

CTAN: Medical Terminology

CTAN alignment was created with the Tech Prep Health Information Management Services Pathway in the Career Field Technical Content Standards of the Ohio Department of Education. This CTAN contains all the learning outcomes of the OAN entitled “Medical Terminology” (OHL020) which is part of the Health Information Management TAG.

Course Description: This course will provide exposure to medical language. Terms related to human body structure, procedures, abbreviations, the treatment of diseases, standard abbreviations etc., will be provided. This course offers information that applies to the fundamental understanding of terms from many areas of medicine.

Semester Credit Hours: 3

Alignment: All Learning Outcomes with an * are required.

Learning Outcomes The student will be able to:	Competencies in ODE’s Revised Career Field Technical Content Standards, dated October 2013
1. Define medical prefixes, suffixes, combining forms, word roots, and compound words.*	2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms). 2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language. 2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports. 2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures. 2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.

<p>2. Describe how medical terms are constructed using word elements.*</p>	<p>2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms).</p> <p>2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language.</p> <p>2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures.</p> <p>2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.</p>
<p>3. Construct medical words by combining forms, prefixes and suffixes.*</p>	<p>2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms).</p> <p>2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language.</p> <p>2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures.</p> <p>2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.</p>

<p>4. Apply the rules used to build singular/plural forms of medical terms derived from the Greek and Latin language.*</p>	<p>2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms).</p> <p>2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language.</p> <p>2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures.</p> <p>2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.</p>
<p>5. Define a medical term by dividing it into its elements.*</p>	<p>2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms).</p> <p>2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language.</p> <p>2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures.</p> <p>2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.</p>

<p>6. Spell terms related to the pathology, diagnostic and treatment procedures, and pharmacology of each body system.*</p>	<p>2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms).</p> <p>2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language.</p> <p>2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures.</p> <p>2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.</p>
<p>7. Pronounce terms related to the pathology, diagnostic and treatment procedures, and pharmacology of each body system.*</p>	<p>2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms).</p> <p>2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language.</p> <p>2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures.</p> <p>2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.</p>

<p>8. Identify common diagnostic procedures and conditions including laboratory and radiology tests and exams.*</p>	<p>2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms).</p> <p>2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language.</p> <p>2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures.</p> <p>2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.</p>
<p>9. Identify the body systems in terms of their major structures, functions, and related work parts.*</p>	<p>2.1.1 Describe the physical characteristics, components and function of blood (e.g., ABO, Rh, blood cells, precursors and respiratory).</p> <p>2.1.2 Describe the cardiovascular system and trace the path of blood and factors affecting blood flow.</p> <p>2.1.3 Describe how blood pressure is controlled and factors influencing changes in blood pressure.</p> <p>2.1.4 Describe the function and components of the respiratory system and pulmonary ventilation and factors influencing respiratory rates.</p> <p>2.1.5 Describe nerve tissue and the nervous system including regions of the brain and their function, the spinal nerves, signal transmission at synapses, and the sympathetic and parasympathetic system.</p>

	<p>2.1.6 Describe the musculoskeletal system including skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscle; various bone structures and the role of bone marrow, and joints and injuries.</p> <p>2.1.7 Describe the gastrointestinal system including structures of chewing, swallowing, digestion, and elimination and the role of accessory organs including the liver, pancreas and gallbladder.</p> <p>2.1.8 Describe the urinary system structures and principles of glomerular filtration, electrolyte exchanges, and their role in the production of red blood cells and control of blood pressure.</p> <p>2.1.9 Describe the immune system and the lymphatic system's role in immunity.</p> <p>2.1.10 Describe the sensory system, related structures and functions.</p> <p>2.1.11 Describe the endocrine system, its structures and the role of hormones.</p> <p>2.1.12 Differentiate between the male and female reproductive system, structures, and function.</p> <p>2.1.13 Describe the integumentary system, related structures, and functions.</p> <p>2.1.14 Describe the difference between pathology and physiology and the conditions typically observed during a disease state.</p> <p>2.1.15 Explain the pathophysiology changes associated with or resulting from disease or injury.</p>
<p>10. Identify the medical specialists who treat disorders of each body system.*</p>	<p>4.1.1. Describe the guidelines of the governing body concerning abuse, mistreatment, neglect and misappropriation of an individual's property.</p>

	<p>4.1.2. Inform the supervisor of any changes in the individual's condition.</p> <p>4.1.3. Provide input to and work within an age-appropriate plan of care developed by the interdisciplinary team for each individual.</p> <p>4.1.4. Describe the primary purpose of healthcare settings (e.g., long-term care facility [LTCF], acute care, home health).</p> <p>4.1.5. Identify the medical specialists who treat disorders of each body system.</p> <p>4.1.6. Identify body planes, directions, cavities, quadrants and regions.</p>
<p>11. Identify body planes, directions, cavities, quadrants and regions.*</p>	<p>4.1.6. Identify body planes, directions, cavities, quadrants, and regions.</p>
<p>12. Define common medical and healthcare abbreviations. *</p>	<p>1.2.1 Extract relevant, valid information from materials and cite sources of information (e.g., medical reports, fitness assessment, medical test results).</p> <p>2.3.1. Build and decipher medical term meanings by identifying and using word elements (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes, combining forms).</p> <p>2.3.2. Apply the rules used to build singular and plural forms of medical terminology derived from the Greek and Latin language.</p> <p>2.3.3. Use diagnostic, symptomatic and procedural terms to read and interpret various medical reports.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use the appropriate abbreviations and symbols to identify anatomical, physiological and pathological classifications and the associated medical specialties and procedures.</p>

	<p>2.3.5. Use proper spelling and pronunciation of medical terms when communicating medical instructions and preparing medical documentations.</p>
<p>13. Describe the anatomical structures of the given body systems, common diseases, and medical and surgical procedures.*</p>	<p>2.1.1 Describe the physical characteristics, components and function of blood (e.g., ABO, Rh, blood cells, precursors and respiratory).</p> <p>2.1.2 Describe the cardiovascular system and trace the path of blood and factors affecting blood flow.</p> <p>2.1.3 Describe how blood pressure is controlled and factors influencing changes in blood pressure.</p> <p>2.1.4 Describe the function and components of the respiratory system and pulmonary ventilation and factors influencing respiratory rates.</p> <p>2.1.5 Describe nerve tissue and the nervous system including regions of the brain and their function, the spinal nerves, signal transmission at synapses, and the sympathetic and parasympathetic system.</p> <p>2.1.6 Describe the musculoskeletal system including skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscle; various bone structures and the role of bone marrow, and joints and injuries.</p> <p>2.1.7 Describe the gastrointestinal system including structures of chewing, swallowing, digestion, and elimination and the role of accessory organs including the liver, pancreas and gallbladder.</p> <p>2.1.8 Describe the urinary system structures and principles of glomerular filtration, electrolyte exchanges, and their role in the production of red blood cells and control of blood pressure.</p> <p>2.1.9 Describe the immune system and the lymphatic system's role in immunity.</p>

	<p>2.1.10 Describe the sensory system, related structures and functions.</p> <p>2.1.11 Describe the endocrine system, its structures and the role of hormones.</p> <p>2.1.12 Differentiate between the male and female reproductive system, structures, and function.</p> <p>2.1.13 Describe the integumentary system, related structures, and functions.</p> <p>2.1.14 Describe the difference between pathology and physiology and the conditions typically observed during a disease state.</p> <p>2.1.15 Explain the pathophysiology changes associated with or resulting from disease or injury.</p>
<p>14. Interpret various medical reports that use common diagnostic, symptomatic, and procedural terms and standard abbreviations. *</p>	<p>1.2.1 Extract relevant, valid information from materials and cite sources of information (e.g., medical reports, fitness assessment, medical test results).</p> <p>5.8.12 Prepare and present findings using scientific reports.</p> <p>6.1.4. Describe the principles of structure, design, and use of health information (e.g. individual, comparative, reports, and trended data).</p>