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- Right **heart** x left **heart**
- Right atrium.x left atrium
- Right ventricle x left ventricle
- Inspiration x expiration
- **Fire** extinguisher (carbon dioxide) x **fire** producer(oxygen)
- Right **eye** x left **eye**
- Right **ear** x left **ear**
- Right half of **nose** x left half of **nose**
- Right **lung** x left **lung**
- Ascending colon x descending colon
- Right **brain** x left **brain**
- RIGHT HAND X LEFT HAND
- right **radius** x left **radius**
- Right **leg** x left **leg**
- Right hemisphere x left hemisphere
- Front **face** x back **face**
- Left **face** x right **face**
- Upward facing x downward facing
- Clockwise rotation x anticlock wise rotation
- Vertical axis x horizontal axis
- Vertical vertebra x horizontal diaphragm
- Vertical spinal cord x horizontal spinal nerves
- Vertical corticospinal tracts x horizontal corpus callosum or association fibres
- Central x peripheral
- Parallel planes x perpendicular planes
- Cranial x caudal
- Cranial **mouth** x caudal anus
- Dominant x recessive
- Mongenic x polygenic
- Gene locus x translocation of gene
- Normal location x transposition
- Copying or.cheating x self writing or sincere
- Writing x erasing
- Coding x decoding
- Translation x transliteration
- Dividing x combining or forming
- Separation x mixing
- Cutting x joining
- Separation of dna strands x mixing of dna strands
- sensitive x specific
- Antibiotic sensitivity x antibiotic resistance
- Susceltibility of bacteria to antibiotics x resistance of bacteria to antibiotics
- True positive x true negative (with disease )
- True x false (lie)
- Correction x error
- respond to many x respond to only one
- responsive x non responsive
- looking back X Looking forward
- looking back from effect to cause X Looking forward from cause to effect
- retrospective study X prospective study
- blind trials X Visible proof or proven

- morbidity x health
- morbidity indicator x health indicator or qualities of **life**
- mortality x **life**
- men x women
- young x old
- cause x effect
- exposure x outcome
- risk x disease
- unknown x known
- invisible case (subclinical case) x visible case (clinical case)
- large x small
- population (large **group** of people) X smaller **group** of people(focus)
- normal **person** x abnormal **person**
- normal **person** or healthy **person** X abnormal **person** (ill or diseased **person**) or case

## DISTURBANCE ANTONYM

DECREASE(GOING AWAY) OR LEFT X RIGHT (GOING RIGHT IN FORWARD DIRECTION) LOSSES X GAINERS

- FLUID PHYSIOLOGY
- colloid osmotic pressure or oncotic pressure X Hydrostatic pressure (pressure of blood against wall - static fluid pressure)
- Inside X outside
- Inside fluid (intracellular fluid) X extracellular fluid (Outside fluid)
- Dilute(inside) X Concentrated (outside)
- concentrated(inside) X Dilute(outside)
- low concentration of electrolytes X HIGH concentration of electrolytes
- POTENTIAL
- **water** potential (potential energy of **water**) X kinetic energy of **water**
- Charge potential of **cell**(membrane potential inside **cell**) X membrane potential outside **cell**(charge potential of outside fluid)
- resting membrane potential X Dynamic changes in potential
- hypertonic solution X hypotonic solution (both terms are unequal but it is differentiated on the basis of movement of **water** from cells)
- **Cell** shrink X **Cell** swelling
- Soluble X Insoluble
- hydrophilic(**water** loving) X hydrophobic(**water** hating or fearing)
- lipophilic X Lipophobic
- hemophilic x hemophobic
- chromophobe cells include basophils and eosinophils
- BASOPHILIC X ACIDOPHILIC
- BASE LOVER X ACID LOVER
- NEUTROPHIL = NEUTRAL LOVER (both granules present)
- AZUROPHILIC X AZUROPHOBIC
- EOSINOPHILIC X EOSINOPHOBIA
- BASOPHILIC X BASOPHOBES
- mixing X separation
- combining X breaking
- combine X Break

- ionic X Non - ionic
- acid X Base
- hydrostatic pressure (pressure of static **water**) X pressure gradient (pressure which drives **water** flow)
- inward flow X Outward flow (inward flow of **water** across semipermeable membrane X Outward flow of **water** across semipermeable membrane)
- permeable X impermeable (SEMI-PERMEABLE == **cell** membrane is semipermeable that is it is permeable and impermeable both)
- addition of solutes lowers **water** potential(NEGATIVE VECTOR) X Increase in pressure increases **water** potential (POSITIVE VECTOR)
- Flow is always from pure **water** (**water** with less or no solutes) to impure **water** (**Water** with higher concentration of solutes)
- sea **water** has always higher concentration of salt(sodium) so from higher gradient to lower (solute movement from sea **water** to lakes(fresh **water**))
- equal X Unequal
- barrier X Assistance or helpers
- restriction X Entrance or **passage**
- change in concentration over a distance is called concentration gradient X
- change in pressure over a distance is called pressure gradient x
- tonicity ( it is the relative concentration of solutes on either side of the membrane)
- osmolarity
- **water** is always more extracellular because the content of **water** is more outside than on inside of **cell**,but the main aim is not to control **water** potential or gradient but to maintain the ionic composition and volume of **water** constant.
- colloid (proteins - albumin,gelatin and **water** insoluble compounds)
- crystals(mineral ions,and **water** soluble compounds)
- crystalloid osmotic pressure distinguishes because of the presence of large pores in capillaries which tend to equalize solute concentrations on either side of membrane.
- hypovolemia X increased blood volume
- hyponatremia X hypernatremia
- hypokalemia X hyperkalemia
- hypocalcemia X hypercalcemia
- bone mineralization(formation) x bone resorption(release of minerals from bone)
- Hypoxia x hyperoxia
- Hypocarbica x hypercarbica
- Acidosis x alkalosis
- Hypotension x hypertension
- GAS PHYSIOLOGY
- Partial pressure(pressure of individual gas) X Pressure (pressure by whole mixture of gases)
- Hyperventilation x hypoventilation
- DE - POLARIZATION
- RE - POLARIZATION
- POLARIZATION - POLARITY X NON-POLAR OR NO POLARITY
- polarity arises due to the solubility of molecules in a solution.insoluble compounds are non -polar

## BLOOD ANTONYM

- Exotoxin x endotoxin
- Outside x inside
- Heat labile x heat stable

- Dna ligase x deoxyribo nuclease
- Hemolysis x heme synthesis
- Single celled organism x multiple celled organism
- Immune system
- Artificial immunity x natural immunity
- Active immunity x passive immunity
- Acquired immunity x innate or immunity since birth
- Autoimmunity or immunity against oneself x immunity against bacteria or microbes
- Cell production x cell killing
- Cell recognition x cell forget
- Insecure or risk to cell or harmful.x safety or security or
- Polycythemia x pancytopenia
- Leucopenia x leucocytosis
- Leucopenia x leucocytosis(seen in tumours of immune cells)
- Immunodeficiency x increased immune cells
- Intolerance x tolerance
- Immune intolerance x
- Anemia x increased rbc count
- Immunocompetent x immunocompromised
- Blast is s producer x clast is a breaker
- Osteoblast(bone substance producer) x osteoclast (bone substance breaker)
- Fibroblast x fibrocytes
- Chondroblast x chondrocytes
- Erythroblast x
- Megaloblast x
- Myeloblast x
- Lymphoblast x
- Trophoblast x trophic cells
- Unipotent(single potency) x pluripotent(plural potency) or multipotent(multiple potency)
- Dense connective tissue x loose connective tissue
- Stratified epithelium x non stratified or single layer
- Short or cuboid or flat x tall or columnar or pseudostratified epithelium
- Keratinized x non- keratinized
- Dry or scaly epithelium x wet epithelium
- Elastic x plastic

## ENDOCRINE ANTONYM

- hypoglycemia X Increased glucose
- decreased insulin X increased insulin
- hypoglycemia X diabetes mellitus
- hypothyroidism X hyperthyroidism
- hypothyroidism X grave's disease(hyperthyroidism)
- decreased thyroid gland X increased thyroid gland(thyromegaly)
- thyromegaly(iodine deficiency or less TSH) X thyromegaly(hyperthyroidism OR More TSH)
- hypoparathyroidism X hyperparathyroidism
- addison's disease(hypocortisolism) X cushing's disease(hypercortisolism)
- hypocortisolism X hypercortisolism
- adrenal insufficiency or hypoaldosteronism X primary hyperaldosteronism or Conn's syndrome
- degeneration (decreased gland secreting cells) X adenoma(increased gland secreting cells )

- atrophy of adrenal **gland** X congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- rickets(children) or osteomalacia(adults) X BONE TUMOUR(new piece of bone)
- atrophy X Hyperplasia
- atrophy X hypertrophy
- **water** retention x **water** excretion or diuresis
- anti-diuresis x diuresis
- Increased frequency of urine x decreased frequency of urine
- Polyria x anuria
- Increased glomerular filtration rate x decreased glomerular filtration rate
- Increased reabsorption x decreased reabsorption
- Counter current flow x flow towards
- Flowing in opposite direction x flowing in parallel or same direction
- Antiparallel direction x parallel direction
- hypoandrogenism(low testosterone) X hyperandrogenism(high testosterone)
- hypoestrogenism x hyperestrogenism(high estrogen levels)
- Hypogonadism X hypergonadism(hyperfunction of gonads)
- gonadotropin deficiency x gonadotropin excess

## musculoskeletal antonyms

- kyphosis X lordosis
- valgus(outward angulation) x Varus (medial deviation)
- **Foot**: pes valgus (from Latin pes = **foot**) — a medial deviation of the **foot** at subtalar joint.
- **Hand**: manus valgus (from Latin manus = **hand**)
- Wrist: Madelung's deformity — Wherein the wrist bones are not formed properly due to a genetic disorder.
- Hip: coxa valga (from Latin coxa = hip) — the shaft of the **femur** is bent outward in respect to the neck of the **femur**. Coxa valga >125 degrees. Coxa vara <125 degrees.
- Hip: coxa vara — the angle between the head and the shaft of the **femur** is reduced, resulting in a limp.
- **Knee**: genu valgum (from Latin genu = **knee**) — the **tibia** is turned outward in relation to the **femur**, resulting in a knock-kneed appearance.
- **Knee**: genu varum (from Latin genu = **knee**) — the **tibia** is turned inward in relation to the **femur**, resulting in a bowlegged deformity.
- Ankle: talipes valgus (from Latin talus = ankle and pes = **foot**) — outward turning of the heel, resulting in a 'flat **foot**' presentation.
- Ankle: talipes equinovarus (from Latin talus = ankle and pes = **foot**) — inward turning of the heel, resulting in clubfoot with the **person** walking on the outer part of the **foot**.
- Toe: hallux valgus (from Latin hallux = big toe) — outward deviation of the big toe toward the second toe. Resulting in a bunion.
- Toe: hallux varus (Latin hallux = big toe) — inward deviation of the big toe away from the second toe.
- Elbows: cubitus varus (Latin cubitus = elbow) — turned inward elbows
- Elbows: cubitus valgus (from Latin cubitus = elbow) — turned-in elbows

## ORTHOPEDICS - MUSCLES

- abduction (abductor) X adduction (adductor)
- flexion(flexors of forearm) X extension (extensor of forearm)
- pronation(pronator) x supination(supinator)

- **elevation** of scapula(**muscle** mover) X lowering of scapula(paralysis)
- dropped shoulder(Trapezius paralysis) X shrugging of shoulder (trapezius)
- gastroparesis(gastro + paresis=paralysis) X gastric emptying or peristalsis of **stomach**
- **lock** jaw x mastication
- wrist drop X Wrist extension
- **foot** drop X **Foot** extension
- ptosis or horner's syndrome X **Elevation** of
- thumb movement (abduction and opposition) X ape **hand** deformity
- partial claw X
- Klumpke's paralysis presents with claw **hand** (C8,T1 lesion)
- erb's duchene palsy presents with waiter's tip (C5,C6) lesion
- bell's palsy »» facial **nerve** palsy »»> lacunar infarct or stroke X facial **nerve** functions (facial muscles movement)

## NERVOUS SYSTEM ANTONYMS

- ABILITY X DISABILITY
- intelligent X mentally retarded
- **depression** X anxiety
- phobia(fear) OR PANIC(RUNNING AWAY FROM) X courage OR MANIA(CRAZY) RUNNING TOWARDS IT
- Good mood x bad mood
- able to memorize x unable to memorize(dementia)
- able to remember (memory) x unable to remember (amnesia)
- able to control **body** movements x unable to control **body** movements (ataxia)
- able to speak x unable to speak DUMB
- speaking non-sense(aphasia) x speaking sense
- ability to articulate speech x inability to articulate speech(dysarthria or anarthria)
- able to sleep x unable to sleep (insomnia)
- able to hear x unable to hear (DEAF)
- able to write x unable to write (agraphia or dysgraphia — inability to communicate through writing)
- able to read x unable to read (dyslexia or alexia- reading disorder)
- able to think x unable to think
- able to feel touch(sensation) x unable to feel touch (anaesthesia)
- able to feel **pain**(algia) x unable to feel **pain**(analgesia)
- normal controlled **body** movements x abnormal uncontrolled **body** movements (athetosis,tremors,tics,chorea,hemiballismus,akathisia)
- voluntary **muscle** movements (self controlled) x involuntary **muscle** movements (uncontrolled) — dyskinesias,akinesia
- hypokinesia (reduced amplitude of movement) x hyperkinesia (intrude with the normal flow of motor activity -REPETITIVE MOVEMENTS includes dyskinesia)
- bradykinesia (slow movements and rigidity) X
- able to walk in normal gait X unable to walk in normal gait
- able to stand in a normal posture x unable to stand in a normal posture
- able to recognize x inability to recognize (agnosia,astereognosia,visual agnosia)
- Inability to **sit** is akathisia (urge to move ) x **sit** calmly...
- hypotonia(of muscles - amount of tension or resistance to stretch) x hypertonia (of muscles)
- hypotonia also called floppy baby syndrome that is resistance to passive movement... resisting while moved by other **person**.



- less stretch x more stretch
- conscious x unconscious
- love X hate

## THE NORMAL SEQUENCE OF VOLUNTARY CONTROL IS

- CONTROL CENTRE »» MOVES »»» MUSCLE »»» CONTRACTS »» MOVES »»» BONE OR JOINT MOVEMENTS
- CONTROL CENTRE(DESTROYED) »» DOES NOT MOVES »» MUSCLES »» DOES NOT CONTRACT »» DOES NOT MOVE »» BONE(WALK)
- CONTROL CENTRE »» TONIC MOVEMENT »» MUSCLE »» TONIC CONTRACTION »»»» BONE (TONIC MOVEMENT)
- CONTROL CENTRE »»
- WEAK [[LOW TONE(DEAD WEIGHT,FLOPPY,MUSHY) »»»»NORMAL MUSCLE TONE »» LIGHT,STRONG(HIGH MUSCLE TONE) STRONG
- CONTINUOUS X ALTERNATE
- CONTINUOUS PASSIVE PARTIAL CONTRACTION == MUSCLE TONE OR TONUS
- CONTINUOUS PASSIVE PARTIAL CONTRACTION X ALTERNATE ACTIVE FULL CONTRACTION
- FLACCIDITY X SPASTICITY OR RIGIDITY
- FLACCID(WEAK)HYPOTONIA X SPASM(SPASTIC IS RIGID LIKE STONE OR STRONG) HYPERTONIA
- CONTRALATERAL X IPSILATERAL
- STRAIGHT X CURVED OR CROSS
- PARALLEL X PERPENDICULAR
- Good dreams x bad dreams
- Flight of ideas x thought blocking
- Defence x fight
- Laugh x cry
- Action x mutism
- Sleep x awake
- Arousal or alert x disturbed or disoriented
- Orientation x disorientation
- Nerve fibre tumour x nerve degeneration
- Astrocytoma
- Schwannoma
- Neurofibroma
- Brain tumour x brain infarct or degeneration of nerves

## SENSE ORGANS

- Vision X blind
- Incorrect vision X correct vision
- incorrect vision (refractive error ) X correct vision ( treated eye or refractive error corrected with treatment)
- hypermetropia (image far behind the eye) x myopia (image formed in front of eye)
- focus shifted backwards or went back X focus shifted forwards or came forwards
- In future form to move front x in future form to move back
- in future form to move front we use converging focus rays X In future form to move back we use

diverging focus rays

- concave x convex
- no light x light
- EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
- hearing loss or dumb x hearing
- INCORRECT HEARING X CORRECT HEARING
- presbyopia (old age vision loss)
- presbycusis (old age hearing loss)

## DRUGS

ANTICOAGULANTS - ends in parin, rin THROMBOLYTICS - ends in ase, kinase -ase = thrombolytic - kinase = thrombolytics -parin = anticoagulant

- HEMOSTASIS (PLATELETS AGGREGATION »» FIRST CLOT »»> FIBRIN »» CLOT(THROMBUS) »»> HEME+STASIS )
- ANTI-ANAEMIC X ANAEMIA (Decrease in the number of cars due to deficiency of folic acid, vitamin B12 or iron)
- ANTI-HEMORRHAGIC X HEMORRHAGE
- (ANTI-COAGULANTS X COAGULATION (formation of mesh/fibrin network without the proper signal or no one to inhibit/interfere with their work) ANTI-PLATELET X PLATELET (ANTI-FIBRINOLYTIC X FIBRINOLYTIC (breaking the formed fibrin mesh by machines)
- ANTI-THROMBOTIC X THROMBOSIS
- (ANTI-THROMBOLYTIC X THROMBOLYTIC (breaking the formed clot or dissolving them using certain machines and chemicals)

## medical management antonym

- Reconstruction x breaking or destroy
- Conception x contraception
- Natural x artificial
- Endotracheal tube x trachea
- Nasogastric tube x oesophagus
- Aspiration x administration or injection
- artificial Transplantation x natural transplantation
- Separation of blood components x mixing of blood components
- Low blood volume(disturbance) x correct
- Crushing x dilatation
- Seeing inside x seeing from outside
- Seeing inside (ENDOSCOPY) X Seeing from out(x ray..mri..ct scan)
- Incorrect x correct
- Incorrect = low or high
- Correction = decreasing to normal or increasing to normal
- Going towards normal x going away from normal
- Natural ventilation x artificial ventilation
- Positive pressure ventilation x negative pressure ventilation
- Continuous positive pressure x continuous negative pressure
- Natural pace maker x artificial pacemaker

- Natural organ x artificial organ
- Natural environment x artificial environment
- Bone marrow aspiration x bone marrow transplantation
- Natural lens x contact artificial lens
- Natural cornea x artificial cornea
- Natural environment of **human cell** x artificial environment of **cell**
- **Cell** inside **human body** x **cell** outside **human body** called as **cell** culture
- Natural bone x artificial bone

## git diseases

- Gastro intestinal antonym
- gastric emptying X delayed gastric emptying (gastroparesis)
- good cholesterol(hdl) X bad cholesterol (vldl)
- absorption X malabsorption
- Malabsorption syndrome ...
- Digestion x indigestion
- Increased gastric acid secretion x decreased gastric secretion
- Hypochlorhydria x hyperchlorhydria
- incontinence X constipation
- egestion X constipation
- diarrhea X constipation
- increased peristalsis X decreased motility
- Catabolism(break) x anabolism (combine or build)
- Paralytic ileus x
- Gastroparesis x dumping syndrome
- Polydipsia x no thirst
- Hunger x satiety
- Abdominal distension with gas x flatulence
- Organ failure x organ function
- **Liver** failure x **liver** function
- Vomiting complications bilious or non bilious vomiting
- At the level of pylorus obstruction
- At the level of **ileum**

## heart disorders

- DISTRUBANCES
- increased blood volume(hypervolemia) X hypovolemia(decreased blood volume)
- increased blood flow X decreased blood flow
- hyperaemia X ischemia
- congestion(stagnation ) X infarction(deprivation or isolaation)
- increased venous return x decreased venous return
- increased blood flow to lungs x decreased blood flow to lungs
- increased blood flow to **heart** muscles x decreased blood flow to **heart** muscles
- increased blood flow to right atrium x decreased blood flow to right atrium
- portal hypertension x portal hypotension
- hypertension x hypotension

- hemorrhage or shock x excess blood transfusion
- cardiac arrest x [heart](#) beat
- DISORDERS
- congestive [heart](#) failure X myocardial infarction
- aortic aneurysm X aortic stenosis
- berry aneurysm([brain](#)) X cerebral infarction
- Increased cardiac output x decreased cardiac output
- increased contractility x decreased contractility
- increased preload x decreased preload
- increased afterload x decreased afterload
- increased pulmonary capillary pressure x decreased pulmonary capillary pressure
- increased mean arterial pressure x decreased mean arterial pressure
- Increased peripheral resistance x decreased peripheral resistance
- increased AV node conduction x decreased AV node conduction
- increased sinus rhythm x decreased sinus rhythm
- increased circulation x decreased circulation
- increased peripheral resistance x decreased peripheral resistance
- hypoplasia of [heart](#) x hyperplasia
- brown atrophy of [heart](#) x hypertrophy of [heart](#)
- [death](#) of [heart](#) muscles x [heart](#) muscles birth or development
- peace x war
- invasion x evasion
- silent blood flow x blood flow with murmurs
- silent closing of gates/valves x closing of gates with [sound](#)
- silent opening of gates x opening of gates with [sound](#)
- left bundle branch block x right bundle branch block
- block or obstruction x rhythm or flow
- sinus rhythm x sinus block (block at SA node)
- atrio ventricular rhythm x
- Tachycardia x bradycardia
- Sinus rhythm x arrhythmia
- Tachyarrhythmia x bradyarrhythmia
- Electrocardiogram antonym
- ST [Elevation](#) x [st depression](#)
- T wave elevated x t wave depressed
- R - R Interval increased x r - r interval decreased
- Irregular rhythm x regular rhythm
- P wave tall x
- pr segment
- qrs complex x

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