinuses, nasal cavity, nose, and pharynx**.
- ❖ The lower respiratory tract is made up of the **larynx, lungs, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, and alveoli**.

Fig 15.1

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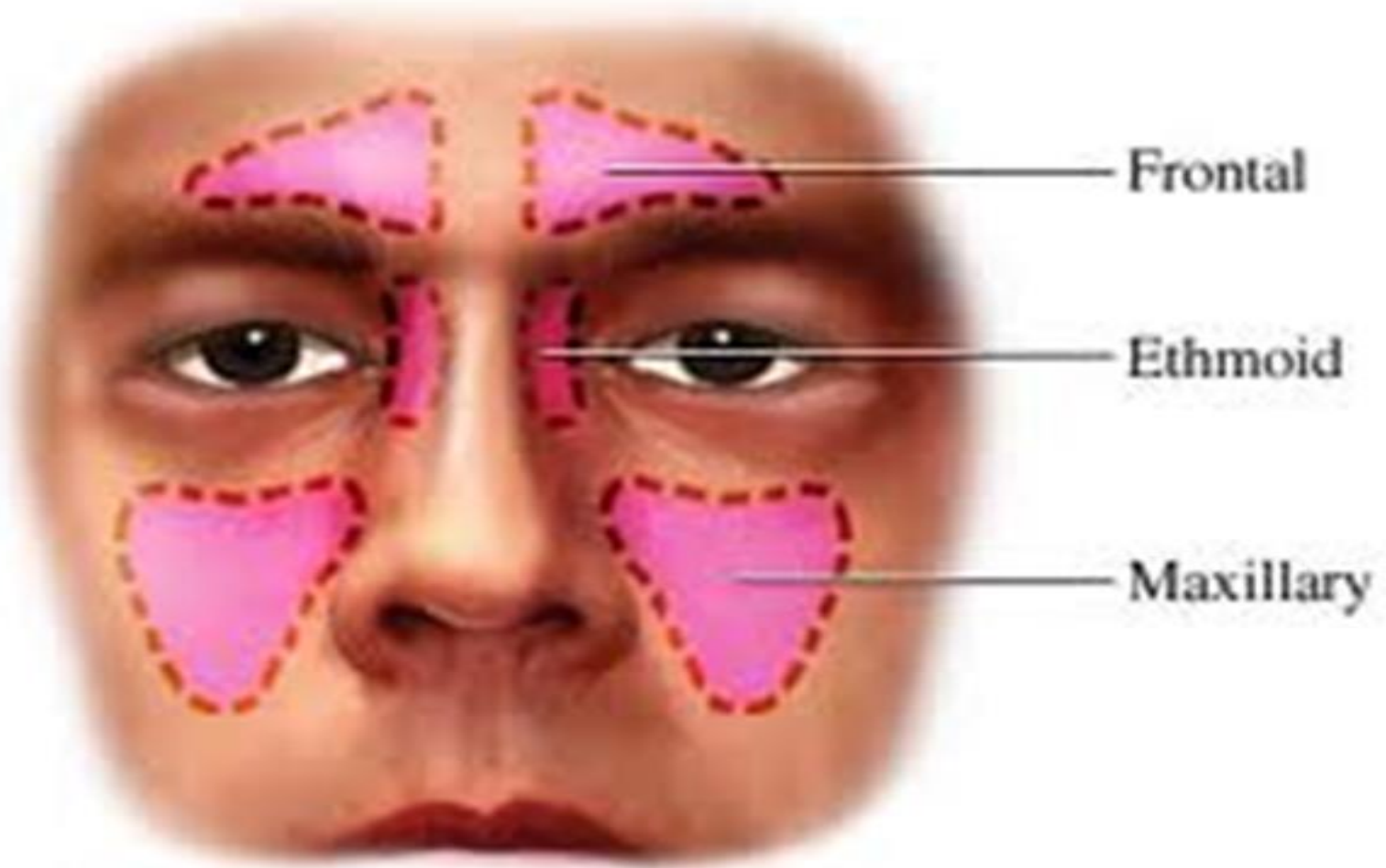


Word parts related to the respiratory system

Word	Part Meaning
bronch/o, bronchi/o	bronchus
laryng/o	larynx
nas/o	nose
or/o	mouth, opening
-oxia *	oxygen
pharyng/o	pharynx
-phonia	voice
pleur/o	rib, side, pleura

Word	Part Meaning
-pnea	breathing
pneumo-, pneumon/o	lungs, air
pulmon/o	lung
rhin/o	nose
sinus/o	sinus cavity
thorac/o, thorac/i, thoracic/o	thorax, chest
tonsill/o	tonsil
trache/o	trachea

Sinus cavity



Disorders related to the respiratory system

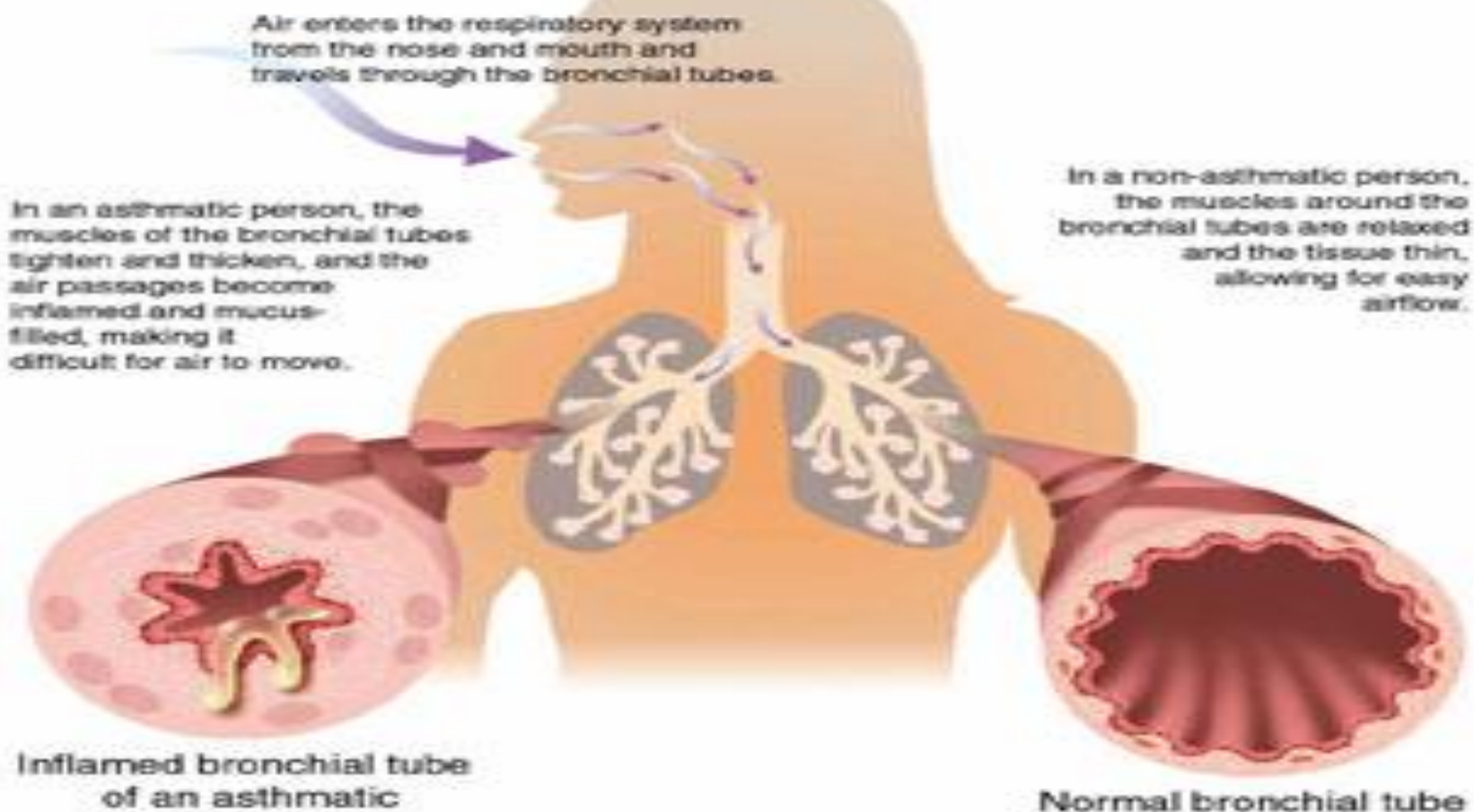
Term	Meaning
Allergic rhinitis	A hypersensitive state, e.g., allergy to pollen
Anoxia	Lack or absence of oxygen in the tissues;
Apnea	Cessation of breathing.
Aspiration	The accidental inhalation of food or other foreign material into the lungs.
Asthma	A disease characterized by dyspnea and wheezing.

Allergic rhinitis

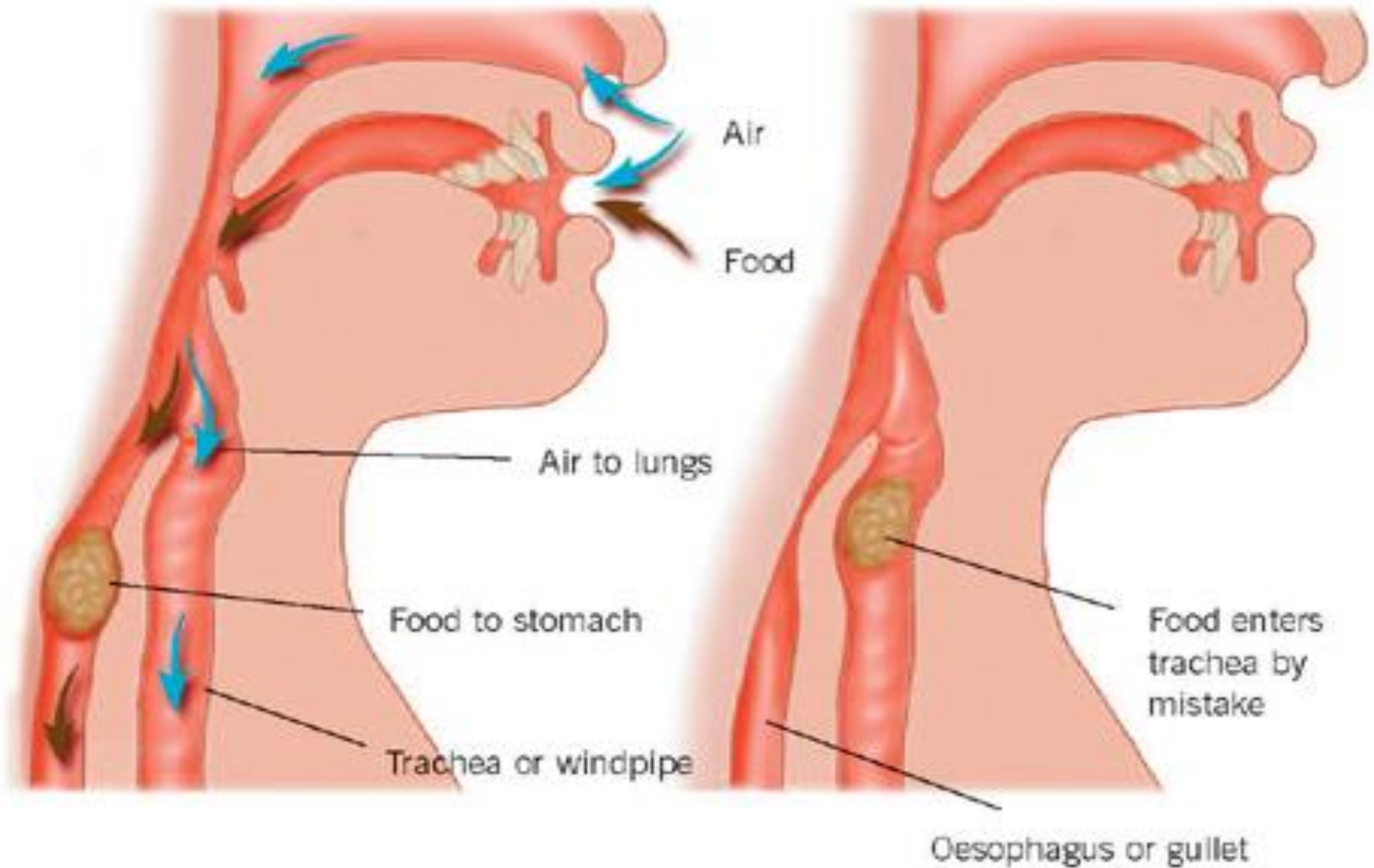


Asthma

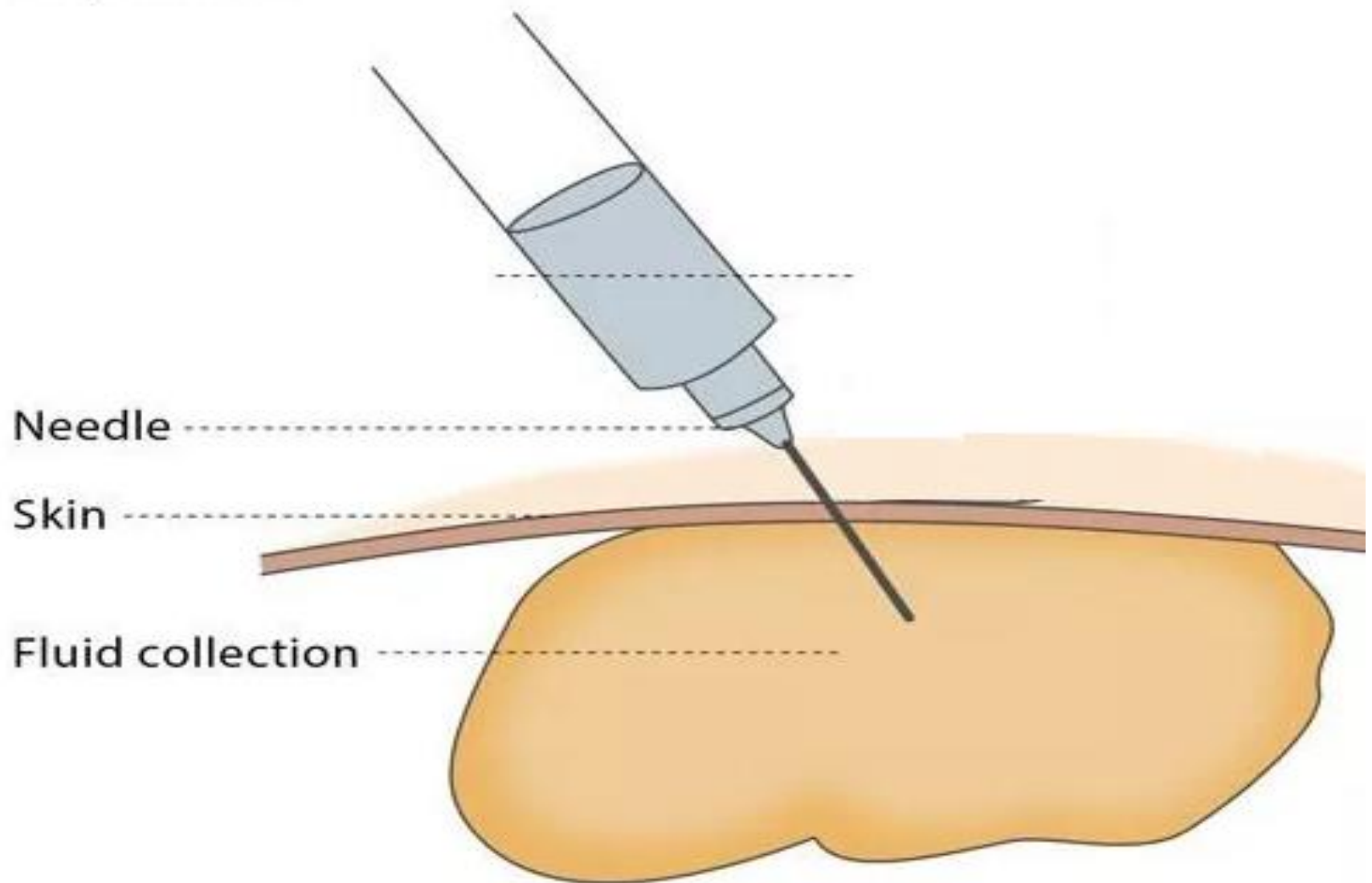
Why asthma makes it hard to breathe



Aspiration

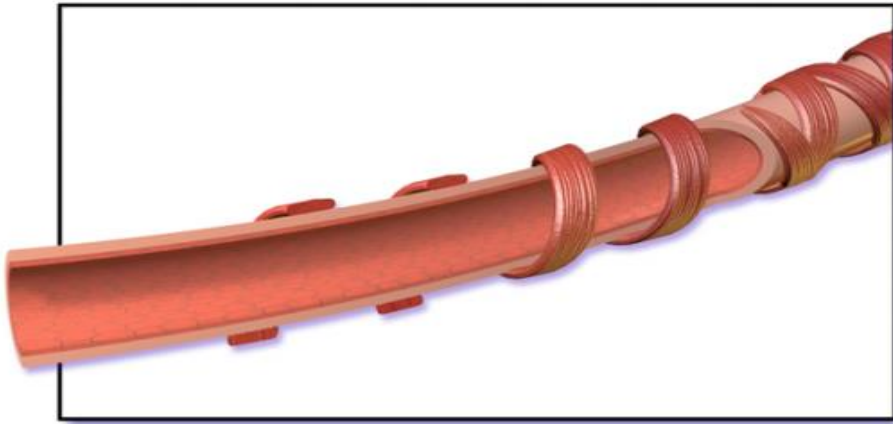


Aspiration

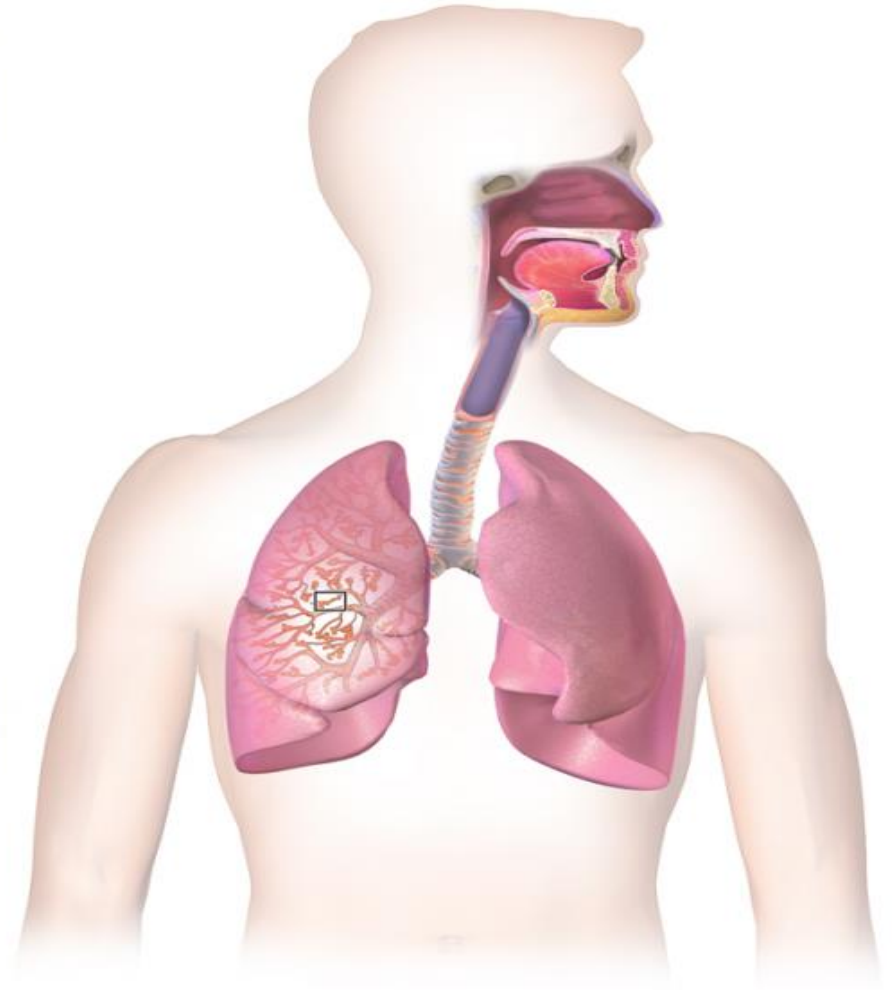
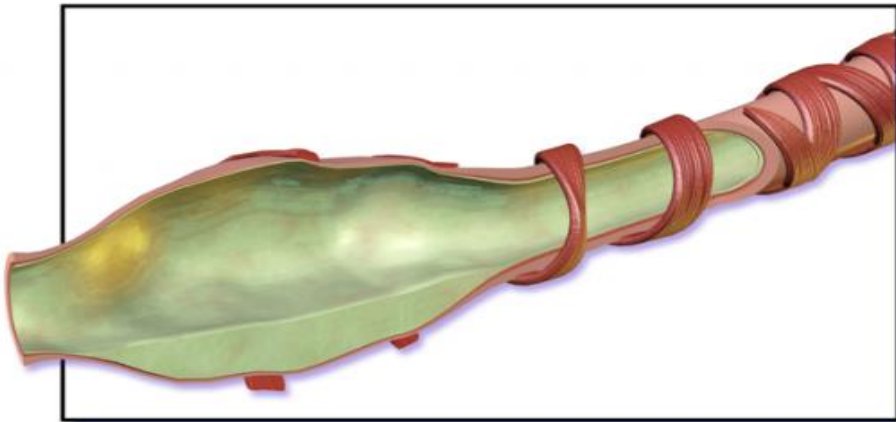


Bronchiectasis	Chronic dilatation of a bronchus or bronchi.
Bronchitis	Inflammation of a bronchus.
Bronchospasm	Narrowing of the bronchi.
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	A term that includes both emphysema and chronic bronchitis . In COPD the bronchial airflow is obstructed , making it hard to breathe.

Normal Airway

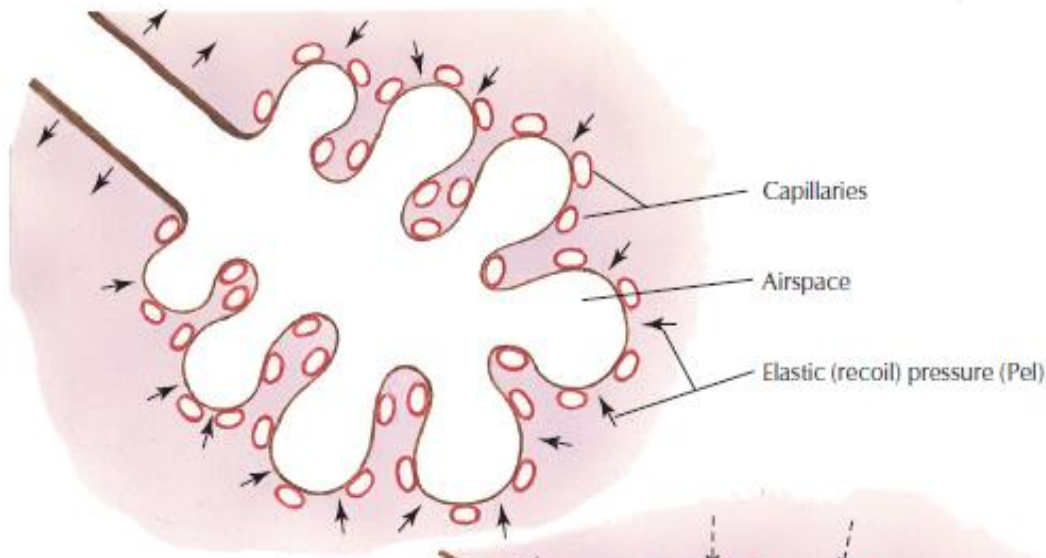


Airway with Bronchiectasis



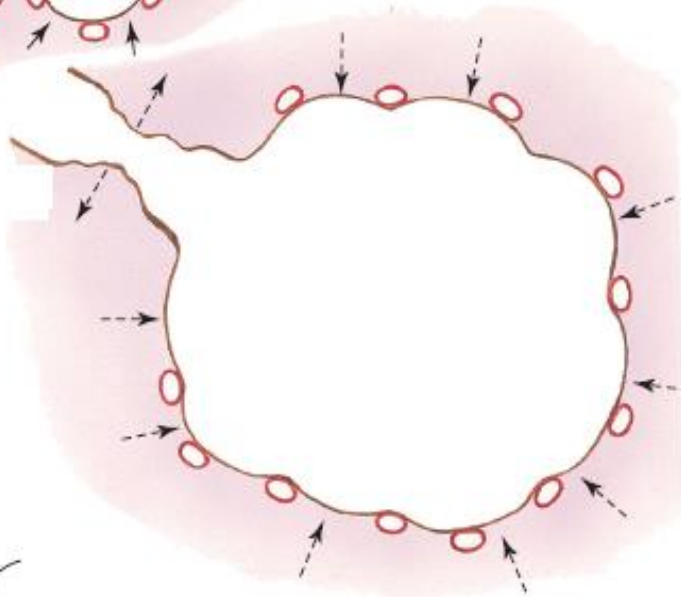
Bronchiectasis

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease



Emphysema

**destruction of
alveolar walls**



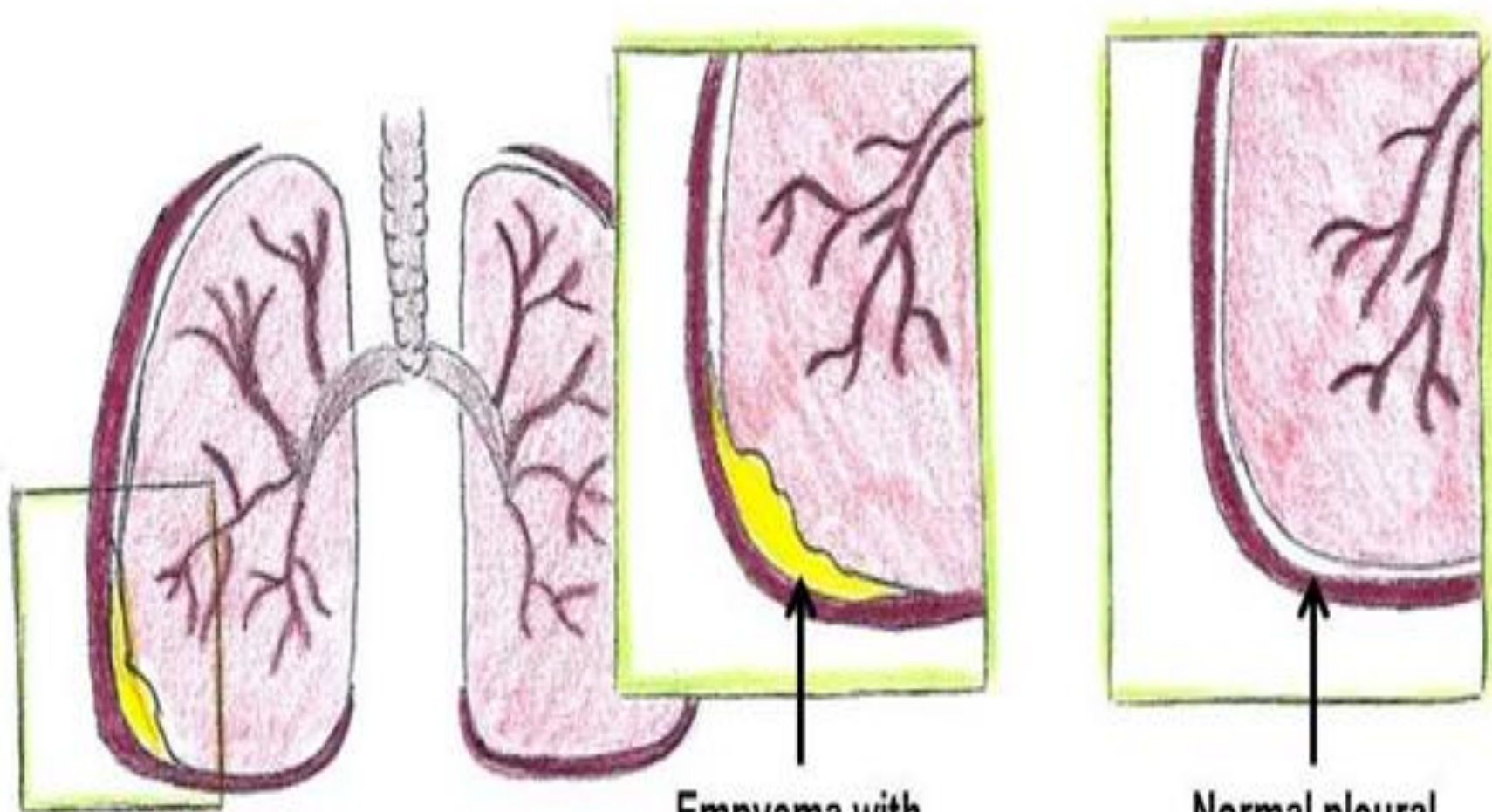
Normal



Thick, narrow
bronchioles
with excess
mucus

Chronic Bronchitis

Dyspnea	Difficult breathing.
Emphysema	A chronic pulmonary disease characterized by enlargement and destruction of the alveoli.
Empyema	Accumulation of pus in a body cavity, especially the pleural space; pyothorax.
Epistaxis	Hemorrhage from the nose; nosebleed.



**Empyema with
accumulation of pus
in the pleural space**

**Normal pleural
space**

Epistaxis



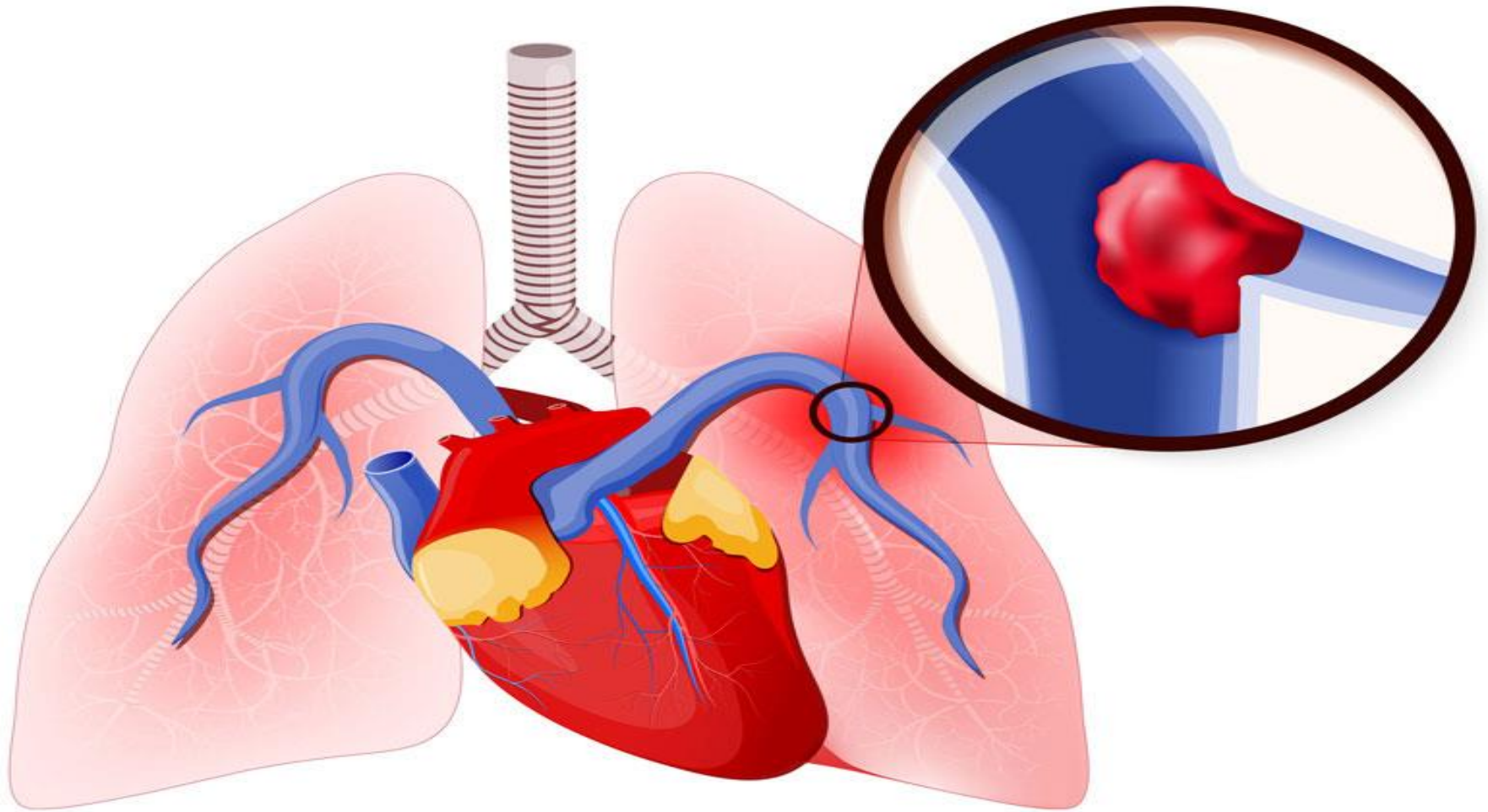
Hemoptysis	The spitting of blood from the mouth or respiratory tract.
Hiccup	Sharp respiratory sound with spasm of the glottis and diaphragm
Hyperventilation	Increased rate and depth of breathing.
Hypoventilation	Decreased rate and depth of breathing
Pneumonia	Inflammation of the lungs generally caused by infection.

Hemoptysis



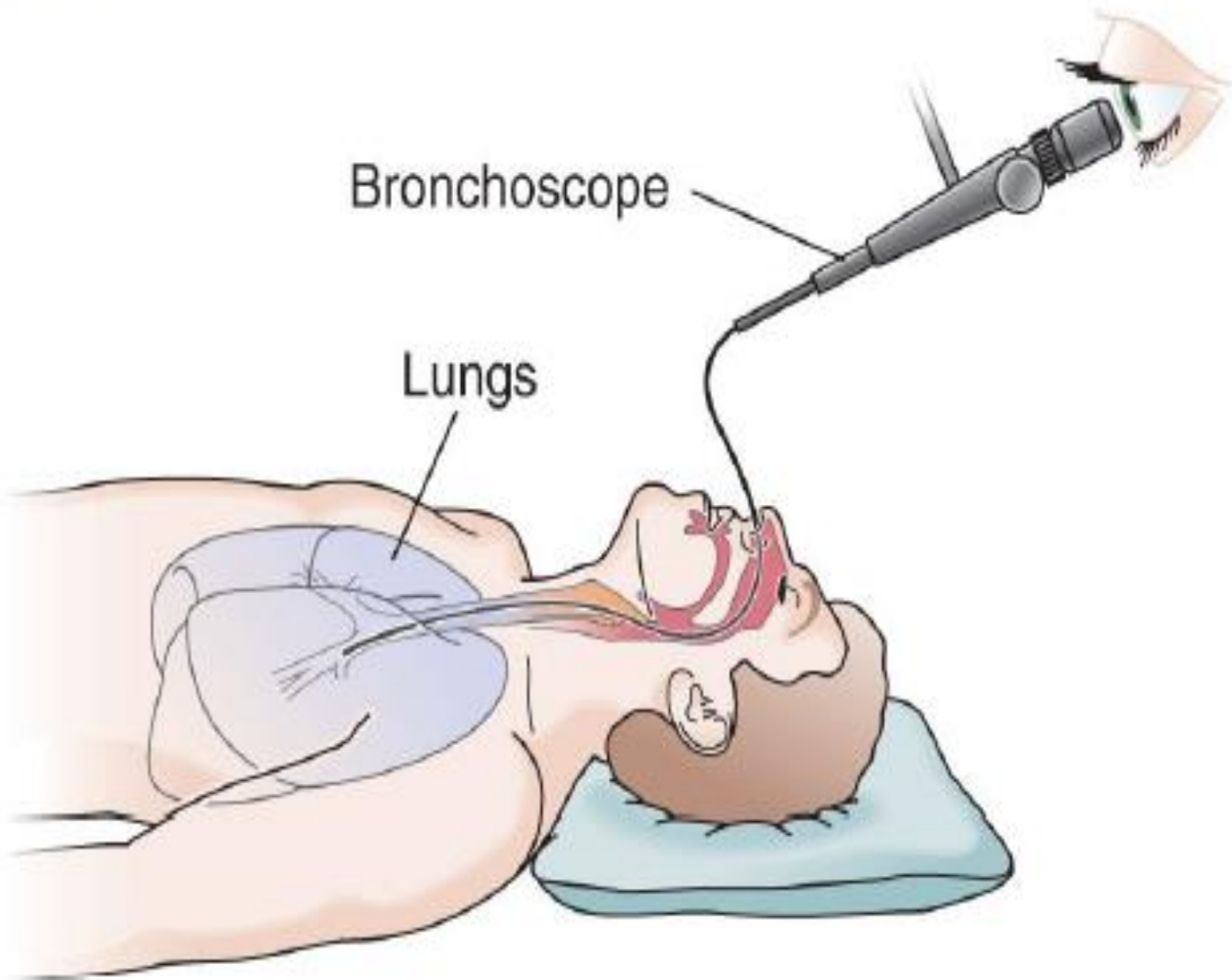
Pneumonitis	Inflammation of the lungs.
Pulmonary embolism	Blood clot of pulmonary arteries.
Rhinitis	Inflammation of the inner lining of the nasal cavity.
Rhinorrhea	Discharge from the nose
Sinusitis	Inflammation of any sinus mucous membrane.
Sputum	Thick mucus ejected through the mouth.
Tachypnea	Rapid breathing rate.

Pulmonary embolism



Diagnostic Tests, Treatments, and Surgical Procedures

Term	Meaning
Arterial blood gases (ABGs)	The concentrations of gases, specifically oxygen and carbon dioxide, in arterial blood.
Bronchoscope	An endoscope used to examine the bronchi.
Pulse oximetry	A small instrument placed on a finger or thin body part that measures the oxygen saturation of arterial blood.
Pulmonary function tests	Tests done to assess breathing, usually by spirometry.

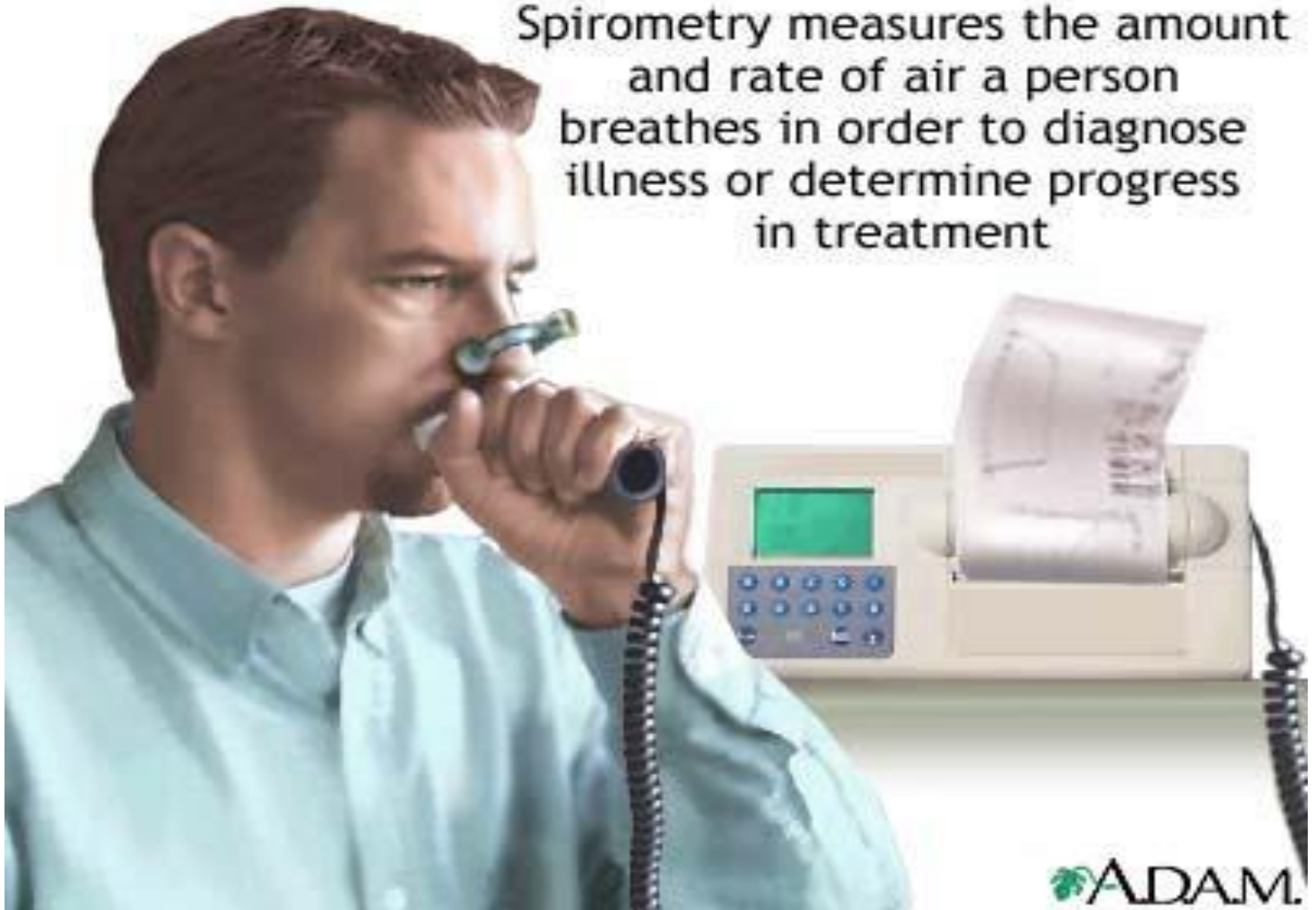


A **pulse oximeter** is applied to a finger to **measure levels of oxygenation**.



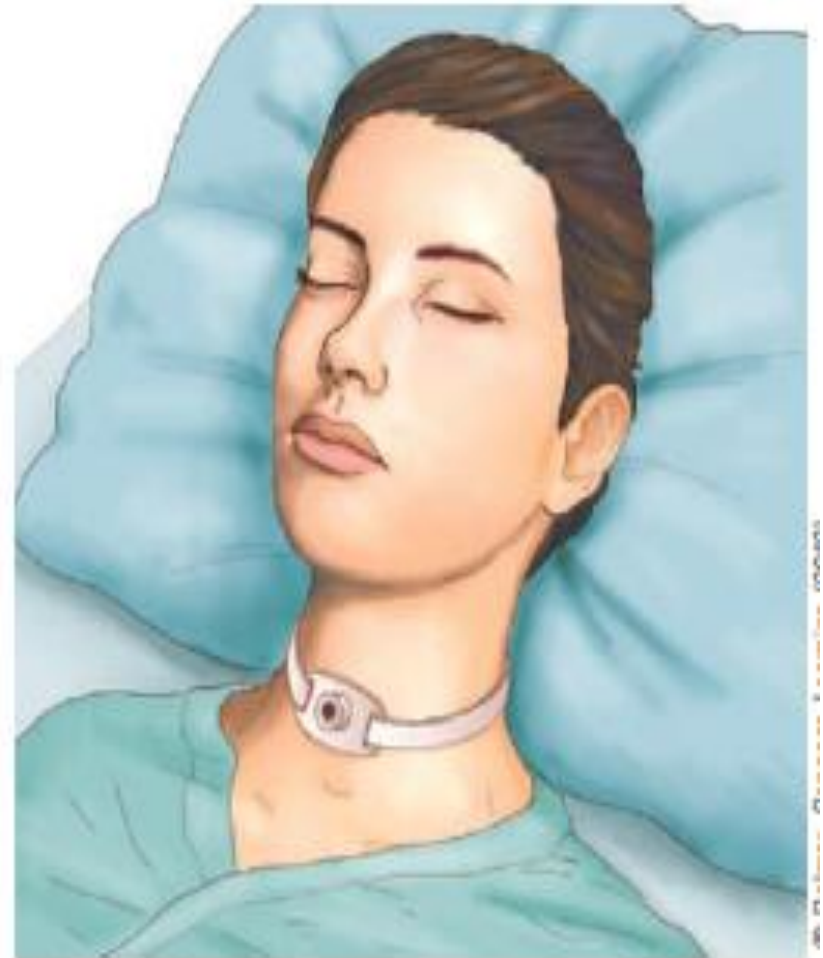
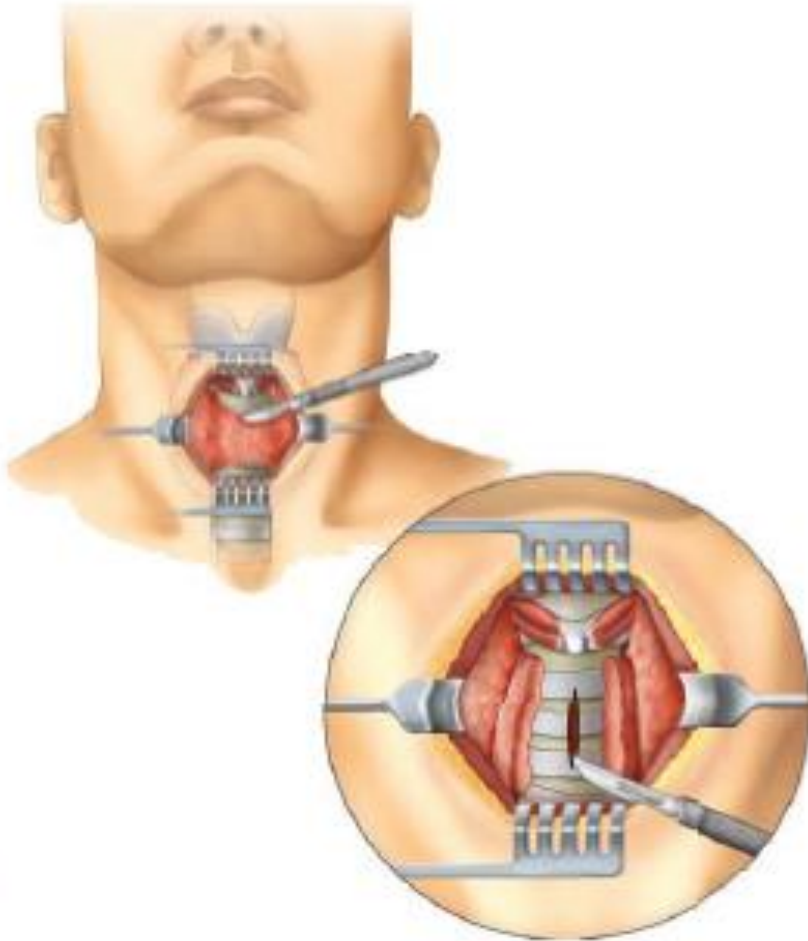
Spirometer	An apparatus used to measure breathing volumes and capacities.
Thoracentesis	Surgical puncture of the chest for removal of air or fluids
Tracheostomy	Surgical creation of an opening into the trachea to form an airway or to prepare for the insertion of a tube for ventilation.

Spirometry measures the amount and rate of air a person breathes in order to diagnose illness or determine progress in treatment



 ADAM.

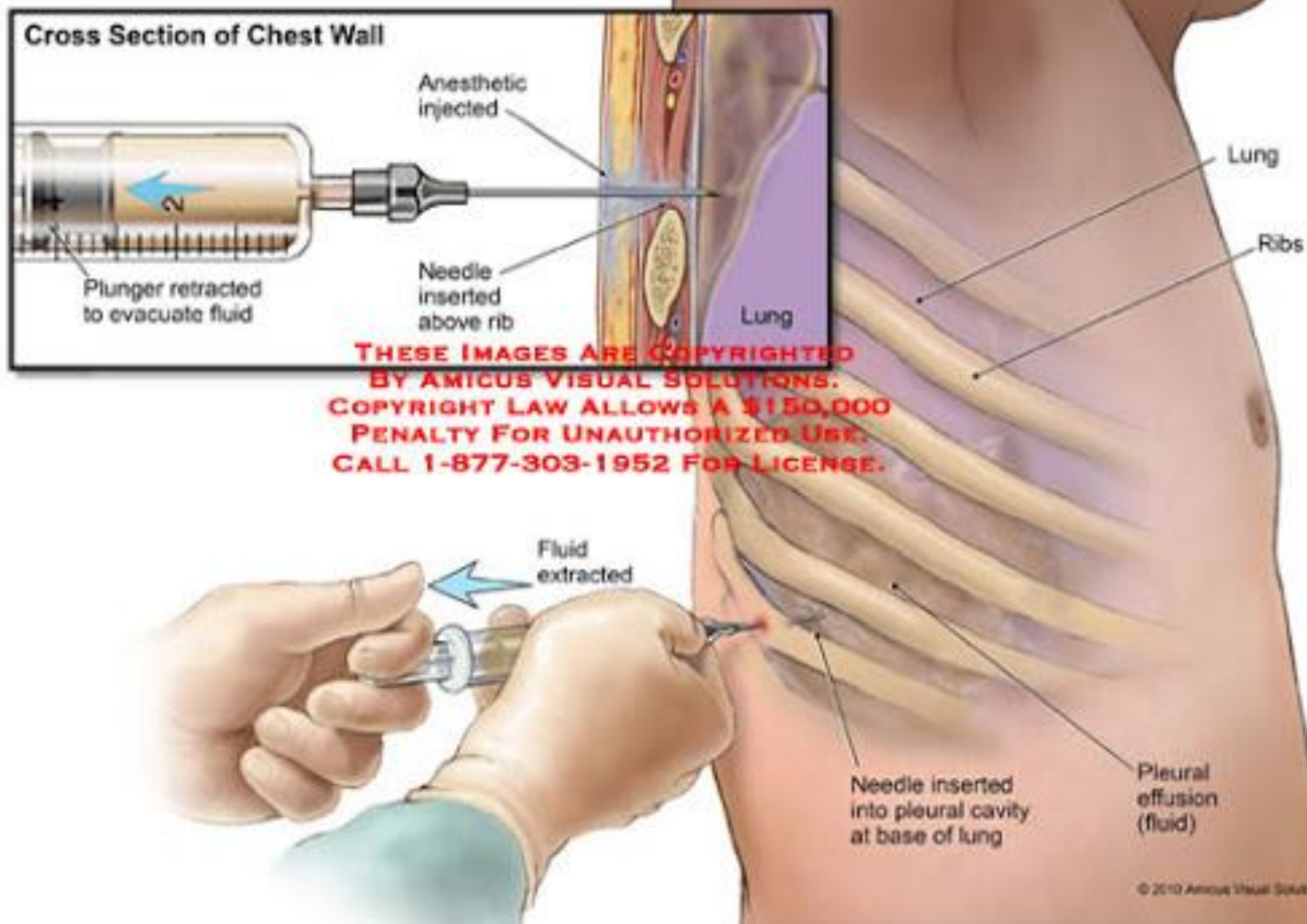
Tracheostomy. The surgical creation of a **new opening into the trachea.**



A nasal cannula

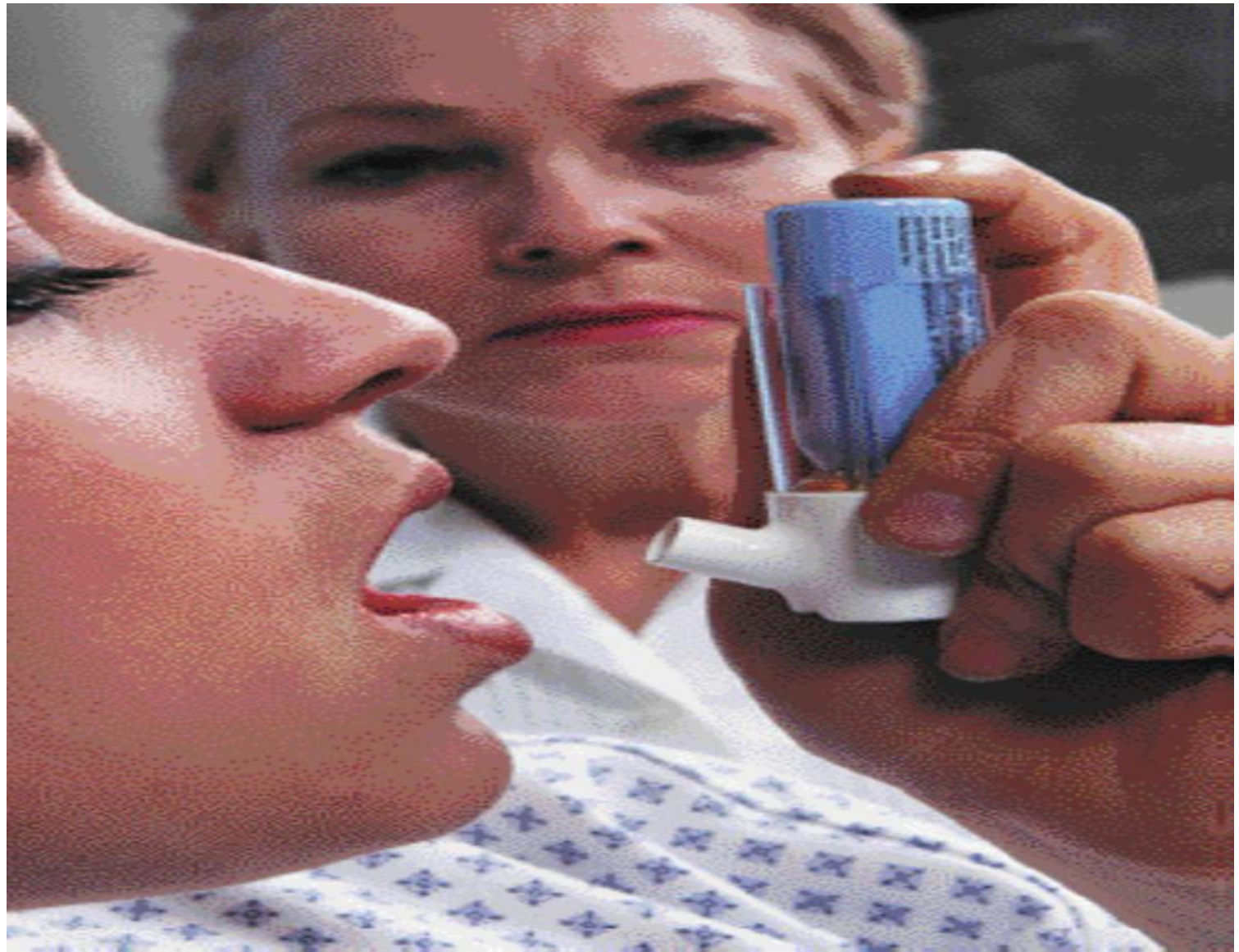


Thoracentesis



Drugs used to treat respiratory disorders

Drugs	Use (action)
Aerosol (inhaler)	A medication sprayed from a container.
Antihistamine	Agent that prevents responses mediated by histamine, such as allergic reactions.
Antitussive	Drug that prevents or relieves coughing. (tussis: a cough).
Bronchodilator	Drug that relieves bronchial spasm and widens the bronchi.
Decongestant	Agent that reduces congestion or swelling.
Expectorant	Agent that aids in removal of respiratory secretions.
Mucolytic	Agent that loosens mucus to aid in its removal.
Nebulizer	Device for converting a drug from liquid to mist.



Nebulizer



Thank You