



GENERAL TERMS

Acute – used to describe a condition with a rapid onset and/or a short course

Adenoma – (*adeno* “gland” + *oma* “tumor”) is a type of non-cancerous or benign tumor that originates in glands

Chronic – used to describe a condition or disease that is persistent or that continues over an extended period of time or recurring frequently

Dyskinesia/Dyskinesia – (*dys* “bad” + *kinein* “to move”) an impairment in the ability to control movements, characterized by repetitive motions or lack of coordination

Dysmotility – (*dys* “bad” + *motare* “to move often”) spontaneous, unconscious, irregular movement

Dystonia – (*dys* “bad” + *tonos* “tightening”) any impairment of muscle tone in which sustained muscle contractions cause twisting and repetitive movements or abnormal postures

Endogenous – (*endo* “within” + *genein* “to produce”) originating within

Exogenous – (*exo* “outside” + *genein* “to produce”) originating from outside

Foci – plural form of focus meaning central point

Genotype – the genetic makeup of an individual with reference to a specific characteristic under consideration

Homeostasis – (*hómos* “like/similar” + *stasis* “standing still”) a state of internal balance or stability

Hyperkinetic – (*hyper* “over” + *kinein* “to move”) a state of excessive restlessness or hyperactivity

Hypermotoric – (*hyper* “over” + *motorik* “mover”) excessive motion, also hyperkinetic

Hyperplasia – (*hyper* “over” + *plasis* “formation”) means increase in number of cells that may result in the enlargement of an organ/tissue

Hyperthermia – (*hyper* “over” + *thermē*, heat) abnormally high body temperature which is defined above 37.5–38.3 °C (100–101 °F)

Hypertonia – (*hyper* “over” + *tonos* “tightening”) abnormal increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch so that arms or legs, for example, are stiff and difficult to move

Hypertrophy – (*hyper* “over” + *trophia* “nourishment”) a non-tumorous enlargement of an organ/tissue due to an increase in the size rather than the number of constituent cells

Hypokinetic – (*hypo* “under” + *kinein* “to move”) abnormally diminished muscular function or mobility

Hypothermia – (*hypo* “under” + *thermē*, heat) abnormally low body temperature which is defined below 35.0 °C (95.0 °F)

Hypotonia – (*hypo* “under” + *tonos* “tightening”) poor muscle tone often involving reduced muscle strength

Lesion - an abnormal change in structure of an organ or part due to injury or disease especially one that is well defined or marked

Microflora – (*micro* “small” + *flora* “flower”) the population of microorganisms in a given part of the body

Prodrome – (*prodromos* “precursor”) an early set of symptoms that might indicate the start of a condition before specific symptoms occur like an aura before a seizure

Propensity – probability or tendency or inclination

Remission – lessening of intensity, abatement or subsiding of symptoms of a condition



METABOLISM

Energy

Asthenia – (*a* “without” + *thénos* “strength”) abnormal physical weakness or lack of energy

Assimilation dominance – (*assimilates* “to make similar”) the dominance of incorporating nutrients in to the body after digestion

Autonomic system dystonia

These terms were used in European countries such as Russia (post-Soviet), Germany, France, Italy and Spain in the 50’s and 60’s

Neurocirculatory asthenia – (described as “military heart” in World Wars I and II) occurs immediately after acute psychological trauma, characterized by effort intolerance due to abnormal heart adaptation to physical effort such as carrying a light load causing palpitations

Neurocirculatory dystonia – used to describe the symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder

Vegetative vascular dystonia – used to describe cardiovascular symptoms caused by physical or emotional stress often seen in soldiers during times of stress or in young adults who suffer emotional stress

Vegetative dystonia / Neurovegetative dystonia – used to mean what is called now autonomic somatoform disorder

Autonomic Somatoform disorders – (*autos* “self” + *nomos* “law” + *soma* “body” + *forma* “form”) psychological disorders in which a patient experiences physical symptoms like pain that are inconsistent with or cannot be fully explained by any underlying general medical or neurologic condition

RESPIRATORY

Nasopharynx

Dysbiosis – (*dys* “bad” + *biosis* “way of living”) also called dysbacteriosis, bacterial imbalance in the gut

Lungs

Angina pectoris – chest pain caused by myocardial ischemia, a condition in which the amount of oxygen getting to the heart muscle is insufficient occurring on exertion and is relieved by rest

Bronchitis – (*bronchos* “windpipe” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation or swelling of the membranes of the bronchi, the air passages between the nose and the lungs

Coronary circulation – (*corona* “head/crown”) the circulation of blood in the blood vessels of the heart muscle (myocardium)

Degenerative infarction – slow and irreversible tissue death caused by lack of oxygen, causing the body or part of the body to change structure and become weaker or less able to function as time passes

Emphysema – (*emphysēma* “inflation” or “to blow”) a condition where the delicate linings of the air sacs in the lungs become irreversibly damaged and making the body not get enough oxygen

Helminths – parasitic worms

Pneumonia – (*pneumonia* “lung disease”) an infection of the lungs that is caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites, characterized by inflammation of the air sacs in the lungs or by air sacs filled with fluid

Pneumosclerosis – (*pneumon* “lung” + *skleroun* “hardening”) excessive growth of connective tissue in the lungs making them hard; result of conditions like prolonged pneumonia or bronchitis

Protozoa – means “first animals” or “little animals” are single-celled organisms that commonly show characteristics usually associated with animals, most notably mobility. As the principal hunters and grazers of the microbial world and are found everywhere even inside larger organisms

Pulmonary heart disease – a heart disease resulting from a lung disorder where the blood flow into the lungs is slowed or blocked causing increased lung pressure

Pulmonologist – (*pulmo* “lung” + *logia* “study”) a medical specialist dealing with disease involving the respiratory tract.

CARDIOVASCULAR

Cardiovascular esophagus

Arrhythmia – (*a* “without” + *rythmia* “rhythm”) an irregular heartbeat, i.e. too fast (tachycardia), too slowly (bradycardia), too early (premature contraction) or too irregularly (fibrillation)

Bradycardia – (*bradus* “slow” + *kardia* “heart”) slow heartbeat

Cardiologist – (*kardia* “heart” + *logia* “study”) doctors who study and specialize in diagnosing and treating diseases or conditions of the heart and blood vessels known as the cardiovascular system

Cardiomyopathy – (*kardia* “heart” + *mys* “muscle” + *pathos* “disease”) the measurable deterioration of the function of the myocardium (heart muscle)

Cardiovascular system hypertonia – (*kardia* “heart” + *vasculum* “small vessel” + *hyper* “over” + *tonos* “tightening”) abnormal increase in tension of the heart muscle and the blood vessels increasing the probability of high blood pressure

Diffuse left ventricular hypertrophy – a spreaded thickening of the muscle of the left lower chamber of the heart

Eletrocardiogram – a noninvasive test that is used to reflect underlying heart conditions by measuring the electrical activity of the heart

Microcirculation – (*micro* “small” + *circulatio* “to go around”) the circulation of the blood in the smallest blood vessels embedded within organs

Mitral valve prolapse – a condition in which the two flaps of the valve between the left upper and lower chamber of the heart do not close smoothly or evenly or become floppy causing blood to flow back

Myocardial dystrophy – (*mys* “muscle” + *kardia* “heart” + *dys* “bad” + *trophia* “nourishment”) a type of non-inflammatory heart disease affecting the heart muscle resulting in pain and weakening not relieved by nitroglycerin

Myocarditis – (*mys* “muscle” + *kardia* “heart” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the heart muscle

Myocardium – (*mys* “muscle” + *kardia* “heart”) heart muscle

Palpitation – feelings or sensations that the heart is pounding or racing

Systole – an ancient medical term first understood as a gathering of blood and later contraction of the heart

Tachycardia – (*tachy* “swift” + *kardia* “heart”) rapid heartbeat

Thrombophilia – (*thrombus* “clot” + *philia* “loving”) a condition where the blood has an increased tendency to form clots

Thrombosis – (*thrombus* “clot” + *osis* “condition”) the formation of a blood clot inside a blood vessel, obstructing the flow of blood

Varicocis – (*varix* “dilate” + *osis* “condition”) any condition characterized by distension or dilation and twisting of veins

Vascular elasticity – ability of a blood vessel to return to its original shape given the pressure of blood pumped into it by the heart

Vascular instability – unstable, erratic and unpredictable behavior of blood vessels

Vascular tonus – refers to the degree of constriction experienced by a blood vessel relative to its maximally dilated state

Vasospasm – (*vaso* “vessel” + *spasmos* “to pull”) refers to a condition in which a blood vessel's contraction leads to vasoconstriction, lack of oxygen then tissue death

Vertigo – (*vertō* “whirling or spinning movement”) a condition wherein a patient inappropriately experiences the perception of motion due to dysfunction of vestibular system, which is responsible for balance

DIGESTIVE

Esophagus

Esophageal dyskinesia – (*oisophagos* “gullet” literally “what carries and eats” + *dys* “bad” + *kinein* “move”) uncoordinated muscle contractions in the tube (esophagus) that leads from the throat to the stomach

Esophagitis – (*oisophagos* “gullet” + *itis* “inflammation”) a general term for any inflammation, irritation, or swelling of the esophagus, the tube that leads from the back of the mouth to the stomach

Heartburn – also known as pyrosis, cardialgia, or acid indigestion, burning sensation in the chest associated with reflux of stomach acid

Sphincter – any ring-like muscle surrounding and able to contract or close a bodily passage or opening; i.e. esophageal sphincter to prevent acid reflux

Stomach

Gastritis – (*gastēr* “belly” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the lining of the stomach

Atrophic gastritis – (*a* “without” + *trophia* “nourishment”) chronic gastritis with shrinking or damage to mucous membranes and glands

Catarrhal gastritis – inflammation and hypertrophy of the stomach lining, with excessive secretion of mucus

Erosive gastritis – (*erosio* “gnawing away”) damaged or weakened stomach lining due to its inability to adequately protect itself

Hypertrophic gastritis – gastritis with infiltration and enlargement of the glands

Polypous gastritis – hypertrophic gastritis with polypoid projections of the stomach lining

Pseudomembranous gastritis – (*pseudo* “false”) a false membrane occurs in patches within the stomach

Superficial gastritis – chronic inflammation limited to the outer third of the stomach lining

Toxic gastritis – (*toxōn* “poison”) inflammation of the stomach due to ingestion of a poison or corrosive agent

Helicobacter pylori – (*helix -îkos* “twisted, curved, spiral” + *bacter* “rod”) a rod shaped bacterium with 3 spiral tails present in 40% of patients with gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers and stomach cancer

Hypertonic gastric dyskinesia – (*hyper* “over” + *tonos* “tightening” + *gastēr* “belly” + *dys* “bad” + *kinein* “move”) excessive muscle tone and uncoordinated movement of the stomach

Small intestine

Diverticulosis – (*de* *vertere* “to turn/divert” + *osis* “condition”) pouches called diverticulum form in the wall of the colon

Diverticulitis – (*de* *vertere* “to turn/divert” + *itis* “inflammation”) pouches in the colon get inflamed or infected, it is called diverticulitis

Duodenal bulbum – (*duodeni* “fingers” + *bulbus* “bulb”) a 5cm long section of the duodenum closest to the stomach, which is responsible for the breakdown of food and regulating the emptying of the stomach, the place where duodenal ulcers occur

Duodenitis – (*duodeni* “fingers” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the first part of the small intestine

Enteritis – (*enteron* “intestine” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the small intestine

Giardia – one of the most common intestinal parasites in the world found in contaminated food and water, a tailed protozoan associated with Giardiasis or traveler’s diarrhea in humans (*G. lamblia* syn. *G. intestinalis*)

Small intestine dyskinesia – lack of coordination in the movement of the small intestines especially in moving food

Trichinosis – (*trikhinos* “hairlike” + *osis* “condition”) a condition caused by a minute, hair-like, parasitic, roundworm called *Trichinella spiralis*. This can be readily avoided by proper handling and cooking of certain meats, particularly pork products.

Large intestine

Accelerating colo-dyskinesia – increasing uncoordinated movements by the colon

Constipation – (*constipare* “to press or crowd together”) a condition of the bowel in which the feces are dry and hardened and evacuation is difficult and infrequent

Gastroenterologist – (*gaster* “belly” + *enteron* “intestine” + *logia* “study”) a doctor who studied and specializes in the functions and disorders of the digestive tract

Helminthiasis – parasitic worm infestation

Hemorrhoids – (*haima* “blood” + *rheō* “flow”) an engorged, dilated and easily broken varicose vein in the perianal area, often accompanied by intense itching and throbbing pain

Neurogenic alimentary toxic type – (*neuron* “nerve” + *genesis* “origin” + *alimentum* “nourishment”)

Proctologist – (*proktos* “anus” + *logia* “study”) a doctor that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders affecting the colon, rectum, and anus

Liver

Hepatitis – (*hepar* “liver” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the liver

Hypochondrium – (*hypo* “under” + *chondros* “cartilage”) the soft upper part of the abdomen below the lowest ribs above the navel, each beside the epigastrium

Gall bladder

Bile duct – the bile duct carries bile from the liver and gall bladder through the pancreas to the small intestine

Calculus – stone

Cholangitis – (*chole* “gall” + *angeion* “vessel” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the bile duct

Cholecystitis – (*chole* “gall” + *cyst* “bladder” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the gall bladder

Cholelithiasis – (*chole* “gall” + *lithos* “stone” + *iasis* “condition”) gall stones

Dermatitis – (*derma* “skin” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the skin

Dyskinesia of biliary tract of hypo type – lack of coordinated movement of the biliary tract (gall bladder and ducts)

Hypotonia of sphincter of Oddi – (*hypo* “under” + *tonos* “tightening”) poor muscle tone of the Sphincter of Oddi

Hypotonic-hypokinetic dyskinesia of the biliary tract – poor muscle tone, diminished muscle mobility and the inability to control movements of the biliary tract possibly due to gall stones or inflammation

Neurohormonal dysregulation – impairment of the regulatory mechanism that governs the production of hormones by specialized brain tissues rather than by endocrine glands

Sphincter of Oddi – a complex of smooth muscle that surround and helps fix ducts to the duodenum. When relaxed allows the passage of bile into the intestine. When contracted prevents the reflux of duodenal contents into the ducts and helps facilitate the filling of bile of the gall bladder

Pancreas

Alimentary hyperglycemia – (*alimentum* "nourishment" + *hyper* "over" + *glykys* "sweet" + *emia* "blood") temporary high blood sugar level due to consumption of food

Pancreatic parenchyma – (*para-* "beside" + *enkhyrna* "infusion") the functional parts of the pancreas

URINARY

Connective tissue – a kind of animal tissue that supports, anchor, connects, or separates different types of tissues and organs of the body

Endocrinopathies – (*endon* "within" + *krinein* "to secrete" + *pathos* "disease") diseases due to the disorder or dysfunction of the endocrine system; hormonal imbalance

Pollakiuria – (*pollakis* "often" + *oûron* "urine") abnormally frequent urination at short frequent intervals without increase in daily volume of urinary output, due to reduced bladder capacity

Urolithiasis – (*oûron* "urine" + *lithos* "stone" + *iasis* "morbid condition") condition where urinary stones are formed or located anywhere in the urinary system

Kidney

Adrenal cortex – (*ad* "near" + *renal* "kidney" + *cortex* "outer shell/bark") the outer layer of the adrenal gland that sits on top of each kidney. It mediates the stress response through the production of hormones called mineralocorticoids and glucocorticoids during stressful situations

Dysuric syndrome – (*dys* "bad" + *oûron* "urine" + *syn* "with/together" + *dromos* "running") a number of symptoms occurring together like painful, burning sensation urination

Glomerular filtration – the first step in urine formation by allowing blood to pass through the glomerulus

Glomerulus – (*glomeule* "small ball") a tuft or cluster of blood vessels or nerve fibers that act as filters in the kidneys remove waste from the blood

Hydronephrosis of polyaetiological type – (*hydro* "water" + *nephros* "kidney" + *osis* "condition" + *poly* "many" + *aitio* "causes" + *logia* "study") literally "water inside the kidney" swelling of the kidney with the inability of urine to drain from the kidney into the bladder due to many causes

Intoxication syndrome – (*toxicon* "poison" + *syn* "with/together" + *dromos* "running") also known as toxidrome, describes a group of signs and symptoms and/or characteristic effects associated with exposure to a particular substance or class of substances or a dangerous level of toxins in the body

Micronephrolithiasis – (*micro* "small" + *nephros* "kidney" + *lithos* "stone" + *iasis* "morbid condition") small kidney stones

Nephrolithiasis – (*nephros* "kidney" + *lithos* "stone" + *iasis* "morbid condition") kidney stones

Nephrotic syndrome – (*nephros* "kidney" + *syn* "with/together" + *dromos* "running") a collection of symptoms like decreasing protein in the blood and its release in the urine, high levels of cholesterol in the blood and swelling especially of the feet caused by different disorders that damage the kidneys

Pyelonephritis – (*pyelum* "renal pelvis" + *nephros* "kidney" + *itis* "inflammation") inflammation of the kidneys caused by bacterial infection that spread up the urinary tract or travelled through the bloodstream to the kidneys

Renal pelvis – funnel-like dilated part connecting the ureter to the kidney. It collects urine and channels it to the ureters.

Urinary bladder

Cystitis – (*cyst* "bladder/pouch" + *itis* "inflammation") inflammation of the urinary bladder usually accompanied by frequent, painful urination.

Vesical tenesmus – (*vesica* "bladder" + *teinesmos* "straining/stretching") refers to the feeling of incomplete emptying of the bladder following urination.

Reproductive

Sterility – (*sterilis* “barren”) inability to produce offspring, i.e., either to conceive (female) or to induce conception (male)

Pelvic organs (Female)

Adenomyosis – (*adēno* “gland” + *mys/myo* “muscle” + *osis* “condition”) previously called endometriosis; characterized by the invasive, usually benign growth of tissue in the uterus

Adhesions – (*adhaesio* “sticking to”) the sticking together of reproductive tissues or a scar tissue which leads to an inflammatory response such as surgery, endometriosis, or infection

Adnexitis – upper genital tract infection characterized by inflammation of attachments of the uterus, ie. the tubes and ovaries

Chlamydia – (*khlamus* “cloak”) obligate bacterial parasites inside the cell responsible for such diseases as trachoma, psittacosis, and some sexually transmitted diseases; also a term for an asymptomatic sexually transmitted disease caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*, a major cause of inflammation of the passage of urine in men and pelvic inflammatory disease and ectopic pregnancy in women.

Coalescence – (*co* “together” + *alescere* “to grow”) to unite so as to form one mass

Endometriosis – (*endon* “within” + *metra* “womb” + *osis* “condition”) a condition in which bits of the tissue similar to the lining of the uterus (endometrium) grow in other parts of the body. Like the uterine lining, this tissue builds up and sheds in response to monthly hormonal cycles. However, there is no natural outlet for the blood discarded from these implants. Instead, it falls onto surrounding organs, causing swelling and inflammation. This repeated irritation leads to the development of scar tissue and adhesions in the area of the endometrial implants.

Endometritis – (*endon* “within” + *metra* “womb” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the inner lining or mucous membrane of the uterus

Gynecologist – (*gyne* “woman” + *logia* “study”) a medical practitioner dealing with the health of the female reproductive system

Myomatous nodules – a benign tumor that develops from smooth muscle, tumors are generally multiple and consist of individual nodules of different sizes and shapes

Polycystosis – (*poly* “many” + *cyst* “pouch” + *osis* “condition”) a condition in which many cysts grow on an organ, common places of growth are ovaries and kidneys

Salpingitis – (*salpinx* “tube” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of fallopian or uterine tube

Salpingoophoritis – (*salpinx* “tube” + *oophoron* “ovary” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the fallopian tubes and the ovaries

Vaginitis – (*vagina* “sheath” + *itis* “inflammation”) inflammation of the vagina

Lesser pelvis – also called true pelvis is the lower part of the pelvic structure supporting the reproductive organs in contrast to the greater pelvis that supports some parts of the abdominal organs

Perimenopausal – (*peri* “around” + *men* “month” + *pausis* “pause”) a physiological stage menstruating women go through when approaching menopause, when, due to hormonal changes, they progress from their usual pattern of menstruation through a phase of abnormal menstruation, and finally cease menstruating

Urologist – (*oûron* “urine” + *logos* “study”) a medical practitioner who focuses on the health condition of the male and female urinary tract and the male reproductive organs

Pelvic organs (Male)

Prostatitis – (*prostates* “protector/guardian” + *itis* “inflammation”) swelling of the prostate gland

ENDOCRINE

Endocrine system

Cortisol – also known as hydrocortisone is a steroid hormone, the principal hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex. It is a potent anti-inflammatory agent released in response to stress, sparing available glucose for the brain, generating new energy from stored reserves, and diverting energy from low-priority activities (such as the immune system) in order to survive immediate threats or prepare for the exertion of rising to a new day.

Dysregulation – (*dys* “bad” + *regulates* “to control by rule”) impairment of a physiologic regulatory mechanism

Endocrinologist – (*endo* “within” + *krīnō* “to separate” + *logia* “study”) a medical specialist trained to diagnose and treat hormone imbalances by helping restore the normal balance of hormones in the body

Glucocorticoids – corticosteroids predominantly involved in carbohydrate metabolism, and also in fat and protein metabolism

Sympatho-adrenal system – plays an important role in preserving homeostasis, the regulation heart rate, ventricular contractile strength, cardiac output, blood pressure plus pupillary dilatation, increased respiratory rate, bronchiolar dilatation, diversion of blood flow from the splanchnic to skeletal muscle circulation and elevation of the blood sugar and sodium, and other key physiological and metabolic processes

Thyroid

Thyrotoxicosis – also hyperthyroidism, an overactive thyroid gland causing excessive production of thyroid hormone more commonly occurring in women

MUSCULOSKELETAL

Osteochondrosis – (*osteon* “bone” + *chondros* “cartilage” + *osis* “condition”) a group of disorders that affect the growing skeleton usually in children and adolescents caused by lack of supply to the areas where the bone grows resulting to bone and cartilage death followed by regeneration and recalcification

Osteopath – (*osteon* “bone” + *pathos* “disease”) a non-physician healthcare practitioner who practices osteopathy by bones and muscles; not to be confused with Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.) who are full physicians

Scoliosis - (*skolios* “bent, curved” + *osis* “condition”) - sideward curvature of the spine

Vertebrologist – (*vertebra* “joint” + *logia* “study”) a health care provider treating back bone deformations by using tools irrespective of their origin and expressiveness degree

Neck collar

Cervical area – (*cervix* “neck”) pertaining to the neck area

Neurologist – (*neuron* “nerve” + *logia* “study”) a medical specialist who diagnoses and treats disorders that affect the brain, spinal cord and nerves

Cervico-thoracic

Infraclavicular fossa – (*infra* “under” + *clavicula* “collarbone” + *fossa* “ditch”) an indentation or depression immediately below the clavicle

Kyophotic – (*kyphos* “crooked” + *osis* “condition”) prominent backward curvature of the thoracic or middle section of the backbone making a “humpback” look

Orthopedist – (*orthos* “straight” + *pedion* “field”) literally to walk upright/straight or to prevent distortion; a doctor specializing the surgical treatment of the skeletal system and its associated muscles and joints and the repair of deformities or injuries of these parts

Lumbosacral

Malabsorption – (*malus* “bad” + *absorber* “to swallow”) abnormal absorption of nutrients from the digestive tract

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE / ORIENTAL MEDICINE PORTION

Yin/Yang Metabolism

Dissimilation – differentiation, the act of making something not like each other, also catabolism

Catabolism – (*kata* “downward” + *ballein* “to throw”) is the set of metabolic pathways that breaks down molecules into smaller units to release energy.

Up/Down Ratio. The current mental state/

Psycho-asthenia – (*psyche* “breath/spirit/soul” + *a* “without” + *thénos* “strength”)

Psychologist – (*psykhe* “breath/spirit/soul” + *logia* “study”) a person who studies characteristics of the mental states and behavior of a person or class of persons including studying the nature and properties of the soul, spirit, or mind

Psychiatrist – (*psykhe* “breath/spirit/soul”) a medical practitioner diagnosing and treating mental disorders

Psychotherapist – (*psykhe* “breath/spirit/soul” + *therapia* “curing/healing”) a practitioner treating psychological disorders through professional techniques as psychoanalysis, group therapy or behavioral therapy

Left/Right Ratio

Osteoporosis – (*ostoun* “bone” + *poros* “pore”) porous bones, a progressive bone disease that is characterized by a decrease in bone mass and density which can lead to an increased risk of fracture

Degeneration – (*degenerates* “to fall off/decline”) a process of decline making the body or part of the body weaker or less functional over time

Autonomic nervous system

Autonomic nervous system – (*autos* “self” + *nomos* “laws”) part of the peripheral nervous system that acts as a control system that functions largely below the level of consciousness to control visceral functions, including heart rate, digestion, respiratory rate, salivation, perspiration, papillary dilation, urination, sexual arousal, breathing and swallowing

Sympathetic nervous system – (*sympatheticus* “having/affected by like feelings”) activates what is often termed the fight or flight response, the quick response mobilizing system

Parasympathetic – (*para* “beside” + *sympatheticus* “having/affected by like feelings”) the “rest and digest” or “feed and breed” system, a more slowly activated dampening system

IQ – intelligence quotient is a score derived from one of several standardized tests designed to assess or measure a person's cognitive abilities (“intelligence”) in relation to their age group

EQ – a measurement of a person's ability to monitor his or her emotions, to cope with pressures and demands, to control his or her thoughts and actions, to assess and affect situations and relationships with other people