

# Medical Terminology

Class / **Second**

Subject name / Cardiovascular System

Asst . Lecturer . Ahmed Subhi Ali

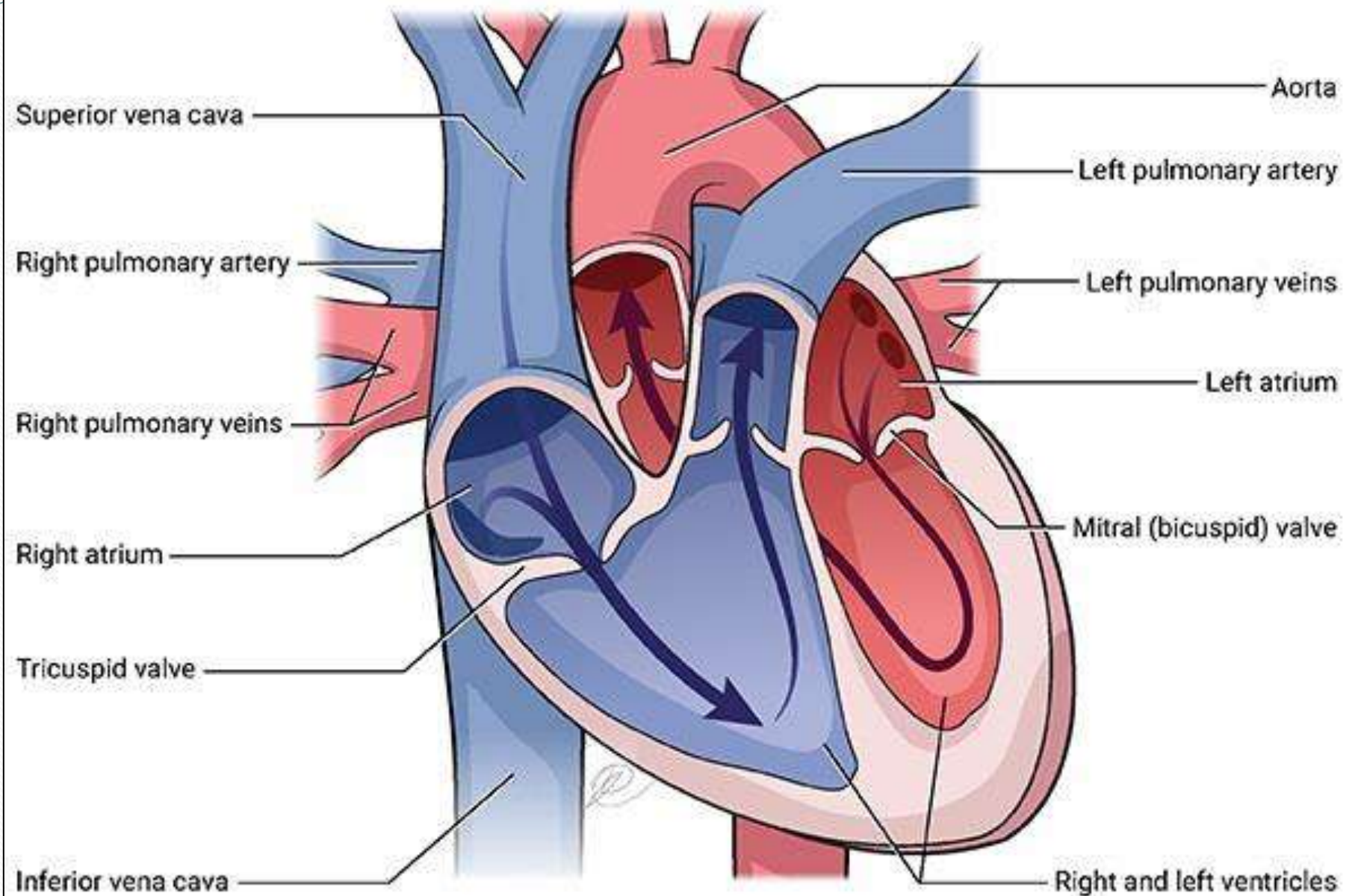
قسم : تقنيات التخدير

كلية النور الجامعة

thursday **3/3/2022**



# Cardiovascular System



Term	Analysis	Meaning
Card/o	Root	Heart
Aort/o	Root	Aorta
Atri/o	Root	Atrium
Valv/o , valvul/o	Root	Valve
Ventricul/o	Root	Ventricle
Peri-	Prefix	Around, surrounding
My/o	Root	Muscle
Endo-	Prefix	Inner, inside
Brady-	Prefix	Slow

Tachy-	Prefix	Fast
Corona	From the Latin word for “crown”	“coronary” is sometimes used to describe blood vessels especially the arteries of the heart
Echo	English word from the Greek mythology	Echo has been adopted of use in forming some medical terms
Electr/o	Root	Electrical
-gram	Suffix	Written record
-stenosis	Suffix	A narrowing
Atria(singular: atrium)	From the Latin atrium	Two of the four heart Chambers, composed of the right atrium and left atrium

Ventricle	Ventricle means cavity taken from a Latin word which means belly	Two of four heart chambers, composed of the right ventricle and left ventricle
Troponin		A protein that is released into the bloodstream when a heart attack occurs
Bradycardia	Brady: a prefix means "slow" Cardia : heart	Abnormally slow heartbeat (regular)
Tachycardia	Tachy : rapid Card/i/o: heart -ia: condition	Abnormally rapid heart (regular)
Arrhythmia	The prefix a: against Rhythmo: the same thing	Abnormal rhythm; irregular heartbeat
Cardiopathy	Card/i/o: heart -pathy: disease	Any heart disease

Cardiodynia	Card/i/o: heart -dynia: pain	Heart pain
Cardiomegaly	Card/i/o: heart Megaly: enlargement	Enlargement of the heart
Atriomegaly	Atrium: hall -megaly: a suffix Means enlargement	Enlargement of an atrium
valvulitis	Valvul/o: valve -itis: inflammation	Inflammation of a heart valve
Myocardial Infarction MI	My/o: muscle Cardi/o: heart -al: adjective form for heart	Heart attack
Cardiologist	Card/i/o: heart -ology: study of	Medical speciality dealing with the heart
Cardiomyoplasty	Card/i/o: heart My/o: muscle -plasty: surgical repair	Surgical procedure that Involves engaging specific cardiac muscle to Stimulate the heart

Cardiotomy	Card/i/o: heart -tomy: incision	Incision into the heart
Atrial	From the Latin word atrium “hall”	Adjectival form of atrium
Cardiac	Adjectival form of crdium “heart”	Relating to heart
Ventricular	Ventricul/o: ventricle -ar: adjectival suffix	Adjectival form of ventricle
Antihypertensives		Lower blood pressure



# Medical Terminology

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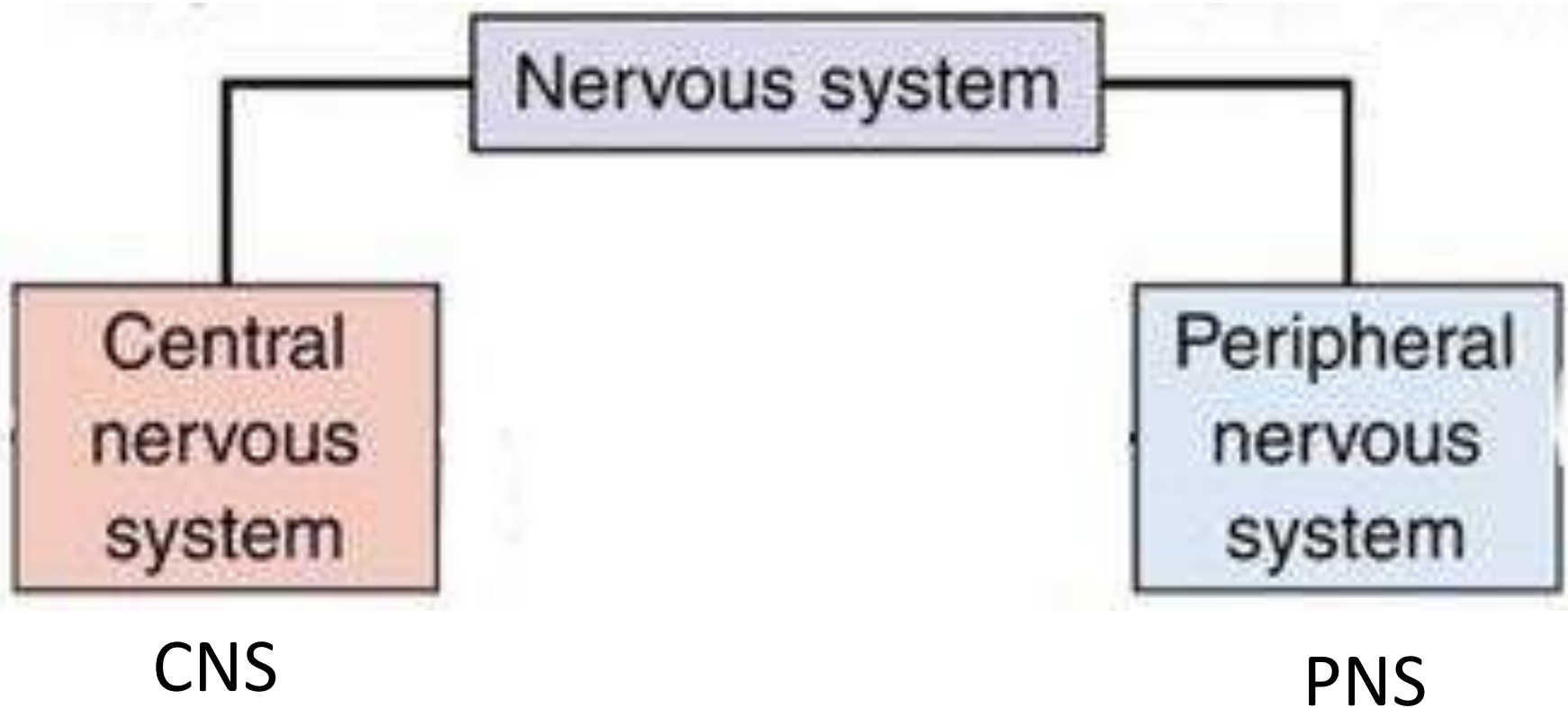
Subject name / Nervous system

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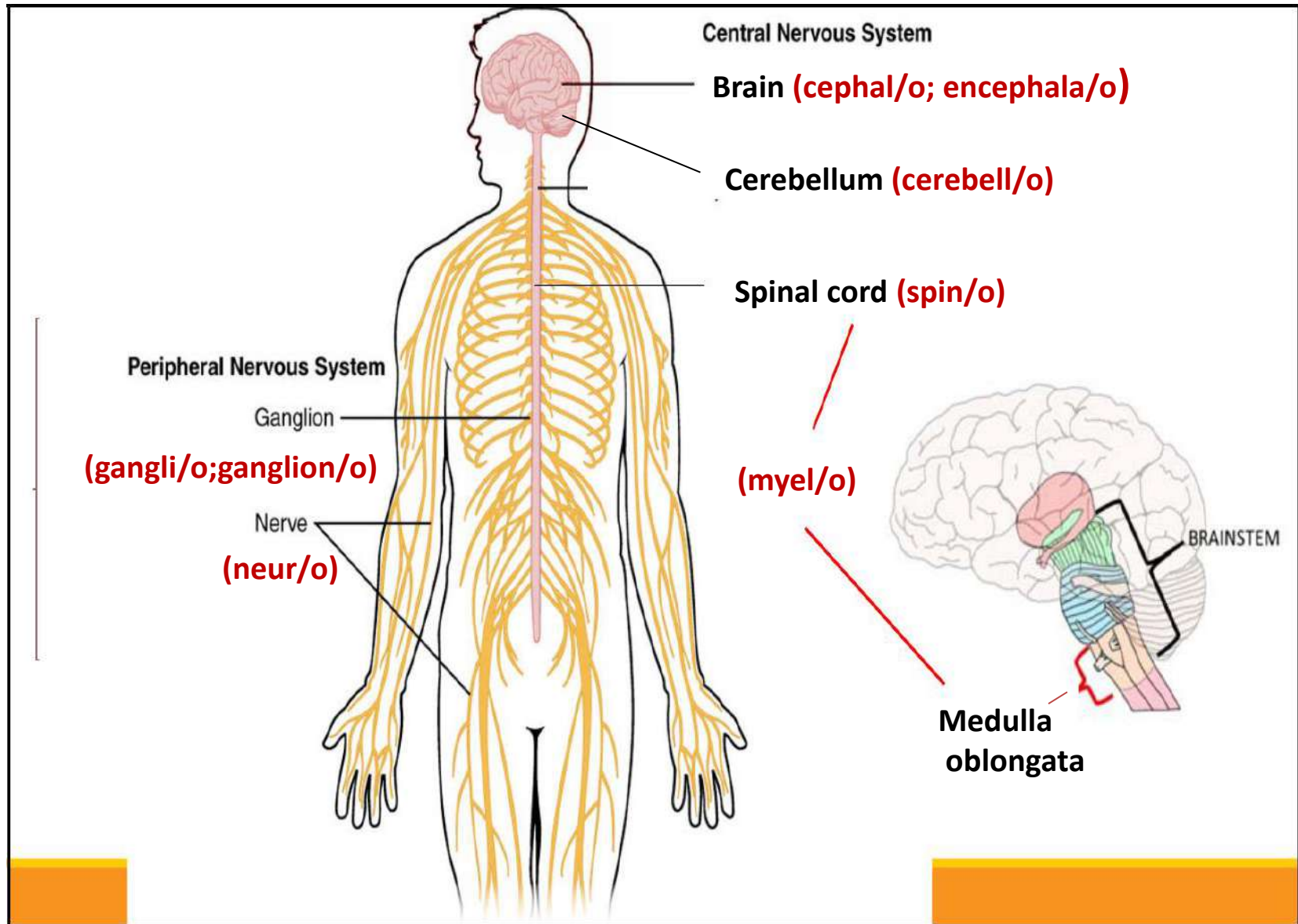
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# Component of nervous system



# Nervous system

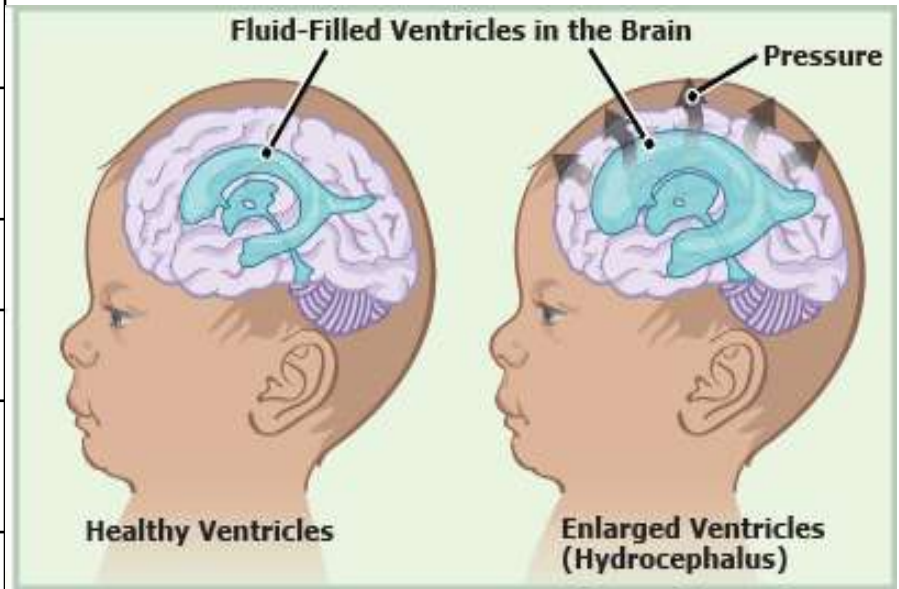


# The Nervous System

<b>Term</b>	<b>Refers to</b>
<b>cerebr/o</b>	<b>the cerebrum; also, the brain in general</b>
<b>cortic/o</b>	<b>outer layer or covering</b>
<b>hydr/o</b>	<b>water</b>
<b>megal/o</b>	<b>large</b>
<b>mening/i/o</b>	<b>a membrane</b>
<b>myel/o</b>	<b>in connection with the nervous system, refers to the spinal cord and medulla oblongata</b>
<b>psych/o</b>	<b>the mind</b>
<b>-mania</b>	<b>suffix meaning “morbid attraction to” or “impulse toward”</b>
<b>-phobia</b>	<b>suffix meaning “morbid or unreasonable fear”</b>

## Common disorders

Term	Refers to
agnosia	loss of sensory input recognition
aphasia	Loss of speech
dysphasia	impaired speech
hydrocephalus	excessive cerebrospinal fluid in the brain
neuralgia	pain in a nerve
neuropathy	any disorder of the nervous system



**hydrocephalus**

## Common disorders

<b>Term</b>	<b>Refers to</b>
<b>paralysis</b>	<b>loss</b> of motor control
<b>hemiparesis</b>	<b>partial</b> paralysis of <b>one side</b> of the body
<b>hemiplegia</b>	paralysis of <b>one side</b> of the body
<b>paraplegia</b>	paralysis of the <b>lower extremities</b> and, often, the <b>lower trunk of the body</b>
<b>paresthesia</b>	numbness
<b>hyperesthesia</b>	abnormal sensitivity to touch

<b>Term</b>	<b>Refers to</b>
cerebral <b>thrombosis</b>	<b>blood clot</b> in the brain
cerebral <b>stroke</b>	an acute clinical event, related to <b>impairment of cerebral circulation</b> , lasting more than 24 hours
<b>cerebrovascular disease</b>	<b>brain</b> disorder involving a <b>blood vessel</b>
encephal <b>itis</b>	<b>inflammation of the brain</b>
mening <b>itis</b>	<b>inflamed meninges</b>
myel <b>itis</b>	<b>inflamed spinal cord</b>

<b>Term</b>	<b>Refers to</b>
delirium	impaired <b>consciousness</b>
dementia	impaired <b>intellectual function</b>
epilepsy	CNS disorder often characterized by seizures
<b>Huntington</b> disease (also <b>Huntington's</b> disease)	hereditary disorder of the CNS characterized by involuntary muscle movements and dementia
<b>Parkinson</b> disease (also <b>Parkinson's</b> disease)	a neurologic condition characterized by difficulty in controlling muscles

# Medical Terminology

Class / **Second**

Subject name / Respiratory System

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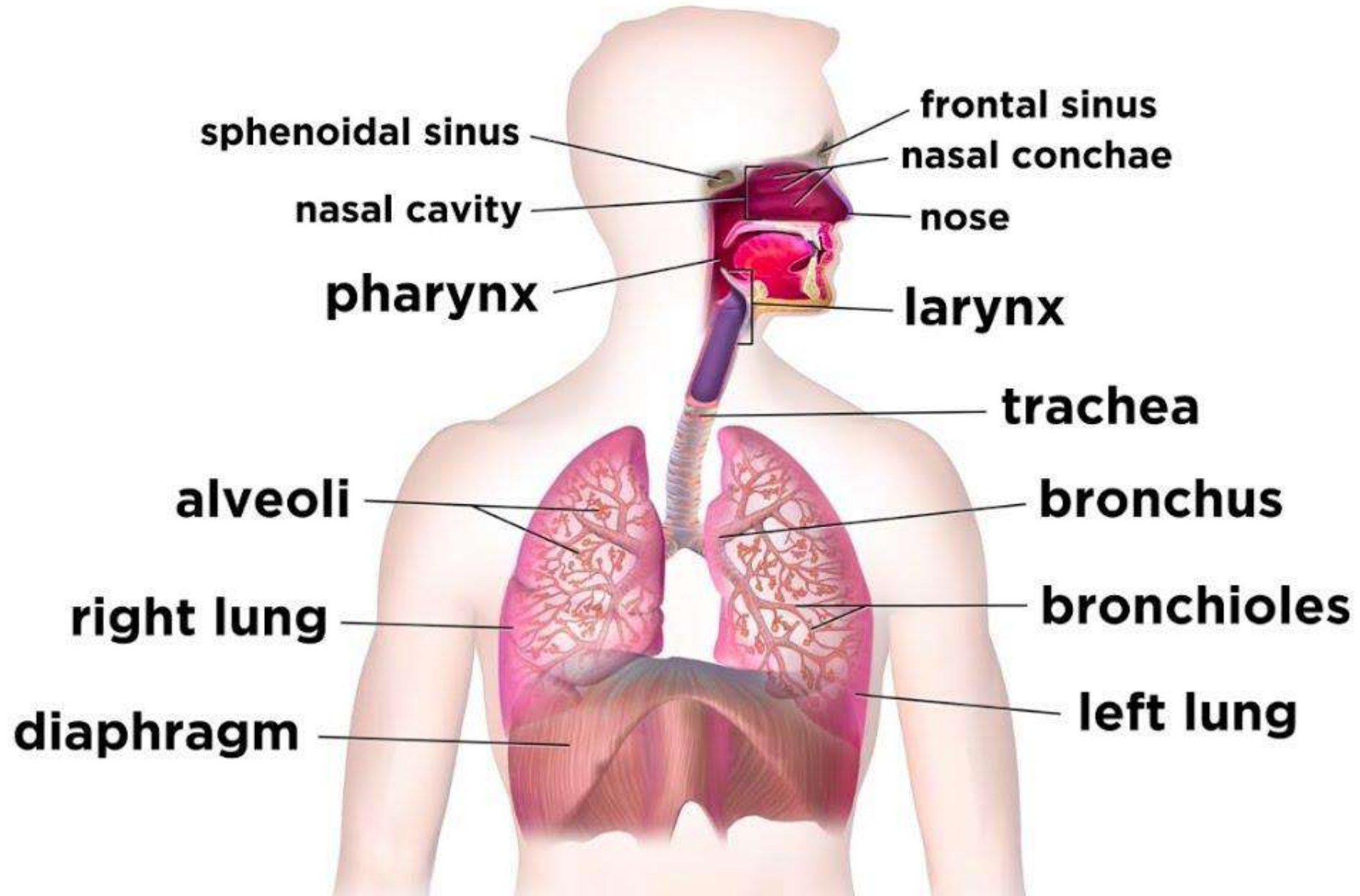
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thursday **10/3/2022**



# The Respiratory System



Term	Analysis	Meaning
Alveoli (singular: alveolus)	From the Latin word which means "trough"	Small cavities in which oxygen is removed from the air delivered by the bronchioles
Bronchi (singular: bronchus)	Latin: windpipe	Tubes (right and left) branching off from the trachea and into the lungs
Bronchiole	From the Latin word bronchioles "small windpipe"	Very small branches of bronchi that extend into the lungs
Diaphragm	From the Greek diaphragm "partition"	Muscular partition at the base of the thoracic cavity
Nasal	Nas/o: nose -al: adjective suffix	Adjective referring to the nose
Pharynx	Greek word meaning "throat"	Passageway just below the nasal cavity and mouth

Term	Analysis	Meaning
Larynx	From a Greek word meaning "larynx"	Vocal cords, voice box
Trachea	From the Greek word "tracheia"	Windpipe
Anoxia	A: negation Oxia: oxygen	Lack or absence of oxygen in tissue
Apnea	a-: not pnea: breathing	Absence of breathing
Aspiration		The accidental inhalation of foreign material(s) into lung
Asthma	Greek word meaning "breathless"	A lung disease characterized by reversible inflammation and constriction

<b>Dyspnea</b>	<b>Dysp-: faulty Pnea: breathing</b>	<b>Difficult breathing</b>
Hypercapnia	Capnia: carbon dioxide	Increased carbon dioxide in tissue
Hypoxia	Oxia: oxygen	Decreased amount of oxygen in tissues
Bronchial pneumonia (bronchopneumonia)	Bronch/i/o: bronchus -al: adjective suffix Pneumon/o: lung -ia: condition	Inflammation of the smaller bronchial tubes
Bronchiolitis	Bronchiol: bronchiole -itis:	Inflammation of the bronchioles
Bronchorrhea	Bronch/i/o: bronchus -rrhea: flow	Excessive mucus production by a bronchus

Pharyngocele	Pharyng/o: pharynx -cele: hernia	A hernia in the pharynx
Rhinalgia	Rhin/o: nose -algia: pain	Pain in the nose
Tracheorrhagia	Trache/o: trachea -rrhagia: hemorrhage	Hemorrhage of the trachea
Bronchoscope	Bronchi/o: bronchus -scope: view	A device for visually inspecting the interior of a bronchus
Rhinoscope	Rhin/o: nose -scope: view	A small mirror with a thin handle ; used in rhinoscopy
Rhinoplasty	Rhin/o: nose -plasty: surgical repair	Surgery performed on the nose

Pulmonologist		Medical doctors who treat respiratory disorders
Laryngology	Laryng/o: larynx Logy: study	Branch of medical study concerned with the larynx and diagnosis and treatment of its disease
Anti TB		Drugs used to treat Tuberculosis
Antitussive		Drug that prevents or relieves Coughing
Inhaler		A medical device used for delivering medication into the body via the lungs
Nebulized mist treatment		Therapy that uses a device to produce a fine spray (nebulizer) That delivers medication directly into the lungs



# Medical Terminology

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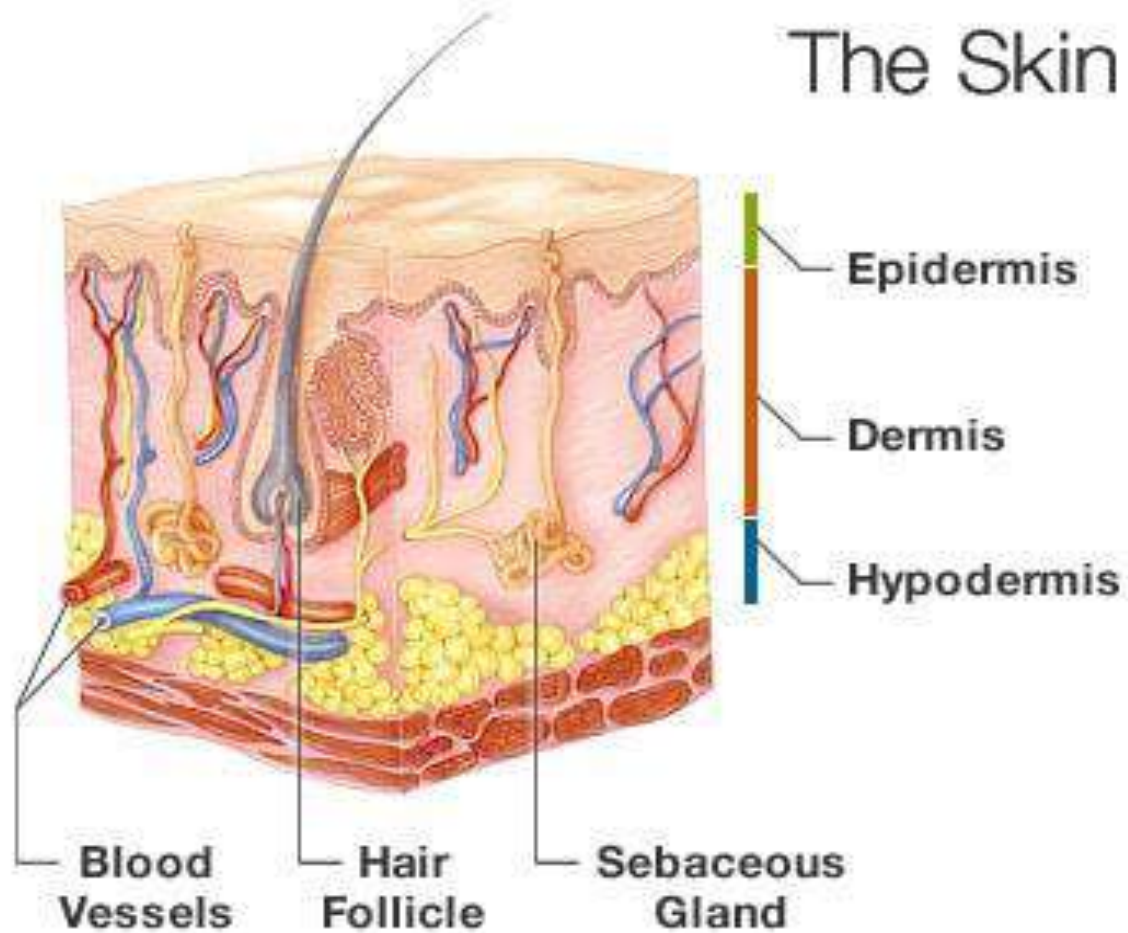
Subject name / Skin and its appendages

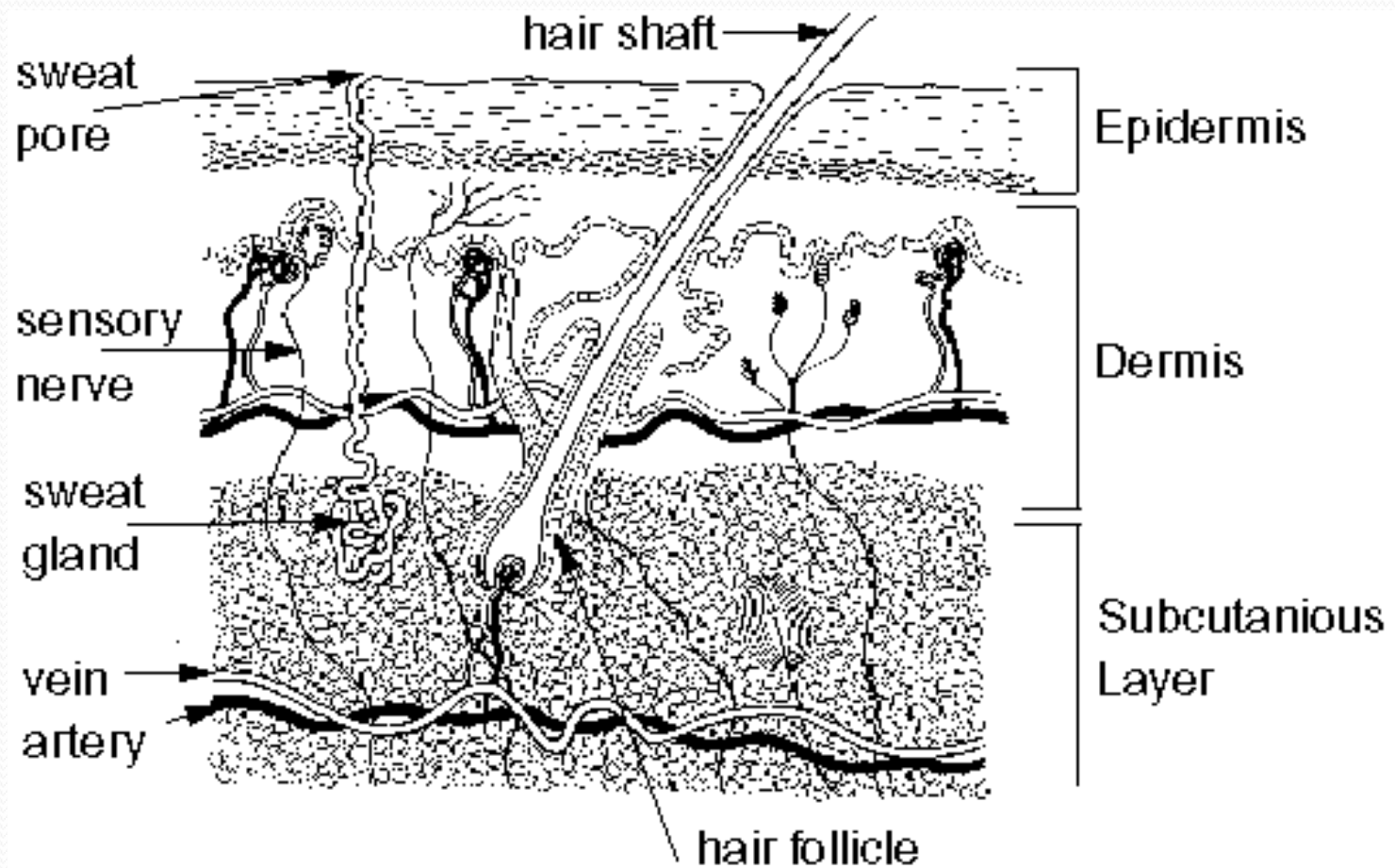
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# The Skin





Component	meaning	Example
CUT-	skin	Subcutaneous layer = layer below the skin
DERMA-	Skin	Dermatology = study of the skin
EPI-	Upon	Epidermis = layer above the dermis
LIPO-	Fat	Lipoatrophy = atrophy of the fat below the skin
MELAN-	black	Melanin = the black pigment in the skin
-osis	Condition /disease	Dermatophytosis = a fungal infection of the skin

Component	meaning	Example
onych-	nail	Onychectomy = excision of a nail
pachy-	thick	Pachyderma = abnormal thickening of skin
Sclero-	hard/tough	Scleroderma = chronic hardening of the skin
Sudor-	Sweat	Sudorific = an agent that promotes sweat
-itis	inflammation	Dermatitis = inflammation of the skin
-oma	tumour	Melanoma = black coloured skin tumour

# Acronyms

BCC	Basal Cell Carcinoma
MM	Malignant Melanoma
NBCCS	Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome
NM	Nodular Melanoma
NMSC	Non Melanoma Skin Cancer

# Acronyms

SC	subcutaneous
SCC	Squamous cell carcinoma
SSM	Superficial Spreading Melanoma
UVR	Ultra Violet Radiation



# Medical Terminology

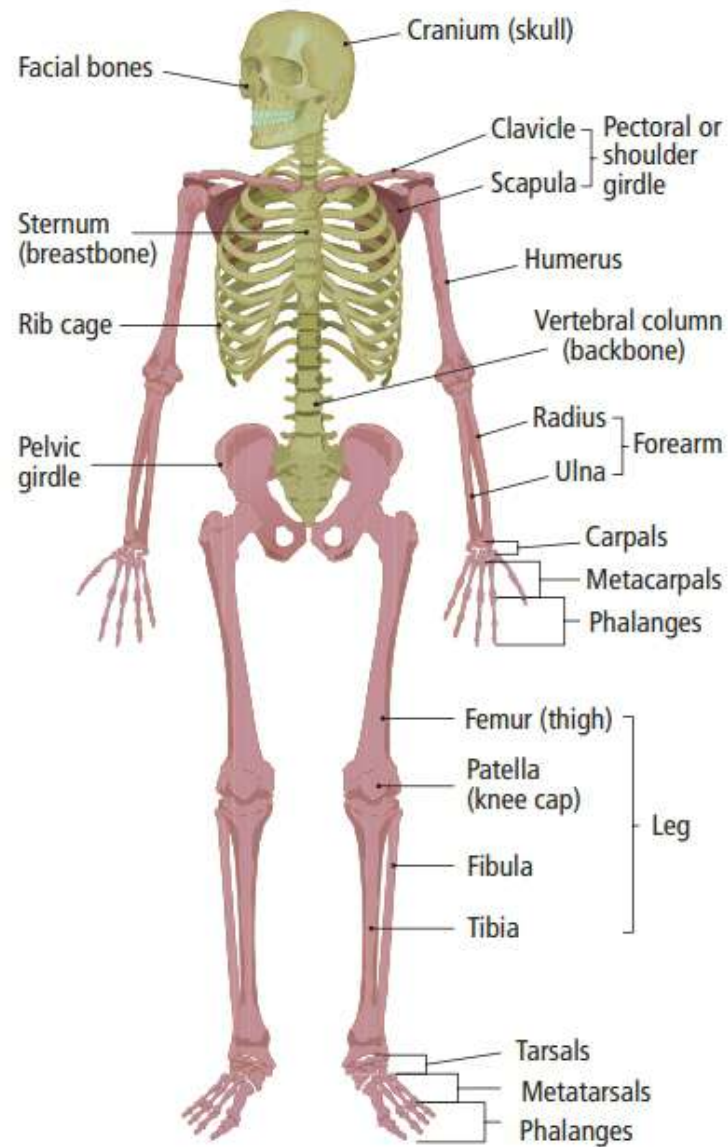
Class / **Second**

Subject name / Musculoskeletal system

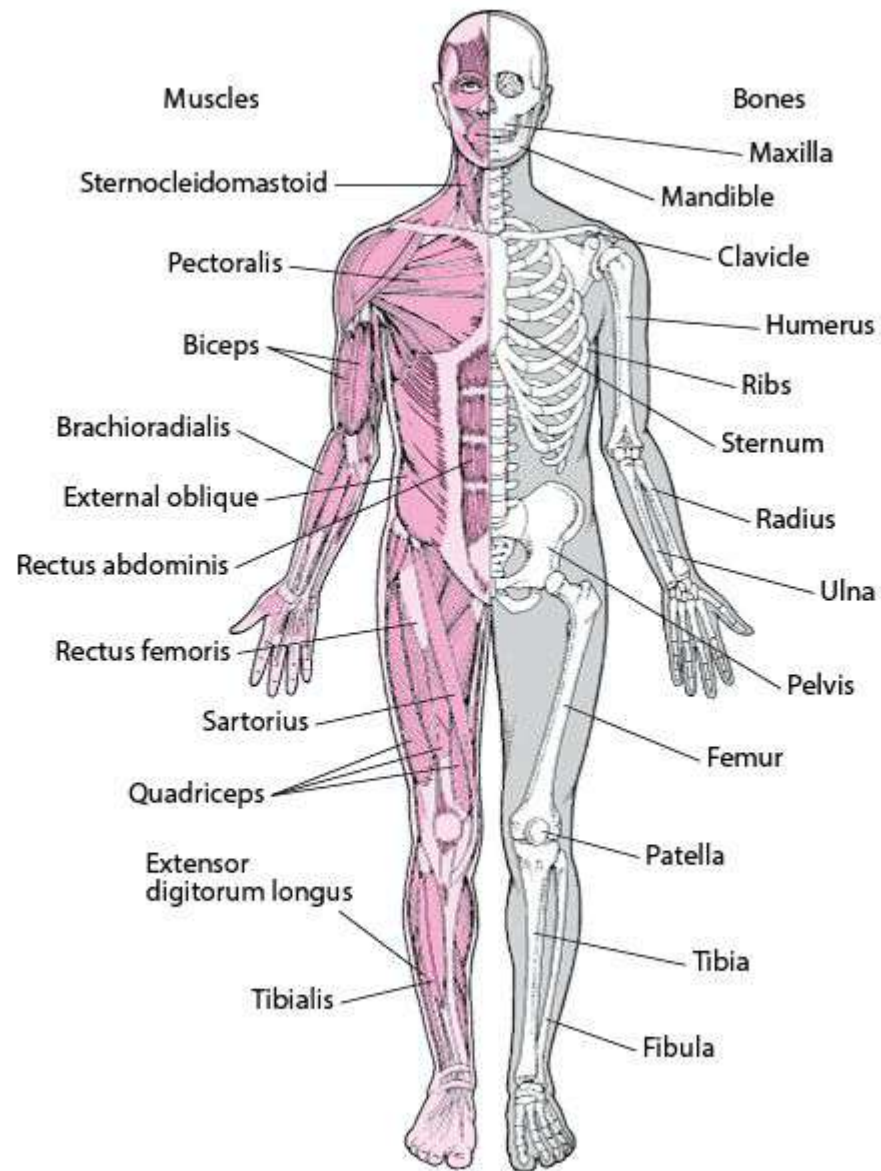
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# Musculoskeletal system



Prefixes	Meaning
inter-	between
intra-	within
supra-	above
sub-	below
sym- syn-	together , with

Suffixes	Meaning
-algia	pain
-asthenia	weakness
-itis	inflammation
-osis	Abnormal condition
-rrhaphy	suture
-trophy	development

Combining forms	Meaning
ankyl/o	stiff
arthr/o	joint
burs/o	bursa
carp/o	Ccarpal bones
cervic/o	neck
crani/o	cranium , skull

Abbreviation	Meaning
Fx	Fracture
MD	Muscular dystrophy
MG	Myasthenia gravis
ROM	Range of motion
OA	Osteoarthritis
L1 to L2	Lumbar vertebrae

## Combining Forms

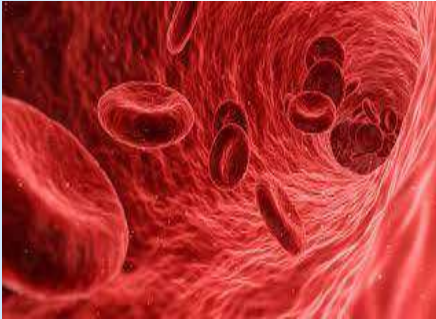
<b>ankyl/o</b>	stiff joint
<b>arthr/o</b>	joint
<b>burs/o</b>	bursa
<b>carp/o</b>	carpus
<b>cervic/o</b>	neck
<b>chondr/o</b>	cartilage
<b>clavicul/o</b>	clavicle
<b>coccyg/o</b>	coccyx
<b>cortic/o</b>	outer layer
<b>cost/o</b>	rib
<b>crani/o</b>	skull
<b>cutane/o</b>	skin
<b>erythr/o</b>	red

<b>femor/o</b>	femur
<b>fibul/o</b>	fibula
<b>humer/o</b>	humerus
<b>ili/o</b>	ilium
<b>ischi/o</b>	ischium
<b>kyph/o</b>	hump
<b>lamin/o</b>	lamina
<b>lord/o</b>	bent backward
<b>lumb/o</b>	loin
<b>mandibul/o</b>	mandible
<b>maxill/o</b>	maxilla
<b>medull/o</b>	inner portion
<b>metacarp/o</b>	metacarpus

<b>metatars/o</b>	metatarsus
<b>myel/o</b>	bone marrow, spinal cord
<b>orth/o</b>	straight
<b>oste/o</b>	bone
<b>patell/o</b>	patella
<b>path/o</b>	disease
<b>ped/o</b>	child; foot
<b>phalang/o</b>	phalanges
<b>pod/o</b>	foot
<b>prosthet/o</b>	addition
<b>pub/o</b>	pubis
<b>radi/o</b>	radius, ray (X-ray)

RA	rheumatoid arthritis
RLE	right lower extremity
RUE	right upper extremity
SLE	systemic lupus erythematosus
T1, T2, etc.	first thoracic vertebra, second thoracic
	vertebra, etc.
THA	total hip arthroplasty
THR	total hip replacement
TKA	total knee arthroplasty
TKR	total knee replacement
UE	upper extremity

<b>AE</b>	above elbow
<b>AK</b>	above knee
<b>BDT</b>	bone density testing
<b>BE</b>	below elbow
<b>BK</b>	below knee
<b>C1, C2, etc.</b>	first cervical vertebra, second cervical vertebra, etc.
<b>Ca</b>	calcium
<b>DJD</b>	degenerative joint disease
<b>DXA</b>	dual-energy absorptiometry
<b>FX, Fx</b>	fracture
<b>HNP</b>	herniated nucleus pulposus
<b>JRA</b>	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
<b>L1, L2, etc.</b>	first lumbar vertebra, second lumbar vertebra, etc.
<b>LE</b>	lower extremity
<b>LLE</b>	left lower extremity
<b>LUE</b>	left upper extremity



# Medical Terminology

Class / **Second**

Subject name / Blood and Lymphatic system

Asst . Lecturer . Ahmed Subhi Ali

قسم : تقنيات التخدير

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## **Blood :**

is a specialized body fluid . it has four main components :  
plasma , red blood cells, white blood cells , and platelets .  
blood has many different functions , including :

Transporting oxygen and nutrients to the lungs and tissue.

الدم : هو سائل خاص بالجسم يحتوي على اربعة مكونات رئيسية :

البلازما , وخلايا الدم الحمراء وخلايا الدم البيضاء والصفائح الدموية .

للم العديد من الوظائف المختلفة ، بما في ذلك : نقل الاوكسجين والمواد

الغذائية الى الرئتين والانسجة .

## **Important information about blood :**

The human body generally contains 4- 6 liters of blood ,which in turn consists of a variety of different cells , which are as follows :

يحتوي جسم الانسان بشكل عام على 4-6 لتر من الدم والذي يتكون بدوره من مجموعة متنوعة ومختلفة من الخلايا والتي تتمثل في الاتي :

1-Red blood cells : are responsible for transporting oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the tissues and cells of the body , and in turn delivering carbon dioxide from the cells to the lungs .

خلايا الدم الحمراء : هي المسؤولة عن نقل الاوكسجين من الرئتين الى باقي  
انسجة وخلايا الجسم , وبالمقابل توصيل ثاني اوكسيد الكربون من الخلايا الى  
الرئتين .

2- White blood cells : primarily responsible for fighting  
Infections and infections .

خلايا الدم البيضاء : المسؤولة بشكل اساسي عن محاربة الالتهابات والعدوى .

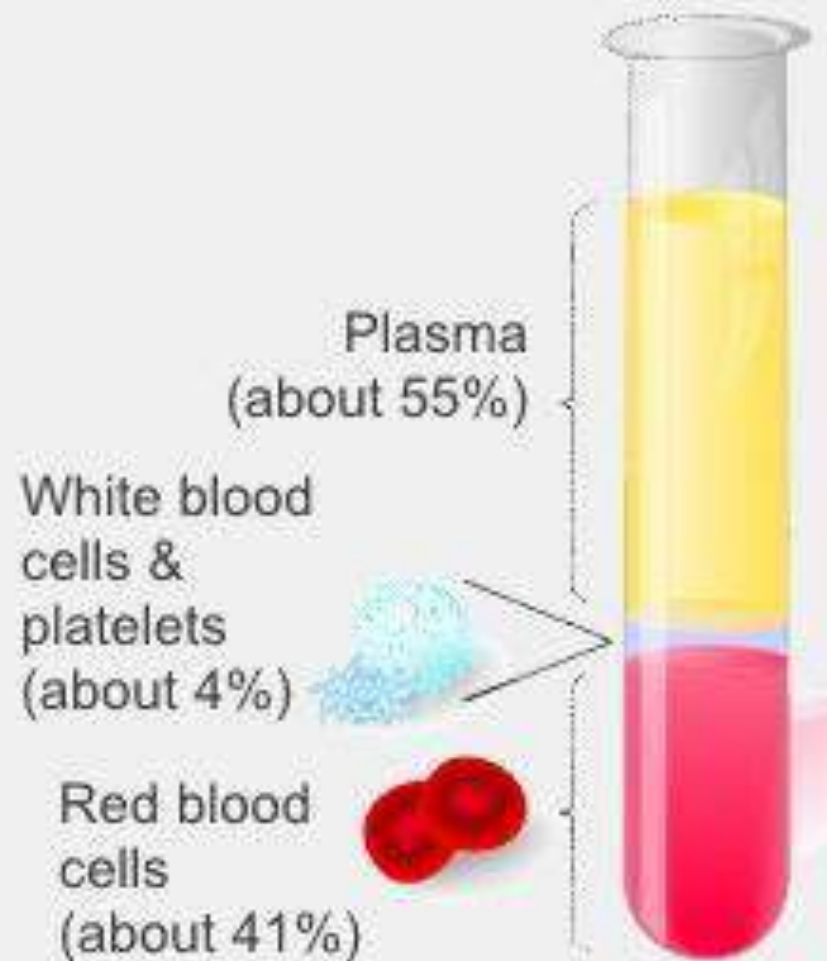
3- Platelets : they work on blood clotting and clotting in  
the event of injuries and wounds .

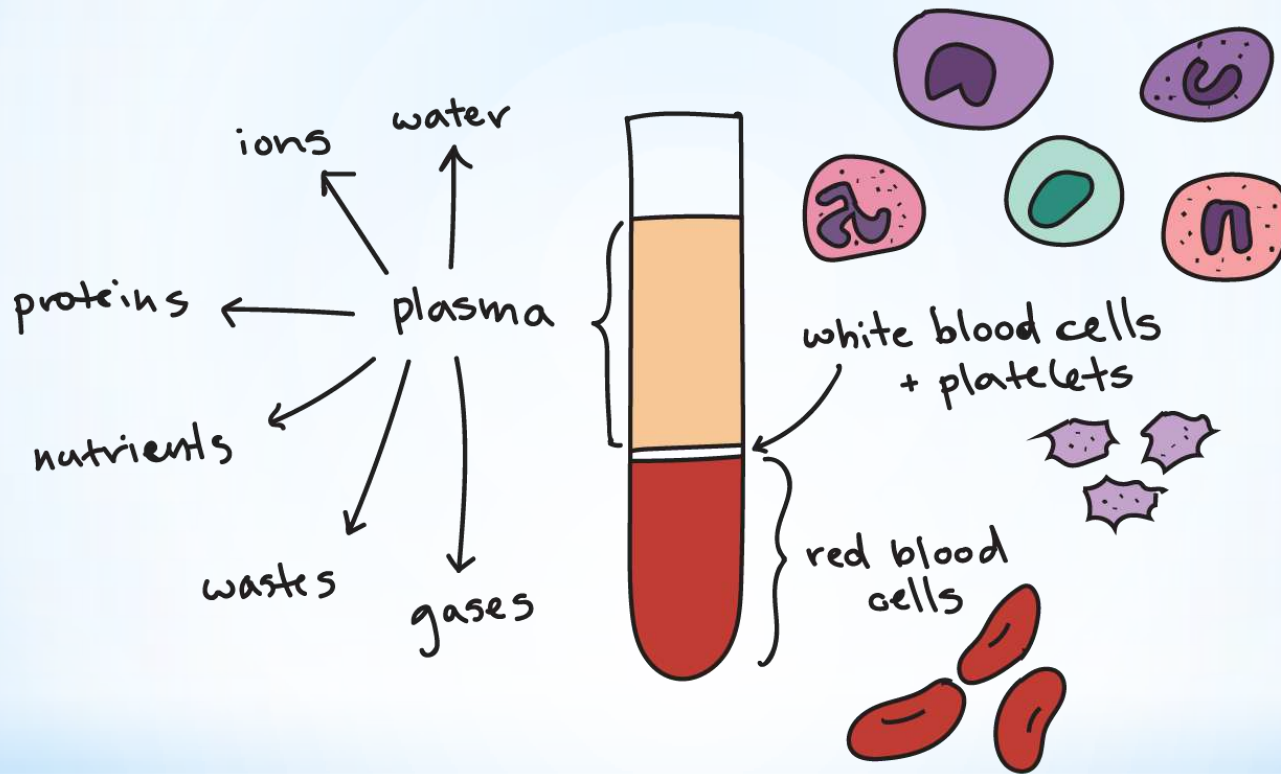
لصفائح الدموية : وهي تعمل على تخثر الدم وتجلطه في حال الاصابات والجروح.

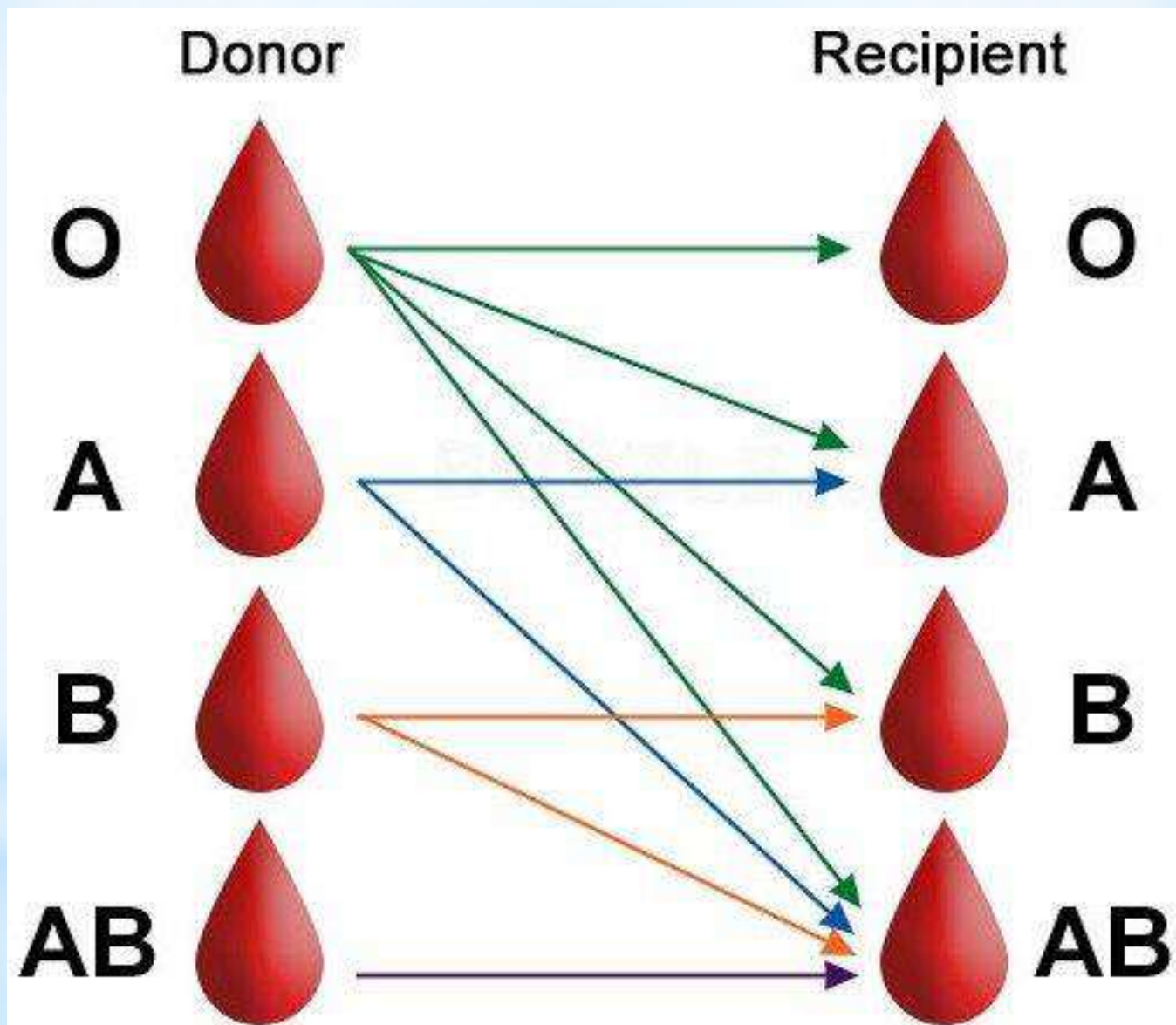
4- Plasma : it is the blood fluid that carries the rest of  
the blood components in addition to proteins and  
nutritional salts for the cells and tissues of the body .









البلازما : وهو عبارة عن السائل الدموي الذي يحمل باقي مكونات الدم بالاضافة الى  
البروتينات والاملاح الغذائية لخلايا وانسجة الجسم .

## What's blood made of?







Blood Group	Gives to these groups	Receives from these groups
	All	O- only
	AB+, A+, B+, O+	O- and O+
	AB-, AB+, A+, A-	O- and A-
	AB+ and A+	O-, O+, A-, A+
	B-, B+, AB-, AB+	O- and B-
	B+ and AB+	O-, O+, B-, B+
	AB- and AB+	O-, A-, B-, AB-
	AB+ only	All

Blood analysis terms and abbreviations and their meanings مصطلحات واختصارات تحاليل الدم ومعانيها	
Abbreviation (الاختصار)	Meaning (المعنى)
TSH	تحليل الغدة الدرقية
CBC	تحليل مكونات الدم ( صورة دم كاملة)
RBC <sub>s</sub>	تحليل عدد كريات الدم الحمراء
HCT	تحليل نسبة الهيماتوكريت
MCV	تحليل متوسط حجم الكرية الحمراء
MCH	تحليل متوسط وزن (كمية) هيموكلوبين الكرية الحمراء
MCHC	تحليل متوسط تركيز الهيموكلوبين في الكريات الدم الحمراء
PLT	تحليل الصفائح الدموية
WBC	تحليل كريات الدم البيضاء
ESR	تحليل معدل سرعة ترسب كريات الدم الحمراء
LDL	تحليل الكوليسترول السيء ( ذو الكثافة المنخفضة)
HDL	تحليل الكوليسترول الجيد ( ذو الكثافة العالية)
TG	تحليل الدهون الثلاثية

Lymphatic system :

Is a circulatory system in which transparent lymph fluid that tends to be yellow in color runs through .

This fluid is similar in composition to the composition to blood except that it does not contain red blood cells but white blood cells .

الجهاز اللمفاوي (اللمفي) : هو جهاز دوراني يجري فيه سائل اللمف الشفاف الذي يميل لونه الى الصفرة يشبه هذا السائل في تركيبه تركيب الدم الا انه لا يحتوي على كريات الدم الحمراء بل كريات الدم البيضاء .

\*The commonest disorder of the blood and lymphatic system is globally , anemia even in the developed world .

أكثر اضطرابات الدم والجهاز اللمفاوي شيوعا هو فقر الدم على مستوى العالم حتى في العالم المتقدم .

\*Diagnosis of disorder will depend on symptoms , history , observation of the patient and examination of :

A) blood – red cells , white cells and serum .

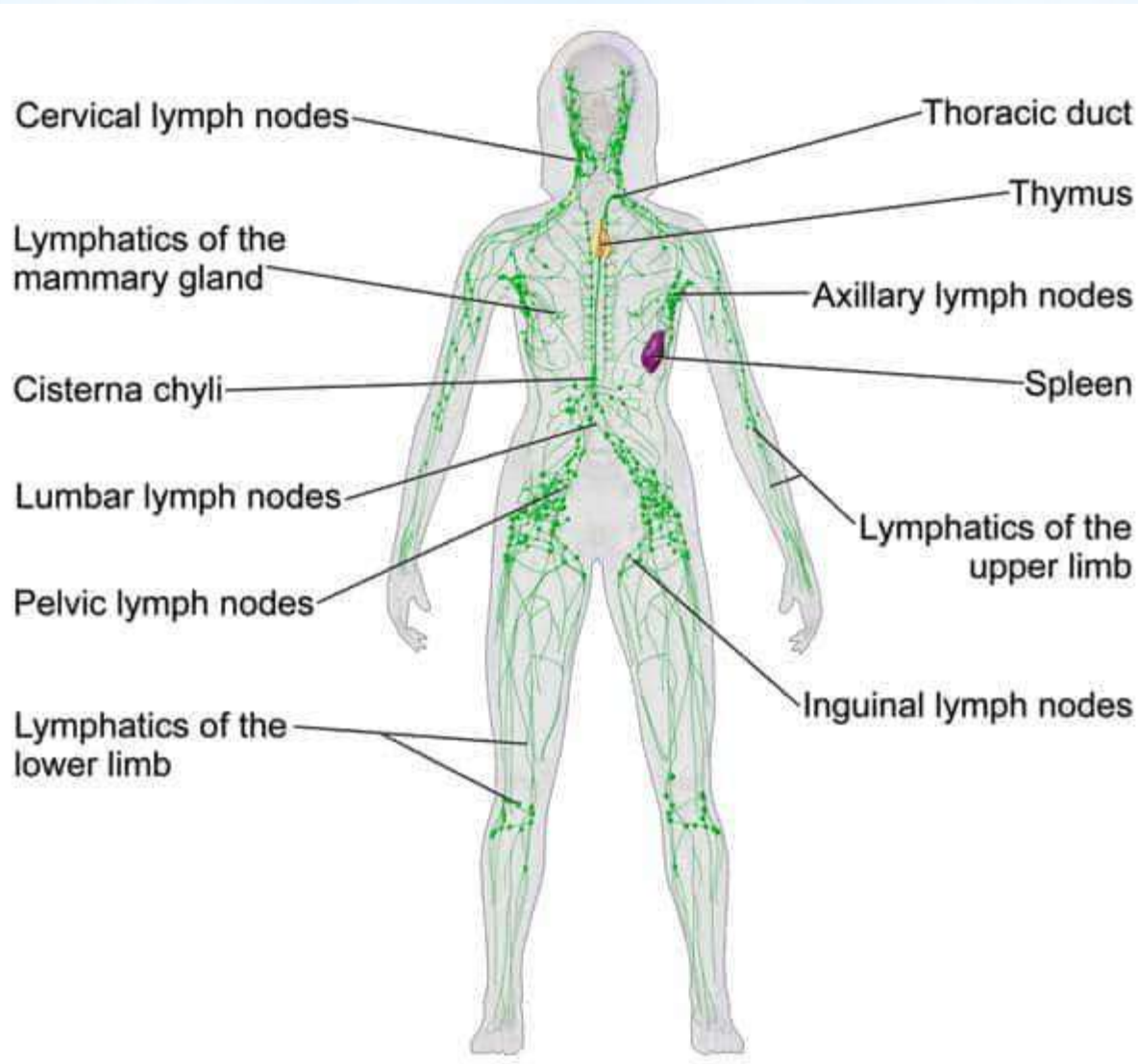
B) bone marrow and biopsy .

يعتمد تشخيص الاضطراب على الاعراض والتاريخ ومتابعة المريض وفحص :

أ) الدم خلايا الدم الحمراء والخلايا البيضاء والمصل .

ب) نخاع العظم وفحص نسيج الجسد

# Lymphatic system



Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
<b>Cardiovascular</b>			
<b>AED</b>	automatic external defibrillator	<b>HF</b>	heart failure
		<b>IAS</b>	Interatrial septum
<b>AICD</b>	automatic implantable cardioverter defibrillator	<b>ICD</b>	implantable cardioverter defibrillator
<b>AS</b>	aortic stenosis	<b>IVC</b>	inferior vena cava
<b>ASD</b>	atrial septal defect	<b>IVS</b>	interventricular septum
<b>ASHD</b>	arteriosclerotic heart disease	<b>LA</b>	left atrium
<b>AV</b>	atrioventricular, arteriovenous	<b>LDL</b>	low-density lipoprotein
<b>BBB</b>	bundle-branch block		
<b>BP</b>	blood pressure	<b>LV</b>	left ventricle
<b>CA</b>	cancer; chronological age; cardiac arrest	<b>MI</b>	myocardial infarction
<b>CABG</b>	coronary artery bypass graft	<b>MVP</b>	mitral valve prolapse
<b>CAD</b>	coronary artery disease	<b>RA</b>	right atrium
<b>CC</b>	cardiac catheterization; chief complaint	<b>RBC</b>	red blood cell(s)
<b>CHB</b>	complete heart block	<b>RV</b>	right ventricle
<b>CHF</b>	congestive heart failure	<b>SA</b>	sinoatrial (node)
<b>CV</b>	cardiovascular	<b>SOB</b>	shortness of breath
<b>CVA</b>	cerebrovascular accident; costovertebral angle	<b>SVC</b>	superior vena cava
<b>DVT</b>	deep vein thrombosis (also called <i>deep venous thrombosis</i> )	<b>TIA</b>	transient ischemic attack
<b>ECG, EKG</b>	electrocardiogram; electrocardiography	<b>US</b>	ultrasound; ultrasonography
<b>ELISA</b>	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (test to detect anti-HIV antibodies)		



# Medical Terminology

Class / **Second**

Subject name / Medical Measure

Units & Their Conversion

Asst . Lecturer . Ahmed Subhi Ali

قسم : تقنيات التخدير

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# Medical Measure Units & their Conversion

وحدات القياس الطبية وتحويلاتهما

Mass Measure Conversation (وحدات قياس الحجم وتحويلاتهما)

## SI Abbreviations:

L = Liter                      1L = 1000 milliliters      [  $10^3$  mL ]

mL = Milliliter              1L = 1000 cc      [  $10^3$  cc ]

cc = Cubic centimeter      1 mL = 1 cc      [  $10^{-3}$  L ]

m = Meter                    1 m = 100 centimeter [  $10^{-2}$  cm ]

1 m<sup>3</sup> = 1000 Liters [  $10^3$  L ]

# Imperial Abbreviations (US)

tsp = teaspoon

1 tsp = 5 mL (cc)

tbsp = tablespoon

1 tbsp = 3 tsp

fl oz = fluid ounce

1 fluid ounce = 2 tbsp

pt = pint

1 pint = 16 fluid ounce

qt = quart

1 quart = 2 pints

gal = gallon

1 gallon = 4 quarts

# Conversation Imperial (US) $\Rightarrow$ SI

---

1 tsp = 5 mL (cc)

1tbsp  $\cong$  15 mL (cc)

1 fluid ounce  $\cong$  30 mL (cc)

1 pint  $\cong$  470 mL (cc)

1 quart  $\cong$  950 mL  $\Rightarrow$  (= 0.95 L)

1 gallon  $\cong$  3.79 L

---

## (SI)

### Abbreviations

kg = Kilogram	1 kg =	1000 gm [ $10^3$ gm]
g = gram	1 g =	1000 milligram $\rightarrow$ [ $10^3$ mg] $\rightarrow$ [ $10^6$ $\mu$ g]
mg = milligram	1 mg =	1000 microgram $\rightarrow$ [ $10^3$ $\mu$ g]
$\mu$ g = microgram	1 $\mu$ g =	0.001 gm $\rightarrow$ [ $10^{-3}$ g]

## Imperial (US)

### Abbreviations

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**oz = ounce**

**lb = pound**

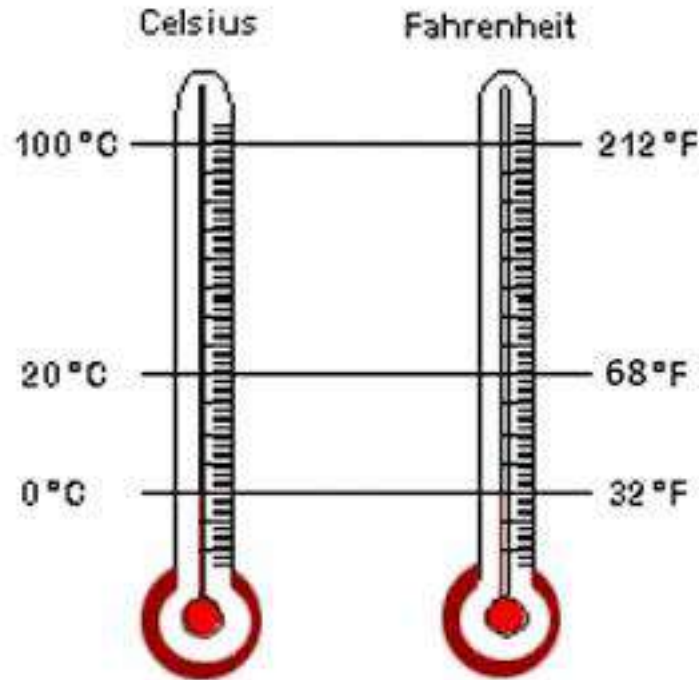
**t = ton**

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1 lb = 16 oz

# Temperature Scales & Measure Conversion

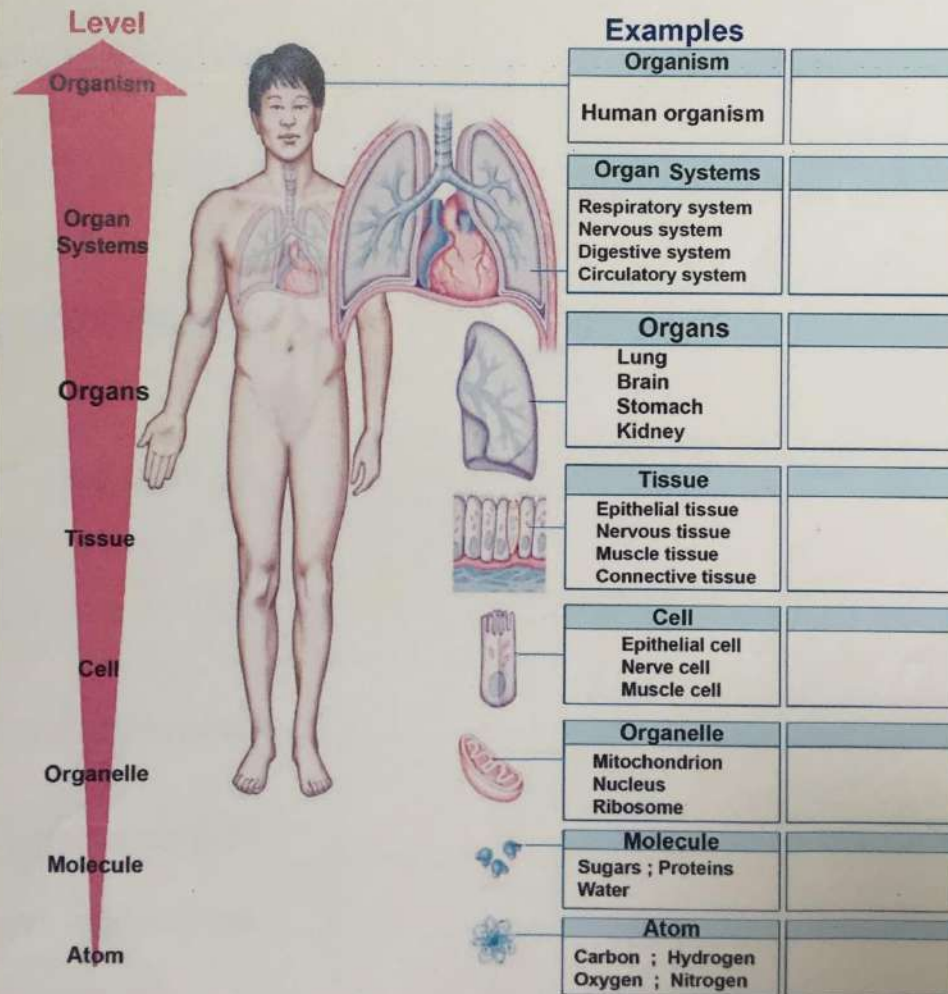
وحدات ومقاييس درجات الحرارة وتحويلاتها



$$C^{\circ} = \frac{9}{5} \times [F^{\circ} - 32]$$

$$F^{\circ} = \frac{9}{5} \times C^{\circ} + 32$$

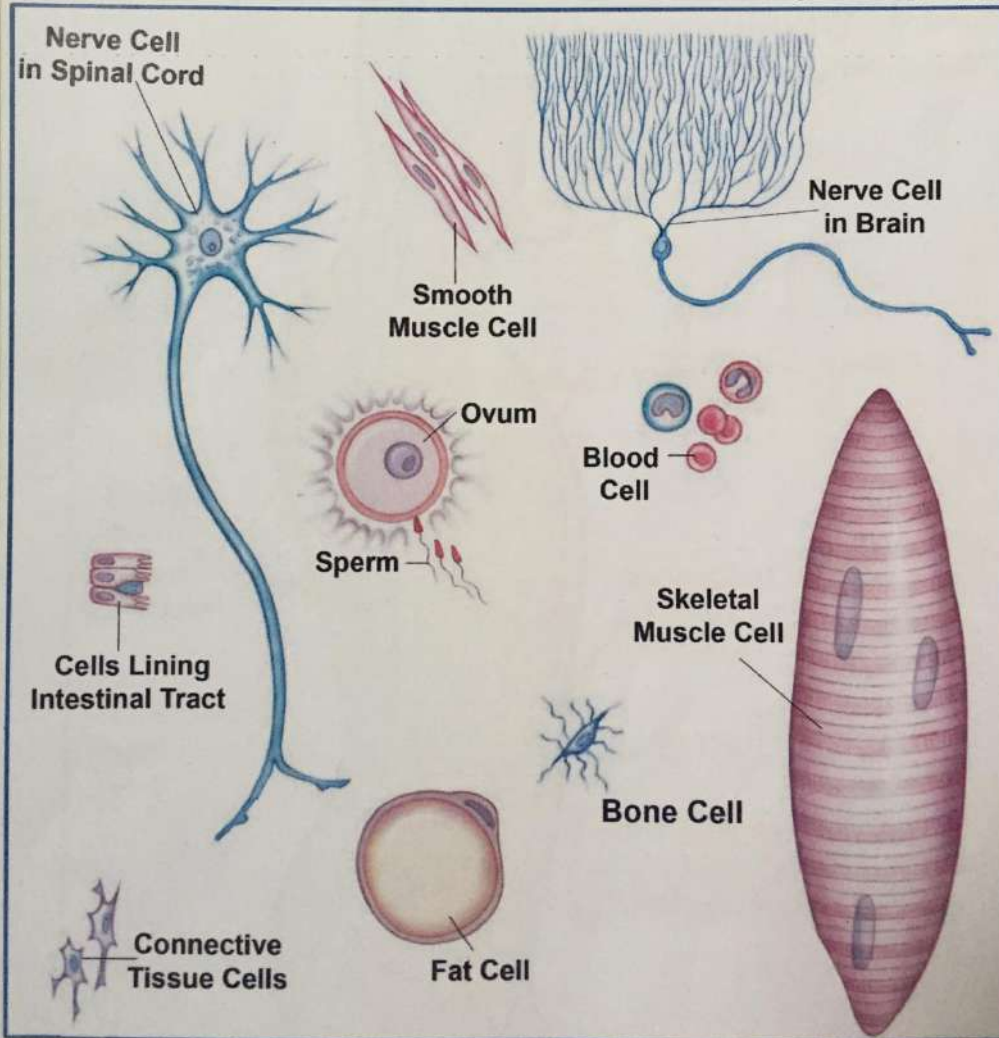
# Human body: levels of organization



Cells are the basic building of human body blocks.

They have many different shapes and vary in size and function.

الخلايا هي الأساس في بناء كتل جسم الإنسان. للخلايا العديد من الأشكال المختلفة وتتنوع في الحجم والوظيفة. الأمثلة أدناه تمثل الأشكال والأحجام مع الأبعاد التي قد تكون عليها الخلايا إذا تم تكبيرها ما يقرب من 500 مرة .

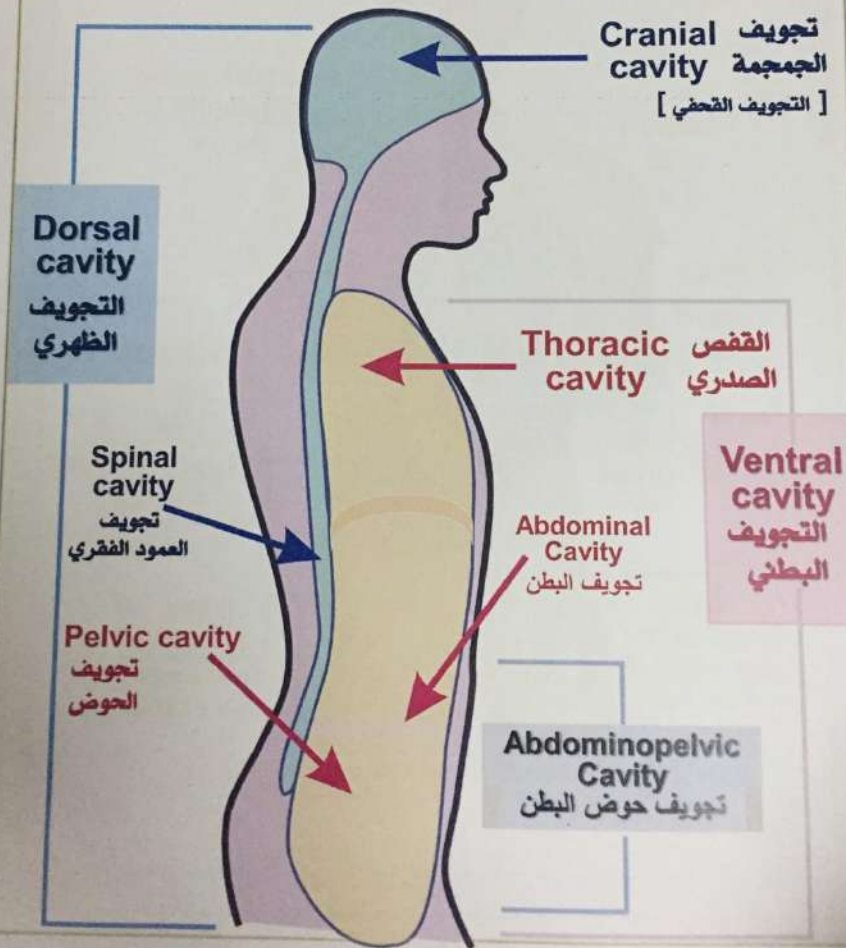


<b>Pituitary gland</b>	الغدة النخامية	<b>Lungs</b>	الرئتين
<b>Adrenal glands</b>	الغدد الكظرية	<b>Esophagus</b>	المريء
<b>Ovaries</b>	المبايض	<b>Diaphragm</b>	الحجاب الحاجز
<b>Thyroid glands</b>	الغدة الدرقية	<b>Pleura</b>	غشاء الجنب
<b>Tracheas</b>	القصبة الهوائية	<b>Blood vessels</b>	الأوعية الدموية
<b>Esophagus</b>	المريء	<b>Nerves</b>	الأعصاب
<b>Thoracic</b>	صدرى	<b>Ribs</b>	الضلوع
<b>Thoracic cavity</b>	القفس الصدرى	<b>Costal pleura</b>	غشاء الجنب الضلعي
<b>Ventral</b>	بطني	<b>Abdominopelvic</b>	حوض البطن
<b>Chest</b>	الصدر	<b>Pelvic</b>	الحوض

<b>dorsal</b>	ظهري	<b>Aorta</b>	الشريان الأبهري
<b>Viscera</b>	أحشاء	<b>Pulmonary trunk</b>	الجذع الرئوي
<b>Respiratory</b>	الجهاز التنفسي	<b>Talus</b>	الكاحل
<b>Muscle</b>	العضلة	<b>Femur</b>	عظم الفخذ
<b>Sacrum</b>	العجز	<b>Knee</b>	الركبة
<b>Cranially</b>	قحفي	<b>Ankle</b>	الكاحل
<b>Cranial</b>	الجمجمة	<b>Shinbone</b>	عظم الساق
<b>Heart</b>	القلب	<b>Quadriceps muscle</b>	عضلة الفخذ
<b>Superior vena cava</b>	الوريد الأجوف العلوي	<b>Mandible</b>	الفك السفلي
<b>Apex of heart</b>	قمة القلب	<b>Pelvic bones</b>	عظام الحوض

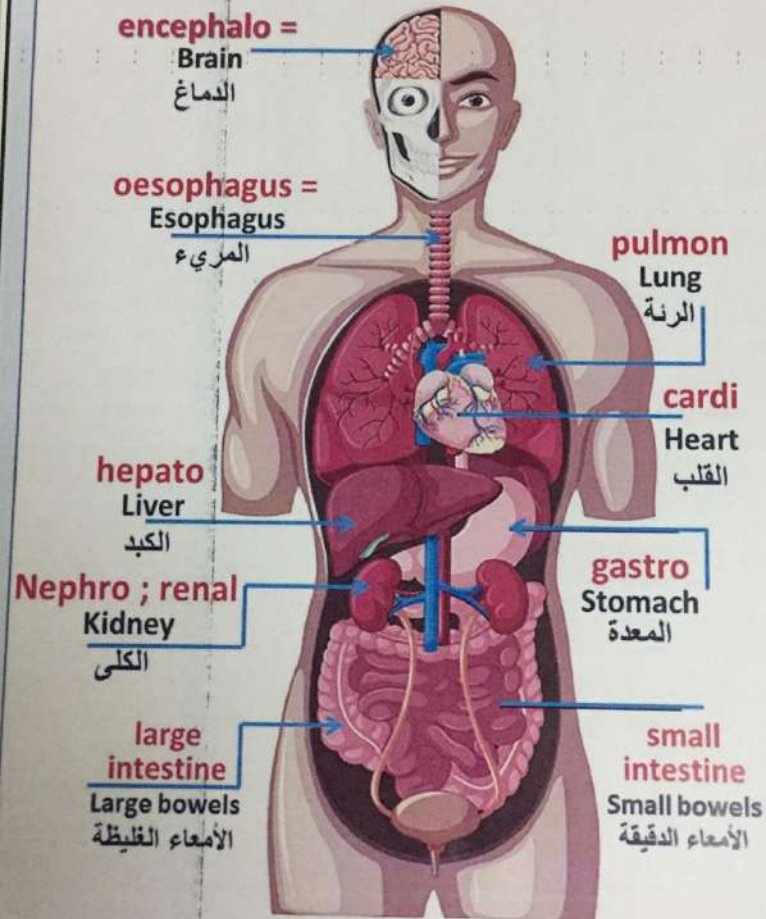
# BODY CAVITIES

The cavities, or spaces, of the body contain the internal organs, or viscera. The two main cavities are called the **ventral** and **dorsal** cavities. The ventral is the larger cavity and is subdivided into two parts: [ **thoracic** & **abdominopelvic** cavities ] by the diaphragm, a dome-shaped respiratory muscle.



# Anatomy of the Human Body

تشريح جسم الإنسان



# تشريح جسم الإنسان - I - Anatomy of the Human Body - I -

