

**Module 1**

*Section C: Local and Global Health Factors*

**Term**  
Public health

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**  
Colonization

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**  
Colonization pressure

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**  
Contamination

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**  
Extrinsic contamination

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**  
Incubation period

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**  
Infection

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**  
Intrinsic contamination

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The presence of microorganisms in or on a host with growth and multiplication but without causing any symptoms or disease.

The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private communities, and individuals. (CMS)

The presence of an infectious agent on a body surface or inanimate object.

The proportion of other patients or residents colonized within a defined population or area.

The period of time from exposure to some infectious source to the development of signs and symptoms.

Contamination that occurs subsequent to manufacturing, during preparation, storage, or administration within the healthcare facility.

Contamination that occurs during the manufacturing process or transport to the healthcare facility.

The entry into and multiplication of an infectious agent in the tissues of the host and tissue damage resulting in apparent or unapparent changes in the host.

**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**

Latent period

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**

Normal flora

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**

Pseudo-outbreaks

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**

Resident flora

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**Module 1**

*Section E: Colonization and Infection*

**Term**

Transient flora

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**Module 1**

*Section G: Common Infections and Their Symptoms*

**Term**

Bacteriuria

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**Module 1**

*Section M: Diagnostic Stewardship and Communication*

**Term**

Diagnostic stewardship

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**Module 1**

*Section B: Factors Influencing Likelihood of Disease Presence*

**Term**

Immunocompromised person

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Microbes that normally live in and on the body without causing infection or disease to the host.

The time from exposure to the beginning of the infectious period.

Normal flora that are always present on the skin and throughout the body, including the body's colonizing bacteria.

Increases in positive cultures of the same organism (clusters) that occur with no evidence of disease.

The presence of bacteria in the urine.

Normal flora that colonize the skin and mucosa temporarily, without invading tissues.

A person who has one or more defects in the body's normal defense mechanisms that predispose him or her to infections, often life-threatening, that would otherwise not occur.

Coordinated guidance and interventions to improve appropriate use of microbiological diagnostics to guide therapeutic decisions; should promote appropriate, timely diagnostic testing, including specimen collection, and pathogen identification and accurate, timely reporting of results to guide patient treatment. (WHO)

**Module 1**

*Section B: Factors Influencing Likelihood of Disease Presence*

**Term**

Opportunistic organisms

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**Module 1**

*Section B: Factors Influencing Likelihood of Disease Presence*

**Term**

True pathogens

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and Responding to Disease*

**Term**

Aerobic bacteria

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and Responding to Disease*

**Term**

Bacteria

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and Responding to Disease*

**Term**

Biofilms

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and Responding to Disease*

**Term**

Endospores

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and Responding to Disease*

**Term**

Enteric bacteria

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and Responding to Disease*

**Term**

Facultative anaerobes

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Pathogens able to cause infection and disease.

Organisms that tend to become pathogenic only when an individual has some level of immunosuppression.

Free-living, single-celled organisms that multiply through chromosomal replication and cellular division.

Bacteria that have an absolute requirement for oxygen; without it, they do not grow.

Cell structures composed of nuclear material and protein that enable bacteria to survive extreme conditions.

Attached, architecturally defined, three-dimensional environments that may contain either single or multiple species of microorganisms.

Bacteria that can use oxygen if it is present but can grow without it.

Bacteria that typically are found in the gastrointestinal tract.

**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Fungus

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Gram-negative bacteria

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*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Gram-positive bacteria

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Microaerophilic bacteria

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Molds

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Mycosis

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Non-enteric bacteria

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Obligate anaerobes

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Bacteria in which the cell walls contain only one (or very few) layers of peptidoglycan.

A term that refers generically to all members of the kingdom fungi.

Bacteria that require 2 to 10% of the normal atmospheric concentration (21%); may also require increased carbon dioxide concentrations.

Bacteria in which the cell wall consists of many layers of peptidoglycan, forming a thick rigid structure.

Infections or diseases caused by fungi.

Usually reproduce by elongation and fragmentation of their hyphae (or pseudohyphae), which are tube-like projections; they produce fluffy, cottony, wooly, or powdery colonies.

Bacteria that grow only in the complete or nearly complete absence of oxygen and are inhibited or killed by oxygen.

Bacteria that typically are found outside the gastrointestinal tract; are frequently opportunistic and found in the environment (e.g., soil and water).



**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Parasite

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Prions

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Virions

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Virulence

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Viruses

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**Module 1**

*Section D: Detecting, Identifying, and  
Responding to Disease*

**Term**  
Yeasts

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**Module 1**

*Section K: Clinical Testing*

**Term**  
Antibiogram

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**Module 1**

*Section K: Clinical Testing*

**Term**  
Culture

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Infectious particles of abnormally folded proteins that do not contain DNA or RNA.

An organism that lives on or within another organism and obtains an advantage at the expense of the host.

The measure of a microbe's ability to invade and create disease in a host, determined by characteristics that relate to the favored site of invasion, disease induction, and avoidance of host resistance.

Intact viral particles made up of nucleic acid (either RNA or DNA), a protein coat (capsid), and possibly an envelope composed of viral proteins and host cell lipids.

Unicellular, round to oval organisms ranging in size from 2 to 60 millimeters.

Obligate intracellular parasites that require living host cells to grow and reproduce and are dependent on the cells' synthetic and metabolic machinery.

A laboratory technique used to grow (cultivate) bacteria and yeast.

A report that summarizes typical patterns of susceptibility to antibiotics by specific species of bacteria.

**Module 1**  
*Section K: Clinical Testing*

**Term**  
Susceptibility

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**Module 1**  
*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Antibiotic

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**Module 1**  
*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Antimicrobial

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**Module 1**  
*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Antimicrobial stewardship

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**Module 1**  
*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Antimicrobial stewardship programs (ASPs)

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**Module 1**  
*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Empiric therapy

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**Module 1**  
*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Intermediate-susceptible

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**Module 1**  
*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Multiple-drug-resistant organisms (MDROs)

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A type of antimicrobial that is synthesized by a living microorganism, usually a fungus.

Describes whether an identified organism is able to be treated successfully using a given antimicrobial.

Practices dedicated to improving and optimizing antimicrobial selection, dosage, and duration while minimizing resident harm.

A substance, such as an antibiotic, that kills or stops the growth of microbes, including bacteria, fungi, or viruses; grouped according to the microbes they act against (antibiotics, antifungals, and antivirals). (CDC)

Involves administering an antimicrobial to a patient before definitive information about a causative pathogen is available, typically because the results of the culture are pending.

Programs that optimize the selection, dosage, and duration of antimicrobial treatment to produce the best clinical outcome with minimal toxicity to the resident.

Organisms that develop resistance to multiple antimicrobials, especially those that are traditionally used for treatment.

In antimicrobial susceptibility testing, level at which a drug is likely to be effective only at body sites where it is physiologically concentrated or at other body sites if higher-than-usual dosing regimens are used.

**Module 1**

*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Resistant

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**Module 1**

*Section L: Antimicrobial Stewardship*

**Term**  
Susceptible

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) A-, An-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Aden/o-, Adren/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Angi/o-, Vasculo-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Ante-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Anti-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Arteri/o-

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In antimicrobial susceptibility testing, level at which a drug is likely to be effective for the treatment of infection using a standard dosage.

In antimicrobial susceptibility testing, level at which a drug is unlikely to be effective for the treatment of infection unless predictably toxic dosages are used.

Gland (e.g., adenoid, adrenal cortex)

Without; Lacking (e.g., anemia)

Before; Forward (e.g., antenatal)

Blood vessel (e.g., angioplasty, vasculitis)

Artery (e.g., arteriole)

Against (e.g., antibiotic)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Bio-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Cardi/o-, Coron-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Cephal/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Contra-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Crani/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Cry/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Cutane-, Derm-, Dermat/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) De-

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Heart (e.g., cardiology, coronary artery)

Life (e.g., biology)

Against (e.g., contraception)

Head (e.g., cephalic flexure)

Cold (e.g., cryotherapy)

Brain (e.g., cranium)

Away from; Ending (e.g., dehydration)

Skin (e.g., cutaneous, dermatology)



**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Dia-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Dis-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Dys-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Ect/o-, Exo-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) End/o-, Ent-, Enter/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Epi-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Gastr-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Hepat/o-, Hepatico-

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Separation; Taking apart (e.g., dissection)

Across; Through (e.g., diagnosis)

Outer; Outside (e.g., exocrine gland)

Difficult; Abnormal (e.g., dyspnea)

Upon; Outside of (e.g., epidermis)

Within; Inner (e.g., endocrine gland)

Liver (e.g., hepatic portal system)

Stomach (e.g., gastrectomy)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Infra-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Inter-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Intra-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Lyso-, Lys-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Mal-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Myc/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Myel/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Necr/o-

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Between (e.g., interstitial fluid)

Beneath; Below (e.g., Infratemporal fossa)

Break down; Destruction; Dissolving (e.g., lysosome)

Within (e.g., intracellular fluid)

Fungus (e.g., mycetoma)

Bad; Abnormal (e.g., malignant)

Death (e.g., necrosis)

Spinal cord or bone marrow (e.g., myelin)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Neo-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Nephro-, Ren/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Neuro-, Neuro-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Onco-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Para-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Path/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Peri-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Pharyngo-

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Kidney (e.g., Nephron, renal cortex)

New (e.g., neonate)

Tumor; Bulk; Volume (e.g., oncology)

Nerve (e.g., neuron)

Disease (e.g., pathologist)

Alongside; Abnormal (e.g., parathyroid glands)

Pharynx; Throat (e.g., pharyngeal tonsil)

Around (e.g., pericardium)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Pleb/o-, Ven/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Pleur-, Pleur/a-, Pleur/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Pneum/a- Pneumat/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Pseudo-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Re-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Sclera-, Sclero-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Sten/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Sub-

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Rib; Pleura (the membrane in between lungs and chest cavity) (e.g., pleural cavity)

Vein (e.g., phlebotomist, venae cavae)

False (e.g., pseudoinfection)

Air; Lung (e.g., pneumonia)

Hardness (e.g., sclerosis)

Again; Backward (e.g., rejuvenation)

Under (e.g., subcutaneous layer)

Narrowed; Blocked (e.g., stenosis)



**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Super-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Supra-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Therm/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Thorac/o-, Thoracico-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Thromb/o-

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(prefix) Ur/o-

APIC a-IPC Learning System

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -ac, -eal, -ial, -ity, -ous

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -blast, -blasto, -blastic

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Above; Upon (e.g., supraglottis)

Above (e.g., superior)

Chest (e.g., thoracic cavity)

Heat (e.g., thermotherapy)

Urine (e.g., urologist)

Thrombolytic

Bud; Germ (e.g., myeloblast)

Pertaining to (e.g., cardiac, esophageal, immunity, aqueous)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -centesis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -cyte, -cytic

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -dynia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -ectasis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -ectomy

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -emia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -ia, -ism, -sis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -iasis

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Cell (e.g., thrombocyte)

Surgical puncture to remove fluid (e.g., thoracentesis)

Expansion; Dilation (e.g., atelectasis)

Pain; Swelling (e.g., thoracodynia)

Blood condition (e.g., anemia)

Cut out; Removal (e.g., mastectomy)

Condition; Formation of (e.g. psoriasis)

Condition (e.g., hemophilia, hypothyroidism, agranulocytosis)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -ites, -itis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -ium

APIC a-IPC Learning System

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -lysis, -lytic

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -malacia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -megaly

APIC a-IPC Learning System

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -meter

APIC a-IPC Learning System

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -oid

APIC a-IPC Learning System

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -oma

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Structure or tissue (e.g., epithelium)

Inflammation (e.g., arthritis)

Softening (e.g., osteomalacia)

Break down; Destruction; Dissolving (e.g., osteolytic)

Device used for measuring (e.g., sphygmomanometer)

Enlargement

Tumor (e.g., angiosarcoma)

Resembling (e.g., arachnoid trabeculae)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -opsy

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -osis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -ostomy

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -otomy

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -pathy

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -penia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -phagia, -phagy

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -phasia

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Condition; Usually abnormal (e.g., endometriosis)

Visual examination (e.g., biopsy)

Incision (e.g., laparotomy)

Opening (e.g., colostomy)

Deficiency; Lack of (e.g., thrombocytopenia)

Disease (e.g., lymphadenopathy)

Speech (e.g., aphasia)

Eating; Swallowing (e.g., dysphagia)



**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

(suffix) -plasia, -plastic, -trophy

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

(suffix) -plegia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

(suffix) -pnea

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

(suffix) -poiesis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

(suffix) -ptosis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

(suffix) -rrhage, -rrhagic

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

(suffix) -rrhea

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

(suffix) -sclerosis

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Paralysis (e.g., hemiplegia)

Growth (e.g., hyperplasia, hypertrophy)

Production (e.g., hemopoiesis)

Breathing (e.g., sleep apnea)

Bleeding (e.g., hemorrhage)

Falling; Drooping (e.g., apoptosis)

Hardening (e.g., arteriosclerosis)

Flow or discharge (e.g., diarrhea)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -scope

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -scopy

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -stasis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
(suffix) -uria

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Abdominal

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Abdominal cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Abscess

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Anemia

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Examine (e.g., endoscopy)

For examining (e.g., endoscope)

In the urine (e.g., anuria)

Level; Unchanging (e.g., homeostasis)

The cavity containing the digestive organs including the stomach, liver, gall bladder, small intestine, and large intestine; it also contains the kidneys. Sometimes grouped with the pelvic cavity and referred to as the abdominopelvic cavity.

Abdomen

A condition in which the number of red blood cells or hemoglobin is below the typically accepted range.

An enclosed collection of pus in tissues, organs, or confined spaces in the body.

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Antecubital

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Anterior

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Apnea

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Axillary

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Bacteremia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Buccal

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Cardiovascular system

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Cellulitis

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The front or a direction toward the front of the body (also referred to as ventral).

Elbow

Armpit

A temporary absence of respiration.

Cheek

Viable bacteria in the blood.

Infection of the skin and the tissue beneath the skin.

The system responsible for the delivery of oxygen and nutrients throughout the body, and the transport of waste away from cells. Includes the heart and blood vessels (arteries, veins, and capillaries).

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Cephalic

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Cervical

APIC a-IPC Learning System

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Conjunctivitis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Coryza

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Cranial

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Cranial cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Cutaneous membrane

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Cyanosis

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Neck

Head

A runny nose or congestion caused by inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose.

Inflammation or infection of the conjunctiva of the eye, also called pinkeye.

The cavity that houses the brain, protected by bone and cerebrospinal fluid.

Skull

A condition in which the oxygen supply is restricted, causing the skin to look blue.

The skin, which covers the exterior of the body. It is considered an epithelial membrane.



**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Digestive system

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Distal

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Dorsal

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Dorsal body cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Emesis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Endocrine system

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Enteric

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Expectoration

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A position on a limb that is further away from where the limb attaches to the body.

The system responsible for processing food and breaking it down into usable nutrients, while removing food waste. Includes the stomach, liver, gall bladder, large intestine, and small intestine.

The body cavity comprised of the cranial and vertebral (or spinal) cavity.

Back

The system responsible for regulation of bodily processes through hormone secretion. It includes the pituitary gland (located within the brain), thyroid gland, pancreas, adrenal glands, and testes or ovaries.

Vomiting

The act of coughing up and spitting out the material produced in the respiratory tract, also called sputum production.

Relating to or affecting the intestines.

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Facial

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Femoral

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Gastroenteritis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Gluteal

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Hematuria

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Hemoptysis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Hemorrhage

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Hypoxia

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Thigh

Face

Buttocks

Inflammation of the lining of the stomach and the intestines. It may result in diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.

Coughing or spitting up blood that originates from the lungs.

Blood in the urine.

A lack of oxygen supply to the tissues.

Bleeding that originates from a damaged blood vessel.

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Impetigo

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Inferior

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Inguinal

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Integumentary system

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Jaundice

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Koplik spots

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Lateral

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Lethargy

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A position below or lower than another part of the body (also referred to as caudal).

An acute contagious staphylococcal or streptococcal skin disease characterized by vesicles, pustules, and yellowish crusts.

The system that encloses the internal structures of the body, creating a physical barrier against microbes that is important to immune system function. It includes the hair, skin, and nails, and is the site of many sensory receptors.

Groin

Small bluish white dots surrounded by a reddish zone that appear on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips before the appearance of the skin eruption in a case of measles.

A condition in which the skin and the whites of the eyes become yellow, urine darkens, and the color of stool becomes lighter than normal.

A condition marked by drowsiness and an unusual lack of energy and mental alertness.

A position toward the side of the body, away from the midline.

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Leukopenia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Lumbar

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Lymphatic system

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Maculopapular

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Medial

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Membranes

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Meningitis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Mucous membranes

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Lower back

A condition in which too few white blood cells are produced.

A red rash with both flat red areas (macules) and small bumps (papules) that may run together.

The system responsible for moving fluid that surrounds organs into the blood system and transporting immune system cells around the body. It includes the thymus, lymph nodes, spleen, and lymphatic vessels.

A thin layer of cells that cover the exterior of the body, the organs, or internal passages that adjoin an orifice.

A position toward the middle of the body, closer to the midline.

Membranes lining the digestive, respiratory, urinary, and reproductive tracts. They are coated with secretions (mucus) that helps protect the body from infections. This is considered an epithelial membrane.

Inflammation of the meninges, the tough membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord.



**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Myalgia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Nasal

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Necrosis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Nervous system

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Oral

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Orbital

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Otic

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Otitis media

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Nose

Pain in a muscle or group of muscles.

The system responsible for capturing and processing sensory information and activating bodily responses. It includes the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves.

Death of body tissue.

Eye (also called ocular)

Mouth

Inflammation of the middle ear.

Ear (also called auris)

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Pelvic cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Pericardial cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Pleural cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Pneumonia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Posterior

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Proximal

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Pruritus

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Pubis

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The cavity containing the heart.

The cavity containing the bladder and reproductive organs. Sometimes grouped with the abdominal cavity and referred to as the abdominopelvic cavity.

A severe inflammation of the lungs in which the alveoli (tiny air sacs) are filled with fluid.

The cavity containing the lungs.

A position on a limb that is closer to where the limb attaches to the body.

The back or a direction toward the back of the body (also referred to as dorsal).

Pubic

Itchy skin.

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Purpuric

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Pyuria

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Respiratory system

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Sacral

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Sepsis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Serous membranes

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Sinusitis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Somnolence

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The presence of white blood cells in the urine.

Red or purple discolorations caused by bleeding under the skin or mucous membranes that do not blanch or fade with pressure.

Sacrum

The system responsible for the delivery of oxygen to the blood and the expulsion of carbon dioxide. It includes the nasal passage, trachea, and lungs.

Membranes lining the peritoneal, pleural, and pericardial cavities, all of which are closed off from the exterior of the body. It is considered an epithelial membrane.

The body's overactive and extreme response to an infection. Sepsis is a life-threatening emergency.

Drowsiness or sleepiness.

Inflammation of the sinuses.

**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Superior

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Synovial membranes

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Tachycardia

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Thoracic

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Thoracic cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Thrombosis

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Ulcer

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**  
Urinary System

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Membranes that line joint cavities and produce the fluid within the joint. It is considered a connective membrane.

A position above or higher than another part of the body (also referred to as cranial).

Chest (also called thorax)

A condition in which the resting heart rate is above 100 beats per minute.

The formation of blood clots inside a blood vessel or a chamber of the heart.

The upper cavity of the ventral body cavity, enclosed by the rib cage. It is comprised of two smaller cavities, the pleural and the pericardial.

The system responsible for removing waste and excess water from the blood, excreting them from the body. It includes the kidneys and urinary bladder. When including reproductive organs in the grouping, this is referred to as the genitourinary system.

A break on the skin, in the lining of an organ, or on the surface of a tissue.



**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

Ventral body cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

Vertebral

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Foundations of Medical Terminology*

**Term**

Vertebral cavity

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**Module 1**

*Section F: Immune System Responses*

**Term**

Antigen

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Spine

The body cavity comprised of the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities.

Any substance identified by the human immune system as "other" or "foreign," usually taking the form of a molecule originating from a bacterium or other invader.

The cavity that encloses the spinal cord, protected by vertebrae and cerebrospinal fluid (also referred to as the spinal cavity).