

MEDICAL TERM	LAY TERM(S)
<b>ABDOMINAL</b>	Pertaining to body cavity below diaphragm which contains stomach, intestines, liver, and other organs
<b>ABSORB</b>	Take up fluids, take in
<b>ACIDOSIS</b>	Condition when blood contains more acid than normal
<b>ACUITY</b>	Clearness, keenness, esp. of vision - airways
<b>ACUTE</b>	New, recent, sudden
<b>ADENOPATHY</b>	Swollen lymph nodes (glands)
<b>ADJUVANT</b>	Helpful, assisting, aiding
<b>ADJUVANT TREATMENT</b>	Added treatment
<b>ANTIBIOTIC</b>	Drug that kills bacteria and other germs
<b>ANTIMICROBIAL</b>	Drug that kills bacteria and other germs
<b>ANTIRETROVIRAL</b>	Drug that inhibits certain viruses
<b>ADVERSE EFFECT</b>	Negative side effect
<b>ALLERGIC REACTION</b>	Rash, trouble breathing
<b>AMBULATE -ATION -ORY</b>	Walk, able to walk
<b>ANAPHYLAXIS</b>	Serious, potentially life threatening allergic reaction
<b>ANEMIA</b>	Decreased red blood cells; low red blood cell count
<b>ANESTHETIC general</b>	A drug or agent used to decrease the feeling of pain or eliminate the feeling of pain by putting you to sleep
<b>ANESTHETIC local</b>	A drug or agent used to decrease the feeling of pain or by numbing an area of your body, without putting you to sleep
<b>ANGINA (ANGINA PECTORIS)</b>	Pain resulting from insufficient blood to the heart
<b>ANOREXIA</b>	Condition in which person will not eat; lack of appetite
<b>ANTECUBITAL</b>	Area inside the elbow

<b>ANTIBODY</b>	Protein made in the body in response to foreign substance; attacks foreign substance and protects against infection
<b>ANTICONVULSANT</b>	Drug used to prevent seizures
<b>ANTILIPIDEMIC</b>	A drug that decreases the level of fat(s) in the blood
<b>ANTITUSSIVE</b>	A drug used to relieve coughing
<b>ARRHYTHMIA</b>	Any change from the normal heartbeat (abnormal heartbeat)
<b>ASPIRATION</b>	Fluid entering lungs
<b>ASSAY</b>	Lab test
<b>ASSESS</b>	To learn about
<b>ASTHMA</b>	A lung disease associated with tightening of the air passages
<b>ASYMPTOMATIC</b>	Without symptoms
<b>AXILLA</b>	Armpit
<b>BENIGN</b>	Not malignant, usually without serious consequences, but with some exceptions e.g. benign brain tumor may have, serious consequences
<b>BID</b>	Twice a day
<b>BINDING/BOUND</b>	Carried by, to make stick together, transported
<b>BIOAVAILABILITY</b>	The extent to which a drug or other substance becomes available to the body
<b>BLOOD PROFILE</b>	Series of blood tests
<b>BOLUS</b>	An amount given all at once
<b>BONE MASS</b>	The amount of calcium in a give amount of bone
<b>BRADYARRHYTHMIAS</b>	Slow irregular heart beat
<b>BRADYCARDIA</b>	Slow heartbeat
<b>BRONCHOSPASM</b>	Breathing distress caused by narrowing of the airways
<b>CARCINOGENIC</b>	Capable of causing cancer
<b>CARCINOMA</b>	Type of cancer
<b>CARDIAC</b>	Pertaining to the heart

<b>CARDIOVERSION</b>	Restoration of normal heart beat by electric shock
<b>CATHETER</b>	A tube for withdrawing or introducing fluids
<b>CATHETER indwelling epidural</b>	A tube placed near the spinal cord used for anesthesia during an operation
<b>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS)</b>	Brain and spinal cord
<b>CEREBRAL TRAUMA</b>	Damage to the brain
<b>CESSATION</b>	Stopping
<b>CHD</b>	Coronary heart disease
<b>CHEMOTHERAPY</b>	Treatment of disease, usually cancer, by chemical agents
<b>CHRONIC</b>	Continuing for a long time
<b>CISPLATIN</b>	A drug used to kill cancer cells
<b>CLINICAL</b>	Pertaining to medical care
<b>CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT</b>	Of major importance for treating or evaluating patients
<b>CLINICAL TRIAL</b>	An experiment in patients
<b>COMA</b>	Unconscious state
<b>COMPLETE RESPONSE</b>	Total disappearance of disease
<b>CONGENITAL</b>	Occurring prior to birth, due to parent's genetic input
<b>CONJUNCTIVITIS</b>	Irritation and redness of the thin membrane covering the eye
<b>CONSOLIDATION PHASE</b>	Treatment phase intended to make a remission permanent, follows induction
<b>CONTROLLED TRIAL</b>	Study in which the experimental treatment or procedure is compared to a standard (control) treatment or procedure
<b>COOPERATIVE GROUP</b>	Association of multiple institutions to perform clinical trials
<b>CORONARY</b>	Pertains to the blood vessels that supply the heart
<b>CT (CAT) SCAN</b>	Computerized (axial) tomography; computerized series of x-rays
<b>CULTURE</b>	Test for infection or organisms that could cause infection

<b>CUMULATIVE</b>	Total sum (of individual events, experiences, treatments)
<b>CUTANEOUS</b>	Relating to the skin
<b>CVA</b>	Cerebrovascular accident; Stroke
<b>DERMATOLOGIC</b>	Pertaining to the skin
<b>DIASTOLIC</b>	Lower number in blood pressure reading; pertaining to resting or relaxation phase of heart beat
<b>DISTAL</b>	Toward the end, away from the center of the body
<b>DIURETIC</b>	'Water pill' or drug that causes increase in urination
<b>DOPPLER</b>	Sound waves
<b>DOUBLE BLIND</b>	Study in which neither investigators nor subjects know what drug the subject is receiving
<b>DYSFUNCTION</b>	State of improper function
<b>DYSPLASIA</b>	Abnormal cells
<b>ECHOCARDIOGRAM</b>	Sound wave test of the heart
<b>EDEMA</b>	Increased fluid
<b>EEG</b>	Electroencephalogram; electric brainwave tracing
<b>EFFICACY</b>	Effectiveness
<b>ELECTROCARDIOGRAM</b>	Electrical tracing of the heartbeat or heart rhythm (ECG or EKG)
<b>ELECTROLYTE IMBALANCE</b>	Imbalance of salts or chemicals in the blood
<b>ELEVATION OF LIVER FUNCTION TESTS</b>	Evidence of liver or kidney damage
<b>EMESIS</b>	Vomiting
<b>EMPIRIC</b>	Based on experience
<b>ENDOSCOPIC EXAMINATION</b>	Examination of an internal part of the body with a lighted tube; looking at a part of the body with a lighted tube
<b>ENTERAL</b>	By way of the intestines
<b>EPIDURAL</b>	Outside the spinal cord

<b>ERADICATING</b>	Getting rid of (such as a disease)
<b>EVALUATED</b>	Assessed; examined for medical condition
<b>EXTERNAL</b>	Outside the body
<b>EXTRAVASATE</b>	To leak outside of a blood vessel
<b>FIBRILLATION</b>	Irregular beat of the heart or other muscle
<b>FIBROUS</b>	Having many fibers, such as scar tissue
<b>FDA</b>	U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the branch of federal government which approves new drugs
<b>GENERAL ANESTHESIA</b>	Pain prevention by induction of drugged sleep, as in surgery
<b>GESTATIONAL</b>	Pertaining to pregnancy
<b>HEMATOCRIT</b>	Amount of red blood cells in the blood
<b>HEMATOMA</b>	A bruise, a black and blue mark
<b>HEMODYNAMIC</b>	Related to blood flow
<b>HEMOLYSIS</b>	Breakdown in red blood cells
<b>HEPARIN LOCK</b>	Needle placed in the arm with blood thinner to keep the blood from clotting inside the needle or tubing
<b>HEPATOMA</b>	Cancer or tumor of the liver
<b>HERITABLE DISEASE</b>	A disease which can be transmitted to one's offspring resulting in damage to future children
<b>HISTOPATHOLOGIC</b>	Pertaining to the disease status of body tissues or cells
<b>HOLTER MONITOR</b>	A portable machine for recording heart beats
<b>HYPERCALCEMIA</b>	High blood calcium level
<b>HYPERKALEMIA</b>	High blood potassium level
<b>HYPERNATREMIA</b>	High blood sodium level
<b>HYPERTENSION</b>	High blood pressure
<b>HYPOCALCEMIA</b>	Low blood calcium level

<b>HYPOKALEMIA</b>	Low blood potassium level
<b>HYPONATREMIA</b>	Low blood sodium level
<b>HYPOTENSION</b>	Low blood pressure
<b>HYPOXIA</b>	Low oxygen level in the blood
<b>IATROGENIC</b>	Caused by a physician or by treatment
<b>IDE</b>	Investigational device exemption, the license to test an unapproved new medical device
<b>IDIOPATHIC</b>	Of unknown cause
<b>IMMUNOGLOBULIN</b>	A combination of antibodies from proteins in the blood
<b>IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE</b>	Drug which suppresses the body's immune response, used in transplantation and diseases caused by disordered immunity
<b>IMMUNOTHERAPY</b>	Giving of drugs to help the body's immune (protective) system; usually used to destroy cancer cells
<b>IMPAIRED FUNCTION</b>	Abnormal function
<b>IMPLANTED</b>	Placed in the body
<b>IND</b>	Investigational new drug; the license to test an unapproved new drug
<b>INDUCTION PHASE</b>	Beginning phase or stage of a treatment
<b>INDURATION</b>	Hardening
<b>INDWELLING</b>	Remaining in a given location, such as a catheter
<b>INFARCT</b>	Death of tissue because of lack of blood supply
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASE</b>	Disease which is transmitted from one person to next
<b>INFLAMMATION</b>	Swelling which is generally painful, red, and warm
<b>INFUSION</b>	Introduction of a substance into the body, usually into the blood
<b>INGESTION</b>	Eating; taking by mouth
<b>INTERFERON</b>	Agent which acts against viruses; Antiviral agent
<b>INTERMITTENT</b>	Occurring (regularly or irregularly) between two time points; alternately ceasing and beginning
<b>INTERNAL</b>	Within the body

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Inside of the body
<b>INTRAMUSCULAR</b>	Into the muscle; within the muscle
<b>INTRAPERITONEAL</b>	Into the abdominal cavity
<b>INTRATHECAL</b>	Into the spinal fluid
<b>INTRAVENOUS (IV)</b>	Into (within) a vein
<b>INTRAVESICAL</b>	In the bladder
<b>INTUBATE</b>	The placement of a tube into the airway
<b>INVASIVE PROCEDURE</b>	Puncture, opening or cutting of the skin
<b>INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG (IND)</b>	A new drug which has not yet been approved by the FDA
<b>INVESTIGATIONAL METHOD</b>	A treatment method which has not been proven to be beneficial or has not been accepted as standard care
<b>ISCHEMIA PROCEDURE</b>	Decreased oxygen in a tissue (usually because of decreased blood flow)
<b>LAPORATOMY</b>	A procedure in which an incision is made in the abdominal wall to enable a physician to look at the organs
<b>LETHARGY</b>	Sleepiness
<b>LEUKOPENIA</b>	Low white blood cell count
<b>LIPID</b>	Fat
<b>LIPID PROFILE (panel)</b>	Fat and cholesterol levels in the blood
<b>LOCAL ANESTHESIA</b>	Creation of insensitivity to pain in a small local area of the body
<b>LOCALIZED</b>	Restricted to one area; limited to one area (of the body)
<b>LUMEN</b>	Cavity of an organ or tube (e.g. inside of blood vessel)
<b>LYMPHANGIOGRAPHY</b>	An x-ray of the lymph nodes or tissues after injection of dye in lymph vessels (e.g. in feet)
<b>LYMPHOCYTE</b>	A type of white blood cell important in the body's defense against infection
<b>LYMPHOMA</b>	A cancer of the lymph nodes (or tissues)
<b>MALaise</b>	A vague feeling of bodily discomfort, feeling bad

<b>MALFUNCTION</b>	Condition in which something is not functioning properly
<b>MALIGNANCY</b>	Cancer or other progressively enlarging and spreading tumor, fatal if not successfully treated
<b>MEDULLOBLASTOMA</b>	Type of brain tumor
<b>METRONIDAZOLE</b>	A drug used to treat infections caused by parasites or other causes of anaerobic infections
<b>METABOLIZE</b>	Process of breaking down substances in the cells
<b>METASTASIS</b>	Spread of cancer cells from one part of body to another
<b>MI</b>	Myocardial infarction, heart attack
<b>MINIMAL</b>	Slight
<b>MINIMIZE</b>	Reduce
<b>MONITOR</b>	Check on; keep track of; watch carefully
<b>MOBILITY</b>	Ease of movement; Ability to move around
<b>MORBIDITY</b>	Undesired result or complication; serious disease
<b>MORTALITY</b>	Death or death rate
<b>MRI</b>	Magnetic resonance imaging, body pictures created using magnetic rather than x-ray energy
<b>MYALGIA</b>	Muscle aches
<b>MUCOSA, MUCOUS MEMBRANE</b>	Moist lining of digestive, respiratory, reproductive, and urinary tracts
<b>MYOCARDIAL M. INFARCTION</b>	Pertaining to the (muscle of the) heart Heart attack; death of heart muscle
<b>NASOGASTRIC TUBE</b>	Tube from the nose to the stomach
<b>NCI</b>	National Cancer Institute
<b>NECROSIS</b>	Death of tissue
<b>NEOPLASIA</b>	Tumor, may be non-cancerous or cancerous
<b>NEUROBLASTOMA</b>	A cancer of nerve tissue



<b>NEUROLOGICAL</b>	Pertaining to the nervous system
<b>NEUTROPENIA</b>	Decrease in the main part of the white blood cells
<b>NIH</b>	National Institutes of Health
<b>NON-INVASIVE</b>	Not breaking, cutting or entering the skin
<b>NOSOCOMIAL PNEUMONIA</b>	Pneumonia acquired in the hospital
<b>OCCLUSION</b>	Closing; obstruction
<b>OHRP</b>	Office of Human Research Protections, oversees IRBs and related matters
<b>ONCOLOGY</b>	The study of tumors or cancer
<b>OPHTHALMIC</b>	Pertaining to the eye
<b>OPTIMAL</b>	Best, most favorable or desirable
<b>ORAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	Given by mouth
<b>ORTHOPEDIC</b>	Pertaining to the bones
<b>OSTEOPETROSIS</b>	Rare bone disorder characterized by dense bone
<b>OSTEOPOROSIS</b>	Bone disorder characterized by loss of bone leading to increased risk of fracture
<b>OVARIES</b>	Female sex glands; female organs which release eggs
<b>PARENTERAL</b>	Administration by injection
<b>PATENCY</b>	Condition of being open
<b>PATHOGENESIS</b>	The initial cause of a disease
<b>PERCUTANEOUS</b>	Through the skin
<b>PERFORATION</b>	Puncture, tear or hole
<b>PERIPHERAL</b>	Not central
<b>PER OS (PO)</b>	By mouth
<b>PHARMACOKINETICS</b>	Study of the way the body absorbs, distributes and gets rid of a drug
<b>PHASE I</b>	Initial study of a new drug in humans to determine limits of tolerance

<b>PHASE II</b>	Second phase of study of a new drug intended to obtain initial information
<b>PHASE III</b>	Large scale trial to confirm and expand information on safety and usefulness of a new drug
<b>PHLEBITIS</b>	Irritation or inflammation of a vein
<b>PLACEBO</b>	An inactive substance which may resemble an active agent but has no medical value
<b>PLACEBO EFFECT</b>	Symptom or change of condition seen when a placebo is given; not attributable to an active drug agent
<b>PLATELETS</b>	Small particles in the blood that help with blood clotting
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	Possible
<b>POTENTIATE</b>	Increase or multiply the effect of a drug or toxin by administration of another drug or toxin at the same time
<b>POTENTIATOR</b>	An agent that helps another agent work better
<b>PRENATAL</b>	Before birth
<b>PROPHYLAXIS</b>	A drug given to prevent disease or infection
<b>PROSTHESIS</b>	Artificial limbs, such as arms and legs
<b>PRN</b>	As needed
<b>PROGNOSIS</b>	Outlook, probable outcomes
<b>PRONE</b>	Lying on the stomach
<b>PROSPECTIVE STUDY</b>	Study following patients forward in time
<b>PROTOCOL</b>	Plan of study
<b>PROXIMAL</b>	Closer to the center of the body, away from the end
<b>PULMONARY</b>	Pertaining to the lungs
<b>QD</b>	Every day; daily
<b>QID</b>	Four times a day
<b>RADIATION THERAPY</b>	X-ray or cobalt treatment
<b>RANDOM</b>	By chance

<b>RANDOMIZATION</b>	Assignment of treatment group by chance, similar to tossing a coin (when there are two treatment choices)
<b>RBC</b>	Red blood cell
<b>RECOMBINANT</b>	Formation of new combinations of genes
<b>RECONSTITUTION</b>	Putting back together the original parts or elements
<b>RECUR</b>	Happen again
<b>REFRACTORY</b>	Not responding to treatment
<b>REGENERATION</b>	Regrowth of a structure or of lost tissue
<b>REGIMEN</b>	Pattern of administering treatment
<b>RELAPSE</b>	The return or reappearance of a disease
<b>REMISSION</b>	Disappearance of evidence of cancer or other disease
<b>RENAL</b>	Pertaining to the kidneys
<b>REPLICABLE</b>	Capable of being duplicated
<b>RESECT</b>	Remove or cut out (surgically)
<b>RETROSPECTIVE STUDY</b>	Study looking back over past experience
<b>SARCOMA</b>	A type of cancer
<b>SEDATIVE</b>	A drug to calm or make less anxious
<b>SEMINOMA</b>	A type of testes cancer
<b>SEQUENTIALLY</b>	In a row
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	Computer program
<b>SOMNOLENCE</b>	Sleepiness
<b>SPIROMETER</b>	An instrument to measure the amount of air taken into and exhaled from the lungs
<b>STANDARD OF CARE</b>	Treatment plan which the majority of the medical community would accept as appropriate
<b>STAGING</b>	A determination of the extent of the disease
<b>STENOSIS</b>	Narrowing of a duct, tube, or one of the heart valves

<b>STOMATITIS</b>	Mouth sores; inflammation of the mouth
<b>STRATIFY</b>	Arrange in groups for analysis of results (e.g., stratify by age, sex, etc.)
<b>STUPOR</b>	Stunned state in which it is difficult to get a response or the attention of the subject
<b>SUBCLAVIAN</b>	Under the collarbone
<b>SUBCUTANEOUS</b>	Under the skin
<b>SUPINE</b>	Lying on the back
<b>SUPPORTIVE CARE</b>	General medical care aimed at symptoms, not intended to improve or cure underlying disease
<b>SYMPTOMATIC</b>	Having symptoms
<b>SYNDROME</b>	A condition characterized by a set of symptoms
<b>SYSTOLIC</b>	Top number in blood pressure; pertaining to contraction phase of heart beat
<b>TERATOGENIC</b>	Capable of causing malformations in unborn fetuses
<b>TESTES</b>	Male sex glands; male organs which produce sperm
<b>THROMBOSIS</b>	Blood clotting within blood vessels
<b>TID</b>	Three times a day
<b>TITRATION</b>	Gradual alteration of drug dose to determine desired effect or most beneficial strength of drug
<b>T-LYMPHOCYTES</b>	Type of white blood cells involved in immune reactions
<b>TOPICAL</b>	Surface; on the skin
<b>TOPICAL ANESTHETIC</b>	Applied to certain area of the skin to reduce pain to specific (limited) area to which applied
<b>TOXICITY</b>	Side effects or undesirable effects of a drug
<b>TRANSDERMAL</b>	Through the skin
<b>TRANSIENTLY</b>	Temporarily
<b>TRAUMA</b>	Injury; wound
<b>TREADMILL</b>	Walking machine often used to determine heart function

<b>UPTAKE</b>	Absorption and incorporation of a substance by living tissue; absorb and incorporate a substance, taking in of a substance by living tissue
<b>VALVULOPLASTY</b>	Plastic repair of a valve, especially of the heart
<b>VARICES</b>	Enlarged veins, usually in legs or lining of tube between mouth and stomach
<b>VASOSPASM</b>	Narrowing of blood vessels due to spasm of vessel walls
<b>VECTOR</b>	A carrier, usually an insect, that carries and transmits disease-causing microorganisms
<b>VENIPUNCTURE</b>	Entering vein with a needle, generally through the skin
<b>VERTICAL TRANSMISSION</b>	Spread of disease
<b>WBC</b>	White blood cell