

Chapter 8
Female
Reproductive
System



13. an STD causing growths on the male and female genitalia
 14. a disease transmitted by exchange of body fluids during the sexual act, reuse of contaminated needles, or contaminated blood transfusions
 15. STD caused by a one-cell organism, *Trichomonas*; it affects the genitourinary system
 16. introduction of semen into the vagina by artificial means
 17. STD caused by bacterium, *C. trachomatis*
 18. a cover for the penis worn during coitus
 19. reduced or absent ability to produce offspring
 20. a type of retrovirus that causes AIDS
 21. lack of live sperm in semen

Exercise 31

1. g
 2. e
 3. h
 4. a
 5. d
 6. b

Exercise 32

1. f
 2. a
 3. h
 4. d
 5. j
 6. b
 7. i
 8. e
 9. g
 10. c
 11. k

Exercise 33

Spelling Exercise; see text pp. 293-294.

Exercise 34

1. digital rectal examination; benign prostatic hyperplasia; transurethral resection (of the) prostate;

transurethral microwave

thermotherapy; transurethral incision

2. acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; sexually transmitted disease; human immunodeficiency virus; human papillomavirus

3. prostate-specific antigen

4. radical prostatectomy

5. erectile dysfunction

6. transrectal ultrasound

Exercise 35

- A. 1. nocturia

2. hematuria

3. urinary

4. benign prostatic hyperplasia

B. 1. c

2. b

3. c

4. a

Exercise 36

1. balanorrhea

2. prepuce

3. prostatectomy

4. phimosis

5. orchidopexy

6. semen analysis; vasectomy

7. transurethral microwave

thermotherapy

8. cryptorchidism; testicular cancer

9. orchiectomy

10. infertility

11. oligospermia; azoospermia

Exercise 38

Reading Exercise

Exercise 37

1. a
 2. c
 3. d
 4. a. pertaining to urine
 b. a physician who studies and treats diseases of the urinary tract
 c. view of urine
 d. state of complete knowledge
 e. cancerous tumor of glandular tissue

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OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this chapter you will be able to:

1 Identify organs and structures of the female reproductive system.

2 Define and spell word parts related to the female reproductive system.

3 Define, pronounce, and spell disease and disorder terms related to the female reproductive system.

4 Define, pronounce, and spell surgical terms related to the female reproductive system.

5 Define, pronounce, and spell diagnostic terms related to the female reproductive system.

6 Define, pronounce, and spell complementary terms related to the female reproductive system.

7 Interpret the meaning of abbreviations related to the female reproductive system.

8 Interpret, read, and comprehend medical language in simulated medical statements and documents.



ANATOMY

Externally, the female reproductive system consists of the vulva, clitoris, and mammary glands. Internally, this system consists of the vagina, uterus, uterine tubes, and ovaries (Figures 8-1 and 8-2).


Function

The female reproductive system comprises external and internal organs, glands, and structures and is responsible for supporting conception and pregnancy. As the female matures throughout her lifespan, this system develops and changes based on the influence of hormones produced by the ovaries—estrogen and progesterone. These hormones are essential for sexual maturation, the menstrual cycle, and pregnancy. Estrogen is also important for the overall health of the female, affecting the structure and function of the integumentary, urinary, cardiac, musculofascial, and neurologic systems.

Internal Organs of the Female Reproductive System


Term	Definition
ovaries	pair of almond-shaped organs located in the pelvic cavity. Egg cells are formed and stored in the ovaries.
ovum (pl. ova)	female egg cell
graafian follicles	100,000 microscopic sacs that make up a large portion of the ovaries. Each follicle contains an immature ovum. Normally one graafian follicle develops to maturity monthly between puberty and menopause. It moves to the surface of the ovary and releases the ovum, which passes into the uterine tube.
uterine, or fallopian, tubes	pair of 5-inch (12 to 13 cm) tubes, attached to the uterus, that provide a passageway for the ovum to move from the ovary to the uterus
fimbria (pl. fimbriae)	finger-like projection at the free end of the uterine tube
uterus	pear-sized and pear-shaped muscular organ that lies in the pelvic cavity, except during pregnancy when it enlarges and extends up into the abdominal cavity. Its functions are menstruation, pregnancy, and labor.
endometrium	inner lining of the uterus
myometrium	muscular middle layer of the uterus
perimetrium	outer thin layer that covers the surface of the uterus
corpus, or body	large central portion of the uterus
fundus	rounded upper portion of the uterus
cervix (Cx)	narrow lower portion of the uterus
vagina	a 3-inch (7-8 cm) tube that connects the uterus to the outside of the body
hymen	fold of membrane found near the opening of the vagina
rectouterine pouch	pouch between the posterior wall of the uterus and the anterior wall of the rectum (also called Douglas cul-de-sac)

THE FALLOPIAN TUBE



was named in honor of Gabriele Fallopius because he described it in his works. Fallopius also gave the vagina and the placenta their names.

THE GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE



is named for Dutch anatomist Reinier de Graaf, who discovered the sac in 1672.

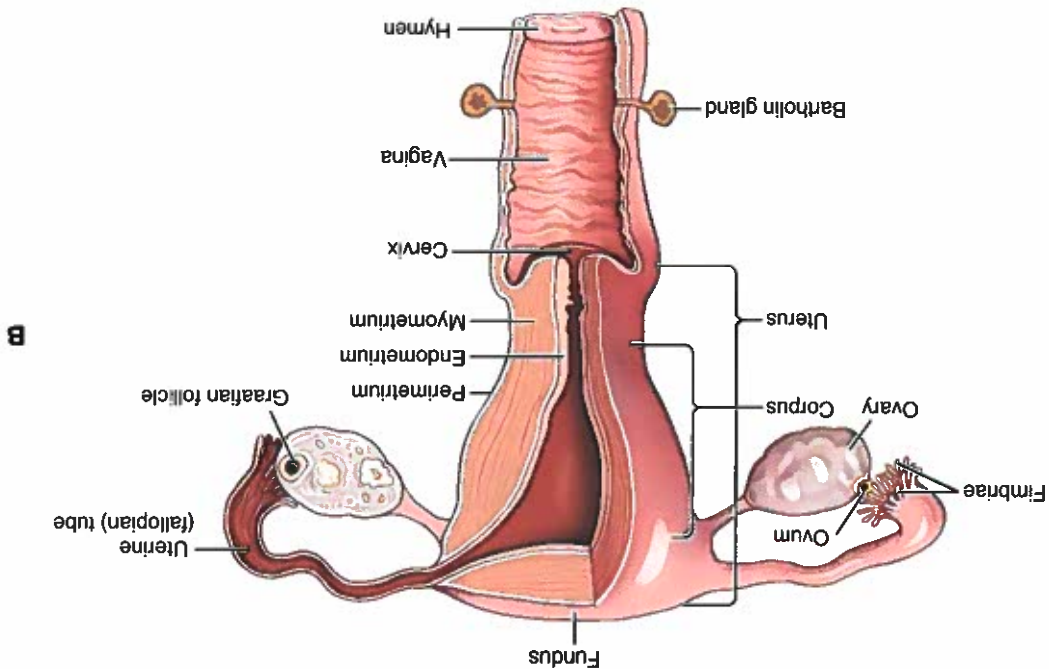
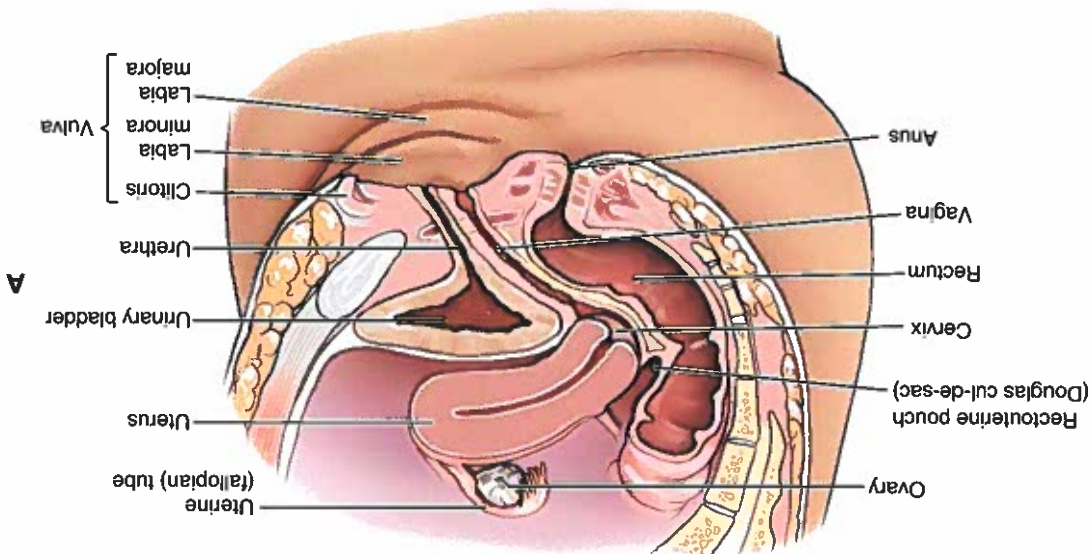


FIGURE 8-1 Female reproductive organs. **A**, Sagittal view **B**, Frontal view.

Glands of the Female Reproductive System

Term	Definition
Bartholin glands	pair of mucus-producing glands located on each side of the vagina and just above the vaginal opening
mammary glands, or breasts	pair of milk-producing glands of the female. Each breast consists of 15 to 20 divisions, or lobes (Figure 8-2).
mammary papilla	breast nipple
areola	pigmented area around the breast nipple

BARTHOLIN GLANDS

were described by Caspar Bartholin, a Danish anatomist, in 1675.

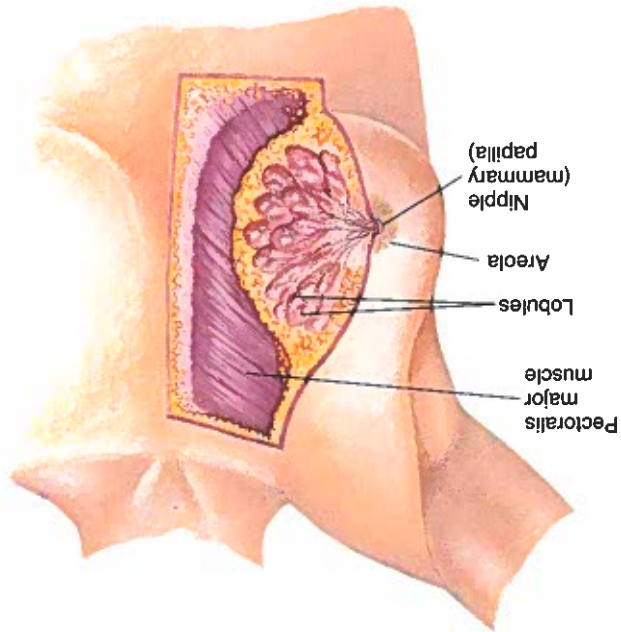


FIGURE 8-2
Female breast.

External Female Reproductive Structures

Term	Definition
vulva, or external genitalia	two pairs of lips (labia majora and labia minora) that surround the vagina
clitoris	highly erogenous erectile body located anterior to the urethra
perineum	pelvic floor in both the male and female. In females it usually refers to the area between the vaginal opening and the anus.



A & P Boosters

For students desiring more anatomy and physiology, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, A & P Booster.

EXERCISE 1

Match the definitions in the first column with the anatomic terms in the second column. To check your answers to the exercises in this chapter, go to Answers, p. 357, at the end of the chapter.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| _____ 1. | organs in which egg cells are formed | a. perimetrium |
| _____ 2. | lower portion of the uterus | b. fundus |
| _____ 3. | lining of the uterus | c. ovaries |
| _____ 4. | upper portion of the uterus | d. perineum |
| _____ 5. | pelvic floor | e. fimbriae |
| _____ 6. | ends of uterine tubes | f. cervix |
| _____ 7. | large central portion of the uterus | g. endometrium |
| _____ 8. | layer that covers the uterus | h. corpus |
| _____ 9. | muscle layer of the uterus | i. myometrium |
| | | j. ovum |

EXERCISE 2

Match the definitions in the first column with the anatomic terms in the second column.

- | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|
| _____ | 1. connects the uterus to the outside of the body | a. ovary |
| _____ | 2. mucus-producing glands located on each side of the vagina | b. vagina |
| _____ | 3. breast | c. Bartholin glands |
| _____ | 4. female egg cells | d. mammary gland |
| _____ | 5. external genitals | e. vulva |
| _____ | 6. passageway for ovum | f. uterine tube |
| _____ | 7. pigmented area around the nipple | g. areola |
| _____ | 8. microscopic sacs in the ovaries | h. Douglas cul-de-sac |
| _____ | 9. muscular organ | i. uterus |
| _____ | 10. nipples | j. mammary papillae |
| _____ | 11. rectouterine pouch | k. ova |
| _____ | | l. graafian follicles |

Word parts you need to learn to complete this chapter are listed on the following pages. The exercises at the end of each list will help you learn their definitions and spellings.



Use the flashcards accompanying this text or the electronic flashcards to assist you in memorizing the word parts for this chapter.



To use electronic flashcards, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Flashcards, Chapter 8.

Combining Forms of the Female Reproductive System

Combining Form	Definition
arche/o	first, beginning
cervic/o	cervix
colp/o, vagin/o	vagina
culd/o	cul-de-sac
epis/i/o, vulv/o	vulva
gynec/o, gyn/o	woman
hymen/o	hymen
hyster/o, metr/o, metr/i	uterus

(NOTE: the combining vowel /i/ or /o/ may be used with metr/.)

Combining Forms of the Female Reproductive System—cont'd

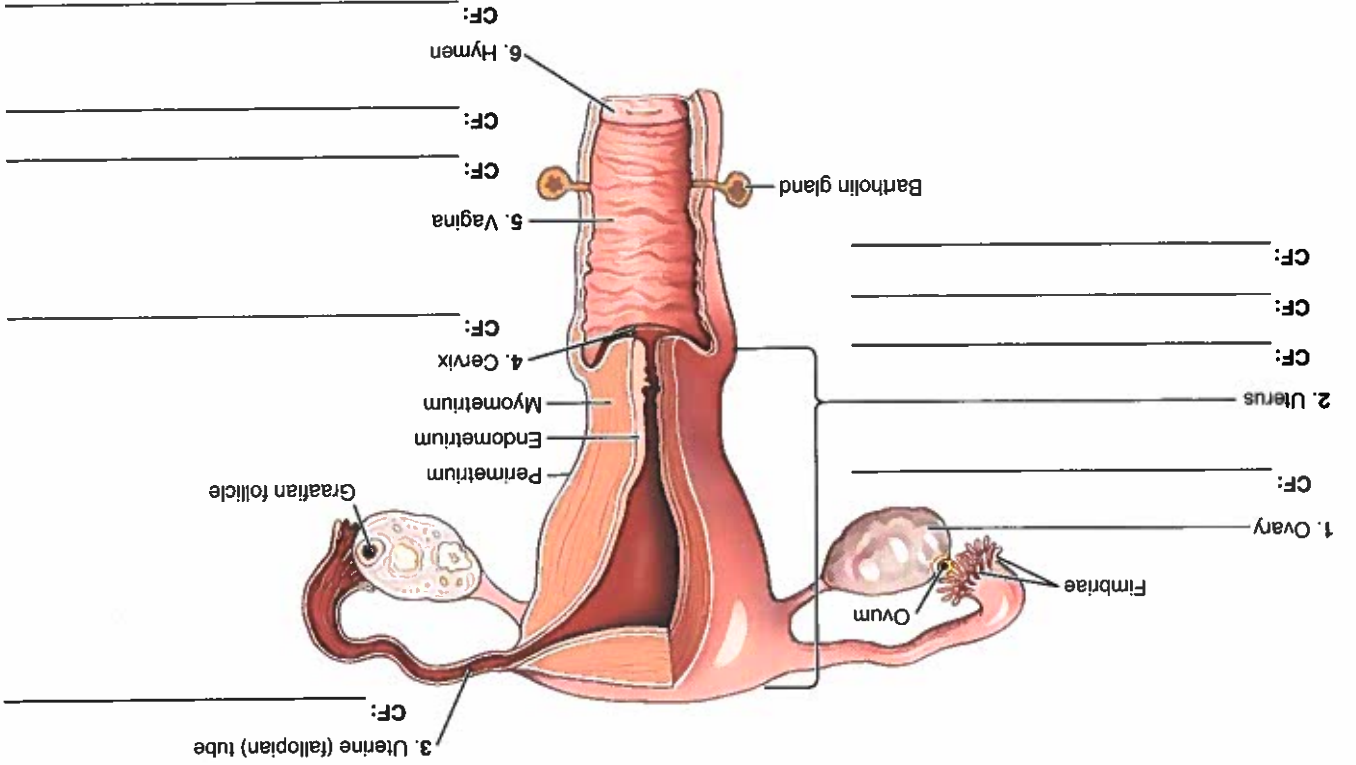
Combining Form	Definition
mammo-, masto-	breast
meno-	menstruation
oophoro-	ovary
perine/o-	perineum
salpingo-	uterine tube (fallopian tube) (Figure 8-3)



FIGURE 8-3
Salpinx is derived from the Greek term for trumpet. The term was used for the uterine tubes because of their trumpet-like shape.

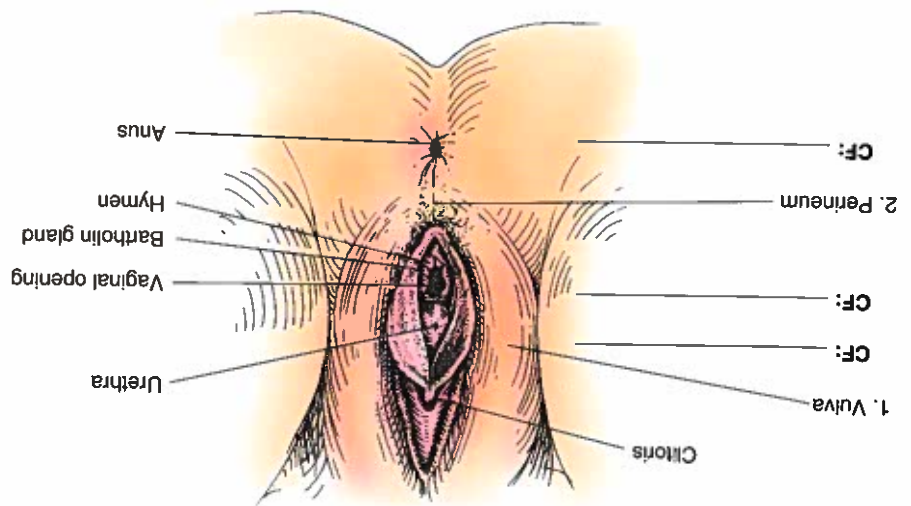
EXERCISE FIGURE A

Fill in the blanks with combining forms in this diagram of the frontal view of the female reproductive system. To check your answers, go to p. 357.



EXERCISE FIGURE B

Fill in the blanks with combining forms in this diagram showing the external reproductive organs.



EXERCISE 3

Write the definitions of the following combining forms.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. vagin/o | _____ | 9. cervic/o | _____ |
| 2. oophor/o | _____ | 8. episio | _____ |
| 3. metr/o, metri | _____ | 7. men/o | _____ |
| 4. gyno | _____ | 6. hyster/o | _____ |
| 5. hymen/o | _____ | 5. hymen/o | _____ |
| 6. gynec/o | _____ | 4. gyno | _____ |
| 7. mast/o | _____ | 3. metr/o, metri | _____ |
| 8. episio | _____ | 2. oophor/o | _____ |
| 9. cervic/o | _____ | 1. gynec/o | _____ |
| 10. colp/o | _____ | 11. gynec/o | _____ |
| 11. mast/o | _____ | 12. mammo | _____ |
| 12. gyno | _____ | 13. perine/o | _____ |
| 13. perine/o | _____ | 14. salping/o | _____ |
| 14. salping/o | _____ | 15. vulv/o | _____ |
| 15. vulv/o | _____ | 16. masto | _____ |
| 16. masto | _____ | 17. arche/o | _____ |
| 17. arche/o | _____ | 18. culd/o | _____ |
| 18. culd/o | _____ | | |

EXERCISE 4

Write the combining form for each of the following terms.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. vulva | a. _____ | 8. uterus | a. _____ |
| | b. _____ | | b. _____ |
| 2. breast | a. _____ | 9. woman | a. _____ |
| | b. _____ | | b. _____ |
| 3. menstruation | _____ | 10. hymen | _____ |
| 4. ovary | _____ | 11. cul-de-sac | _____ |
| 5. uterine tube | _____ | 12. cervix | _____ |
| 6. perineum | a. _____ | 13. first, beginning | _____ |
| 7. vagina | b. _____ | | |

Prefix and Suffixes

Prefix	Definition
peri-	surrounding (outer)
Suffixes	Definition
-atresia	absence of a normal body opening; occlusion; closure
-salpinx	uterine tube (fallopian tube) (Figure 8-3)

(NOTE: for learning purposes *salpinx* and *atresia* are presented as suffixes.)

EXERCISE 5

Write the prefix or suffix for each of the following.

- uterine tube _____
- surrounding _____
- absence of a normal body opening _____

EXERCISE 6

Write the definitions of the following prefix and suffixes.

- salpinx _____
- peri- _____
- atresia _____

Refer to **Appendix A** and **Appendix B** for alphabetized word parts and their meanings.

literally means *no perforation or hole*. It is composed of the Greek words *a*, meaning *without*, and *treis*, meaning *perforation*. The term may be used alone, as in "atresia of the vagina," or combined with other word parts, as in "gynatresia," meaning closure of a part of the female genital tract, usually the vagina.

ATRESIA

MEDICAL TERMS

The terms you need to learn to complete this chapter are listed on the following pages. The exercises following each list will help you learn the definition and spelling of each word.

Disease and Disorder Terms

Built from Word Parts

The following terms are built from word parts you have already learned and can be translated literally to find their meanings. Further explanation of terms beyond the definition of their word parts, if needed, is included in parentheses.

Term	Definition
amenorrhea (a-men-ō-Rĕ-a)	absence of menstrual discharge
Bartholin adenitis (BAR-to-lin) (ad-e-NĪ-tis)	inflammation of a Bartholin gland (also called bartholinitis)
cervicitis (ser-vĭ-SĪ-tis)	inflammation of the cervix (see Figure 8-7)
colpitis, vaginitis (kol-PĪ-tis), (vaj-i-NĪ-tis)	inflammation of the vagina (see Figure 8-7)
dysmenorrhea (dis-men-ō-Rĕ-a)	painful menstrual discharge
endocervicitis (en-dō-ser-vĭ-SĪ-tis)	inflammation of the inner (lining) of the cervix
endometritis (en-dō-mĕ-TRĪ-tis)	inflammation of the inner (lining) of the uterus (endometrium) (see Figure 8-7)
hematosalpinx (bem-a-to-SAL-pinks)	blood in the uterine tube
hydrosalpinx (hi-dro-SAL-pinks)	water in the uterine tube (see Exercise Figure H, p. 339)
hysteratresia (his-ter-a-TRĕ-zha)	closure of the uterus (uterine cavity)
mastitis (mas-TĪ-tis)	inflammation of the breast
menometrorrhagia (men-ō-mĕ-trō-RĀ-jea)	rapid flow of blood from the uterus at menstruation (and between menstrual cycles; increased amount)
menorrhagia (men-ō-RĀ-jea)	rapid flow of blood at menstruation (increased amount)
metrorrhagia (mĕ-trō-RĀ-jea)	rapid flow of blood from the uterus (between menstrual cycles)
myometritis (mi-ō-mĕ-TRĪ-tis)	inflammation of the uterine muscle (myometrium)
oligomenorrhea (ol-i-gō-men-ō-Rĕ-a)	scanty menstrual flow (less often)
oophoritis (ō-ōf-ō-RĪ-tis)	inflammation of the ovary

BARTHOLIN ADENITIS

Ever since I told a crowded

room I had a Bavarian cyst

[Bartholin adenitis] and not only

did no one laugh, but two

others had the same thing, I've

been convinced that doctor and

patient do not speak the same

language. They speak Latin. We

speak Reader's Digest.

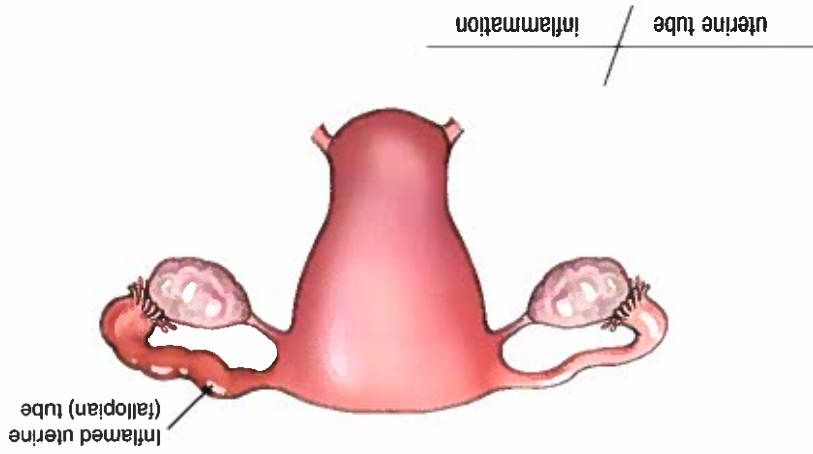
Erna Bombeck, 1981

Disease and Disorder Terms—cont'd
Built from Word Parts

Term	Definition
perimetritis (<i>per-i-me-TRI-tis</i>)	inflammation surrounding the uterus (perimetrium)
pyosalpinx (<i>pt-o-SAL-pinks</i>)	pus in the uterine tube
salpingitis (<i>sal-pin-JI-tis</i>)	inflammation of the uterine tube (Exercise Figure C and Figure 8-7)
salpingocele (<i>sal-PING-go-sel</i>)	hernia of the uterine tube
vulvovaginitis (<i>vil-vo-vaj-i-NI-tis</i>)	inflammation of the vulva and vagina

EXERCISE FIGURE C

Fill in the blanks to label the diagram.



EXERCISE 7

Practice saying aloud each of the disease and disorder terms built from word parts on pp. 317-318 and above.

To hear the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Pronunciation.

Place a check mark in the box when you have completed this exercise.

EXERCISE 8

Analyze and define the following disease and disorder terms.

- 1. colpitis _____
- 2. cervicitis _____
- 3. hydrosalpinx _____
- 4. hematosalpinx _____
- 5. metrorrhagia _____
- 6. oophoritis _____
- 7. (Bartholin) adenitis _____
- 8. vulvovaginitis _____
- 9. salpingocele _____
- 10. menometrorrhagia _____
- 11. amenorrhea _____
- 12. dysmenorrhea _____
- 13. mastitis _____
- 14. perimetritis _____
- 15. myometritis _____
- 16. endometritis _____
- 17. endocervicitis _____
- 18. pyosalpinx _____
- 19. hysterarresia _____
- 20. salpingitis _____
- 21. vaginitis _____
- 22. menorrhagia _____
- 23. oligomenorrhea _____

EXERCISE 9

Build disease and disorder terms for the following definitions with the word parts you have learned.

1. inflammation of the breast

WR / S

2. rapid flow of blood from the uterus (between menstrual cycles)

WR / CV / S

3. inflammation of the uterine tube

WR / S

4. inflammation of the vulva and vagina

WR / CV / WR / S

5. absence of menstrual discharge

P / WR / CV / S

6. inflammation of the cervix

WR / S

7. inflammation of (Bartholin) gland

WR / S

8. water in the uterine tube

WR / CV / S

9. painful menstrual discharge

P / WR / CV / S

10. blood in the uterine tube

WR / CV / S

11. inflammation of the vagina

WR / S

b.

WR / S

12. rapid flow of blood from the uterus at menstruation (and between menstrual cycles)

WR / CV / WR / CV / S

13. inflammation of the ovary

WR / S

14. hernia of the uterine tube

WR / CV / S

15. inflammation surrounding the uterus (outer layer)

P / WR / S

- 16. inflammation of the inner (lining) of the uterus
- 17. inflammation of the inner (lining) of the cervix
- 18. inflammation of the uterine muscle
- 19. pus in the uterine tube
- 20. closure of the uterus (uterine cavity)
- 21. scanty menstrual flow (less often)
- 22. rapid flow of blood at menstruation (increased amount)

P / WR / S

P / WR / S

WR / CV / S

WR / CV / S

WR / S

WR / CV / S

WR / CV / S

EXERCISE 10

Spell each of the disease and disorder terms built from word parts on pp 317-318 by having someone dictate them to you.



To hear and spell the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Spelling.

Place a check mark in the box if you have completed this exercise online.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____
- 21. _____
- 22. _____
- 23. _____

Disease and Disorder Terms

Not Built from Word Parts

In some of the following terms, you may recognize word parts you have already learned; however, the full meaning of the terms cannot be discerned by the definition of their word parts.

Term	Definition
------	------------

adenomyosis (*ad-e-no-mi-ō-sis*)
 growth of endometrium into the muscular portion of the uterus

breast cancer (*brest*) (KAN-*cer*)
 malignant tumor of the breast (Figure 8-4)

cervical cancer (*SER-vi-ka*) (KAN-*cer*)
 malignant tumor of the cervix, which progresses from cellular dysplasia to carcinoma. Its cause is linked to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection.

endometrial cancer (*en-dō-MĒ-trē-al*) (KAN-*cer*)
 malignant tumor of the endometrium (also called **uterine cancer**)

endometriosis (*en-dō-mē-trē-ō-sis*)
 abnormal condition in which endometrial tissue grows outside of the uterus in various areas in the pelvic cavity, including ovaries, uterine tubes, intestines, and uterus (Figure 8-5)

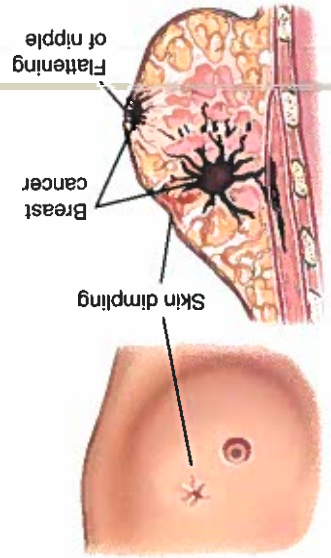


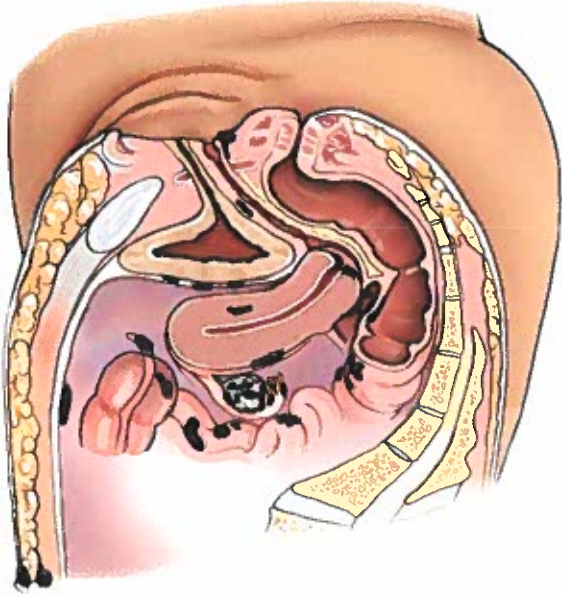
FIGURE 8-4

Clinical signs of breast cancer.

HPV VACCINE

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved a vaccine for human papilloma-virus (HPV) in 2006, directly impacting the prevention of **cervical cancer**. The vaccine is highly effective in protecting against a majority of forms of HPV as long as it is adminis-tered before a female becomes sexually active. Because vaccination is not 100% effective, annual **cervical cancer screening** (see **Pap smear**, p. 343) is strongly recommended.

FIGURE 8-5
 Endometriosis. Spots indicate common sites of endometrial deposits.



Term

fibrocystic breast disease
(*fi-bro-SIS-tik*) (di-ZEZ)

a disorder characterized by one or more benign cysts in the breast

fibroid tumor
(*fi-broyd*) (TU-mor)

benign fibroid tumor of the uterine muscle (also called **myoma of the uterus** or **leiomyoma**) (Figure 8-6)

ovarian cancer
(o-VAR-e-an) (KAN-cer)

malignant tumor of the ovary

pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
(*PEL-vik*) (in-FLAM-a-tor-e) (di-ZEZ)

Inflammation of the female pelvic organs that can be caused by many different pathogens. If untreated, the infection may spread upward from the vagina, involving the uterus, uterine tubes, ovaries, and other pelvic organs. An ascending infection may result in infertility and, in acute cases, fatal septicemia (Figure 8-7).

prolapsed uterus
(PRO-lapsd) (U-ter-us)

downward displacement of the uterus into the vagina (also called **hysteroptosis**) (Exercise Figure D)

toxic shock syndrome (TSS)
(TOK-sik) (shok) (SIN-drom)

a severe illness characterized by high fever, rash, vomiting, diarrhea, and myalgia, followed by hypotension and, in severe cases, shock and death; usually affects menstruating women using tampons; caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

vesicovaginal fistula
(*ves-i-ko-VAJ-i-nal*) (FIS-tu-la)

abnormal opening between the bladder and the vagina (Exercise Figure E)

Definition

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(*fi-bro-SIS-tik*) (di-ZEZ)

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vesicovaginal fistula
(*ves-i-ko-VAJ-i-nal*) (FIS-tu-la)

abnormal opening between the bladder and the vagina (Exercise Figure E)

FIGURE 8-6

Fibroid tumors (also called myomas or leiomyomas).

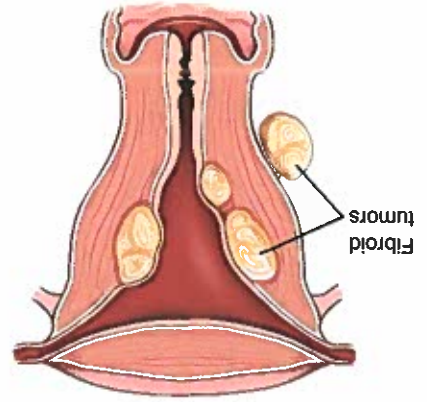
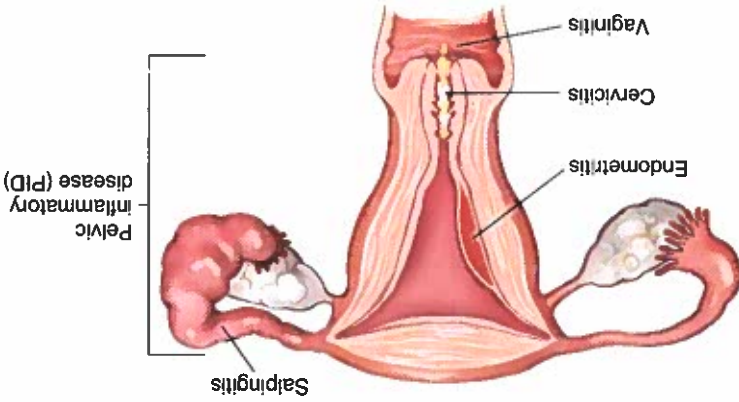


FIGURE 8-7

Ascending infection of the female reproductive system as seen in pelvic inflammatory disease.

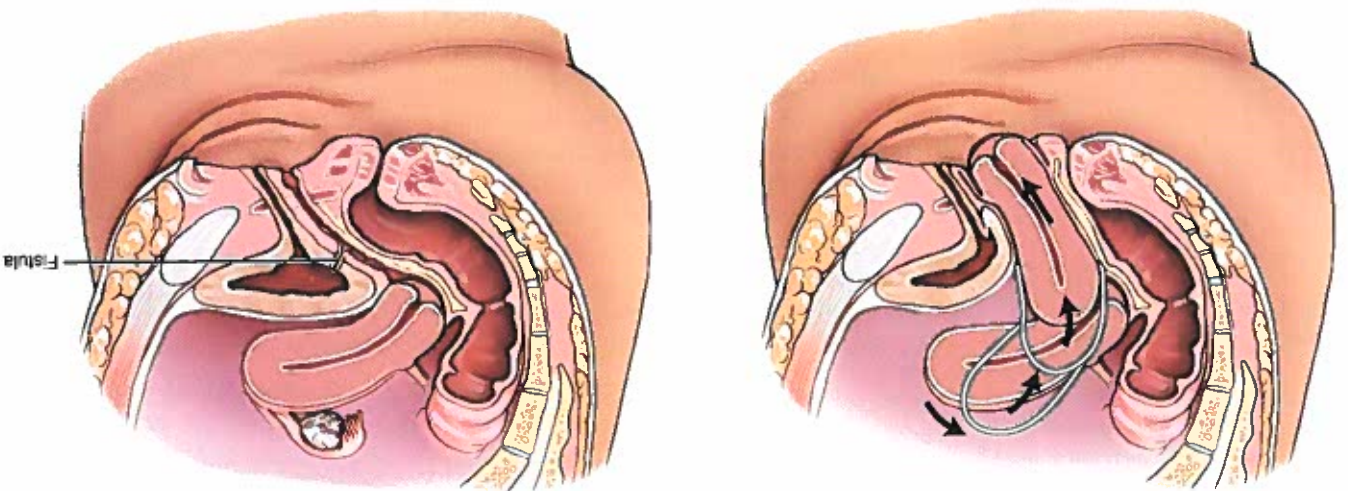


CAM TERM

Massage therapy is the manual manipulation of soft tissue, incorporating stroking, kneading, and percussion motions. Documented benefits of massage therapy during breast cancer treatment include reducing nausea and other side effects of chemotherapy and radiation, reducing anxiety and improving quality of life during treatment.

EXERCISE FIGURE D

Fill in the blanks to complete labeling of the diagram.



Fill in the blanks to complete labeling of the diagram.

EXERCISE FIGURE E

Prolapsed uterus or _____ uterus / CV / prolapse
 A _____ bladder / CV / vagina / pertaining to _____ fistula

EXERCISE 11

Practice saying aloud each of the disease and disorder terms not built from word parts on pp. 322-323.

To hear the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Pronunciation.

Place a check mark in the box when you have completed this exercise.

EXERCISE 12

Fill in the blanks with the correct definitions.

1. prolapsed uterus _____
2. pelvic inflammatory disease _____
3. vesicovaginal fistula _____
4. fibroid tumor _____
5. endometriosis _____
6. adenomyosis _____
7. toxic shock syndrome _____
8. fibrocystic breast disease _____
9. ovarian cancer _____
10. breast cancer _____

EXERCISE 13

Write the term for each of the following.

11. cervical cancer _____
12. endometrial cancer _____

EXERCISE 14

Spell each of the disease and disorder terms not built from word parts on pp. 322-323 by having someone dictate them to you.



To hear and spell the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Spelling.

Place a check mark in the box if you have completed this exercise online.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1. abnormal opening between the bladder and the vagina _____

2. benign tumor of the uterine muscle _____

3. inflammation of the female pelvic organs _____

4. downward displacement of the uterus into the vagina _____

5. endometrial tissue in the pelvic cavity _____

6. growth of endometrium into the muscular portion of the uterus _____

7. affects menstruating women using tampons _____

8. one or more benign cysts in the breast _____

9. a malignant tumor of the breast _____

10. also called uterine cancer _____

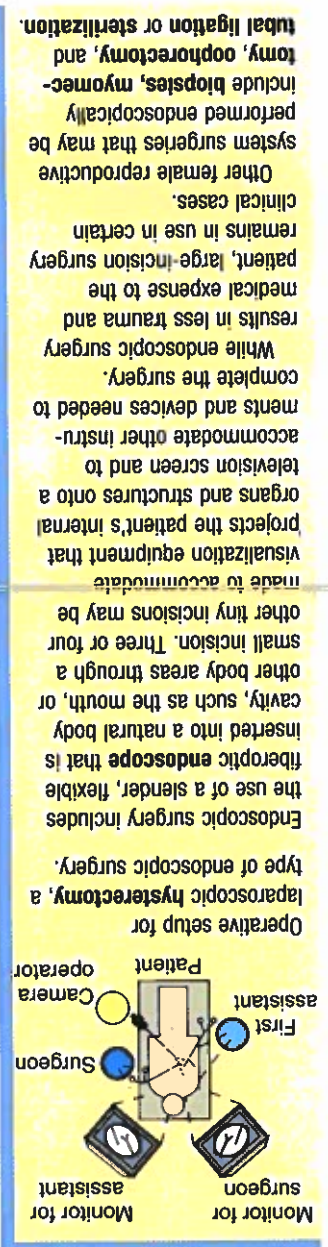
11. malignant tumor of the ovaries _____

12. malignant tumor of the cervix _____

The following terms are built from word parts you have already learned and can be translated literally to find their meanings. Further explanation of terms beyond the definitions of their word parts, if needed, is included in parentheses.

Surgical Terms
Built from Word Parts

Term	Definition
cervicectomy (ser-vi-SEK-to-me)	excision of the cervix
colpoperineorrhaphy (kol-po-per-i-ne-OR-a-fe)	suture of the vagina and perineum (performed to mend perineal vaginal tears)
colpoplasty (KOL-po-plas-te)	surgical repair of the vagina
colporrhaphy (kol-POR-a-fe)	suture of the vagina (wall of the vagina)
episiotomy (e-piz-e-OR-a-fe)	surgical repair of the vulva and perineum
episiorrhaphy (e-piz-e-OR-a-fe)	suture of (a tear in) the vulva
hymenectomy (hi-men-EK-to-me)	excision of the hymen
hymenotomy (hi-men-OT-o-me)	incision of the hymen
hysterectomy (his-te-REK-to-me)	excision of the uterus (Table 8-1) (Exercise Figure F)
hysteropexy (HIS-ter-o-pek-se)	surgical fixation of the uterus
hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy (his-ter-o-sal-ping-go-o-of-o-REK-to-me)	excision of the uterus, uterine tubes, and ovaries (Exercise Figure F)
mammoplasty (MAM-o-plas-te)	surgical repair of the breast (performed to enlarge or reduce in size, or to reconstruct after removal of a tumor) (Figure 8-8)
mastectomy (mas-TEK-to-me)	surgical removal of a breast (Table 8-2) (Figure 8-8)
mastopexy (MAS-to-pek-se)	surgical fixation of the breast (performed to lift sagging breast tissue or to create symmetry) (Figure 8-8)
oophorectomy (o-of-o-REK-to-me)	excision of an ovary
perineorrhaphy (per-i-ne-OR-a-fe)	suture of (a tear in) the perineum
salpingectomy (sal-pin-JEK-to-me)	excision of a uterine tube
salpingo-oophorectomy (sal-ping-go-o-of-o-REK-to-me)	excision of the uterine tube and ovary (Exercise Figure F)
salpingostomy (sal-ping-GOS-to-me)	creation of an artificial opening in a uterine tube (performed to restore patency)
vulvectomy (vul-VEK-to-me)	excision of the vulva



Operative setup for laparoscopic **hysterectomy**, a type of endoscopic surgery. Endoscopic surgery includes the use of a slender, flexible fiberoptic **endoscope** that is inserted into a natural body cavity, such as the mouth, or other body areas through a small incision. Three or four other tiny incisions may be made to accommodate visualization equipment that protects the patient's internal organs and structures onto a television screen and to accommodate other instruments and devices needed to complete the surgery. While endoscopic surgery results in less trauma and medical expense to the patient, large incision surgery remains in use in certain clinical cases. Other female reproductive system surgeries that may be performed endoscopically include **biopsies**, **myomectomy**, **oophorectomy**, and **tubal ligation or sterilization**.

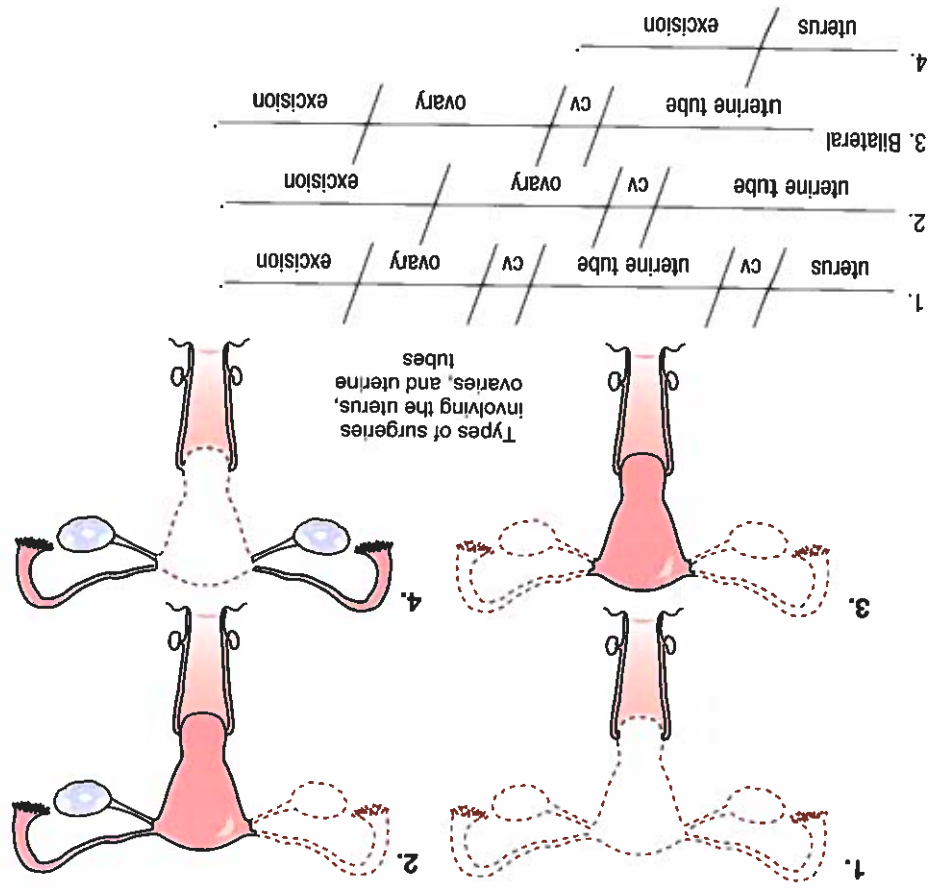
TABLE 8-1

Types of Hysterectomies

Subtotal hysterectomy	Excision of the uterus, excluding cervix; rarely performed
Total hysterectomy	Excision of the uterus (abdominal, vaginal, or laparoscopic)
Panhysterectomy	Excision of the uterus, ovaries, and uterine tubes (abdominal)
Radical hysterectomy	Excision of the uterus, ovaries, uterine tubes; lymph nodes, upper portion of the vagina, and the surrounding tissues (abdominal)
Laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy	Vaginal excision of the uterus with the use of the laparoscope to view the abdominopelvic cavity. Laparoscopic instruments are used to sever the ligaments that hold the uterus in place.

EXERCISE FIGURE F

Fill in the blanks to label the diagram.



Types of surgeries involving the uterus, ovaries, and uterine tubes

TYPES OF MAMMOPLASTY

- Implant uses a silicone or saline implant to create a breast.
- Autologous uses the patient's own tissue to reconstruct a breast.
- TRAM (transverse rectus abdominis muscle) flap reconstruction is most commonly used. Muscle and surrounding tissue is transferred from the abdomen to the chest to create a breast mound (Figure 8-8, B).

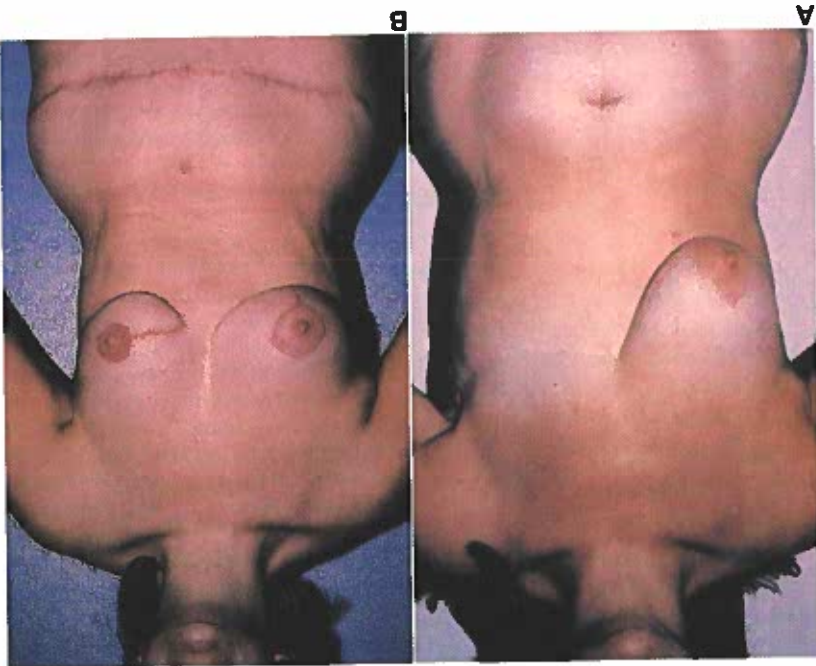


FIGURE 8-8

Breast surgery and reconstruction. **A**, Left breast shows mouline radical mastectomy scar. **B**, Left breast shows mammoplasty by TRAM reconstruction (note the extensive lower abdominal scar, repositioned navel, and recreated nipple) and right mastopexy.

TABLE 8-2

Types of Surgeries Performed to Treat Malignant Breast Tumors

Radical mastectomy	Removal of breast tissue, nipple, lymph nodes, and underlying chest wall muscle; also called <i>Halsed mastectomy</i> (rarely performed)
Modified radical mastectomy	Removal of breast tissue and lymph nodes (Figure 8-8)
Simple mastectomy	Removal of breast tissue only, preserving the overlying skin, nipple and areola
Subcutaneous mastectomy	Removal of a quadrant, or wedge, of breast tissue; also called <i>quadrantectomy</i>
Segmental mastectomy	Removal of the cancerous lesion along with a margin of surrounding healthy breast tissue; also called <i>partial mastectomy</i> or <i>breast-conserving surgery</i>
Lumpectomy	

EXERCISE 15

Practice saying aloud each of the surgical terms built from word parts on p. 326.

To hear the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Pronunciation.

Place a check mark in the box when you have completed this exercise.

EXERCISE 16

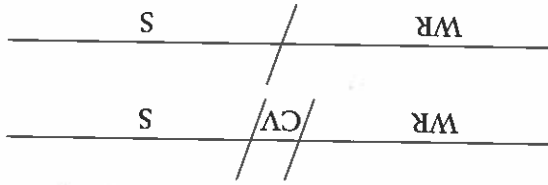
Analyze and define the following surgical terms.

1. colporthaphy _____
2. colpoplasty _____
3. episiorrhaphy _____
4. hymenotomy _____
5. hysteropexy _____
6. vulvectomy _____
7. perineorrhaphy _____
8. salpingostomy _____
9. salpingo-oophorectomy _____
10. oophorectomy _____
11. mastectomy _____
12. salpingectomy _____
13. cervicectomy _____
14. colpoperineorrhaphy _____
15. episioepineoplasty _____
16. hymenectomy _____
17. hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy _____
18. hysterectomy _____
19. mammoplasty _____
20. mastopexy _____

EXERCISE 17

Build surgical terms for the following definitions by using the word parts you have learned.

1. suture of the vagina
2. excision of the cervix



3. suture of the vulva	WR	/	/	CV	/	S
4. surgical repair of the vulva and perineum	WR	/	/	CV	/	WR
5. surgical repair of the vagina	WR	/	/	CV	/	S
6. suture of the vagina and perineum	WR	/	/	CV	/	WR
7. excision of the uterus, ovaries, and uterine tubes	WR	/	/	CV	/	WR
8. surgical fixation of the uterus	WR	/	/	CV	/	S
9. excision of the hymen	WR	/	/		/	S
10. incision of the hymen	WR	/	/	CV	/	S
11. excision of the uterus	WR	/	/		/	S
12. excision of the ovary	WR	/	/		/	S
13. surgical removal of a breast	WR	/	/		/	S
14. excision of a uterine tube	WR	/	/		/	S
15. suture of the perineum	WR	/	/	CV	/	S
16. excision of the uterine tube and ovary	WR	/	/	CV	/	WR
17. creation of an artificial opening in the uterine tube	WR	/	/	CV	/	S
18. excision of the vulva	WR	/	/		/	S
19. surgical repair of the breast	WR	/	/	CV	/	S
20. surgical fixation of the breast	WR	/	/	CV	/	S

EXERCISE 18

Spell each of the surgical terms built from word parts on p. 326 by having someone dictate them to you.



To hear and spell the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Spelling.

Place a check mark in the box if you have completed this exercise online.

1. _____
2. _____
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9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Surgical Terms

Not Built from Word Parts

In some of the following terms, you may recognize word parts you have already learned; however, the full meaning of the terms cannot be discerned by the definition of their word parts.

Term	Definition
------	------------

anterior and posterior
colporrhaphy (A&P repair)
(kol-POR-a-fe)

conization
(kon-i-ZA-shun)

dilation and curettage (D&C)
(di-LA-shun)
(ku-re-TAHZH)

surgical repair of a weakened vaginal wall to correct a cystocele (protrusion of the bladder against the anterior wall of the vagina) and a rectocele (protrusion of the rectum against the posterior wall of the vagina) (Exercise Figure G)
the surgical removal of a cone-shaped area of the cervix; used in the treatment for noninvasive cervical cancer (also called cone biopsy)
dilation (widening) of the cervix and scraping of the endometrium with an instrument called a *curette*. It is performed to diagnose disease, to correct bleeding, and to empty uterine contents, such as tissue remaining after a miscarriage (see Figure 8-9)

Dilation or dilatation are both used in the presentation of dilation and curettage. Dilation is the more common usage and is used in this text.

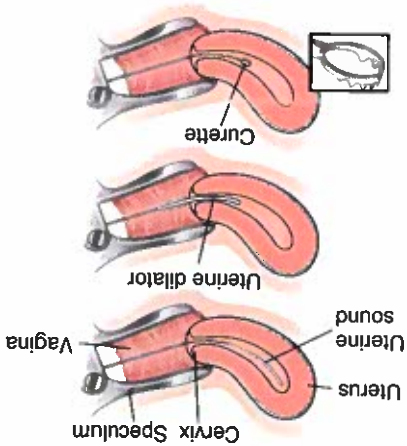


FIGURE 8-9 Dilation and curettage.

TYPES OF CONIZATION

- LEEP (loop electrosurgical excision procedure) uses a thin electric loop to excise a cone of cervical tissue.
- Cryosurgery (also called *cold knife conization*) and laser ablation are also used to treat abnormal cells.

Surgical Terms—cont'd

Not Built from Word Parts

Term	Definition
<p>endometrial ablation (<i>en-dō-MĒ-trē-äl</i>) (ab-LĀ-shun)</p>	<p>a procedure to destroy or remove the endometrium by use of laser or thermal energy; used to treat abnormal uterine bleeding (Figure 8-10)</p>
<p>laparoscopy or laparoscopic surgery (<i>lap-a-rō-SKOP-ik</i>) (<i>lap-a-ROS-ko-pē</i>)</p>	<p>visual examination of the abdominal cavity, accomplished by inserting a laparoscope through a tiny incision near the umbilicus. It is used for surgical procedures such as tubal sterilization (closure of the uterine tubes), hysterectomy, oophorectomy, or biopsy of the ovaries. It may also be used to diagnose endometriosis. (Figure 8-13)</p>
<p>myomectomy (<i>mi-ō-MEK-to-mē</i>)</p>	<p>excision of a fibroid tumor (myoma) from the uterus</p>
<p>sentinel lymph node biopsy (<i>SFN-n-n-ēl</i>) (līmĭ) (nōd) (BĪ-op-sē)</p>	<p>an injection of blue dye and/or radioactive isotope used to identify the sentinel lymph node(s), the first in the axillary chain and most likely to contain metastasis of breast cancer. The nodes are removed and microscopically examined. If negative, no more nodes are removed (Figure 8-11).</p>
<p>stereotactic breast biopsy (<i>stēr-ē-ō-TĀK-tĭk</i>) (brēs) (BĪ-op-sē)</p>	<p>a technique that combines mammography and computer-assisted biopsy to obtain tissue from a breast lesion (Figure 8-12)</p>
<p>tubal ligation (Ī-GĀ-shun)</p>	<p>closure of the uterine tubes for sterilization by tying (ligation) (the broader term “tubal sterilization” includes cauterizing the cut ends) (also called “tying of tubes”) (Figure 8-13)</p>
<p>uterine artery embolization (UAE) (ū-ter-in) (ĀR-ter-ē) (<i>em-be-lĪ-ZĀ-shun</i>)</p>	<p>minimally invasive procedure used to treat fibroids of the uterus by blocking arteries that supply blood to the fibroids. First, an arteriogram is used to identify the vessels. Once identified, tiny gelatin beads, about the size of grains of sand, are inserted into the vessels to create a blockage. The blockage stops the blood supply to the fibroids causing them to shrink.</p>

TYPES OF BREAST BIOPSY

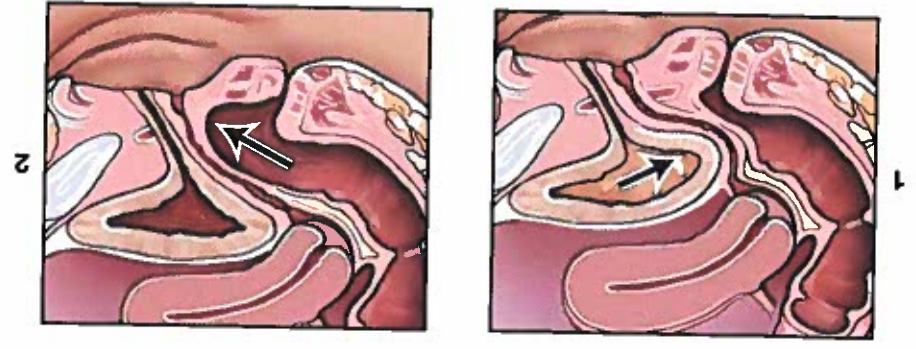
- **Directed breast biopsy** uses mammography, sonography, or MRI radiographic images to guide a biopsy needle.
 - **Surgical breast biopsy** involves making an incision to remove a palpable breast lesion (also called *open or incisional biopsy*).
 - **Wire localization biopsy** combines both modalities and uses radiographic guidance to place a thin, flexible wire directly into a breast lesion. The lesion is removed surgically with the wire intact.
- Deciding on the optimal procedure is based on how a breast lesion is best visualized and the patient's health and preferences.

ABLATION

is from the Latin *ablatum*, meaning to carry away. In surgery ablation means removal or excision, especially by cutting with laser or electrical energy.

EXERCISE FIGURE G

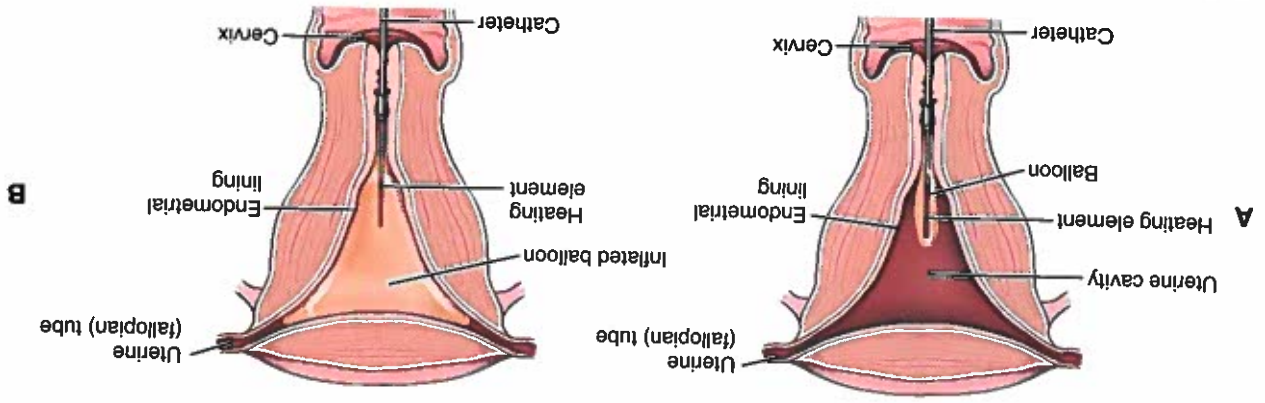
Fill in the blanks to complete the labeling of the diagrams.



Anterior and posterior _____
 1. bladder / CV / protrusion
 2. Rectocele

 vagina / CV / suturing
 corrects the conditions of:

FIGURE 8-10 Endometrial ablation. **A**, The balloon catheter (deflated) is inserted through the cervix into the uterine cavity. **B**, The balloon is inflated with a solution of 5% dextrose and water and heated to 87°C for 8 minutes, ablating the endometrial lining.



SENTINEL LYMPH NODE BIOPSY

was first developed for patients with melanoma. It is now used to determine metastasis of breast cancer to the lymph nodes. Previously, surgeons would remove 10 to 20 lymph nodes to determine the spread of cancer, often causing lymphedema, which can lead to painful and permanent swelling of the arm. With sentinel lymph node biopsy, if negative, additional lymph nodes are not removed.

FIGURE 8-11 Preparation for sentinel lymph node biopsy. The process of identifying the sentinel node(s) is performed in the nuclear medicine department of radiology. The biopsy is performed in surgery.

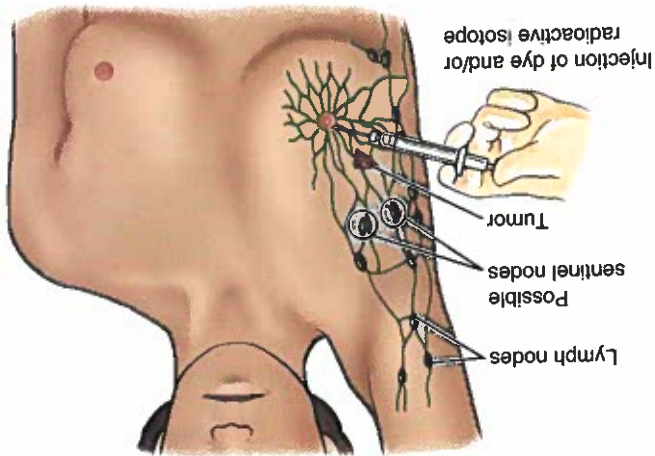
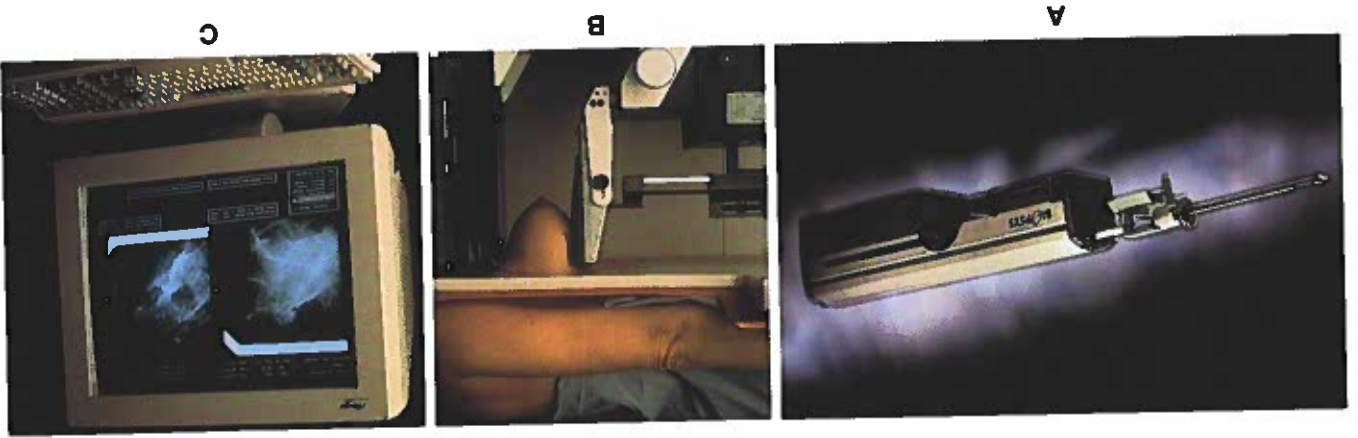


FIGURE 8-12 Stereotactic breast biopsy is the least invasive method of obtaining tissue to determine if a nonpalpable breast lesion is benign or malignant. Benefits include less pain and scarring, a shorter recovery time, and less expense than conventional surgery. The patient is placed prone on a special table with the breast suspended through an opening. The breast is placed in a mammography machine under the table. A digital mammogram is produced on a computer monitor to identify the exact location of the lesion. The biopsy instrument is guided by a radiologist or surgeon. Tissue obtained from the lesion is examined microscopically. **A**, The mamotome is used to obtain the specimen for biopsy. **B**, The patient is positioned for stereotactic breast biopsy. **C**, The mammogram appears digitally and is used to determine the placement of the biopsy needle.



TUBAL STERILIZATION

is a form of permanent birth control, preventing pregnancy by cutting or blocking uterine tubes. In **tubal ligation**, which involves surgery, uterine tubes can be:

- cut and tied with surgical gut, cotton, silk, or wire
- cut and cauterized
- closed off with a clip, clamp, ring, or band
- in **nonsurgical tubal sterilization**, uterine tubes are blocked by either:
 - coils, Essure system
 - plug, Adiana system

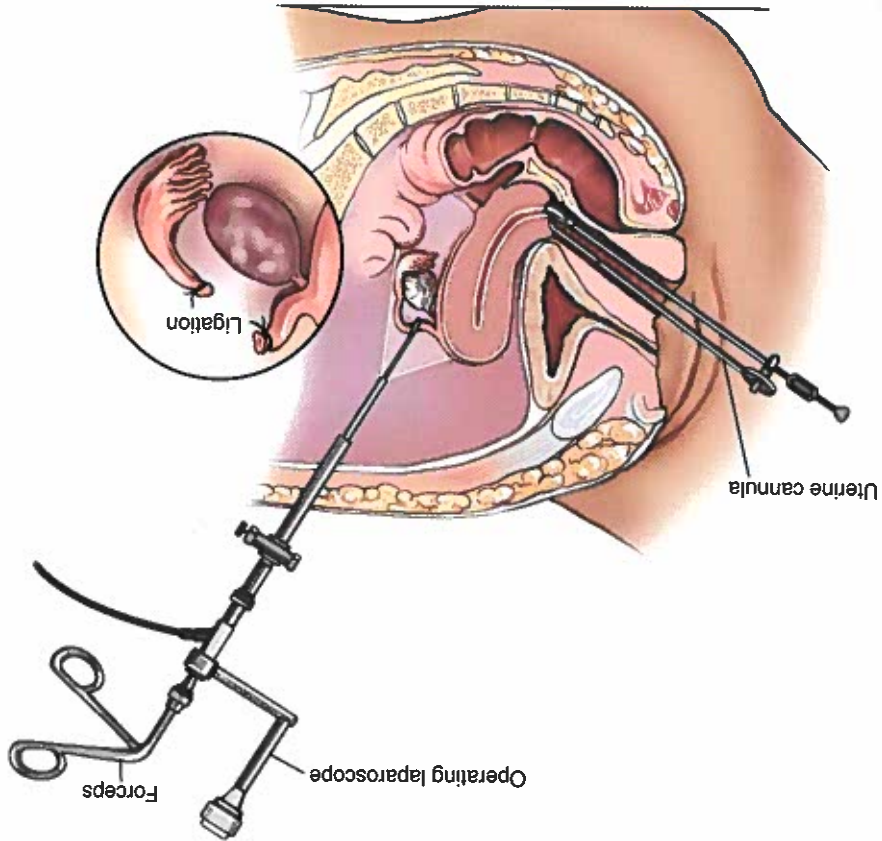


FIGURE 8-13
Laparoscopic tubal sterilization.

EXERCISE 19

Practice saying aloud each of the surgical terms not built from word parts on pp. 331-332.

To hear the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Pronunciation.

Place a check mark in the box when you have completed this exercise.

EXERCISE 20

Fill in the blanks with the correct term.

1. A procedure used for sterilization of the woman is _____.
2. The surgery used to repair a cystocele and rectocele is a(n) _____ and _____.
3. D&C is the abbreviation for _____ and _____.
4. _____ is a technique used to obtain tissue from a breast lesion. _____
5. Excision of a fibroid tumor from the uterus is called _____.
6. A procedure to destroy endometrium by laser or thermal energy is called _____.
7. A procedure used to treat uterine fibroids by blocking the blood supply is called _____.
8. Surgical removal of a cone-shaped area of the cervix is called _____.
9. A procedure to identify metastasis of breast cancer in the axillary lymph nodes for biopsy is called _____.
10. A surgical procedure performed through a tiny incision near the umbilicus is called _____ or _____.


EXERCISE 21

Match the surgical procedures in the first column with the corresponding organs in the second column. You may use the answers in the second column more than once.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------|
| _____ | 1. dilation and curettage | a. uterine tubes |
| _____ | 2. laparoscopic surgery for sterilization | b. vagina |
| _____ | 3. tubal ligation | c. uterus |
| _____ | 4. anterior and posterior colporrhaphy repair | d. ovaries |
| _____ | 5. myomectomy | e. vulva |
| _____ | 6. stereotactic breast biopsy | f. mammary glands |
| _____ | 7. conization | g. lymph nodes |
| _____ | 8. endometrial ablation | |
| _____ | 9. sentinel lymph node biopsy | |
| _____ | 10. uterine artery embolization | |

EXERCISE 22

Spell each of the surgical terms not built from word parts on pp. 331-332 by having someone dictate them to you.

 To hear and spell the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Spelling.

Place a check mark in the box if you have completed this exercise online.

- | | |
|-------|-----|
| _____ | 1. |
| _____ | 2. |
| _____ | 3. |
| _____ | 4. |
| _____ | 5. |
| _____ | 6. |
| _____ | 7. |
| _____ | 8. |
| _____ | 9. |
| _____ | 10. |

Diagnostic Terms

Built from Word Parts

The following terms are built from word parts you have already learned and can be translated literally to find their meanings. Further explanation of terms beyond the definitions of their word parts, if needed, is included in parentheses.

Term	Definition
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING	
hysterosalpingogram (<i>his-ter-o-sal-PING-go-gram</i>)	radiographic image of the uterus and uterine tubes (after an injection of a contrast agent) (Exercise Figure H)
mammogram (<i>MAM-o-gram</i>)	radiographic image of the breast (Figure 8-14)
mammography (<i>ma-MOG-ra-fe</i>)	radiographic imaging of the breast (also called digital mammography when images are obtained electronically and viewed on a computer) (Figure 8-14)
sonohysterography (SHG) (<i>son-o-his-ter-OG-ra-fe</i>)	process of recording the uterus by use of sound (an ultrasound procedure)
ENDOSCOPY	
colposcope (<i>KOL-po-skop</i>)	instrument used for visual examination of the vagina (and cervix)
colposcopy (<i>kol-POS-ko-pe</i>)	visual examination (with a magnified view) of the vagina (and cervix)
cuidoscope (<i>KUL-do-skop</i>)	instrument used for visual examination of Douglas cul-de-sac (rectouterine pouch)
cuidoscopy (<i>kul-DOS-ko-pe</i>)	visual examination of Douglas cul-de-sac (rectouterine pouch) (Exercise Figure I)
hysteroscope (<i>HIS-ter-o-skop</i>)	instrument used for visual examination of the uterus (uterine cavity)
hysteroscopy (<i>his-ter-OS-ko-pe</i>)	visual examination of the uterus (uterine cavity)
OTHER	
culdacentesis (<i>kul-do-sen-TE-sis</i>)	surgical puncture to remove fluid from Douglas cul-de-sac (rectouterine pouch) (Exercise Figure I)

SONOHYSTEROGRAPHY

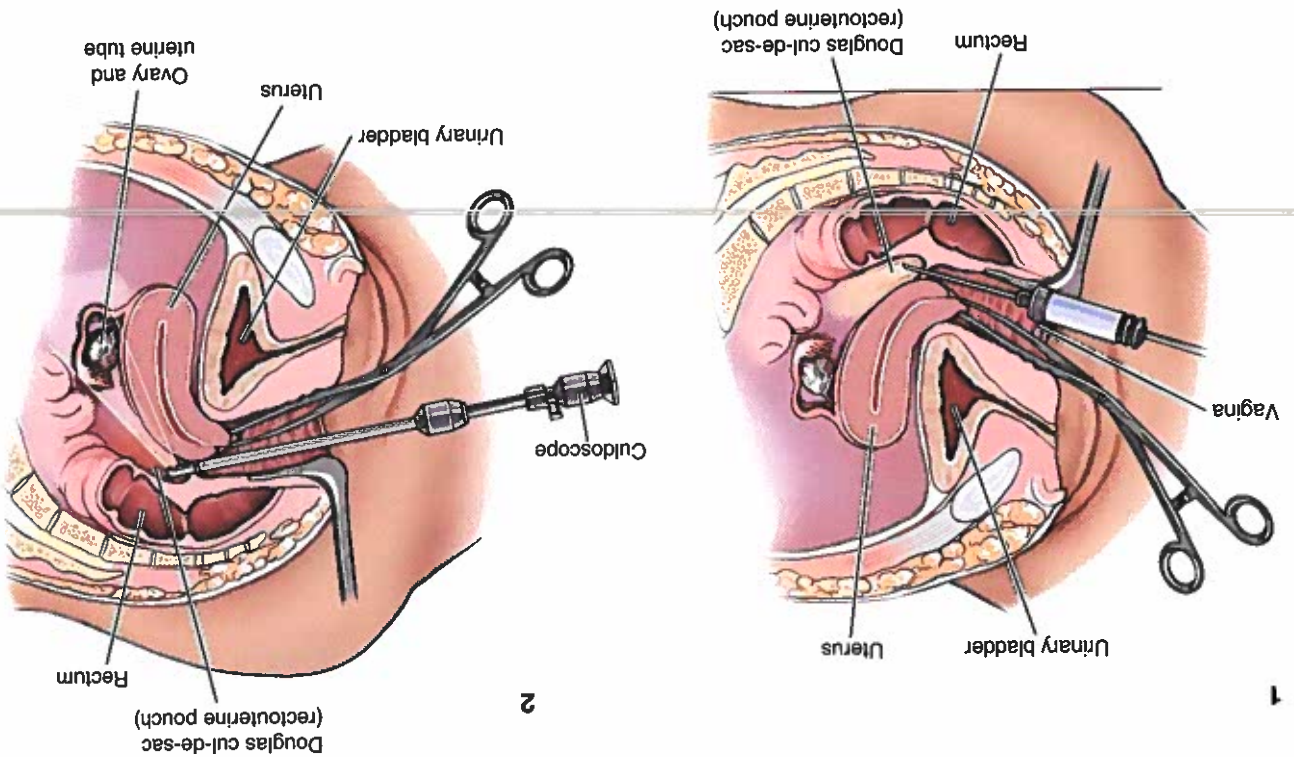
is a technique for evaluating the uterine cavity. Saline solution is injected into the uterine cavity, followed by transvaginal sonography. It is used preoperatively to assess polyps, myomas, and adhesions.

ENDOSCOPY

dates back to the time of Hippocrates (460-375 BC), who mentions using a speculum to look into a rectum to see where it was affected. By the end of the nineteenth century, **cytoscscopy, proctoscopy, laryngoscopy, and esophagoscopy** were well established. Use of the **endoscope** for surgery was not widely practiced in the United States until the 1970s when gynecologists started performing **laparoscopic tubal sterilization**. The first ectopic pregnancy was removed by laparoscopic surgery in 1973, the first **laparoscopic appendectomy** occurred in 1983, and the first laparoscopic **cholecystectomy** in 1989.

EXERCISE FIGURE 1

Fill in the blanks to complete the labeling of the diagram.



1. cul-de-sac surgical procedure to remove pus or other fluid from the rectouterine pouch. cv

2. cul-de-sac visual examination is performed to view the pelvic cavity and organs. cv It may be used to diagnose ectopic pregnancy.

EXERCISE 23

Practice saying aloud each of the diagnostic terms built from word parts on p. 338.

To hear the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Pronunciation.

Place a check mark in the box when you have completed this exercise.

8. surgical puncture to remove fluid from Douglas cul-de-sac
9. instrument used for visual examination of the uterus
10. radiographic imaging of the breast
11. process of recording the uterus with sound

WR / CV / S

WR / CV / S

WR / CV / S

WR / CV / S

EXERCISE 26

Spell each of the diagnostic terms built from word parts on p. 338 by having someone dictate them to you.



To hear and spell the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Spelling.

Place a check mark in the box if you have completed this exercise online.

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| 1. | _____ | _____ |
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| 10. | _____ | _____ |
| 11. | _____ | _____ |

Diagnostic Terms

Not Built from Word Parts

In some of the following terms, you may recognize word parts you have already learned; however, the full meaning of the terms cannot be discerned by the definition of their word parts.

Term	Definition
transvaginal sonography (TVS) (trans-VAJ-i-nal) (so-NOG-ra-fe)	an ultrasound procedure that uses a transducer placed in the vagina to obtain images of the ovaries, uterus, cervix, uterine tubes, and surrounding structures; used to diagnose masses such as ovarian cysts or tumors, to monitor pregnancy, and to evaluate ovulation for the treatment of infertility (Figure 8-15)
LABORATORY CA-125 (cancer antigen-125) (C-A-125) Pap smear (pap) (smēr)	a blood test used in the detection of ovarian cancer. It is also used to monitor treatment and to determine the extent of the disease. a cytological study of cervical and vaginal secretions used to determine the presence of abnormal or cancerous cells; most commonly used to detect cancers of the cervix (also called Papanicolaou [pap-a-NIK-ko-la-oo] smear and Pap test) (Figure 8-16)

PAP SMEAR

is named after Dr. George N. Papanicolaou (1883–1962), a Greek physician practicing in the United States, who developed the cell smear method for the diagnosis of cancer in 1943. The test may be used for tissue specimen from any organ but is most commonly used on cervical and vaginal secretions. The Pap smear is 95% accurate in detecting cervical carcinoma. In 1966 a liquid-based screening system was approved by the Food and Drug Administration as an alternative for the conventional Pap smear. This system improves detection of squamous intraepithelial lesions.

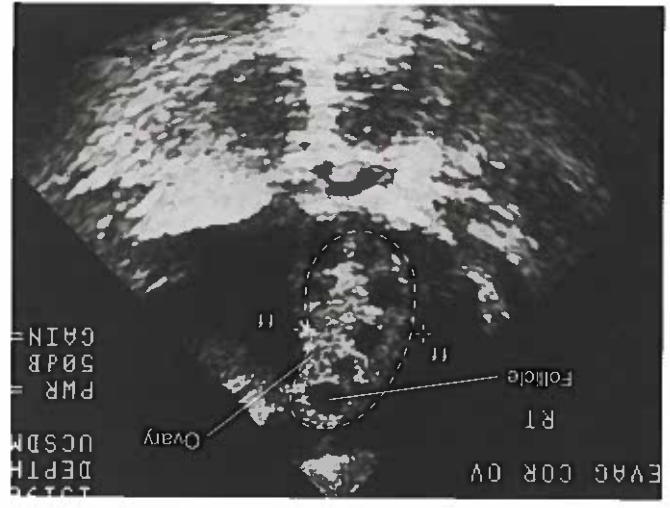
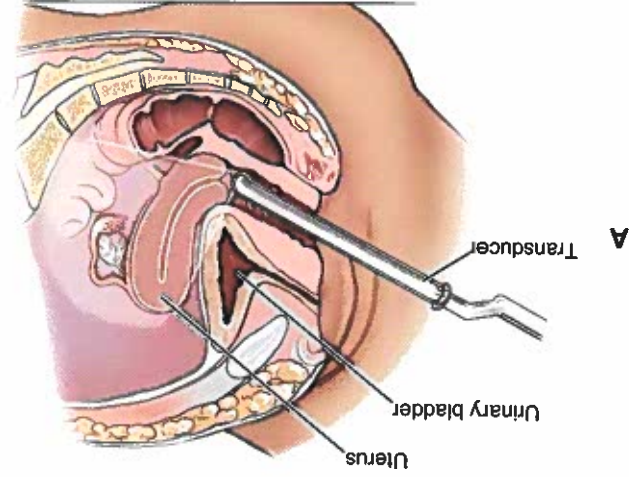


FIGURE 8-15 Transvaginal sonography. **A**, Transducer placed in the vagina. **B**, Transvaginal sagittal image of the right ovary with multiple follicles, showing free fluid surrounding the ovary.

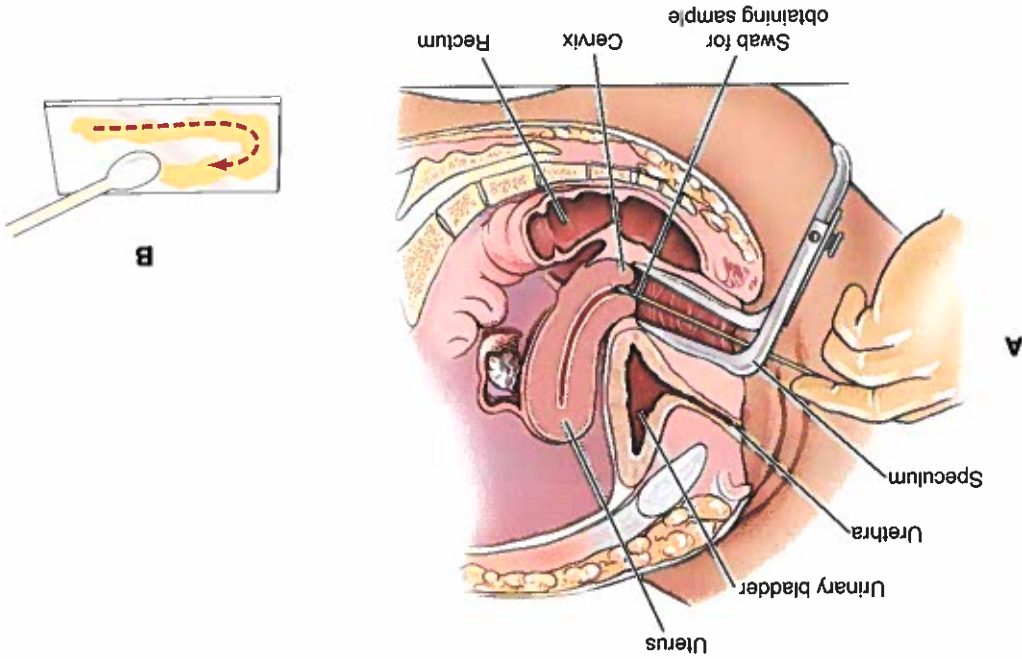


FIGURE 8-16

Pap smear. **A**, Obtaining the specimen. **B**, Transferring the specimen to a glass slide, where it will be stained and studied under a microscope in the laboratory.

EXERCISE 27

Practice saying aloud each of the diagnostic terms not built from word parts on p. 343.

To hear the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Pronunciation.

Place a check mark in the box when you have completed this exercise.

EXERCISE 28

Fill in the blanks with the correct definition.

1. Pap smear _____

2. transvaginal sonography _____

3. CA-125 _____

EXERCISE 29

Write the term for each of the following.

1. study of cervical and vaginal secretions _____

2. blood test used to detect ovarian cancer _____

3. obtains images of the ovaries, uterus, cervix, uterine tubes, and surrounding _____

structures _____

EXERCISE 30

Spell each of the disease and disorder terms not built from word parts on p. 343 by having someone dictate them to you.



To hear and spell the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Spelling.

Place a check mark in the box if you have completed this exercise online.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Complementary Terms

Built from Word Parts

The following terms are built from word parts you have already learned and can be translated literally to find their meanings. Further explanation of terms beyond the definition of their word parts, if needed, is included in parentheses.

Term	Definition
gynecologist	a physician who studies and treats diseases of women (female reproductive system)
gynecology (GYN)	study of women (a branch of medicine dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system)
gynopathic	pertaining to diseases of women
leukorrhoea	white discharge (from the vagina)
mastalgia	pain in the breast
mastopos	sagging breast
menarche	beginning of menstruation (usually occurring between the ages of 11 and 16)
vaginal	pertaining to the vagina
ultravaginal	pertaining to the vulva and vagina

gynecologist (gin-ek-OL-o-jist)

gynecology (GYN) (gin-ek-OL-o-je)

gynopathic (gin-o-PATH-ik)

leukorrhoea (lu-ko-RE-a)

mastalgia (mas-TAL-ja)

mastopos (mas-top-TO-sis)

menarche (me-NAR-ke)

vaginal (VAJ-i-nal)

ultravaginal (ul-vo-VAJ-i-nal)

EXERCISE 31

Practice saying aloud each of the complementary terms built from word parts above.



To hear the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Pronunciation.

Place a check mark in the box when you have completed this exercise.

EXERCISE 32

Analyze and define the following complementary terms.

- 1. gynecologist _____
- 2. gynecology _____
- 3. vulvovaginal _____
- 4. mastalgia _____
- 5. menarche _____
- 6. leukorrhea _____
- 7. gynopathic _____
- 8. mastopositis _____
- 9. vaginal _____

EXERCISE 33

Build complementary terms that correspond to the following definitions by using the word parts you have learned.

- 1. white discharge (from the vagina) _____
- 2. beginning of menstruation _____
- 3. pain in the breast _____
- 4. pertaining to the vulva and vagina _____
- 5. a physician who studies and treats diseases of women _____
- 6. study of women (branch of medicine dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system) _____
- 7. sagging breast _____
- 8. pertaining to diseases of women _____
- 9. pertaining to the vagina _____

EXERCISE 34

Spell each of the complementary terms built from word parts on p. 345 by having someone dictate them to you.

To hear and spell the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Spelling.

Place a check mark in the box if you have completed this exercise online.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Complementary Terms
Not Built from Word Parts

In some of the following terms, you may recognize word parts you have already learned; however, the full meaning of the terms cannot be discerned by the definition of their word parts.

Term	Definition
------	------------

dyspareunia (*dis-pa-RŪ-nē-a*)
abnormal passageway between two organs or surface

fistula (*FIS-tŭ-lā*)
abnormal passageway between two organs or surface

hormone replacement therapy (HRT)
replacement of hormones, estrogen and/or progesterone, to treat symptoms associated with menopause

menopause (*MEN-o-pawz*)
cessation of menstruation, usually around the ages of 48 to 53 years

premenstrual syndrome (PMS) (*pre-MEN-stroo-al*) (*SIN-drom*)
a syndrome involving physical and emotional symptoms occurring in the 10 days before menstruation. Symptoms include nervous tension, irritability, mastalgia, edema, and headache. Its cause is not fully understood.

speculum (*SPEK-ŭ-lum*)
instrument for opening a body cavity to allow visual inspection (Figure 8-17)

Refer to **Appendix D** for pharmacology terms related to the female reproductive system.



FIGURE 8-17
Vaginal speculum.

has decreased dramatically since 2002, following release of research data by the Women's Health Initiative, a trial conducted by the National Institutes of Health. This study demonstrated that women taking HRT had a significantly higher incidence of breast cancer, heart disease, and stroke. As a result, current practice recommendations state that menopausal women choosing HRT should take the lowest possible dose for the shortest amount of time.

HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY (HRT)

EXERCISE 35

Practice saying aloud each of the complementary terms not built from word parts on p. 347.

To hear the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Pronunciation.

Place a check mark in the box when you have completed this exercise.

EXERCISE 36

Write the definitions of the following terms.

1. menopause _____

2. dyspareunia _____

3. fistula _____

4. premenstrual syndrome _____

5. speculum _____

6. hormone replacement therapy _____

EXERCISE 37

Write the term for each of the following.

1. abnormal passageway _____

2. painful intercourse _____

3. cessation of menstruation _____

4. syndrome involving physical and emotional symptoms _____

5. instrument for opening a body cavity _____

6. replacement of hormones to treat symptoms associated with menopause _____

EXERCISE 38

Spell each of the complementary terms not built from word parts on p. 347 by having someone dictate them to you.

To hear and spell the terms, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 8, Chapter Exercises, Spelling.

Place a check mark in the box if you have completed this exercise online.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Abbreviations

A&P repair	anterior and posterior colporrhaphy
Cx	cervix
D&C	dilation and curettage
FBD	fibrocystic breast disease
GYN	gynecology
HRT	hormone replacement therapy
PID	pelvic inflammatory disease
PMS	premenstrual syndrome
SHG	sonohysterography
TAH/BSO	total abdominal hysterectomy/bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
TSS	toxic shock syndrome
TVH	total vaginal hysterectomy
TVS	transvaginal sonography
UAE	uterine artery embolization

Refer to **Appendix C** for a complete list of abbreviations.

EXERCISE 39

Write the meaning for each of the abbreviations in the following sentences.

1. To repair a cystocele and rectocele the patient is scheduled in surgery for an

A&P repair

&

2. Following a TAH/BSO

and

the gynecologist prescribed HRT

for the patient to take for 3 months after surgery.

3. SHG

and TVS are diagnostic ultrasound

procedures used to assist in diagnosing diseases and disorders of the female

reproductive organs.

4. When performing a TVH

the surgeon removes the uterus through the vagina

without a surgical incision into the abdomen.

5. D&C

&

is the dilation of the Cx

and scraping of the endometrium.

6. FBD

is the most

common breast problem of women in their 20s.

7. A female patient with probable PID

was referred to the GYN

evaluation and care.

8. The medical management of PMS

emphasizes the relief of symptoms.

9. UAE

offers a

minimally invasive treatment option for some women with symptomatic fibroid tumors.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

EXERCISE 40

Interact with Medical Documents

A. Complete the progress note by writing the medical terms in the blanks. Use the list of definitions with the corresponding numbers on the next page.

University Hospital and Medical Center
4700 North Main Street • Wellness, Arizona 54321 • (987) 555-3210

PATIENT NAME: Evelina Garcia CASE NUMBER: 234-5678BR DOB: 10/08/19XX
DATE: 11/17/20XX

SURGICAL PROGRESS NOTE:
Evelina Garcia is a 48-year-old Hispanic woman here for follow-up after a suspicious lesion in the left breast was discovered during routine 1. _____ Her husband and sister are present for this visit.
Family history is positive for breast 2. _____ in two maternal aunts, both under age 50 at diagnosis.
Past medical history includes 3. _____ for 4. _____ and 5. _____ She has been on 6. _____ since age 46 years.
The patient consented to a 7. _____
The pathology report is as follows.

GROSS DESCRIPTION: Received in formalin are four, pink-tan, cylindrical fragments of fibroadipose tissue, which range from 0.8 to 1.3 cm in length, each with a 0.1-cm diameter. The specimen is entirely submitted in one cassette.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS: Mammary parenchyma, left breast guided needle biopsy: Infiltrating, moderately differentiated ductal carcinoma in situ, Grade 2, involving all four specimens. Lymphovascular invasion is identified.

Upon examination, the biopsy site reveals a 1-cm, healing surgical scar on the 8. _____ aspect of the left breast. The patient reports mild tenderness, alleviated with ibuprofen, but denies any signs or symptoms of infection.
Extensive education provided to patient and family regarding diagnosis and surgical treatment options. Patient states that she is interested in 9. _____ with immediate reconstruction. Due to presence of lymphovascular invasion, 10. _____ will be scheduled at the time of definitive surgery.
Consultation appointments arranged through Breast Center with medical oncology and plastic surgery clinics within one week. Follow-up appointment scheduled for next week.

Meredith Woolridge, MD
MW/kpr

1. radiographic imaging of the breast
2. cancerous tumor
3. excision of the uterus
4. growth of endometrium into the muscular portion of the uterus
5. abnormal condition in which endometrial tissue occurs in various areas of the pelvic cavity
6. abbreviation for replacement of hormones to treat menopause
7. combines mammography and computer-assisted biopsy to obtain tissue from a breast lesion
8. pertaining to the middle and to (one) side
9. surgical removal of a breast
10. an injection of blue dye and/or radioactive isotope used to identify the first in the axillary chain and most likely to contain metastasis of breast cancer

B. Read the chart note and answer the questions following it.

47820 CARLSON, AKELAH

File Patient Navigate Custom Fields Help

Lab Rad Nites Documents Rx Scheduling Images Billing

Name: CARLSON, Akelah MR#: 47820 DOB: 2/15/19XX Sex: F

CHART NOTE

ENCOUNTER DATE: 11/13/20XX

HISTORY: This 37-year-old gravida 2 para 2 African American woman was referred by her primary care provider. She complains of fullness in the pelvic region and menometrorrhagia. She admits to frequency and urgency of urination. Also, she complains of fatigue. The patient's last menstrual period was two weeks ago. Her mother was treated for ovarian cancer.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: Upon bimanual pelvic examination, an ill-defined mass was palpable on left lateral portion of the uterus.

DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES: Pap smear results showed normal cytology. CA-125 results were normal. Transvaginal sonography confirmed the presence of a pedunculated fibroid tumor. The uterine tubes and ovaries were normal.

IMPRESSION: Fibroid tumors.

RECOMMENDATION: We discussed the benefits of having a vaginal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy in view of her mother's history of ovarian cancer. The patient declined this approach because of the desire to have another child. A laparoscopic myomectomy is therefore recommended.

Electronically signed by: Elizabeth Fuller, MD 11/14/20XX 3:34 PM
EF/dlb

Start Log On/Off Print Edit

1. The patient's symptoms include:
 - a. absence of menstrual discharge
 - b. scanty menstrual flow
 - c. increased amount of menstrual flow during menses and bleeding between periods
 - d. painful menstruation
2. The CA-125 diagnostic study was used to detect the presence of:
 - a. ovarian cancer
 - b. cervical cancer
 - c. endometrial cancer
 - d. endometriosis
3. The recommended procedure, a myomectomy, will entail the surgical excision of:
 - a. a breast
 - b. the uterus
 - c. ovarian cancer
 - d. a fibroid tumor

EXERCISE 41 Interpret Medical Terms

To test your understanding of the terms introduced in this chapter, circle the words that correctly complete the sentences. The italicized words refer to the correct answer.

- The patient was diagnosed as having *painful menstruation*, or (*oligomenorrhea*, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea).
- Inflammation of the inner lining of the uterus* is (endocervicitis, endometritis, endometriosis).
- The patient is scheduled in surgery for a *salpingectomy*, which is the excision of the (uterine tube, ovary, uterus).
- An *episiotomy* is a (suture of the vulva, discharge from the vulva, rapid discharge from the vulva).
- A *surgical procedure to reduce breast size* is called reduction (mammogram, mammography, mammoplasty).
- A *hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy* is the excision of the (uterus, uterine tubes, and ovaries; uterus, ovaries, and cervix; uterus, uterine tubes, and vagina).
- Blood in the uterine tube* is called (hematosalpinx, hydrosalpinx, pyosalpinx).
- Endometrial tissue occurring in various areas of the pelvic cavity* is called (adenomyosis, endometriosis, hysterata, hysterata).
- The doctor requested a (hysteroscope, colposcope, speculum) to open the *vagina for visual examination*.
- A severe illness that may affect menstruating women after using tampons is (TSS, TVH).
- Cryosurgery, laser ablation, and LEEP are surgical procedures performed to *remove a cone-shaped area of the cervix* called (colporrhaphy, conization, myomectomy).



WEB LINK

For more information about breast health and the female reproductive system, visit the National Institutes of Health at www.health.nih.gov and click on Women's Health.

EXERCISE 43 *Comprehend Medical Terms in Use*

Test your comprehension of the terms in the previous box by circling the correct answer.

1. Which of the following diagnostic tests would the physician use to diagnose ovarian cancer?

- colposcopy biopsy
- transvaginal sonography
- Pap smear
- mammography

2. T F Surgery is a treatment option for breast, cervical, endometrial, and ovarian cancer.

3. T F Excision of the uterus, uterine tubes, and ovaries is an accepted surgical treatment for both endometrial and ovarian cancer.

4. An instrument for visualization of the vagina is used to obtain a biopsy to confirm the diagnosis of cancer of the:

- ovary
- breast
- uterine tube
- cervix

CHAPTER REVIEW

ONLINE CHAPTER REVIEW



To access the Evolve website, go to <http://evolve.elsevier.com>. Refer to p. 18 for your Evolve Access Information. Select Exercises & Review, Chapter 3, then select Chapter Exercises, Practice Activities, Animations, or Games. Place a check mark in the box when you have completed an exercise or activity, watched an animation, or played a game. Have fun!

Chapter Exercises

- Exercises in this section of your Evolve resources correlate to exercises in your textbook. You may have completed them as you worked through the chapter.
- Pronunciation
 - Spelling
 - Read Medical Terms in Use

Practice Activities

- Practice in study mode, then rest your learning in assessment mode. Keep track of your scores from assessment mode if you wish.
- Picture It
 - Define Word Parts
 - Build Medical Terms
 - Word Shop
 - Define Medical Terms
 - Use It
 - Hear It and Type It: Clinical Vignettes

SCORE

Animations

- Hysteroscope
- Insertion
- Hysteroscopy
- Ovarian Cysts
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Games

- Name that Word Part
- Term Storm
- Term Explorer
- Termbusters
- Medical Millionaire
- Crossword Puzzle

Can you define, pronounce, and spell the following terms *not* built from word parts?

Diseases and Disorders

adenomyosis
breast cancer
cervical cancer
endometrial cancer
endometriosis
fibrocystic breast disease
(FBD)
fibroid tumor
ovarian cancer
pelvic inflammatory disease
(PID)
prolapsed uterus
toxic shock syndrome (TSS)
vesicovaginal fistula

Surgical

anterior and posterior colpor-
rhaphy (A&P repair)
conization
dilation and curettage (D&C)
endometrial ablation
laparoscopy
myomectomy
sentinel lymph node biopsy
stereotactic breast biopsy
tubal ligation
uterine artery embolization (UAE)

Diagnostic

CA-125
Pap smear
transvaginal
sonography
(TVS)

Complementary

dyspareunia
fistula
hormone replacement
therapy (HRT)
menopause
premenstrual syndrome
(PMS)
speculum