

Culture Advantage

URINARY SYSTEM TERMINOLOGY

Acute renal failure	Sudden and temporary loss of kidney function.	Calculus	From the word "Calc" meaning calcium or stone. Renal Calculus - kidney stone.
24-hour urine collection	Measures the components of urine in a 24-hour period.	Obstructive uropathy	A condition in which the flow of urine is blocked
Cystography or Voiding Cystography, Voiding Cystourethrography	X-rays with contrast dye to examine the urinary bladder.	Cystometry	Measures the amount of volume/urine in the bladder compared with the bladder pressure and the person's perception of bladder fullness.
Dialysis	The process of artificially filtering the wastes out of the blood.	Dysuria	Painful urination.
ESWL	extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy – crushing kidney stones by sound waves.	Glomerular filtration rate (GFR)	A calculation of how efficiently the kidneys are filtering wastes from the blood.
IVP intravenous pyelogram	Xray of the kidneys and ureters after the injection of a contrast dye.	Renal angiogram	An angiogram of the blood vessels of the kidneys. A renal angiogram may be used to assess the blood flow to the kidneys.
Nephrologist	Specialist in kidney	Edema	Swelling caused by too

	disease		much fluid in the body.
Nephron	Kidney's filtering unit	Kidneys	Filter waste and excess substances from the body to form urine.
Peritoneal dialysis	Cleaning the blood of harmful wastes by using the lining of the abdomen	End-stage renal disease (ESRD):	Total chronic kidney failure. When the kidneys fail, the body retains fluid and harmful wastes build up.
Pyelonephritis	Infection of the kidneys.	Uremia	accumulation of urinary waste products in the blood when the kidneys are not working effectively.
Renal	Refers to kidney	Electrolytes	Chemicals in the body fluids including sodium, potassium, magnesium, and chloride. The kidneys control the amount of electrolytes in the body.
Renal failure	Kidneys have stopped working properly	Urinalysis	Analysis of urine sample
Urinary catheter or "foley"	A flexible tube inserted into the bladder to drain the urine.	Nephropathy	Disease of the kidney
Urinary tract	The urinary tract includes the kidneys, renal pelvises, ureters, bladder, and urethra. Removes	Urinary tract infection (UTI)	Infection caused by germs in the urinary tract

	wastes from the blood and carries them out of the body as urine.		
--	--	--	--

ANATOMY-RELATED TERMINOLOGY

Bladder	a triangle-shaped, hollow organ located in the lower abdomen	Kidneys	Located in the middle of the back. Responsible for cleaning and filtering excess fluid and waste material from the blood.
Cystocele	When the bladder drops or sags into the vagina.	Sphincter muscles -	circular muscles around the opening of the bladder that help keep urine from leaking
Kidney stone	solid piece of material that forms in the kidney from substances in the urine.	Nerves in the bladder	alert a person when it is time to urinate, or empty the bladder.
Neurogenic bladder	Dysfunction in urination, may be overactive (hyper-reflexive) or underactive (hypotonic)	Catheterization	Insertion of a flexible tube into the bladder to drain urine.
Cystitis	Inflammation of the bladder	Urea	The waste product removed by the kidneys. Urine - Liquid waste excreted by the kidneys
Percutaneous Nephrostomy	Insertion of catheter into the skin to drain the kidney of urine	Ureters	narrow tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder
Urethropexy	Surgical suspension of the urethra done to	Urogenital	a word that refers to the urinary and genital

	treat incontinence		organs.
Peritoneum	Lining of the abdominal cavity	Urethra	The opening through which urine passes from the bladder out of the body
Bladder incontinence	Inability to control urination	Urinate	To void, or to release urine out of the urethra
KUB	Xrays of the kidneys, ureter, and bladder	TURP	Transurethral resection of the prostate

PREFIX, ROOT WORD, SUFFIX

Anuria	A -without	Uria	Unable to produce urine
Hematuria	Hemat - blood	Uria - urine	Blood in the urine
Oliguria	Oligo -small	Uria -urine	Producing small amounts of urine
Nocturia	Noc -night	Uria - urine	Urination at night
Polyuria	Poly - many	Uria - urine	Large amount of urine
Pyuria	Py -pus	Uria - urine	Urine contains pus.
Hypercalciuria	Hyper- excessive Calci -calcium	Uria -urine	Excess calcium in the urine
Cystectomy	Cysto -bladder	Ectomy -removal	Surgical removal of the bladder
Cystitis	Cyst - bladder	'itis' inflammation	Inflammation of the bladder
Cystocele	Cyst - bladder	Cele – pouch or hernia	Pouching of tissue into the bladder
Cystogram	Cyst - bladder	Gram – image or	Xray of the bladder

		xray	after giving a dye
Cystoplasty	Cyst - bladder	Plasty – to form or to repair	Operation to repair the bladder
Cystoscope	Cysto - bladder	Scope –a device for viewing	instrument used to examine the inside of the bladder.
Cystoscopy	Cysto - bladder	Scope, scopy – to view with a scope	Procedure to examine the inside of the bladder with a scope.
Lithotomy	Litho - stone	Otomy –surgical incision	Surgical removal of a stone
Lithotripsy	Litho -stone	Tripsy -crushing	Crushing a kidney stone with sound waves
Nephrectomy	Nephre - kidney	Ectomy – surgical removal	Surgical removal of a kidney
Nephritis	Nephr - kidney	'itis' -inflammation	Inflammation of the kidney
Nephrolithiasis	Nephro – kidney Lith - stone	lasis -condition	Kidney stone
Nephrolithotomy	Nephro – kidney Lith - stone	Otomy –surgical incision	Surgical removal of a stone from the kidney
Percutaneous	Per – through Cutane -skin	Ous -condition	Through the skin
Ureteroscopy	Uretero -ureter	Scope, scopy – a device for viewing	Viewing the ureters with a scope
Urethral Stricture	urethra	Stricture -narrowing	Narrowing of the urethra
Urgency	urgent		Immediate desire to

			urinate
Urethritis	Urethra	'itis' inflammation	Inflammation of the urethra

EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING TERMS

anuria		ESWL	
polyuria		dialysis	
pyuria		hematuria	
cystectomy		cystogram	
nephritis		ureteroscopy	
lithotripsy		TURP	
GFR		urethral stricture	
cystocle		pyelonephritis	
uremia		peritoneal dialysis	
IVP		nocturia	
nephrolithotomy		Overactive bladder	

RESOURCES

<p>Medical Dictionary</p> <p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/mplusdictionary.html</p>
<p>Medical Encyclopedia</p> <p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html</p>
<p>Medline Plus Word Parts</p> <p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/appendixa.html</p>

National Cancer Institute

<http://www.cancer.gov/dictionary/>

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

<http://www2.niddk.nih.gov/>

Wikipedia Root Words, Prefixes

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_medical_roots