

HLTH 354: CHAPTER 10
THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

WORD	ROOT	EXAMPLE	NOTES
UPPER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM			
adenoid	<i>adenoid/o</i>	adenoidectomy, adenoiditis	<i>adenoid</i> is formed by adding a suffix to the root <i>adeno</i> , which means "gland": <i>aden/o</i> + <i>oid</i> = resembling a gland.
tonsil	<i>tonsill/o</i>	tonsillectomy, tonsillitis	The word <i>tonsil</i> comes from a Latin word meaning "almond."
nose	<i>nas/o</i> (Latin "nose"), <i>rhin/o</i> (Greek "nose")	nasogastric tube, nasendoscope, rhinorrhea, rhinoplasty	Rhinoceros is the combination of <i>rhino</i> and <i>ceros</i> (horn), which means "horn nose."
larynx (voice box)	<i>laryng/o</i>	laryngospasm, laryngitis	Remember: the letter <i>g</i> is soft when followed by an <i>i</i> and hard when followed by an <i>o</i>
pharynx (throat)	<i>pharyng/o</i>	pharyngitis, pharyngostenosis	The pharynx is the pathway used by both food and air.
trachea (windpipe)	<i>trache/o</i>	tracheotomy, tracheostomy	From the Greek word for "rough," because of the bumpy ridges that line the outside of the trachea.
septum (plural: septa)	<i>sept/o</i>	septectomy, septoplasty	<i>Septum</i> comes from a Latin word meaning "partition" or "dividing structure" and can refer to any wall dividing two cavities.
sinus	<i>sin/o</i> , <i>sinus/o</i>	sinusitis, sinusotomy	From a Latin word meaning "hollow" or "cavity," <i>sinus</i> refers generally to any hollow area—specifically, those in bones.
air or lungs	<i>pneum/o</i> , <i>pneumat/o</i> , <i>pneumon/o</i>	pneumomelanosis, pneumatology, pneumonia	These roots can mean either "lung" or "air."
lungs	<i>pulmon/o</i>	pulmonologist, pulmonary	<i>pulmon/o</i> means only "lung," <i>pneum/o</i> can mean both "lung" (as in <i>pneumonia</i>) and "air"
lobe	<i>lob/o</i>	lobectomy, lobotomy	A <i>lobe</i> is a well-defined portion of any organ. The main organs that have lobes are the lungs, brain, and liver.
bronchus	<i>branch/o</i> , <i>branchi/o</i>	bronchoscope, branchiostenosis	The main branches from the trachea into each lung.
bronchiole	<i>branchial/o</i>	bronchiolitis, bronchiolectasis	The root <i>bronchiole</i> is actually formed by adding a diminutive suffix to another root: <i>branch/o</i> + <i>iole</i> = little bronchus, which is a smaller subdivision of the bronchial tubes.
alveolus (air sac)	<i>alveol/o</i>	alveolitis, alveolar	<i>Alveolus</i> comes from a Latin word meaning "hollow" or "cavity."
LOWER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM			
sternum	<i>stern/o</i>	sternocostal, sternotomy	The <i>sternum</i> comes to a point at the bottom called the <i>xiphoid process</i> . The term comes from the Greek word <i>xiphos</i>
rib	<i>cost/o</i>	costectomy, costophrenic	<i>Ribs</i> are sometimes grouped into three categories: true, false, and floating.

chest	<i>thorac/o, pector/o</i> (also <i>pectus</i>), <i>steth/o</i>	thoracic, pectoralgia, pectus excavatum, stethoscope	The root <i>pector/o</i> can also stand as a word by itself.
pleura	<i>pleur/o</i>	pleuritis, pleurectomy	The <i>pleura</i> is a membrane surrounding the lungs.
diaphragm	<i>phren/o</i>	phrenospasm, phrenoplegia	In addition to the diaphragm, <i>phren/o</i> can also refer to the brain (as in the term <i>schizophrenia</i>).
PROCESS OF RESPIRATION			
oxygen	<i>ox/o</i>	hypoxia, hypoxemia	<i>Hypoxia</i> refers to a lack of oxygen in tissue cells.
breathing	<i>spir/o,</i> <i>-pnea</i>	spirometry, sleep apnea	<i>Spir/o</i> also occurs in other words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Perspire</i> translates as "to breathe through." • <i>Conspire</i> translates as "to breathe together"—no doubt coming from the idea that people who are <i>conspiring</i> can be thought of as being huddled together and breathing the same air. <i>Expire</i> also contains the <i>spir/o</i> root and means "to breathe out." It was originally written as <i>exspire</i> , but the letter <i>s</i> was dropped because <i>x</i> is made up of two <i>k</i> sounds. To test this, say <i>expire</i> and <i>exspire</i> . They are rarely pronounced differently.
carbon dioxide	<i>capn/o</i> (Greek for "smoke"), <i>carb/o</i> (Latin for "coal")	hypercapnia, hypocarbica	One of the treatments for hyperventilation is to have the person breathe into a paper bag. A person who is hyperventilating has <i>hypocarbica</i> and thus needs to increase the carbon dioxide in his or her respiratory system.

SUBJECTIVE

Patient History, Problems, Complaints

BREATHING PROCESS		
Term	Definition	Word Analysis
apnea AP-nee-ah	cessation of breathing	a / pnea not / breathing
eupnea YOOP-nee-ah	good/normal breathing	eu / pnea good / breathing
tachypnea ta-KIP-nee-ah	rapid breathing	tachy / pnea fast / breathing
bradypnea brad-ip-NEE-ah	slow breathing	brady / pnea slow / breathing
hypopnea hai-POP-nee-ah	shallow breathing	hypo / pnea under / breathing
hyperpnea hai-perp-NEE-ah	heavy breathing	hyper / pnea over / breathing
dyspnea disp-NEE-ah	difficulty breathing	dys / pnea bad / breathing
orthopnea or-thop-NEE-ah	able to breathe only in an upright position	ortho / pnea straight / breathing
hyperventilation hai-per-ven-ti-LAY-shun	overbreathing; condition of having too much air flowing into/out of the lungs; leads to hypocapnia	hyper / ventil / ation over / breathing / process
hypoventilation hai-po-ven-ti-LAY-shun	underbreathing; condition of having too little air flowing into/out of the lungs; leads to hypercapnia	hypo / ventil / ation under / breathing / process
UPPER RESPIRATORY		
dysphonia dis-FON-ia	bad voice condition (hoarseness)	dys / phonia bad / sound / voice
epistaxis ep-ee-STAKS-is	a nosebleed	Greek word <i>epistazo</i> , "to drip out or upon"