

College of Dentistry Medical Terminology

1^{st class} 4th lecture

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Terms of Position

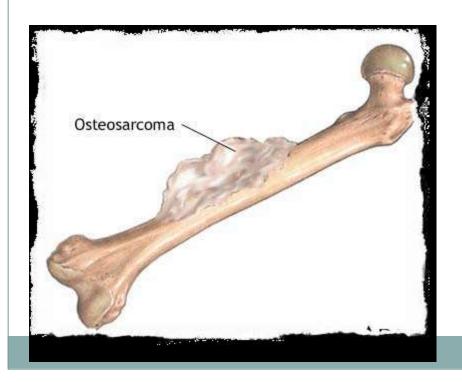
Ab = away

e.g.

Abnormal= away from normal.

Abduction: away from midline

Adduction = is to move a limb toward the midline.



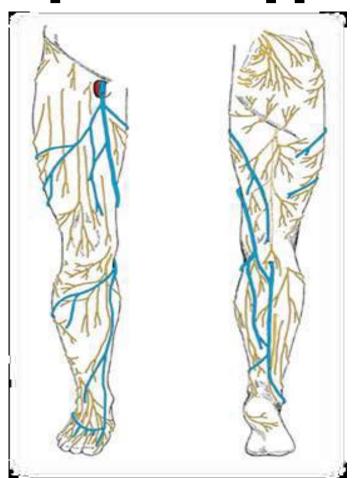
Abnormal bone

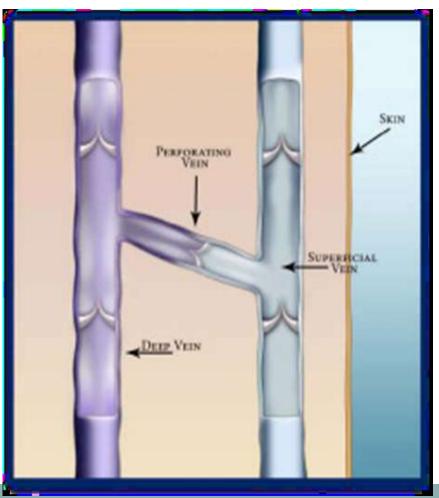
Supra, Super = above, beyond e.g.
Supraorbital swelling= above the orbit.
Supraspinatus: muscle above the spinous process of the scapula.



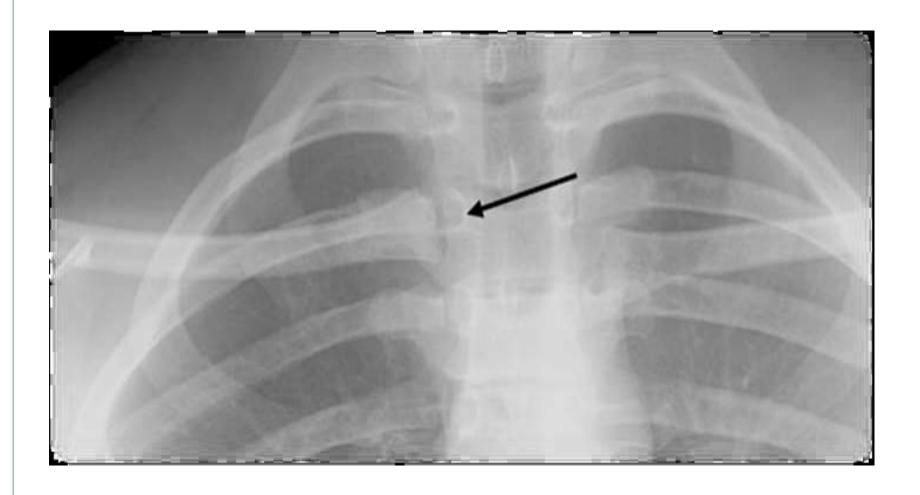
Superficial = close to the surface.

Deep is the opposite

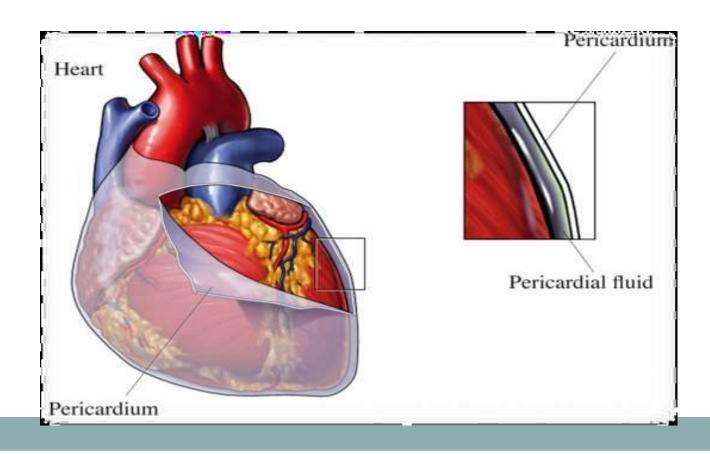




Superimposed= placed above.



Peri = around (peritoneum, pericardium, periosteum) = which are the sheaths around the abdominal viscera, around the heart & above the bone.



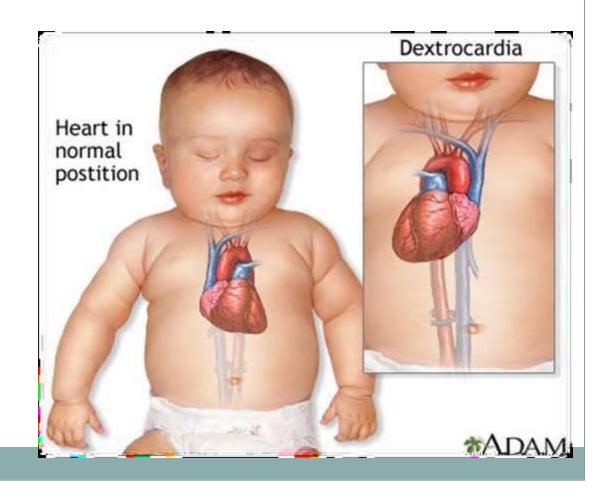
Pro = forward, e.g. prothrombin =protein that generate thrombin. **Promyelocyte** =precursor cell of myelocyte in white blood cells (WBC formation.

Sub = under e.g. Subcutaneous = under the skin,

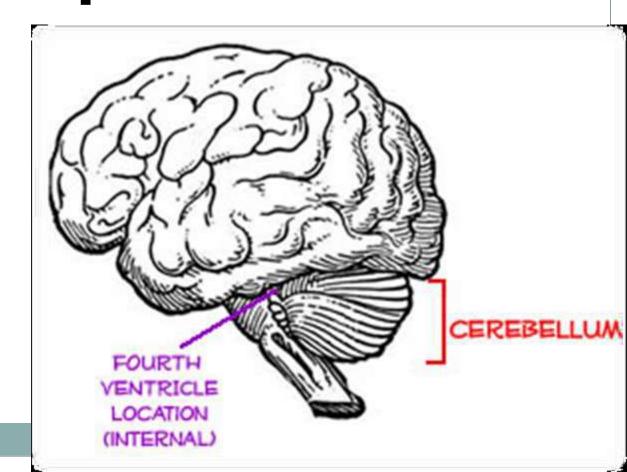
Sub mucosal = under the mucosa.



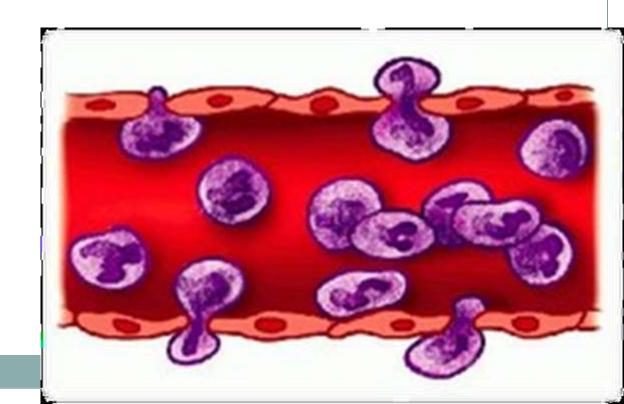
Dextro = right e.g. Dextrocardia = the state of the heart on the right side of the thorax.



Levo, sinstro = left e.g.
Levorotation,,
sinstrocerebral = related to left
cerebral hemisphere.



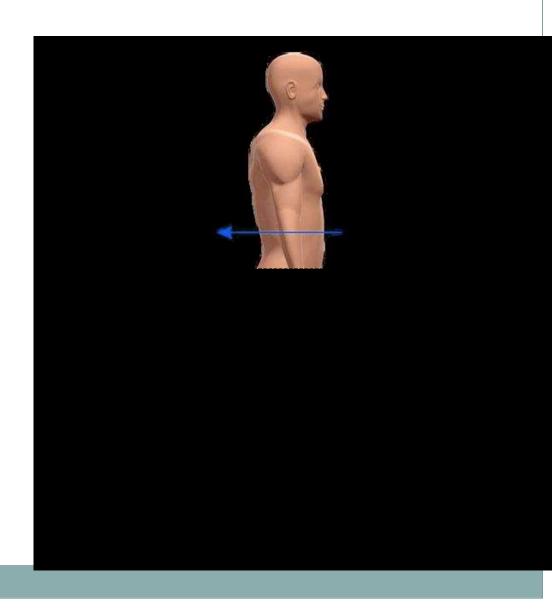
Dia = across e.g.Diapedesis = passive movement of red blood cells (RBC) across blood vessel wall.



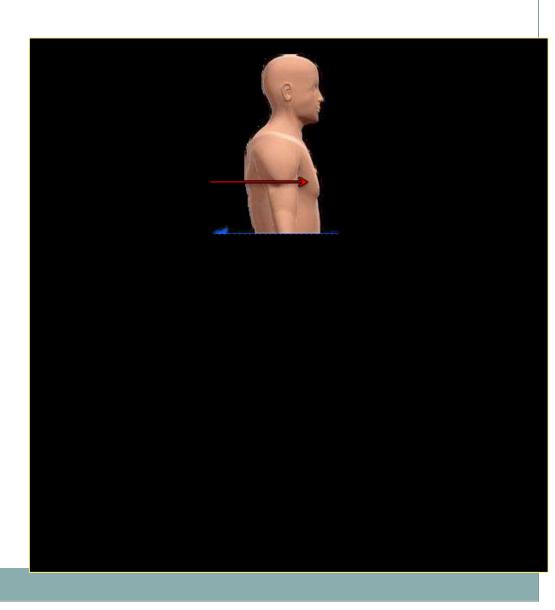
Infra = below e.g. Infraorbital foremen a hole below the orbit.



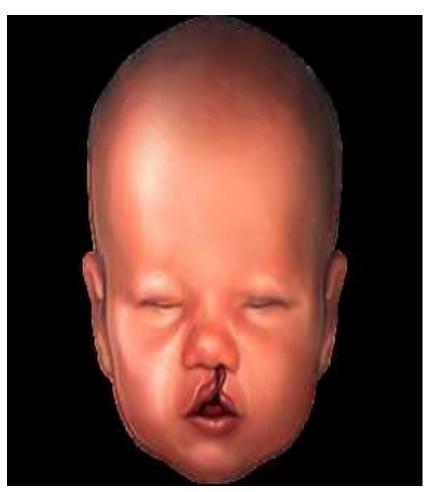
Dorsal = toward the back.



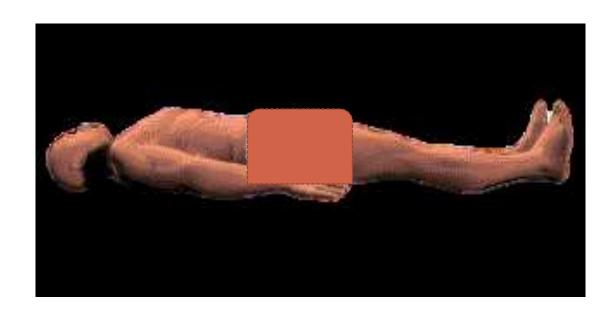
ventral = toward the abdomen.



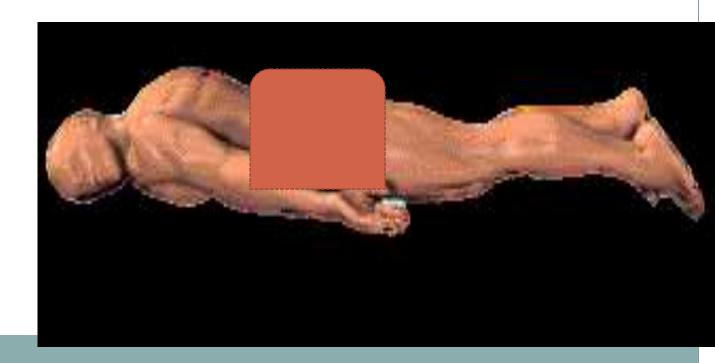
Inter = between e.g. interdigital cleft.



Supine = lying face up.



Prone = lying face down.



Proximal = the part closest to source of origin.

Distal = the part farthest from the source of origin.

