

CHAPTER II
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT
OF RESEARCH

II.1 Medical Jargons

Medical jargons are usually not familiar for common people. Some people may understand few terms, but it is only limited to terms concerning the daily diseases such as migraine (recurrent throbbing headache that characteristically affects one side of the head), influenza (a highly contagious virus infection that affects the respiratory system), diarrhoea (frequent bowel evacuation or the passage of abnormally soft or liquid faeces), etc. Terms concerning with any parts of the body, special treatments or conditions, or rather uncommon diseases such as dextrocardia (the heart position on the right side of the chest), agonal (related to the phenomena that are associated with the moment of death), or pneumonia (inflammation of the lung caused by bacteria), are usually not understood.

From the initial research, the writer finds out that many of medical jargons come from Latin, some of them are from English and there are also some terms which are a

mixture between English and Latin.

Some of medical jargons which come from Latin are :

- Antenatal (ante- : prefix denoting before; -natal : birth; antenatal = before birth)
- Anteprandial (ante- : prefix denoting before; -prandial : meals; anteprandial = before meals)
- Erythroptisia (erythro- : prefix denoting redness; -opsia : suffix denoting a condition of vision; erythroptisia = red vision)
- Cephalalgia (chepal- , cephalo- : prefix denoting the head; -algia : suffix denoting pain; cephalalgia = pain in head)
- Hemiplegia (hemi- : prefix denoting the right or left half of the body; -plegia : suffix denoting paralysis; hemiplegia = paralysis of one side of the body)
- Hepatomegaly (hepato- : prefix denoting liver; -megaly : abnormal enlargement; hepatomegaly = abnormal enlargement of liver)
- Cynophobia (cyn-, cyno- : prefix denoting a dog

- or dogs; -phobia : suffix denoting morbid fear or dread; cynophobia = morbid fear of a dog)
- Osteocyte (ost-, oste-, osteo- : prefix denoting bone; cyte : suffix denoting a cell; osteocyte = bone cell)
 - Rhinitis (rhin-, rhino- : prefix denoting the nose; -itis : suffix denoting inflammation of an organ, tissue, etc; rhinitis = inflammation of the mucuous membrane of the nose)
 - Laryngotomy (laryng-, laryngo- : prefix denoting the larynx; -tomy, -otomy : suffix denoting a surgical incision into an organ or part; laryngotomy : surgical incision of the larynx)

Some of medical jargons which come from English are :

- Attachment (in psychology : the process of developing the first close selective relationship of child's life, most commonly with the mother)
- Salt depletion (excessive loss of sodium chloride or common salt from the body)
- Heatstroke (= sunstroke : raised body

temperature, absence of sweating, and eventual loss of the temperature-regulating mechanism of the body)

- Ring (in anatomy : a circular opening or ring-shaped structure)
- Fear (an emotional state evoked by the threat of danger and usually characterized by unpleasant subjective experiences as well as psychological and behavioural changes)
- Infertility (inability in a woman to conceive or in a man to induce conception)
- Induction (in obstetrics : the starting of labour by artificial means)
- Iron lung (respirator = device used to maintain the breathing movements of paralysed patients)
- Inocent (of a tumor : benign; not malignant)
- Manipulation (the use of the hands to produce a desired movement or therateutic effect in part of the body)

Some of terms which are a mixture between Latin and

English are :

- Chrysotherapy (chrys-, chryso- : prefix denoting gold or gold salts; chrysotherapy = the treatment of disease by the administration of gold or its compounds)
- Infanticide (-cide : suffix denoting killer or killing; infanticide = killer/killing of children)
- Carpal tunnel (carp-, carpo- : prefix denoting the wrist (carpus); carpal : any of the bones forming the carpus; tunnel (in anatomy) : a canal or hollow groove; carpal tunnel = the space between the carpal bones of the wrist and the connective tissue over the flexor tendons)
- Cardiac arrest (cardiac : relating to the heart; cardiac arrest = the cessation of effective pumping action of the heart which most commonly occurs when the muscle fibres of the ventricles start to beat rapidly without pumping any blood or when the heart stops beating

completely)

The use of Latin as the dominant language in medical world may refer to its position as a dead language. It will not undergo any change, in this case, especially a change in meaning both broadening or constriction of meaning. This condition is suitable for medical world since it needs " fixed " terms for the safety of patients themselves. As we understand that in making diagnosis doctors need " universal " terms, so misinterpretation can be avoided. In medical world there may be some terms which cannot be translated into another language. We may try to translate them, but it will not mean as exactly as the original one. For doctors, this condition may make them use the original terms since it is more specific so that it can lead the diagnosis to the exact way. For example the term " haemorrhage " and " bleeding ". Both are meant ' the loss of blood '. The former means the blood come into the tissue surrounding the broken vessel (internal), while the latter means the blood come out of the body (external). So if we just say " bleeding " (perdarahan), there may still be a question, which one is it ? Haemorrhage or bleeding ?

In terms of technicality, medical jargons may vary

from the very technical to the simplest one. Here the technicality may refer to its familiarity to people's daily life. We may say that the simpler the terms, the more familiar to the people's daily life. Although sometimes their understanding is not as exact as they should be. For example, the term " anaemia ". Common people usually call this condition as " kurang darah ". This is not completely right, since it is not the lacking of blood quantity, but it is the reduction in the quantity of the oxygen-carrying pigment i.e haemoglobin in the blood. The simple terms such as diarrhoea or migraine are more familiar or common compared to terms such as " cynophobia " or "cephalalgia". The technicality of medical jargons can also correspond to one's degree of medical education. The higher the level of medical education, the more they know the strange, complicated terms.

Basically, medical jargons are used to develop the same perception about everything concerning medical things. Different interpretation about the same thing may put patient's life in danger. That is why it is Latin which is mostly used in medical terms for it is considered as a language which will not change or develop anymore.

For doctors, whether there is any substitute language or not, the original medical term may be the best choice. Moreover, it is definitely much easier for them.

II.2 RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya

RSUD Dr. Soetomo where this research is conducted is a class A hospital with the broad specialization and subspecialization located in Surabaya, East Java. It is the only hospital in Indonesia owned by the Health Department but run by the Government of East Java based on PP IV/1965.

As a class A hospital which has a high technology, RSUD Dr. Soetomo also functions both as an academic hospital and as health serving hospital. It is a place where general practitioners, specialists, and other paramedics study (along with Medical Faculty Airlangga University).

RSUD Dr. Soetomo is a three-floor building on 10 ha land. The main resources of this hospital as the department of research, education and health serving is its medical professionals and paramedics. Here is also applied high medical technology which is efficient, accurate and relatively cheap.

Having 534 doctors (general practitioners and

specialist), 1350 nurses, 309 other paramedics, and 1855 non medic employees, RSUD Dr. Soetomo has 13 UPF (Unit Pelaksana Fungsional) and 8 installations. They are :

- Internal Disease
- Surgery and Day Surgery
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Neurology
- Ophtalmology
- Dermatology and Genital Disease
- Pulmonology
- Cardiology
- Anaesthetics
- Paediatrics
- Audiology, Rhinology, and Laryngology
- Physiotherapy and Medical Rehabilitation
- Psychiatry
- Installation of Anatomy Pathology
- Installation of Radiology
- Installation of Clinical Pathology
- Installation of Emergency Care
- Installation of Medical of Justice
- Installation of Nutrition
- Installation of Pharmacy

- Installation of CSSD

This research is conducted in only 13 UPF and 5 installations, since the last three installations are not directly connected with the doctor's talk.

This hospital is located on Jl. Mayjend. Prof. Dr. Moestopo No. 6 - 8 Surabaya, and the director is Dr. H. Muh. Dikman Angsar. Considering that RSUD Dr. Soetomo is an academic hospital for general practitioners, specialist and other medical professions, there are always researches as routine activity. The number of research is of course according to the level and knowledge specialization which is developed in Airlangga University.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA