Case Study: Define the medical terms and abbreviations in bold print.
You’ll notice some terms from the previous chapter.

Partner, a 2 year old German Shepherd, comes to your clinic with lameness. The clinic is accredited by AAHA. The owners had noticed an abnormal gait in the past couple of weeks after a trip to the dog park. Upon P/E Partner wasn’t ambulatory.

The doctor notes bilat. weakness in the rear limbs. There was slight atrophy of the rear leg muscles. To rule out an ACL tear the DVM checks anterior drawer signs. If there’s an ACL rupture then a TPLO would be necessary due to the dog’s size. Anterior drawer sign was normal so PROM was checked next. The vet noticed that the \textit{coxofemoral} joint had a decreased ROM so radiographs were ordered.

Osteitis was ruled out and Partner was diagnosed with hip dysplasia. The femoral head wasn’t aligned with the acetabulum so a TPO is performed to correct the problem.

3 weeks later Partner returns for P.T where he seems far more energetic. The CVT takes him to the back to begin his hydrotherapy. All the techs in the clinic are members of NAVTA.
Exercises:

3-A: Match the combining forms with their meaning.

1. _____ Skull                      A. Cost/o
2. _____ Lower Jaw                  B. Crani/o
3. _____ Death                      C. Hem/o
4. _____ Connective Tissue          D. Hydr/o
5. _____ Tension                    E. Kinesi/o
6. _____ Rib                       F. Leiomy/o
7. _____ Movement                  G. Mandibul /o
8. _____ Vertebrae                  H. Necr/o
9. _____ Blood                     I. Sarc /o
10. _____ Water; Fluid              J. Spondyl /o
11. _____ Smooth Muscle             K. Ton /o
12. _____ Ulna                      L. Uln/o

3-B: Write the correct medical term in the blank.

1. ________________________________: Pertaining to below the ribs
2. ________________________________: Softening of cartilage
3. ________________________________: Inflammation of vertebrae
4. ________________________________: Inflammation of fascia
5. ________________________________: Pertaining to the upper jaw
6. ________________________________: Disease condition of muscle
7. ________________________________: Abnormal condition of bones and cartilage
8. ___________________________: Removal of the hock
9. ___________________________: Hardening of bone
10. ___________________________: Study of movement
11. ___________________________: Movement away from the midline
12. ___________________________: Manner of walking
13. ___________________________: Looseness
14. ___________________________: Decrease in the angle between two bones
15. ___________________________: Continuous muscle spasms
16. ___________________________: Knuckle-like process at the ends of some long bones
17. ___________________________: Membrane surrounding bone
18. ___________________________: Shaft of a long bone
19. ___________________________: Displacement of a bone from its joint
20. ___________________________: Bony process on the proximal ulna

3-C: Define the following terms.

1. Hypocalcemia ___________________________
2. Myasthenia ___________________________
3. Chondroma ___________________________
4. Hypertrophy ___________________________
5. Fracture ___________________________
6. Dysplasia ___________________________
7. Achondroplasia ___________________________
8. Ankylosis ___________________________
9. Hemarthrosis ___________________________
10. Tenorrhaphy ___________________________
3-D: Define the following suffixes.

1. ______________________: –blast
2. ______________________: –pexy
3. ______________________: –malacia
4. ______________________: –metry
5. ______________________: –cyte
6. ______________________: –desis
7. ______________________: –emia
8. ______________________: –al
9. ______________________: –poiesis
10. ______________________: –kinesi
11. ______________________: –tome
12. ______________________: –physis

3-E: Define the following prefixes.

1. ______________________: pan-
2. ______________________: hypo-
3. ______________________: ab-
4. ______________________: inter-
5. ______________________: peri-
6. ______________________: dys-
7. ______________________: endo-
8. ______________________: supra-

3-F: Define the following abbreviations.

1. ______________________: AVMA
2. ______________________: VPB
3. ______________________: RVT
4. ______________________: THR
5. ______________________: Ortho
6. ______________________: EMG
7. ______________________: TPO
8. ______________________: TTA
9. ______________________: CAR
10. ______________________: CCL
11. ______________________: PDR
12. ______________________: TPLO
3-G: Circle the correct term in parethesis.

1. Sac of fluid near a joint that helps lubricate: (fascia, bursa)
2. Partial displacement of a bone from its joint: (subluxation, fracture)
3. Striated, voluntary muscle that controls movement: (skeletal, visceral)
4. Inflammation of muscles: (arthritis, myositis)
5. Connective tissue that binds bone to bone: (ligament, tendon)
6. Hunchback: (kyphosis, lordosis)
7. A freely movable joint: (suture, synovial)
8. Removal of a limb or other appendage: (laminectomy, amputation)
9. Crackling sounds heard due to two broken bones rubbing together: (calcification, crepitation)
10. Hole in bone that allows for the passage of nerves and vessels: (foramen, callus)

3-H: Define the following medical.

1. ____________________________________________________________: Amputation
2. ____________________________________________________________: Ossification
3. ____________________________________________________________: Necrosis
4. ____________________________________________________________: Fibular
5. ____________________________________________________________: Laminectomy
6. ____________________________________________________________: Reduction
7. ____________________________________________________________: Articulation
8. ____________________________________________________________: Osteoblast
9. ____________________________________________________________: Patellar
10. ____________________________________________________________: Phalangeal
11. ____________________________________________________________: Pelvimetry
12. ____________________________________________________________: Chondrosarcoma
13. ____________________________________________________________: Subcostal
14. ____________________________________________________________: Tenotomy
15. ____________________________________________________________: Osteopexy
3-I: List the 3 types of muscle and circle the correct answers for each in the parenthesis.

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<th>Types of muscle</th>
<th>Voluntary or Involuntary</th>
<th>Smooth or Striated</th>
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</tbody>
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Answers:

Case Study:

lameness: Incapable of normal locomotion
AAHA: American Animal Hospital Association
gait: Manner of walking
P/E: Physical Examination
bilat.: Bilateral
ACL: Anterior Cruciate Ligament
DVM: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
Anterior Drawer: Cranial movement of the proximal tibia in relation to distal femur to check for ACL injury
TPLO: Tibial Plateau Leveling Osteotomy
PROM: Passive Range of Motion
R: Right
coxofemoral: Hip
ROM: Range of Motion
radiographs: Instrument for recording x-rays
osteitis: Inflammation of bone
femoral: Pertaining to the femur
head: Rounded articular process separated from the shaft of a bone by the neck
acetabulum: Cup-like depression in the pelvis that helps form the hip joint

3-A:

1. B 7. E
2. G 8. J
3. H 9. C
4. I 10. D
5. K 11. F
6. A 12. L

3-B:

1. Subcostal 11. Abduction
2. Chondromalacia 12. Gait
3. Spondylitis 13. Laxity
4. Fasciitis 14. Flexion
5. Maxillary 15. Tetany
7. Osteochondrosis 17. Periosteum
8. Tarsectomy 18. Diaphysis
9. Osteosclerosis 19. Dislocation or Luxation
10. Kinesiology 20. Olecranon
3-C:
1. Hypocalcemia: Blood condition of decreased calcium
2. Myasthenia: Muscle Weakness
3. Chondroma: Tumor of cartilage
4. Hypertrophy: Excessive development due to increased cell size
5. Fracture: Sudden breaking of bone
6. Dysplasia: Bad or abnormal development
7. Achondroplasia: Bones of the limbs fail to grow to normal size
8. Ankylosis: Abnormal condition of stiffening
9. Hemarthrosis: Abnormal condition of blood in the joint
10. Tenorrhaphy: Suture of a tendon

3-D:
1. Immature; Embryonic 7. Blood Condition
2. Surgical Fixation 8. Pertaining to
5. Cell 11. Instrument to cut

3-E:
1. All 5. Around, Surrounding
3. Away from 7. In, Within
4. Between 8. Above, Upper

3-F:
1. American Veterinary Medical Association 7. Triple Pelvic Osteotomy
2. Veterinary Pharmaceuticals & Biologicals 8. Tibial Tuberosity Advancement
3. Registered Veterinary Technician 9. Congenital Articular Rigidity
4. Total Hip Replacement 10. Cranial Cruciate Ligament
5. Orthopedic, Orthopedic Procedure 11. Physicians Desk Reference

3-G:
2. Subluxation 7. Synovial
3. Skeletal 8. Amputation
5. Ligament 10. Foramen

3-H:
1. Removal of a limb.
2. Formation of bone.
3. Abnormal condition of death.
4. Pertaining to the fibula.
5. Removal of part of the vertebral arch to relieve pressure from a ruptured IVD.
6. Correction of a fracture.
7. A joint; Where two or more bones come together at a joint.
8. Immature bone cell; Bone cell that forms bone tissue.
9. Pertaining to the patella.
10. Pertaining to the phalanges; Pertaining to the digits.
12. Malignant tumor of cartilage arising from connective tissue.
13. Pertaining to below the ribs.
15. Surgical fixation of a bone.

3-G:

1. Cardiac  Involuntary  Striated
2. Skeletal  Voluntary  Striated
3. Visceral  Involuntary  Smooth