

	<u>Key terms</u>	
1	<b>acid stain</b>	<b>laboratory staining process used mainly to identify tuberculosis</b>
2	<b>acute</b>	<b>sudden or severe with a short course</b>
3	<b>auscultation</b>	<b>listening to sounds within the body, usually the chest or abdomen</b>
4	<b>biopsy</b>	<b>removal of a small amount of tissue for microscopic examination</b>
5	<b>chemotherapy</b>	<b>use of chemicals to treat a disease</b>
6	<b>chronic</b>	<b>of a long duration</b>
7	<b>diagnosis</b>	<b>process of determining the cause and nature of a disease</b>
8	<b>endoscope</b>	<b>instrument for examining the inside of an organ or cavity through a body opening or small incision; may use fiberoptics</b>
9	<b>etiology</b>	<b>cause of a disease</b>
10	<b>exacerbation</b>	<b>worsening of a disease; increase in severity of a disease or its symptoms</b>
11	<b>excision</b>	<b>to remove</b>
12	<b>Gram stain</b>	<b>laboratory staining process used to divide bacteria into 2 groups: Gram+ ( blue stain) or Gram- (red stain)</b>
13	<b>hyperplasia</b>	<b>excessive growth of normal cells in a normal arrangement</b>
14	<b>hypertrophy</b>	<b>increase in size of an organ without increase in the number of cells; may result from an increase of activity e.g. muscles</b>
15	<b>iatrogenic</b>	<b>caused by the effects of treatment</b>
16	<b>idiopathic</b>	<b>having no known cause</b>
17	<b>in situ</b>	<b>localized; non-invasive; said of tumors that do not spread e.g. carcinoma in situ</b>
18	<b>incision</b>	<b>a cut for surgery or the act of cutting</b>
19	<b>induration</b>	<b>hardening; an abnormally hard spot</b>
20	<b>inspection</b>	<b>visual examination of the body</b>
21	<b>lesion</b>	<b>distinct area of tissue damage; injury or wound</b>
22	<b>metaplasia</b>	<b>conversion of cells to a form not normal for that tissue</b>
23	<b>nosocomial</b>	<b>describing an infection acquired in a hospital</b>
24	<b>opportunistic</b>	<b>describing an infection that occurs because of poor or altered condition of the host</b>
25	<b>ophthalmoscope</b>	<b>instrument for examining the inside of the eye</b>
26	<b>palpation</b>	<b>examining by placing the hands or fingers on the surface of the body</b>
27	<b>percussion</b>	<b>tapping the body lightly but sharply in order to assess the condition of the underlying part by the sounds obtained</b>

<b>28</b>	<b>polyp</b>	<b>tumor attached to a thin stalk</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>prognosis</b>	<b>prediction of the course and outcome of a disease</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>prolapse</b>	<b>dropping of an organ or part; ptosis</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>purulent</b>	<b>forming or containing pus</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>radionuclide</b>	<b>substance that gives off radiation; used for diagnosis and treatment; also called a radioisotope</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>remission</b>	<b>lessening of disease symptoms; the time during which the lessening occurs</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>sepsis</b>	<b>presence of harmful organisms or their toxins in the blood or other tissues</b>
<b>35</b>	<b>septicemia</b>	<b>presence of pathogenic bacteria in the blood; blood poisoning</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>sign</b>	<b>objective evidence of a disease that can be observed or tested e.g. fever, rash, high blood pressure, blood or urine abnormalities; an objective symptom</b>
<b>37</b>	<b>staging</b>	<b>process of classifying malignant tumors for diagnosis, treatment &amp; prognosis</b>
<b>38</b>	<b>stethoscope</b>	<b>instrument used for listening to sounds produced within the body</b>
<b>39</b>	<b>suppuration</b>	<b>pus formation</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>suture</b>	<b>to unite parts by stitching them together; also the thread or other material used in the process; the seam formed by the stitching</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>symptom</b>	<b>evidence of disease; sometimes limited to subjective evidence of the disease as experienced by the individual e.g. pain, dizziness, weakness</b>
<b>42</b>	<b>syndrome</b>	<b>group of signs and symptoms that together characterize a disease condition</b>
<b>43</b>	<b>systemic</b>	<b>pertaining to the whole body</b>
<b>44</b>	<b>therapy</b>	<b>treatment or intervention</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>trauma</b>	<b>physical or psychological wound or injury</b>
	<b><u>Manifestation of Disease</u></b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>abcess</b>	<b>localized collection of pus</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>adhesion</b>	<b>uniting of two surfaces/ parts that may normally be separated</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>anaplasia</b>	<b>lack of normal differentiation shown by cancer cells</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>ascites</b>	<b>accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>cellulitis</b>	<b>spreading inflammation of tissue</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>colic</b>	<b>acute abdominal pain associated with smooth muscle spasms</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>cyanosis</b>	<b>bluish decoloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>diaphoresis</b>	<b>profuse sweating</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>effusion</b>	<b>escape of fluid into a cavity or other body part</b>

10	<b>exudate</b>	<b>material that escapes from blood vessels as a result of injury to tissues</b>
11	<b>fissure</b>	<b>groove or split</b>
12	<b>fistula</b>	<b>abnormal passage between two organs or from an organ to the surface of the body</b>
13	<b>gangrene</b>	<b>death of tissue usually due to lack of blood supply; may be associated with bacterial infection and decomposition</b>
14	<b>malaise</b>	<b>feeling of discomfort/uneasiness often indicative of infection</b>
15	<b>nocturnal</b>	<b>occurring at night</b>
16	<b>pallor</b>	<b>paleness; lack of color</b>
17	<b>prodrome</b>	<b>symptom indicating an approaching disease e.g. fever</b>
18	<b>sequela</b>	<b>lasting effect of a disease e.g. scarring from chicken pox</b>
19	<b>syncope</b>	<b>temporary loss of consciousness due to inadequate blood flow to the brain</b>
	<b><u>Diagnosis</u></b>	
1	<b>alpha-fetoprotein</b>	<b>AFP; fetal protein that appears in the blood of adults with certain types of cancer</b>
2	<b>bruit</b>	<b>sound, usually abnormal, heard in auscultation</b>
3	<b>facies</b>	<b>expression on the face</b>
4	<b>febrile</b>	<b>pertaining to fever</b>
5	<b>nuclear medicine</b>	<b>uses radioactive substances for diagnosis/therapy/research</b>
6	<b>radiology</b>	<b>uses radiation for diagnosis/therapy/research; x-rays</b>
7	<b>speculum</b>	<b>instrument for examining a canal e.g. ear canal</b>
	<b><u>Treatment</u></b>	
1	<b>catheter</b>	<b>thin tube that can be passed into the body; used to remove fluids from or introduce fluids into a body cavity</b>
2	<b>clysis</b>	<b>introduction of fluid into the body, other than orally, as into the rectum or abdominal cavity; also refers to the solution used</b>
3	<b>lavage</b>	<b>washing out of a cavity</b>
4	<b>paracentesis</b>	<b>puncture of a cavity for removal of fluid</b>
5	<b>palliative treatment</b>	<b>treatment designed to relieve pain and distress but does not attempt a cure</b>
6	<b>prophylaxis</b>	<b>prevention of disease</b>
	<b><u>Surgery</u></b>	
1	<b>cautery</b>	<b>destruction of tissue by means of a caustic substance e.g. heat, electricity, etc.</b>

<b>2 drain</b>	device for allowing matter to escape from a wound or cavity; types are Penrose (cigarette), T-tube, Jackson-Pratt (J-P) and Hemovac
<b>3 laser</b>	device that transforms light into a beam of intense heat and power; used for surgery & diagnosis
<b>4 ligature</b>	tie or bandage; process of tying or binding
<b>5 resection</b>	partial excision of a structure
<b>6 stapling</b>	in surgery; joining of tissue by using wire staples that are pushed through the tissue and then bent
<b>Abbreviations</b>	
<b><u>History and Physical Examination</u></b>	
<b>CA - cancer</b>	<b>NAD - no apparent distress</b>
<b>CIS - carcinoma in situ</b>	<b>P - pulse</b>
<b>FUO - fever of unknown origin</b>	<b>PE - physical examination</b>
<b>staph - staphylococcus</b>	<b>PE(R)RLA - pupils equal; react to light &amp; accommodation</b>
<b>strep - streptococcus</b>	<b>PMH - past medical history</b>
<b>BP - blood pressure</b>	<b>pt - patient</b>
<b>C - Celsius</b>	<b>R - respiration</b>
<b>CC - chief complaint</b>	<b>R/O - rule out</b>
<b>c/o - complains of</b>	<b>ROS - review of systems</b>
<b>EOMI - extraocular muscles intact</b>	<b>T - temperature</b>
<b>F - Fahrenheit</b>	<b>TPR - temperature, pulse and respiration</b>
<b>HEENT - head, eyes, ears, nose and throat</b>	<b>Hx - history</b>
<b>h/o - history of</b>	<b>VS - vital signs</b>
<b>H&amp;P - history and physical</b>	<b>WD - well developed</b>
<b>HPI - history of present illness</b>	<b>WNL - within normal limits</b>
<b>HR - heart rate</b>	<b>I &amp; O - intake and output</b> <b>Hx - history</b>
<b>IPPA - inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation</b>	
<b><u>Views for x-rays</u></b>	
<b>AP - anteroposterior</b>	<b>LL - left lateral</b>
<b>PA - posteroanterior</b>	<b>RL - right lateral</b>

<b><u>Diagnosis and Treatment</u></b>				
<b>ABC - aspiration, biopsy, cytology</b>		<b>TNM - (primary)tumor, (regional lymph) nodes, (distant) metastases</b>		
<b>Ci - Curie - a unit of radiation</b>		<b>C&amp;S - culture and drug sensitivity (of bacteria)</b>		
<b>CT - computed tomography</b>		<b>Dx - diagnosis</b>	<b>bx - biopsy</b>	
<b>ICU - intensive care unit</b>		<b>I&amp;D - incision and drainage</b>		
<b>MET - metastasis</b>		<b>MRI - magnetic resonance imaging</b>		
<b>PCA - patient controlled analgesia</b>		<b>PET - positron emission tomography</b>		
<b>postop - postoperative</b>		<b>preop - preoperative</b>		
<b>RATx - radiation therapy</b>		<b>Rx - prescription</b>	<b>UV - ultraviolet</b>	
<b>SPECT - single photon emission computed tomography</b>				
<b><u>Orders</u></b>				
<b>AMA - against medical advice</b>		<b>AMB - ambulatory</b>	<b>BRP - bathroom privileges</b>	
<b>CBR - complete bed rest</b>		<b>KVO - keep vein open</b>	<b>NPO - nothing by mouth</b>	
<b>OOB - out of bed</b>		<b>QNS - quantity not sufficient</b>	<b>QS - quantity sufficient</b>	
<b>STAT - immediately</b>		<b>TKO - to keep open</b>		
<b><u>Drugs and Drug Formulations</u></b>				
<b>APAP - acetaminophen</b>		<b>ASA - acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)</b>	<b>cap - capsule</b>	
<b>elix - elixer</b>		<b>FDA - Food &amp; Drug Administration</b>		
<b>INH - isoniazid ( anti TB drug )</b>		<b>MED(s) - medications</b>	<b>OTC - over the counter</b>	
<b>NSAID(s) - nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug(s)</b>		<b>PDR - Physician's Desk Reference</b>		
<b>supp - suppository</b>		<b>susp - suspension</b>	<b>tab - tablet</b>	
<b>tinct - tincture</b>		<b>USP - United States Pharmacopeia</b>	<b>ung - ointment</b>	
<b><u>Dosages and Directions</u></b>				
<b>a- before</b>	<b>aa - of each</b>	<b>ac - before meals</b>	<b>ad lib - as desired</b>	<b>aq - water</b>
<b>bid - twice a day</b>	<b>c - with</b>	<b>dc - discontinue</b>	<b>gt(t) drops(s)</b>	<b>hs - at bedtime</b>
<b>IM - intramuscularly</b>		<b>IU - international unit</b>	<b>IV - intravenously</b>	<b>NS - normal saline</b>
<b>p - after, post</b>		<b>pc - after meals</b>	<b>po - by mouth</b>	<b>pp - postprandial ( after meals)</b>
<b>prn - as needed</b>		<b>qd - every day</b>	<b>qh - every hour</b>	<b>q__h__ - every __ hours</b>
<b>qid - 4 times a day</b>		<b>qm - every morning</b>	<b>qn - every night</b>	<b>qod - every other day</b>
<b>s - without</b>		<b>SC - subcutaneously</b>	<b>ss - half</b>	<b>tid - three times a day</b> <b>x - times</b>









