



uBEATS Teacher's Guide:

Medical Terminology 2 - Complex Medical Terms

This teacher guide is a supplementary text to support the use of the uBEATS Medical Terminology 2 – Complex Medical Terms for grades 6-12.

To help students develop the knowledge necessary for an incredible future in health care, we created UNMC Building Excellence in Academics Through STEM (uBEATS), an online health science resource for Nebraska students.

UNMC uBEATS modules are short (15 minutes or less), interactive online health science modules to supplement the curriculum taught in grades 6 – 12. These do not replace curriculum, but they are a supplement for teachers and students incorporating evidence-based information and UNMC expert-guided material. Each module is chunked into sections with formative and summative assessments with immediate feedback provided.

Tips on how to utilize uBEATS modules:

- Internet access is required to view uBEATS modules.
 - For those who have access to one-to-one technology, modules can be used in or outside of the classroom as a topic introduction, extension, or review. For classrooms without individual student devices, modules can be used in whole group instruction. Formative assessment questions can use the teacher's preferred call-and-response method and summative assessment questions can be displayed on the board and answered individually by students or printed and distributed to students after viewing the module.

Objectives

1. Analyze complex medical terms using common prefixes, combining forms, and suffixes.
2. Pronounce the presented medical terms.
3. Define the presented medical terms.

Introduction

Have you ever looked at a medical term and thought that it was in another language? You're not alone. But here's the exciting part—medical terms are like pieces of a puzzle. At first glance, they may seem complex, but once you understand how the pieces fit together—prefixes, combining forms, and suffixes—you can see the whole picture.

In this module we'll guide you through each puzzle piece, helping you analyze, pronounce, and define even the trickiest terms. By the end you'll be a pro at putting these pieces together, unlocking the meaning behind each term, and building your medical vocabulary.

Prior Knowledge

Before beginning this module, the teacher should understand the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) featuring [Three-Dimensional Learning](#).

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS1. D. Information Processing [NGSS](#)

Science and Engineering Practices [NGSS](#)

8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

Crosscutting Concepts [NGSS](#)

1. Patterns

Key Terms/Vocabulary

Prefix, combining form, suffix, dissection, gastroscope, anemia, arthroscope, dysentery, erythrocyte, hepatitis, neurotomy, transurethral, oncologist, biopsy, electroencephalogram, cystoscope, endocrine gland, secrete, hormones, thyroid gland, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, exocrine gland, duct, tear gland, sweat gland, salivary gland, endoscopy, diagnosis, prognosis, carcinoma, sarcoma, tumor, epithelial cell, connective tissue, lymphoma, an-, leuk/o-, lapar/o-, -emia, -cytosis, -tomy, -scopy, gastroenteritis.

Standards

Nebraska Health Science Standards

- HS.HS.11.1.a: Explain the construction of medical terms including singular and plural form as well as prefixes, suffixes, roots, and combinations.

Nebraska Family and Consumer Education Standards

- HS.HS.1.2: Interpret behavioral health-related medical terms.
- HSE.HS.8.6: Demonstrate the immediate basic life support and interim medical care for a sick, injured, or compromised person.

National Consortium for Health Science Education NCHSE

- Foundation Standard 2: Communications
 - 2.2.1: Medical Terminology: Use common roots, prefixes, and suffixes to communicate information.
 - 2.2.2: Medical Terminology: Interpret common medical abbreviations to communicate information.

Extensions of the lesson

To help students become more familiar with the Key Terms of this module, the teacher can use the vocabulary list for a classroom Word Wall or integrate the vocabulary into review sessions.

As student misconceptions become apparent, the teacher may need to reinforce these concepts:

- Medical terms often appear to students as “big words” that belong to a unique language. This is because medical terminology comes from Greek and Latin root words, and basic pieces of words are combined to form complex words to describe special medical situations. The goal is to have precise communication among medical professionals, but sometimes the patients and students wish the information would be easier to understand.
- Fortunately, the rules for constructing complex medical terms can help us to grasp the meanings. Every medical term can be broken down into smaller parts. These main components are like pieces of a puzzle, and they fit together to form a word that conveys a specific meaning.
 - Root words are the core of medical terms and usually describe the part of the body or the system being referred to.
 - Combining forms typically consist of a root word and a combining vowel, which makes it easier to connect with other word parts.
 - Suffixes are word endings that modify the meaning of the root word.
 - Prefixes are word beginnings that modify the meaning of the root word.
- When reading and interpreting medical terms, remember to follow these general rules:

- Read the meaning of medical terms from the suffix first...then back to the beginning of the term...and then across.
- Drop the combining vowel before a suffix beginning with a vowel. For example, gastritis... not gastr~~o~~itis.
- Keep the combining vowel between word roots, even if the second root begins with a vowel. For example, gastroenterology...not gastr~~e~~nterology.
- Pronunciations can sometimes be affected by colloquial differences. For example, the word “dissection” is sometimes pronounced “**dis-section**” while other people say “**die-section**”. Another example is the word “salivary” which is sometimes pronounced “**SAL-i-vary**” while others say “**sal-EYE-vary**”.
- Glands secrete chemical substances. Endocrine glands release hormones directly into the bloodstream, while exocrine glands send their chemicals out through ducts (tubes).

Enrichment

- Anyone can get confused when it comes to medical information — and for many reasons. It’s easy to get lost in medical terminology and jargon, especially if English isn’t your first language. Explore the website of the Mayo Clinic to learn more about understanding medical terminology. For example, see the article [Medical information can be confusing](#).
- After completion of this learning module, a student may explore online sources to reinforce the concepts of the module. For example, openmd.com offers resources such as [Introduction to Medical Terminology](#).
- Teachers may search for classroom activities by investigating sites such as [Tips for Teaching Medical Terminology](#).
- The American Academy of Professional Coders (AAPC) offers training articles such as [Tips and strategies for learning medical terminology](#).