

1. <b>-blast</b> <b>ex: osteoblast</b>	immature; builders	19. <b>arthr/o-;</b> <b>articul/o-</b> <b>ex: arthralgia</b>	joint
2. <b>-centesis</b> <b>ex:</b> <b>arthrocentesis</b>	surgical puncture to remove fluid; aspiration	20. <b>arthritis</b>	[ar-thr-eye-tis] an inflammatory condition of one or more joints
3. <b>-clasis</b> <b>ex: osteoclasia</b>	surgical fracture or refracture	21. <b>arthroplasty</b>	[ar-throw-plas-tee] the surgical placement of an artificial joint
4. <b>-clast</b> <b>ex: osteoclast</b>	breakdown; carve	22. <b>arthrosclerosis</b>	[ar-throw-skler-oh-sis] a stiffness of the joints, especially in the elderly
5. <b>-desis</b> <b>ex: arthrodesis</b>	surgical fusion; surgical binding	23. <b>arthroscopy</b>	[ar-thrah-sko-pee] the visual examination of the internal structure of a joint
6. <b>-genesis</b> <b>ex: osteogenesis</b>	formation	24. <b>articular cartilage</b>	[ar-tik-you-lar_car-til-ij] covers the surfaces of bones where they come together to form joints
7. <b>-malacia</b> <b>ex:</b> <b>chondromalacia</b>	softening	25. <b>auditory ossicles</b>	the six tiny bones of the middle ear
8. <b>-osis</b> <b>ex: kyphosis</b>	abnormal condition	26. <b>axial skeleton</b>	[aks-see-uhl] protects the major organs of the nervous, respiratory, and circulatory systems; consists of 80 bones including those of the skull, the ribs, sternum, and thoracic vertebrae of the thoracic cavity, and the other vertebrae of the spinal column
9. <b>-physis</b> <b>ex: diaphysis</b>	to grow	27. <b>brachi/o-</b> <b>ex: brachial</b>	arm
10. <b>-porosis</b> <b>ex: osteoporosis</b>	porous	28. <b>burs/o-</b> <b>ex: bursitis</b>	bursa
11. <b>-sarcoma</b> <b>ex:</b> <b>chondrosarcoma</b>	malignant tumor of connective tissue	29. <b>bursa</b>	a fibrous sac that acts as a cushion to ease movement in areas that are subject to friction
12. <b>acetabul/o-</b> <b>ex: acetabular</b>	acetabulum; hip socket	30. <b>bursectomy</b>	the surgical removal of a bursa
13. <b>acetabulum</b>	[ass-eh-tab-u-lum] hip socket; the large circular cavity in each side of the pelvis that articulates with the head of the femur to form the hip joint	31. <b>bursitis</b>	an inflammation of a bursa
14. <b>acromion</b>	[a-krow-mee-on] an extension of the scapula that forms the high point of the shoulder	32. <b>calcane/o-</b> <b>ex: calcaneal</b>	heel
15. <b>ankles</b>	form the joint between the lower leg and the foot	33. <b>calcaneus</b>	the largest of the tarsal bones (heel bone)
16. <b>ankylosing spondylitis</b>	[ank-kil-low-sing_spawn-dil-eye-tis] a form of rheumatoid arthritis that primarily causes inflammation of the joints between the vertebrae	34. <b>callus</b>	forms as a bulging deposit around the area of the break as a bone heals
17. <b>ankylosis</b>	[ank-kil-low-sis] the loss, or absence, of mobility in a joint due to disease, injury, or a surgical procedure	35. <b>carp/o-</b> <b>ex: carpectomy</b>	wrist
18. <b>appendicular skeleton</b>	[a-pen-dik-you-lahr_skel-eh-tun] makes body movement possible and also protects the organs of digestion, excretion, and reproduction; consists of 126 bones that are organized into the upper extremities and the lower extremities	36. <b>carpals</b>	the 8 bones that form the wrist
		37. <b>cartilage</b>	the smooth, rubbery, blue-white connective tissue that acts as a shock absorber between bones
		38. <b>cartilaginous joints</b>	allow only slight movement and consist of bones connected entirely by cartilage
		39. <b>cervic/o-</b> <b>ex: cervical</b>	neck

40. <b>cervical vertebrae</b>	the first set of seven vertebrae that form the neck; also known as C1 through C7	62. <b>cranium</b>	the portion of the skull that encloses the brain
41. <b>chiropractor</b>	holds a Doctor of Chiropractic degree and specializes in the manipulative treatment of disorders originating from misalignment of the spine	63. <b>crepitation</b>	the grating sound heard when the ends of a broken bone move together
42. <b>chondr/o- ex: chondrocyte</b>	cartilage	64. <b>cruciate ligaments</b>	make possible the movements of the knee
43. <b>chondromalacia</b>	the abnormal softening of cartilage	65. <b>diaphysis</b>	the shaft of a long bone
44. <b>chondroplasty</b>	the surgical repair of damaged cartilage	66. <b>dislocation</b>	the total displacement of a bone from its joint
45. <b>clavicle</b>	the collar bone, a slender bone that connects the manubrium of the sternum to the scapula	67. <b>endosteum</b>	the tissue that line the medullary cavity
46. <b>clavicul/o- ex: sternoclavicular joint</b>	clavicle; collarbone	68. <b>epiphysis</b>	the wide end of a long bone
47. <b>closed fracture</b>	one in which the bone is broken, but there is no open wound in the skin	69. <b>external auditory meatus</b>	the opening of the external auditory canal of the outer ear
48. <b>closed reduction</b>	the attempted realignment of the bone involved in a fracture or joint dislocation	70. <b>external fixation</b>	a fracture treatment procedure in which pins are placed through the soft tissues and bone so that an external appliance can be used to hold the pieces of bone firmly in place during healing
49. <b>coccyg/o- ex: coccygeal</b>	coccyx; tailbone	71. <b>femor/o- ex: iliofemoral joint</b>	femur; thigh bone
50. <b>coccyx</b>	forms the end of the spine and is actually made up of four small vertebrae that are fused together (tailbone)	72. <b>femur</b>	the upper leg bone (largest bone in the body)
51. <b>Colles' fracture</b>	occurs at the lower end of the radius when a person tries to stop a fall by landing on his or her hands	73. <b>fibrous dysplasia</b>	a bone disorder of unknown cause that destroys normal bone structure and replaces it with fibrous tissue
52. <b>comminuted fracture</b>	one in which the bone is splintered or crushed	74. <b>fibrous joints</b>	consists of inflexible layers of dense connective tissue, holds the bones tightly together
53. <b>compact bone</b>	the dense, hard, and very strong bone that forms the protective outer layer of bones	75. <b>fibul/o- ex: fibulocalcaneal</b>	fibula
54. <b>compression fracture</b>	occurs when the bone is pressed together (compressed) on itself	76. <b>fibula</b>	the smaller of the two bones of the lower leg
55. <b>cost/o- ex: costochondral</b>	rib	77. <b>fontanelles</b>	soft spot normally present on the skull of a newborn
56. <b>costochondritis</b>	an inflammation of the cartilage that connects a rib to the sternum	78. <b>foramen</b>	an opening in a bone through which blood vessels, nerves, and ligaments pass
57. <b>crani/o- ex: craniofacial</b>	skull	79. <b>fracture</b>	a broken bone
58. <b>craniectomy</b>	the surgical removal of a portion of the skull	80. <b>frontal bone</b>	forms the forehead
59. <b>cranioplasty</b>	the surgical repair of the skull	81. <b>gout</b>	accumulation of uric acid in joints; usually found in the lower extremities
60. <b>craniostenosis</b>	a malformation of the skull due to the premature closure of the cranial sutures	82. <b>greenstick fracture</b>	one in which the bone is bent and only partially broken
61. <b>craniotomy</b>	a surgical incision or opening into the skull	83. <b>hallux valgus</b>	an abnormal enlargement of the joint at the base of the great toe (bunion)
		84. <b>hemarthrosis</b>	blood within a joint
		85. <b>hemopoietic</b>	pertaining to the formation of blood cells

86.	<b>herniated disk</b>	the breaking apart of an intervertebral disk that results in pressure on spinal nerve roots	106.	<b>meniscus</b>	the curved fibrous cartilage found in some joints
87.	<b>humerus</b>	the bone of the upper arm	107.	<b>metacarpals</b>	the 5 bones that form the palms of the hand
88.	<b>ili/o- ex: iliosacral joint</b>	hip	108.	<b>metatarsals</b>	form the part of the foot to which the toes are attached
89.	<b>immobilization</b>	the act of holding, suturing, or fastening the bone in a fixed position with strapping or a cast	109.	<b>myel/o- ex: myeloma</b>	bone marrow; spinal cord
90.	<b>internal fixation</b>	a fracture treatment in which a plate or pins are placed directly into the bone to hold the broken pieces in place	110.	<b>myeloma</b>	a type of cancer that occurs in blood-making cells found in the red bone marrow
91.	<b>intervertebral disks</b>	made of cartilage, separate and cushion the vertebrae from each other	111.	<b>oblique fracture</b>	occurs at an angle across the bone
92.	<b>joints</b>	the place of union between two or more bones	112.	<b>occipital bone</b>	forms the posterior floor and walls of the cranium
93.	<b>juvenile rheumatoid arthritis</b>	an autoimmune disorder that affects children aged 16 years or less with symptoms that include stiffness, pain, joint swelling, skin rash, fever, slowed growth, and fatigue	113.	<b>olecran/o- ex: olecranal</b>	olecranon (elbow)
94.	<b>knees</b>	the complex joints that make possible movement between the upper and lower leg	114.	<b>olecranon process</b>	a large projection on the upper end of the ulna (elbow)
95.	<b>kyphosis</b>	an abnormal increase in the outward curvature of the thoracic spine as viewed from the side (humpback)	115.	<b>open fracture</b>	one in which the bone is broken and there is an open wound in the skin
96.	<b>laminectomy</b>	the surgical removal of a lamina, or posterior portion, of a vertebra	116.	<b>ortho- ex: orthopedics</b>	straight
97.	<b>ligaments</b>	bands of fibrous tissue that form joints by connecting one bone to another bone, or joining a bone to cartilage	117.	<b>orthopedic surgeon</b>	a physician who specializes in diagnosing and treating diseases and disorders involving the bones, joints, and muscles
98.	<b>lumb/o- ex: lumbodinia</b>	lower back; loins	118.	<b>orthotic</b>	a mechanical appliance, such as a leg brace or splint, that is specially designed to control, correct, or compensate for impaired limb function
99.	<b>lumbar vertebrae</b>	make up the third set of five vertebrae and form the inward curve of the lower spine; also known as L1 through L5	119.	<b>osse/o-; oste/o- ex: osteocyte</b>	bone
100.	<b>malleolus</b>	the rounded bony protuberance on each side of the ankle	120.	<b>ostealgia</b>	pain in a bone
101.	<b>mandible</b>	the jawbone, the only movable bone of the skull, attached to the skull at the TMJ	121.	<b>ostectomy</b>	the surgical removal of bone
102.	<b>mandibul/o- ex: mandibular</b>	mandible; lower jaw	122.	<b>osteitis</b>	an inflammation of bone
103.	<b>manubrium</b>	the bony structure that forms the upper portion of the breast plate	123.	<b>osteoarthritis</b>	most commonly associated with aging (wear-and-tear arthritis)
104.	<b>maxill/o- ex: maxillary</b>	maxilla; upper jaw	124.	<b>osteochondroma</b>	a benign bony projection covered with cartilage
105.	<b>medullary cavity</b>	located in the shaft of a long bone and is surrounded by compact bone	125.	<b>osteoclasia</b>	the surgical fracture of a bone to correct a deformity
			126.	<b>osteomalacia</b>	abnormal softening of bones in adults
			127.	<b>osteomyelitis</b>	an inflammation of the bone marrow and adjacent bone
			128.	<b>osteonecrosis</b>	the death of bone tissue due to a lack of sufficient blood supply

129. <b>osteopathologist</b>	holds a Doctor of Osteopathy degree and uses traditional forms of medical treatment in addition to specializing in treating health problems by spinal manipulation	148. <b>popliteal</b>	referring to the posterior space behind the knee where the ligaments, vessels, and muscles related to this joint are located
130. <b>osteopenia</b>	thinner than average bone density in a young person	149. <b>process</b>	a normal projection on the surface of a bone that serves as an attachment for muscles and tendons
131. <b>osteoplasty</b>	the surgical repair of a bone or bones	150. <b>prosthesis</b>	a substitute for a diseased or missing body part, such as a leg that has been amputated
132. <b>osteoporosis</b>	a marked loss of bone density and an increase in bone porosity that is frequently associated with aging	151. <b>pubic symphysis</b>	the cartilaginous joint known that allows some movement to facilitate childbirth
133. <b>osteorrhaphy</b>	the surgical suturing, or wiring together, of bones	152. <b>pubis</b>	forms the anterior portion of the pubic bone, located just below the urinary bladder
134. <b>osteotomy</b>	a surgical incision or sectioning of a bone	153. <b>radi/o- ex: radiocarpal joint</b>	radius
135. <b>Paget's disease</b>	a bone disease of unknown cause characterized by the excessive breakdown of bone tissue, followed by abnormal bone formation	154. <b>radiograph</b>	x-ray
136. <b>patell/a-; patell/o- ex: infrapatellar</b>	patella; kneecap	155. <b>radius</b>	the smaller and shorter bone in the forearm; runs up the thumb side of the forearm
137. <b>patella</b>	the bony anterior portion of the knee (kneecap)	156. <b>red bone marrow</b>	located within the spongy bone, is hemopoietic tissue that manufactures red blood cells, hemoglobin, white blood cells, and thrombocytes
138. <b>pathologic fracture</b>	occurs when a weakened bone breaks under normal strain	157. <b>rheumatoid arthritis</b>	a chronic autoimmune disorder in which the joints and some organs of other body systems are attacked
139. <b>pectoral girdle</b>	formed by the shoulders, which support the arms and hands	158. <b>ribs</b>	12 pairs, attach posteriorly to the thoracic vertebrae
140. <b>pelv/i-; pelv/o- ex: pelvic</b>	pelvis	159. <b>rickets</b>	a deficiency disease occurring in children
141. <b>pelvic girdle</b>	protects internal organs and supports the lower extremities; a cup-shaped ring of bone at the lower end of the trunk that consists of the ilium, ischium, and pubis	160. <b>sacr/o- ex: sacrococcygeal joint</b>	sacrum
142. <b>periosteotomy</b>	an incision through the periosteum to the bone	161. <b>sacrum</b>	the slightly curved, triangular-shaped bone near the base of the spine that forms the lower portion of the back
143. <b>periosteum</b>	the tough, fibrous tissue that forms the outermost covering of bone	162. <b>scapul/o- ex: subscapular</b>	scapula
144. <b>periostitis</b>	an inflammation of the periosteum	163. <b>scapula</b>	shoulder blade
145. <b>phalang/o- ex: interphalangeal joint</b>	phalanx; one of the bones making up the fingers or toes	164. <b>scoliosis</b>	an abnormal lateral (sideways) curvature of the spine
146. <b>phalanges</b>	the 14 bones of the fingers; the bones of the toes	165. <b>skeletal system</b>	consists of the bones, bone marrow, cartilage, joints, ligaments, synovial membrane, synovial fluid, and bursa
147. <b>podiatrist</b>	holds a Doctor of Podiatry or Doctor of Podiatric Medicine degree and specializes in diagnosing and treating disorders of the foot	166. <b>skull</b>	consists of the eight bones that form the cranium, 14 bones that form the face, and six bones in the middle ear

167. <b>spina bifida</b>	a congenital defect that occurs during early pregnancy when the spinal canal fails to close completely around the spinal cord to protect it	186. <b>tibi/o- ex: tibiofibular joint</b>	tibia; shin
168. <b>spinal column</b>	supports the head and body and protects the spinal cord	187. <b>tibia</b>	the larger weight-bearing bone in the anterior of the lower leg (shinbone)
169. <b>spiral fracture</b>	a fracture in which the bone has been twisted apart	188. <b>traction</b>	a pulling force exerted on a limb in a distal direction in an effort to return the bone or joint to normal alignment
170. <b>spondyl/o- ex: spondylitis</b>	vertebra	189. <b>transverse fracture</b>	occurs straight across the bone
171. <b>spondylosis</b>	a degenerative disorder that can cause the loss of normal spinal structure and function	190. <b>uln/o- ex: ulnar</b>	ulna
172. <b>spongy bone</b>	lighter, not as strong, as compact bone; internal portion of long bones.	191. <b>ulna</b>	the larger and longer bone of the forearm
173. <b>stern/o- ex: costosternal</b>	sternum; breastbone	192. <b>vertebr/o- ex: intervertebral</b>	vertebra
174. <b>sternum</b>	the breastbone, forms the middle of the front of the rib cage and is divided into three parts	193. <b>vertebrae</b>	the bony structure units of the spinal column (26)
175. <b>stress fracture</b>	a small crack in the bone that often develops from chronic, excessive impact	194. <b>xiph/o- ex: xiphoid</b>	sword (distal portion of the sternum; literally means "resembling a sword")
176. <b>synovectomy</b>	the surgical removal of a synovial membrane from a joint	195. <b>xiphoid process</b>	the structure made of cartilage that forms the lower portion of the breast plate
177. <b>synovial fluid</b>	flows within the synovial cavity and acts as a lubricant to make the smooth movement of the joint possible	196. <b>yellow bone marrow</b>	functions as a fat storage area, composed chiefly of fat cells and is located in the medullary cavity
178. <b>synovial joints</b>	created where two bones articulate to permit a variety of motions		
179. <b>synovitis</b>	inflammation of the synovial membrane that results in swelling and pain of the affected joint		
180. <b>talus</b>	the anklebone that articulates with the tibia and fibula		
181. <b>tarsal</b>	seven short bones which form the ankle		
182. <b>temporal bones</b>	form the sides and base of the cranium		
183. <b>thorac/o- ex: thoracolumbar</b>	chest		
184. <b>thoracic cavity</b>	the bony structure that protects the heart and lungs; consists of the ribs, sternum, and upper portion of the spinal column extending from the neck to the diaphragm, not including the arms		
185. <b>thoracic vertebrae</b>	the second set of 12 vertebrae; form the outward curve of the spine and are known as T1 through T12		