

Practical and Comprehensive Analysis of the Etymology and the Meaning of Greek Words and Terms Used in the International Gastroenterological Literature

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1. Abstract

Most of the terminology in medicine originates from the Greek language revealing the impact of the ancient Greeks on modern medicine. However, the volume of literature regarding the etymology of Greek words and terms used in everyday medical practice is sparse. We provide a comprehensive and analytical guide concerning the etymology and meaning of Greek words and terms currently used exactly as they are in the field of Gastroenterology. The etymology and origin of almost all Greek words used in gastroenterology including suffixes and prefixes are listed and analyzed. We humbly believe that understanding the etymology of medical Greek terms and words leads to an accurate, precise and comprehensive expression of scientific medical language, while increasing the productivity of learning when using medical terminology. In addition, knowledge of the meaning of roots, prefixes and adjectives allows doctors and students to thoroughly analyze medical phrases. This is perhaps the greatest aid in the learning process to fully understanding the vocabulary of medicine.

2. Keywords

Greece; Gastroenterology; Etymology; Ancient Greece; Greek language

3. Introduction

Greek is the language perceived as the symbol of the Western civilization representing the transition point between Eastern wisdom and Western science. It is spoken by at least 26 million people all over the world including Greece. It represents the oldest attested language that still survives, having its literature existing for more than 3,000 years! [1]. The Greek language is considered to be the richest in the world including more than 5 million words and 70-million-word types! Moreover, Greek roots are regularly used to coin new words (especially in medicine) for other languages. Greek words and terms remain the cornerstone basis for coinages in the majority of science disciplines including anthropology, photography, and biomechanics.

The contribution of the Greek language to medicine is well known. Although the dominant language of today's medicine, the official language of most international conferences, as well as the language of the most influential medical journals is English, we should not forget that 90% of the English medical vocabulary is of Greek origin and that a huge number of medical words and terms have their roots in the ancient Greece [2]. On the other hand, a quite large number of medical terms and words have been transferred from Greek to English without modifications except for substituting the Greek alphabet with Latin. Therefore, understanding the linguistic roots and meaning of medical terminology would significantly increase the

accuracy and understanding of everyday medical speech.

Etymology is the part of Grammar that deals with the analysis of a word in its components in order to find accurately both the origin and the meaning. The word etymology derives from the Greek word *ἐτυμολογία* (*etumologia*) itself from *ἐτυμον* (*étumon*), meaning “true sense, or sense of a truth” (true, real, certain) and the suffix *-logia*, denoting «the study of». At the same time, etymology studies and examines the union of two or more words that lead to the formation of a new word, which morphologically and semantically often differs from the words that make it up. By studying etymology, we better discern the source of words, understand their “adventures” and more easily understand the process of producing new words and the semantic re-coloring of older ones.

Medical terminology was created during the renaissance along with the science of anatomy to accurately define the various diagnoses, treatments, and diagnostic procedures. Much of the medical terminology we use today is attributed to Hippocrates, the “father of medicine”, as well as to Claudius Galen, one of the most legendary doctors in the Roman Empire [3,4]. The earliest sources of Western medical terminology come from the Hippocratic books from the 5th and 4th centuries BC, covering most of the aspects of medicine of that period. Today, only a small part of the new medical terminology originates from the Greek language as English became the language of choice in Medicine. New medical terms come from everyday English e.g. the terms and words “bypass operation”, “screening” and “scanning”.

In this article, we provide a guide covering the Greek words used in the field of Gastroenterology specialty and try to familiarize the readers with medical words having their roots in ancient Greek vocabulary. We consider that understanding the etymological and morphological mechanisms of the formation of these words would result in an efficient way to acquire and remember complicated and unknown gastroenterological words and phrases of Greek origin [5].

2. Materials and Methods

The authors have thoroughly studied the contents of classic international gastroenterology books written in English [6,7], various monographs of gastrointestinal content [8], a large number of English-Greek and Greek-English medical dictionaries [9-24], as well as relevant references included in the main international databases including PubMed, Scopus, and Google, using the key-words “Gastroenterology”, “Greek language”, “Etymology”, and “Ancient Greek Medicine”. All identified Gastroenterological medical words and terms of Greek origin were recorded and listed in alphabetical order. The main criterion for the selection and inclusion of these words and terms was their Greek origin as well as their formulation and adoption in the international literature by a simple replacement of the Greek with the Latin alphabet. This was followed by their etymological analysis with the use of international etymological dictionaries. This in-depth etymological analysis was significantly helped by the long-term involvement and the precise knowledge and understanding of the Greek language by the authors. The analysis and the literary elaboration were certainly further facilitated as two of the authors are qualified translator (N.I.T), and philologist (M.T), respectively.

For the text to be better incorporated, the authors considered it necessary to make initially some general comments regarding the structure of the medical terms and words. All linguists agree that the structure of medical words and terms is based on three standard word parts namely prefix, root, and suffix, components that are assembled to create an abundance of terms [2]. So, prefix appears at the beginning of a medical term indicating location, direction, type, quality, or quantity. The prefix identifies the word’s meaning, although it does not appear in all medical terms. A certain prefix can modify the meaning of the word root. Generally, prefixes do not require modification to be added to a word root. On the other hand, root represents the most essential meaning of the term as the great majority of them include at least one root. It normally refers to an organ, tissue, or condition. When a prefix has not been included the

medical term begins with a root. The root “occupies” the middle of the word stating its basic meaning. Finally, suffix usually appears at the end of a term aiming to define the exact meaning e.g. condition, procedure etc. [25]. Alternatively, the suffix may simply make the word a noun or adjective [26]. It may indicate a specialty, test, procedure, function, disorder, and status or simply define whether the word is a noun, verb, or adjective. For example, “-itis” means inflammation, and “-ectomy” means removal. Suffixes are also categorized as either needing or not the compounding form since they start with a vowel. The endings -a, -e, -um, and -us are commonly used to create a singular noun (e.g. cranium). Occasionally, a medical term may be comprised of a prefix and suffix. For example, apnea consists of the prefix a- (without) and the suffix -pnea (breathing) [27].

Other significant elements include compounding vowels, compounding words, and compounding forms. Compounding vowels can be added between word parts to facilitate pronunciation. Compounding words are medical words that may include multiple roots, as in many instances we are referring to more than one organ or system. For example, gastroenterology means the study of the stomach and intestine. As was mentioned previously root has been developed to include a vowel sound following the term in order to “smooth” the sound of the word when applying a suffix. The result is the formation of a new term with a vowel attached called a compounding form. The most common vowel used in the formation of the compounding form is the letter -o- added to the word root. For example, gastric and intestinal inflammation could be written as gastro-and enter-and -itis: gastroenteritis. If we add the compounding form (“o”) in the Greek prefix *Mu-* (my, mys, muscle), then we can create the word “myo”. Based on the above- mentioned structure we can easily determine the meaning of an unknown term.

3. Results

Table 1 summarizes some of the most frequently used prefixes in gastroenterological terminology. When the prefixes are detached from a term, then the term is followed by a hyphen (-).

3.1.1. Hyper-, Hypo-

It represents one of the most commonly used prefixes in medical terminology. It represents a common word-forming element meaning over, above, beyond, and often implying exceedingly, to excess. It is derived from the Greek word *Υπέρ* -hyper, (prep. and adv.). On the other hand, the prefix *Υπό* (-Hypo), derives from the identical Greek word (prep. and adverb), and represents exactly the opposite of the prefix -hyper. It is a word-forming element meaning under, beneath, less, less than. It could also be found in an abundance of medical words and terms.

3.1.2. Macro-, Micro-

The prefix macro- represents a common word-forming element meaning long, abnormally large, or on a large scale, taken from the Greek word *Μακρός* (macros, long, large). On the other hand, the prefix micro- represents the opposite of the prefix macro-, which means small in size or extent. It derives from the Latinized form of *Μικρός* (Mikros), the Attic form of the Greek word *Σμικρός* (smikros), meaning small, little, petty, trivial, slight.

3.1.3. Poly-

This prefix is a word-forming element deriving from the Greek word *Πολύς* (Polys), meaning much, many, to fill, with derivatives referring to abundance. Chemical names indicate a compound with a large number of atoms or molecules (e.g. polymer).

3.2. Most commonly used roots in gastroenterological terminology

Table 2 summarizes the most frequently used roots of Gastrointestinal words of Greek origin and their meaning. The most important of these roots are Chol/e, Enter/o, Esophag/o, and Gastr/o. These roots created a large number of words used in everyday gastroenterological practice.

Table 1: Gastroenterological Prefixes of Greek origin.

English /Greek version	Meaning	Example English /Greek version
Time/speed		
Pro-, pre-	Before	Preillness (Πριντηνόσο)
Tachy-	Fast	Tachygastrica (Ταχυγαστρία)
Neo-	New	Neoplastic (Νεοπλασματικός)
Chron-	Time, long time	Chronic diarrhea (Χρόνια διάρροια)
Brady-	Slow	Bradysphygmia (Βραδυσφυγμία)
Syn-	Together	Synchronous (Σύγχρονος) (syn- + chronos)
Met-	Beyond	Metastasis (Μετάσταση)
Hyper -		
Hyper -	Beyond normal,	Hypertrophy extreme (Υπερτροφία)
Hypo -	Below	Hypnatremia (Υπονατρία)
Function or Quality		
Anti -	Against	Antineoplastic (Αντινεοπλασματικός)
Eti -	Cause	Etiology (Αιτιολογία)
Auto -	Self	Autophagy (Αυτοφαγία)
A or an-	Negative, opposite, without	Atresia (Ατρησία) A, a- + τρώσις (troxis, hole)
Dys-	Abnormal, bad, improper	Dysplasia, (Δυσπλασία)
Dia-	Through	Diathermia (Διαθερμία) dia-+ thermi, heat
Location or Relationship		
Peri -	Around surrounding	Peripancreatic (Περιπαγκρεατικός)
Epi-	In addition	Epihrenal (Επιφρενικός)
Para-	Next to, reverse, beside	Parathyroid (Παραθυροειδής)
Exo -	Out of, outside	Exophytic (Εξωφυτικός)
En- or em-		Empyema (Εμπύημα)
Number		
Hemi -	Half (one side)	Hemicolectomy (Ημικολεκτομή) Hemihepatectomy (Ημιηπατεκτομή)
Mono -, uni-	One	Monocytes (Μονοκύτταρα)
Poly -	Many	Polyrectomy (Πολυεκτομή)
Size		
Macro -, mega(lo)-	Large	Megacolon (Μεγάκολον)
Micro -	Small	Microscopic (Μικροσκοπικός)

Table 2: The most frequently used roots of Gastrointestinal words of Greek origin and their meaning.

Root Word	Meaning
Abdomin/o	Abdomen
An/o	Anus
Appendic/o	Appendix
Cec/o	Cecum
Chol/e, bil/i	Gall, bile
Cholecyst/o	Gallbladder
Choledoch/o	Common bile duct
Col/o, colon/o	Colon
Duoden/o	Duodenum
Enter/o	Small intestine
Esophag/o	Esophagus
Gastr/o	Stomach
Hepat/o	Liver
Ile/o	Ileum
Pancreat/o	Pancreas
Pharyng/o	Pharynx
Proct/o	Anus, rectum
Pylor/o	Pylorus
Rect/o	Rectum
Sigmoid/o	Sigmoid colon
Splen/o	Spleen
Steat/o	Fat

3.3. Most commonly used Suffixes in gastroenterological terminology

Table 3 summarizes some of the more important and commonly used suffixes referring to the digestive system. The three more commonly used suffixes in the gastroenterological field are analyzed subsequently.

3.3.1: -logy

This suffix means "Connoting the study of a certain subject" and constitutes the end of almost all scientific studies. It derives from the ancient Greek verb λέγειν (Legein, speak). This omnipresent suffix underlines a person or entity speaking on a topic or subject. For example, the term Gastroenterology derives from the Greek words Γαστήρ (gaster, stomach) and Έντερον (enteron, intestine, bowel) and means the study of the digestive system.

3.3.2: -itis

It represents a very common suffix denoting diseases causing inflammation. It is derived from the Greek -itis, meaning "about". This suffix was first used during the century to indicate the existence of Hepatitis. It has been used in an abundance of inflammatory conditions of the digestive system, including the term "appendicitis" (from the Latin word "appender").

3.3.3: -lysis

This suffix, which means "to breakdown or dissolve of an entity", is associated with an abundance of pathologic conditions. It derives from the Greek verb λύειν (lyein, dissolve, to loosen, untie). In biology, the term "Lysis" is used to denote the dissolution of cells

or bacteria. Moreover, it can be used in words like glycolysis (the breaking down of sugars) and the widely used word analysis meaning the breaking down of information. It should be noted that apart from the medical field, these suffixes can be used in everyday speech with other persons.

3.4. Greek medical words and terms used and mentioned in the international Gastroenterological literature exactly as they are

Table 4 lists all the Greek medical words used and mentioned as they are in the international gastroenterological literature. We were able to identify 592 Greek 418 derivatives or synonyms of them (total number 1010) that have been adopted by the international medical community as they are with the only exception being the substitution of the Greek with the Latin alphabet. Some of the most important and widely used medical words and terms according to the referred are analyzed subsequently.

3.4.1. Esophagus

The term "Achalasia" (Αχαλασία) derives from the ancient Greek ἀ- (a, without) plus the word χάλασις (khálassis, relaxation) or χαλάω (khaláō, I loosen), plus the suffix -ia. The word was introduced during the early 20 th century.

The term "Aerophagia" (Αεροφαγία), a situation characterized by the swallowing of air especially in hysteric conditions, derives from the Greek word αερο (aero)- + the word -φαγία (-phagia, eat).

The term "Aperistalsis" (Απερίστασις), meaning the absence of peristalsis, is an ancient Greek word derived from the verb περιστέλλω (peristéllō, to wrap around, from the words περι- (peri,

around) + στέλλω (stéllō, to make ready, to prepare).

Similarly, the word "Dyskinesia" (Δυσκινησία) derives from the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + κίνησις (kinesia).

The term "Dysphagia" (δυσφαγία) also derives from the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + φαγία (phagia, eating).

The term "Odynophagia" (Οδυνοφαγία) derives from the Greek roots Οδύνη (odyno-, pain) + -phagia, (to eat).

The term "Pyrosis" (Πύρωσις) referring to a peculiar substernal feeling in cases of gastroesophageal reflux, derives from the ancient Greek word πύρωσις (pýrōsis, burning) (from Πυρ, fire).

Finally, the term "Myotomy" (Μυοτομή) is a word combining the ancient Greek words Μυς (mys, muscle, literally mouse) + the word Τομή (tomy, scission).

3.4.2: Stomach

A large number of words and terms refer to stomach (gastric) disorders. The term Stomach (Στόμαχος) derives from the ancient Greek word στόμα (stoma, mouth). This term was originally applied to the openings of various organs including the stomach, and then later applied to the stomach itself.

The word "Achlorhydria" (Αχλωρυδρία) derives from a- (without) plus Χλωρ- (chlor-), plus Υδρο- (hydro-), plus the suffix + -ia. The word was introduced in the 19 th century.

The word "Antrum" (Άντρον) derives from the Greek word Άντρον (Antron, cave). Antrum is a general term for a cavity or chamber, which may have specific meaning related to certain organs or sites in the body.

The word "Atresia" (Ατρησία) derives from a- (not, without) +

Table 3: Gastroenterological suffixes of Greek origin (including noun and adjective suffixes).

English / Latin version	Greek derivation	Examples
-ac, -ar(y), -(e/i) al, -ic(al), -ior, -ory, -ous, -tic	<i>Pertaining to</i>	Θεωρία (Theory)
-a, -e, -um, -is	Ουσιαστικό (Noun form)	Ίασις (Iasis)
-ia, -ism, -sis, -y	Κατάστασις (Condition)	Ατρησία (Atresia)
-ist	Ειδικευσις (Specialist)	Γαστρεντερολόγος (Gastroenterologist)
-ian	Ειδικευσις (Specialist)	Διαιτολόγος (Dietician)
-um, -us	Κατασκευή (Structure)	Περίνεον (Perineum)
-ectomy	Εκτέμνω (ektemno, to cut out)	Ηπατεκτομή (Hepatectomy)
-emia	Αίμα	Αναιμία (Anemia)
-genic	Αιτία (Causing)	ΙΑτρογενής (Iatrogenic)
-graphy -gram	Γράφειν (to record, image)	Χολαγγοειογραφία (Cholangiography)
-itis	Φλεγμονή (Inflammation)	Κολίτις (Colitis)
-lithiasis	Λιθίασις (Calculus, stone)	Χολολιθίασις (Cholelithiasis)
-logy	Μελέτη (Study of)	Γαστρεντερολογία (Gastroenterology)
-lysis	Διάσπασις (Destruction, breakdown)	Ανάλυσις (Analysis)
-oma	Μάζα, Όγκος (Mass, tumor)	Ηπάτωμα (Hepatoma)
-osis	Νόσος (disease)	Παρασίτωση (Parasitosis)
-opsy	Βλέπω (To view)	Βιοψία (Biopsy)
-otomy	Τομή (Cut-in)	Συριγγοτομή (Fistulotomy)
-pathy	Νόσος (Disease)	Γαστροπάθεια (Gastropathy)
-penia	Έλλειψις (Deficiency)	Οστεοπενία (Osteopenia)
-pepsia	Πέψις (Digestion)	Δυσπεψία (Dyspepsia)
-plasty	Χειρουργική αποκατάστασις (Surgical repair)	Πλαστική στενώσεων (Strictureplasty)
-prandial	Γεύμα (Meal)	Μεταγευματικός (Postprandial)
-rrhag(e/ia)	Αθρόα ροή (Excessive flow)	Αιμορραγία (Hemorrhagea)
-scopy	Σκοπῶ (scopo, to observe)	Λαπαροσκόπησις (Laparoscopy)
-stenosis	Στένωσις (Narrowing)	Πυλωρική στένωσις (Pyloric stenosis)
-stomy	Στομία (stomia, orifice) Στόμα (stoma, mouth)	Παγκρεατοηστιδοστομία (Pancreaticojejunosotomy)
-therapy	Θεραπεία (Treatment)	Ακτινοθεραπεία (Radiotherapy)
-tomy	Τέμνω (temno, to cut)	Χοληδοχοτομή (Choledochotomy)
-tresia	Άνοιγμα (Opening)	Ατρησία (Atresia)

Table 4: List of Greek medical words used and mentioned as they are in the international gastroenterological literature.

Medical word (English and Greek version)	Etymology and Meaning
Abetalipoproteinemia	From A- (without) + Ancient Greek letter βῆτα (bêta, "second") + lipoprotein + αἷμα (blood) A rare autosomal recessive disorder that interferes with the normal absorption of fat and fat-soluble vitamins from food.
Acanthocyte Ακανθοκύτταρο	From Ancient Greek word ἀκανθα (ákantha, "thorn") + κύτος (kýtos, cell) An abnormal red blood cell having several unevenly spaced and variously shaped cytoplasmic projections with blunt tips. The presence of acanthocytes implies advanced liver disease and carries a worse prognosis. It is also characteristic feature of patients with abetalipoproteinemia
Achalasia Αχαλασία	From Ancient Greek ἀ- (a, "without") + χάλασις (khálasis, "relaxation") or χαλάω (khaláō, "I loosen") + -ia. (early 20th century)
Achlorhydria Αχλωρυδρία	From a- ("without") + chlor- + hydro- + -ia. (a- + chlorhydria) Late 19th century
Achylia Αχυλία	From the Greek word a- ("without") + chyle + -ia Late 19th century
Acrochordons Ακροχορδώνες	From the Greek word ἀκρο (acro-) (top, summit, extreme, or refers to an arm or leg) + "chorde" (hordi, string) Skin tags («δερματικά ράκη») in Crohn's disease Literally; soft, pedunculated or pensile wart, consisting of myomatous or edematous fibrous tissue, often found on the neck or eyelids of elderly persons.
Aerophagia Αεροφαγία	From the Greek word αερο (aero)- + -φαγία (-phagy). the swallowing of air especially in hysteria
Aganglionosis Αγαγγλιόνωσις	A (not, without) + gagic (Hirschprung's disease)
Agenesis Αγένεσις	From Greek words a- ("without") + -γίγνομαι (gignomai, become, existence) Lack or failure of development of an organ e.g. pancreas
Allantiasis Αλλαντίασις	From Ancient Greek ἀλλάς (allás, "sausage") + -iasis. Food poisoning (especially botulism) as a result of eating poorly cooked sausages
Allergy Αλλεργία Allergen Αλλεργιογόνο	From the Ancient Greek word ἄλλος (allos 'other' different, strange) + ἔργον (ergon "activity"). Coined on 1906 by the Austrian pediatrician Clemens E. von Pirquet (1874-1929) as an abstract noun from the Greek word ἄλλος (Allos, other, different, strange) + the Greek word ἔργον (Ergon, work, activity)
Allodynia Αλλοδυνία	From the Greek words ἄλλο (allo)- + -odynia (Οδύνη, pain) Pain produced by innocuous stimulation of normal skin; may result from sensitization of central pain pathways in migraine. Innocuous or physiological stimuli are perceived as painful (e.g. in chronic pancreatitis)
Amoeba Αμοιβάδα Amebiasis Αμοιβάδωσις	From the Greek word αμοιβάδα (amoeba) An infectious disease caused by the parasitic protozoan Entamoeba histolytica
Amorphous Ἄμορφος	From the Greek word ἀμορφος (amorphous, shapeless, having no determining form) From a- (without) + μορφή (morphē, form') + -ous.
Amylase Αμυλάση	From the Greek word ἄμυλον ("amyl" + chemical suffix "-ase"). Any of a class of digestive enzymes, present in saliva, that break down complex carbohydrates such as starch into simpler sugars such as glucose.
Amylum Ἄμυλον Amyloid Αμυλοειδές	From the Greek word Ἄμυλον (amulon, fine meal, starch). From ἀ- (a-, "privative") + μύλη (múlē, "mill").
Amylopectin Αμυλοπηκτίνη	A highly branched, insoluble form of starch (the soluble form being amylose). One of the three groups into which the carbohydrates are divided, the others being glucose and saccharose. The principal members of this group are starch, dextrin, cellulose, and natural gum.
Amyloidosis Αμυλοειδωσις	From the Greek word ἄμυλον (amylum) + the Greek-derived suffix "-oid"

<p>Analysis... Ανάλυσις Analysis & design job Ανάλυση και σχεδιασμός θέσης εργασίας Analysis and management risk Ανάλυση και διαχείριση κινδύνου Analysis of variance (ANOVA) Analysis of variance, one-way Ανάλυση διακύμανσης προς μια κατεύθυνση Analysis of variance, for repeated measurements Analysis of variance, single-factor Analysis, birth cohort Analysis, cost-benefit Analysis, hazard Analysis, interim Ανάλυση προσωρινή Analysis, multivariate Ανάλυση πολυμεταβλητή Analysis, qualitative Analysis, quantitative Ανάλυση ποσοτική Analysis, regression Ανάλυση παλινδρόμησης Analysis, risk Ανάλυση επικινδυνότητας Analysis, sequential Analysis, stratified</p>	<p>From the Greek word Ανάλυσις (analysis) From ana- 'up' + λύσις (luein 'loosen'). Solution of a problem by analysis</p>
<p>Anastomosis Αναστόμωσις Anastomotic Αναστομωτικός</p>	<p>From the Greek word αναστόμωσις (anastomosis, outlet, opening). From the Greek words ανα (ana, again, anew) + στόμα (stoma, mouth). Union or intercommunication of the vessels of one system with those of another (1610s).</p>
<p>Angiodysplasia Αγγειοδυσπλασία</p>	<p>From the Greek words Αγγείο (angio)- + dysplasia. It refers to an abnormal condition of blood vessels of the gastrointestinal tract and especially the intestine in which vessels are thin, fragile, and enlarged.</p>
<p>Ankylosis Αγκύλωσις</p>	<p>From Ancient Greek ἀγκύλωσις (ankylōsis, "a stiffening of the joints"), from ἀγκυλόειν (ankulōein, "to crook, bend"), from ἀγκύλος (ankúlos, "bent, crooked")</p>
<p>Anomaly Ανωμαλία</p>	<p>From the Greek word Ανωμαλία (anōmalia(inequality) - anōmalos (uneven, irregular) From an- (not) + ομαλός (homalos, even) From όμοιος (homos, same, similar) Congenital pancreatic disease</p>
<p>Antidote Αντίδοτο</p>	<p>From the Greek word Αντίδοτον (antidoton). Neuter of antidotos 'given against', From anti- (against) + απαρέμφατον διδόναι (didonai, give).</p>
<p>Antibiotic Αντιβιοτικό</p>	<p>From the Greek word anti- (against) + Greek Βιοτικός(biōtikos= fit for life) (from bios = life).</p>
<p>Antibiogram Αντιβιογράμμα</p>	<p>From the Greek words Αντι (anti-) + Βιο- (bio-, life), + Γράμμα (-gram)</p>
<p>Antimitochondrial antibodies</p>	<p>From the Greek word Μίτος (mitos, thread) + Χόνδριον (khondrion, diminutive of khondros 'granule'). Positive in primary biliary cirrhosis</p>
<p>Antineoplastic Αντινεοπλασματικό</p>	<p>From the Greek word anti- (against) + -neoplastic Any such agent, used in chemotherapy.</p>
<p>Antispasmodic Αντισπασμωδικά</p>	<p>From the Greek word anti- (against) + σπασμωδικός (spasmodic)</p>
<p>Antitoxin Αντιτοξίνη</p>	<p>From the Greek word anti- (against) + τοξίνη (toxin) Substance neutralizing poisons</p>
<p>Antrum Άντρον</p>	<p>From the Greek word Άντρον (antron, cave). Antrum is a general term for a cavity or chamber, which may have specific meaning in reference to certain organs or sites in the body</p>
<p>Antrectomy Αντρεκτομή</p>	<p>From the Greek words Άντρον (Antron, cave) + Εκτομή (Ectomy, removal). The surgical resection of the antrum of the stomach.</p>
<p>Aperistalsis Απερίστασις</p>	<p>From Ancient Greek words δύναμις περισταλτική (dynamisperistaltiké, the action of the bowels by which their contents are propelled) From περιστελλώ (peristállō, to wrap around), From περι- (peri-, around) + στέλλω (stéllō, to make ready, to prepare). Peristalsis is a symmetrical contraction and relaxation (which is expansion) of muscles that propagates in a wave down a tube, in an anterograde direction. Mainly manifested in esophageal disorders</p>

Apheresis Αφαίρεσις	From assimilated form of the Greek word Από (apo from, off) + hairein "to take". A grammarians' use of Greek Αφαίρεσις (aphaeresis) "a taking away," Suppression of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word. (1610)
Aphthous Αφθώδης	Repeated formation of benign and non-contagious mouth ulcers (aphthae) in healthy individuals.
Aphthous	From the Greek terms aphthous + stomatitis Extraintestinal manifestation of the Inflammatory Bowel Disease
Aponeurosis Απονεύρωση	From the ancient Greek word Απονεύρωση From από (apo, off, away) + νευρών (neuron, sinew) + -osis.
Apoptosis Απόπτωσης	From Ancient Greek word απόπτωσης, (apóptōsis, a falling off), From από (apó, "away from) + -πτῶσις (ptōsis, falling, a fall). The programmed cell death: In alcoholic liver disease
Argon Αργόν	From a- (without) + Ancient Greek word Έργον (ergon, work). From Greek argon, neuter of αργός, (argos, lazy, idle, not working the ground, living without labor) Argon Plasma Coagulation therapy is regularly applied in gastrointestinal tract angiodysplasias and bleeding peptic ulcer
Argyrophilic Αργυροφιλικός	From Greek word Αργυρος (arguros, silver) + -philic. Argyrophilic myenteric plexus
Archea Αρχαία	The word is derived from the Greek word Αρχαίος (archaios), meaning "ancient" or "primitive." Archaea are the
Arthritis Αρθρίτις	From Greek word Αρθρίτις (arthritis) From the Ancient Greek word Αρθρον (arthron, joint). The word Arthritic was already used in late Middle English. Physical sign in idiopathic hemochromatosis Extraintestinal manifestation of inflammatory bowel disease
Arthralgias Αρθραλγίες	From the Greek words arthron (joint, to fit together) + -algia (pain)
Arteriohepatic dysplasia Αρτηριοηπατική δυσπλασία	From the Greek words Arterio (αρτηρία) + Hepatic (ηπατική) + the words δύσ- (dys- 'bad') + Πλάσις (plasis, formation). (Allagile disease)
Ascaris Ασκαρίς	The Greek word Ασκαρίς Askarides: plural of askaris
Ascitis Ασκίτης	The Greek word ασκίτης (askitēs). From the Greek word ασκός (askos, a leather wineskin, hydrops).
Asterixis Αστηριξία	a- priv. + the ancient Greek word στήριξις (stērixis, fixed position). Brief, arrhythmic interruptions of sustained voluntary muscle contraction causing brief lapses of posture Flapping motion of the hands caused by intermittent loss of extensor tone patients with hepatic encephalopathy.
Asymptomatic Ασυμπτωματικός	From a- (not, without) + συμπτωματικός (symptomatic, without symptoms) (1876)
Atresia Ατρησία	From a- (not, without) + Greek τρήσις (trēsis, perforation) + -ia. Mainly referring to Esophagus, gastric, intestinal, jejuna, pyloric, and biliary atresia
Atrophy Ατροφία Atrophic Ατροφικός Hypertrophy Υπερτροφία Hypertrophic Υπερτροφικός	An Ancient Greek word meaning "lack of food" From ατροφία (atrophia, poorly nourished) from a- 'without' + τροφή (trophē, food, nourishment).
Atonic Άτονος	A (without) + τόνος (tonic) Autonomic dysfunction in gastrointestinal diseases
Atypical Άτυπος	From a- (without) + τύπος (typical) Having not disting or typical character e.g. Inheritance
Autophagy Αυτοφαγία	From αυτός (autos, self) + -φαγία (eating) The term 'autophagy', derived from the Greek meaning 'eating of self', was first coined by Christian de Duve over 40 years ago, and was largely based on the observed degradation of mitochondria and other intra-cellular structures within lysosomes of rat liver perfused with the pancreatic hormone, glucagon.
Autopsy Αυτοψία	From Greek word Αυτόπτης (autoptēs, eyewitness). "a seeing with one's own eyes" From αυτός (autos, self) + Όψις (opsis, a sight, seen).
Automatic Αυτόματος	From the Greek word Αυτόματος (automatos "acting of itself", "of one's own will", without apparent cause, by accident). From Αυτός (autos, self) + matos ("thinking", "animated")

Bacterium Βακτηρίδιο Bacterial Βακτηριακός Bacteriostatic Βακτηριοστατικό Bacteremia Βακτηριαμία Bacteroids Βακτηριοειδή	<p>From the Greek word βακτήριον (bakterion, small staff, diminutive of baktron "stick, rod, staff, cudgel." So called because the first ones observed were rod-shaped. Introduced as a scientific word 1838 by German naturalist Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg. A classical plural sometimes also erroneously used as a singular.</p>
Balantidium Βαλαντίδιον	<p>From the Ancient Greek βαλαντίδιον (balantídion), diminutive of βάλαντιον (balántion, "bag, pouch, purse"). A taxonomic genus within the family Balantidiidae ciliate protozoans causing the disease balantidiasis.</p>
Bariatric Βαριατρικός	<p>From the Greek word Βάρος (baros, weight, a weight, burden)- + the Greek word Ιατρικός (iatros, physician) + -ics. Bariatric surgery</p>
Biosynthesis Βιοσύνθεσις	<p>From Greek words Βιο (Bio-) + σύνθεσις (synthesis), (combine or place together two or more things) (1825). "production of chemical substances by living organisms," The classically correct formation is synthetized, which preserves the consonant of the Greek stem and which has been used since at least 19c. in the sciences and linguistics in the more precise meaning "to unite in regular structure."</p>
Biotype Βιότυπος	<p>From the Greek words Βίος ("Bio") + τύπος ("type") A group of organisms having the same genotype.</p>
Biopsy Βιοψία	<p>From the Greek bi-, combining form of βίος (bios, life) + opsia, "asight", on the pattern of necropsy. Coined by French dermatologist Ernest Besnier (1831-1909) Examination of tissue removed from a living body</p>
Borborymos Βορβορυμοί	<p>It traces to the Greek verb borboryzein, which means "to rumble." It is believed that the Greek verb was coined to imitate the digestive noises made by the stomach. "Borborygmus" has been part of English for at least 250 years; its earliest known use dates from around 1724.</p>
Bulimia Βουλιμία	<p>From Greek Βουλιμία (bulimia, ravenous hunger). From bous-, intensive prefix (originally from bous "ox") + limos (hunger)</p>
Cancer Καρκίνος Carcinoma Καρκίνωμα Carcinomatous Καρκινωμάτωδης Carcinogen Καρκινογόνο Carcinogenic Καρκινογόνος Carcinoembryonic antigen Καρκινοεμβρυϊκό αντιγόνο Carcinoid Καρκινοειδές	<p>Translating Greek word Καρκίνος (karkinos). It has been applied to tumours because the swollen veins around them resembled the limbs of a crab. Greek physicians Hippocrates and Galen, noted similarity of crabs to some tumors with swollen veins. Canker was the usual form until the century. It has three meanings: a crab, a tumor, and the zodiac constellation represented by a crab. "Malignant tumor," from the Greek word karkinos. Cancer stick "cigarette" is from 1959.</p>
Campylobacter	<p>From the ancient Greek word Καμπύλος (kampulos 'bent') + bacterium</p>
Cardia (gastric) Καρδία (στομάχου)	<p>From Greek Καρδία (kardia, which could mean either stomach or heart). The cardiac region refers to the area surrounding the entrance to the stomach.</p>
Carditis Καρδίτις	<p>Inflammation of the cardia region</p>
Catastrophe Καταστροφή	<p>From Ancient Greek καταστροφή (katastróphē), From καταστρέφω (katastréphō), "I overturn", From κατά (katá), ("down, against") + (στρέφω) (stréphō), "I turn". Extention to "sudden disaster is first recorded 1748. In Gastroenterology: Intraabdominal catastrophe</p>
Cathartic	<p>From the Greek word Καθαρτικός (kathartikos, fit for cleansing, purgative) or Κάθαρσις (catharsis, purging, cleansing), or Καθαρός (katharos, pure, clean, spotless; open, free; clear of shame or guilt). 1610s, of medicines, "purgative, purifying".</p>
Catheter Καθετήρας Catheterization Καθετηριασμός	<p>From the Greek word Καθετήρας (catheter, surgical catheter). Literally "anything let down," From the Greek word Κατά (kata, down) + stem of hienai (to send, to throw). "Tubular instrument inserted to draw off liquids"</p>
Caustic Καυστικός	<p>From the Greek word καυστικός (kaustikos capable of burning; corrosive) an adjective from καίειν (kaiein, the Greek word for to burn). Substance capable of burning or destroying organic tissue. Swallowing of these substances causes severe damage in esophagus and stomach.</p>
Cephalic phase Κεφαλική φάση	<p>From the Greek word Κεφαλικός (kephalikos, pertaining to the head). From kephalē (head) (early 15c.). It refers to gastric acid secretion</p>

Character Χαρακτήρας Characteristic Χαρακτηριστικό	From the Greek word Χαρακτήρας (kharaktēr engraved mark, symbol or imprint on the soul, instrument for marking or χαράσσειν (kharassein, to engrave), or Χάραξ (kharax, pointed stake), a word of uncertain etymology most probably Pre-Greek. The meaning of Greek kharaktēr was extended in Hellenistic times by metaphor to "a defining quality, individual feature." In English, the meaning "sum of qualities that define a person or thing and distinguish it from another" is from 1640s, and that of "moral qualities assigned to a person by repute" is from 1712.
Chemotherapy Χημειοθεραπεία Systematic chemotherapy Συστηματική χημειοθεραπεία Chemotherapeutic agent Χημειοθεραπευτικός παράγωγος Chemoembolization Χημειοεμβολισμός	From the Greek words chemo- + therapie. Treatment of diseases by chemical substances (1906) Coined by German biochemist Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) Especially of cancer from 1950s; short form chemo attested by 1977.
Cheilitis Χειλίτις	The root term [-cheil-] derives from the Greek word χείλος (keilos) meaning "lip". Cheilitis: cheilo- + -itis (inflammation of the lips) Angular cheilitis can be seen in patients with ulcerative colitis
Chelation Χηλικός	From the Greek word Χηλικός (khēlē- claw, talon, pincers, cloven hoof) + -ate. In chemistry was used from 1920. Chelation therapy in hemochromatosis and also in bile acids diarrhea
Chemotherapy Χημειοθεραπεία	From the Greek word Χημικός (Chemo-) + - Therapy
Chemotoxic Χημειοτοξικός	From the Greek word Χημικός (Chemo-) + - Τοξικός (Toxic)
Cholecyst Χοληδόχος κύστις	Gall bladder. Incorrectly formed from the Greek word Χολή (khole, gall, to shine), with derivatives denoting "green, yellow," and thus "bile, gall") + the Greek word Κύστις (kystis, bladder, cyst)
Cholecystectomy Χολοκυστεκτομή	From the Greek words cholecyst + εκτομή (-ectomy, surgical removal)
Cholangiography Χολαγγειογραφία	From the Greek words cholangio + -graphy
Cholangiocarcinoma Χολαγγειοκαρκίνωμα	From the Greek word cholangio + carcinoma (malignancy)
Cholangiopancreatography (endoscopic) Χολαγγειοπαγκρεατογραφία (ενδοσκοπική)	From the Greek words cholangio + pancreas + graphy
Cholangiopathy Χολαγγειοπάθεια	From the Greek words cholangio + pathy
Choledochal cyst Κύστις Χοληδόχου	From the Greek word Χοληδόχος + Κύστις (Cyst) A cyst relating to, being, or occurring in the common bile duct
Choledochoceles Χοληδοχοκήλες	From the Greek word Χοληδόχος + Κήλη (Hernia) A hernia relating to, being, or occurring in the common bile duct
Choledoscopy Χοληδοσκόπηση Cholechoscope Χοληδοσκόπιο	method for bile stone extraction An endoscope used to investigate the common bile duct
Cholinergic agents Χολινεργικοί παράγοντες	From (acetyl) cholin(e) + Greek Έργον (ergon, work) Activated by or capable of liberating acetylcholine, especially in the parasympathetic nervous system.
Cholecystenteric fistula	Due to perforation of gallbladder and formation of fistula between gallbladder and bowel lumen.
Cholecystitis Χολοκυστίτις	From the Greek words cholecyst + itis (inflammation) An indication for early cholecystectomy
Cholecystography Χολοκυστογραφία	From the Greek words cholecyst + graphy (opacification)
Cholecystostomy Χολοκυστοστομία	From the Greek words Cholecyst + kinine (movement)
Cholelithiasis Χολολιθίασις	From the Greek words chole- + lithiasis (stones)
Cholestasis Χολόστασις Cholestatic Χολοστατικός	The term is taken from the Greek words chole, bile, and stasis (standing still).
Chondromyxoma Χονδρομύζωμα	From the Greek words χόνδρος (khondros, granule) + myx + oma
Chronic Χρόνιος	From the Greek word χρονικός (khronikos, of time, concerning time), or Χρόνος (khronos, time).
Chromatography Χρωματογραφία	From the Greek word Χρώμα (khrōma, color) denoting "color" or "chromatin" + -graphy.
Chromoendoscopy Χρωμοενδοσκόπηση	From the Greek word Χρώμα (khrōma) (color) denoting "color" or "chromatin" + endoscopy.
Chylomicron Χυλομικρό	From the Greek words Χυλο- (chylo-juice) + micron (small). A microscopic globule of lipoprotein, found in blood and lymph, that is associated with the digestion of fats

<p>Chymotrypsin Χυμοθρυψίνη Chymotrypsinogen Χυμοθρυψινογόνο</p>	<p>From the Greek words χυμός/chymos(=juice) >χέω/cheo(=pour) + τρίβω/trivo (=rub, powder, grind) > (simple past) έτριψα /etripsa a proteolytic enzyme that cleaves the peptide bonds at carboxy site of aromatic residues (tyrosine, phenylalanine, and tryptophan) Inactive form of Chymotrypsin</p>
<p>Chyme Χυμός</p>	<p>The Greek word Χυμός (Chymos) means Juice Enteric secretions</p>
<p>Coccyx Κόκκυξ</p>	<p>It comes from the Greek word for the Cuckoo bird (Κούκος) "Κόκκυξ", because the tailbone resembles the cuckoo's bill. A strange name for something that is simply a tailbone.</p>
<p>Coma Κώμα</p>	<p>The word coma is derived from the Greek word Κώμα (kōma, deep sleep). A term for "coma" in Middle English was false sleep (late 14c.). Hepatic coma: Appearing in severe hepatic failure</p>
<p>Clinical Κλινική effectiveness Αποτελεσματικότητα environment περιβάλλον life table πίνακας επιβίωσης pattern Νοσολογικήεικόνα period περίοδοςpicture εικόνα practice guideline πρακτικής κατευθυντήρια οδηγία</p>	<p>From the Greek word Κλινική (clinic + -al). "Pertaining to hospital patients or hospital care". 1780 Meaning "coldly dispassionate" (like a medical report) is recorded from 1928. The earlier adjective was clinic "of or pertaining to the sick-bed" (1620s).</p>
<p>Cyst Κύστις Hydatidic Υδατιδική Cystic ΚυστικόςCystinosis Κυστίνωση Cystinuria Κυστινουρία Cystoscopy Κυστεοσκόπησης</p>	<p>From the Greek word κύστις(kystis) which means "bladder", "pouch";"Bladder-like bag or vesicle in an animal body" (1713). Echinococcus / Cystic duct / Pancreatic</p>
<p>Cytokines Κυτταροκίνες</p>	<p>From cyto- + the Ancient Greek word κίνησης (kínēsis, "movement").</p>
<p>Dendritic cells Δενδριτικάκύτταρα</p>	<p>From the Greek word δένδρον (déndron, 'tree') At certain development stages they grow branched projections, the dendrites that give the cell its name. Antigen presenting cells.</p>
<p>Dermatitis Δερματίτις Dermatitis herpetiformis Ερπητοειδής δερματίτις</p>	<p>From Ancient Greek δερματίτις (dermatitis) (dermat- + itis - Inflammation of the skin 1851 Also from the Greek word δέρμα (derma, skin, hide), or from the Greek word δέρω (dérō), (to skin, flay). Dermatitis related to celiac disease</p>
<p>Dermatomyositis Δερματομυοσίτις</p>	<p>From the Greek words Dermato- + myositis irregular Μυς, γενικήΜυός (Μυός) (of mys, muscle, mouse) + -itis Inflammation of muscle tissue</p>
<p>Diagnosis Διάγνωση Diagnostic Διαγνωστικός Diagnose Διαγιγνώσκω Differential diagnosis Διαφορική Διάγνωση Diagnostic criterion Διαγνωστικό κριτήριο Diagnosis clinical Διάγνωση κλινική</p>	<p>From the Greek word διάγνωση (diagnōsis, a discerning, distinguishing) or from stem of διαγιγνώσκω (diagignōskein, discern, distinguish) or from dia (between) + gignōskein (to learn, to come to know) Literally "to know thoroughly", "the recognition of a disease from its symptoms," (1680s).</p>
<p>Diet Δίαιτα Dietary antigens Διαιτητικά αντιγόνα</p>	<p>From the Greek word δίαιτα (diaita). Originally "way of life, regimen, dwelling," related to διαίτασθαι (diastasthai) "lead one's life," From diaitan, originally "separate, select" (food and drink), frequentative of *diainysthai "take apart," From dia (apart) + ainysthai (take). Meaning: "a course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules, "a restriction of food or certain foods" "to put (someone) on a diet" (mid-15c.). The adjective in the sense of "slimming, having reduced calories" is attested by 1963 Aflatoxins, carbohydrates, carcinogens</p>
<p>Diarrhea Διάρροια Diarrheal Διαρροϊκός</p>	<p>From the Greek word διάρροια (diarrhoia, diarrhea), (coined by Hippocrates), From dia- (through) + -ρέϊν (rhein, to flow). «Morbid frequent evacuation of the bowels» (late 14c).</p>
<p>Diastase Διαστάση</p>	<p>From the Greek word διασπάση (diastasis, a setting apart). From dia- (across) + stasis (a standing). Enzyme or group of enzymes found in a seed and capable of converting starch into sugar (1838).</p>
<p>Diaphragm Διάφραγμα Diaphragmal Διάφραγμα Diaphragmatic Διαφραγματικός</p>	<p>From the Greek word διάφραγμα (diaphragm, partition, barrier) From Δια (dia across) + φράσσω (phrassein, to fence or hedge in), which is of uncertain etymology. Beekes suggests it is a substrate word and finds "no convincing correspondence outside Greek. muscle which divides the thorax from the abdomen.</p>

Dipeptide Διπεπτίδιον	From the Greek words δι- (di) + peptide di- is a prefix occurring in loanwords from Greek, where it meant two, twice, double (δίφθογγος, diphthong). On this model, di- is freely used in the formation of compound words (dicotyledon; dipolar) and in chemical terms (diatomic, disulfide) a compound consisting of two linked amino acids.
Disaccharide Δισακχαρίτης	Ancient Greek δίσ (dis, meaning "twice") + saccharide
Diameter Διάμετρος	From the Greek word διάμετρος (diametros) From δια (dia, across, through) + μετρος (metron, a measure).
Dolichocolon Δολιχόκολον	dolicho- + colon From Ancient Greek word δολιχός (dolikhós)
Dose Δόση Dose dependence Δοσοεξάρτηση Dose of adverse health effects, lowest (LDAHE) Δόση κατώτατη με παρατηρήσιμη επιβλαβή επίδραση Dose reference control Δόσηελέγχου αναφοράς Dose-escalation design Δόσης αυξανόμενης σχεδιασμός Dose-finding study Δοσοανιχνευτική μελέτη Dose-response Δόση απόκρισης Dose-response Δοσο-απόκρισης καμπύλη Dose-response gradient Δόση αποτελέσματος καμπύλη Dose-response pattern Δοσοαπόκρισης μοντέλο Dose-response relationship Σχέσηδόσης-απόκρισης Dose, active Δόση· ενεργός Dose, annual Dose, average Dose, biological Dose, cumulative Δόσησυσσωρευτική Dose, external exposure Δόσηεξωτερικήςέκθεσης Dose, internal Δόσηεσωτερική dose, local Δόσητοπική Dose, maximum tolerable (LD0) Δόσημέγιστη ανεκτή Dose, median lethal (LD50) Δόσηδιάμεσος θανατηφόρος Dosage Δοσολογία Dosage shape Δοσολογικόσχήμα	From the Greek word δόσις (dosis, a portion prescribed). Literally "a giving," used by Galen and other Greek physicians to mean an amount of medicine, from stem of didonai (διδόναι) (to give).
Dramatic Δραματικός	From the Greek word δραματικός (dramatikos "pertaining to plays). From Δράμα (drama, genitive dramatos). Meaning "full of action and striking display, characterized by force and animation in action or expression, fit for a drama" is from 1725
Dysbiosis Δυσβίωσις	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + -βίος (vios, life) + ωσις (-osis, disease) a disruption to the microbiota homeostasis caused by an imbalance in the microflora, changes in their functional composition and metabolic activities, or a shift in their local distribution.
Dyskinesia Δυσκίνησις	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + κίνησις (kinesia). Impairment of voluntary movements resulting in fragmented or jerky motions (Wilson's disease)
Dyspepsia Δυσπεψία Dyspeptic Δυσπεπτικός	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + πέψις (digestion)
Dysplasia Δυσπλασία Dysplastic Δυσπλαστικός	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + πλασία (plasia, molding, conformation)
Dyssynergia Δυσσυνέργεια	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + συνεργία (synergia, cooperation)
Dysphagia Δυσφαγία	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + φαγία (phagia, eating)
Dysarthria Δυσαρθρία	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + αρθρία (arthron articulation. Observed in hepatic encephalopathy)
Dyslexia Δυσλεξία	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + λέξις (lexis, word) + abstract noon ending -ia «A difficulty in reading due to a brain disorder» (1885) Dyslexic is recorded by 1946, dyslectic by 1962
Dystonia Δυστονία	From the Greek words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + τόνος (tonia, tention) Late neurologic manifestations of Wilson's disease
Ecchymosis Εκχύμωσις	From Ancient Greek έκχύμωσις (ekkhúmōsis), from έκχέω (ekkhéō, "I pour out"), from έκ (ek, "out") + χέω (khéō, "I pour") A skin discoloration caused by bleeding underneath the skin; a bruise. (Grey Turner's sign)
Echinococcosis Εχινοκοκκίασις Echinococcal Εχινόκοκκος	Borrowed from translingual Echinococcus, from echino- ("sea urchin, prickle") + -coccus ("spherical microorganism").
Echo Ηχώ	From or related to ekhe "sound", ekhein (ήχεῖν) «to resound» From Greek Ηχώ (echo), personified in classical mythology as a mountain nymph who pined away for love of Narcissus until nothing was left of her but her voice.

Ectatic Εκτατικός	From the Greek words Εκ (ek, out) + τάσις (tasis, to stretch) Dilatation: for example, bronchiectasis, which refers to a pathologic dilatation of the bronchi of the lung. ectasis dilatation or distension of a hollow organ. Vascular lesions
Electrophoresis Ηλεκτροφόρησης	From the Greek words Ηλεκτρο (Electro-) + -phoresis (being carried). the migration of electrically charged molecules through a medium under the influence of an electric field
Electrolyte Ηλεκτρολύτης	From From the Greek words -electro- + Greek Λυτός (lytos, loosed), or from lyein (λύειν), to unfasten, loose, loosen, untiesubstance decomposed by electrolysis 1834
Encephalopathy (hepatic) Εγκεφαλοπάθεια (ηπατική)	From the Greek word Εγκέφαλος (enkephalos, the brain) From en (in) + kephalē (head) Literally "within the head," Hepatic encephalopathy
Enkephalin Εγκεφαλίνη	From Ancient Greek word Εγκέφαλος (enképhalos, "brain") + -in. Any of a group of pentapeptide endorphins that have opiate-like effects Enkephalin and sphincter of Oddi
Endogastric Ενδογαστρικός	From endo- "within" + -gastric Endogastric balloon, Endogastric pH
Endogenous Ενδογενής	From endo- "within" + -Γένος (genous, producing). Endo + genous
Endocrine Ενδοκρινικός Enterocrine cells Ενδοκρινική κύτταρα system Σύστημα tumors Όγκοι Endocrinology Ενδοκρινολογία Endocrinologist Ενδοκρινολόγος	From endo- (within) + Ancient Greek κρίνω (krínō, to separate). From Κρίνειν (krinein, to separate, distinguish) From root *krei- "to sieve," thus "discriminate, distinguish" (1914), Intestinal enterocrine cells
Endometriosis Ενδομητρίωση	The word endometriosis comes from the Greek Ένδον (endon) meaning "within" and the Greek Μήτρα (metra) meaning "uterus akin to Greek Μητέρα (meter) meaning "mother".
Endopaneatic Ενδοπαγκρεατικός	From the Greek word Ενδο- (endo- "within") + -pancreatic" Activation of pancreatic enzymes in acute pancreatitis
Endoperitoneal Ενδοπεριτοναϊκός	From the Greek word Ενδο- endo- "within" + -peritoneal" Intraperitoneal metastatic carcinomas
Endoprosthesis Ενδοπρόσθεση	From the Greek word Ενδο- (endo- "within") + -prosthesis" 1550s, in grammar, "addition of a letter or syllable to a word," From Greek word Πρόσθεσις (prosthesis, a putting to, an addition). From Greek word προστιθέναι (prostithenai, add to). From pros "to" + tithenai "to put, to place"
Endoscope Ενδοσκόπιο Endoscopy Ενδοσκόπηση	From the Greek word Ενδο- (endo- "within") + -scope". "Endo" is Greek word for "within" while "scope" comes from the Greek word Σκοπός (skopos) meaning to target or look out
Endoscopic Ενδοσκοπική Cholangio pancreatography Χολαγγειοπαγκρεατογραφία Diagnosis Διάγνωση Biopsy Βιοψία Hemostasis Αιμόσταση Injection Ένεσις Pancreatic sphincterotomy Παγκρεατική σφιγκτηροτομή Polypectomy Πολυπεκτομή Sclerotherapy Σκληροθεραπεία Ultrasound Υπερηχογραφία, Therapy Θεραπεία	From the Greek word Ενδο- (endo- "within") + -scopic."
Endotoxine Ενδοτοξίνη	From the Greek word Ενδο- (endo- "within") + toxin
Energy Ενέργεια	From the Greek word Ενέργεια (energeia, activity, action, operation). From ενεργός (energos, active, working). From en "at") + ergon "work, that which is wrought; business; action" Energy and digestive cancer prevention
Enterostomosis Εντεροαναστόμωσις	From the Greek word Αναστόμωσις (anastomosis, outlet, opening). From ana "again, anew" + stoma "mouth" From anastomoein "to open, discharge" (as one sea into another), "to furnish with a mouth," "Union or intercommunication of the vessels of one system with those of another," (1610).
Enterectomy Εντερεκτομή	From the Greek word Έντερο (Entero, Bowel) + Εκτομή (ectomy, removal)
Enteral Εντερική Enteral Nutrition Εντερική διατροφή Enteric infections Εντερικές λοιμώξεις	From the Greek word Έντερο (Entero, Bowel)
Enteritis Εντερίτις	From the Greek word Εντερίτις (Enteritis, inflammation of the bowel)
Enterohemorrhagic Εντεροαιμορραγική	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + αιμορραγική (hemorrhage) due to infection by Enterohemorrhagic E. coli
Enterobacter Εντεροβακτηρίδιο	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + bacter
Enterogastron Εντερογαστρώνη	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + gastron
Enterokinase Εντεροκινάση	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + kinase

Enteroclysis Εντερόκλυσις	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + clysis
Enterocolitis Εντεροκολίτις	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + colitis
Enteropathies Εντεροπάθειες	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + pathy
Enteropeptidase Εντεροπεπτιδάση	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + peptidase
Enterostomy Εντεροστομία	From the Greek words Έντερο (bowel) + stomia
Enzyme Ένζυμο Enzymatic Ένζυματικός	From Modern Greek Ένζυμοenzymos "leavened," from en "in" + zymē "leaven" Coined 1878 by German physiologist Wilhelm Kühne (1837-1900)
Eosinophilic Ηωσινόφιλος Enteritis Εντερίτις Cholangitis Χολαγγειίτις Gastritis Γαστρίτις	From the Ancient Greek ήώς (ēōs, "dawn") + -in] + -o- + -phile.
Epigastrium Επιγάστριο	From the Greek word Επιγάστριον (epigastrium) above" + γαστήρ (gaster, stomach).
Epiglottis Επιγλωττίς	From Greek word Επιγλωττίς (epiglottis), literally (that which is) upon the tongue, From epi "on" + glōttis, from glōtta, variant of glōssa "tongue"
Epidemic Επιδημικός	From Greek word Επιδημία (epidemia, a stay in a place; prevalence of an epidemic disease) From epi "among, upon" + dēmos "people, district" c. 1600, "common to or affecting a whole people," originally and usually, though not etymologically, in reference to diseases.
Epidemiology Επιδημιολογία Pharmacoepidemiology Φαρμακοεπιδημιολογία Epidemiological Επιδημιολογικός Epidemiologist Επιδημιολόγος	From the Greek word Επιδημία (epidemia) Literally: among the people, of one's countrymen at home) + -logy. Study of epidemics, science of epidemic diseases, 1850
Epiphrenic Επιφρενικός	From the Greek word Επί (epi upon, at, close upon - in space or time) + phrēn, diaphragm On or above the diaphragm.
Erythema Ερύθημα Erythematous Ερυθηματώδης Erythemanodosum Ερύθημα οζώδες	From Greek Ερύθημα (erythema) "a redness on the skin; a blush; redness," From erythainein "to become red," From ερυθρός (erythros) "red". Extraintestinal manifestation of inflammatory bowel disease
Eschar Εσχάρα	From the Greek word εσχάρα (eskhara), hearth pan of hot coals
Empiric (therapy) Εμπειρική (θεραπεία)	From the Greek word εμπειρικός (empeirikos) = experienced. From assimilated form of en (in) + peira = (πέιρα, trial, experiment), or from Εμπειρία (empeiria, experience), mere experience or practice without knowledge, especially in medicine, or from Έμπειρος (empeiros, skilled) (based on peira (πέιρα), experienced (in a thing), trial, experiment
Enthusiasm Ενθουσιασμός Enthusiastic Ενθουσιαστικός	From Greek word ενθουσιασμός (enthousiasmos "divine inspiration, enthusiasm) (produced by certain kinds of music, etc.)," Or from enthousiazein (ενθουσιάζειν) "be inspired or possessed by a god, be rapt, be in ecstasy," or from entheos (Ένθεος) "divinely inspired, possessed by a god," From en "in" + theos "god"
Etiology Αιτιολογία	From Greek Αιτιολογία (aitiologia, statement of cause), or from Αιτία (aitia, cause, responsibility) "The science of causes or causation" (1550)
Embolus Έμβολον Embolism Εμβολισμός	From Greek word embolus (έμβολον) "peg, stopper; anything pointed so as to be easily thrust in," also "a tongue (of land), beak (of a ship)," or from εμβάλλειν (emballein "to insert, throw in, invade"). From assimilated form of en "in" + βάλλειν (ballein "to throw") From Latin embolus "piston of a pump,"
Endemic Ενδημικός Endemic area Ενδημική περιοχή Endemicity Ενδημικότητα Nonendemic area Μη ενδημική περιοχή	From en "in" + Δήμος (dēmos, people; district). with -ic + Greek endemos (Ένδημος) "native, dwelling in (a place), of or belonging to a people," From 1660s as a noun, particular to a people or locality.
Endoplasmic Ενδοπλασματικός	From endo- + plasm + -ic Endoplasmic (δίκτυο)
Enzyme Ένζυμο	From Modern Greek enzymos (ένζυμο) "leavened," From en "in" + zymē "leaven"

<p>Episode Επεισόδιον</p>	<p>From epi "in addition" + Είσοδος (eisodos, a coming in, entrance). From Greek epeisodion (επεισόδιον) "an episode," Literally "an addition," noun use of neuter of epeisodios "coming in besides," "Commentary between two choric songs in a Greek tragedy (1670s). "An incidental narrative or digression within a story, poem, etc."</p>
<p>Epidemic Επιδημική ...Curve Καμπύλη ...Diagram Διάγραμμα ...Outbreak Έκρηξη ...Acute Οξεία ...Chronic Χρόνια ...Common source Κοινής πηγής ...Mixed Μικτή ...Progressive Προοδευτική ...Ethics Ηθική ...Propagative Προπαγάνδα ...Subacute Υποξεία ...Epidemicity Επιδημικότητα ...Low level Χαμηλού βαθμού ...Surveillance Επιτήρηση ...Data Δεδομένα ...Study Μελέτη ...Deductive Παραγωγική ...Inductive Επαγωγική</p>	<p>From Greek Επιδήμιος (epidemios), Literally "among the people, of one's countrymen at home" + -logy. Study of epidemics, science of epidemic diseases 1850</p>
<p>Ethical code Ηθικήςκώδικας (δεοντολογίας) Ethical issue Ηθικόζήτημα Ethics Committee Ηθικής Επιτροπή Ethics professional Επαγγελματική δεοντολογία Ethics medical Ιατρική δεοντολογία</p>	<p>From Greek ΗθικήΦιλοσοφία (ēthike philosophia) "moral philosophy," Fem. of Ηθικός (ēthikos, ethical, pertaining to character). From Έθος (ēthos, moral character) related to ēthos "custom"</p>
<p>Fructose Φρουκτόζη</p>	<p>From fructus (fruit) + chemical suffix -ose. Sugar found in fruit, 1857, coined in English.</p>
<p>Flegmon Φλέγμων</p>	<p>From Ancient Greek word φλεγμονή (phlegmonē, "inflammation, fiery heat"), or φλέγω (phlégō, burn). The mass of the inflamed pancreas containing necrotic tissue is referred to as a phlegmon.</p>
<p>Ganglion Γάγγλιον Aganglionic segment Αγαγγλιονικό τμήμα</p>	<p>From the Greek word Γάγγλιον (ganglion) = tumor under the skin. It was used by Galen for "nerve bundle". According to Galen, the proper sense of the word was "anything gathered into a ball." Histopathological lesion in Hirschsprug's disease</p>
<p>Gangrene Γάγγραινα Gangrenosum (pyoderma) Γαγγραινώδες (πυόδερμα)</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek word Γάγγραινα (gangraina) = an eating or gnawing sore. Literally "that which eats away," a dissimilated, reduplicated form of gran-"to gnaw," Severe extraintestinal manifestation of inflammatory bowel disease</p>
<p>Gastrectomy Γαστρεκτομή</p>	<p>From Gastro (στόμαχος) + Εκτομή (ektomi) (surgical removal)</p>
<p>Gastrointestinal (system) Γαστρεντερικό (σύστημα)</p>	<p>From Gastro (στόμαχος) + the Ancient Greek έντερον (énteron) = intestine</p>
<p>Gastroenterology Γαστρεντερολογία</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek έντερον (énteron) = intestine) + Greek -λογία (-logía); synchronically, gastro- + enterology. Medical specialization</p>
<p>Gastroenteritis Γαστρεντερίτις</p>	<p>From Γαστρο- (gastro) + εντερίτις (enteritis). 1823</p>

<p>Gastric Γαστρικός</p> <p>...Adenomas Αδενώματα</p> <p>...Antral Άντρο</p> <p>...Arteries Αρτηρίες</p> <p>...Atresia Ατρησία</p> <p>...Atrophy Ατροφία</p> <p>...Biopsy Βιοψία</p> <p>...Carcinogenesis Καρκινογένεσις</p> <p>...Carcinoids Καρκινοειδή</p> <p>...Carcinoma Καρκίνωμα</p> <p>...Cardia Καρδία</p> <p>...Dysrhythmias Δυσρυθμία</p> <p>...Enterochromaffin cell-like tumors Εντεροχρωμαφινικοί όγκοι</p> <p>...Histogenesis Ιστογένεσις</p> <p>...Hyperplastic polyps Υπερπλαστικοί πολύποδες</p> <p>...Infections Λοιμώξεις</p> <p>...Leiomyosarcomas Λειομυοσαρκώματα</p> <p>...Lymphomas Λεμφώματα</p> <p>...Myoelectricfunction Μυοηλεκτρικήλειτουργία</p> <p>...Phase Φάση</p> <p>...Phytobezoar Φυτοβεζοαρ</p> <p>...Polypectomy Πολυπεκτομή</p> <p>...Polyps Πολύποδες</p> <p>...Stromal tumors Στρωματικοί Όγκοι</p> <p>...Syphilis Σύφιλις</p> <p>...Teratoma Τεράτωμα</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek word γαστήρ (gaster) (genitive gastros) = stomach, paunch, belly</p>
<p>Gastrin Γαστρίνη</p> <p>Gastrinoma Γαστρίνωμα</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek word γαστήρ (gastér) + -in</p>
<p>Gastritis Γαστρίτις</p> <p>...Alcoholic Αλκοολική</p> <p>...Atrophic Ατροφική</p> <p>...Autoimmune Αυτοάνοση</p> <p>...Chemical Χημική</p> <p>...Chronic Χρόνια</p> <p>...Hemorrhagic Αιμορραγική</p> <p>...Infectious Λοιμώδης</p> <p>...Helicobacterpylori Ελικοβακτηριδιακή</p> <p>...Collagenous Κολλαγονώδης</p> <p>...Lymphocytic Λεμφοκυτταρική</p> <p>...Eosinophilic Ηωσινοφιλική</p> <p>...Parasitic Παρασιτική</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek word γαστήρ (gastér) + itis (inflammation)</p>
<p>Gastrointestinal Γαστρεντερικόσυστημα</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + -intestine (έντερον) + system (σύστημα)</p>
<p>Gastrografin Γαστρογραφίνη</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + Γραφίνη (grafin, write)</p>
<p>Gastroepiploic Γαστροεπιπλοϊκός</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + επιπλοϊκός (epiploic)</p>
<p>Gastropathy Γαστροπάθεια</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + πάθος (pathy)</p>
<p>Gastroparesis Γαστροπάρεσις</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + paresis (πάρεσις, paralysis)</p>
<p>Gastroplegia Γαστροπληγία</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + plegia (πληγία = blow, boredom)</p>
<p>Gastroplasty Γαστροπλαστική (επέμβαση)</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + plasty (πλαστική) Gastroplasty is formed by incomplete partition of the stomach so that a small channel is left to allow passage of food from the small proximal pouch to the distal stomach.</p>
<p>Gastrosocopy Γαστροσκόπηση Gastroscope Γαστροσκόπιο</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + scope (σκοπῶ)</p>
<p>Gastrostomy Γαστροστομία</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + Stomia (στομία).</p>
<p>Gastroschisis Γαστρόσχισις</p>	<p>From the Ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + schisis (σχισις = division)</p>
<p>Geophagia Γαιοφαγία</p>	<p>From the Greek word Γαιοφαγία (geophagia). From Γαιο (geo)-, combining form of gēo (earth) + φαγεῖν (phagein = to eat). dirt-eating, 1820.</p>
<p>Glucagonoma Γλυκαγόνωμα</p>	<p>glucagon + -oma A tumour of the pancreas characterized by overproduction of glucagon</p>

Glycogen Γλυκογόνο Glycogenesis Γλυκογένεσις Glucogenicacanthosis Γλυκογονική ακάνθωσις	from Greek-derived Γλυκο- (glyco-, sweet) + French -gène Coined in 1848 by French physiologist Claude Bernard (1813-1878).
Glucose Γλυκόζη	From Greek word Γλεύκος (gleukos, sweet wine). related to Γλυκός (glukus, sweet).
Glycolipids Γλυκολιπίδια	From Greek-derived Γλυκό (glyco- sweet) + Λιπίδια (lipids)
Gluconeogenesis Γλυκονεογένεσις	From Greek-derived Γλυκό (glyco- sweet) + Γένεσις (genesis)
Glysoprotein Γλυκοπρωτεΐνη	From Greek-derived Γλυκό (glyco- sweet) + Πρωτεΐνη (protein)
Glucuronic Γλυκουρονικό	From Greek-derived Γλυκός (gluc- sweet) + ούρον -uronic.
Glossitis Γλωσσίτις	Early 19th century from Greek Γλώσσα (glōssa, tongue) + it is
Gynecomastia Γυναικομαστία	From the Greek word Γυναίκα (gyneco) = woman, female + Greek Μαστός (mastos) = breast, + abstract noun ending -ia. 1881. It can be seen in advanced liver cirrhosis
Hamartomatous Αμαρτώματα Polyps Πολύποδες Polyposissyndrome Σύνδρομο πολυποδίασης	It can be seen in advanced liver cirrhosis From the Greek word Αμαρτία (hamartia) + -oma. A hamartoma (from the Greek word Αμαρτία meaning "fault, defect," and -oma, denoting a tumor or neoplasm). A benign (noncancerous) tumor-like malformation made up of an abnormal mixture of cells and tissues found in areas of the body where growth occurs. It is considered a developmental error and can occur at a number of sites. Amartomatous polyps of the digestive tract
Helix Έλιξ HelixdoubleDNA Έλικά διπλή DNA	From Greek Έλιξ (helix, genitive helikos), a word used of anything in a spiral shape (an armlet, a curl of hair; the tendril of a vine, a serpent's coil), which is related to eilein "to turn, twist, roll"
Hema Αίμα (Archives of Hellenic Medicine 2012,29(Suppl 1):8-36) Derivates: hem, -hem, -hem-hema-, - hema, hema-, heme-, hemat-, -hemat-, hemata-hemata-, hematin- hematino-, hemato-,hemato-, hemo-, hemia, - hemic, - ema, -emia, -emic, -emid, - emo)	The Greek word Aima (haema, hema, blood) is possibly (no firm indications) derived from the ancient Greek verb «αἶθω» (aetho), which means "make red-hot, roast" or "warm, heat" (etho=inflame, kindle). In most ipsissinaverba, according to this interpretation, this word stems from the passive present perfect of the verb «αἶθω» (aetho) «ἤσμαι» (hesme). From this, we get «αἶσμα» (haesma) or «αἷμα» (haema), which means literally: "hot" or "incandescent" or "warm" (as it is supposed to be the body fluid). It is also related to the verb «αιονάω» (aeonao=moisten, sprinkle, drench). All the previous words draw their ancestry from the Indoeuropeansaimen (=viscous, mucous juice) and are related to Old Germanic seim (=pure honey) and Lithuanian syvas (=juice). The verb «αἶθω» (aetho) also gives the word «αἶθοψ» (aethops=shiny, ardent, impetuous). There are about 1.100 words in the English language dictionaries, about 6.000.000 as well 350.000 words in Google and PubMed, respectively containing the Greek word "hema" and its derivatives. Many words are Greek compounds with the prefixes hyper-, hypo-, auto- ("auto"=self, same), iso- ("iso"=equal, uniform) or adding the privative an- ("α-"=without, not)).
Hemangioma Αιμαγγείωμα	From the Greek words Αίμα (Hema) = blood + -ωμα (-oma)
Hemangioendothelioma Αιμαγγειοενδοθηλίωμα	From the Greek words Αίμα (Hema) = blood + Ενδο- (endo, inside) + -ωμα (-oma) A neoplasm derived from blood vessels, characterized by numerous prominent endothelial cells that occur singly or in aggregates and line vascular tubes or channels.
Hematemesis Αιματέμεσις	From hemato- + emesis (vomiting)
Hematocrite Αιματοκρίτης	From haemato- 'of blood' + Greek word Κριτής (kritēs, judge). late 19th century
Hematochezia Αιματοχεσία	The term is from Greek αίμα ("blood") and χέζειν ("to defaecate").
Hematoma (haematoma) Αιμάτωμα	1826, from hemato- + -oma.
Hemolysis Αιμόλυσις Hemolytic Αιμολυτικός	From hemo- + -lysis, from Ancient Greek αίμα (haîma, "blood") + λύσις (lúsiss, "loosening").
Hemodialysis Αιμοδιάλυσις	From Greek Αίμα (haima) And from Greek word Διάλυσις (dialysis, dissolution, separation) (used of the disbanding of troops, a divorce, etc.), or from the Greek word διαλύειν (dialyein, dissolve, separate) from dia "apart" + lyein "loosen" Mid 19th century

Hemoperitoneum Αιμοπεριτόναιον	from Greek Αίμα (haima) = blood + περιτόναιον (peritoneum) Mid 19th century
Hematopoiesis Αιμοποίησης	Mid 19th century from Greek haima + Ποίσις/Δημιουργία (poiesis) = creation
Hemorrhage Αιμορραγία	from Greek Αίμα haima + ραγία (rhage, rupture) Mid 19th century
Hemorrhagic Αιμορραγική ... Pancreatitis παγκρεατίτις ... Gastritis γαστρίτις ... Gastropathy γαστροπάθεια ... Colitis Κολίτις	From Greek Αιμορραγία (haimorrhagia), from haima 'blood' + the stem of rhēgnunai 'burst'
Hemorrhoids Αιμορροΐδες Hemorrhoidectomy Αιμορροΐδεκτομή	Mid 19th century from Greek Αίμα (haima 'blood') + an element related to rhein 'to flow'. from Greek haimorrhoides (phlebes) 'bleeding (veins)'
Hemosiderin Αιμοσιδηρίνη Hemosiderosis Αιμοσιδήρωση	From Greek Αίμα (haima + hemo-) + sidero- + -in Mid 19th century hemosiderin + -osis
Hemostasis Αιμόστασης	from Greek Αίμα haima + στάσις (stasis) = The process of keeping blood inside a damaged vessel to stop bleeding (haimóstasis, "styptic drug"). Mid 19th century
Hemochromatosis Αιμοχρωμάτωση	From Greek Αίμα (haima "blood") + chroma- ("color") + -osis ("disease"), from the changing color of blood affected by the disorder. Mid 19th century
Herpes Έρπης Herpes zoster Έρπης ζωστήρ Herpetic Ερπητικός	from Greek Έρπης (herpēs, shingles). Literally 'creeping', from Έρπειν (herpein, to creep).
Hemicolectomy Ημικολεκτομή	1882, from combining form of colon + -ectomy "a cutting, surgical removal."
Hepatectomy Ηπατεκτομή	The word "hepatectomy" is derived from Greek. In Greek liver is hepar and -ectomy comes from the Greek εκτομή (ektomē, to remove).
Hepatic Ηπατικός Hepatogenic Ηπατογενής Hepatology Ηπατολογία Hepatomegaly Ηπατομεγαλία Hepatocarcinogenesis Ηπατοκαρκινογένεσις Hepatic artery Ηπατική αρτηρία Hepatic encephalopathy Ηπατικήεγκεφαλοπάθεια Hepatosplenomegaly Ηπατοσπληνομεγαλία Hepatotropic Ηπατοτροπικός Hepatotoxic Ηπατοτοξικός	From the Greek Ήπαρ (hēpar, liver)
Hepatitis Ηπατίτις Delta Δέλτα Immunization Εμβολιασμός Hepatotoxicant Ηπατοτοξικό Hepatotoxicity Ηπατοτοξικότητα Hepatotoxins Ηπατοτοξίνες	1727, from Greek ήπατος (hēpatos), genitive of hepar "liver," + -itis "inflammation."
Hepatoerythropoietic Porphyria Ηπατοερυθροποιητική Πορφυρία	In Greek liver is hepar
Hepatoblastoma Ηπατοβλάστωμα	In Greek liver is hepar + blastoma Ancient Greek βλάστη>blastos (=sprout, germ) >βάλλω/valo(=push, throw) + ἵστημι/istimi(=put) + -ωμα/-oma =-oma, suffix meaning a state or a condition eg disease condition)
Hepatoma Ηπάτωμα	From the Greek word Ήπαρ (liver) + -oma
Hippocrates Ιπποκράτης	The "father" of Medicine
Histology Ιστολογία Histological Ιστολογικός	From the Greek word Ιστο- (histo- tissue) + -logy. "study of organic tissues," 1847
Histochemistry Ιστοχημεία Histochemical Ιστοχημικός	From the Greek word Ιστο- (histo- tissue) + -logy. + chemistry
Histoplasmosis Ιστοπλάσμωσις Histoplasma Ιστόπλασμα	From the Greek word Ιστός (histos)= Tissue + πλάσμωσις (plasmosis)
History Ιστορικό Historical Ιστορικός	Medical history, from the Greek word Ιστορικό (historiko) = History [Historical control group]
Helicobacter pylori Ελικοβακτηρίδιο του πυλωρού	From the Greek word Έλιξ (helix) + Βακτηρίδιο (Vacteridio) + Πυλωρού (pyloric)
Helminths Έλμινθες	"intestinal worm," 1852, from helmintho-, stem of Greek Έλμινθες (Helmins: parasitic worm).

Homeopathy Ομοιοπαθητική	From the Greek word Ὅμοιος (homoios, like, similar, of the same kind) + Πάθεια (-patheia, disease), also "feeling, emotion". Greek homoiopathes meant "having like feelings or affections, sympathetic." Coined 1824 by German physician Samuel Friedrich Hahnemann (1755-1843)
Hyaline Υαλίνη (ουσία)	From Greek Υαλίνη (hyalinus, of glass or crystal). From Ὑαλος (hyalos, glass). Mallory bodies in alcoholic hepatitis and other disorders
Hidradenitis Υδραδενίτις	Ultimately representing the Ancient Greek roots ιδρώς (hidrós, "sweat", stem: ιδρωτ-, hidrót-) + ἀδήν (adén, "gland", stem: ἀδεν-, aden) + -ίτις (-ítis).
Hydropneumatic Υδραερισμός	From the Greek words Υδρο- (hydro-) + Πνευματικός (Pneumatic, air) Relating to both liquid and gas substances.
Hydatic (cyst) Υδατιδική (κύστις)	Borrowed from Ancient Greek ὑδατίς (hudatís, "watery vesicle"). Greek hydatic-, hydatic watery cyst.
Hydrated Ένυδρος	From Greek hydr-, stem of ὕδωρ (hydor, water). From suffixed form of root *wed-"water; wet." Coined c. 1800 by French chemist Joseph-Louis Proust (1754-1826)
Hydrogen Υδρογόνο	From the Greek word Υδρο- (hydr-, stem of ὕδωρ (hydor, water). Coined 1787 by G. de Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Fourcroy.
Hydrotherapy Υδροθεραπεία	From Ancient Greek ὑδρο- (hudro-), or from ὕδωρ (húdōr, "water"). From hydro- "water" + therapy 1842.
Hydronephrosis Υδρονέφρωση	From Ancient Greek ὑδρο- (hudro-), from ὕδωρ (húdōr, "water"). hydro- + nephrosis Obstruction of ureters in Crohn's disease
Hydrophilic Υδρόφιλος	From Ancient Greek ὑδρο- (hudro-), from ὕδωρ (húdōr, "water"). Bulk laxatives Hydrophilic agents
Hydroxyurea Υδροξουρία	From Ancient Greek ὑδρο- (hudro-), from ὕδωρ (húdōr, "water") + urea
Hyperalgesia Υπεραλγησία	From Υπέρ hyper- "over, exceedingly, to excess" + ending probably based on analgesia. abnormal sensitivity to pain," 1854. In chronic pancreatitis
Hyperammonia Υπεραμμωνιαμία	From Greek hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + ammonia
Hyperamylasemia Υπεραμυλασαιμία	From Greek Υπέρ (hyper) (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure" word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -amylase + -emia
Hyperbaric Υπέρβαρος	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + βάρος (weight).
Hypergamma- globulinemia Υπεργαμμασφαιριναμία	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -gamma, + -globulin- + -emia
Hypergastrinemia Υπεργαστριναμία	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -gastrin, + -emia
Hyperemesis Υπερέμεσις	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -emesis (vomiting)
Hyperchoic Υπερηχοικός	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + ἤχος (echo)
Hyperkalemia Υπερκαλιαιμία	From Greek Υπέρ (hyper (over, beyond, overmuch, above measure) word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -Kal- (potassium), + -emia
Hyperkeratosis Υπερκεράτωση	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess"
Hyperlipidaemia Υπερλιπιδαιμία	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," + -lipid + -emia word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess,"
Hyperlipoproteinemia Υπερλιποπρωτεϊναμία	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over, beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -lipo + -protein + -emia

Hypermetabolic Υπερμεταβολικός	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -metabolic
Hypernephromas Υπερνέφρωμα	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -nephromas.
Hyperparathyroidism Υπερπαραθυρεο- ειδισμός	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -parathyroidism
Hyperperistaltic Υπερπερισταλτικός	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -peristaltic
Hyperproteinemia Υπερπρωτεϊναμία	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -protein + -emia
Hyperplasia Υπερπλασία	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + -plasia
Hyperplastic Υπερπλαστικός Gastricpolyp Γαστρικός πολύπους Gastropathy Γαστροπάθεια Colorectapolyps Πολύπους παχέος εντέρου	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," + plastic
Hypersplenism Υπερσπληνισμός	word-forming element meaning "over; above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure,"
Hypertriglyceridemia Υπερτριγλυκεριδαμία	word-forming element meaning "over; above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," from Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure,"
Hypertonic Υπέρτονος	From Greek hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess,"
Hypertrophy Υπερτροφία	word-forming element meaning "over; above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," from Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure"
Hypertrophic gastropathy Υπερτροφική γαστροπάθεια	word-forming element meaning "over; above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," from Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure,"
Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis Υπερτροφική πυλωρική στένωση	word-forming element meaning "over; above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess," from Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure,"
Hyperchylomicronemia Υπερχυλομικροναμία	From Greek Υπέρ hyper (prep. and adv.) "over; beyond, overmuch, above measure," word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond," and often implying "exceedingly, to excess,"
Hypolipoproteinemia Υποβηταλιποπρωτεϊναμία	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + βήτα (beta) + λιπο (lipo) + πρωτεΐνη (protein) + emia
Hypogammaglobulinemia Υπογαμμασφαιριναμία	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + γάμμα (gamma) + -globulin + -emia
Hypogastric Υπογάστριο	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + γαστρικός (gastricos).
Hypoglycemia Υπογλυκαμία	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + γλυκός (glyc-) + emia
Hypochoic Υπόηχος	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + ήχος (sound, choic [Hypochoicmetastases]
Hypometabolic Υπομεταβολικός	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; and the word Μεταβολικός (Metabolic)
Hypothesis Υπόθεση HypothesisTesting Υποθέσεως έλεγχος Hypothesis, alternative Εναλλακτική υπόθεση Hypothesis null Μηδενική υπόθεση (άκυρη)	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + θέσις (thesis)

Hypolactasia Υπολακτασία	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + lactasia
Hypoperistaltic Υποπερισταλτικός	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + Ancient Greek term δύναμις περισταλτική (dúnamisperistaltiké, "the action of the bowels by which their contents are propelled") Also from περιστέλλω (peristéllō, "to wrap around"), (περί- (peri "around") + στέλλω (stéllō, "to make ready, to prepare").
Hypoplasia Υποπλασία	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" e.g. of the extrahepatic biliary tree secondary to decreased bile flow + plasia
Hypotonic Υπότονος	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than word-forming element meaning + tonic
Hypopharynx Υποφάρυγξ	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less," + pharynx
Hypochlorhydria Υποχλωροδρία	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" word-forming element meaning "under, beneath; less, less than" + -chlor + -hydria
Hypochondriasis Υποχονδρίασις	From the Greek word Υπο (hypo) (prep. and adverb) "under, + chondria (hupokhondria), denoting the soft body area below the ribs, from hupo 'under' + khondros 'sternal cartilage'. The term was first used to denote a form of melancholy that was thought to arise from the liver and spleen. mid 17th century
Hyaluronicacid Υαλουρονικόξύ	From the Greek word Υαλος (hyalos "glass, clear alabaster, crystal lens used as a burning glass,") + Greek Ούρον (ouron urine) + ic
Hygiene Υγιεινή Hygiene industrial Βιομηχανική υγιεινή Hygiene personal Υγιεινή ατομική Hygiene social Υγιεινή κοινωνική Hygienic Υγιεινός	From Greek word Υγιεινή From υγιήςhygies "healthy, sound, hearty," Literally "living well" (personified as the goddess Hygieia). The Greek adjective was used by Aristotle as a noun meaning "health". The difficult spelling in English is a relic of the struggle to render the Greek vowels into French.
Hypocaliemia Υποκαλιαιμία	From Greek Υπο hypo (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under +, Κάλιον (kali, potassium) + -emia.
Hypomagnesemia Υπομαγνησιαιμία	From Greek Υπο hypo (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under +, Μαγνησι- (magnesium) + -emia.
Hyponatremia Υπονατρίαιμία	From Greek Υπο hypo (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under +, Νάτριον (Sodium) + emia
Hypochromic Υποχρωμικός	From Greek Υπο hypo (prep. and adverb) "under, beneath; up from under; toward and under +, -χρωμικός (color)
Hysteria Ύστερία	From Greek hysterikos "of the womb, suffering in the womb," from hystera "womb," Seen in hepatic disorders
Homeopathy Ομοιοπαθητική	From Greek Όμοιοσημοιος 'like' same" + patheia early 19th century
Heterozygous Ετεροζυγώτης (ος)	From Greek Έτεροheteros "the other (of two), another, different; second; other than usual."
Heterotropic Ετεροτροπικός	From Greek Έτεροheteros "the other (of two), another, different; second; other than usual." + tropic
Iatrogenic Ιατρογενής	From the Greek word Ιατρός (iatros) (healer) + -genic (producing). "induced by a physician," 1920 e.g. pancreatitis after ERCP
Idiopathy Ιδιοπάθεια Idiopathic Ιδιοπαθής	From medical Greek Ιδιοπάθεια idiopathea, or from idios "one's own" + -patheia, abstract noun formation from Πάθος pathos "suffering, disease, feeling"
Idiosyncrasy Ιδιοσυγκρασία	The term "idiosyncrasy" originates From Greek ίδιοσυγκρασία idiosynkrasia, "a peculiar temperament, habit of body" From ίδιοidios, "one's own", σύνsyn, "with" and κρᾶσις krasis, "blend of the four humors" (temperament)) or literally "particular mingling".

Inorganic Ανόργανος	From in- (not, opposite of) + organic (adj). "without the organized structure which characterizes living things," Inorganic in this sense is from 1670s. e.g. Iron transport
Intraarterial Ενδοαρτηριακός	intra- + arterial Within (or into) an artery Intrarterial infusion of chemotherapeutics
Iodine Ιώδιο	From Greek ιώδεσιδής 'violet-coloured', from ion 'violet' + -eidēs 'like') + -ine.
Ion Ιόν Ionic Ιονικός	Coined from Greek Ιόν (ion), neuter present participle of ienai "go," So called because ions move toward the electrode of opposite charge. mid 19th century
Katharsis Κάθαρσις	From Greek Κάθαρσις (catharsis), "purging, cleansing," From Καθαίρειν (kathairein) 'cleanse, to purify, purge, From Καθαρός (katharos) 'pure' clear of dirt, clean, spotless; open, free; clear of shame or guilt; purified". The notion of 'release' through drama (catharsis) derives from Aristotle's Poetics
Katabolism Καταβολισμός	From Greek Καταβολή (katabole) "a throwing down" (also "a foundation"), From Καταβάλλειν, (kataballein) "to throw down," From Κατά (kata) "down" + ballein "to throw"
Koilonychia Κουλονυχία	The term is from the Greek: κοῖλος, koilos, "hollow", δνυξ, onyx, nail. Koilonychia is associated with Plummer-Vinson syndrome and iron deficiency anemia. It has also been associated with lichen planus, syphilis, and rheumatic fever.
Lithotripsy Λιθοτριψία Lithotripters Λιθοτρίπτες	From Λιθο (litho-) 'of stone' + Greek τριψία (tripsis) 'rubbing', From Τρίβειν (tribein) 'to rub'. Mid 19th century Lithogenic bile in users of clifibrate
Lithocholicacid Λιθοχολικόξύ	From the Greek word λίθος (lithos, Stone) + χολικό (cholic) + acid
Lithogenic Λιθογόνος	From the Greek word λίθος (lithos, Stone) + Γόνος (gonos), create.
Lipase Λιπάση	From Greek Λίπος (fat) + -ase. late 19th century
Lipid Λιπίδιο ... Membranes Μεμβράνες ... Metabolism Μεταβολισμός ... Peroxidation Υπεροξειδωσις	based on Greek Λίπος (lipos) 'fat'.
Lipodystrophy Λιποδυστροφία	lipo- + G. dys -bad, difficult, + trophē, (nourishment) Defective metabolism of fat.
Lipolysis Λιπόλυσις Lipolytic (enzymes) Λιπολυτικά (ένζυμα)	Literally meaning: fat splitting Ancient Greek λίπος (=fat, grease) >λίπος > verb λείβω/livo(=grease) λύσις/lysis(=dissolution, degradation > verb λύω/leo =break down, solve, loose, degradate) Lipolysis is the hydrolysis of fats into fatty acids and glycerol. Enzymes released into the circulation in acute pancreatitis
Lipopolysaccharides Λιποπολυσακχαρίτες	From greekλίπος (lipos), meaning "fat". poly: "many" (From greek πολύ (poly), meaning "much" or "many"). saccharide: "sugar" (from latinsaccharon, meaning "sugar"). This is also the origin of the term "saccharine", meaning "really sweet" if referring to a dessert, or "overly sweet" to the point of being sickly/ annoying
Lipoprotein Λιποπρωτεΐνη	lipo: "fat" (from greekλίπος (lipos), meaning "fat") + Protein
Liposomes Λιποσώμα	lipo: "fat" (from greekλίπος (lipos), meaning "fat") + Soma
Lipoma Λίπωμα, Liposarcoma Λιποσάρκωμα, Lipomatous polyposis Λιποματώδης πολύποσις Lipomatous Pseudohypertrophy , Λιποματώδης ψευδοϋπερτροφία	lipo: "fat" (from greekλίπος (lipos), meaning "fat") + omaTumors arising in many digestive organs (e.g. biliary system) Appearing in pancreatic disorders
Lobe Λοβός	From Greek Λοβός lobos "lobe, lap, slip; vegetable pod," used of lap- or slip-like parts of the body or plants, especially "earlobe," but also of lobes of the liver or lungs, a word of unknown origin.
Leptospira Λεπτόσπειρα Leptospirosis Λεπτοσπειρώσις	from Λεπτό (lepto-) 'narrow' + Greek σπειρά (speira) 'coil' + -osis. 1920s
Lymphocyte Λεμφοκύτταρο Lymphopenia Λεμφοπενία Lymphocytosis Λεμφοκυττάρωσις	From lympho- "lymph" + -cyte "a cell." lympho- + -cyte. 1890
Lymphangiectasia Λεμφαγγιεκτασία	lymphangiectasis ectasia, ectasis - dilatation or distension of a hollow organ
Leucopenia Λευκοπενία	Greek Λευκο (leuko-) (white) + Greek πενία (penía) (poverty, need).

Logarithm Λογάριθμος Logarithmic Λογαριθμικός	From Greek Λόγος (logos) 'reckoning, ratio' + Αριθμός (arithmos) 'number'. early 17th century
Lyophilization Λυοφιλοποίηση	lyo- + philos + -ization (alternatively analyzed as lyophilize + -ation), From Ancient Greek λύω (lýō, "to loosen, to dissolve") + φίλος (phílos, "beloved") + -ίζειν (-ízein) + Latin -ātiō, due to the dried product being able to rapidly reabsorb the solvent and restore the original substance, hence "lyophil" (solvent-loving) 1894, US.
Lysosome Λυσοσώμιο Lysosomal enzymes Λυσοσωματικά ένζυμα	From lyso- + -some Uses the combining forms lyso- (referring to lysis and derived from the Latin lysis, meaning "to loosen", via Ancient Greek λύσις [lýsis]), and -some, from soma, "body", yielding "body that lyses" or "lytic body". The adjectival form is lysosomal. The forms lysosome and lysosomal are much rarer; they use the lyo- form of the prefix but are often treated by readers and editors as mere unthinking replications of typos, which has no doubt been true as often as not. 1955
Magnesia Μαγνησία Milk of Magnesia Μαγνησίας γάλα	From Greek (he) Magnesia (lithos) "the lodestone," Literally "(the) Magnesian (stone), a mineral said to have been brought from Magnesia, the region in Thessaly, which is said to be named for the native people name Magnetes, which is of unknown origin.
Mass Μάζα, Massive Μαζικός	From Greek Μάζα (maza) "barley cake, lump, mass, ball," which is related to massein "to knead," Massive hepatic necrosis
Macroamylasemia Μακροαμυλασαιμία	macroamylase + G. haima, blood
Macroscopic Μακροσκοπικός Macroscopical Μακροσκοπικός	From macro- + ending from microscopic. visible to the naked eye. 1841
Megacolon Μεγάκολον	Μέγα (mega)- + Κόλον (colon)
Melena Μέλαινα	The origin of melena is dated to the early 19th century via Greek melaina (feminine of melas, black)
Melanoma Μελάνωμα	from Greek Μέλας (melas), melan- 'black' + -oma. mid 19th century
Mesentery (ic) Μεσεντέριον (ος) ... Aneurysm Ανεύρυσμα ... Artery Αρτηρία ... Desmoid Δεσμοειδής ... Embolism Έμβολο ... Thrombosis Θρόμβωσις ... Cyst Κύστις ... Ischemia Ισχαμία ... Lymphadenitis Λεμφαδενίτις ... Mesotheliomas Μεσοθηλώματα	From Greek mesenterion, from μέσος (mesos) 'middle' + enteron 'intestine'.
Metabolism Μεταβολισμός Metabolite Μεταβολίτης Metabolic syndrome Μεταβολικό σύνδρομο	From Greek μεταβολή (metabolē) 'change' from μεταβάλλειν (metaballein) 'to change' + -ism.
Metaplasia Μετάπλασις Metaplastic epithelium Μεταπλαστικό επιθήλιο	From Greek word Μετάπλασις metaplasie meta, over, + πλάσις plasis—plassein, to form.
Metastasis Μετάσταση Metastatic Μεταστατικός	From Greek Μετάσταση (metastasis) "a removing, removal; migration; a changing; change, revolution," Or from μεθιστάναι (methistanai) "to remove, change," Or from μετά (meta), here indicating "change" + histanai "to place, cause to stand. Literally 'removal or change'.
Meter Μέτρον	From Greek μέτρον (metron) "meter, a verse; that by which anything is measured; measure, length, size, limit, proportion
Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis Μη αλκοολική στεατοηπατίτιδα	steato- (Στέαρ, λίπος, fat) + hepatitis (from Greek hēpatos, genitive of ἥπαρ (hepar) "liver;") + -itis "inflammation."
Meningitis Μηνιγγίτις	From Greek Μήνιγξ (meninx genitive meningos) "membrane," + -itis (inflammation).
Mechanical Μηχανικός Mechanism Μηχανισμός	From Greek Μηχανικός (mēkhanikos) + -al. From mechanic (adj.) + -al. By 1570s as "of or pertaining to machines and their use.
Microbe Μικρόβιο	From Greek Μικρός (micros) 'small' + Βίος (bios) 'life'. In Greek the compound would mean "short-lived." late 19th century
Microbes aerobic Μικρόβια αερόβια Microbes anaerobic Μικρόβια αναερόβια Microbiology Μικροβιολογία Microbiologist Μικροβιολόγος	From Greek Μικρός (micros) 'small', little, petty, trivial, slight, and the Greek word Γαστήρ (γαστήρ gaster genitive γαστρός/gastros) "stomach, paunch, belly," often figurative of gluttony or greed, also "womb, uterus; sausage," by dissimilation from *graster, literally "eater, devourer," from gran "to gnaw, eat.

Microolithiasis Μικρολιθίασις	From Greek Μικρός (micro) 'small'. Greek smikros "small, little, petty, trivial, slight"
Microscope Μικροσκόπιο Microscopic Μικροσκοπικός Microscopy Μικροσκοπία Microscopyscanningelectron (SEM) Μικροσκοπία σάρωσηςηλεκτρονική	From Greek Μικρός (micro) 'small'. Greek smikros "small, little, petty, trivial, slight + σκοπῶ (scope) Microscopic colitis
Microsporidium Μικροσπορίδιον Microsporidiosis Μικροσποριδίωσις	From Greek Μικρός (micro) 'small'. Greek smikros "small, little, petty, trivial, slight + -sporidion
Microsomal Μικροσωμιακός	From Greek Μικρός (micro) 'small'. Greek smikros "small, little, petty, trivial, slight + somiakos
Mitochondrium Μιτοχόνδριο	From Greek Μίτος (mitos) "thread," a word of uncertain etymology, + khondrion "little granule," diminutive of khondros "granule, lump of salt"
Monogenetic Μονογενετικός	Word-forming element of Greek origin meaning "one, single, alone; mono containing one (atom, etc.);" From Greek Μόνος (monos) "single, alone, - + genetic. With congenital gastrointestinal manifestations
Monoclonal Μονοκλωνικός Monoclonal antibody Μονοκλωνικό αντίσωμα	Word-forming element of Greek origin meaning "one, single, alone; containing one (atom, etc.);" From Greek Μόνος (monos) "single, alone, Form of Greek Κλώνος (klōn) "a twig, spray," related to klados "sprout, young branch, offshoot of a plant
Morphine Μορφίνη	From Greek Μορφή (morphē) "form, shape, beauty, outward appearance," which is of unknown origin. So called because of the drug's sleep-inducing properties. Name coined by German apothecary Friedrich Sertürner (1783-1840) in reference to Latin Morpheus (q.v.), Ovid's name for the god of dreams.
Morphology Μορφολογία Morphological Μορφολογικός	From Greek Μορφή (morphē) 'form' + -logy. mid 19th century
Myasthenia Μυασθένεια	From Greek Μυο (myo-) "muscle" + asthenia "weakness." 1856 Associated with oropharyngeal dysphagia
Myenteric (plexus) Μυεντερικό (πλέγμα)	From combining form of Greek Μυς (mys) "muscle," + enteric Literally "mouse"
Myoelectric (activity) Μυοηλεκτρική (δραστηριότητα)	From combining form of Greek Μυς (mys) "muscle," Literally "mouse" + electric
Myositis Μυοσίτις	From combining form of Greek Μυς (mys) "muscle," Literally "mouse" + itis (inflammation) Associated with dysphagia
Myotomy (Heller) Μυοτομή	From combining form of Greek Μυς (mys) "muscle," Literally "mouse" + Τομή (tomy) scission
Myotonicdystrophy Μυοτονικήδυστροφία	From combining form of Greek Μυς (mys) "muscle," Literally "mouse" + Tonic Associated with oropharyngeal dystrophy
Magnetic Μαγνητικός Magneticresonanceimaging ΜαγνητικήΤομογραφία Angiography Αγγειογραφία Cholangiography Χολαγγειογραφία	From Greek magnēsλίθος(lithos) 'lodestone', From Greek ho Magnes lithos "the Magnesian stone," from Magnesia region in Thessaly where magnetized ore was obtained. Figurative sense of "something which attracts" is from 1650s.
Macrocephaly Μακροκεφαλία	From Greek makrokephalos, From μακρός (macro) "large, long" + Κεφαλή (kephalē) "head" of or pertaining to a large head (of a person)," 1851, Multiple syndrome including lipomas hemangiomas.
Macrophages Μακροφάγα	From μακρός (macro-) "large" + -phage "eater." 1890
Malakoplakia Μαλακοπλακία	From Greek μαλακό (malako-) ("soft") + - Πλακία (plakia) ("plate").
Marasmus Μαρασμός	From Greek Μαρασμός (marasmos) 'a wasting away, withering' decay, From the Greek word μαραίνειν (marainein) to quench, weaken, wither," mid 17th century "wasting away of the body," 1650s Skin lesions - Syndrome
Method Μέθοδος Methodology analytical Μεθοδολογία αναλυτική	From Greek Μέθοδος (methodos) "scientific inquiry, method of inquiry, investigation,"originally "pursuit, a following after"
Methodofanalogy Μέθοδος της αναλογίας	From Greek Μέθοδος (methodos) "scientific inquiry, method of inquiry, investigation," originally "pursuit, a following after," From μετά (meta) "in pursuit or quest of" + hodos "a method, system; a way or manner" (of doing, saying, etc.)
Melanin Μελανίνη	From Greek μέλας (melas), melan- 'black' + -in. with chemical suffix - in; the first element is from Greek melas (genitive melanos) "black" Deposition in the dermis in various disorders. mid 19th century
Mesenchyma Μεσέγγυμα Mesenchymalamartomas Μεσεγγυματικά αμαρτώματα	From Ancient Greek μέσος (mésos, "middle") + -enchyme ("cellular tissue") (έγγυμα énkhuma, "infusion"). Late 19th c.

Mesothelioma Μεσοθηλίωμα	From μέσος (meso-) 'middle' + a shortened form of epithelium. mesothelium + -oma. Late 19th century
Metaanalysis Μεταανάλυσις, Metaanalysis prospective Μεταανάλυσις προοπτική, Metaepidemiology Μεταεπιδημιολογία Metaexperimental study Μεταπειραματική Μελέτη Metasynthesis Μετασύνθεσις	From the Greek μετα-, meta-, meaning "after" or "beyond" is a prefix meaning more comprehensive or transcending and from ἀναλύειν (analuein) 'unloose', from ana- 'up' + luein 'loosen'. late 16th century
Metachronous Μετάχρονος	From meta- + -chronous time Not synchronous; multiple separate occurrences, such as multiple primary cancers developing at intervals. Digastive tract adenomas or cancers
Microgram Μικρογραμμάριο	micro- + gram
Micronutrient Μικροθρεπτικός	micro- + nutrient a nutritious substance," 1828 Greek smikros "small, little, petty, trivial, slight
Microclimate Μικροκλίμα	Greek smikros "small, little, petty, trivial, slight, rom Greek κλίμα (klima) 'slope, zone',
Microphonia Μικροφωνία	Greek smikros "small, little, petty, trivial, slight, + φωνή (voice) In hepatic encephalopathy
Myotonicdystrophy Μυοτονική δυστροφία Dystrophic Δυστροφικός	from Greek dys- "hard, bad, ill" + τροφή (trophe) "nourishment" d.d. from constipation
Narcosis Νάρκωσις Narcotic Ναρκωτικό	From Greek Νάρκωσις (narkōsis) From narkoun 'make numb'. to benumb" late 17th century For chronic non-cancer pain
Nausea Ναυτία	From Greek Ναυτία (nausea) From naus 'ship', Or from Ionic Greek nausea (Attic nautia) "seasickness, nausea, disgust," literally "ship-sickness,"
Necrosis Νέκρωσις Necrotizing Νεκρωτικός Necrotizing angiitis Νεκρωτική αγγειίτιδα	From Greek Νέκρωσις (nekrōsis) (necro-, -osis), "a becoming dead, state of death". From nekroun "make dead," from nekros "dead body. mid 17th century Fat necrosis in necrotizing pancreatitis
Neoplasm Νεόπλασμα Neoplastic Νεοπλασματικός Neoplasia Νεοπλασία Neurogenic (tumors) Νευρογενείς (όγκοι)	From neo- 'new' + Greek πλάσμα (plasma) 'formation coined by German physiologist Karl Friedrich Burdach (1776-1847) From νεο (neo-) "new" + Greek plasma "formation, anything formed" mid 19th century
Nematode Νηματοειδής Nosocomial Νοσοκομειακός	From Greek Νευρο (neural) "nerve" (Galen), originally "sinew, bowstring," also neuron "sinew, string (of a bow or musical instrument); cord; penis;" in plural "strength, vigor, + genic
Nyctalopia Νυκταλωπία	From Greek νηματο (nemat-) "thread" + -odes "like, of the nature of". So called for their thread-like appearance.
Octapeptide Οκταπεπτίδιο	From Greek νοσοκόμος (nosokomos) 'person who tends the sick' + -ial. Greek νοσοκομείον (nosokomeion) "an infirmary," from νοσοκομείον (nosokomein) "to take care of the sick," from νόσος (nosos) "disease, sickness," a word of unknown origin, + κομείν (komein) "take care of, attend to." Nosocome was a 17c. word for "hospital."
Nyctalopia Νυκταλωπία	Nyctalopia is ultimately derived from the Greek word nyktalops, which was formed by combining the word for Νύκτα ("night" "nyx") with the words for "blind" and "eye" ("alao" and "ops," respectively).
Octapeptide Οκταπεπτίδιο	From the Greek number οκτώ (octa-) + peptide A protein fragment or molecule (as oxytocin or vasopressin) that consists of eight amino acids linked in a polypeptide chain.
Nyctalopia Νυκταλωπία	From the Greek roots Οδύνη (odyno-), pain + -phagia, From φαγεῖν (phagein), to eat.
Octapeptide Οκταπεπτίδιο	Ancient Greek ὀλίγοι (oligoī, meaning "few") + saccharide
Odynophagia Οδυνοφαγία	"the scientific study of tumors," 1857, coined in English from onco- "tumor" + -logy "science or study of."
Oncogenes Ογκογονίδια Oncogenic (viruses) 1949 Ογκογόνος Oncogenesis 1932 Ογκογένεσις Omphalocele Ομφαλοκήλη	From the Greek ογκο- (onco-) "tumor" + -gene, from root of Greek gignere (perfective genui) "to beget, produce" gene which can transform a normal cell into a tumor cell," 1969
Omphalocele Ομφαλοκήλη	Origin: Ancient Greek Ομφαλός/omphalos (=navel) + κήλη/kele(=hernia) >κήλεως/keleos(=burn, rupture) Literally meaning: "outside the navel"
Organ Όργανον Organic Οργανικός Organism Οργανισμός Organogenesis Οργανογένεσις Organomegaly Οργανομεγαλία Organelles Οργανίλλια Organization Οργάνωσις Organizer Οργανωτής	From Greek όργανον (organon) tool, instrument, sense organ, implement, tool for making or doing, musical instrument, organ of sense, organ of the body. Literally: that with which one works.

Orthotopic Ορθοτοπική	From Greek ορθό (Ortho) + topic e.g. Liver transplantation
Osteoporosis Οστεοπόρωση Osteoporotic Οστεοπορωτικός	From Ancient Greek: ὀστέον, osteo- 'bone' + Greek πόρος (poros) 'passage, pore' + -osis. mid 19th century (1846) Due to treatment with corticosteroids, Accompanying inflammatory bowel disease, primary sclerosing cholangitis, primary biliary cirrhosis and lactose intolerance.
Osteomas Οστεώματα	From Ancient Greek: ὀστέον, (osteo) bone + from Greek -ōma indicating a tumor
Osteomyelitis Οστεομυελίτις	The word is from Greek words ὀστέον osteon, meaning bone, + μυελό- (myelo) meaning marrow, and -ίτις -itis meaning inflammation. The condition was described at least as early as the 300s BC by Hippocrates.
Osteodystrophy Οστεοδυστροφία	From Ancient Greek: ὀστέον, (osteo-) 'bone' + dystrophy Observed in chronic biliary cirrhosis
Osteomalacia Οστεομαλακία	from Ancient Greek ὀστέον, (osteo-) 'bone' + Greek μαλακός (malakos) 'soft'. Early 19th century
Osteopenia Οστεοπενία	From Ancient Greek ὀστέον, (osteo-) + -πενία (penia, poverty)
Osm	From Greek ὄσμος (ōsmos) 'a push' "in ward" + Greek ὄσμος "a thrusting, a pushing," From stem of ὀθεῖν (ōthein) "to push, to thrust" mid 19th century
Ostomy Στομία	From Greek στόμα (stoma) (genitive stomatos) "mouth; mouthpiece; talk, voice; mouth of a river; any outlet or inlet, According to some authors the word ostium means "opening", thus ileostomy and colostomy refer to openings into the ileum and colon respectively.
Oxygen Οξυγόνο Oxide Οξειδίο Oxidase Οξειδάση Oxidation Οξειδωσις	from Greek Οξύς (oxys) "sharp, acid + γόνος (from Greek - genes) "formation, creation"
Pagophagia Παγοφαγία	From the Greek word πάγος (pagos), frost/ice, + φάγω (phagō), to eat is the compulsive consumption of ice or iced drinks. It is a form of the disorder pica, and has been associated with iron-deficiency anemia, and shown to respond to iron supplementation, leading some investigators to postulate that some forms of pica may be the result of nutritional deficiency. Chewing ice may lessen pain in glossitis related to iron-deficiency anemia. However, the American Dental Association recommends not chewing ice because it can crack teeth; instead, ice should be allowed to melt in the mouth. It can produce occult gastrointestinal bleeding
Pain Πόνος	From Ancient Greek πωνή (poinē) retribution, penalty, quit-money for spilled blood (bloodmoney, wergild, fine, price paid, penalty).
Pancolitis Πανκολίτις	Pan (totally) + colitis
Pancreas Πάγκρεας Pancreatic Παγκρεατικός Pancreatotomy Παγκρεατεκτομή Pancreatoduodenectomy Παγκρεατοδωδεκαδακτυλεκτομή Pancreatography Παγκρεατογραφία	From Greek Πάγκρεας (pancreas), from pan 'all' + kreas 'flesh'. Literally "entirely flesh, Probably so called for the homogeneous substance of the organ. late 16th century: 1570s
Pancreatitis Παγκρεατίτις Pancreatitis chronic Παγκρεατίτιδα χρόνια	From combining form of pancreas + -itis "inflammation." 1824 (Dr. George Pearson Dawson),
Pandemic Πανδημικός Pandemia Πανδημία	(from pan 'all' + dēmos 'people') + -ic. From Greek pandemos "pertaining to all people; public, common," from pan- "all" + dēmos "people" "incident to a whole people or region," 1660s Modeled on epidemic; OED reports that it is "Distinguished from epidemic, which may connote limitation to a smaller area." The noun, "a pandemic disease," is recorded by mid 17th century,
Panenteroscopy Πανεντεροσκόπηση	Παν (pan)- + -εντεροσκόπηση (enteroscopy)
Paracentesis Παρακέντησις	From Greek Παρακέντησις parakentēsis, Greek parakentēsis 'pierce at the side' "perforation," from παρακεντεῖν (parakentein) "to tap," literally "to pierce at the side," from para- "beside" + kentein "to prick, stab. late 16th century
Paradigm Παράδειγμα Paradigmatic Παραδειγματικός Paradigmatical Παραδειγματικός	From Greek παράδειγμα (paradeigma) "pattern, model; precedent, example," Literally "show side by side," From παρά- (para) "beside" + δεικνύειν (deiknynai) "to show". In 20c. it began to be used in the more specific philosophical sense of "logical or conceptual structure serving as a form of thought within a given area of experience," especially in Thomas Kuhn's "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions" (1962).

	From Greek Παράλυσις (paralysis), "paralysis, palsy," Literally "loosening,"
Parasite Παράσιτο Parasitosis Παρασίτωση	From Greek Παράσιτο (parasite) '(person) "one who lives at another's expense, person who eats at the table of another," especially one who frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery From para- 'alongside' + sitos "grain, bread, food," From noun use of an adjective
Parenchyma Παρέγχυμα Parenchymal Παρεγχυματικός	From Greek Παρέγχυμα (parenkhuma) 'something poured in besides'; from para- 'beside' + enkhuma 'infusion'. "from en- "in" + khein "to pour" mid 17th century
Parenteral (Nutrition) Παρεντερικός (ή) (Διατροφή)	From para- 'beside' + Greek enteron 'intestine' + -al. early 20th century
Paresis Πάρεσις	From Greek Παριέναι (parienai) 'let go', From para- 'alongside' + hienai 'let go, to send, throw'. From Greek Πάρεσις (paresis) "slackening of strength, paralysis," Literally "a letting go," late 17th century
Paresthesias Παιραισθησίες	From Greek παρά (para) 'alongside, irregular' + Greek αίσθησις (aisthēsis) 'sensation' perception, feeling + -ia. also paresthesia, abnormal sensation, hallucination of the senses, 1835 From para-, here meaning "disordered," late 19th century Side-effect of Metronidazole administration.
Paroxysm Παροξυσμός	From Greek paroxusmos, from παροξύνειν (paroxunein) 'exasperate', from para- 'beyond' + oxunein 'sharpen' (from οξύζοχος 'sharp').
Paradoxical Παράδοξον	From Greek Παράδοξον (paradoxon) incredible statement or opinion, 'contrary (opinion); neuter adjective used as a noun, from para- 'distinct from' + δόξα (doxa) 'opinion'. From δοκεῖν (dokein) "to appear, seem, think mid 16th century Originally denoting a statement contrary to accepted opinion
Paramagnetic Παραμαγνητική Paramagnetism Παραμαγνητισμός	from para- + -magnetic (substance) 1850
Parameter Παράμετρος Parameter biological Παράμετρος βιολογική Parametric method Παραμετρική μέθοδος	from Greek para- "beside, subsidiary" + μέτρον (metron) "measure
Paraneoplastic Παρανεοπλασματική	From Greek para- "beside, subsidiary" + neoplastic Paraneoplastic manifestation or phenomenon
Paregoric (treatment) Παρηγορητική (θεραπεία)	From Greek Παρηγορητικός (parēgorikos) 'soothing, encouraging, consoling', From the verb παρηγορεῖν (parēgorein), speak soothingly to. Literally 'speak in the assembly', hence 'soothe, console'. From παρήγορος (paregoros) "consoling," from para- "beside" + root of αγορεύειν (agoreuein) "speak in public," From agora "public assembly." late 17th century
Pathogen Παθογόνο Pathogenetic Παθογόνος Pathognomonic Παθognωμονικός Pathogenicity Παθογονικότητα	From Greek πάθος (pathos) "disease" + French -génique "producing" 1838
Pathophysiology Παθοφυσιολογία	From Greek πάθος (pathos) "disease" From patho- + physiology 1952
Pectin Πηκτίνη	From Greek πηκτός (pektos) 'congealed' from πηγνύειν (pēgnuein) 'make solid') + -in Greek πηκτικός (pektikos) "curdling, congealing," from πηκτός (pektos) "curdled, congealed," from πηγνύναι (pēgnynai) "to make stiff or solid. mid 19th century.
Peliosis Περίλιωσις	The term arises from the Greek pelios, i.e. discoloured by extravasated blood, livid, and the Latinized genitive case of the Greek hepar, liver. Peliosis hepatis is an uncommon vascular condition characterised by multiple, randomly distributed, blood-filled cavities throughout the liver.
Pemphigus Πέμφιξ Pemphigoid Πεμφιγοειδής	From Greek Πέμφιξ (pemphix), pemphig- 'bubble'. late 18th century pemphigus + -oid
Pentagastrin Πενταγαστρίνη	The Greek number Πέντε (Five) + Γαστρίνη (Gastrin)

Pepsin Πεψίνη Pepsinogen Πεψινογόνο	Coined in German (Theodor Schwann, 1835) mid 19th century From Greek πέψις (pepsis) 'digestion' + -in
Peptidase Πεπτιδάση	peptide + -ase
Peptic Πεπτικός	From Greek πεπτικός (peptikos) "able to digest," from πεπτός (peptos) "cooked, digested," verbal adjective of πέπτειν (peptein) "to cook"
Peptide Πεπτίδιο	From Greek language πεπτός, peptós "digested"; derived from πέπτειν, (péptein, to digest) Short chain of amino acids linked by amide bonds," 1906
Peptone Πεπτόνη	From Greek πεπτόν (pepton), neuter of πεπτός (peptos) "cooked, digested," verbal adjective of peptein "to cook"
Pericholangitis Περιχολαγγειίτις	Peri- + cholang- + -itis
Pericholecystic Περιχολοκυστικός	Peri- + cholecystic
Perineum Περίνεον Perineal Περινεϊκός	From Greek Περίνεον (perinaion) perinaios, from peri "near" + inan "to carry off by evacuation"
Period Περίοδος Period preclinical Περίοδος προκλινική Periodic Περιοδικός Periodicity Περιοδικότητα	From Greek Περίοδος (periodos) 'orbit, recurrence, course', from περί (peri-) 'around' + οδός (hodos) 'way, course'. The sense 'portion of time' dates from the early 17th century.
Peripancreatic Περιπαγκρεατικός	Peri- + pancreatic Tissue, lymph nodes
Peristalsis Περίστασις Peristaltic Περισταλτικός	From Greek περιστέλλειν (peristallein) 'wrap around', from peri- 'around' + stallein 'to place'. from Greek Περισταλτικός (peristaltikos) (Galen), Literally "contracting around," From peri "around, about" + stalsis "checking, constriction," Related to στέλλειν (stellein) "draw in, bring together; set in order," mid 19th century
Peristomal Περιστοματική	From Greek περί (Peri-) + στόμα- (stomal) In Gastroenterology: Peristomal inflammation
Peritoneum Περιτόναιο Peritoneal Περιτοναϊκός Pneumoperitoneum Πνευμοπεριτόναιο Peritonitis Περιτονίτις	From Greek Περιτόναιο (peritonaion) "abdominal membrane," literally "part stretched over," Noun use of neuter of peritonaios "stretched over," from peri "around" + teinein "to stretch, [Peritoneal cavity]
Phagophobia Φαγοφοβία	From Greek φάγο (phago-) eat + φοβία (-phobia) fear. An abnormal dread or terror of swallowing or eating.
Pharynx Φάρυγξ Pharyngeal Φαρυγγικός Pharyngitis Φαρυγγίτις	From Greek Φάρυγξ (pharynx) (genitive pharyngos) "throat, joint opening of the windpipe," which is related to φάραγξ (pharanx) "cleft, chasm, gully, deep trench," all of uncertain origin; Beekes suggests Pre-Greek origin. 1690s. Appearing in Gastroesophageal reflux disease
Phase Φάση	Early 19th century (in phase (sense 2 of the noun)): from French phase, based on Greek phasis 'appearance', from the base of phainein 'to show'. From Greek phasis "appearance" (of a star), "phase" (of the moon), From stem of phainein "to show, to make appear"
Phenotype Φαινότυπος	From Greek phainein "bring to light, cause to appear, show" From Greek τύπος (typos, a blow, dent, impression, mark, effect of a blow; figure in relief, image, statue; anything wrought of metal or stone; general form, character; outline, sketch, Expression in inherited abnormalities
Phenomenon Φαινόμενον	The word Φαινόμενον (Phenomenon) is derived from the Greek words Φαίνειν (phainein), meaning 'bring to light' and Φαίνεσθαι (phainesthai), meaning 'to appear'.
Phospholipas Φωσφολιπάση	Phospho- + -lipase Pancreatic anzyme
Phospholipids Φωσφολιπίδια	Phospho- + -lipids
Photodynamic Φωτοδυναμικός	From φώτο (photo-) "light" + -graph "something written" The first recorded use (1860) is by Queen Victoria.
Phototherapy Φωτοθεραπεία	From φώτο (photo-) "light" + dynamic therapy In hepatic disorders e.g. Grigler-Najjar type I hyperbilirubinemia

Phrase Φράσις	From Greek Φράσις (phrasis) "speech, way of speaking, enunciation, phraseology," From phrazein "to tell, declare, indicate, point out, show, inform," also passively (phrazomai), "indicate to oneself, think or muse upon, consider; think up, contrive; suppose, believe, imagine; perceive, observe."
Physical (examination) Φυσικός (ή) (εξέταση) Physics Φυσική	From Greek Φυσικός (physikē) (epistēmē) "(knowledge) of nature," From fem. of physikos "pertaining to nature," From φύειν (phyein) "to bring forth, produce, make to grow" related to phyton "growth, plant," phylē tribe, race," phyma a growth, tumor
Physiology Φυσιολογία Physiologic Φυσιολογικός Physiologist Φυσιολόγος	From Greek Φυσιολογία (phusiologia) 'natural philosophy' (see physio-, -logy). Greek physiologia "natural science, inquiry into nature," From physios "nature" + logia "study". Meaning "science of the normal function of living things" is attested from 1610s.
Physiotherapy Φυσιοθεραπεία Physiotherapist Φυσιοθεραπευτής Physiotherapeutic Φυσιοθεραπευτικός	From Greek word φύσις (phusis) 'nature'. 1905 From physio- + therapy.
Pilot Πιλοτικός	Based on the Greek word pēdon 'oar', (plural) 'rudder'. Greek πηδάλιον (pedotes) "rudder, helmsman," Greek pedon "steering oar," related to πους (pous) (genitive ποδός) "foot"
Plasminogen Πλασμινογόνο	Plasmin- + -o + -gen
Plastic Πλαστικός Plastic surgery of stenoses Πλαστική στενώσεων	From Greek Πλαστικός (plastikos), "fit for molding, capable of being molded into various forms; pertaining to molding," also in reference to the arts, From πλάσσειν (plassein) 'to mold'. From πλαστός (plastos) "molded, formed," verbal adjective.
Plethora Πληθώρα Plethoric Πληθωρικός	From Greek Πληθώρα (plēthōrē), From πλήθος (plēthos) 'be full'.
Pleiotropy Πλειοτροπία Pleiotropic Πλειοτροπικός Pleiotropism Πλειοτροπισμός	From the Greek word Πλειών (pleiōn) "greater in quantity, the more part, very many" + trope "a turn, turning" "production by a single gene of two or more apparently unrelated effects," 1921
Pneumatic Πνευματικός	From Greek Πνευματικός (pneumatikos), From πνεύμα (pneuma) 'wind', From πνέειν (pnein) 'breathe'. In enterovesicular fistulas Pneumatic balloon dilatation for obstruction cases
Pneumoperitoneum Πνευμοπεριτόναιο	From Greek πνεύμα (pneuma) 'wind' + -peritoneum
Pneumocystis Πνευμονοκύστις	Pneuma 'wind' + -cyst + -itis is Carinii causing cholecystitis
Polyarthritis Πολυαρθρίτις	From Greek πολύς (polus) 'much', polloi 'many'. From Greek νόσος (nosos) is a fem. noun From αρθρίτις (arthritis), fem. of arthritēs (adj.) "pertaining to joints". From poly- + arthritis arthron "a joint." In pancreatic cancer and inflammatory bowel disease as a common extraintestinal manifestation
Polyarteritis Πολυαρτηρίτις	poly- + arteritis from Greek πολύς (polus) 'much', polloi 'many'
Polycystic Πολυκυστικός	poly- + cystic. from Greek πολύς (polus) 'much', polloi 'many'. Polycystic kidney disease
Polymeric (diet) Πολυμερικός (ή) (δίαιτα)	From Greek Πολυμερικός (polumerikos) 'having many parts', From polu- 'many' + meros 'a share'. mid 19th century
Polymorphism Πολυμορφισμός Polymorphic Πολυμορφικός	From Greek πολύς (polus) 'much', polloi 'many'. poly- + -morphism. Gr. polys, many, morphē, form. Polymorphic enzymes
Polymyositis Πολυμυοσίτις	(poly- + myos- + -itis). Origin: Anc Greek πολύ-/poly-(=many, several) >μυο-/myo-(=combining form meaning muscle) >μυς/mys/ (=muscle) >μύω/myo(=enclosed like the muscle inside body or rat in its nest=epimys) >(-ίτιδα)/-itida (=itis, suffix meaning "pertaining to" or "inflammation".) It is in feminine gender because it was used with feminine noun η νόσος (e nosos) (disease)

Polypeptide Πολυπεπτίδιο	From poly- 'many' + peptone + -ide. From Greek πολύ (polu) 'much', polloi 'many'.
Polyp Πολύπους Polyposis Πολυποδίασις Polyposis syndromes Πολυποδίασις Σύνδρομα Adenomatous Αδενωματώδης Hyperplastic Υπερπλαστικός Metachronous Μετάχρονος Hamartomatous Αμαρτωματώδης Synchronous Σύγχρονος	From Greek Πολύπους (Doric, Aeolic) polyrous "octopus, cuttlefish," From πολύς (polys) "many" + πούς (pous) "foot".
Polypectomy (endoscopic Πολυπεκτομή (ενδοσκοπική)	From Greek (Doric, Aeolic) polypos "octopus, cuttlefish," from πολύς (polús, "many") + πούς (pous, "foot"). From Greek -ektomia "a cutting out of," From ἐκτέμνειν (ektemnein) "to cut out," from ek "out" + temnein "to cut"
Polysaccharides Πολυσακχαρίτες	From πολύς (polús, "many") + σακχαρίτες (pous, "foot").
Polyphenoles Πολυφαινόλες	From Ancient Greek φαίνω (phainō, "to clear"), as it was used for illumination, name given by Auguste Laurente in 1836. From πολύς (polús, "many") + φαινόλες (phenols)
Practical Πρακτικός Practice Πρακτική Practitioner Γενικός ιατρός	From Greek Πρακτικός (praktikos) 'concerned with action', fit for action, for business; business-like, practical; active, effective, vigorous. From πράττειν (prattein) 'do, act' + -al. From πρακτός (praktos) "done; to be done," verbal adjective of πράσσειν (prassein) (Attic prattein) "to do, act, effect, accomplish; come to an end, succeed," Literally "to pass through, travel"
Precancerous Προκαρκινικός	Pre- + -cancerous situation or changes (in Inflammatory Bowel Disease)
Prognosis Πρόγνωσης Prognostic Προγνωστικός	From Greek Πρόγνωσις (prognōsis) "foreknowledge," also, in medicine, "predicted course of a disease," From stem of προγινώσκειν (progignōskein) "come to know beforehand," From pro- "before" + gignōskein "come to know"
Prodrome Πρόδρομος Prodromal Πρόδρομος Prodromic Προδρομικά Prodromatic Προδροματικά Prodromous phase Προδρομική φάση Prodromous symptom Πρόδρομοσύμπτωμα	From Greek Πρόδρομος (prodromos) "a running forward, a sally, sudden attack," from pro "forward" + dromos "a running"
Prothrombin Προθρομβίνη	Literally meaning: "in front of thrombin" Origin: Ancient Greek προ-/pro-(prefix denoting "in front of", "towards") + θρομβίνη/thrombin (=thrombin, a blood coagulation factor; cleaving fibrinogen to form fibrin in the last step of coagulation cascade) θρόμβος/thrombos (=clot) θρέφω/threpho(=feed) + -thrombin Prothrombin time
Prosthesis Πρόσθεσις	προ-/pro-(prefix denoting "in front of", "towards") + -thesis
Prophylaxis Προφύλαξις Prophylactic Προφυλακτικός	προ-/pro-(prefix denoting "in front of", "towards")
Proctalgia Πρωκταλγία	Greek combining form of πρωκτός (prōktos) "anus" + algos "pain" Proctalgia fugax
Proctitis Πρωκτίτις	Greek combining form of πρωκτός (prōktos) "anus" procto- + -itis

Proctocolectomy Πρωκτοκολεκτομή	Greek combining form of πρωκτός (prōktos) "anus" + colectomy
Proctology Πρωκτολογία	Greek combining form of πρωκτός (prōktos) "anus" prōktos 'anus' + -logy.
Proctoscopy Πρωκτοσκόπηση Proctosigmoidoscopy Πρωκτοσιγμοει- δοσκόπηση	From the Greek combining form of πρωκτός (prōktos) "anus" + -scopy
Proteases Πρωτεάσες	From protein + -ase. early 20th century: 1898 Pancreatic and enteric enzymes
Protein Πρωτεΐνη Proteinogram Πρωτεϊνόγραμμα	From Greek πρώτος (prōteios) "the first quality," From πρώτος (prōtos) "first" + -ine. Coined 1838 by Dutch chemist Gerhard Johan Mulder (1802-1880)
Proteolysis Πρωτεόλυσις Proteolytic Πρωτεολυτικός	From proteo- + -lysis. to loose Enzymes released into the circulation in acute pancreatitis
Protozoon Πρωτόζωον	Of Greek origin meaning "first, source, parent, preceding, earliest form, original, basic," From πρώτος (prōtos) "first" + zoia, plural of zoion "animal" Coined 1818 by German zoologist Georg August Goldfuss (1782-1848).
Protoporphyrin Πρωτοπορφυρίνη	Of Greek origin meaning "first, source, parent, preceding, earliest form, original, basic," from Greek πρώτος (prōto-), From Greek πορφύρος (porphyros) "purple"
Pseudocyst Ψευδοκύστις	From Greek ψευδο- (pseudo-), combining form of ψευδής (pseudēs) "false, lying; falsely; deceived," or ψεύδος (pseudos) "falsehood, untruth, a lie," both from ψεύδειν (pseudein) "to tell a lie; be wrong, break (an oath)," + -cyst In Attic, "to deceive, cheat, be false," but often regardless of intention, a word of uncertain origin.
Pseudomembranous colitis Ψευδομεμβρανώδης κολίτις	Combining form of ψευδής (pseudēs) "false, lying; falsely; deceived," or ψεύδος (pseudos) "falsehood, untruth, a lie," + -membranous membrana "a skin, parchment"
Pseudomyxoma Ψευδομύξωμα	Combining form of ψευδής (pseudēs) "false, lying; falsely; deceived," or ψεύδος (pseudos) "falsehood, untruth, a lie," + -myxo + -oma.
Pseudoxanthoma elasticum Ψευδοξανθωμα ελαστικό	Combining form of ψευδής (pseudēs) "false, lying; falsely; deceived," or ψεύδος (pseudos) "falsehood, untruth, a lie," + -xantho- + -oma
Pseudopolyp Ψευδοπολύπους	Combining form of ψευδής (pseudēs) "false, lying; falsely; deceived," or ψεύδος (pseudos) "falsehood, untruth, a lie," + -polyp
Psoriasis Ψωρίασις	From Greek word Ψωρίασις psōriasis, from psōrian 'have an itch', from psōra 'itch'. from Greek psōriasis "the itch; a being itchy," from psōrian "to have the itch," from psōra "itch, mange, scab," related to psēn "to rub.
Psychotherapy Ψυχοθεραπεία	From Greek word Ψυχήpsukhē 'breath, life, soul'. From Greek θεραπεία therapeia "curing, healing, service done to the sick; a waiting on, service," From θεραπεύειν therapeuein "to cure, treat medically," literally "attend, do service, take care
Psychosyndrome, organic Ψυχοσύνδρομο οργανικό	From Greek word Ψυχή (psukhē) 'breath, life, soul'. from Greek σύνδρομος syndromē, from συν sun- 'together' + δραμεῖν dramein 'to run'.
Psychosomatic Ψυχοσωματικός	From Greek word Ψυχή (psukhē) 'breath, life, soul'. from Greek σωματικός (sōmatikos), from σώμα (sōma) 'body'.
Psychotropic Ψυχοτροπικός	From Greek word Ψυχήpsukhē 'breath, life, soul'. From Greek τροπικός tropikos, From τροπή 'turning', From τρέπειν trepein 'to turn'. Psychotropic drugs may accentuate the neurological manifestations of Wilson's disease

Psychogenic Ψυχογενής	From Greek word Ψυχήpsukhē 'breath, life, soul'. word-forming element meaning "producing, pertaining to generation; Vomiting
Psychodynamic Ψυχοδυναμικός	From Greek word Ψυχήpsukhē 'breath, life, soul'. From Greek word Δυναμικός dunamikos, From dunamis 'power'. Also psycho-dynamic, 1856, in homeopathic publications, "pertaining to mental powers" from psycho- + dynamic (adj.).
Pyramid Πυραμίδα Pyramid food Πυραμίδα τροφική	From Greek word Πυραμής puramis, puramid-, (plural pyramides) "a pyramid," which is apparently an alteration of Egyptian pimar "pyramid." Greek pyramis also meant "kind of cake of roasted wheat-grains preserved in honey," and in this sense is said to derive from pyros "wheat" on the model of sesamis.
Pylephlebitis Πυλαιοφλεβίτις	From Hellenistic Greek πύλη portal vein, specifically use of ancient Greek πύλη gate, orifice + post-classical Latin phlebitis.
Pylorus Πυλωρός Pyloric Πυλωρικός Pylorospasm Πυλωρόσπασμος Pyloroplasty Πυλωροπλαστική Pyloric stenosis Πυλωρικήστένωση Pyloric atresia Πυλωρική ατρησία	From Greek word Πυλωρόςpyloros (gatekeeper), itself from Πύληpyle (gate) + ὄρω, ouros (watcher, guardian). The pyloric sphincter is a strong and tightly-regulated sphincter that controls the passage of the highly acidic stomach contents into the small intestine.
Pyogenic Πυογόνος	From Greek words πύον (puon) pus + -genic (producing). (Abscess) (Cholangitis)
Pyoderma gangrenosum Πυόδερμα γαγγραινώδες	from Greek words Πύον (puon) pus + Δέρμα derma (skin) + Γάγγραινα (Gangrena)
Pyrosis Πύρωσις	From Ancient Greek word πύρωσις (pýrōsis, "burning") (heartburn)
Pyostomatitis (Vegetans) Πυοστοματίτις	From Greek word Πύον (puon "pus") From Greek Στοματο- (stomato- (before vowels stomat-), combining form from stem of stoma "mouth" + -itis "inflammation."
Radioisotope Ραδιοϊσότοπο	From radio-, combining form of radiation, + Greek ἴσo -iso + τόπο - tope. "a radioactive isotope of an element" 1946
Rheumatoid arthritis Ρευματοειδής αρθρίτις Peripheral Περιφερικός Polyarthritis Πολυαρθρίτις Spondylarthritis Σπονδυλαρθρίτις	The term Rheumatoid arthritis is derived from the Greek word ῥεύμα- rheuma (nom.), ῥεύματος-rheumatōs (gen.) ("flow, current"). The suffix -oid ("resembling") gives the translation as joint inflammation that resembles rheumatic fever. Rhuma which means watery discharge might refer to the fact that the joints are swollen or that the disease may be made worse by wet weather.
Sarcoma Σάρκωμα	From Greek word Σάρκωμα (sarkoma "fleshy substance", Galen),. From sarkoun "to produce flesh, grow fleshy," From Σάρξ (sarx) (genitive sarkos) "flesh" + -oma. Meaning "harmful tumor of the connective tissue" first recorded 1804.
Scheme Σχήμα	From Greek word Σχήμα (schema) (genitive σχήματος skhematos) = figure, appearance, the nature of a thing. Related to ἔχειν (ekhein) = to have, hold; be in a given state or condition
Schistosomiasis Σχιστοσωμίασις	From the Greek word Σχιστός (skhistos, split) and σώμα (soma body). Schistosomiasis is named for the genus of parasitic flatworm Schistosoma.
Scirrhus Σκίρρος ή Σκίρος	From the Greek word Σκίρρος (skirrhos) = hard tumor.
Sclerosis Σκλήρυνση Scleroderma Σκληρόδερμα Sclerosants Σκληρυντικέςουσίες Sclerotherapy Σκληροθεραπεία Sclerosing cholangitis or pancreatitis Σκληρυντικήχολαγ- γείτις ή παγκρεατίτις	From Greek word Σκλήρυνσις (sklerosis) = hardening," from skleros "hard" Esophageal involvement associated with delayed gastric emptying. Scleroderma can cause also small intestinal dysmotility Esophageal varices sclerotherapy [For injection therapy]

<p>Sepsis Σήψις Septicemia Σηψαιμία Septic shock Σηπτικό σοκ</p>	<p>From Ancient Greek word Σήψις (sepsis) = putrefaction. From σήπειν (sérpein) = to make rotten.</p>
<p>Sideropenia Σιδηροπενία Siderosis Σιδήρωση</p>	<p>From the Greek words Σίδηρος (sidiros) = Iron + Πενία (penia) = Poverty, Deficiency Seen in idiopathic hemochromatosis</p>
<p>Sigmoid Σιγμοειδές</p>	<p>From the Greek word Σίγμα (sigma) = letter sigma + -oid. Shaped like an S (1786).</p>
<p>Sigmoidoscopy Σιγμοειδοσκόπηση Sigmoidoscope Σιγμοειδοσκόπιο</p>	<p>From the Greek words Σιγμοειδές Sigmoid + scopy (σκοπῶ) = see, examination</p>
<p>Soma Σῶμα Somatic Σωματικός Somatization Σωματοποίησης</p>	<p>From Ancient Greek σῶμα (sōma, "body"). Somatic pain, Somatic mutations</p>
<p>Somatostatin Σωματοστατίνη Somatostatinomas Σωματοστατινώματα Somatostatin analogs Ανάλογα σωματοστατίνης</p>	<p>From Ancient Greek σῶμα (sōma) + stat (σταματώ) (stopping) + in</p>
<p>Spasm Σπασμός Spastic Σπαστικός</p>	<p>From Greek word Σπασμός (spasmos) = drawing, pulling, stretching</p>
<p>Spasticity Σπαστικότητα</p>	<p>From Greek word Σπαστικός (spastikos) = afflicted with spasms, literally "drawing, pulling, stretching," The noun meaning "a person affected with spastic paralysis" is attested from 1896, used insultingly by 1960s. Late neurologic manifestations of Wilson's disease</p>
<p>Splanchnon Σπλάγχνον Splanchnic Σπλαγχνικός</p>	<p>From Greek word Σπλάγχνον (splanchnon), usually in plural, splankhna "the innards, entrails" (including heart, lungs, liver, kidneys); related to spleen! splanchn-, word-forming element meaning "viscera," From Greek σπλάγχνον (splanchnon) + -ic. "pertaining to the viscera" 1690s</p>
<p>Sporadic Σποραδικός</p>	<p>From the Greek word Σποραδικός (sporadikos) = scattered. From σποράς (sporas) = scattered, dispersed From σπορά (spora) = a sowing. Originally a medical term, "occurring in scattered instances;" the meaning "happening at intervals" is first recorded 1847.</p>
<p>Sphincter Σφιγκτήρας Sphincteroplasty Σφιγκτηροπλαστική Sphincterotomy Σφιγκτηροτομή</p>	<p>From Ancient Greek Σφιγκτήρ (sphincter) = band, lace, anything that binds tight. From the Greek word σφίγκειν/sphingein = to squeeze, bind. First used in anatomical sense by Galen Sphincteroplasty of Oddi sphincter in chronic pancreatitis Endoscopic sphincterotomy</p>
<p>Spirochetes Σπειροχαίτες</p>	<p>From the Greek word Σπείρα (speira) = a coil + Greek word Χαίτη (khaite) = hair.</p>
<p>Stasis Στάσις Statins Στατίνες</p>	<p>From Greek Στάσις (stasis) = a standing still, a standing; the posture of standing; a position, a point of the compass; position, state, or condition of anything.</p>
<p>Staphylococcus Σταφυλόκοκκος</p>	<p>The first element is from Greek word Σταφυλή (staphyle) = bunch of grapes. The second element is from Greek Κόκκος (kokkos) = berry, grain. So called because the bacteria usually bunch together in irregular masses.</p>

Steatorrhea Στεατόρροια	From the Greek word Στέαρ (stear) (steato-) + -Ροή (rrhea) = flow ("Fat flow") The presence of excess fat in feces. Steatorrhea of chronic pancreatitis consists mainly from triglycerides (esterified fats), while steatorrhea of sprue contains free fatty acids since the esterified facts are hydrolysed by pancreatic lipase to free fatty acids, but they are not absorbed by the diseased intestinal mucosa.
Steatosis Στεάτωσις	From the Greek word Στέαρ (stear) (steato-) + -osis. Full of fat.
Stenosis Στένωσις	From Greek word Στένωσις (stenosis) = narrowing, from Στενός (stenos) = narrow + -osis.
Stereoscope Στερεοσκόπιον Stereoscopy Στερεοσκόπησης	From the Greek word Στερεο- (stereo)- + -scope (σκοπῶ). 1838, coined by inventor Professor Charles Wheatstone. Instrument allowing binocular vision of two identical pictures that appear as a single image with relief and solidity.
Stigmata Στίγματα	From the Ancient Greek word Στίγμα (stigma) (genitive stigmatos) (στίγματος) = mark of a pointed instrument, puncture, tattoo-mark, brand.
Stomatitis Στοματίτις	From the Greek word Στόμα (stoma) combining form from stem of stoma (mouth) + itis "inflammation." (1859)
Stomach Στόμαχος	From Greek στόμα (stoma mouth). Stomach was originally applied to the openings of various organs, including the stomach, then later applied to the stomach itself.
Strategy Στρατηγική Therapeutic strategy Στρατηγική Θεραπευτική	From Greek Στρατηγική (stratēgia) = generalship, From Greek strategia "office or command of a general," From στρατηγός (strategos) = general, commander of an army," From στρατός (stratus) = multitude, army, expedition, encamped army," Literally "that which is spread out" (from root *stere- "to spread") + agos "leader". In non-military use from 1887.
Streptococcus Στρεπτόκοκκος	Coined by Viennese surgeon Albert Theodor Billroth (1829-1894) From Στρεπτο- (strepto)- "twisted" + Greek κόκκος (kokkos) "berry". So called because the bacteria usually form chains.
Stromal Στρωματικός	From Greek στρώμα (stroma) = coverlet, covering, mattress, anything spread out for lying or sitting on.
Synaptic Συναπτικός	From the Greek word Σύναψις (sunapsis). From Συν (sun)- 'together' + hapsis 'joining'; From ἅπτειν (haptēin) or ἅπτω (apto) = touch, to join . 1895, used as an adjective corresponding to synapsis, From Greek Συναπτικός (synaptikos), Literally "connective, copulative."
Syndrome Σύνδρομο	From the Greek word Σύνδρομο (sundromē), From Συν (sun-) 'together' + δρόμος = a running course "a number of symptoms occurring together," 1540s. From the Greek word Σύνδρομος (syndromes) = Place where several roads meet," Psychological sense is from 1955.
Synthesis Σύνθεσις Synthetic Συνθετικός	From the Greek word Σύνθεσις (synthesis) = composition, a putting together. From συντιθέναι (suntithenai) = place together, put together, combine. From syn- "together" + τιθέναι (tithenai) = to put, to place.
Synopsis Σύνοψις	From the Greek word Συν (sun)- 'together' + όψις (opsis) seeing, appearance. From the Greek word Σύνοψις (synopsis) = a general view, Literally "a seeing altogether, a seeing all at once,"
System Σύστημα Systematic Συστηματικός Systemic Συστημικός	From the Greek word Σύστημα (systema) = organized whole, a whole compounded of parts. From stem of συνιστάναι (synistanai) = to place together, organize, form in order. From syn- "together" + root of histanai "cause to stand"
Symbiotism Συμβιωτισμός Synbiotic Συμβιοτικό	From the Greek word συμβίωσις (sumbiōsis, a living together) Συν (sun)- 'together' + Βίος (life)
Symptom Σύμπτωμα Symptomatic Συμπτωματικός Symptomatology Συμπτωματολογία	From the Greek word Σύμπτωμα (symptom) = a happening, accident, disease. From stem of συμπίπτειν (sympiptein) = to befall, happen; coincide, fall together. From assimilated form of syn- "together" + piptein "to

Synchronous Σύγχρονος	<p>From the Greek word σύγχρονος (synkronos) = happening at the same time," From syn- "together" + khronos "time" . Meaning "recurring at the same successive instants of time" is attested from 1670s.</p> <p>Synchronous adenomatous polyps or colorectal cancer.</p>
Tachygastria Ταχυγαστρία	<p>From the Greek words ταχύς (tachy-) + -gastria. An increase in the cyclic electrical activity in the stomach</p>
Taenia Ταινία	<p>From the Ancient Greek word ταινία (tainía) = ribbon, tape.</p>
Taurine Ταυρίνη	<p>Mid 19th century from the ancient Greek word Ταύρος (tauros) = bull, because it was originally obtained from ox bile + -ine. In hepatic encephalopathy.</p>
Tachykinines Ταχυκινίνες	<p>From the Greek words ταχύς (tachy-) + kinines In enteric neurone] [Gallbladder contractions]</p>
Tenesmus Τεινεσμός	<p>From Ancient Greek word τεινεσμός (teinesmós) = vain endeavor to evacuate From τείνω (teínō) = to stretch, to pull tight" + -εσμός (-esmós), nominal suffix. A continual or recurrent inclination to evacuate the bowel.</p>
Technique Τεχνική Technical Τεχνικός Technician Τεχνικός Technitium-99 Τεχνητίο-99 Technology Τεχνολογία	<p>From the Greek word Τεχνικός (tekhnikos) = pertaining to art. From Τέχνη (tekhne) = art, skill, craft in work 1817, at first especially in criticism of art and music DNA technology</p>
Teleaigectasia Τηλαγγειεκτασία	<p>From tel- + angi- (αγγείο) + ectasia, (έκτασις, ectasis) as in atelectasis</p>
Teratogenic Τερατογόνος	<p>It was formed in 1830 from the Greek word τέρας (teras) word stem τέρατ- terat-), meaning "sign sent by the gods, portent, marvel, monster", and -ologie -ology, used to designate a discourse, treaty, science, theory, or study of some topic + ato- + "marvel, monster" + -gen.</p>
Therapy Θεραπεία	<p>From the Greek word Θεραπεία (therapeia) = curing, healing, service done to the sick; a waiting on, service. From Θεραπεύειν (therapeuein) = to cure, treat medically. Literally "attend, do service, take care of".</p>
Tomography Τομογραφία	<p>Tomography is derived from Ancient Greek word τόμος (tomos), "slice, section" and γράφωgraphō, "to write" or, in this context as well, "to describe." A device used in tomography is called a tomograph, while the image produced is a tomogram.</p>
Tone Τόνος	<p>From the Greek word Τόνος (tonos) "vocal pitch, raising of voice, accent, key in music, Originally a stretching, tightening, taut string," related to teinein "to stretch. from root ten- "to stretch."</p>
Toxin Τοξίνη Toxicity Τοξικότητα Toxinemia Τοξιναιμία Nontoxic Ατοξικός	<p>From toxic + -in. From Greek toxikon (pharmakon) "(poison) for use on arrows," Organic poison," especially one produced by bacteria in an animal body, 1886. Toxic colitis, epidermal necrosis, megacolon</p>
Toxic Τοξικός Toxicology Τοξικολογία	<p>From Greek word Τοξικός (toxikon (pharmakon) "poison for use on arrows," from toxikon, neuter of toxikos "pertaining to arrows or archery," and thus to a bow, from toxon "bow"</p>
Toxoplasma Τοξόπλασμα Toxoplasmosis Τοξοπλάσμως	<p>Toxo, from Greek τόξον (toxon) =, "arc, bow", and πλάσμα (plasma) = shape, form and the host in which it was discovered, the gundi (gondii). The new genus name Toxoplasma is a reference to its morphology: It can cause esophagitis</p>
Topical Τοπικός	<p>From the Greek word τοπικός Topic + -al. Medical sense "applied to a particular part of the body" is from c. 1600. Meaning "of or pertaining to topics of the day" is from 1873</p>

Trauma Τραύμα	<p>From the Greek word Τραύμα (trauma) = a wound, a hurt; a defeat. From tra-, extended form of root tere- "to rub, turn," with derivatives referring to twisting, piercing, etc. Sense of "psychic wound, unpleasant experience which causes abnormal stress" is from 1894 a deeply distressing or disturbing experience. A personal trauma like the death of a child.</p>
Trematodes Τρηματώδεις	<p>Full of holes from the Greek word Τρήμα (Trema)= hole A parasitic flatworm of the class Trematoda. Intestinal flakes. The term refers to the flattened, rhomboidal shape of the worms.</p>
Triad Τριάδα Triadic Τριαδικός	<p>From the Greek word Τριάς (trias) (genitive triados) = a triad, the number three," From treis "three". Musical sense of "chord of three notes" (1801). Triad of parenchymal necrosis, degeneration, and scarring in patients with liver cirrhosis</p>
Triglycerides Τριγλυκερίδια	<p>From tri- + glyceride. 1860. So called for the three radicals which replace the three hydrogen atoms.</p>
Trichinosis Τριχίνωσις	<p>From Greek Τρίχα (thrix genitive trikhos, hair). Trichinosis (trik-ih-NO-sis) is a type of roundworm infection</p>
Trophozoites Τροφοζωίτις	<p>From the Greek word τροφο- (trofo, food, nourishment) + ζών (zoon, animal). A growing stage in the life cycle of some sporozoan parasites, when they are absorbing nutrients from the host.</p>
Tropical Τροπικό	<p>From the Greek word Τροπικός (tropikos, of or pertaining to a turn or change; of or pertaining to the solstice) (as a noun, "the solstice," short for tropikoskyklos).</p>
Trypanosoma Τρυπανόσωμα	<p>From the Greek words Τρύπανον (trypanon, drill) + σώμα (soma, body) Trypanosoma cruzi, is a parasitic protozoan that is the causative agent of Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis).</p>
Tylosis Τύλωσις	<p>From the Greek word Τύλωσις (tylosis), From τύλος (tylos knob or tylē callus) + -osis A bladder-like outgrowth from certain cells in woody tissue that extends into and blocks adjacent conducting xylem cells. Patients present with hyperproliferative skin. Keratinocytes from tylosis patients' skin show an enhanced wound-healing phenotype. Predisposing factor for esophageal carcinoma.</p>
Tympanitic (Tympany) Τυμπανικότης	<p>From the Ancient Greek word Τύμπανον (tympanum) + -ic. 1808, Physical sign during examination of the abdomen</p>
Typhlitis Τυφλίτις	<p>From the Ancient Greek word τυφλόν (blind, typhlon, Cecum) + itis Mid 19th century</p>
Typhoid (fever) Τυφοειδής (πυρετός)	<p>From the ancient Greek word τύφος (typhus) + -oid compare with Ancient Greek τυφώδης (typhódēs). The term typhus was coined by Hippocrates and it means arrogance. Interesting story: English novelist Arnold Bennet drank a glass of water in a Paris Hotel to prove it was safe. He died two months later of Typhoid.</p>
Ulcer Έλκος	<p>From the Greek word Έλκος = a wound, sore, ulcer</p>
Urea Ουρία Urea Breath test Δοκιμασία Αναπνοής Ουρίας	<p>From the Greek word ούρον (ouron) = urine For the non-invasive diagnosis of Helicobacter pylori infection</p>
Ureterosigmoidostomy Ουρητηροσιγμοειδοστομία	<p>From the Greek words Ουρητηρο - σιγμοειδο - στομία (uretero- + sigmoid + -ostomy)</p>
Xanthelasma Ξανθέλασμα	<p>From the Ancient Greek word ξανθός (xanthós, "yellow") + ξλασμα (élasma, metal plate). cholesterol deposit on the eyelid.</p>
Xanthomas Ξανθώματα Xanthomatosis Ξανθωμάτωση	<p>From the Greek word Ξανθός (xanthos, yellow) + -oma. (19th century) It can be seen in liver disorders</p>
Xenon Ξένον	<p>From the Greek words Ξένον (xenon-, foreign)</p>
Xerostomia Ξηροστομία	<p>From the Greek words ξηρό (xero-) + stoma (mouth) + -ia dryness of the mouth.</p>
Xylose Ξυλόζη	<p>A sugar first isolated from wood, and named for it. From the Greek word ξύλον (xylon, wood).</p>

Greek word τρήσις (trḗsis, perforation) + -ia. It is referring to the esophagus, gastric, intestinal, jejunal, pyloric, and biliary atresia.

The term “Angiodysplasia” (αγγειοδυσπλασία) derives from the Greek words Αγγείο (angio-) + dysplasia.

The term “Atrophy” (ατροφία) is an Ancient Greek word meaning lack of food (poorly nourished). It derives from a- (without) + τροφή (trophē, food, nourishment).

The word “Cardia” gastric (Καρδία στομάχου), derives from the Greek word Καρδία (kardia), which could mean either stomach or heart. The cardiac region refers to the area surrounding the entrance to the stomach. The term “Carditis” (Καρδίτις) means inflammation of the cardia region.

The widely used word “Biopsy” (Βιοψία, examination of tissue removed from a living body), derives from the Greek bi-, combining form of βίος (bios, life) + oopsis, (asight), on the pattern of necropsy. It was coined by the French dermatologist Ernest Besnier (1831-1909).

The Greek word “Dysplasia” (Δυσπλασία) derives from the words δυσ- (dys- bad, abnormal, difficult) + πλασία (plasia, molding, conformation).

Similarly to dysplasia the word “Dyspepsia” (Δυσπεψία) derives from the Greek words δυσ- + πέψις (digestion).

The word “Endoscopy” derives from the Greek word endoscōpēsis (Ἐνδοσκόπησις), a compound word consisting of ἔνδον (éndon, inside) and σκοπεῖν (scopéin), which means to watch carefully. It was first encountered in medical manuscripts of the 19th -century aC, following the advent of artificial light. The origin of this word is traced back to the archaic period and later to the classical years of ancient Greece [28].

“Gastrectomy” (Γαστρεκτομή) derives from Gastro (στόμαχος) + Εκτομή (ektomi, surgical removal).

The term “Gastroenterology” (Γαστρεντερολογία) derives from the ancient Greek word Γαστρο- (gastro, stomach) + Greek word ἔντερον (énteron, intestine) + Greek suffix -λογία (-logía), synchronically, gastro- + enterology.

The term “Gastroenteritis” (Γαστρεντερίτις) is derived from Γαστρο- (gastro) + εντερίτις (enteritis) and was coined in 1823.

The term “Gastritis” (Γαστρίτις) derives from the ancient Greek word γαστήρ (gastér) + itis (inflammation). The newer term “Chromoendoscopy” (Χρωμοενδοσκόπηση) combines the Greek word Χρώμα (khroma, denoting color or chromatin) + endoscopy.

The term “Gastroplegia” (Γαστροπληγία) combines the ancient Greek word γαστήρ (gastér) + plegia (πληγία, blow, boredom).

The word “Gastroscope” (Γαστροσκόπηση) combines the ancient Greek words γαστήρ (gastér) + scope (σκοπῶ, observe, see).

Another not so widely known Greek term is the word “Geophagia” (Γαιοφαγία). It combines the words Γαιο (geo, earth) + φαγεῖν (phagein, to eat, dirt- eating). It was used for the first time in 1820.

The words “Hematemesis” (Αιματέμεσις) and “Hemostasis” (Αιμόσταση) are derived from the Greek words Αἷμα (haima hemato-) + emesis (vomiting) and στάσις (stasis), respectively. The terms are dated back to the Mid of the 19th century.

The term “Macroscopic” (Μακροσκοπικός, visible to the naked eye), combines the Greek words macro- + scopic (σκοπῶ, observe, see). It was introduced in 1841.

The terms “Metaplasia” (Μεταπλασία) and “Hyperplasia” (Υπερπλασία) combine the Greek word πλάσις (plasis, plassein, to form), and the words meta (over) and υπέρ (hyper, over; beyond, overmuch, above measure).

The common term “Nausea” (Ναυτία) derives from the Greek Ionic word Ναυτία (nausea, naus, ship) meaning seasickness, disgust, and ship-sickness.

The anatomic term “Pylorus” (Πυλωρός, gatekeeper), consists of the word Πύλη (pyle, gate) + the Greek word Ορῶ, (watcher, guardian).

Finally, the term “diaphragm” (Διάφραγμα) is derived from the

prefix dia- and the noun phragma (barrier, fence) [29].

3.4.3. Small Intestine

The number of Greek words referring to the small bowel is clearly smaller than the number of words and terms referring to other organs of the digestive system (Supplementary file 1). The most common of them are summarized subsequently.

The term “Enterectomy” (Εντερεκτομή) derives from the Greek word Ἔντερο (Entero, Bowel) + Εκτομή (ectomy, removal). Other words having as a prefix the word enteron are “Enteritis” (Εντερίτις), “Enteroclysis” (Εντερόκλυσις, from the words Ἔντερον (bowel) + clysis), “Enterocolitis” (Εντεροκολίτις, enteron + colitis), and “Enterostomy” (Εντεροστομία, from the words Ἔντερον (bowel) + stomia).

The word “Flegmon” (Φλέγμα) derives from the ancient Greek term φλεγμονή (phlegmoné, inflammation, fiery heat), or the ancient Greek verb φλέγω (phlégō, burn). The mass of the inflamed pancreas or enteric loops in the terminal ileum area containing inflamed and edematous tissue is referred to as a phlegmon.

The term “Gangrene” (Γάγγραινα) derives from the ancient Greek word Γάγγραινα (gangraina, an eating or gnawing sore). Literally means “that which eats away” a dissimilated, reduplicated form of gran- “to gnaw”.

“Pyoderma gangrenosum” corresponds to a severe extraintestinal manifestation of inflammatory bowel disease.

The term “Hamartomatous” (Αμαρτώματα) comes from the Greek word Αμαρτία (hamartia) meaning fault, defect, and the suffix -oma, denoting a tumor or neoplasm. It is considered a developmental error and can occur at a number of sites including the digestive tract.

The term “Pagophagia” (Παγοφαγία) comes from the Greek word πάγος (pagos, frost, ice), + the word φάγω (phagō, to eat) and means a compulsive consumption of ice or iced drinks.

The term “Steatorrhea” (Στεατόρροια) derives from the Greek word Στέαρ (stear, steato-) + Ροή (rrhea, flow, “Fat flow”), that is the presence of excess fat in feces.

3.4.4. Large intestine (colon)

The most common words of Greek origin referring to large bowel are summarized below (Supplementary file 1).

The origin of the Greek word “Melena” (Μέλαινα, feminine of melas, black), is dated back to the early 19th century.

The term “Dolichocolon” (Δολιχόκολον) derives from the ancient Greek word δολιχός (dolikhós) + colon (large bowel).

The term “Hemorrhoids” (Αιμορροΐδες) comes from the Greek word Αἷμα (haima, blood) + an element related to ρεῖν (rhein, to flow). (Mid of the 19th century).

The term “Hemorrhage” (Αιμορραγία) comes from the Greek word Αἷμα- (haima, blood) + -ραγία (rhage, rupture). (Mid of the 19th century).

The term “Hemicolectomy” (Ημικολεκτομή) derives from combining the form of colon + -ectomy (εκτομή, a cutting, surgical removal). First introduced in 1882.

The term “Proctalgia” (Πρωκταλγία) derives from the ancient Greek word πρωκτός (prōktos, anus) + Ἄλγος (algos, pain).

The term “Proctitis” (Πρωκτίτις) derives from the Greek word πρωκτός (prōktos-, anus) + -itis (inflammation). Other combinations include the terms “Proctocolectomy” (Πρωκτοκολεκτομή) (Procto + colon + -ectomy), “Proctology” (Πρωκτολογία) (prōktos- + -logy), and “Proctoscopy” (Πρωκτοσκόπηση) (prōktos + -scopy).

The term “Sigmoid” (Σιγμοειδής) derives from the Greek word Σίγμα (sigma, letter sigma) + -oid (shaped like an S, introduced in 1786).

The term “Polyp” (Πολύπους) comes from the Greek Doric-Aeolic word Πολύπους (polyπους, octopus, cuttlefish, from the words πολὺς (polys, many) + πούς (pous, foot).

Finally, the term “Tenesmus” (Τεινεσμός) referring to a continual or recurrent inclination to evacuate the bowel, derives from the ancient Greek word τεινεσμός (teinesmós), from the verb τείνω (teínō, to stretch, to pull tight) + -εσμός (-esmós), nominal suffix.

3.4.5. Liver (hepar)

The Greek term “hepar” comes from the words “he” (where) plus Πάθος (pathos, passion). This word gave origin to many derivatives including hepatic enzymes, “hepatitis” (Hepar + the suffix -itis denoting inflammation), “hepatomegaly” (from hepar and μεγάλος Megas, big), “hepatectomy” (from hepar and -εκτομή (ectomy, to remove), and “Hepatic artery”.

The word “artery” derives from the word Αέρας (aeras, air) and the verb Τηρώ (tiro, to keep), as the ancient Greeks considered the arteries to be full of air (because arteries were empty during the dissection of cadavers).

The widely used term “pyleo” derives from the word Πύλη (pyli, entrance, gate). Consequently, the term “pyleophlebitis” is derived from pyleo plus the word Φλέβα (phleba, vein) and the suffix -itis (denoting inflammation).

The Homeric word “Λοβός” (lovos) used in the epic poems “Iliad” and “Odyssey” (9 th -century BC) was adopted and used in modern Greek as it is. This word gave birth to the English medical term “lobe” related to a given anatomic division [30].

The term “cirrhosis” derives from the word Κίρρος (kirros) (kitrinos) meaning yellow (jaundice) and the suffix -osis.

The term “Ascites” comes from the word Ασκός (askos) meaning bag, depicting the bag-like shape of an abdomen.

The term “Peliosis” (hepatic) comes from the Greek Πελιός (pelios), i.e. discolored by extravasated blood, livid, and the Latinized genitive case of the Greek hepar.

The word “Xanthelasma” (Ξανθέλασμα) derives from the ancient Greek word ξανθός (xanthós, yellow) + the word έλασμα (élasma, metal plate).

Greek mythology also describes some important characteristics of liverphysiology. For example, the ability of the liver to regenerate was hypothesized by the ancient Greeks in the well-known myth of Prometheus.

3.4.6: Biliary tract

The prefix chol(e) derives from the Greek word Χολή (choli) meaning bile. In modern medicine, several words are derived directly from the word bile such as bile duct, bilious ascites, and hemobilia, even though the prefix Χολή (chole) is used in the formation of terms referring to the biliary tract, e.g., “cholecystitis” (chole, cyst and -itis), “cholangitis” [chole, angio (vessel) and -itis], “choledochal” [chole, docheion (pot, container)] “cholelithiasis” [chole, lithos stone) and the suffix of action -asis], “cholestasis” (chole, bile, and stasis standing still), cholangiography (cholangio + -graphy), “choledocholithiasis”, and “choledochotomy”.

The term “Cholangiopancreatography” (endoscopic) χολαγγειοπαγκρεατογραφία (Ενδοσκοπική) derives from the Greek word Ενδο- (endo- within) plus the word -scopic (σκοπώ, observe, inspect).

The term “cholechocele” derives from choledochous and cele (hernia) denoting the protrusion of a focally dilated, intramural segment of the distal common bile duct into the duodenum. The term chol(e) also gave origin to the word “melancholy” (melancholia, μελαγχολία) used in psychiatry.

The literal meaning of the hormone “cholecystokinin” is chol(e)-cyst-kinin (move), denoting the stimulation of the gallbladder to contract.

The term “empyema” of the gallbladder comes from the prefix en- (or -em) (in, into) and the word pyon (pus) indicating a gallbladder full of pus [31].

3.4.7. Pancreas

The ancient Greek word Πάγκρεας (pancreas), comes from the

prefix Παν (pan, all) + Κρέας (kreas, flesh). Literally means “entirely flesh”, reflecting the homogeneous flesh consistency of the organ.

The term “Pancreatitis” (Παγκρεατίτις) represents a combining form of pancreas + -itis (inflammation) a term coined in 1824 by George Pearson Dawson. The term “Necrotizing pancreatitis” (Νεκρωτική παγκρεατίτις) derives from the Greek verb Νεκρώνω (nekrono, to mortify) and means the diffuse or patchy necrosis (deadness) of the pancreatic parenchyma.

The term “pseudocyst” is derived from the prefix pseudo, meaning false, lying, falsely, deceived, and the Greek word cyst (kystis). In Attic dialect the prefix pseudo, means to deceive, cheat, or be false, often regardless of intention. It represents a word of uncertain origin.

In modern gastroenterology, the term “endoscopic (from Ενδο, endo-, inside and Σκοπώ scopo, to observe) retrograde cholangiopancreatography” (Ενδοσκοπική ανιούσα χολαγγειοπαγκρεατογραφία) is referring to the procedure of imaging of the cholangio- and pancreas where -graphy (graphein) means to depict or to delineate.

The term “Parenchyma”, (Παρέγχυμα) derives from the Greek verb Παρεγγέω (parenkhein, to pour in).

The term “glucose” comes from the Greek word Γλεύκος (gleukos), meaning sweet wine.

The term “Γλυκαγόνο” (glucagon), derives from “gluco”- and “geno” meaning to give birth. Other terms include “somatostatin” (Σώμα, soma, body, and Στάσις, stasis, stop), “pancreatic polypeptide” (poly-, many and peptide, peptidio (protein ingredient), and “enzymes” [(en- and zyme) (ferment and leavened to describe a process)].

The word “sphincter” derives from the ancient Greek word Σφιγκτήρ (sphincter, band, lace, anything that binds tight). For the first time, the term was used in an anatomical sense by Galen. Other terms include “Sphincteroplasty” (σφιγκτηροπλαστική) of the Oddi sphincter, and “Endoscopic sphincterotomy” (ενδοσκοπική σφιγκτηροτομή).

Finally, the term “Tone” (Τόνος) derives from the Greek word Τόνος (tonos, vocal pitch).

3.4.8. Digestive Oncology

The term “Oncology” (Ογκολογία) meaning the scientific study of tumors (1857), was coined in English from the Greek words Ογκο- (onco-, tumor) + the suffix -logy (science or study of, to speak, or to give an account).

The term “Neoplasm” (Νεόπλασμα) is also of Greek origin and derives from the adjective Νέος (neos, new) and Πλάσμα (plasma, anything formed or molded), literally meaning something newly formed. The terms “Neoplastic” (Νεοπλασματικός), and “Neoplasia” (Νεοπλασία) are derived from the words Νεο- (neo-, new) + πλάσμα (plasma). The term was coined by the German physiologist Karl Friedrich Burdach (1776-1847).

The word “Carcinoma” derives from the word karkinos (καρκίνος) which Hippocrates first used to describe breast cancer due to its shape which resembles a crab.

Most of the neoplasms in digestive oncology have names of Greek origin. All have the same noun-forming suffix -oma. Therefore, the term “adenocarcinoma” (αδενοκαρκίνωμα) is derived from the noun Αδένας (adenas, gland) and the aforementioned word karkinos.

The term “Hemangioma” (Αιμαγγείωμα) comes from hema (Αίμα, blood) and angeion (Αγγείον, vessel).

The term “Hepatoma” (Ηπάτωμα) derives from the Greek word Ήπαρ (liver) + -oma.

The term “neuroendocrine tumor” has taken its name from nervo (nerve) the prefix endo- (intra-) and the noun ekrisis (discharge). More examples of malignant disorders are represented by the terms “cystadenoma” (kysti, cyst, + adenoma), “cystadenocarcinoma” (κυσταδενοκαρκίνωμα), and “cholangiocarcinoma” (χολαγγειοκαρκίνωμα).

The term “mesenchymal hamartoma” (μεσεγγυματικό αμάτωμα) derives from the Greek word hamartia (αμαρτία), which means foul or sin, and in medicine is used to reveal a developmental defect of the body.

The suffix -blastoma used in pediatric oncology derives from the term blastos (bud). Examples are “hepatoblastoma” and “pancreatoblastoma” (hepar + blastoma), from the Ancient Greek word βλάστη (blastos, sprout, germ) or βάλλω (valo, push, throw) + ἵστημι (istimi put) + -ωμα (-oma, suffix meaning a state or a condition eg disease condition).

“Metastasis” (Μετάσταση) is a term deriving from the prefix meta- (after, beyond) and the noun -stasis (stand) meaning a new distal location, a removing, removal, migration, a changing, change, revolution, or from μεθιστάναι (methistanai, to remove, to change, or from μετά (meta), here indicating change + histanai, to place, cause to stand. The word means removal or change.

The term “Sarcoma” (Σάρκωμα), a fleshy substance according to Galen, a harmful tumor of the connective tissue, etymologically derives from the Greek word Σάρξ (sarx, flesh) + the suffix -oma. First recorded in 1804.

The term “Scirrhus” cancer (Σκίρρος or Σκίρος) derives from the Greek word Σκίρρος (skirrros) which means hard tumor.

Finally, the Greek word “Tylosis” (Τύλωσις, tulōsis), a predisposing factor for esophageal carcinoma, derives from the word τύλος (tulos, knob or callus) + the suffix -osis.

4. Discussion

In this description, we included the most important and commonly used words and medical terms in the international gastroenterological literature that have been transferred from Greek to English without any kind of modification. The search revealed more than one thousand words and their derivatives referring to a huge number of gastroenterological situations, diseases, and therapeutic interventions. We believe that reading the text will make the readers, whether they know the Greek language or not, more familiar with the words and terms that they do not know the exact etymology and meaning of. As a consequence, a better understanding of these words and terms would greatly facilitate the accurate expression and true rendering of their meaning in every medical description. In addition, the analysis of the etymology and meaning of these words will facilitate our daily practice and enable us to perform more efficiently.

The Greek language gave origin to the basic anatomic, physiological, biological, and surgical terms in current use. The expressive richness of a given language is based on the number of words, their meanings, and their ability to form derivatives and compounds. The Greek language certainly harbors these virtues, as it combines even the foreign words that it naturalized and forms from them abundant derivatives and compounds. Moreover, the structure of the Greek language has some more specific characteristics facilitating the understanding of medical words and terms. Also, the Greek language is specialized in creating complex words with incredible potential uses, thus multiplying the vocabulary.

The Greek prefixes and suffixes will facilitate the interpretation of the large volume of medical terms. Understanding the prefixes, roots, and suffixes of the Greek terminology leads to an accurate and comprehensive scientific medical language where the word is self-explanatory, reflecting its eternal semantics. It is amazing how the Greek language itself constantly teaches us how to write correctly. Having many letters for the same sound (e.g. η, ι, υ, ε, ο, etc.) not only make any difficulty but on the contrary, should help us to write more correctly. It is a shocking feeling to speak and at the same time to realize what exactly we are saying. In every language, there are two elements, the signifier (the word) and the signified (the meaning). In the Greek language, these two senses have a primary relationship, as unlike in other languages, the signifier is not a random series of letters.

To better clarify the meaning of the above-mentioned remarks, some examples of gastrointestinal terms and words widely used in

everyday clinical practice will be further commented. So, the word “endoscopy” is derived from the Greek prefix “endo” (Ενδο-) meaning “within” and the verb “skopein” (Σκοπεῖν), “to view or observe”. The resulting word perfectly conveys the meaning and purpose of this gastrointestinal procedure, as the verb Σκοπεῖν (“skopein”) means not simply to look, but rather to view, to act properly [32]. Complex words, derivatives, and combinations of Greek terms cover the field of gastroenterology [33,34].

Despite the significant shift to the English language, it is still prevalent among doctors that when they need a new compound word they turn to Greek terminology, although it is claimed that some Greek words could be expressed in an English equivalent [35].

The field of Gastroenterology encompasses a large body of Greek terminology. Several medical terms are derived from the organs’ appearance, consistency, size, content, or origin [36]. For example, the Greek word trauma (τραύμα) has been transferred into the English literature without modification and derives from the verb Διατιτραίνω (diatitreno), meaning to “penetrate”. Similar terms include the words διάγνωσις (diagnosis), from the verb Διαγιγνώσκω (diagignosko), meaning to discriminate; σύμπτωμα (symptom), from the verb συμπίπτω (sympipto), meaning to coincide; and the terms Κλινικός (clinical) and Κλινική (clinic), deriving from the noun Κλίνη (klini), meaning bed [32]. Awareness of anatomical etymologies may enhance considerably the understanding of human anatomy [37].

In conclusion, a significant part of some of the greatest achievements in the history of man regarding the fields of science, literature, philosophy, arts, and architecture was communicated in Greek. Certainly, this reality is more evident in the ancient world, although in the recent three centuries the Greek language also greatly contributed to the development of science and other aspects of life including the Renaissance, French, and American Revolutions, and modern science [35]. Scholars famous all over the world such as Newton, Leibniz, and Goethe spoke and wrote in Greek. As was suggested by a number of authors “...the modern language of medicine basically represents the ancient Greek language transcribed into Latin...” [36]. Current and future researchers should bear in mind the Greek legacy when trying to find out new words and terms to describe their scientific achievements [38].

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