1. Why does the patient find the hernia uncomfortable?

A. Because he feels the bulge when it protrudes
B. Because it causes constant sharp pain
C. Because it limits his mobility

2. What happens to the hernia when the patient lies down?

A. It becomes more painful
B. It goes back in slowly
C. It remains stuck outside

3. Why does the doctor ask if the hernia has ever "stayed out"?

A. To confirm how long the hernia has existed
B. To determine whether surgery is contraindicated
C. To assess the risk of incarceration

4. What does the doctor explain is causing the bulge?

A. A weakness in the membrane that holds in the gut
B. A swollen lymph node
C. A muscle tear from lifting

5. What procedure does the doctor propose?

A. A minimally invasive abdominal exploration
B. A herniorrhaphy using mesh to reinforce the weak area
C. A robotic-assisted inguinal reconstruction

6. What does the doctor say about anaesthesia options?

A. Only general anaesthesia is available
B. Local anaesthesia is mandatory for day surgery
C. Both local and general anaesthesia are possible

7. Why does the patient prefer not to have local anaesthesia?

A. He does not want to hear or see what is happening during surgery
B. He previously had an adverse reaction
C. He believes local anaesthesia is not effective

8. What must the patient do before confirming the operation?

A. Start fasting 24 hours before
B. Sign a consent form at the pre-operative assessment
C. Do a blood test on the same day

Understanding How Medical Words Are Built

Many long medical words are actually made of **smaller parts** that carry meaning.
If you learn to recognise these parts, it becomes much easier to understand new or complex terms.

Example from the audio: "herniorrhaphy"

hernio → "hernia" **rrhaphy** → "repair" or "suturing"
So the whole word means: *the surgical repair of a hernia.*

A medical word can include three parts. Example: **"hypoglycaemia"** contains **three parts**:

A beginning	The middle	The ending
This part sometimes adds information such as location, number, or direction. (Not every word has this.) **hypo (low, below normal)**	This is the **main idea** of the word—usually the body part or the key concept. **glyc (sugar, glucose)**	This part often tells you what is happening: a condition, a procedure, a test, or a description. **-aemia (in the blood)**

Now that you have seen how one word is formed, **we will work on some other examples** so that you can practise identifying the parts and understanding their meaning.

Medical terminology for surgery

1 Match the prefixes with their meanings.

1	laparo-	a nose
2	nephro-	b breast
3	pyelo-	c large bowel
4	cysto-	d chest
5	chole-	e uterus
6	col(on)-	f bile / the biliary system
7	hystero-	g kidney
8	thoraco-	h abdomen
9	rhino-	i renal pelvis
10	masto- / mammo-	j bladder

2 Complete the sentences by combining one of the prefixes above with one of the suffixes below. You may use some of the suffixes more than once.

-ectomy   -lithotomy   -pexy   -plasty
-r(h)aphy,   -ostomy   -otomy

1 We're going to do something called a _____ to have a look inside your tummy.

2 I'm afraid we're going to have to do an operation called a _____ to remove your right kidney.

3 The only option left to us is a _____, where we remove part of your large bowel and then make an opening in your tummy wall.

4 So how do you feel about having your womb removed by laparoscopic _____?

5 We're going to do a procedure which will involve a _____, where we remove several ribs.

6 We can do bilateral _____, where we lift both breasts.

7 We can do a _____, where we stitch the bladder.

8 We're going to have to remove the gall bladder. The technical name for this operation is _____

9 What we're going to do is destroy some stones in the kidney in a procedure called _____

10 We're going to do a procedure called a _____ to fix the large part of your gut