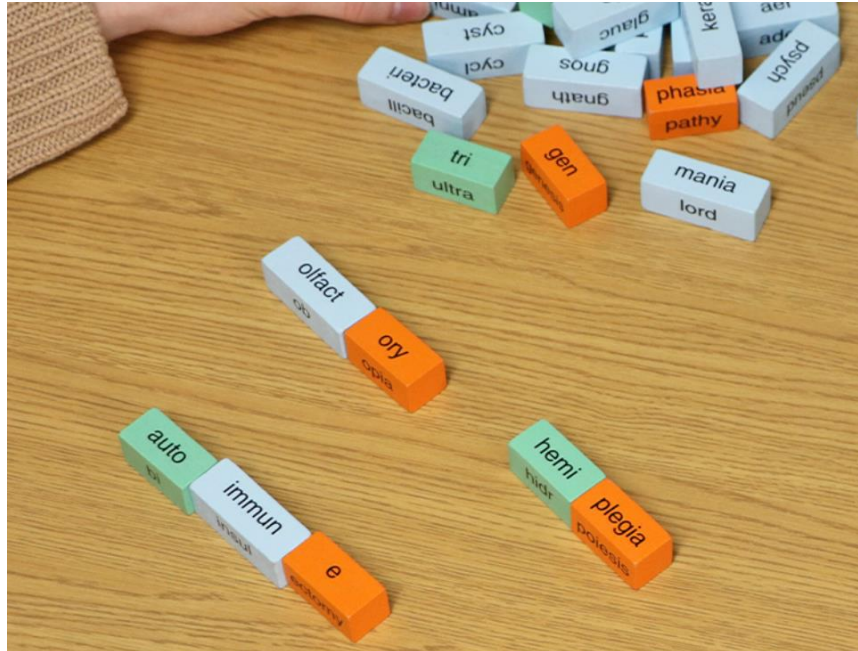






Classroom Resources for Teaching Medical Terminology

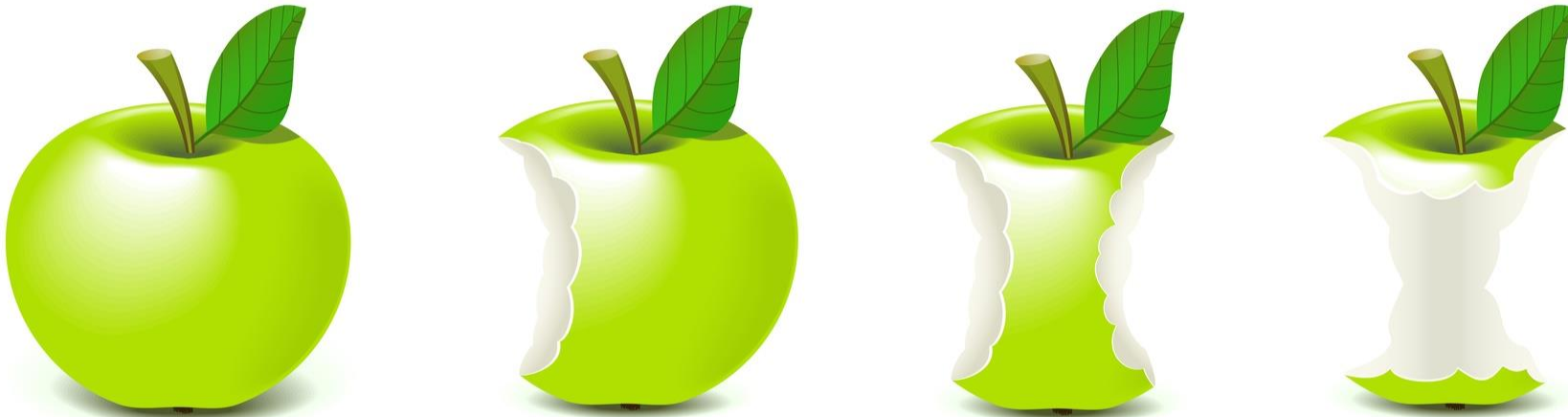
What We Will Cover Today

- Teaching Generation Z
- Teaching Tips for Making Medical Terminology Come Alive
- Teaching Resources
- Using the RW Medical Terminology Class Kit
- Additional Resources
- Q&A

Teaching Generation Z



How Do We Teach? **Bite Sized Chunks**



<https://blog.tcea.org/generation-z-snackable-content/>

Bite Sized Chunks – Here's More..

Overcoming the Most Common Mistake Educators Make Leading Generation Z

<https://growingleaders.com/overcoming-the-most-common-mistake-educators-make-leading-generation-z/>

Teachers Meet Generation Z

<https://www.hollyclark.org/2019/04/30/teachers-meet-generation-z/>

Learning From Gen Z - Training For Today's Workforce

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/learning-from-gen-z-training-todays-workforce-jackie-peer/>

Learning by Generation..

Silents	Baby Boomers	Generation X	Generation Y	Generation Z
Born 1925-1945	Born 1946-1964	Born 1965-1981	Born 1982-1995	Born 1996-2009
a.k.a. Traditionalists Veterans Builders	a.k.a. Boomers Me Generation	a.k.a. Gen X Latch-Key Kids MTV Generation 13 th Generation	a.k.a. Gen Y Millennials Echo Boomers	a.k.a. iGeneration (iGen) Post-Millennials Centennials
Telephone	TV	PC	Internet	iPhone, Social Media
Largely disengaged from technology	Early IT adopters	Digital immigrants	Digital natives	Technoholics
Face-to-face	Face-to-face; telephone or email if required	Text messaging or email	Online/social media and text messaging	Visual communication using technology
Teach Me Prefer a structured "command and control" oriented learning, classroom lectures, books and on-the-job training	In Person Prefer classroom setting with in-class participation; will use technology and may prefer books to reading online	Learn by Doing Prefer self-directed learning and freedom to figure things out on own; computer before books	Short and Sweet Thrive on flexibility and space to explore; favor on-demand, highly personalized and interactive training	Get it Now. Do it Now. Learn it Now. Want to learn on their own terms; prefer visual and interactive, bite-sized and hands-on learning; use of technology and social media is a given

Back to Basics

VARK Learning Styles

- Visual
- Aural or Auditory
- Read/Write
- Kinesthetic





Teaching Resources

How Do We Teach?



kpkpkp.com

4 Innovative Ways to Teach with Video Games – Leila Meyer

Free Resources

14 Lesson Plans Thomson High School

[Medical Terminology Lessons – Phyllis Rosier – Thomson High School \(mcduffie.k12.ga.us\)](https://mcduffie.k12.ga.us/medical-terminology-lessons-phyllis-rosier-thomson-high-school)

Medical Talk Lesson Plan

<https://students-residents.aamc.org/pre-med-club-lesson-plans/lesson-plan-five-medical-talk>

Quizlet Medical Terminology

[Medical Terminology Weaver 6 Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

Sporcle

[All Medical Terminology Trivia Quizzes and Games \(sporcle.com\)](https://www.sporcle.com/games/?category=Medical+Terminology)

Free Video Resources

Understanding Medical Terminology (8:09)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iLiNhqk80tU>



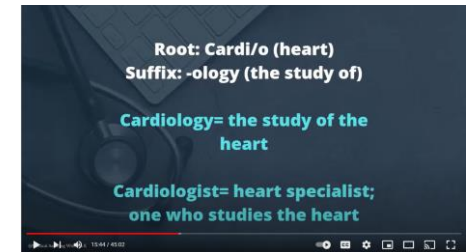
Medical Terminology of the Lymphatic System (1:26)

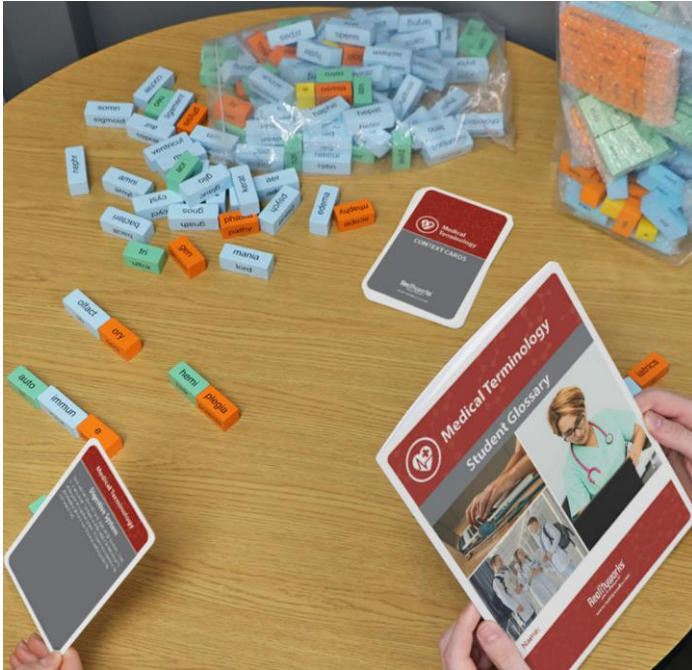
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bfk-8KUR9Ms>



Medical Terminology for Beginners (45:02)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZP_eLbJywQE





Using the RW Medical Terminology Class Kit

NCHSE Four Course Framework For High School

Title: **Essential Healthcare Practices**

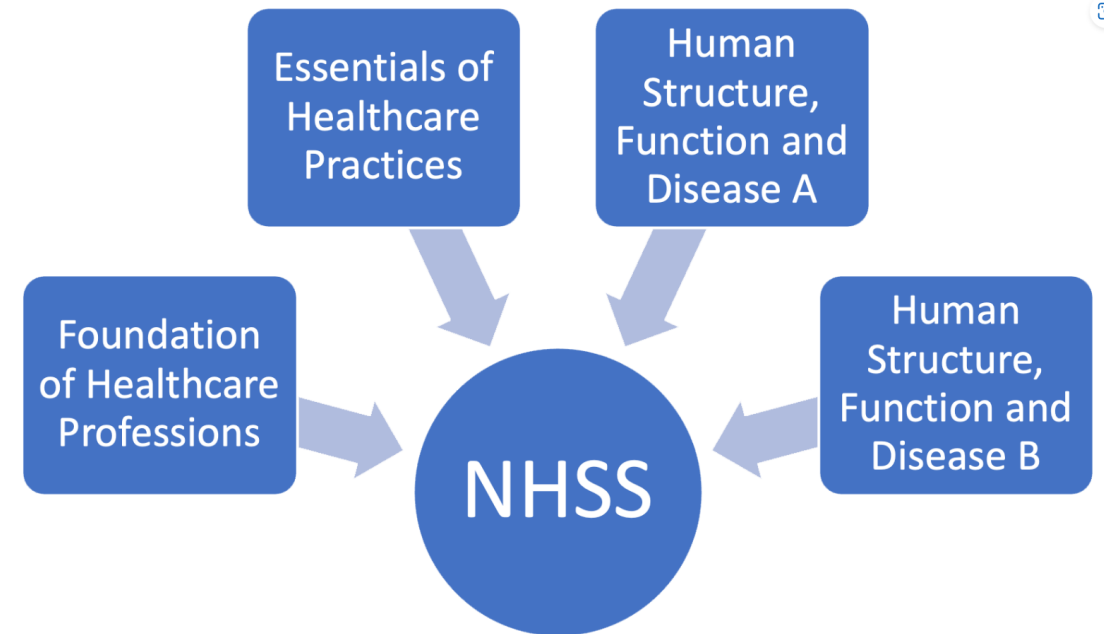
Course Description: Builds on curriculum introduced in Foundations of Healthcare Professions. Develops enhanced written and oral communication skills and medical math principles. Introduces basic medical terminology roots, prefixes, and suffixes to communicate body systems, diseases, and disorders. Identifies how key systems affect services performed and quality of care. Defines legal responsibilities, limitations, and implications on healthcare worker actions. Investigates accepted ethical practices with respect to cultural, social, and ethnic differences within the healthcare environment. Instructs technical skills for measuring and recording vital signs.

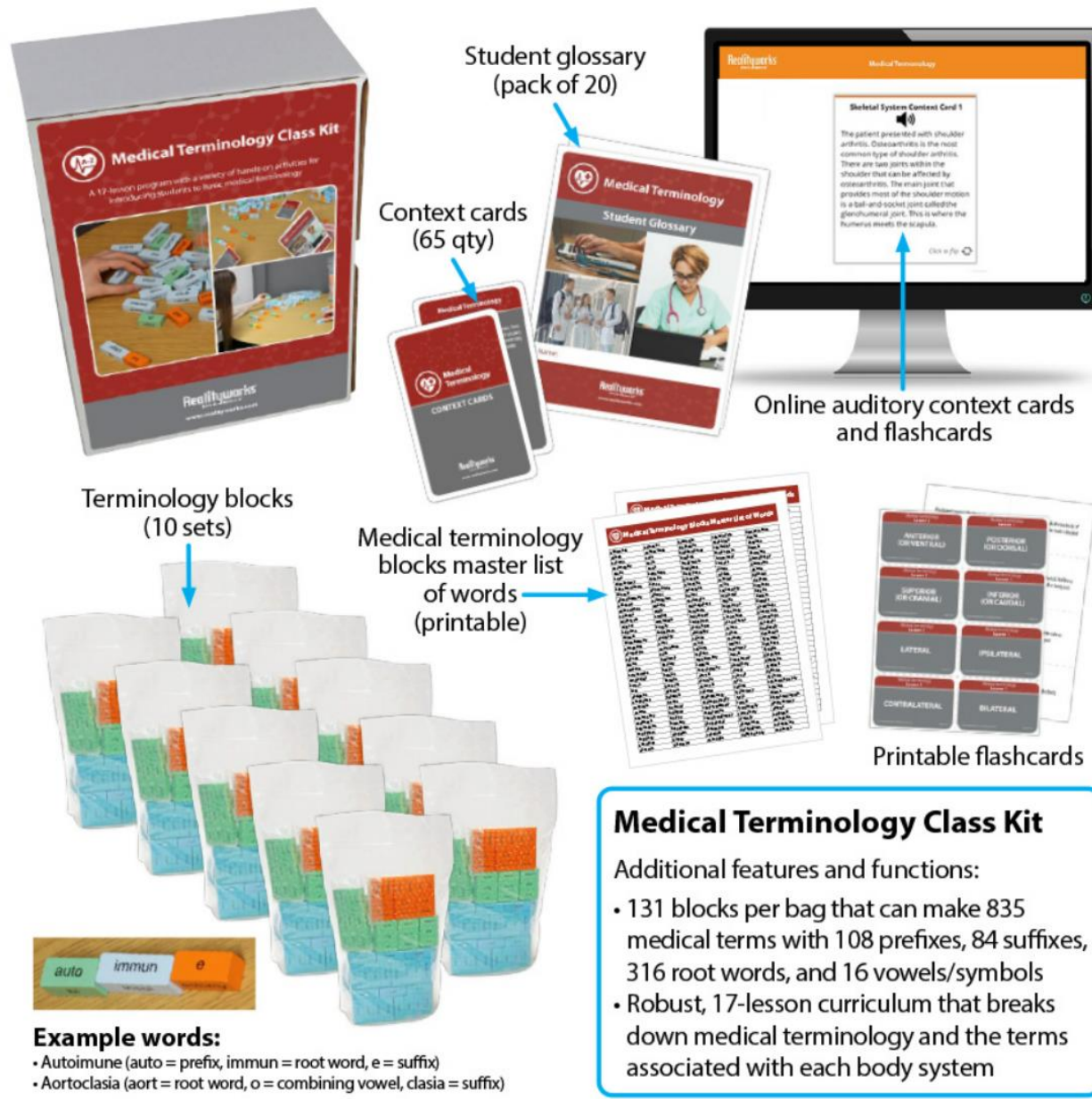
Title: **Human Structure, Function, and Disease (A)**

Course Description: Introduces human anatomy, physiology, common diseases, and disorders. Focuses on Skeletal, Muscular, Respiratory, Integumentary, Cardiovascular and Lymphatic Systems. Integrates advanced medical terminology.

Title: **Human Structure, Function, and Disease (B)**

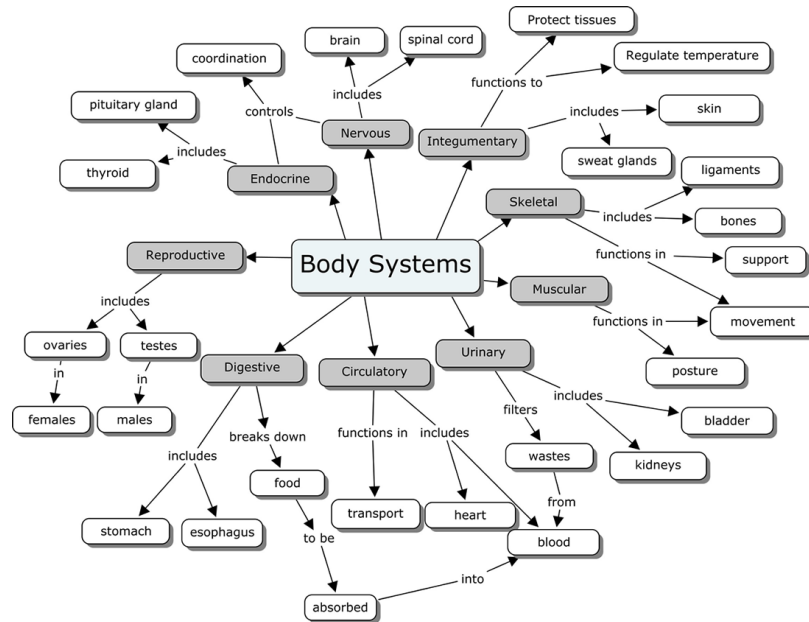
Course Description: Builds on the knowledge and skills of Human Structure, Function, and Disease (A) concentrating on the remaining systems, Nervous, Endocrine, Urinary, Reproductive and Digestive. Explores information technology in healthcare. Medical terminology and medical math are integrated throughout.





Package Contents

Curriculum



- **13-18 hours of teaching time**
- **Aligned to the National Health Science Education Standards**
- **Standard 2.2 Medical Terminology**
- **Standard 1.1 Human Anatomy and Physiology**

1. Introduction to Medical Terminology
2. Common Medical Prefixes
3. Common Medical Suffixes
4. Common Medical Word Roots
5. Overview of the Body
6. Lymphatic System Terminology
7. Circulatory System Terminology
8. Muscular System Terminology
9. Integumentary System Terminology
10. Respiratory System Terminology
11. Urinary System Terminology
12. Digestive System Terminology
13. Reproductive System Terminology
14. Skeletal System Terminology
15. Endocrine System Terminology
16. Nervous System Terminology
17. Sensory System Terminology

How to Teach a Lesson



- **Focus:** Introductory activity for 10-15 minutes to get students engaged in the topic of the lesson
- **Learn:** Instructors use the slide presentation and notes to introduce terms. Students record definitions in the Student Glossary.
- Flashcard Practice: online independent practice or printable decks given to students for practice
- Context Card Practice: Use the card deck provided for whole group practice or online version for independent practice
- **Review:** Students complete a brief quiz on terms for that lesson topic
- **Hands-on:** Use the terminology blocks to construct and deconstruct words

Medical Terminology Blocks

- 10 sets of blocks included in the kit
- 131 Medical Terminology Blocks in each set
 - Prefixes 27 blocks 108 prefixes
 - Suffixes 21 blocks 84 suffixes
 - Root Words 79 blocks 316 root words
 - Vowels/Symbols 4 blocks 16 vowels and symbols
 - Total 131 blocks 524 word parts
- Students can pair up or use to use the blocks. Instructions are provided.
- The blocks are color-coded by category: prefixes are light green, suffixes are orange, root words are light blue and combining vowels/symbols are yellow
- Master list of words is provided. You can construct at least 835 words with these blocks.



Master Word List – Over 835 Words

Medical Terminology Blocks Master List of Words

abdominal	antenatal	blastocyte	chondrocyte	demyelination
acasia	antibacterial	blepharitis	chondroid	dental
acoustic	anus	blepharoptosis	choroiditis	dentition
acromegaly	aorta	brachial	chronogram	dermal
acutis	aortic	bradycardia	circumrenal	dermatitis
acute	aortoclasia	bradylexia	cirrrosis	dermatology
adenectomy	aphasia	bradypnea	clitoris	dermatosis
adenocarcinoma	apnea	bronchial	cochlea	dermis
adenoid	appendicitis	bronchiditis	cochlear	dermoid
adenoidectomy	arterial	bronchiole	colitis	diagnose
adenoma	arteriogram	buccal	colonoscopy	diagnosis
adenomyosis	arteritis	carcinogen	colorectal	dialysis
adenosis	artery	carcinogenesis	colpitis	diarrhea
adipocytes	arthritis	carcinoma	colposcope	diastasis
adipoid	arthrodesis	cardiectomy	colposcopy	diverticular
adipoma	atrophy	cardiogram	conjunctiva	diverticulitis
adrenal	audiogram	cardiologist	conjunctivitis	dromotropic
adrenalectomy	audiology	cardiology	cornea	duodenal
aerogastria	aural	cellular	corona	duodenary
aerophagia	auscultation	cellule	coronary	duodenitis
agnosia	axial	cellulitis	cortical	dynameter
alexia	bacilemia	cephalic	costotomy	dyskinesia
amastia	bacillary	cephalometry	cranial	dyslexia
amenorrhea	bacilli	cerebral	craniectomy	dysphagia
amnioblast	bacillus	cervicography	craniotomy	dysphasia
amnio	bacteria	cervical	crinoid	dysplasia
anal	bacterial	cervicitis	cyanosis	dystocia
analgesia	balanitis	chemical	cyclic	dystonia
anaphylaxis	bariatrics	chemist	cyclical	echocardiography
anaplasia	biceps	chemotherapy	cystectomy	echolalia
anemia	binocular	cholangiography	cystic	edema
anencephaly	biologist	cholecystectomy	cystoid	electrocardiogram
anesthesia	biology	cholecystitis	cystorrhaphy	embryectomy
angioedema	biometry	cholecystography	cystostomy	embryo
angiogram	biopharism	choledochal	cytology	embryoid
angiology	bioplasm	cholangitis	dacryorrhea	encephala
anhidrosis	biopsy	chondral	dactylogram	encephalitis
anosmia	blastocyst	chondritis	dactylography	endocrine

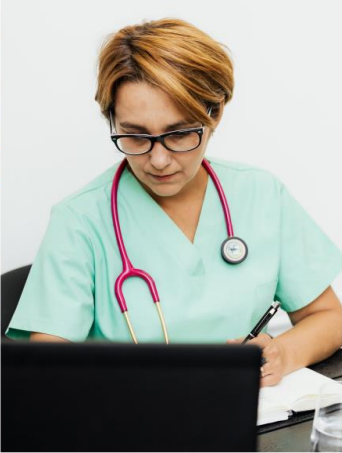
endocrinopathy	gingivitis	homeostasis	ileostomy	labyrinthotomy
endophasia	glaucoma	humeral	immune	lacrimal
endoscope	glioblast	humeralradial	immunologist	lactation
enterobacter	glioblastoma	humerus	immunology	lactic
enteroblast	glomerular	hydrocephalus	insomnia	lamina
ependymal	glomeruli	hymenal	insula	laparocystectomy
epidermis	glossitis	hymenectomy	insulin	laparoscope
epididymitis	glossolalia	hyperacusis	insuloma	laryngeal
epidural	glucometer	hyperalgesia	integumental	laryngealgia
epigastric	glycogen	hypercapnia	integumentary	laryngeal
epilepsy	gnathalgia	hyperesthesia	intercostal	laryngismal
episiotomy	gnathic	hyperglycemia	interleukins	laryngitis
erythroblastemia	gnosiology	hyperhidrosis	interrenal	laryngogram
erythroblast	gravidia	hyperinsulinemia	intracerebral	leukemia
erythrocytosis	gravidic	hyperlexia	intraoperative	leukocytopenia
erythropenia	gravidism	hypernea	intravenous	leukocytosis
erythropoiesis	gyniatrics	hyperopia	ischemia	leukopenia
esthesia	haphophobia	hyperosmia	ischemic	leukorrhea
esthetic	hematemesis	hyperosphresia	jejunal	ligament
etiology	hematoblast	hyperplasia	jejunectomy	ligamentary
eupnea	hematologist	hypermelaphesi	jejunitis	lingual
fascia	hematology	hyperthermia	juxtavesicular	lipectomy
fascidesis	hematoma	hyperuricemia	keratalgia	lipedema
fasciitis	hematuria	hypnesthesia	keratectomy	lipuria
fetologist	hemeostasis	hypnic	keratin	lithectomy
fetology	hemianopia	hypnolepsy	keratoderma	lithiasis
fibroid	hemiparesis	hypnosis	keratosis	lithotomy
fibrosis	hemophilia	hypoaacusis	kinesia	lithotripsy
flexion	hemophobia	hypocapnia	kinesialgia	lumbar
galactoblast	hemorrhage	hypodermic	kinesigenic	lumbocostal
ganglion	hepatalgia	hypomania	kinesiologist	macrocyte
gastral	hepatalgic	hypophyseal	kinesiology	mammogenesis
gastralgia	hepatitis	hypophysis	kinetic	mammogram
gastralgc	hepatoma	hypophysitis	kinetocardiogram	mammography
gastric	hepatomegaly	hypoplasia	kinetocardiography	mastectomy
gastroenteritis	heteradenoma	hyposmia	kyphometer	mastitis
gastromegaly	heteresthesia	hyposphresia	kyphosis	mastocarcinoma
genealogist	histioblast	hypothermia	labia	mastoid
genealogy	histiocyte	hysteralgia	labial	medulla
genitourinary	histoblast	hysterectomy	labiobuccal	medullectomy
gingiva	histology	hysterosalpigogram	labyrinth	medullitis
gingival	homeoplasia	ileocecal	labyrinthectomy	medulloadrenal

Student Glossary



Medical Terminology

Student Glossary

Name: _____



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Medical Terminology Word Roots

Term:	Definition:
orth	
osche	
osphresi	
oss	
oste	
ot	
ov	
ovari	
palat	
pancreat	
papill	
path	
ped	
pelv	
perine	
periton	

Medical Terminology Student Glossary | Realityworks, Inc.

29

Medical Terminology Word Roots

Term:	Definition:
phago	
pharmac	
pharyng	
phas	
phleb	
phot	
phren	
physic	
pituitar	
pla	
plak	
pleur	
pnea	
pneum	
pod	
ponto	

Printable Flashcards

Medical Terminology Circulatory System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

- Divide the class into small groups
- Give each group a set of the cards
- Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
- The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

- Pair the students up
- Give each pair a set of cards
- Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
- Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
- If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
- If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
- Continue until all cards are drawn

over 1300
flashcards
total

Medical Terminology Circulatory System CARDIAC VEINS ©2023 Realityworks, Inc. All rights reserved. 1068005-01	Medical Terminology Circulatory System RIGHT ATRIUM ©2023 Realityworks, Inc. All rights reserved. 1068005-01	Returns deoxygenated blood to the right upper chamber of the heart, called the right atrium	The right upper chamber of the heart
Medical Terminology Circulatory System SYSTEMIC CIRCUIT ©2023 Realityworks, Inc. All rights reserved. 1068005-01	Medical Terminology Circulatory System LEFT VENTRICLE ©2023 Realityworks, Inc. All rights reserved. 1068005-01	This circuit involves the distribution of oxygenated blood throughout the body after being pumped out of the heavily muscled left lower chamber of the heart, called the left ventricle. The deoxygenated blood in tissues throughout the body then returns to the right atrium via the superior and inferior vena cavae	The left lower chamber of the heart
Medical Terminology Circulatory System PULMONARY CIRCUIT ©2023 Realityworks, Inc. All rights reserved. 1068005-01	Medical Terminology Circulatory System RIGHT VENTRICLE ©2023 Realityworks, Inc. All rights reserved. 1068005-01	This circuit involves the transportation of deoxygenated blood from the right lower chamber of the heart, called the right ventricle, into the lungs via the pulmonary arteries. Oxygenated blood then returns to the heart via the pulmonary veins	Right lower chamber of the heart
Medical Terminology Circulatory System ECHOCARDIOGRAM ©2023 Realityworks, Inc. All rights reserved. 1068005-01	Medical Terminology Circulatory System TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAM (TTE) ©2023 Realityworks, Inc. All rights reserved. 1068005-01	This is a common procedure that uses ultrasound to image the heart. It is used to assess blood flow through the different heart chambers and to diagnose certain heart abnormalities	This is a noninvasive (does not "invade" the interior of the body) type echocardiogram. A sensor is placed on the patient's chest after a gel is applied

Online Flashcards

Focus: Medical Terminology of
the Circulatory System

Arteries



1 of 62



Muscular vessels carry
oxygenated blood away from
the heart throughout the
entire body



1 of 62



[Flashcards: Medical Terminology of the Circulatory System - Lesson 6:](#)
[Medical Terminology of the Circulatory System \(realityworks.com\)](#)

Context Cards – Printed

Medical Terminology

Circulatory System

Arrhythmias (ā-'rith-mē-əz), or abnormal heart rhythms, can be evaluated during an **electrophysiology study** (i-, lek-trō-, fī-zē-'ā-lā-jē stə-dē). **Atrial fibrillation** (ā-trē-əl fī-brā-'lā-shən) is the most common arrhythmia. It is characterized by uncoordinated, asynchronous movements of the atrial **myocardium** (mī-ə-'kār-dē-əm) that is ineffective at squeezing blood into the ventricles. Pooling of blood leads to clot formation. When these clots lodge in the circulation of the lungs, they are called **pulmonary emboli** (pūl-mə-, ner-ē em-bə-, lī), resulting in lung damage or death. They can also enter the circulation of the brain, causing strokes, aka **cerebrovascular accidents (CVAs)** (sə-, rē-brō-'va-skyə-lər ak-sə-dənts).

Medical Terminology

Muscular System

There are multiple ways in which muscle names are derived. A naming method is called a nomenclature. Three nomenclatures used for muscle names include the number of muscle divisions or parts, size of the muscle, and muscle shape. For example, the **biceps brachii** (bī-, seps brā-kē-, ē-, - , ī), contracted during flexion of the upper arm, has two sections, while the **triceps brachii** (trī-, seps brā-kē-, ē-, - , ī) is composed of three parts.

The **gluteus maximus** (glü-tē-əs mak-sə-məs) is the largest muscle of the buttocks region. The term maximus refers to maximal or largest size. The **trapezius** (trā-'pē-zē-əs) is named for the trapezoid shape of this large muscle of the back, while the **deltoid** (del-, tōid) is named for the triangular shape of this large muscle of the upper arm.

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XXXXXXXX-01

Online Context Cards

5 context cards
for each body
system

Click on the icon
to hear the audio

Skeletal System



Pronunciation
cues also help
students

Mr. Sanderson was having symptoms of **arthritis** (är-thrī'tīs) and **arthralgia** (är-thräl'jə) in the **metacarpals** (mēt'ə-kär'pəlz) of his hand that were most severe when he woke up. He went to see a **rheumatologist** (rū'mă-tol'ō-jist), who ordered lab tests. A diagnosis of **rheumatoid arthritis** (rōō'mə-toid' är-thrī'tīs) was eventually made, and Mr. Sanderson was placed on immune-modulating treatment.

Vocabulary words
are used in
context

1. Students read the passage aloud.
2. Student click the icon to hear it read back.
3. If more practice is needed, repeat.
4. Click the arrow to the next card.

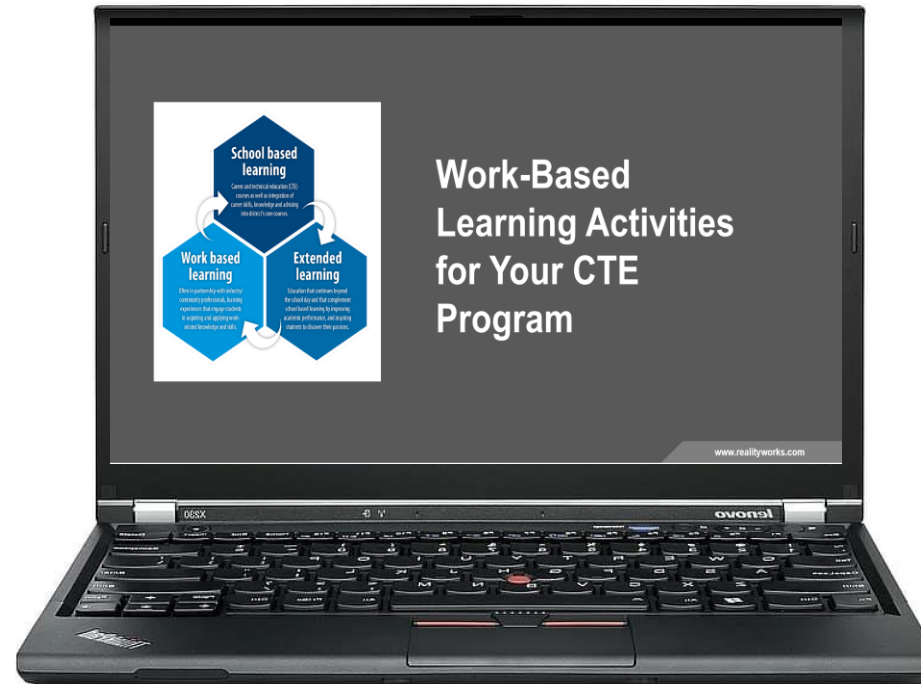
[Context Cards - Lesson 7: Medical Terminology of the Muscular System | Rise 360 \(articulate.com\)](#)

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<http://realityworks.com/webinars>

More FREE Resources

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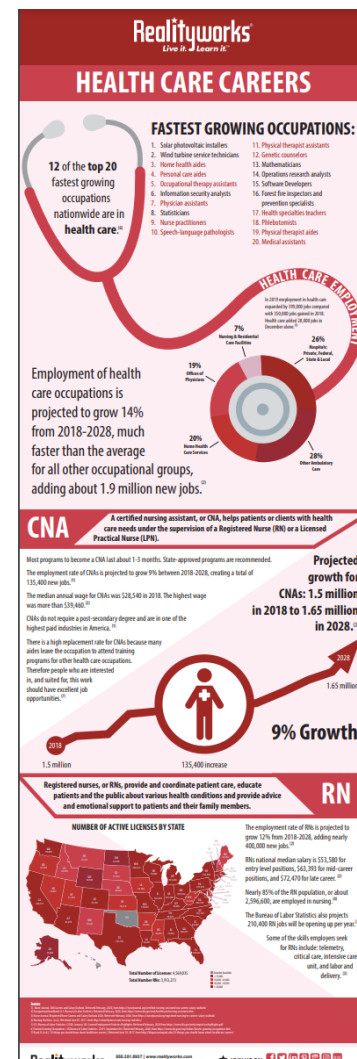
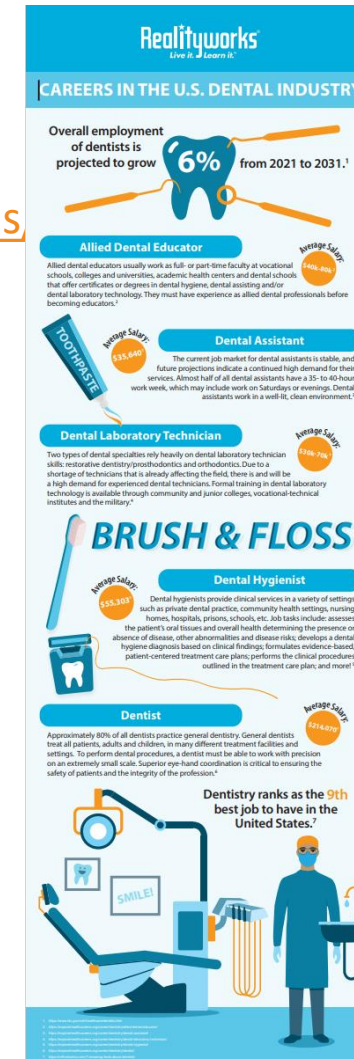
<https://www.realityworks.com/resources/realityworks-interactive-posters-downloads>

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Q&A



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Teaching Medical Terminology