

Medical Terminology Cheat Sheet



- **Fracture:** A break or crack in a bone.
- **Sprain:** Stretching or tearing of ligaments, which connect bones to each other.
- **Strain:** Overstretching or tearing of muscles or tendons, which connect muscles to bones.
- **Contusion:** A bruise, typically caused by blunt force trauma.
- **Laceration:** A deep cut or tear in the skin.
- **Hematoma:** A collection of blood outside blood vessels, often forming a bruise or swelling.
- **Concussion:** A traumatic brain injury caused by a blow to the head or violent shaking of the head.
- **Abrasion:** A superficial injury to the skin, often referred to as a scrape.
- **Dislocation:** Displacement of a bone from its normal position within a joint.
- **Tendonitis:** Inflammation of a tendon, usually due to overuse or repetitive motion.
- **Chronic Pain Syndrome:** Persistent pain lasting beyond the normal healing time, often associated with psychological factors.
- **Bursitis:** Inflammation of the bursae, small fluid-filled sacs that cushion joints and reduce friction.
- **Carpal Tunnel Syndrome:** Compression of the median nerve in the wrist, leading to pain, numbness, and weakness in the hand and arm.
- **Rotator Cuff Injury:** Damage to the muscles and tendons surrounding the shoulder joint.
- **Herniated Disc:** When the soft center of a spinal disc pushes through a crack in the tougher exterior casing, often causing pain or numbness.
- **Degenerative Disc Disease:** Wear and tear on spinal discs, typically causing pain and stiffness.
- **Sciatica:** Pain that radiates along the path of the sciatic nerve, typically down the lower back, hip, and back of the leg.
- **Whiplash:** Neck injury resulting from a sudden, forceful back-and-forth movement of the neck, often due to a rear-end car collision.
- **Burns:** Damage to the skin caused by heat, chemicals, electricity, or radiation.
- **Amputation:** Surgical removal of a body part, usually a limb or extremity.

- **Dysarthria:** Difficulty in speaking due to weakness or lack of coordination of the muscles used for speech.
- **Dysphagia:** Difficulty swallowing.
- **Ataxia:** Lack of muscle coordination, leading to unsteady movements and difficulty with balance and coordination.
- **Dystonia:** A movement disorder in which muscles contract involuntarily, causing repetitive or twisting movements.
- **Myoclonus:** Brief, involuntary muscle twitching or jerking.
- **Agnosia:** Inability to recognize or interpret sensory information, such as objects or faces.
- **Apraxia:** Difficulty with voluntary movements despite the absence of muscle weakness.
- **Dysuria:** Painful or difficult urination.
- **Hematuria:** Presence of blood in the urine.
- **Pyuria:** The presence of white blood cells in the urine often indicates an infection.
- **Xerostomia:** Dry mouth, often due to reduced saliva production.
- **Dyspnea:** Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath.
- **Orthopnea:** Difficulty breathing while lying flat.
- **Paroxysmal Nocturnal Dyspnea (PND):** Sudden onset of severe shortness of breath that occurs during sleep.
- **Tachypnea:** Abnormally rapid breathing.
- **Bradypnea:** Abnormally slow breathing.
- **Atelectasis:** Collapse or closure of a part of the lung, leading to reduced or absent gas exchange.
- **Pleurisy:** Inflammation of the lining of the lungs and chest cavity, causing sharp chest pain that worsens with breathing.
- **Hemoptysis:** Coughing up blood from the respiratory tract.
- **Hematemesis:** Vomiting blood.
- **Dysphonia:** Difficulty speaking due to voice changes or hoarseness.

OTHER SOURCES



Definitions

<https://openmd.com/dictionary/>

Abbreviations

<https://openmd.com/dictionary/medical-abbreviations>



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