

Section X – Urinary System

The urinary system consists of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra. The functions of the system are to produce and eliminate urine and to maintain homeostasis or the balance of water, salts and acids in body fluids.

<u>Medical Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
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<u>Combining Forms</u>	
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ren/o, nephr/o	kidney
lith/o	stone, calculus
scler/o	hardening
cyst/o, vesic/o	bladder
aden/o	gland
enter/o	intestine
ureter/o	ureter
urethr/o	urethra
leuk/o	white
erythr/o	red
cyt/o, -cyte	cell
glomerul/o	glomerulus
pyel/o	renal pelvis
ur/o	urine
olig/o	scanty, little
noct/o	night
py/o	pus

<u>Suffixes</u>	
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-iasis	abnormal condition
-pathy	disease
-pexy	fixation
-ptosis	prolapse, falling, dropping
-lith	stone
-tripsy	crushing
-ectasis	dilation, expansion
-gram	record
-uria	urine, urination

<u>Prefixes</u>	
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supra-	above
intra-	within
poly-	many, much

Medical Terms

Kidneys (ren/o, nephr/o)

nephr/o/megaly – enlargement of the kidneys

nephr/o/lith – kidney stone

nephr/o/lith/iasis – abnormal condition of stones in the kidneys
ren/o/pathy – kidney disease
supra/ren/al – pertaining to above the kidney
nephr/o/scler/osis – abnormal condition of hardening of the kidneys
nephr/o/ptosis – prolapse of the kidney
nephr/o/scope – instrument to view the kidney

Ureters (ureter/o)
ureter/o/megaly – enlargement of the ureter
ureter/o/ectasis – dilation of the ureter
ureter/o/lith - stone in the ureter
lith/o/tripsy – crushing of the stone

Bladder (cyst/o)
cyst/o/lith – stone in the bladder
cyst/o/lith/otomy – incision into the bladder to remove the stone
cyst/itis – inflammation of the bladder

Urethra (urethr/o)
urethr/o/dynia – pain in the urethra
urethr/itis – inflammation of the urethra
urethr/o/scope – instrument to view the urethra
urethr/o/scopy – visual examination of the urethra

Gland (aden/o)
aden/itis – inflammation of the gland
aden/oma – tumor of a gland
aden/o/pathy – disease of a gland

Colors (chrom/o)
leuk/o/cyte – cells that are white
leuk/o/rrhea – discharge that is white
erythr/o/cyte – cells that are red
erythr/o/uria – urine that is red

Renal pelvis (pyel/o)
pyel/o/pathy – disease of the renal pelvis
pyel/o/tomy – incision of the renal pelvis
pyel/o/plasty – surgical repair of the renal pelvis

Urine (ur/o)
hemat/uria – blood in the urine
py/uria – pus in the urine
an/uria – without urination
olig/uria – little urination
poly/uria – much urination
noct/uria – urination at night
ur/o/dynia – pain with urination
ur/o/toxin – poisonous substance in the urine
ur/o/logy – study of urine

Abbreviations

UTI

HD

UA

ur

urinary tract infection

hemodialysis

urinalysis

urine

Worksheet – Section X – Urinary System

Complete the following matching.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|----|------------|
| _____ 1. | above | A. | lith/o |
| _____ 2. | bladder | B. | nephr/o |
| _____ 3. | urine | C. | scler/o |
| _____ 4. | disease | D. | ureter/o |
| _____ 5. | enlargement | E. | cyst/o |
| _____ 6. | cancer | F. | -ectomy |
| _____ 7. | excision, removal | G. | -megaly |
| _____ 8. | expansion | H. | urethr/o |
| _____ 9. | fixation | I. | carcin/o |
| _____ 10. | glomerulus | J. | -pathy |
| _____ 11. | hardening | K. | -ptosis |
| _____ 12. | intestines | L. | glomerul/o |
| _____ 13. | instrument to cut | M. | enter/o |
| _____ 14. | incision, cut into | N. | -pexy |
| _____ 15. | kidney | O. | -ectasis |
| _____ 16. | prolapse, falling | P. | -rrhaphy |
| _____ 17. | pus | Q. | -tome |
| _____ 18. | renal pelvis | R. | pyel/o |
| _____ 19. | rectum | S. | rect/o |
| _____ 20. | stone, calculus | T. | supra- |
| _____ 21. | suture | U. | py/o |
| _____ 22. | ureter | V. | -tomy |
| _____ 23. | urethra | W. | ur/o |

Complete the following matching.

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|-----------|----------------------|----|---|
| _____ 24. | anuria | A. | funnel shaped reservoir at the base of the kidney |
| _____ 25. | benign | B. | drugs that stimulate the flow of urine |
| _____ 26. | diuretics | C. | swelling of body tissue |
| _____ 27. | edema | D. | not cancerous |
| _____ 28. | hematuria | E. | incision into a kidney to remove a stone |
| _____ 29. | spasm | F. | crushing a stone |
| _____ 30. | renal pelvis | G. | surgical repair of a ureter and renal pelvis |
| _____ 31. | lithotripsy | H. | excessive urination at night |
| _____ 32. | nephrolithotomy | I. | twitching, involuntary contraction |
| _____ 33. | ureteropyeloplasty | J. | inability to hold urine |
| _____ 34. | urinary incontinence | K. | presence of blood cells in urine |
| _____ 35. | nocturia | L. | excessive discharge of urine |
| _____ 36. | oliguria | M. | diminished amount of urine |
| _____ 37. | polyuria | N. | absence of urine formation |

Define the following medical terms.

- 38. cystocele –
- 39. urogram –
- 40. nephropexy –
- 41. urethralgia –
- 42. uremia –
- 43. nephrosis –
- 44. pyelonephritis –
- 45. dysuria –
- 46. pyuria –
- 47. cystoplasty –
- 48. nephromalacia –

Vocabulary

- 49. stone
- 50. catheterization –
- 51. hemodialysis –
- 52. peritoneal dialysis –
- 53. incontinence –
- 54. urgency –
- 55. urinalysis –
- 56. urinary retention –
- 57. chronic renal failure –
- 58. frequency –