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Medical Language Navigation & Cross-Reference

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PLATINUM REVISION MASTER
PUBLICATION AUDIT IN PROGRESS

C. Douglas Institute of Learning
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MASTERING THE LANGUAGE OF HEALTHCARE

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Master Indexes, Thesaurus & Word Association Reference

PLATINUM COMPLETION CANDIDATE

This coordinated reference edition preserves the controlled medical-language entries and adds a final learning-resource section for retrieval, word construction, clinical translation, contrast recognition, documentation, assessment, and answer guidance.

Pronunciation is included only when verified in the controlled source. Learners should not infer pronunciation from spelling alone; institutional or specialty usage should be checked when uncertainty matters.

Medical terminology supports communication but does not independently establish a diagnosis, treatment plan, scope of practice, or legal authority. Meaning must remain anchored to context, source, certainty, laterality, timing, and professional responsibility.

Prepared for final CDIL freeze approval as part of the coordinated 4D reference set.

PLATINUM REFERENCE STANDARD

Recognize -> Decode -> Contextualize -> Distinguish -> Translate

Document -> Verify -> Retrieve -> Reuse

Accuracy before speed. Context before assumption.

PLATINUM FLUENCY LADDER

Recognize → Decode → Pronounce → Contextualize → Distinguish → Translate → Document → Verify → Retrieve → Reuse. A term is not mastered merely because the learner recognizes its definition. Fluency means that meaning survives changes in document type, speaker, body system, spelling convention, certainty, and audience.

SECTION 1 — WORD ELEMENTS & CLINICAL EXPRESSIONS

Word elements and complete clinical expressions are listed together; not every entry is a word part.

A

-algia — pain — arthralgia [4D-1]

a-, an- — without, absence of — apnea, avascular [4D-1]

ab- — away from — abduction [4D-1]

acous/o — hearing/sound [4D-1]

ad- — toward — adduction [4D-1]

aden/o — gland [4D-1]

adren/o, adrenal/o — adrenal [4D-1]

allerg/o — allergy [4D-1]

alveol/o — alveolus [4D-1]

amni/o — amnion/amniotic fluid [4D-1]

amylase/lipase — digestive enzymes measured in blood; lipase is commonly used in evaluation of suspected pancreatic injury or inflammation. [4D-1]

andr/o — male [4D-1]

angi/o — vessel [4D-1]

ante- — before — antepartum [4D-1]

anti- — against — anticoagulant [4D-1]

antiemetic/supportive medication — medication used to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting or otherwise support symptom control during illness or treatment. [4D-1]

antigen/o — antigen [4D-1]

arteri/o — artery [4D-1]

arthr/o — joint [4D-1]

ather/o — fatty plaque [4D-1]

audi/o — hearing [4D-1]

aur/o, auricul/o — ear/auricle [4D-1]

auto- — self [4D-1]

B

bacteri/o — bacteria [4D-1]

balan/o — glans penis [4D-1]

bi- — two, both — bilateral [4D-1]

blephar/o — eyelid [4D-1]

brady- — slow — bradycardia [4D-1]

bronch/o — bronchus/airway [4D-1]

bronchiol/o — bronchiole [4D-1]

burs/o — bursa [4D-1]

C

-centesis — puncture to remove fluid. [4D-1]

-cyte — cell — leukocyte [4D-1]

-cytosis — increase/condition involving cells — leukocytosis [4D-1]

calc/o — calcium [4D-1]

capn/o — carbon dioxide [4D-1]

carcin/o — cancer/carcinoma [4D-1]

cardi/o — heart [4D-1]

cephal/o — head [4D-1]

cerebell/o — cerebellum [4D-1]

cerebr/o — cerebrum [4D-1]

cervic/o — neck; cervix in gynecologic contexts [4D-1]

cervical cytology/Pap test — screening test in which cervical cells are collected and examined for precancerous or malignant cellular changes. [4D-1]

change in bowel/bladder habits — new or altered pattern of defecation or urination, such as frequency, consistency, urgency, retention, or incontinence. [4D-1]

chem/o — chemical [4D-1]

cholecyst/o — gallbladder [4D-1]

chondr/o — cartilage [4D-1]

coagul/o — coagulation [4D-1]

cochle/o — cochlea [4D-1]

cognit/o — knowing/thinking [4D-1]

col/o, colon/o — colon [4D-1]

colp/o — vagina [4D-1]

contra- — against, opposite — contraindication, contralateral [4D-1]

corne/o — cornea [4D-1]

cortic/o — cortex [4D-1]

cost/o — rib [4D-1]

crani/o — skull [4D-1]

CT/PET/MRI — group of cross-sectional or functional imaging modalities: computed tomography, positron-emission tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging. [4D-1]

cutane/o — skin [4D-1]

cyan/o — blue [4D-1]

cyst/o — urinary bladder; cyst/sac in some contexts [4D-1]

cyt/o — cell [4D-1]

D

de- — down, away, removal, reduction — dehydration, decontamination [4D-1]

derm/o, dermat/o — skin [4D-1]

desensitization/immunotherapy — controlled exposure or immune-modifying treatment intended to reduce hypersensitivity to a specific allergen or drug in selected circumstances. [4D-1]

duoden/o — duodenum [4D-1]

DXA/DEXA — dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; imaging test used primarily to measure bone mineral density. [4D-1]

dys- — difficult, painful, abnormal, impaired — dysphagia, dysuria [4D-1]

E

-ectomy — surgical removal — nephrectomy [4D-1]

-emia — blood condition — hyperglycemia [4D-1]

ecto- — outside — ectopic [4D-1]

embry/o — embryo [4D-1]

encephal/o — brain [4D-1]

endo- — within, inner — endocardium [4D-1]

endocrin/o — endocrine [4D-1]

endocrine stimulation/suppression tests — dynamic hormonal tests that assess endocrine gland function by measuring response to a stimulating or suppressing agent. [4D-1]

endometri/o — endometrium [4D-1]

enter/o — intestine, often small intestine [4D-1]

epi- — upon, on, above — epidermis, epicardium [4D-1]

epididym/o — epididymis [4D-1]

erythr/o — red [4D-1]

esophag/o — esophagus [4D-1]

esthesi/o — sensation [4D-1]

eu- — normal, good — eupnea [4D-1]

extra- — outside, beyond — extracellular [4D-1]

F

fasci/o — fascia [4D-1]

ferr/o — iron [4D-1]

fet/o — fetus [4D-1]

G

-gen, -genic — producing, originating from — cardiogenic [4D-1]

-gram — record/image — electrocardiogram [4D-1]

-graphy — process of recording/imaging — angiography [4D-1]

gastr/o — stomach [4D-1]

glomerul/o — glomerulus [4D-1]

glucose screening/testing — measurement of glucose for screening, diagnosis, or monitoring of diabetes and other glucose disorders. [4D-1]

glyc/o, gluc/o — sugar/glucose [4D-1]

gravid/o — pregnancy [4D-1]

gynec/o — woman/female in traditional word construction [4D-1]

H

helminth/o — helminth/worm [4D-1]

hem/o, hemat/o — blood [4D-1]

hemat/o, hem/o — blood [4D-1]

hemi- — half — hemiplegia [4D-1]

hepat/o — liver [4D-1]

hidr/o — sweat [4D-1]

HIV antigen/antibody testing — laboratory testing that detects HIV p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV and is commonly used for screening and diagnosis. [4D-1]

hormon/o — hormone [4D-1]

hyper- — excessive, above normal — hypertension [4D-1]

hypo- — deficient, below normal — hypoglycemia [4D-1]

hyster/o — uterus [4D-1]

hyster/o, uter/o — uterus [4D-1]

I

-iasis — condition, often formation/presence — nephrolithiasis [4D-2]

-ic, -al, -ary, -ous, -eal — pertaining to/adjectival forms — cardiac, renal, pulmonary, venous, esophageal [4D-2]

-ism — condition/process — hyperthyroidism [4D-2]

-itis — inflammation — dermatitis [4D-2]

ile/o — ileum [4D-2]

immun/o — immune [4D-2]

infra- — below — infraorbital [4D-2]

insulin/o — insulin [4D-2]

inter- — between — intercostal [4D-2]

intra- — within — intravenous [4D-2]

irid/o — iris [4D-2]

J

jejun/o — jejunum [4D-2]

K

kerat/o — cornea; keratin in another context [4D-2]

L

-logist — specialist/practitioner associated with field — cardiologist [4D-2]

-logy — study/specialty — cardiology [4D-2]

-lysis — breakdown, destruction, release — hemolysis [4D-2]

labyrinth/o — inner-ear labyrinth [4D-2]

lacrim/o — tear apparatus [4D-2]

lact/o — milk [4D-2]

laryng/o — larynx [4D-2]

leuk/o — white [4D-2]

leukem/o — leukemia [4D-2]

ligament/o — ligament [4D-2]

lith/o — stone [4D-2]

lymph/o — lymph [4D-2]

lymphaden/o — lymph node [4D-2]

lymphom/o — lymphoma [4D-2]

M

-malacia — abnormal softening — osteomalacia [4D-2]

-megaly — enlargement — hepatomegaly [4D-2]

-meter — measuring instrument — spirometer [4D-2]

-metry — process of measuring — spirometry [4D-2]

macro- — large — macrocyte [4D-2]

mamm/o, mast/o — breast [4D-2]

mastoid/o — mastoid [4D-2]

MCH/MCHC — measures related to hemoglobin content/concentration in red cells. [4D-2]

melan/o — melanin/black [4D-2]

mening/o — meninges [4D-2]

Menorrhagia/heavy menstrual bleeding — menstrual bleeding of excessive volume or duration that interferes with physical, social, emotional, or material quality of life; heavy menstrual bleeding is the preferred descriptive term in many modern guidelines.

metastas/o — spread [4D-2]

metr/o, metri/o — uterus [4D-2]

micro- — small — microcyte [4D-2]

microb/o — microbe [4D-2]

mono- — one — monocyte [4D-2]

MRI brain/spine — magnetic resonance imaging of the brain and/or spinal structures using magnetic fields and radiofrequency signals. [4D-2]

multi- — many — multifocal [4D-2]

my/o — muscle [4D-2]

myc/o — fungus [4D-2]

myel/o — spinal cord or bone marrow depending on context [4D-2]

myocardi/o — heart muscle [4D-2]

myring/o — tympanic membrane [4D-2]

N

nas/o, rhin/o — nose [4D-2]

nat/o — birth [4D-2]

ne/o — new [4D-2]

neonat/o — newborn [4D-2]

nephr/o — kidney [4D-2]

nephr/o, ren/o — kidney [4D-2]

neur/o — nerve/nervous system [4D-2]

noct/o — night [4D-2]

O

-oma — mass/tumor in many terms; meaning varies — lymphoma, hematoma (not a neoplasm) [4D-2]

-ostomy — creation of an opening — colostomy [4D-2]

-otomy — incision into — laparotomy [4D-2]

obstetr/o — pregnancy/childbirth specialty [4D-2]

ocul/o — eye [4D-2]

ocul/o, ophthalm/o — eye [4D-2]

oligo- — few, scant, reduced — oliguria [4D-2]

onc/o — tumor [4D-2]

onych/o — nail [4D-2]

oophor/o — ovary [4D-2]

ophthalm/o — eye [4D-2]

opt/o — vision [4D-2]

or/o, stomat/o — mouth [4D-2]

orch/o, orchi/o — testis [4D-2]

oste/o — bone [4D-2]

ot/o — ear [4D-2]

ovari/o — ovary [4D-2]

ox/o, oxy- — oxygen [4D-2]

P

-pathy — disease/disorder — neuropathy [4D-2]

-penia — deficiency/decrease — leukopenia [4D-2]

-pexy — surgical fixation — orchiopexy [4D-2]

-plasty — repair/reconstruction — angioplasty [4D-2]

-pnea — breathing — apnea, tachypnea [4D-2]

pan- — all — pancytopenia [4D-2]

pancreat/o — pancreas [4D-2]

parasit/o — parasite [4D-2]

parathyroid/o — parathyroid [4D-2]

peri- — around — pericardium [4D-2]

phak/o — lens [4D-2]

pharyng/o — pharynx [4D-2]

phas/o — speech/language [4D-2]

phleb/o — vein [4D-2]

phob/o — fear [4D-2]

pituitar/o — pituitary [4D-2]

placent/o — placenta [4D-2]

plas/o, -plasia — formation/growth [4D-2]

plasmat/o — plasma [4D-2]

pleur/o — pleura [4D-2]

pneum/o, pneumon/o — lung/air [4D-2]

pneum/o, pneumon/o, pulmon/o — lung/air depending on term [4D-2]

poly- — many, much — polyuria [4D-2]

post- — after — postoperative [4D-2]

pre- — before — prenatal [4D-2]

prenatal vitamin/folate — vitamin supplementation used before and during pregnancy, especially folic acid/folate to reduce risk of neural-tube defects and support maternal nutrition. [4D-2]

proct/o — rectum/anus [4D-2]

prostat/o — prostate [4D-2]

protozo/o — protozoa [4D-2]

psych/o — mind [4D-2]

PT/INR — prothrombin time and international normalized ratio; coagulation tests used to assess the extrinsic/common pathway and monitor warfarin therapy. [4D-2]

pulmon/o — lung [4D-2]

py/o — pus [4D-2]

pyel/o — renal pelvis [4D-2]

R

-rrhagia, -rrhage — excessive bleeding/discharge — hemorrhage family [4D-3]

-rrhaphy — suturing — herniorrhaphy [4D-3]

-rrhea — flow/discharge — rhinorrhea [4D-3]

radi/o — radiation/radiology context [4D-3]

radicul/o — nerve root [4D-3]

ren/o — kidney [4D-3]

retin/o — retina [4D-3]

retro- — behind, backward — retroperitoneal [4D-3]

S

-sclerosis — abnormal hardening — arteriosclerosis [4D-3]

-scopy — visual examination — bronchoscopy [4D-3]

-stenosis — narrowing — aortic stenosis [4D-3]

salping/o — uterine/fallopian tube in gynecologic terminology [4D-3]

sarc/o — flesh/connective-tissue context [4D-3]

scler/o — hardening [4D-3]

scrot/o — scrotum [4D-3]

seb/o — sebum [4D-3]

semin/o — semen [4D-3]

septic/o — sepsis/infection context [4D-3]

ser/o — serum [4D-3]

somat/o — body [4D-3]

spermat/o, sperm/o — sperm [4D-3]

sphygm/o — pulse [4D-3]

spir/o — breathing [4D-3]

splen/o — spleen [4D-3]

spondyl/o — vertebra [4D-3]

sub- — under — subcutaneous [4D-3]

suicid/o — suicide-related terminology [4D-3]

supra- — above — suprapubic [4D-3]

T

-tomy — cutting/incision — tracheotomy [4D-3]

tachy- — fast — tachycardia [4D-3]

ten/o, tendin/o — tendon [4D-3]

tendin/o, ten/o — tendon [4D-3]

test/o — testis [4D-3]

thorac/o — chest/thorax [4D-3]

thromb/o — clot [4D-3]

thym/o — thymus [4D-3]

thyroid/o — thyroid [4D-3]

thyroid/o, thyr/o — thyroid gland [4D-3]

tonsill/o — tonsil [4D-3]

toxic/o — poison/toxin [4D-3]

trache/o — trachea [4D-3]

trans- — across, through — transdermal [4D-3]

tri- — three — tricuspid [4D-3]

trich/o — hair [4D-3]

tympan/o — tympanic membrane/middle ear [4D-3]

U

-uria — urine condition — hematuria [4D-3]

uni- — one — unilateral [4D-3]

ur/o — urine/urinary tract [4D-3]

ur/o, urin/o — urine/urinary tract [4D-3]

ureter/o — ureter [4D-3]

urethr/o — urethra [4D-3]

uter/o, hyster/o — uterus [4D-3]

V

vagin/o — vagina [4D-3]

vas/o — vas deferens in selected terms [4D-3]

ven/o — vein [4D-3]

vestibul/o — balance system [4D-3]

vir/o — virus [4D-3]

vulv/o — vulva [4D-3]

Z

zoon/o — animal-related disease transmission [4D-3]

SECTION 2 — BODY-SYSTEM AND SPECIALTY INDEX

Visual guide W06 · p109

Cardiovascular

ACE inhibitor — angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; drug class that reduces formation of angiotensin II and is used in conditions such as hypertension and heart failure. [4D-1]

aneurysm — localized abnormal dilation or bulging of a blood vessel or cardiac wall caused by weakening of the wall. [4D-1]

angi/o — vessel [4D-1]

angina — a clinical syndrome of chest discomfort related to myocardial ischemia in appropriate contexts [4D-1]

angiography — imaging of vessels using a contrast-based technique [4D-1]

angioplasty — procedure to repair/widen a blood vessel, commonly using a balloon and sometimes a stent. [4D-1]

angiotensin receptor blocker — drug class that blocks angiotensin II receptors and is used in conditions such as hypertension, heart failure, and kidney protection in selected patients. [4D-1]

anticoagulant — agent that reduces blood coagulation. [4D-1]

antiplatelet agent — medication that reduces platelet activation or aggregation and thereby decreases formation of platelet-rich clots. [4D-1]

arrhythmia — abnormal cardiac rhythm. [4D-1]

arteri/o — artery [4D-1]

ather/o — fatty plaque [4D-1]

atherosclerosis — chronic arterial disease characterized by lipid-rich plaque formation within artery walls, causing narrowing, stiffness, and risk of thrombosis. [4D-1]

beta blocker — drug class that blocks beta-adrenergic receptors and is used for conditions such as hypertension, arrhythmias, angina, heart failure, and others depending on the agent. [4D-1]

blood pressure measurement — determination of arterial blood pressure, usually reported as systolic and diastolic pressures. [4D-1]

bradycardia — abnormally slow heart rate. [4D-1]

cardi/o — heart [4D-1]

cardiac biomarkers — blood markers associated with myocardial injury or stress, such as cardiac troponin; interpretation requires clinical context. [4D-1]

cardiac catheterization — procedure in which catheters are advanced through blood vessels to the heart for diagnostic measurement, imaging, or intervention. [4D-1]

cardiomyopathy — disease of heart muscle that can impair cardiac structure, contraction, relaxation, or electrical stability. [4D-1]

cardioversion — procedure that restores a more organized cardiac rhythm, usually using synchronized electrical energy or medication depending on context. [4D-1]

chest pain — pain or discomfort perceived in the chest; a symptom with cardiac, pulmonary, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, and other possible causes. [4D-1]

chest pressure — sensation of squeezing, heaviness, tightness, or pressure in the chest; a symptom requiring clinical context. [4D-1]

claudication — pain, cramping, or fatigue in a limb brought on by activity and relieved by rest, often caused by inadequate arterial blood flow. [4D-1]

coronary artery bypass grafting — cardiac surgery that creates alternate routes for blood flow around obstructed coronary arteries using graft vessels. [4D-1]

coronary artery disease — disease of the coronary arteries, most commonly due to atherosclerosis that narrows or obstructs blood flow to heart muscle. [4D-1]

defibrillation — delivery of unsynchronized electrical energy to the heart to terminate certain life-threatening shockable arrhythmias. [4D-1]

diaphoresis — profuse or excessive sweating. [4D-1]

diuretic — medication that increases renal excretion of sodium and water and thereby increases urine production. [4D-1]

dyspnea — difficult or uncomfortable breathing; shortness of breath. [4D-1]

echocardiogram — ultrasound examination of the heart used to assess cardiac structure, motion, valves, chamber size, blood flow, and function. [4D-1]

edema — abnormal accumulation of fluid in tissues causing swelling. [4D-1]

electrocardiogram — recording of the heart's electrical activity. [4D-1]

embolism — obstruction of a blood vessel by material that has traveled through the circulation, such as a thrombus, fat, air, or other substance. [4D-1]

endocarditis — inflammation/infection involving the endocardium. [4D-1]

heart failure — the heart is not pumping or filling as effectively as the body needs [4D-1]

Holter monitoring — continuous ambulatory electrocardiographic recording, usually over 24 hours or longer, used to detect intermittent rhythm abnormalities. [4D-1]

hypertension — abnormally elevated blood pressure. [4D-1]

hypotension — abnormally low blood pressure. [4D-1]

myocardi/o — heart muscle [4D-2]

myocardial infarction — myocardial necrosis due to ischemia [4D-2]

nitrate — drug class that donates nitric oxide and causes vasodilation; used for angina and selected cardiovascular conditions. [4D-2]

orthopnea — shortness of breath occurring when lying flat. [4D-2]

pacemaker insertion — procedure implanting an electronic device that delivers electrical impulses to maintain an appropriate heart rate or rhythm. [4D-2]

palpitations — awareness of heartbeat that may be rapid, irregular, pounding, or otherwise noticeable. [4D-2]

pericarditis — inflammation of the pericardium. [4D-2]

phleb/o — vein [4D-2]

presyncope — sensation of impending fainting without complete loss of consciousness; also called near-syncope. [4D-2]

scler/o — hardening [4D-3]

sphygm/o — pulse [4D-3]

statin — drug class that inhibits HMG-CoA reductase, lowers LDL cholesterol, and reduces cardiovascular risk. [4D-3]

stent placement — procedure placing a small supportive tube or scaffold within a vessel, duct, airway, ureter, or other passage to maintain patency. [4D-3]

stress testing — cardiovascular test that evaluates heart function during exercise or pharmacologic stress, often with ECG and sometimes imaging. [4D-3]

syncope — transient loss of consciousness caused by temporary reduction in cerebral perfusion, with spontaneous recovery; clinical definition and diagnostic evaluation require context. [4D-3]

tachycardia — abnormally rapid heart rate according to clinical context; generally a measured or observed finding rather than a subjective sensation. [4D-3]

thromb/o — clot [4D-3]

thrombosis — pathologic clot formation [4D-3]

valve replacement — surgical or transcatheter replacement of a diseased heart valve with a prosthetic valve. [4D-3]

vas/o — vas deferens in selected terms [4D-3]

vascular ultrasound — ultrasound examination using grayscale and Doppler techniques to assess blood vessels, flow, obstruction, thrombosis, stenosis, or aneurysm. [4D-3]

ven/o — vein [4D-3]

Digestive

abdominal pain — pain or discomfort located in the abdomen; a symptom with many possible gastrointestinal, urinary, reproductive, vascular, metabolic, or other causes. [4D-1]

abdominal ultrasound — ultrasound examination used to evaluate abdominal organs and structures. [4D-1]

amylase/lipase — digestive enzymes measured in blood; lipase is commonly used in evaluation of suspected pancreatic injury or inflammation. [4D-1]

antibiotic — agent used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria; term use varies by class. [4D-1]

antidiarrheal — medication used to reduce diarrhea or related symptoms; choice depends on cause and patient context. [4D-1]

antiemetic — agent used to prevent or control nausea and vomiting. [4D-1]

appendectomy — surgical removal of the appendix. [4D-1]

appendicitis — inflammation of the appendix. [4D-1]

biopsy — removal or sampling of tissue/cells for examination. [4D-1]

cholecyst/o — gallbladder [4D-1]

cholecystectomy — surgical removal of the gallbladder. [4D-1]

cholecystitis — inflammation of the gallbladder, commonly caused by obstruction of the cystic duct by a gallstone. [4D-1]

cholelithiasis — presence of gallstones within the gallbladder or biliary tract. [4D-1]

cirrhosis — an established whole-word clinical term and cannot be safely reconstructed by simplistic suffix rules [4D-1]

col/o, colon/o — colon [4D-1]

colectomy — surgical removal of part or all of the colon. [4D-1]

colonoscopy — endoscopic examination of the colon. [4D-1]

colostomy — surgically created opening of the colon to the abdominal surface. [4D-1]

constipation — infrequent, difficult, or incomplete passage of stool, often with hard stool or straining. [4D-1]

CT abdomen — computed tomography examination of the abdomen. [4D-1]

diarrhea — frequent passage of loose or watery stool, often with increased stool volume or urgency. [4D-1]

diverticulitis — inflammation, usually with microperforation or infection, involving one or more diverticula of the colon. [4D-1]

duoden/o — duodenum [4D-1]

dyspepsia — upper abdominal/indigestion-type discomfort [4D-1]

Dysphagia — difficulty swallowing. [4D-1]

emesis — vomiting [4D-1]

endoscopy — visual examination of an internal structure using an endoscope. [4D-1]

enter/o — intestine, often small intestine [4D-1]

ERCP — endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; endoscopic and fluoroscopic procedure used to diagnose and treat selected biliary and pancreatic duct disorders. [4D-1]

esophag/o — esophagus [4D-1]

fecal occult blood testing — test used to detect blood in stool that is not visible to the naked eye, commonly used in gastrointestinal evaluation or colorectal cancer screening. [4D-1]

feeding-tube placement — insertion of a tube into the stomach or intestine to provide nutrition, hydration, or medication when oral intake is inadequate or unsafe. [4D-1]

gastr/o — stomach [4D-1]

gastritis — inflammation of the stomach. [4D-1]

gastroenteritis — an inflammatory illness of the stomach and intestines, often associated with symptoms such as vomiting and diarrhea, and it can arise from multiple causes [4D-1]

gastroesophageal reflux disease — chronic condition in which reflux of gastric contents into the esophagus causes troublesome symptoms and/or complications. [4D-1]

Hematemesis — vomiting of blood, usually originating from the upper gastrointestinal tract. [4D-1]

hematochezia — passage of fresh red blood per rectum. [4D-1]

hepat/o — liver [4D-1]

hepatitis — inflammation of the liver. [4D-1]

ile/o — ileum [4D-2]

ileostomy — surgically created opening of the ileum to the abdominal surface. [4D-2]

inflammatory bowel disease — chronic immune-mediated inflammatory disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, primarily Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis. [4D-2]

irritable bowel syndrome — functional gastrointestinal disorder characterized by recurrent abdominal pain associated with altered bowel habits without structural disease explaining the symptoms. [4D-2]

jaundice — yellow discoloration associated with bilirubin accumulation [4D-2]

jejun/o — jejunum [4D-2]

laxative — medication or substance used to promote bowel movement or soften stool for treatment or prevention of constipation. [4D-2]

liver function tests — group of blood tests used to evaluate liver injury, cholestasis, synthesis, or related processes; commonly includes enzymes, bilirubin, and proteins. [4D-2]

melena — black, tarry stool commonly associated with digested blood [4D-2]

nausea — the sensation of needing to vomit [4D-2]

odynophagia — painful swallowing [4D-2]

or/o, stomat/o — mouth [4D-2]

pancreat/o — pancreas [4D-2]

pancreatic enzyme replacement — oral pancreatic digestive enzymes used to treat exocrine pancreatic insufficiency and improve digestion and nutrient absorption. [4D-2]

pancreatitis — inflammation of the pancreas. [4D-2]

peptic ulcer disease — ulceration of the stomach or duodenal mucosa, commonly associated with Helicobacter pylori infection or NSAID use. [4D-2]

polypectomy — procedure to remove a polyp, commonly during endoscopy. [4D-2]

proct/o — rectum/anus [4D-2]

proton-pump inhibitor — drug that suppresses gastric acid secretion by inhibiting the hydrogen-potassium ATPase proton pump in gastric parietal cells. [4D-2]

reflux — backward flow of contents through a body passage; commonly refers to gastric contents moving into the esophagus in gastroesophageal reflux. [4D-3]

steatorrhea — excess fat in stool, often producing pale, bulky, greasy, or difficult-to-flush stool. [4D-3]

upper endoscopy — endoscopic examination of the esophagus, stomach, and proximal duodenum using a flexible instrument passed through the mouth. [4D-3]

Endocrine

acromegaly — disorder caused by excess growth hormone after epiphyseal closure, producing enlargement of hands, feet, facial features, and internal organs. [4D-1]

ACTH — pituitary in origin but stimulates the adrenal cortex [4D-1]

adren/o, adrenal/o — adrenal [4D-1]

adrenal insufficiency — condition in which the adrenal cortex does not produce adequate amounts of cortisol, with or without deficiency of other adrenal hormones. [4D-1]

antithyroid medication — drug that reduces thyroid hormone production or release and is used to treat selected forms of hyperthyroidism. [4D-1]

blood glucose — concentration of glucose in the blood, measured for screening, diagnosis, and monitoring of diabetes and other metabolic conditions. [4D-1]

calc/o — calcium [4D-1]

calcium — mineral and electrolyte important for bone structure, muscle contraction, nerve function, and coagulation; measured in blood in several clinical contexts. [4D-1]

cold intolerance — unusual sensitivity to cold or difficulty tolerating cold temperatures. [4D-1]

continuous glucose monitoring — use of a sensor to measure interstitial glucose repeatedly over time and display trends and alerts. [4D-1]

cortic/o — cortex [4D-1]

corticosteroid replacement — administration of glucocorticoid, and sometimes mineralocorticoid, to replace deficient adrenal hormone activity. [4D-1]

cortisol — glucocorticoid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex, important in metabolism, stress response, and immune regulation. [4D-1]

Cushing syndrome — glucocorticoid-excess syndrome [4D-1]

diabetes mellitus — a disease diagnosis [4D-1]

diabetic ketoacidosis — acute metabolic complication of diabetes characterized by hyperglycemia, ketone production, and metabolic acidosis. [4D-1]

endocrin/o — endocrine [4D-1]

endocrine stimulation/suppression tests — dynamic hormonal tests that assess endocrine gland function by measuring response to a stimulating or suppressing agent. [4D-1]

fatigue — subjective feeling of tiredness, low energy, or reduced capacity for activity that can have many medical, psychological, or situational causes. [4D-1]

fine-needle aspiration — procedure using a thin needle to collect cells or fluid from a mass, organ, or lesion for diagnostic examination. [4D-1]

free T4 — laboratory measurement of unbound thyroxine in blood, used with TSH and other data to assess thyroid function. [4D-1]

glucocorticoid antagonist in selected disorders — medication that blocks glucocorticoid receptor effects and may be used in selected endocrine disorders such as hypercortisolism. [4D-1]

glyc/o, gluc/o — sugar/glucose [4D-1]

goiter — enlargement of the thyroid gland [4D-1]

HbA1c — a blood test reflecting average glucose exposure over preceding months [4D-1]

heat intolerance — unusual difficulty tolerating warm environments, sometimes associated with endocrine, neurologic, medication-related, or autonomic causes. [4D-1]

hormon/o — hormone [4D-1]

hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state — acute severe complication of diabetes characterized by profound hyperglycemia and hyperosmolarity, usually with significant dehydration and minimal or absent ketoacidosis. [4D-1]

hyperparathyroidism — condition in which one or more parathyroid glands produce excessive parathyroid hormone, affecting calcium and bone metabolism. [4D-1]

hyperthyroidism — condition caused by excessive thyroid hormone production or activity, resulting in accelerated metabolic and systemic effects. [4D-1]

hypoglycemia — abnormally low blood glucose. [4D-1]

hypoparathyroidism — condition in which parathyroid hormone production is inadequate, often leading to low calcium and high phosphate levels. [4D-1]

hypothyroidism — condition caused by inadequate thyroid hormone production or effect, resulting in slowed metabolic and systemic functions. [4D-1]

insulin — produced by pancreatic beta cells and affects glucose handling throughout the body [4D-2]

insulin pump therapy — continuous subcutaneous insulin delivery using a programmable pump, with basal and bolus dosing. [4D-2]

insulin/o — insulin [4D-2]

oral glucose tolerance testing — test measuring blood glucose response after ingestion of a standardized glucose load, used in diagnosis of diabetes and gestational diabetes. [4D-2]

oral glucose-lowering medication — noninsulin medication taken by mouth to lower blood glucose in diabetes. [4D-2]

palpitations — awareness of heartbeat that may be rapid, irregular, pounding, or otherwise noticeable. [4D-2]

parathyroid hormone — hormone produced by the parathyroid glands that regulates calcium and phosphate balance through effects on bone, kidney, and vitamin D metabolism. [4D-2]

parathyroid/o — parathyroid [4D-2]

pituitar/o — pituitary [4D-2]

pituitary adenoma — usually benign tumor arising from pituitary gland cells; may secrete hormones or cause mass effects. [4D-2]

polydipsia — excessive thirst or increased fluid intake. [4D-2]

polyphagia — excessive hunger or increased food intake. [4D-2]

polyuria — excessive urine output. [4D-2]

sweating — production and release of perspiration from sweat glands; excessive sweating may be described as diaphoresis. [4D-3]

thyroid hormone replacement — administration of thyroid hormone, commonly levothyroxine, to treat hypothyroidism or replace absent thyroid function. [4D-3]

thyroid ultrasound — ultrasound examination of thyroid gland size, structure, nodules, cysts, and related cervical findings. [4D-3]

thyroid/o — thyroid [4D-3]

thyroidectomy — surgical removal of part or all of the thyroid gland. [4D-3]

thyroiditis — inflammation of the thyroid gland, which may be autoimmune, infectious, postpartum, drug-related, or other types. [4D-3]

tremor — involuntary rhythmic oscillatory movement of a body part. [4D-3]

TSH — thyroid-stimulating hormone; pituitary hormone measured in blood as a primary test of thyroid regulation. [4D-3]

weight change — increase or decrease in body weight over time; interpretation depends on intentionality, rate, fluid status, nutrition, and clinical context. [4D-3]

Female Reproductive/Gynecologic

abnormal uterine bleeding — uterine bleeding that differs from expected menstrual frequency, regularity, duration, or volume and requires evaluation of possible causes. [4D-1]

amenorrhea — absence of menstrual periods beyond the expected interval for age or reproductive status. [4D-1]

analgesic — agent used to relieve pain. [4D-1]

antibiotic — agent used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria; term use varies by class. [4D-1]

cervic/o — neck; cervix in gynecologic contexts [4D-1]

cervical cancer — malignant neoplasm arising from the cervix, most commonly associated with persistent infection by high-risk human papillomavirus types. [4D-1]

cervical cytology/Pap test — screening test in which cervical cells are collected and examined for precancerous or malignant cellular changes. [4D-1]

cervicitis — inflammation of the cervix, which may have infectious or noninfectious causes. [4D-1]

colp/o — vagina [4D-1]

colposcopic biopsy — biopsy of cervical or related tissue performed during colposcopic examination. [4D-1]

colposcopy — magnified visual examination of the cervix, vagina, and vulva using a colposcope, often after abnormal cervical screening. [4D-1]

combined hormonal contraceptive — contraceptive containing estrogen and a progestin, available in forms such as pills, patches, or vaginal rings. [4D-1]

dilation and curettage — procedure involving dilation of the cervix and removal of tissue from the uterine cavity by suction and/or curettage. [4D-1]

dysmenorrhea — painful menstruation, commonly involving cramping pelvic pain before or during menses. [4D-1]

dyspareunia — persistent or recurrent genital or pelvic pain associated with sexual intercourse or penetration. [4D-1]

endometri/o — endometrium [4D-1]

endometrial biopsy — sampling of tissue from the uterine endometrium for pathologic examination. [4D-1]

endometrial cancer — malignant neoplasm arising from the lining of the uterus. [4D-1]

endometriosis — condition in which endometrium-like tissue exists outside the uterine cavity and can cause pain, inflammation, adhesions, or infertility. [4D-1]

fertility medication — medication used to stimulate ovulation, modify reproductive hormones, or otherwise support fertility treatment. [4D-1]

gynec/o — woman/female in traditional word construction [4D-1]

heavy menstrual bleeding — a descriptive term used increasingly in modern care [4D-1]

hormonal therapy — treatment that adds, blocks, or modifies hormone activity to treat endocrine, reproductive, oncologic, or other conditions. [4D-1]

HPV testing — laboratory testing for high-risk human papillomavirus types associated with cervical and other cancers, commonly used in cervical cancer screening strategies. [4D-1]

hyster/o — uterus [4D-1]

hysterectomy — surgical removal of the uterus; the exact procedure may also involve the cervix and/or adjacent reproductive structures depending on type. [4D-1]

hysteroscopy — endoscopic examination of the uterine cavity using a hysteroscope inserted through the cervix. [4D-1]

infertility — inability to achieve pregnancy after a defined period of regular unprotected intercourse or other inability to reproduce, depending on clinical definition and context. [4D-2]

leiomyoma — benign smooth-muscle tumor, commonly referring to a uterine fibroid. [4D-2]

metr/o, metri/o — uterus [4D-2]

myomectomy — surgical removal of uterine fibroids while preserving the uterus. [4D-2]

oophor/o — ovary [4D-2]

oophorectomy — surgical removal of one or both ovaries. [4D-2]

ovari/o — ovary [4D-2]

ovarian cancer — malignant neoplasm arising from ovarian, fallopian-tube, or related peritoneal epithelial or other ovarian tissues depending on subtype. [4D-2]

ovarian cyst — fluid-filled or complex sac arising in or on the ovary; may be physiologic, benign, or less commonly malignant. [4D-2]

pelvic examination — physical examination of external and internal pelvic/reproductive structures, which may include speculum and bimanual components when indicated. [4D-2]

pelvic inflammatory disease — infection and inflammation of the upper female reproductive tract, often involving uterus, fallopian tubes, or adjacent structures. [4D-2]

pelvic pain — pain perceived in the lower abdomen or pelvis, with gynecologic, urinary, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, neurologic, and other possible causes. [4D-2]

pelvic ultrasound — ultrasound examination of pelvic organs and structures, performed transabdominally, transvaginally, or by another approach depending on indication. [4D-2]

polycystic ovary syndrome — endocrine-metabolic disorder characterized by ovulatory dysfunction, hyperandrogenism, and polycystic ovarian morphology or related features according to diagnostic criteria. [4D-2]

postcoital bleeding — bleeding from the genital tract occurring after sexual intercourse. [4D-2]

pregnancy testing — use of urine or serum hCG measurement to determine whether pregnancy is present. [4D-2]

progestin — synthetic compound with progesterone-like activity used in contraception, hormone therapy, and other gynecologic or endocrine indications. [4D-2]

salping/o — uterine/fallopian tube in gynecologic terminology [4D-3]

salpingectomy — surgical removal of one or both fallopian tubes. [4D-3]

vagin/o — vagina [4D-3]

vaginal discharge — fluid or material from the vagina; may be physiologic or associated with infection, inflammation, bleeding, or other conditions. [4D-3]

vaginitis — inflammation of the vagina, commonly caused by infection, altered flora, hormonal changes, irritation, or other factors. [4D-3]

vulv/o — vulva [4D-3]

Hematologic

anemia — condition involving reduced oxygen-carrying capacity of blood, commonly associated with low hemoglobin. [4D-1]

anticoagulant — agent that reduces blood coagulation. [4D-1]

antiplatelet agent — medication that reduces platelet activation or aggregation and thereby decreases formation of platelet-rich clots. [4D-1]

apheresis — procedure in which blood is removed, a selected component is separated and removed or collected, and the remaining blood is returned to the patient or donor. [4D-1]

aPTT — activated partial thromboplastin time; laboratory test used to assess portions of the intrinsic and common coagulation pathways and to monitor selected anticoagulant therapies. [4D-1]

bleeding — a descriptive term used increasingly in modern care [4D-1]

blood transfusion — administration of donated blood or a blood component to a patient. [4D-1]

bone marrow aspiration — procedure using a needle to remove liquid bone marrow for examination. [4D-1]

bone marrow biopsy — procedure removing a small core of bone and marrow for histologic examination. [4D-1]

coagul/o — coagulation [4D-1]

coagulopathy — disorder of blood coagulation that impairs normal clot formation or regulation and may cause bleeding or thrombosis. [4D-1]

complete blood count — common blood test measuring major blood-cell components, including red blood cells, hemoglobin, hematocrit, white blood cells, and platelets; often reported with red-cell indices and sometimes a differential. [4D-1]

crossmatch — blood-bank compatibility testing that evaluates donor red blood cells against recipient plasma before transfusion. [4D-1]

cyt/o — cell [4D-1]

deep vein thrombosis — blood clot within a deep vein, most often in the lower extremity, with risk of embolization to the lungs. [4D-1]

disseminated intravascular coagulation — serious systemic coagulation disorder with widespread clot formation and consumption of platelets and clotting factors, causing both thrombosis and bleeding. [4D-1]

dizziness — a starting complaint [4D-1]

dyspnea on exertion — shortness of breath that occurs or worsens during physical activity. [4D-1]

easy bruising — tendency to develop bruises with minor or unrecognized trauma, which may reflect skin, platelet, coagulation, medication, or other factors. [4D-1]

erythr/o — red [4D-1]

erythropoiesis-stimulating agent — medication that stimulates red blood cell production, used in selected forms of anemia such as those associated with chronic kidney disease or chemotherapy. [4D-1]

factor replacement — administration of a deficient clotting factor or factor concentrate, commonly used in inherited bleeding disorders such as hemophilia. [4D-1]

fatigue — subjective feeling of tiredness, low energy, or reduced capacity for activity that can have many medical, psychological, or situational causes. [4D-1]

ferr/o — iron [4D-1]

ferritin — intracellular iron-storage protein measured in blood as part of evaluation of iron stores; levels are also influenced by inflammation and other conditions. [4D-1]

folate — water-soluble B vitamin required for DNA synthesis and red blood cell production; deficiency can cause megaloblastic anemia and affect fetal neural development. [4D-1]

hem/o, hemat/o — blood [4D-1]

hemolysis — rupture of red blood cells; may affect specimen quality or reflect a clinical process depending on context. [4D-1]

hemophilia — inherited bleeding disorder caused by deficiency or dysfunction of a clotting factor, most commonly factor VIII or IX. [4D-1]

iron replacement — administration of oral or intravenous iron to treat or prevent iron deficiency. [4D-2]

iron studies — group of laboratory tests used to assess iron status, commonly including ferritin, serum iron, transferrin or total iron-binding capacity, and transferrin saturation. [4D-2]

jaundice — yellow discoloration associated with bilirubin accumulation [4D-2]

leuk/o — white [4D-2]

leukocytosis — increased white blood cell count. [4D-2]

leukopenia — decreased white blood cell count. [4D-2]

myel/o — spinal cord or bone marrow depending on context [4D-2]

neutropenia — a reduced neutrophil count [4D-2]

pallor — paleness [4D-2]

peripheral smear — microscopic examination of stained blood cells on a glass slide to assess morphology, number, and abnormal cell populations. [4D-2]

petechiae — small pinpoint nonblanching spots caused by bleeding into the skin or mucous membranes. [4D-2]

plasmat/o — plasma [4D-2]

polycythemia — increase in red blood cell mass or concentration, which may be primary or secondary. [4D-2]

PT/INR — prothrombin time and international normalized ratio; coagulation tests used to assess the extrinsic/common pathway and monitor warfarin therapy. [4D-2]

reticulocyte count — laboratory measurement of immature red blood cells used to assess bone marrow response to anemia or blood loss. [4D-3]

sickle cell disease — inherited hemoglobin disorder caused by pathogenic variants producing hemoglobin S and characterized by hemolysis, vaso-occlusion, and multisystem complications. [4D-3]

therapeutic phlebotomy — planned removal of blood as treatment for conditions such as hemochromatosis or polycythemia vera. [4D-3]

thromb/o — clot [4D-3]

thrombocytopenia — abnormally low platelet count, which can increase bleeding risk depending on severity and cause. [4D-3]

type and screen — blood-bank testing that determines ABO/Rh type and screens for unexpected red-cell antibodies before possible transfusion. [4D-3]

venipuncture — puncture of a vein with a needle, commonly to collect blood or establish venous access. [4D-3]

vitamin B12 — water-soluble vitamin required for DNA synthesis, neurologic function, and red blood cell production; deficiency can cause megaloblastic anemia and neurologic symptoms. [4D-3]

white-cell differential — laboratory count or percentage distribution of different white blood cell types such as neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, and basophils. [4D-3]

Infectious Disease/Microbiology

altered mental status — broad clinical term describing a change from baseline in awareness, cognition, behavior, attention, or level of consciousness. [4D-1]

antibiotic — agent used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria; term use varies by class. [4D-1]

antifungal — medication used to treat fungal infections. [4D-1]

antigen testing — testing designed to detect specific antigens from an organism or other target in a patient specimen. [4D-1]

antimicrobial prophylaxis — use of an antimicrobial agent to prevent infection in a defined high-risk situation rather than to treat an established infection. [4D-1]

antiparasitic — medication used to treat infection caused by parasites. [4D-1]

antiviral — medication that inhibits replication of a virus or otherwise treats a viral infection. [4D-1]

bacteremia — presence of bacteria in the bloodstream. [4D-1]

bacteri/o — bacteria [4D-1]

bacterial infection — infection caused by bacteria invading and multiplying in body tissues or fluids with a host response. [4D-1]

blood cultures — microbiologic cultures of blood used to detect organisms present in the bloodstream. [4D-1]

central-line removal when indicated — removal of a central venous catheter when it is no longer needed or when complications, infection, or other indications warrant removal. [4D-1]

chills — subjective sensation of cold often accompanied by shivering; may occur with fever or other conditions. [4D-1]

cough — forceful expiratory reflex used to clear the airways; may be dry or productive and can have many causes. [4D-1]

culture — laboratory method used to grow and identify microorganisms in appropriate specimens. [4D-1]

diarrhea — frequent passage of loose or watery stool, often with increased stool volume or urgency. [4D-1]

dysuria — painful or difficult urination. [4D-1]

fever — elevation of body temperature above the expected range, usually due to a regulated increase in the hypothalamic temperature set point. [4D-1]

fungal infection — infection caused by a fungus, ranging from superficial skin disease to invasive systemic infection. [4D-1]

Gram stain — laboratory staining method that classifies bacteria by cell-wall staining characteristics and provides information about organism shape and arrangement. [4D-1]

healthcare-associated infection — infection acquired in connection with healthcare delivery that was not present or incubating at the start of care according to applicable definitions. [4D-1]

helminth/o — helminth/worm [4D-1]

isolation precautions — infection-prevention measures used to reduce transmission of infectious agents, selected according to mode of spread and local policy. [4D-2]

malaise — general feeling of discomfort, illness, or lack of well-being. [4D-2]

microb/o — microbe [4D-2]

microscopy — examination of cells, tissues, microorganisms, or other specimens using a microscope. [4D-2]

myc/o — fungus [4D-2]

NAAT — nucleic acid amplification test; molecular method used to detect DNA or RNA from infectious agents or other targets. [4D-2]

opportunistic infection — infection caused by organisms that take advantage of weakened immunity or altered host defenses and are less likely to cause severe disease in immunocompetent people. [4D-2]

parasit/o — parasite [4D-2]

parasitic infection — infection caused by protozoa, helminths, or ectoparasites. [4D-2]

PCR — polymerase chain reaction; laboratory method that amplifies DNA and is widely used in molecular diagnostic testing; reverse-transcription PCR can detect RNA targets. [4D-2]

procalcitonin in selected contexts — blood biomarker that may support assessment of bacterial infection and antimicrobial decisions in selected clinical settings; it is not diagnostic by itself. [4D-2]

protozo/o — protozoa [4D-2]

public-health notification where required — reporting of specified diseases, conditions, or events to public-health authorities when mandated by applicable law or regulation. [4D-2]

purulent drainage — thick drainage containing pus, often yellow, green, white, or brown and associated with inflammatory or infectious processes. [4D-2]

py/o — pus [4D-2]

rash — on the front of the chest [4D-3]

sepsis — life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection. [4D-3]

septic shock — life-threatening circulatory and metabolic dysfunction caused by sepsis, characterized by persistent hypotension requiring vasopressors and other defined criteria despite adequate volume resuscitation. [4D-3]

septic/o — sepsis/infection context [4D-3]

serology — laboratory study of antibodies, antigens, and other immune markers in serum or plasma. [4D-3]

source-control procedure — procedure intended to eliminate or contain a source of infection, such as drainage of an abscess or removal of infected material or device. [4D-3]

specimen collection — process of obtaining a patient sample such as blood, urine, swab, sputum, stool, or tissue for laboratory or pathologic testing. [4D-3]

susceptibility testing — laboratory response under standardized conditions [4D-3]

vir/o — virus [4D-3]

viral infection — infection caused by a virus replicating in host cells and producing disease or asymptomatic infection. [4D-3]

wound drainage — fluid or material leaving a wound, described by amount, color, odor, and character such as serous, sanguineous, serosanguineous, or purulent. [4D-3]

zoon/o — animal-related disease transmission [4D-3]

zoonotic disease — infectious disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans directly or through vectors, food, environment, or other routes. [4D-3]

Integumentary

abscess — localized collection of pus within tissue, usually associated with infection and inflammation. [4D-1]

alopecia — partial or complete hair loss from areas where hair normally grows; causes include genetic, autoimmune, hormonal, inflammatory, medication-related, and other processes. [4D-1]

antibacterial agent — substance or medication that kills bacteria or inhibits their growth. [4D-1]

antifungal — medication used to treat fungal infections. [4D-1]

antihistamine — drug that blocks histamine receptors and is commonly used to treat allergic symptoms; effects vary by drug and receptor type. [4D-1]

basal cell carcinoma — common malignant skin tumor arising from basal-type epidermal cells; usually grows locally and rarely metastasizes. [4D-1]

biopsy — removal or sampling of tissue/cells for examination. [4D-1]

cellulitis — a deeper bacterial infection of dermis and subcutaneous tissue [4D-1]

cryotherapy — treatment using very low temperature to destroy, remove, or reduce abnormal tissue or inflammation depending on context. [4D-1]

cutane/o — skin [4D-1]

cyan/o — blue [4D-1]

cyanosis — bluish discoloration of skin/mucosa associated with altered oxygenation in certain contexts. [4D-1]

debridement — removal of devitalized, contaminated, or unwanted tissue/material from a wound or site to promote healing or control infection [4D-1]

derm/o, dermat/o — skin [4D-1]

dermatitis — inflammation of skin. [4D-1]

dermoscopy — noninvasive examination of skin lesions using a magnifying device with specialized illumination. [4D-1]

diaphoresis — profuse or excessive sweating. [4D-1]

drainage — removal of fluid or pus [4D-1]

dressing change — removal and replacement of a wound or device dressing using the technique and materials appropriate to the site. [4D-1]

ecchymosis — larger area of skin discoloration caused by bleeding beneath the skin; commonly called a bruise. [4D-1]

edema — abnormal accumulation of fluid in tissues causing swelling. [4D-1]

emollient — topical preparation that softens, moisturizes, and protects dry or irritated skin. [4D-1]

erythema — redness of skin or mucous membrane. [4D-1]

erythr/o — red [4D-1]

excision — cutting out or removing tissue [4D-1]

folliculitis — inflammation or infection of one or more hair follicles, often producing small erythematous papules or pustules. [4D-1]

hidr/o — sweat [4D-1]

histopathology — microscopic examination of tissue to study disease-related structural and cellular changes. [4D-1]

impetigo — contagious superficial bacterial skin infection, commonly causing vesicles, pustules, or honey-colored crusts. [4D-2]

incision and drainage — local approval required [4D-2]

induration — localized hardening or firmness of tissue, often caused by inflammation, infiltration, or fibrosis. [4D-2]

inspection — examination by observation. [4D-2]

kerat/o — cornea; keratin in another context [4D-2]

local anesthetic — medication that reversibly blocks nerve conduction in a limited area, producing loss of sensation without loss of consciousness. [4D-2]

melan/o — melanin/black [4D-2]

melanoma — malignant tumor of melanocytes, most commonly arising in skin but also occurring in other sites. [4D-2]

myc/o — fungus [4D-2]

onych/o — nail [4D-2]

onychomycosis — fungal infection of one or more fingernails or toenails. [4D-2]

pallor — paleness [4D-2]

patch testing — skin test used to identify delayed hypersensitivity reactions, commonly in evaluation of allergic contact dermatitis. [4D-2]

petechiae — small pinpoint nonblanching spots caused by bleeding into the skin or mucous membranes. [4D-2]

pressure injury — localized damage to skin and/or underlying tissue caused by sustained pressure or pressure combined with shear, commonly over bony prominences or under medical devices. [4D-2]

pruritus — itching sensation of the skin that produces an urge to scratch. [4D-2]

psoriasis — chronic immune-mediated inflammatory skin disease producing well-demarcated plaques with scaling and variable involvement of nails and joints. [4D-2]

purpura — nonblanching purple-red skin or mucosal discoloration caused by bleeding into tissue, generally larger than petechiae. [4D-2]

seb/o — sebum [4D-3]

skin grafting — surgical transfer of skin tissue from one site or donor source to cover a wound or tissue defect. [4D-3]

skin scraping — collection of superficial skin, scale, or other material by scraping for microscopic, culture, or other diagnostic examination. [4D-3]

squamous cell carcinoma — malignant tumor arising from squamous epithelial cells; occurs in skin and many internal organs and mucosal sites. [4D-3]

suturing — closing or approximating tissue edges with stitches or suture material. [4D-3]

tenderness — on the same side as the injury [4D-3]

tinea — superficial fungal infection of keratinized tissues such as skin, hair, or nails, named by body site in terms such as tinea pedis or tinea corporis. [4D-3]

topical corticosteroid — corticosteroid preparation applied to skin or mucosal surfaces to reduce local inflammation. [4D-3]

trich/o — hair [4D-3]

urticaria — transient raised, itchy wheals caused by dermal edema, often associated with allergic or immune reactions. [4D-3]

warmth — increased temperature of tissue on palpation or subjective sensation of heat; may accompany inflammation, infection, vascular changes, or injury. [4D-3]

wound culture — microbiologic culture of material collected from a wound to identify organisms and, when applicable, antimicrobial susceptibility. [4D-3]

xerosis — abnormally dry skin. [4D-3]

Lymphatic/Immune

AIDS — spoken as a word [4D-1]

allerg/o — allergy [4D-1]

allergen testing — testing used to evaluate sensitization to suspected allergens, commonly through skin testing or measurement of specific antibodies. [4D-1]

allergic rhinitis — inflammation of the nasal mucosa caused by an allergic response, commonly producing sneezing, itching, congestion, and rhinorrhea. [4D-1]

ANA testing — antinuclear antibody testing used as part of the evaluation for certain autoimmune disorders; a positive result is not diagnostic by itself. [4D-1]

anaphylaxis — severe systemic hypersensitivity reaction that can be life-threatening. [4D-1]

angioedema — rapid swelling of deeper skin or mucosal tissues, often involving the face, lips, tongue, or airway and caused by allergic or bradykinin-mediated mechanisms. [4D-1]

antigen/o — antigen [4D-1]

antihistamine — drug that blocks histamine receptors and is commonly used to treat allergic symptoms; effects vary by drug and receptor type. [4D-1]

antiretroviral therapy — combination drug treatment that suppresses replication of HIV and is used for long-term management of HIV infection. [4D-1]

auto- — self [4D-1]

autoimmune disease — a condition in which the immune system attacks the body's own tissues [4D-1]

biologic therapy — treatment using biologically derived or targeted agents, such as monoclonal antibodies or other immune-modifying therapies, to alter specific disease pathways. [4D-1]

CD4 count — measurement of CD4-positive T lymphocytes, used especially in monitoring immune function in people with HIV. [4D-1]

corticosteroid — steroid medication with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive or hormone-replacement effects depending on the drug and indication. [4D-1]

desensitization/immunotherapy — controlled exposure or immune-modifying treatment intended to reduce hypersensitivity to a specific allergen or drug in selected circumstances. [4D-1]

epinephrine — catecholamine medication and endogenous hormone that stimulates alpha- and beta-adrenergic receptors; used in emergencies such as anaphylaxis and cardiac arrest. [4D-1]

fatigue — subjective feeling of tiredness, low energy, or reduced capacity for activity that can have many medical, psychological, or situational causes. [4D-1]

fever — elevation of body temperature above the expected range, usually due to a regulated increase in the hypothalamic temperature set point. [4D-1]

flow cytometry — laboratory technique that analyzes physical and molecular characteristics of individual cells or particles as they pass through a laser-based detector. [4D-1]

HIV antigen/antibody testing — laboratory testing that detects HIV p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV and is commonly used for screening and diagnosis. [4D-1]

HIV infection — infection with human immunodeficiency virus, which attacks immune cells and can progress to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome if untreated. [4D-1]

immun/o — immune [4D-2]

immunodeficiency — inadequate immune function [4D-2]

immunoglobulin levels — laboratory measurement of antibody classes such as IgG, IgA, and IgM to evaluate immune function or selected disease processes. [4D-2]

immunosuppressant — medication that reduces immune-system activity, used in transplantation, autoimmune disease, and selected inflammatory conditions. [4D-2]

infusion of biologic therapy — intravenous administration of a biologic medication, often under monitoring because of potential infusion reactions. [4D-2]

lymph-node biopsy — sampling or removal of lymph-node tissue for pathologic examination. [4D-2]

lymph-node swelling — enlargement of lymph nodes, also called lymphadenopathy, caused by infectious, inflammatory, malignant, or other processes. [4D-2]

lymph/o — lymph [4D-2]

lymphaden/o — lymph node [4D-2]

lymphadenitis — inflammation of one or more lymph nodes, often due to infection. [4D-2]

pruritus — itching sensation of the skin that produces an urge to scratch. [4D-2]

recurrent infection — infection that returns after an interval of improvement or resolution, sometimes involving the same organism or site and sometimes a new episode. [4D-3]

rheumatoid arthritis — chronic systemic autoimmune inflammatory disease that primarily affects synovial joints and can involve other organs. [4D-3]

ser/o — serum [4D-3]

serology — laboratory study of antibodies, antigens, and other immune markers in serum or plasma. [4D-3]

splen/o — spleen [4D-3]

splenectomy — surgical removal of the spleen. [4D-3]

splenomegaly — enlargement of the spleen. [4D-3]

systemic lupus erythematosus — chronic autoimmune disease that can affect skin, joints, kidneys, blood cells, nervous system, and other organs through systemic inflammation. [4D-3]

thym/o — thymus [4D-3]

tonsill/o — tonsil [4D-3]

urticaria — transient raised, itchy wheals caused by dermal edema, often associated with allergic or immune reactions. [4D-3]

vaccination — administration of a vaccine to stimulate protective immunity against a specific infectious disease. [4D-3]

wheeze — a musical sound often associated with narrowed lower airways [4D-3]

Male Reproductive

5-alpha-reductase inhibitor — drug class that blocks conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone; used in conditions such as benign prostatic hyperplasia and androgenic hair loss. [4D-1]

alpha blocker — drug class that blocks alpha-adrenergic receptors; used in conditions such as hypertension or benign prostatic hyperplasia depending on the agent. [4D-1]

andr/o — male [4D-1]

antibiotic — agent used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria; term use varies by class. [4D-1]

balan/o — glans penis [4D-1]

benign prostatic hyperplasia — nonmalignant enlargement/hyperplasia, not prostate carcinoma [4D-1]

biopsy — removal or sampling of tissue/cells for examination. [4D-1]

circumcision — surgical removal of part or all of the foreskin covering the glans penis. [4D-1]

digital rectal examination — physical examination in which a gloved lubricated finger is inserted into the rectum to assess rectal, prostate, or adjacent structures. [4D-1]

dysuria — painful or difficult urination. [4D-1]

epididym/o — epididymis [4D-1]

epididymitis — inflammation, often infectious, of the epididymis. [4D-1]

erectile dysfunction — persistent difficulty achieving or maintaining an erection sufficient for satisfactory sexual activity. [4D-1]

hematospermia — presence of blood in semen. [4D-1]

hormonal therapy in selected cancers — cancer treatment that blocks or alters hormones that stimulate growth of hormone-sensitive tumors such as some breast or prostate cancers. [4D-1]

hydrocele — collection of serous fluid around a testis within the tunica vaginalis or along the spermatic cord. [4D-1]

infertility — inability to achieve pregnancy after a defined period of regular unprotected intercourse or other inability to reproduce, depending on clinical definition and context. [4D-2]

nocturia — waking at night to urinate [4D-2]

orch/o, orchi/o — testis [4D-2]

orchiectomy — surgical removal of one or both testes. [4D-2]

orchitis — inflammation of one or both testes, caused by infection, autoimmune disease, trauma, or other processes. [4D-2]

phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor — drug class that enhances nitric-oxide-mediated vasodilation and is used for erectile dysfunction and selected pulmonary hypertension indications. [4D-2]

prostat/o — prostate [4D-2]

prostate cancer — malignant neoplasm arising from prostate tissue, most commonly adenocarcinoma. [4D-2]

prostate MRI — magnetic resonance imaging of the prostate used in evaluation, localization, staging, or surveillance of prostate disease. [4D-2]

prostatectomy — surgical removal of all or part of the prostate gland. [4D-2]

prostatitis — inflammation of the prostate, which may be bacterial or nonbacterial and can be acute or chronic. [4D-2]

PSA testing — measurement of prostate-specific antigen in blood, used in prostate cancer screening/evaluation and monitoring with interpretation based on context. [4D-2]

scrot/o — scrotum [4D-3]

scrotal swelling — enlargement or edema of the scrotum, with causes including infection, hydrocele, hernia, trauma, torsion, tumor, or systemic disease. [4D-3]

scrotal ultrasound — ultrasound examination of the testes, epididymides, scrotal contents, and blood flow, commonly used for pain, swelling, or mass evaluation. [4D-3]

semen analysis — laboratory evaluation of semen volume, sperm concentration, motility, morphology, and related parameters, commonly used in fertility assessment. [4D-3]

semin/o — semen [4D-3]

spermat/o, sperm/o — sperm [4D-3]

test/o — testis [4D-3]

testicular cancer — malignant neoplasm arising in testicular tissue, most commonly a germ-cell tumor. [4D-3]

testicular fixation — surgical fixation of a testis to prevent torsion, commonly performed as orchiopexy. [4D-3]

testicular pain — pain located in a testis or scrotal contents; causes range from benign conditions to urgent problems such as torsion. [4D-3]

testicular torsion — twisting of the spermatic cord that compromises testicular blood flow and requires urgent surgical evaluation. [4D-3]

transurethral prostate procedure — procedure performed through the urethra to remove, vaporize, or otherwise treat obstructive prostate tissue, commonly for benign prostatic hyperplasia. [4D-3]

urinalysis — laboratory analysis of urine. [4D-3]

urinary hesitancy — difficulty initiating the urinary stream. [4D-3]

varicocele — abnormal dilation of veins in the scrotal pampiniform plexus, usually more prominent on the left. [4D-3]

vas/o — vas deferens in selected terms [4D-3]

vasectomy — a procedure that blocks the sperm-carrying tubes for permanent contraception [4D-3]

weak urinary stream — reduced force or caliber of urine flow, commonly associated with bladder outlet obstruction or impaired bladder contraction. [4D-3]

Mental/Behavioral Health

agitation — state of increased motor activity, restlessness, or emotional distress that may have medical, neurologic, psychiatric, medication-related, or environmental causes. [4D-1]

anhedonia — reduced ability to experience pleasure or interest in activities that were previously enjoyable. [4D-1]

antidepressant — medication used primarily to treat depressive disorders and also several anxiety, pain, and other conditions depending on the drug class. [4D-1]

antipsychotic — medication used to treat psychotic symptoms and selected mood, behavioral, or other psychiatric conditions. [4D-1]

anxiety — not automatically an anxiety disorder [4D-1]

anxiolytic — medication used to reduce anxiety symptoms. [4D-1]

bipolar disorder — mood disorder characterized by episodes of mania or hypomania and usually episodes of depression. [4D-1]

cognit/o — knowing/thinking [4D-1]

cognitive behavioral therapy — structured psychotherapy that helps patients identify and modify unhelpful patterns of thought and behavior. [4D-1]

cognitive screening — brief standardized assessment used to identify possible cognitive impairment requiring further evaluation. [4D-1]

community-based treatment — care delivered in community settings rather than exclusively in hospitals or specialized institutions. [4D-1]

crisis intervention — short-term, focused support aimed at stabilizing a person during an acute psychological or behavioral crisis. [4D-1]

delirium — acute, fluctuating disturbance of attention and cognition caused by an underlying medical, medication-related, toxic, or other physiologic process. [4D-1]

delusion — fixed false belief held despite clear contradictory evidence and not explained solely by the person cultural or religious context. [4D-1]

depressed mood — not automatically major depressive disorder [4D-1]

electroconvulsive therapy — psychiatric treatment in which controlled electrical stimulation under anesthesia induces a therapeutic seizure for selected severe mental health conditions. [4D-1]

generalized anxiety disorder — mental health disorder characterized by excessive, difficult-to-control anxiety and worry occurring across multiple areas of life over an extended period. [4D-1]

hallucination — sensory perception occurring without an external stimulus, such as hearing a voice when no one is speaking. [4D-1]

hypersomnia — excessive sleepiness or prolonged sleep that interferes with normal functioning and may have multiple causes. [4D-1]

impaired concentration — reduced ability to sustain, focus, or shift attention on a task or thought. [4D-2]

inpatient psychiatric care — mental health treatment provided in a hospital or residential inpatient setting for patients requiring intensive assessment, stabilization, or safety monitoring. [4D-2]

insomnia — persistent difficulty initiating sleep, maintaining sleep, or obtaining restorative sleep despite adequate opportunity, causing daytime impairment. [4D-2]

major depressive disorder — mood disorder characterized by persistent depressed mood and/or loss of interest accompanied by other symptoms causing clinically significant impairment. [4D-2]

medication treatment for substance use disorder — use of approved medications, often with counseling and support, to treat opioid, alcohol, or other substance use disorders. [4D-2]

memory difficulty — subjective or observed problem learning, retaining, or recalling information. [4D-2]

mental status examination — structured assessment of appearance, behavior, speech, mood, affect, thought process, thought content, cognition, insight, judgment, and related mental functions. [4D-2]

mood stabilizer — medication used to reduce or prevent episodes of mania, depression, or mood instability, especially in bipolar disorder. [4D-2]

neur/o — nerve/nervous system [4D-2]

neurocognitive disorder — diagnostic category involving acquired decline in one or more cognitive domains that interferes with function to varying degrees. [4D-2]

obsessive-compulsive disorder — mental health disorder characterized by intrusive obsessions and/or repetitive compulsions that are time-consuming or cause distress or impairment. [4D-2]

panic — sudden intense fear or distress, often with physical symptoms; may occur as a symptom or during a panic attack. [4D-2]

panic disorder — anxiety disorder characterized by recurrent unexpected panic attacks and persistent concern or behavioral change related to additional attacks. [4D-2]

paranoia — unwarranted or exaggerated suspiciousness and mistrust, which may occur in several psychiatric, neurologic, or medical conditions. [4D-2]

phob/o — fear [4D-2]

post-traumatic stress disorder — mental health disorder that can develop after exposure to traumatic events and involves intrusion symptoms, avoidance, negative mood/cognition changes, and hyperarousal. [4D-2]

psych/o — mind [4D-2]

psychotherapy — treatment using structured therapeutic communication and psychological methods to address mental, emotional, behavioral, or interpersonal problems. [4D-2]

schizophrenia — chronic psychiatric disorder characterized by psychosis, disorganized thought or behavior, negative symptoms, and functional impairment. [4D-3]

somat/o — body [4D-3]

stimulant — drug that increases central nervous system activity and alertness; used therapeutically for conditions such as ADHD and narcolepsy and also subject to misuse. [4D-3]

structured psychiatric interview — standardized or semistructured interview used to assess psychiatric symptoms and support diagnosis according to defined criteria. [4D-3]

substance use disorder — pattern of substance use causing clinically significant impairment or distress according to diagnostic criteria. [4D-3]

substance-use screening — brief assessment used to identify risky, harmful, or disordered use of alcohol or other substances and determine need for further evaluation. [4D-3]

suicid/o — suicide-related terminology [4D-3]

suicidal ideation — thoughts about suicide and requires careful assessment [4D-3]

suicide risk assessment — structured clinical evaluation of suicidal thoughts, intent, plans, behaviors, protective factors, and other risk elements to guide safety and care. [4D-3]

toxic/o — poison/toxin [4D-3]

toxicology testing in selected contexts — laboratory testing for drugs, alcohols, toxins, or metabolites when exposure or poisoning is clinically relevant. [4D-3]

Musculoskeletal

analgesic — agent used to relieve pain. [4D-1]

arthr/o — joint [4D-1]

arthralgia — pain in a joint without necessarily implying joint inflammation. [4D-1]

arthrocentesis — puncture of a joint space, usually to remove synovial fluid for diagnosis or treatment. [4D-1]

arthroplasty — surgical reconstruction or replacement of a joint. [4D-1]

arthroscopy — endoscopic examination/intervention within a joint. [4D-1]

bisphosphonate — drug class that reduces bone resorption and is used in osteoporosis and selected other bone or metabolic conditions. [4D-1]

bone scan — nuclear medicine imaging study that evaluates bone metabolism and can detect areas of abnormal bone activity. [4D-1]

burs/o — bursa [4D-1]

bursitis — inflammation of a bursa, often causing localized pain and tenderness near a joint. [4D-1]

casting — application of a rigid or semirigid support around an injured body part to immobilize and protect it during healing. [4D-1]

chondr/o — cartilage [4D-1]

closed reduction — manipulation of a fracture or dislocation back toward normal alignment without surgically opening the site. [4D-1]

corticosteroid — steroid medication with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive or hormone-replacement effects depending on the drug and indication. [4D-1]

cost/o — rib [4D-1]

crepitus — grating, crackling, or popping sensation or sound produced by movement of tissues, joints, bone fragments, or gas in soft tissue depending on context. [4D-1]

CT — computed tomography; cross-sectional imaging that uses X-rays and computer processing to create detailed images of internal structures. [4D-1]

deformity — abnormal shape, alignment, or structure of a body part; may be congenital, acquired, or traumatic. [4D-1]

disease-modifying antirheumatic drug — medication that alters the course of inflammatory rheumatic disease rather than providing only symptom relief. [4D-1]

dislocation — displacement of bones at a joint. [4D-1]

DXA/DEXA — dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; imaging test used primarily to measure bone mineral density. [4D-1]

electromyography — diagnostic recording of electrical activity in skeletal muscle, usually performed with needle electrodes and often paired with nerve conduction studies. [4D-1]

fasci/o — fascia [4D-1]

fracture — break in bone. [4D-1]

gait abnormality — deviation from normal walking pattern caused by neurologic, musculoskeletal, balance, pain, weakness, or other conditions. [4D-1]

herniated disc — condition in which material from an intervertebral disc protrudes through the outer disc structure and may compress or irritate nearby nerves. [4D-1]

joint replacement — surgical procedure replacing a diseased or damaged joint surface with prosthetic components. [4D-2]

laminectomy — surgical removal of part or all of a vertebral lamina to decompress the spinal canal or nerve roots. [4D-2]

ligament/o — ligament [4D-2]

limited range of motion — reduced ability of a joint or body part to move through its expected arc. [4D-2]

MRI — and when the term is used before worrying about every historical expansion [4D-2]

muscle relaxant — medication that reduces skeletal muscle spasm or tone; drug classes and indications vary. [4D-2]

my/o — muscle [4D-2]

myalgia — muscle pain. [4D-2]

myopathy — disease of muscle. [4D-2]

NSAID — nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug; medication class that reduces pain, inflammation, and fever by inhibiting cyclooxygenase pathways. [4D-2]

open reduction and internal fixation — surgical treatment of a fracture in which bone is exposed, realigned, and stabilized with internal hardware such as plates, screws, or rods. [4D-2]

oste/o — bone [4D-2]

osteoarthritis — a degenerative joint disorder [4D-2]

osteomyelitis — infection/inflammation of bone and marrow. [4D-2]

osteoporosis — condition of reduced bone strength/density with increased fracture risk. [4D-2]

radiograph — image produced using X-rays. [4D-3]

range-of-motion assessment — evaluation of how far a joint or body part can move actively or passively through its expected arc. [4D-3]

rheumatoid arthritis — chronic systemic autoimmune inflammatory disease that primarily affects synovial joints and can involve other organs. [4D-3]

scoliosis — abnormal lateral curvature of the spine [4D-3]

spinal fusion — surgical procedure joining two or more vertebrae to stabilize the spine, often using bone graft and instrumentation. [4D-3]

splinting — application of a supportive device to immobilize or protect an injured body part while allowing for swelling and monitoring. [4D-3]

spondyl/o — vertebra [4D-3]

sprain — injury to a ligament. [4D-3]

stiffness — not identical to contracture [4D-3]

strain — injury to muscle or tendon. [4D-3]

subluxation — partial loss of normal alignment between joint surfaces; less complete than a dislocation. [4D-3]

swelling — increase in size or fullness of a body part caused by fluid, inflammation, bleeding, mass effect, or other processes. [4D-3]

tenderness — on the same side as the injury [4D-3]

tendin/o, ten/o — tendon [4D-3]

tendinopathy — disorder of a tendon involving pain and impaired function, often associated with degeneration and sometimes inflammation. [4D-3]

weakness — not the same as pain-limited movement [4D-3]

Nervous

Alzheimer disease — progressive neurodegenerative disorder and common cause of dementia, characterized by decline in memory and other cognitive functions. [4D-1]

analgesic — agent used to relieve pain. [4D-1]

antiplatelet agent — medication that reduces platelet activation or aggregation and thereby decreases formation of platelet-rich clots. [4D-1]

antiseizure medication — medication used to prevent or reduce seizures; some agents are also used for other neurologic or psychiatric indications. [4D-1]

aphasia — acquired impairment of language production, comprehension, reading, or writing caused by brain dysfunction. [4D-1]

ataxia — impaired coordination of voluntary movement, which may affect gait, limbs, speech, or eye movements depending on cause. [4D-1]

cerebell/o — cerebellum [4D-1]

cerebr/o — cerebrum [4D-1]

confusion — disturbance in thinking, awareness, orientation, or understanding; should be described more specifically when possible. [4D-1]

crani/o — skull [4D-1]

craniotomy — surgical opening of the skull by temporarily removing a bone flap to access intracranial structures. [4D-1]

CT head — computed tomography examination of the head, commonly used to evaluate brain, skull, sinuses, and related structures. [4D-1]

deep brain stimulation — neurosurgical treatment using implanted electrodes to modulate activity in specific brain regions for selected neurologic or psychiatric conditions. [4D-1]

dizziness — a starting complaint [4D-1]

dopaminergic therapy — treatment that increases dopamine activity or mimics dopamine effects, used especially in Parkinson disease and selected other conditions. [4D-1]

Dysarthria — difficulty producing clear speech because of impaired motor control of the speech muscles. [4D-1]

electroencephalogram — recording of electrical activity of the brain. [4D-1]

electromyography — diagnostic recording of electrical activity in skeletal muscle, usually performed with needle electrodes and often paired with nerve conduction studies. [4D-1]

encephal/o — brain [4D-1]

encephalitis — inflammation of the brain. [4D-1]

epilepsy — a disorder characterized by enduring predisposition to recurrent unprovoked seizures [4D-1]

esthesi/o — sensation [4D-1]

headache — pain or discomfort in the head or upper neck, with primary and secondary causes. [4D-1]

hemorrhagic stroke — stroke caused by bleeding into or around the brain due to rupture of a blood vessel. [4D-1]

ischemic stroke — acute neurologic injury caused by interruption of blood flow to part of the brain, usually from arterial thrombosis or embolism. [4D-2]

laminectomy — surgical removal of part or all of a vertebral lamina to decompress the spinal canal or nerve roots. [4D-2]

lumbar puncture — is not the same as being qualified to perform one [4D-2]

mening/o — meninges [4D-2]

meningitis — inflammation of the meninges. [4D-2]

MRI brain/spine — magnetic resonance imaging of the brain and/or spinal structures using magnetic fields and radiofrequency signals. [4D-2]

multiple sclerosis — a specific neurologic disease whose clinical meaning cannot be derived safely by treating sclerosis as a complete definition [4D-2]

myel/o — spinal cord or bone marrow depending on context [4D-2]

nerve conduction study — diagnostic test measuring the speed and strength of electrical signals through peripheral nerves. [4D-2]

neur/o — nerve/nervous system [4D-2]

neurologic examination — systematic assessment of mental status, cranial nerves, motor function, sensation, reflexes, coordination, gait, and related nervous-system functions. [4D-2]

neurosurgical decompression — surgical procedure that relieves pressure on neural structures such as the brain, spinal cord, or nerve roots. [4D-2]

paralysis — loss or severe impairment of voluntary muscle function in one or more body regions. [4D-2]

paresthesia — abnormal sensation such as tingling or pins-and-needles. [4D-2]

Parkinson disease — progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by bradykinesia, rigidity, tremor, postural instability, and nonmotor features. [4D-2]

peripheral neuropathy — disorder of peripheral nerves causing symptoms such as numbness, tingling, burning pain, weakness, or impaired sensation. [4D-2]

phas/o — speech/language [4D-2]

radicul/o — nerve root [4D-3]

radiculopathy — disorder of a spinal nerve root causing pain, weakness, numbness, tingling, or reflex changes in the affected distribution. [4D-3]

seizure — an abnormal neuronal event [4D-3]

syncope — transient loss of consciousness caused by temporary reduction in cerebral perfusion, with spontaneous recovery; clinical definition and diagnostic evaluation require context. [4D-3]

thrombectomy in selected stroke care — endovascular or surgical removal of an arterial blood clot in selected patients with acute ischemic stroke. [4D-3]

thrombolytic in selected ischemic stroke care — fibrinolytic medication used in selected patients with acute ischemic stroke to dissolve an obstructing clot within defined eligibility criteria. [4D-3]

transient ischemic attack — transient episode of neurologic dysfunction caused by focal ischemia without acute infarction on modern tissue-based definitions. [4D-3]

traumatic brain injury — disruption of normal brain function caused by external mechanical force, ranging from mild concussion to severe injury. [4D-3]

tremor — involuntary rhythmic oscillatory movement of a body part. [4D-3]

vertigo — sensation of movement or spinning. [4D-3]

weakness — not the same as pain-limited movement [4D-3]

Obstetric/Neonatal

amni/o — amnion/amniotic fluid [4D-1]

amniotomy — intentional rupture of the amniotic membranes, typically performed during labor for selected clinical indications. [4D-1]

antenatal corticosteroid in selected cases — corticosteroid therapy given before anticipated preterm birth in selected pregnancies to accelerate fetal organ, especially lung, maturation. [4D-1]

antihypertensive — agent used to lower elevated blood pressure. [4D-1]

biophysical profile — antenatal assessment combining ultrasound observations with fetal heart-rate testing to evaluate fetal well-being. [4D-1]

cervic/o — neck; cervix in gynecologic contexts [4D-1]

cesarean birth — surgical delivery of a fetus through incisions in the maternal abdomen and uterus. [4D-1]

circumcision where applicable — circumcision performed when clinically, culturally, religiously, or personally appropriate and authorized. [4D-1]

contractions — rhythmic tightening of uterine muscle during labor or other uterine activity; meaning depends on obstetric context. [4D-1]

decreased fetal movement — maternal perception that fetal movements are reduced compared with the fetus usual pattern; requires obstetric evaluation according to context. [4D-1]

eclampsia — occurrence of generalized seizures in a person with preeclampsia when another neurologic cause is not identified. [4D-1]

ectopic pregnancy — implantation outside uterine cavity [4D-1]

embry/o — embryo [4D-1]

episiotomy in selected contexts — surgical incision of the perineum to enlarge the vaginal opening during selected births; not routinely required. [4D-1]

fet/o — fetus [4D-1]

fetal heart-rate monitoring — assessment of fetal heart rate over time, often during pregnancy or labor, to evaluate fetal status. [4D-1]

gestational diabetes — glucose intolerance first recognized during pregnancy that does not clearly represent preexisting diabetes. [4D-1]

glucose screening/testing — measurement of glucose for screening, diagnosis, or monitoring of diabetes and other glucose disorders. [4D-1]

gravid/o — pregnancy [4D-1]

group B streptococcus testing — screening or diagnostic testing for colonization or infection with group B Streptococcus, particularly relevant in pregnancy and neonatal care. [4D-1]

induction of labor — use of medical or mechanical methods to initiate uterine contractions and labor before spontaneous labor begins. [4D-2]

lact/o — milk [4D-2]

lactation difficulty — problem with breast/chest milk production, latch, transfer, pain, or feeding during lactation. [4D-2]

magnesium sulfate — magnesium salt used intravenously in selected conditions such as prevention/treatment of eclamptic seizures, severe hypomagnesemia, or certain arrhythmias. [4D-2]

nat/o — birth [4D-2]

nausea and vomiting of pregnancy — nausea with or without vomiting occurring during pregnancy, ranging from common mild symptoms to severe hyperemesis gravidarum. [4D-2]

neonat/o — newborn [4D-2]

neonatal jaundice — yellow discoloration in a newborn caused by elevated bilirubin; severity and cause determine clinical significance. [4D-2]

neonatal resuscitation — immediate assessment and support of breathing, circulation, and transition after birth when a newborn requires assistance. [4D-2]

neonatal sepsis — systemic infection in a newborn, often presenting with nonspecific signs and requiring urgent evaluation and antimicrobial treatment. [4D-2]

newborn screening — population-based testing of newborns for selected genetic, metabolic, endocrine, hearing, cardiac, or other conditions where early detection improves outcomes. [4D-2]

nonstress test — antenatal test that monitors fetal heart-rate response to fetal movement without inducing contractions. [4D-2]

obstetr/o — pregnancy/childbirth specialty [4D-2]

operative vaginal delivery — assisted vaginal birth using forceps or vacuum extraction in selected clinical circumstances. [4D-2]

oxytocin — hormone that stimulates uterine contractions and milk ejection; synthetic oxytocin is used in obstetric care for labor induction/augmentation and postpartum bleeding management. [4D-2]

placent/o — placenta [4D-2]

placenta previa — placenta located partly or completely over the internal cervical opening, creating risk of antepartum bleeding. [4D-2]

placental abruption — premature separation [4D-2]

postpartum bleeding — bleeding after childbirth; amount and clinical significance vary, and excessive bleeding may represent postpartum hemorrhage. [4D-2]

postpartum hemorrhage — excessive bleeding after childbirth meeting clinical criteria and requiring urgent obstetric management. [4D-2]

preeclampsia — pregnancy-specific hypertensive disorder developing after midpregnancy and associated with proteinuria and/or signs of maternal organ dysfunction. [4D-2]

pregnancy test — test that detects human chorionic gonadotropin in urine or blood to identify pregnancy. [4D-2]

prenatal ultrasound — ultrasound examination during pregnancy used to assess fetal development, anatomy, placental location, fluid, and other obstetric parameters. [4D-2]

prenatal vitamin/folate — vitamin supplementation used before and during pregnancy, especially folic acid/folate to reduce risk of neural-tube defects and support maternal nutrition. [4D-2]

preterm labor — regular uterine contractions with cervical change occurring before term gestation according to obstetric definitions. [4D-2]

rupture of membranes — opening of the amniotic sac [4D-3]

uter/o, hyster/o — uterus [4D-3]

uterotonic — medication that stimulates uterine contraction, commonly used to prevent or treat postpartum hemorrhage or support obstetric management. [4D-3]

vaginal birth — delivery of a fetus through the vagina, either spontaneous or assisted depending on circumstances. [4D-3]

vaginal bleeding — bleeding originating from the vagina, cervix, uterus, or reproductive tract; significance depends on age, pregnancy status, timing, and amount. [4D-3]

Oncology

abnormal bleeding — bleeding that differs from expected amount, timing, site, or pattern and may require clinical evaluation. [4D-1]

antiemetic/supportive medication — medication used to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting or otherwise support symptom control during illness or treatment. [4D-1]

benign neoplasm — abnormal new growth of tissue that is nonmalignant and does not invade or metastasize like cancer, although it may still cause clinical problems. [4D-1]

biopsy — removal or sampling of tissue/cells for examination. [4D-1]

bone scan — nuclear medicine imaging study that evaluates bone metabolism and can detect areas of abnormal bone activity. [4D-1]

carcin/o — cancer/carcinoma [4D-1]

carcinoma — malignant tumor arising from epithelial cells. [4D-1]

carcinoma in situ — malignant cells that have not invaded beyond the epithelial boundary in the way invasive carcinoma has [4D-1]

change in bowel/bladder habits — new or altered pattern of defecation or urination, such as frequency, consistency, urgency, retention, or incontinence. [4D-1]

chem/o — chemical [4D-1]

chemotherapy infusion — administration of antineoplastic medication by intravenous infusion. [4D-1]

CT/PET/MRI — group of cross-sectional or functional imaging modalities: computed tomography, positron-emission tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging. [4D-1]

cytotoxic chemotherapy — anticancer drug treatment that kills or damages rapidly dividing cells and may also affect normal rapidly dividing tissues. [4D-1]

fatigue — subjective feeling of tiredness, low energy, or reduced capacity for activity that can have many medical, psychological, or situational causes. [4D-1]

growth factor — biologically active substance that stimulates cell growth, differentiation, or production; therapeutic growth factors may support blood cell recovery or tissue processes. [4D-1]

histopathology — microscopic examination of tissue to study disease-related structural and cellular changes. [4D-1]

hormonal therapy — treatment that adds, blocks, or modifies hormone activity to treat endocrine, reproductive, oncologic, or other conditions. [4D-1]

immune checkpoint inhibitor — anticancer immunotherapy that blocks inhibitory immune checkpoints, allowing T cells to mount a stronger response against tumor cells. [4D-2]

immunohistochemistry — laboratory technique using antibodies to detect specific proteins or antigens in tissue sections, helping classify cells, tumors, and disease processes. [4D-2]

immunotherapy — treatment that modifies or harnesses the immune system to treat cancer, autoimmune disease, allergy, infection, or other conditions. [4D-2]

leukem/o — leukemia [4D-2]

leukemia — malignant disorder of blood-forming tissues characterized by uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal leukocyte precursors or related cells. [4D-2]

lymph-node sampling — collection of tissue from one or more lymph nodes for diagnostic staging or evaluation, using needle or surgical techniques. [4D-2]

lymphadenopathy — abnormal enlargement or disease of one or more lymph nodes. [4D-2]

lymphom/o — lymphoma [4D-2]

lymphoma — malignancy of lymphoid cells, broadly classified into Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas and multiple subtypes. [4D-2]

malignant neoplasm — cancerous new growth of tissue capable of invasion and, in many cases, metastasis. [4D-2]

mass — a larger or space-occupying abnormality; usage depends on context. [4D-2]

melanoma — malignant tumor of melanocytes, most commonly arising in skin but also occurring in other sites. [4D-2]

metastas/o — spread [4D-2]

metastatic disease — malignant disease that has spread from the primary site to distant or regional sites depending on cancer type and staging system. [4D-2]

molecular testing — laboratory testing that detects or analyzes DNA, RNA, genes, mutations, proteins, or other molecular targets. [4D-2]

ne/o — new [4D-2]

onc/o — tumor [4D-2]

persistent cough — cough that continues beyond the expected duration for an acute illness; exact duration categories vary by guideline and age group. [4D-2]

persistent pain — pain that continues over time or beyond expected healing, requiring characterization of duration, cause, and functional impact. [4D-2]

plas/o, -plasia — formation/growth [4D-2]

radi/o — radiation/radiology context [4D-3]

radiation therapy — cancer treatment using ionizing radiation to damage tumor-cell DNA and control or destroy malignant tissue while limiting exposure of normal tissues. [4D-3]

sarc/o — flesh/connective-tissue context [4D-3]

sarcoma — malignant tumor arising from connective, mesenchymal, or supportive tissues such as bone, muscle, fat, or blood vessels. [4D-3]

screening test — test or assessment used to identify possible disease or risk in people who may not yet have symptoms or an established diagnosis. [4D-3]

staging workup — set of examinations, imaging studies, procedures, and laboratory tests used to determine the extent of a diagnosed cancer or other staged disease. [4D-3]

stem-cell transplantation in selected diseases — transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells to restore blood and immune-cell production after high-dose therapy or to treat selected malignant, genetic, or immune disorders. [4D-3]

surgical resection — surgical removal of part or all of an organ, lesion, tumor, or tissue region. [4D-3]

targeted agent — drug designed to act on a specific molecular target, pathway, receptor, or cellular feature involved in disease. [4D-3]

targeted therapy — treatment using drugs or biologic agents directed at specific molecular targets or pathways involved in cancer or other diseases. [4D-3]

tumor marker — measurable molecule produced by a tumor or host response that may assist in diagnosis, prognosis, treatment monitoring, or surveillance but is rarely diagnostic by itself. [4D-3]

unintentional weight loss — loss of body weight that occurs without deliberate dieting or increased activity and may signal medical, psychiatric, nutritional, or social problems. [4D-3]

Ophthalmic

age-related macular degeneration — degenerative disease of the macula that can impair central vision, usually in older adults. [4D-1]

anti-inflammatory eye drop — ophthalmic medication used to reduce ocular inflammation; the specific drug may be a corticosteroid or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent. [4D-1]

antibiotic eye drop — ophthalmic antimicrobial preparation used to treat or prevent selected bacterial eye infections. [4D-1]

astigmatism — refractive error caused by unequal curvature or optical power of the cornea or lens, producing blurred or distorted vision. [4D-1]

blephar/o — eyelid [4D-1]

blurred vision — a symptom, not a diagnosis [4D-1]

cataract — clouding of the eye's natural lens [4D-1]

cataract extraction — surgical removal of a clouded natural lens of the eye, usually followed by placement of an intraocular lens. [4D-1]

conjunctivitis — inflammation of the conjunctiva, commonly causing redness and irritation and having infectious, allergic, or other causes. [4D-1]

corne/o — cornea [4D-1]

diabetic retinopathy — retinal microvascular damage caused by diabetes that can impair vision. [4D-1]

diplopia — double vision [4D-1]

discharge — high-risk periods [4D-1]

eye pain — pain or discomfort perceived in or around the eye; a symptom with ocular, neurologic, sinus, traumatic, and other possible causes. [4D-1]

flashes — brief visual sensations of light, often described as flashes or photopsias; can occur with retinal traction, migraine, or other ocular/neurologic conditions. [4D-1]

floaters — small moving spots, threads, or shapes perceived in the visual field, commonly caused by opacities in the vitreous body. [4D-1]

glaucoma — a group of optic neuropathies often associated with intraocular-pressure risk [4D-1]

hyperopia — refractive error in which distant objects may be clearer than near objects because light focuses behind the retina when accommodation is relaxed. [4D-1]

intraocular lens implantation — surgical placement of an artificial lens inside the eye, commonly after cataract extraction. [4D-2]

intraocular pressure-lowering medication — ophthalmic or systemic medication used to reduce pressure within the eye, especially in glaucoma management. [4D-2]

intravitreal injection — injection of medication into the vitreous cavity of the eye for treatment of selected retinal and ocular diseases. [4D-2]

irid/o — iris [4D-2]

kerat/o — cornea; keratin in another context [4D-2]

keratitis — inflammation of the cornea, caused by infection, injury, autoimmune disease, exposure, contact lenses, or other factors. [4D-2]

keratoplasty — surgical repair or transplantation of corneal tissue, commonly referred to as corneal transplantation in many contexts. [4D-2]

lacrim/o — tear apparatus [4D-2]

laser treatment — therapy using focused light energy to cut, ablate, coagulate, reshape, or otherwise treat tissue depending on specialty and indication. [4D-2]

lubricating eye drop — ophthalmic preparation that moistens the ocular surface and relieves symptoms of dry eye. [4D-2]

mydriatic agent — medication that dilates the pupil, commonly used during ophthalmic examination or treatment. [4D-2]

myopia — nearsightedness, hyperopia farsightedness, astigmatism irregular focusing due to optical curvature, and presbyopia age-related loss of near focusing ability [4D-2]

ocul/o — eye [4D-2]

ophthalm/o — eye [4D-2]

ophthalmoscopy — examination of internal eye structures, especially retina and optic disc, using an ophthalmoscope. [4D-2]

opt/o — vision [4D-2]

optical coherence tomography — noninvasive imaging technique using light to create high-resolution cross-sectional images of ocular structures, especially the retina and optic nerve. [4D-2]

phak/o — lens [4D-2]

photophobia — abnormal sensitivity or discomfort caused by light. [4D-2]

presbyopia — age-related loss of near focusing ability caused mainly by reduced flexibility of the crystalline lens. [4D-2]

red eye — visible redness of the eye or conjunctiva; a sign with infectious, inflammatory, traumatic, pressure-related, and other possible causes. [4D-3]

refraction — measurement of the eye refractive error to determine optical correction needed for clear vision. [4D-3]

retin/o — retina [4D-3]

retinal detachment — separation of the neurosensory retina from underlying supportive tissue, a vision-threatening condition requiring urgent ophthalmic evaluation. [4D-3]

retinal photography — photographic imaging of the retina used for documentation, screening, and assessment of retinal disease. [4D-3]

slit-lamp examination — detailed eye examination using a binocular microscope with a focused slit of light to inspect anterior and some posterior ocular structures. [4D-3]

tonometry — measurement of intraocular pressure. [4D-3]

uveitis — inflammation of the uveal tract of the eye and sometimes adjacent ocular structures. [4D-3]

vision loss — partial or complete reduction of visual function in one or both eyes; may be sudden or gradual and can have ocular or neurologic causes. [4D-3]

visual acuity testing — measurement of clarity or sharpness of vision, commonly using standardized letter or symbol charts. [4D-3]

visual-field defect — area of reduced or absent vision within the normal field of view. [4D-3]

visual-field testing — assessment of central and peripheral visual fields to detect defects from ocular, optic-nerve, or neurologic disease. [4D-3]

vitrectomy — surgical removal of some or all of the vitreous gel from the eye. [4D-3]

Otologic/Vestibular

acous/o — hearing/sound [4D-1]

antiemetic — agent used to prevent or control nausea and vomiting. [4D-1]

audi/o — hearing [4D-1]

audiometry — measurement of hearing sensitivity across frequencies and sound intensities. [4D-1]

aur/o, auricul/o — ear/auricle [4D-1]

aural fullness — sensation of pressure, blockage, or fullness in the ear. [4D-1]

benign paroxysmal positional vertigo — separate concepts [4D-1]

canalith repositioning maneuver — series of head and body movements used to treat benign paroxysmal positional vertigo by repositioning displaced inner-ear particles. [4D-1]

cerumen impaction — accumulation of earwax that obstructs the ear canal and may cause hearing loss, discomfort, fullness, or other symptoms. [4D-1]

cerumen removal — procedure to remove impacted or excess earwax from the external ear canal. [4D-1]

cochle/o — cochlea [4D-1]

cochlear implantation — surgical placement of an electronic hearing device that directly stimulates the auditory nerve in selected people with severe hearing loss. [4D-1]

conductive hearing loss — hearing loss caused by impaired transmission of sound through the external or middle ear. [4D-1]

disequilibrium — sense of imbalance or unsteadiness without the spinning sensation characteristic of vertigo. [4D-1]

Dix-Hallpike maneuver in appropriate settings — positional test used to provoke characteristic vertigo and eye movements in evaluation of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. [4D-1]

hearing loss — partial or complete reduction in hearing ability; may be conductive, sensorineural, mixed, unilateral, or bilateral. [4D-1]

hearing screening — brief testing intended to identify people who may have hearing impairment and require diagnostic evaluation. [4D-1]

imaging when indicated — use of an appropriate imaging study when clinical findings, guidelines, or professional judgment support a need for imaging. [4D-2]

imbalance — sense or observation of impaired balance or unsteadiness, which may have vestibular, neurologic, musculoskeletal, visual, medication-related, or other causes. [4D-2]

labyrinth/o — inner-ear labyrinth [4D-2]

mastoid surgery — surgical treatment involving the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, commonly for chronic ear disease or complications. [4D-2]

mastoid/o — mastoid [4D-2]

mastoiditis — infection and inflammation of the mastoid air cells, usually a complication of middle-ear infection. [4D-2]

myring/o — tympanic membrane [4D-2]

myringotomy — small surgical incision in the tympanic membrane to drain middle-ear fluid or permit ventilation, sometimes with tube placement. [4D-2]

Ménière disease — inner-ear disorder characterized by episodic vertigo, fluctuating sensorineural hearing loss, tinnitus, and aural fullness. [4D-2]

ot/o — ear [4D-2]

otalgia — ear pain. [4D-2]

otic antibiotic — antibacterial medication formulated for administration into the ear canal. [4D-2]

otitis externa — inflammation or infection of the external ear canal, often called swimmer ear. [4D-2]

otitis media — inflammation or infection of the middle ear. [4D-2]

otorrhea — discharge from the ear canal, which may consist of fluid, pus, blood, or cerebrospinal fluid depending on cause. [4D-2]

otoscopy — visual examination of the external auditory canal and tympanic membrane using an otoscope. [4D-2]

sensorineural hearing loss — hearing loss caused by dysfunction of the cochlea, auditory nerve, or central auditory pathways rather than impaired sound conduction through the outer or middle ear. [4D-3]

tinnitus — perception of sound such as ringing, buzzing, or humming without an external sound source. [4D-3]

topical anti-inflammatory — anti-inflammatory medication applied to skin or another local surface to reduce inflammation at the site. [4D-3]

tympan/o — tympanic membrane/middle ear [4D-3]

tympanic membrane perforation — hole or tear in the eardrum, caused by infection, trauma, pressure change, or other injury. [4D-3]

tympanometry — test of middle-ear function that measures tympanic membrane mobility as air pressure changes in the ear canal. [4D-3]

tympanostomy-tube placement — procedure placing a small ventilation tube through the tympanic membrane to ventilate the middle ear and reduce recurrent fluid or infection in selected patients. [4D-3]

vertigo — sensation of movement or spinning. [4D-3]

vestibul/o — balance system [4D-3]

vestibular suppressant in selected cases — medication used for short-term relief of vertigo, nausea, or motion symptoms by reducing vestibular activity in selected conditions. [4D-3]

vestibular testing — group of tests evaluating the balance system, including inner-ear and related neurologic function. [4D-3]

Respiratory

acute respiratory distress syndrome — severe acute inflammatory lung injury causing impaired oxygenation and noncardiogenic pulmonary edema. [4D-1]

alveol/o — alveolus [4D-1]

antibiotic — agent used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria; term use varies by class. [4D-1]

anticoagulant — agent that reduces blood coagulation. [4D-1]

apnea — absence of breathing. [4D-1]

arterial blood gas — blood test, usually from an artery, measuring pH, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and related acid-base variables. [4D-1]

asthma — chronic inflammatory airway disorder characterized by variable airflow obstruction, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, and episodes of wheeze, cough, or dyspnea. [4D-1]

bradypnea — abnormally slow breathing rate. [4D-1]

bronch/o — bronchus/airway [4D-1]

bronchiol/o — bronchiole [4D-1]

bronchiolitis — inflammation of the bronchioles, commonly due to viral infection in infants and young children but also used in other small-airway disorders. [4D-1]

bronchitis — inflammation of the bronchi. [4D-1]

bronchodilator — agent that widens the bronchi/airways. [4D-1]

bronchoscopy — visual examination of the bronchi using an endoscope. [4D-1]

capn/o — carbon dioxide [4D-1]

chest radiograph — concerning for right lower-lobe pneumonia [4D-1]

chest-tube insertion — placement of a tube into the pleural space to drain air, blood, fluid, or other material and help re-expand the lung. [4D-1]

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease — chronic lung disease characterized by persistent airflow limitation, most commonly including emphysema and chronic bronchitis patterns. [4D-1]

cough — forceful expiratory reflex used to clear the airways; may be dry or productive and can have many causes. [4D-1]

CT chest — computed tomography examination of the thorax/chest. [4D-1]

cyanosis — bluish discoloration of skin/mucosa associated with altered oxygenation in certain contexts. [4D-1]

dyspnea — difficult or uncomfortable breathing; shortness of breath. [4D-1]

epinephrine in selected emergencies — use of epinephrine according to emergency protocols for conditions such as anaphylaxis or cardiac arrest. [4D-1]

Hemoptysis — coughing up blood from the respiratory tract. [4D-1]

inhaled corticosteroid — anti-inflammatory corticosteroid delivered by inhalation, commonly used for long-term control of asthma and selected other airway diseases. [4D-2]

inhaler administration — delivery of medication to the respiratory tract using an inhaler device such as a metered-dose or dry-powder inhaler. [4D-2]

intubation — insertion of a tube, commonly an endotracheal tube into the trachea for airway management but also used in other anatomical contexts [4D-2]

laryng/o — larynx [4D-2]

mechanical ventilation — use of a machine to assist or control breathing by moving gas into and out of the lungs through an airway interface. [4D-2]

mucolytic — medication or agent that reduces the viscosity of mucus to facilitate clearance. [4D-2]

nebulization — delivery of a liquid medication as an inhaled aerosol produced by a nebulizer. [4D-2]

orthopnea — shortness of breath occurring when lying flat. [4D-2]

ox/o, oxy- — oxygen [4D-2]

oxygen therapy — administration of supplemental oxygen to treat or prevent inadequate oxygenation according to clinical indication and target. [4D-2]

pharyng/o — pharynx [4D-2]

pleur/o — pleura [4D-2]

pleural effusion — fluid in the pleural space [4D-2]

pleuritic pain — sharp chest pain that worsens with breathing, coughing, or pleural movement. [4D-2]

pneum/o, pneumon/o — lung/air [4D-2]

pneumonia — infection/inflammation of lung tissue [4D-2]

pneumothorax — presence of air in the pleural space causing partial or complete collapse of the affected lung. [4D-2]

pulmon/o — lung [4D-2]

pulmonary edema — accumulation of fluid within lung interstitium and alveoli, impairing gas exchange; may be cardiogenic or noncardiogenic. [4D-2]

pulmonary embolism — obstruction of pulmonary arterial blood flow by an embolus, most commonly a thrombus that traveled from a deep vein. [4D-2]

pulmonary function testing — group of tests measuring airflow, lung volumes, and gas transfer to evaluate respiratory function. [4D-2]

pulse oximetry — noninvasive measurement estimating arterial oxygen saturation using light absorption through tissue. [4D-2]

respiratory failure — inability of the respiratory system to maintain adequate oxygenation and/or carbon dioxide elimination, defined by clinical and physiologic criteria. [4D-3]

spir/o — breathing [4D-3]

spirometry — measurement of aspects of pulmonary airflow and volume. [4D-3]

sputum culture — microbiologic culture of expectorated lower-respiratory secretions used to identify organisms associated with respiratory infection. [4D-3]

sputum production — expectoration of mucus or other material from the lower respiratory tract during coughing. [4D-3]

stridor — a harsh sound associated with upper-airway obstruction and can signal urgency [4D-3]

suctioning — removal of secretions or other material using negative pressure through a catheter or suction device. [4D-3]

tachypnea — abnormally rapid breathing rate. [4D-3]

thoracentesis — puncture of pleural space to remove fluid/air or obtain a specimen. [4D-3]

trache/o — trachea [4D-3]

tracheostomy — creation of a surgical opening into the trachea. [4D-3]

wheeze — a musical sound often associated with narrowed lower airways [4D-3]

Urinary/Renal

acute kidney injury — sudden decline in kidney function over hours to days, identified by clinical criteria involving creatinine and/or urine output. [4D-1]

antibiotic — agent used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria; term use varies by class. [4D-1]

anuria — absence or extremely low production of urine in clinical usage, although exact definitions may depend on context [4D-1]

blood urea nitrogen — laboratory measurement of nitrogen in blood derived from urea; used with other data in assessment of kidney function and hydration status. [4D-1]

chronic kidney disease — persistent abnormalities of kidney structure or function lasting at least several months and having health implications. [4D-1]

CT urinary tract — computed tomography examination tailored to evaluate kidneys, ureters, bladder, or urinary tract depending on protocol. [4D-1]

cyst/o — urinary bladder; cyst/sac in some contexts [4D-1]

cystitis — inflammation of the urinary bladder. [4D-1]

cystoscopy — visual examination of the bladder. [4D-1]

diuretic — medication that increases renal excretion of sodium and water and thereby increases urine production. [4D-1]

dysuria — painful or difficult urination. [4D-1]

eGFR — estimated glomerular filtration rate; calculated estimate of kidney filtration function derived from serum creatinine and demographic/clinical variables. [4D-1]

electrolyte replacement — administration of an electrolyte such as potassium, magnesium, calcium, or phosphate to correct a documented deficiency. [4D-1]

erythropoiesis-stimulating agent — medication that stimulates red blood cell production, used in selected forms of anemia such as those associated with chronic kidney disease or chemotherapy. [4D-1]

flank pain — pain felt in the side of the torso between the ribs and pelvis, often associated with renal, musculoskeletal, or other causes. [4D-1]

frequency — urinating often and does not necessarily mean increased total volume [4D-1]

glomerul/o — glomerulus [4D-1]

glomerulonephritis — inflammatory disease affecting the kidney glomeruli and potentially causing hematuria, proteinuria, impaired renal function, edema, or hypertension. [4D-1]

hematuria — blood in the urine. [4D-1]

hemodialysis — renal replacement therapy that circulates blood through an external dialyzer to remove waste products and excess fluid and help correct electrolyte and acid-base abnormalities. [4D-1]

hydronephrosis — dilation of the renal collecting system caused by impaired drainage of urine. [4D-1]

incontinence — involuntary loss of urine or stool; type and cause depend on the involved system and clinical context. [4D-2]

lith/o — stone [4D-2]

lithotripsy — procedure that fragments stones, commonly urinary stones, using shock waves, laser energy, or another technique so fragments can be removed or passed. [4D-2]

nephr/o — kidney [4D-2]

nephrectomy — surgical removal of a kidney or kidney tissue [4D-2]

nephrolithiasis — condition involving kidney stones [4D-2]

nephrotic syndrome — clinical syndrome characterized by heavy proteinuria, low serum albumin, edema, and often hyperlipidemia due to glomerular disease. [4D-2]

noct/o — night [4D-2]

nocturia — waking at night to urinate [4D-2]

oliguria — reduced urine output. [4D-2]

peritoneal dialysis — renal replacement therapy using the peritoneal membrane as a semipermeable surface for exchange of solutes and fluid. [4D-2]

phosphate binder — medication that binds dietary phosphate in the gastrointestinal tract to reduce phosphate absorption, commonly used in advanced chronic kidney disease. [4D-2]

polyuria — excessive urine output. [4D-2]

pyel/o — renal pelvis [4D-2]

pyelonephritis — infection and inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis, usually caused by ascending bacterial infection. [4D-2]

ren/o — kidney [4D-3]

renal biopsy — procedure obtaining kidney tissue for microscopic examination, usually with image-guided needle sampling. [4D-3]

renal ultrasound — ultrasound examination of the kidneys and often bladder or urinary tract to assess size, structure, obstruction, stones, cysts, or other abnormalities. [4D-3]

retention — failure or inability to empty or release a body substance or content appropriately; meaning depends on context, such as urinary retention. [4D-3]

serum creatinine — laboratory concentration of creatinine in serum, used with other information to assess kidney filtration and calculate estimated glomerular filtration rate. [4D-3]

ur/o, urin/o — urine/urinary tract [4D-3]

ureter/o — ureter [4D-3]

ureteral stent placement — procedure placing a thin tube inside the ureter to maintain urine flow from kidney to bladder, often for obstruction or after urologic procedures. [4D-3]

urethr/o — urethra [4D-3]

urgency — a sudden compelling need to void [4D-3]

urinalysis — laboratory analysis of urine. [4D-3]

urinary catheterization — insertion of a catheter through the urethra into the bladder to drain urine, measure output, or perform selected procedures. [4D-3]

urinary retention — inability to empty the bladder completely or to urinate despite bladder filling. [4D-3]

urinary tract infection — infection involving part of the urinary tract, such as urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys, established by symptoms and/or testing according to context. [4D-3]

urine culture — microbiologic culture of urine used to identify organisms and assess possible urinary tract infection. [4D-3]

urine protein testing — laboratory testing for protein or albumin in urine, used to evaluate kidney disease and selected systemic conditions. [4D-3]

SECTION 3 — CLINICAL CATEGORY INDEXES

Symptoms & Findings

abdominal pain [4D-1]
abnormal bleeding [4D-1]
abnormal uterine bleeding [4D-1]
agitation [4D-1]
altered mental status [4D-1]
amenorrhea [4D-1]
angioedema [4D-1]
anhedonia [4D-1]
anuria [4D-1]
anxiety [4D-1]
aphasia [4D-1]
apnea [4D-1]
arthralgia [4D-1]
ataxia [4D-1]
aural fullness [4D-1]
bleeding [4D-1]
blurred vision [4D-1]
bradypnea [4D-1]
change in bowel/bladder habits [4D-1]
chest pain [4D-1]
chest pressure [4D-1]
chills [4D-1]
claudication [4D-1]
cold intolerance [4D-1]
confusion [4D-1]
constipation [4D-1]
contractions [4D-1]
cough [4D-1]
crepitus [4D-1]
cyanosis [4D-1]
cyanotic [4D-1]
decreased fetal movement [4D-1]
deformity [4D-1]
delusion [4D-1]
depressed mood [4D-1]
diaphoresis [4D-1]
diarrhea [4D-1]
diplopia [4D-1]
discharge [4D-1]
disequilibrium [4D-1]
dizziness [4D-1]

drainage [4D-1]
Dysarthria [4D-1]
dysmenorrhea [4D-1]
dyspareunia [4D-1]
dyspepsia [4D-1]
Dysphagia [4D-1]
dyspnea [4D-1]
dyspnea on exertion [4D-1]
dysuria [4D-1]
easy bruising [4D-1]
ecchymosis [4D-1]
edema [4D-1]
emesis [4D-1]
erectile dysfunction [4D-1]
erythema [4D-1]
eye pain [4D-1]
fatigue [4D-1]
fever [4D-1]
flank pain [4D-1]
flashes [4D-1]
floaters [4D-1]
frequency [4D-1]
gait abnormality [4D-1]
hallucination [4D-1]
headache [4D-1]
hearing loss [4D-1]
heat intolerance [4D-1]
heavy menstrual bleeding [4D-1]
Hematemesis [4D-1]
hematochezia [4D-1]
hematospermia [4D-1]
hematuria [4D-1]
Hemoptysis [4D-1]
hypersomnia [4D-1]
icterus [4D-2]
imbalance [4D-2]
impaired concentration [4D-2]
incontinence [4D-2]
induration [4D-2]
infertility [4D-2]
insomnia [4D-2]
jaundice [4D-2]
lactation difficulty [4D-2]
limited range of motion [4D-2]
lymph-node swelling [4D-2]

lymphadenopathy [4D-2]
malaise [4D-2]
mass [4D-2]
melena [4D-2]
memory difficulty [4D-2]
myalgia [4D-2]
nausea [4D-2]
nausea and vomiting of pregnancy [4D-2]
nocturia [4D-2]
objective [4D-2]
odynophagia [4D-2]
oliguria [4D-2]
orthopnea [4D-2]
otalgia [4D-2]
otorrhea [4D-2]
pallor [4D-2]
palpitations [4D-2]
panic [4D-2]
paralysis [4D-2]
paranoia [4D-2]
paresthesia [4D-2]
pathology [4D-2]
pelvic pain [4D-2]
persistent cough [4D-2]
persistent pain [4D-2]
petechiae [4D-2]
photophobia [4D-2]
pleuritic pain [4D-2]
polydipsia [4D-2]
polyphagia [4D-2]
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protozo/o [4D-2]
psych/o [4D-2]
pulmon/o [4D-2]
py/o [4D-2]
pyel/o [4D-2]
radi/o [4D-3]
radicul/o [4D-3]
radius [4D-3]
ren/o [4D-3]
retin/o [4D-3]
salping/o [4D-3]
sarc/o [4D-3]
scler/o [4D-3]
scrot/o [4D-3]
seb/o [4D-3]
semin/o [4D-3]
septic/o [4D-3]
ser/o [4D-3]

somat/o [4D-3]
spermat/o, sperm/o [4D-3]
sphygm/o [4D-3]
spir/o [4D-3]
splen/o [4D-3]
spondyl/o [4D-3]
sterile [4D-3]
suicid/o [4D-3]
superficial [4D-3]
superior [4D-3]
temperature [4D-3]
tendin/o, ten/o [4D-3]
test/o [4D-3]
thromb/o [4D-3]
thym/o [4D-3]
thyroid/o [4D-3]
tonsill/o [4D-3]
topical [4D-3]
toxic/o [4D-3]
trache/o [4D-3]
trich/o [4D-3]
tympan/o [4D-3]
ur/o, urin/o [4D-3]
ureter/o [4D-3]
urethr/o [4D-3]
uter/o, hyster/o [4D-3]
vagin/o [4D-3]
vas/o [4D-3]
vein [4D-3]
ven/o [4D-3]
vestibul/o [4D-3]
vir/o [4D-3]
vulv/o [4D-3]
zoon/o [4D-3]

Therapy & Treatment Language

5-alpha-reductase inhibitor [4D-1]
ACE inhibitor [4D-1]
alpha blocker [4D-1]
analgesic [4D-1]
angiotensin receptor blocker [4D-1]
antenatal corticosteroid in selected cases [4D-1]
anti-inflammatory eye drop [4D-1]
antibacterial agent [4D-1]
antibiotic [4D-1]

antibiotic eye drop [4D-1]
anticoagulant [4D-1]
antidepressant [4D-1]
antidiarrheal [4D-1]
antiemetic [4D-1]
antiemetic/supportive medication [4D-1]
antifungal [4D-1]
antihistamine [4D-1]
antihypertensive [4D-1]
antimicrobial prophylaxis [4D-1]
antiparasitic [4D-1]
antiplatelet agent [4D-1]
antipsychotic [4D-1]
antiretroviral therapy [4D-1]
antiseizure medication [4D-1]
antithyroid medication [4D-1]
antiviral [4D-1]
anxiolytic [4D-1]
beta blocker [4D-1]
biologic therapy [4D-1]
bisphosphonate [4D-1]
bronchodilator [4D-1]
combined hormonal contraceptive [4D-1]
corticosteroid [4D-1]
corticosteroid replacement [4D-1]
cytotoxic chemotherapy [4D-1]
disease-modifying antirheumatic drug [4D-1]
diuretic [4D-1]
dopaminergic therapy [4D-1]
electrolyte replacement [4D-1]
emollient [4D-1]
epinephrine [4D-1]
epinephrine in selected emergencies [4D-1]
erythropoiesis-stimulating agent [4D-1]
factor replacement [4D-1]
fertility medication [4D-1]
folate [4D-1]
glucocorticoid antagonist in selected disorders [4D-1]
growth factor [4D-1]
hormonal therapy [4D-1]
hormonal therapy in selected cancers [4D-1]
immune checkpoint inhibitor [4D-2]
immunosuppressant [4D-2]
inhaled corticosteroid [4D-2]
insulin [4D-2]

intraocular pressure-lowering medication [4D-2]
iron replacement [4D-2]
laxative [4D-2]
local anesthetic [4D-2]
lubricating eye drop [4D-2]
magnesium sulfate [4D-2]
medication treatment for substance use disorder [4D-2]
mood stabilizer [4D-2]
mucolytic [4D-2]
muscle relaxant [4D-2]
mydriatic agent [4D-2]
nitrate [4D-2]
NSAID [4D-2]
oral glucose-lowering medication [4D-2]
otic antibiotic [4D-2]
oxytocin [4D-2]
pancreatic enzyme replacement [4D-2]
phosphate binder [4D-2]
phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor [4D-2]
prenatal vitamin/folate [4D-2]
progestin [4D-2]
proton-pump inhibitor [4D-2]
statin [4D-3]
stimulant [4D-3]
targeted agent [4D-3]
thrombolytic in selected ischemic stroke care [4D-3]
thyroid hormone replacement [4D-3]
topical anti-inflammatory [4D-3]
topical corticosteroid [4D-3]
uterotonic [4D-3]
vestibular suppressant in selected cases [4D-3]
vitamin B12 [4D-3]

SECTION 4 — PLAIN-LANGUAGE → MEDICAL-LANGUAGE FINDER

Start here when you remember the everyday concept but not the professional term. These are quick navigation aids, not complete definitions.

Breathing & Oxygen

mechanical ventilation — use of a machine to assist or control breathing by moving gas into and out of the lungs through an airway interface. [4D-2]

asthma — chronic inflammatory airway disorder characterized by variable airflow obstruction, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, and episodes of wheeze, cough, or dyspnea. [4D-1]

pleuritic pain — sharp chest pain that worsens with breathing, coughing, or pleural movement. [4D-2]

-pnea — breathing — apnea, tachypnea [4D-2]

acute respiratory distress syndrome — severe acute inflammatory lung injury causing impaired oxygenation and noncardiogenic pulmonary edema. [4D-1]

apnea — absence of breathing. [4D-1]

bradypnea — abnormally slow breathing rate. [4D-1]

cough — forceful expiratory reflex used to clear the airways; may be dry or productive and can have many causes. [4D-1]

dyspnea — difficult or uncomfortable breathing; shortness of breath. [4D-1]

inhalation — breathing in; also a medication route. [4D-2]

neonatal resuscitation — immediate assessment and support of breathing, circulation, and transition after birth when a newborn requires assistance. [4D-2]

respiration — process of breathing and gas exchange; meaning varies by level of discussion. [4D-3]

spir/o — breathing [4D-3]

tachypnea — abnormally rapid breathing rate. [4D-3]

tachypneic — breathing rapidly. [4D-3]

wheeze — a musical sound often associated with narrowed lower airways [4D-3]

anemia — condition involving reduced oxygen-carrying capacity of blood, commonly associated with low hemoglobin. [4D-1]

angioedema — rapid swelling of deeper skin or mucosal tissues, often involving the face, lips, tongue, or airway and caused by allergic or bradykinin-mediated mechanisms. [4D-1]

antenatal corticosteroid in selected cases — corticosteroid therapy given before anticipated preterm birth in selected pregnancies to accelerate fetal organ, especially lung, maturation. [4D-1]

arterial blood gas — blood test, usually from an artery, measuring pH, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and related acid-base variables. [4D-1]

aspiration — drawing in/removal by suction or entry of material into the airway, depending on context. [4D-1]

bronch/o — bronchus/airway [4D-1]

bronchodilator — agent that widens the bronchi/airways. [4D-1]

cardiopulmonary — relating to the heart and lungs. [4D-1]

chest-tube insertion — placement of a tube into the pleural space to drain air, blood, fluid, or other material and help re-expand the lung. [4D-1]

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease — chronic lung disease characterized by persistent airflow limitation, most commonly including emphysema and chronic bronchitis patterns. [4D-1]

cyanosis — bluish discoloration of skin/mucosa associated with altered oxygenation in certain contexts. [4D-1]

cyanotic — bluish discoloration associated with deoxygenated hemoglobin; interpretation depends on context. [4D-1]

deep vein thrombosis — blood clot within a deep vein, most often in the lower extremity, with risk of embolization to the lungs. [4D-1]

dyspnea on exertion — shortness of breath that occurs or worsens during physical activity. [4D-1]

hemoglobin — oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells; a low result is laboratory evidence, while *anemia* is a clinical/hematologic condition defined by applicable criteria. [4D-1]

Hemoptysis — coughing up blood from the respiratory tract. [4D-1]

hypoxia — inadequate oxygen at tissue level. [4D-1]

inhaled corticosteroid — anti-inflammatory corticosteroid delivered by inhalation, commonly used for long-term control of asthma and selected other airway diseases. [4D-2]

intubation — insertion of a tube, commonly an endotracheal tube into the trachea for airway management but also used in other anatomical contexts [4D-2]

NSAID — nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug; medication class that reduces pain, inflammation, and fever by inhibiting cyclooxygenase pathways. [4D-2]

orthopnea — shortness of breath occurring when lying flat. [4D-2]

ox/o, oxy- — oxygen [4D-2]

oximetry — measurement/estimation of oxygen saturation, commonly by pulse oximetry. [4D-2]

oxygen saturation — percentage of hemoglobin binding sites occupied by oxygen, as measured/estimated by method. [4D-2]

oxygen therapy — administration of supplemental oxygen to treat or prevent inadequate oxygenation according to clinical indication and target. [4D-2]

persistent cough — cough that continues beyond the expected duration for an acute illness; exact duration categories vary by guideline and age group. [4D-2]

pneum/o, pneumon/o — lung/air [4D-2]

pneum/o, pneumon/o, pulmon/o — lung/air depending on term [4D-2]

pneumonia — infection/inflammation of lung tissue [4D-2]

pulmon/o — lung [4D-2]

pulmonary — relating to the lungs. [4D-2]

pulmonary edema — accumulation of fluid within lung interstitium and alveoli, impairing gas exchange; may be cardiogenic or noncardiogenic. [4D-2]

pulmonary function testing — group of tests measuring airflow, lung volumes, and gas transfer to evaluate respiratory function. [4D-2]

pulse oximetry — noninvasive measurement estimating arterial oxygen saturation using light absorption through tissue. [4D-2]

respiratory failure — inability of the respiratory system to maintain adequate oxygenation and/or carbon dioxide elimination, defined by clinical and physiologic criteria. [4D-3]

respiratory rate — number of breaths per unit time. [4D-3]

sputum — material coughed up from the lower respiratory tract. [4D-3]

sputum production — expectoration of mucus or other material from the lower respiratory tract during coughing. [4D-3]

stent placement — procedure placing a small supportive tube or scaffold within a vessel, duct, airway, ureter, or other passage to maintain patency. [4D-3]

stridor — a harsh sound associated with upper-airway obstruction and can signal urgency [4D-3]

vital signs — basic physiologic measurements such as temperature, pulse, respirations, blood pressure, and often oxygen saturation. [4D-3]

Pain & Sensation

peripheral neuropathy — disorder of peripheral nerves causing symptoms such as numbness, tingling, burning pain, weakness, or impaired sensation. [4D-2]

bursitis — inflammation of a bursa, often causing localized pain and tenderness near a joint. [4D-1]

-algia — pain — arthralgia [4D-1]

abdominal pain — pain or discomfort located in the abdomen; a symptom with many possible gastrointestinal, urinary, reproductive, vascular, metabolic, or other causes. [4D-1]

allergic rhinitis — inflammation of the nasal mucosa caused by an allergic response, commonly producing sneezing, itching, congestion, and rhinorrhea. [4D-1]

analgesic — agent used to relieve pain. [4D-1]

antidepressant — medication used primarily to treat depressive disorders and also several anxiety, pain, and other conditions depending on the drug class. [4D-1]

chest pain — pain or discomfort perceived in the chest; a symptom with cardiac, pulmonary, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, and other possible causes. [4D-1]

dys- — difficult, painful, abnormal, impaired — dysphagia, dysuria [4D-1]

dyspareunia — persistent or recurrent genital or pelvic pain associated with sexual intercourse or penetration. [4D-1]

dysuria — painful or difficult urination. [4D-1]

eye pain — pain or discomfort perceived in or around the eye; a symptom with ocular, neurologic, sinus, traumatic, and other possible causes. [4D-1]

flank pain — pain felt in the side of the torso between the ribs and pelvis, often associated with renal, musculoskeletal, or other causes. [4D-1]

gait abnormality — deviation from normal walking pattern caused by neurologic, musculoskeletal, balance, pain, weakness, or other conditions. [4D-1]

headache — pain or discomfort in the head or upper neck, with primary and secondary causes. [4D-1]

irritable bowel syndrome — functional gastrointestinal disorder characterized by recurrent abdominal pain associated with altered bowel habits without structural disease explaining the symptoms. [4D-2]

lactation difficulty — problem with breast/chest milk production, latch, transfer, pain, or feeding during lactation. [4D-2]

myalgia — muscle pain. [4D-2]

NSAID — nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug; medication class that reduces pain, inflammation, and fever by inhibiting cyclooxygenase pathways. [4D-2]

odynophagia — painful swallowing [4D-2]

otalgia — ear pain. [4D-2]

paresthesia — abnormal sensation such as tingling or pins-and-needles. [4D-2]

pelvic pain — pain perceived in the lower abdomen or pelvis, with gynecologic, urinary, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, neurologic, and other possible causes. [4D-2]

peripheral smear — microscopic examination of stained blood cells on a glass slide to assess morphology, number, and abnormal cell populations. [4D-2]

persistent pain — pain that continues over time or beyond expected healing, requiring characterization of duration, cause, and functional impact. [4D-2]

pleuritic pain — sharp chest pain that worsens with breathing, coughing, or pleural movement. [4D-2]

RBC count — red blood cell number. [4D-3]

respiratory rate — number of breaths per unit time. [4D-3]

scrotal ultrasound — ultrasound examination of the testes, epididymides, scrotal contents, and blood flow, commonly used for pain, swelling, or mass evaluation. [4D-3]

suturing — closing or approximating tissue edges with stitches or suture material. [4D-3]

tenderness — on the same side as the injury [4D-3]

tendinopathy — disorder of a tendon involving pain and impaired function, often associated with degeneration and sometimes inflammation. [4D-3]

testicular pain — pain located in a testis or scrotal contents; causes range from benign conditions to urgent problems such as torsion. [4D-3]

WBC count — white blood cell number. [4D-3]

weakness — not the same as pain-limited movement [4D-3]

Bleeding & Blood

anemia — condition involving reduced oxygen-carrying capacity of blood, commonly associated with low hemoglobin. [4D-1]

hemoglobin — oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells; a low result is laboratory evidence, while *anemia* is a clinical/hematologic condition defined by applicable criteria. [4D-1]

deep vein thrombosis — blood clot within a deep vein, most often in the lower extremity, with risk of embolization to the lungs. [4D-1]

disseminated intravascular coagulation — serious systemic coagulation disorder with widespread clot formation and consumption of platelets and clotting factors, causing both thrombosis and bleeding. [4D-1]

erythropoiesis-stimulating agent — medication that stimulates red blood cell production, used in selected forms of anemia such as those associated with chronic kidney disease or chemotherapy. [4D-1]

factor replacement — administration of a deficient clotting factor or factor concentrate, commonly used in inherited bleeding disorders such as hemophilia. [4D-1]

folate — water-soluble B vitamin required for DNA synthesis and red blood cell production; deficiency can cause megaloblastic anemia and affect fetal neural development. [4D-1]

hemophilia — inherited bleeding disorder caused by deficiency or dysfunction of a clotting factor, most commonly factor VIII or IX. [4D-1]

hemorrhagic stroke — stroke caused by bleeding into or around the brain due to rupture of a blood vessel. [4D-1]

reticulocyte count — laboratory measurement of immature red blood cells used to assess bone marrow response to anemia or blood loss. [4D-3]

thrombectomy in selected stroke care — endovascular or surgical removal of an arterial blood clot in selected patients with acute ischemic stroke. [4D-3]

vitamin B12 — water-soluble vitamin required for DNA synthesis, neurologic function, and red blood cell production; deficiency can cause megaloblastic anemia and neurologic symptoms. [4D-3]

-emia — blood condition — hyperglycemia [4D-1]

-rrhagia, -rrhage — excessive bleeding/discharge — hemorrhage family [4D-3]

abnormal bleeding — bleeding that differs from expected amount, timing, site, or pattern and may require clinical evaluation. [4D-1]

abnormal uterine bleeding — uterine bleeding that differs from expected menstrual frequency, regularity, duration, or volume and requires evaluation of possible causes. [4D-1]

amylase/lipase — digestive enzymes measured in blood; lipase is commonly used in evaluation of suspected pancreatic injury or inflammation. [4D-1]

aneurysm — localized abnormal dilation or bulging of a blood vessel or cardiac wall caused by weakening of the wall. [4D-1]

angioplasty — procedure to repair/widen a blood vessel, commonly using a balloon and sometimes a stent. [4D-1]

anticoagulant — agent that reduces blood coagulation. [4D-1]

antihypertensive — agent used to lower elevated blood pressure. [4D-1]

antiplatelet agent — medication that reduces platelet activation or aggregation and thereby decreases formation of platelet-rich clots. [4D-1]

apheresis — procedure in which blood is removed, a selected component is separated and removed or collected, and the remaining blood is returned to the patient or donor. [4D-1]

arterial blood gas — blood test, usually from an artery, measuring pH, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and related acid-base variables. [4D-1]

artery — blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart. [4D-1]

bacteremia — presence of bacteria in the bloodstream. [4D-1]

bleeding — a descriptive term used increasingly in modern care [4D-1]

blood cultures — microbiologic cultures of blood used to detect organisms present in the bloodstream. [4D-1]

blood glucose — concentration of glucose in the blood, measured for screening, diagnosis, and monitoring of diabetes and other metabolic conditions. [4D-1]

blood pressure — pressure exerted by circulating blood on arterial walls. [4D-1]

blood pressure measurement — determination of arterial blood pressure, usually reported as systolic and diastolic pressures. [4D-1]

blood transfusion — administration of donated blood or a blood component to a patient. [4D-1]

blood urea nitrogen — laboratory measurement of nitrogen in blood derived from urea; used with other data in assessment of kidney function and hydration status. [4D-1]

calcium — mineral and electrolyte important for bone structure, muscle contraction, nerve function, and coagulation; measured in blood in several clinical contexts. [4D-1]

cardiac biomarkers — blood markers associated with myocardial injury or stress, such as cardiac troponin; interpretation requires clinical context. [4D-1]

cardiac catheterization — procedure in which catheters are advanced through blood vessels to the heart for diagnostic measurement, imaging, or intervention. [4D-1]

cardiovascular — relating to the heart and blood vessels. [4D-1]

chest-tube insertion — placement of a tube into the pleural space to drain air, blood, fluid, or other material and help re-expand the lung. [4D-1]

complete blood count — common blood test measuring major blood-cell components, including red blood cells, hemoglobin, hematocrit, white blood cells, and platelets; often reported with red-cell indices and sometimes a differential. [4D-1]

contusion — bruise caused by blunt trauma. [4D-1]

coronary artery bypass grafting — cardiac surgery that creates alternate routes for blood flow around obstructed coronary arteries using graft vessels. [4D-1]

coronary artery disease — disease of the coronary arteries, most commonly due to atherosclerosis that narrows or obstructs blood flow to heart muscle. [4D-1]

crossmatch — blood-bank compatibility testing that evaluates donor red blood cells against recipient plasma before transfusion. [4D-1]

cyanotic — bluish discoloration associated with deoxygenated hemoglobin; interpretation depends on context. [4D-1]

diastolic — relating to ventricular relaxation; lower value in blood pressure. [4D-1]

Doppler flow — blood-flow information. [4D-1]

easy bruising — tendency to develop bruises with minor or unrecognized trauma, which may reflect skin, platelet, coagulation, medication, or other factors. [4D-1]

echocardiogram — ultrasound examination of the heart used to assess cardiac structure, motion, valves, chamber size, blood flow, and function. [4D-1]

endocrine — relating to glands/hormones secreted into blood. [4D-1]

fecal occult blood testing — test used to detect blood in stool that is not visible to the naked eye, commonly used in gastrointestinal evaluation or colorectal cancer screening. [4D-1]

ferritin — intracellular iron-storage protein measured in blood as part of evaluation of iron stores; levels are also influenced by inflammation and other conditions. [4D-1]

free T4 — laboratory measurement of unbound thyroxine in blood, used with TSH and other data to assess thyroid function. [4D-1]

glucose — a simple sugar and major energy source measured commonly in blood. [4D-1]

growth factor — biologically active substance that stimulates cell growth, differentiation, or production; therapeutic growth factors may support blood cell recovery or tissue processes. [4D-1]

HbA1c — a blood test reflecting average glucose exposure over preceding months [4D-1]

heavy menstrual bleeding — a descriptive term used increasingly in modern care [4D-1]

hem/o, hemat/o — blood [4D-1]

hemat/o, hem/o — blood [4D-1]

hematochezia — passage of fresh red blood per rectum. [4D-1]

hematocrit — proportion of blood volume occupied by red blood cells. [4D-1]

hematology — study/specialty of blood and blood-forming tissues. [4D-1]

hematoma — localized collection of blood outside blood vessels. [4D-1]

hematospermia — presence of blood in semen. [4D-1]

hematuria — blood in the urine. [4D-1]

hemodialysis — renal replacement therapy that circulates blood through an external dialyzer to remove waste products and excess fluid and help correct electrolyte and acid-base abnormalities. [4D-1]

hemolysis — rupture of red blood cells; may affect specimen quality or reflect a clinical process depending on context. [4D-1]

Hemoptysis — coughing up blood from the respiratory tract. [4D-1]

hemorrhage — significant bleeding. [4D-1]

hemorrhagic — relating to bleeding/hemorrhage. [4D-1]

hemostasis — stoppage/control of bleeding. [4D-1]

hyperglycemia — abnormally elevated blood glucose. [4D-1]

hyperkalemia — abnormally elevated blood potassium. [4D-1]

hypertension — abnormally elevated blood pressure. [4D-1]

hypoglycemia — abnormally low blood glucose. [4D-1]

hypokalemia — abnormally low blood potassium. [4D-1]

hypotension — abnormally low blood pressure. [4D-1]

ischemia — insufficient blood supply to tissue. [4D-2]

ischemic stroke — acute neurologic injury caused by interruption of blood flow to part of the brain, usually from arterial thrombosis or embolism. [4D-2]

leukemia — malignant disorder of blood-forming tissues characterized by uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal leukocyte precursors or related cells. [4D-2]

leukocytosis — increased white blood cell count. [4D-2]

Urination & Kidney

renal ultrasound — ultrasound examination of the kidneys and often bladder or urinary tract to assess size, structure, obstruction, stones, cysts, or other abnormalities. [4D-3]

Ureter — tube carrying urine from kidney to bladder. [4D-3]

ureteral stent placement — procedure placing a thin tube inside the ureter to maintain urine flow from kidney to bladder, often for obstruction or after urologic procedures. [4D-3]

acute kidney injury — sudden decline in kidney function over hours to days, identified by clinical criteria involving creatinine and/or urine output. [4D-1]

change in bowel/bladder habits — new or altered pattern of defecation or urination, such as frequency, consistency, urgency, retention, or incontinence. [4D-1]

CT urinary tract — computed tomography examination tailored to evaluate kidneys, ureters, bladder, or urinary tract depending on protocol. [4D-1]

diuretic — medication that increases renal excretion of sodium and water and thereby increases urine production. [4D-1]

glomerulonephritis — inflammatory disease affecting the kidney glomeruli and potentially causing hematuria, proteinuria, impaired renal function, edema, or hypertension. [4D-1]

renal — relating to the kidney. [4D-3]

renal biopsy — procedure obtaining kidney tissue for microscopic examination, usually with image-guided needle sampling. [4D-3]

Urethra — tube carrying urine from bladder to exterior. [4D-3]

urinary catheterization — insertion of a catheter through the urethra into the bladder to drain urine, measure output, or perform selected procedures. [4D-3]

urinary tract infection — infection involving part of the urinary tract, such as urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys, established by symptoms and/or testing according to context. [4D-3]

urine protein testing — laboratory testing for protein or albumin in urine, used to evaluate kidney disease and selected systemic conditions. [4D-3]

weak urinary stream — reduced force or caliber of urine flow, commonly associated with bladder outlet obstruction or impaired bladder contraction. [4D-3]

-ic, -al, -ary, -ous, -eal — pertaining to/adjectival forms — cardiac, renal, pulmonary, venous, esophageal [4D-2]

-uria — urine condition — hematuria [4D-3]

ACTH — pituitary in origin but stimulates the adrenal cortex [4D-1]

adren/o, adrenal/o — adrenal [4D-1]

adrenal — relating to the adrenal glands located above the kidneys. [4D-1]

adrenal insufficiency — condition in which the adrenal cortex does not produce adequate amounts of cortisol, with or without deficiency of other adrenal hormones. [4D-1]

angiotensin receptor blocker — drug class that blocks angiotensin II receptors and is used in conditions such as hypertension, heart failure, and kidney protection in selected patients. [4D-1]

anuria — absence or extremely low production of urine in clinical usage, although exact definitions may depend on context [4D-1]

blood urea nitrogen — laboratory measurement of nitrogen in blood derived from urea; used with other data in assessment of kidney function and hydration status. [4D-1]

cholecyst/o — gallbladder [4D-1]

cholecystectomy — surgical removal of the gallbladder. [4D-1]

chronic kidney disease — persistent abnormalities of kidney structure or function lasting at least several months and having health implications. [4D-1]

corticosteroid replacement — administration of glucocorticoid, and sometimes mineralocorticoid, to replace deficient adrenal hormone activity. [4D-1]

cortisol — glucocorticoid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex, important in metabolism, stress response, and immune regulation. [4D-1]

creatinine — waste product commonly measured as part of kidney-function assessment. [4D-1]

cyst/o — urinary bladder; cyst/sac in some contexts [4D-1]

cystitis — inflammation of the urinary bladder. [4D-1]

cystoscopy — visual examination of the bladder. [4D-1]

dialysis — process that removes waste and excess fluid when kidneys cannot adequately do so. [4D-1]

dysuria — painful or difficult urination. [4D-1]

eGFR — estimated glomerular filtration rate; calculated estimate of kidney filtration function derived from serum creatinine and demographic/clinical variables. [4D-1]

erythropoiesis-stimulating agent — medication that stimulates red blood cell production, used in selected forms of anemia such as those associated with chronic kidney disease or chemotherapy. [4D-1]

flank pain — pain felt in the side of the torso between the ribs and pelvis, often associated with renal, musculoskeletal, or other causes. [4D-1]

glycosuria — glucose in the urine. [4D-1]

hematuria — blood in the urine. [4D-1]

hemodialysis — renal replacement therapy that circulates blood through an external dialyzer to remove waste products and excess fluid and help correct electrolyte and acid-base abnormalities. [4D-1]

incontinence — involuntary loss of urine or stool; type and cause depend on the involved system and clinical context. [4D-2]

nephr/o — kidney [4D-2]

nephr/o, ren/o — kidney [4D-2]

nephrectomy — surgical removal of a kidney or kidney tissue [4D-2]

nephritis — inflammation involving the kidney [4D-2]

nephrolithiasis — condition involving kidney stones [4D-2]

nephrology — specialty concerned with kidney disease. [4D-2]

nephropathy — kidney disease or damage. [4D-2]

nephrotoxic — harmful or toxic to the kidney [4D-2]

oliguria — reduced urine output. [4D-2]

parathyroid hormone — hormone produced by the parathyroid glands that regulates calcium and phosphate balance through effects on bone, kidney, and vitamin D metabolism. [4D-2]

peritoneal dialysis — renal replacement therapy using the peritoneal membrane as a semipermeable surface for exchange of solutes and fluid. [4D-2]

phosphate binder — medication that binds dietary phosphate in the gastrointestinal tract to reduce phosphate absorption, commonly used in advanced chronic kidney disease. [4D-2]

polyuria — excessive urine output. [4D-2]

pregnancy test — test that detects human chorionic gonadotropin in urine or blood to identify pregnancy. [4D-2]

pregnancy testing — use of urine or serum hCG measurement to determine whether pregnancy is present. [4D-2]

pyel/o — renal pelvis [4D-2]

ren/o — kidney [4D-3]

serum creatinine — laboratory concentration of creatinine in serum, used with other information to assess kidney filtration and calculate estimated glomerular filtration rate. [4D-3]

specimen collection — process of obtaining a patient sample such as blood, urine, swab, sputum, stool, or tissue for laboratory or pathologic testing. [4D-3]

systemic lupus erythematosus — chronic autoimmune disease that can affect skin, joints, kidneys, blood cells, nervous system, and other organs through systemic inflammation. [4D-3]

ur/o — urine/urinary tract [4D-3]

ur/o, urin/o — urine/urinary tract [4D-3]

urinalysis — laboratory analysis of urine. [4D-3]

urinary retention — inability to empty the bladder completely or to urinate despite bladder filling. [4D-3]

urine culture — microbiologic culture of urine used to identify organisms and assess possible urinary tract infection. [4D-3]

Digestion & Bowel

antiemetic — agent used to prevent or control nausea and vomiting. [4D-1]

antiemetic/supportive medication — medication used to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting or otherwise support symptom control during illness or treatment. [4D-1]

fecal occult blood testing — test used to detect blood in stool that is not visible to the naked eye, commonly used in gastrointestinal evaluation or colorectal cancer screening. [4D-1]

gastroenteritis — an inflammatory illness of the stomach and intestines, often associated with symptoms such as vomiting and diarrhea, and it can arise from multiple causes [4D-1]

gastrointestinal — relating to stomach and intestines. [4D-1]

inflammatory bowel disease — chronic immune-mediated inflammatory disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, primarily Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis. [4D-2]

irritable bowel syndrome — functional gastrointestinal disorder characterized by recurrent abdominal pain associated with altered bowel habits without structural disease explaining the symptoms. [4D-2]

laxative — medication or substance used to promote bowel movement or soften stool for treatment or prevention of constipation. [4D-2]

nausea — the sensation of needing to vomit [4D-2]

nausea and vomiting of pregnancy — nausea with or without vomiting occurring during pregnancy, ranging from common mild symptoms to severe hyperemesis gravidarum. [4D-2]

abdominal pain — pain or discomfort located in the abdomen; a symptom with many possible gastrointestinal, urinary, reproductive, vascular, metabolic, or other causes. [4D-1]

change in bowel/bladder habits — new or altered pattern of defecation or urination, such as frequency, consistency, urgency, retention, or incontinence. [4D-1]

chest pain — pain or discomfort perceived in the chest; a symptom with cardiac, pulmonary, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, and other possible causes. [4D-1]

constipation — infrequent, difficult, or incomplete passage of stool, often with hard stool or straining. [4D-1]

diarrhea — frequent passage of loose or watery stool, often with increased stool volume or urgency. [4D-1]

Dysphagia — difficulty swallowing. [4D-1]

emesis — vomiting [4D-1]

feeding-tube placement — insertion of a tube into the stomach or intestine to provide nutrition, hydration, or medication when oral intake is inadequate or unsafe. [4D-1]

gastr/o — stomach [4D-1]

gastritis — inflammation of the stomach. [4D-1]

incontinence — involuntary loss of urine or stool; type and cause depend on the involved system and clinical context. [4D-2]

melena — black, tarry stool commonly associated with digested blood [4D-2]

odynophagia — painful swallowing [4D-2]

pelvic pain — pain perceived in the lower abdomen or pelvis, with gynecologic, urinary, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, neurologic, and other possible causes. [4D-2]

peptic ulcer disease — ulceration of the stomach or duodenal mucosa, commonly associated with Helicobacter pylori infection or NSAID use. [4D-2]

phosphate binder — medication that binds dietary phosphate in the gastrointestinal tract to reduce phosphate absorption, commonly used in advanced chronic kidney disease. [4D-2]

specimen collection — process of obtaining a patient sample such as blood, urine, swab, sputum, stool, or tissue for laboratory or pathologic testing. [4D-3]

vestibular suppressant in selected cases — medication used for short-term relief of vertigo, nausea, or motion symptoms by reducing vestibular activity in selected conditions. [4D-3]

Heart & Circulation

pacemaker insertion — procedure implanting an electronic device that delivers electrical impulses to maintain an appropriate heart rate or rhythm. [4D-2]

artery — blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart. [4D-1]

beta blocker — drug class that blocks beta-adrenergic receptors and is used for conditions such as hypertension, arrhythmias, angina, heart failure, and others depending on the agent. [4D-1]

coronary artery disease — disease of the coronary arteries, most commonly due to atherosclerosis that narrows or obstructs blood flow to heart muscle. [4D-1]

defibrillation — delivery of unsynchronized electrical energy to the heart to terminate certain life-threatening shockable arrhythmias. [4D-1]

vein — blood vessel carrying blood toward the heart. [4D-3]

vital signs — basic physiologic measurements such as temperature, pulse, respirations, blood pressure, and often oxygen saturation. [4D-3]

ACE inhibitor — angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; drug class that reduces formation of angiotensin II and is used in conditions such as hypertension and heart failure. [4D-1]

angiotensin receptor blocker — drug class that blocks angiotensin II receptors and is used in conditions such as hypertension, heart failure, and kidney protection in selected patients. [4D-1]

antihypertensive — agent used to lower elevated blood pressure. [4D-1]

arrhythmia — abnormal cardiac rhythm. [4D-1]

arteri/o — artery [4D-1]

arterial — relating to an artery. [4D-1]

arterial blood gas — blood test, usually from an artery, measuring pH, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and related acid-base variables. [4D-1]

biophysical profile — antenatal assessment combining ultrasound observations with fetal heart-rate testing to evaluate fetal well-being. [4D-1]

blood pressure — pressure exerted by circulating blood on arterial walls. [4D-1]

blood pressure measurement — determination of arterial blood pressure, usually reported as systolic and diastolic pressures. [4D-1]

bradycardia — abnormally slow heart rate. [4D-1]

cardi/o — heart [4D-1]

cardiac — relating to the heart. [4D-1]

cardiac catheterization — procedure in which catheters are advanced through blood vessels to the heart for diagnostic measurement, imaging, or intervention. [4D-1]

cardiogenic — originating from the heart. [4D-1]

cardiology — medical specialty concerned with the heart and cardiovascular system. [4D-1]

cardiomegaly — enlargement of the heart. [4D-1]

cardiopulmonary — relating to the heart and lungs. [4D-1]

cardiovascular — relating to the heart and blood vessels. [4D-1]

cardioversion — procedure that restores a more organized cardiac rhythm, usually using synchronized electrical energy or medication depending on context. [4D-1]

contractions — rhythmic tightening of uterine muscle during labor or other uterine activity; meaning depends on obstetric context. [4D-1]

coronary artery bypass grafting — cardiac surgery that creates alternate routes for blood flow around obstructed coronary arteries using graft vessels. [4D-1]

deep vein thrombosis — blood clot within a deep vein, most often in the lower extremity, with risk of embolization to the lungs. [4D-1]

diastolic — relating to ventricular relaxation; lower value in blood pressure. [4D-1]

echocardiogram — ultrasound examination of the heart used to assess cardiac structure, motion, valves, chamber size, blood flow, and function. [4D-1]

electrocardiogram — recording of the heart's electrical activity. [4D-1]

endocardial — relating to the inner lining of the heart. [4D-1]

fetal heart-rate monitoring — assessment of fetal heart rate over time, often during pregnancy or labor, to evaluate fetal status. [4D-1]

heart failure — the heart is not pumping or filling as effectively as the body needs [4D-1]

Holter monitoring — continuous ambulatory electrocardiographic recording, usually over 24 hours or longer, used to detect intermittent rhythm abnormalities. [4D-1]

hypertension — abnormally elevated blood pressure. [4D-1]

hypotension — abnormally low blood pressure. [4D-1]

intravenous — within a vein. [4D-2]

magnesium sulfate — magnesium salt used intravenously in selected conditions such as prevention/treatment of eclamptic seizures, severe hypomagnesemia, or certain arrhythmias. [4D-2]

myocardi/o — heart muscle [4D-2]

myocardial — relating to heart muscle. [4D-2]

myocardium — muscular layer of the heart. [4D-2]

neonatal resuscitation — immediate assessment and support of breathing, circulation, and transition after birth when a newborn requires assistance. [4D-2]

nonstress test — antenatal test that monitors fetal heart-rate response to fetal movement without inducing contractions. [4D-2]

oximetry — measurement/estimation of oxygen saturation, commonly by pulse oximetry. [4D-2]

palpitation — subjective awareness of heartbeat, often described as racing, pounding, or irregular. [4D-2]

palpitations — awareness of heartbeat that may be rapid, irregular, pounding, or otherwise noticeable. [4D-2]

pericardial — relating to the sac around the heart. [4D-2]

phleb/o — vein [4D-2]

phlebitis — inflammation of a vein. [4D-2]

pulse — palpable arterial pressure wave corresponding to cardiac contraction. [4D-2]

pulse oximetry — noninvasive measurement estimating arterial oxygen saturation using light absorption through tissue. [4D-2]

sphygm/o — pulse [4D-3]

stress testing — cardiovascular test that evaluates heart function during exercise or pharmacologic stress, often with ECG and sometimes imaging. [4D-3]

systolic — relating to ventricular contraction; upper value in blood pressure. [4D-3]

tachycardia — abnormally rapid heart rate according to clinical context; generally a measured or observed finding rather than a subjective sensation. [4D-3]

tremor — involuntary rhythmic oscillatory movement of a body part. [4D-3]

valve replacement — surgical or transcatheter replacement of a diseased heart valve with a prosthetic valve. [4D-3]

ven/o — vein [4D-3]

venipuncture — puncture of a vein with a needle, commonly to collect blood or establish venous access. [4D-3]

venous — relating to a vein. [4D-3]

Skin & Wounds

angioedema — rapid swelling of deeper skin or mucosal tissues, often involving the face, lips, tongue, or airway and caused by allergic or bradykinin-mediated mechanisms. [4D-1]

erythema — redness of skin or mucous membrane. [4D-1]

skin grafting — surgical transfer of skin tissue from one site or donor source to cover a wound or tissue defect. [4D-3]

wound drainage — fluid or material leaving a wound, described by amount, color, odor, and character such as serous, sanguineous, serosanguineous, or purulent. [4D-3]

allergen testing — testing used to evaluate sensitization to suspected allergens, commonly through skin testing or measurement of specific antibodies. [4D-1]

basal cell carcinoma — common malignant skin tumor arising from basal-type epidermal cells; usually grows locally and rarely metastasizes. [4D-1]

circumcision — surgical removal of part or all of the foreskin covering the glans penis. [4D-1]

conjunctivitis — inflammation of the conjunctiva, commonly causing redness and irritation and having infectious, allergic, or other causes. [4D-1]

cutane/o — skin [4D-1]

cutaneous — relating to skin. [4D-1]

cyanosis — bluish discoloration of skin/mucosa associated with altered oxygenation in certain contexts. [4D-1]

debridement — removal of devitalized, contaminated, or unwanted tissue/material from a wound or site to promote healing or control infection [4D-1]

derm/o, dermat/o — skin [4D-1]

dermatitis — inflammation of skin. [4D-1]

dermatology — specialty concerned with skin. [4D-1]

dermoscopy — noninvasive examination of skin lesions using a magnifying device with specialized illumination. [4D-1]

drainage — removal of fluid or pus [4D-1]

dressing change — removal and replacement of a wound or device dressing using the technique and materials appropriate to the site. [4D-1]

easy bruising — tendency to develop bruises with minor or unrecognized trauma, which may reflect skin, platelet, coagulation, medication, or other factors. [4D-1]

edema — abnormal accumulation of fluid in tissues causing swelling. [4D-1]

emollient — topical preparation that softens, moisturizes, and protects dry or irritated skin. [4D-1]

fatigue — subjective feeling of tiredness, low energy, or reduced capacity for activity that can have many medical, psychological, or situational causes. [4D-1]

fungal infection — infection caused by a fungus, ranging from superficial skin disease to invasive systemic infection. [4D-1]

impetigo — contagious superficial bacterial skin infection, commonly causing vesicles, pustules, or honey-colored crusts. [4D-2]

incision and drainage — local approval required [4D-2]

lymph-node swelling — enlargement of lymph nodes, also called lymphadenopathy, caused by infectious, inflammatory, malignant, or other processes. [4D-2]

patch testing — skin test used to identify delayed hypersensitivity reactions, commonly in evaluation of allergic contact dermatitis. [4D-2]

petechiae — small pinpoint nonblanching spots caused by bleeding into the skin or mucous membranes. [4D-2]

pressure injury — localized damage to skin and/or underlying tissue caused by sustained pressure or pressure combined with shear, commonly over bony prominences or under medical devices. [4D-2]

psoriasis — chronic immune-mediated inflammatory skin disease producing well-demarcated plaques with scaling and variable involvement of nails and joints. [4D-2]

purpura — nonblanching purple-red skin or mucosal discoloration caused by bleeding into tissue, generally larger than petechiae. [4D-2]

purulent drainage — thick drainage containing pus, often yellow, green, white, or brown and associated with inflammatory or infectious processes. [4D-2]

rash — on the front of the chest [4D-3]

red eye — visible redness of the eye or conjunctiva; a sign with infectious, inflammatory, traumatic, pressure-related, and other possible causes. [4D-3]

scrotal swelling — enlargement or edema of the scrotum, with causes including infection, hydrocele, hernia, trauma, torsion, tumor, or systemic disease. [4D-3]

scrotal ultrasound — ultrasound examination of the testes, epididymides, scrotal contents, and blood flow, commonly used for pain, swelling, or mass evaluation. [4D-3]

skin scraping — collection of superficial skin, scale, or other material by scraping for microscopic, culture, or other diagnostic examination. [4D-3]

source-control procedure — procedure intended to eliminate or contain a source of infection, such as drainage of an abscess or removal of infected material or device. [4D-3]

splinting — application of a supportive device to immobilize or protect an injured body part while allowing for swelling and monitoring. [4D-3]

squamous cell carcinoma — malignant tumor arising from squamous epithelial cells; occurs in skin and many internal organs and mucosal sites. [4D-3]

subcutaneous — beneath the skin. [4D-3]

subdermal — beneath the skin. [4D-3]

swelling — increase in size or fullness of a body part caused by fluid, inflammation, bleeding, mass effect, or other processes. [4D-3]

systemic lupus erythematosus — chronic autoimmune disease that can affect skin, joints, kidneys, blood cells, nervous system, and other organs through systemic inflammation. [4D-3]

tinea — superficial fungal infection of keratinized tissues such as skin, hair, or nails, named by body site in terms such as tinea pedis or tinea corporis. [4D-3]

topical anti-inflammatory — anti-inflammatory medication applied to skin or another local surface to reduce inflammation at the site. [4D-3]

topical corticosteroid — corticosteroid preparation applied to skin or mucosal surfaces to reduce local inflammation. [4D-3]

transdermal — across or through the skin. [4D-3]

wound culture — microbiologic culture of material collected from a wound to identify organisms and, when applicable, antimicrobial susceptibility. [4D-3]

xerosis — abnormally dry skin. [4D-3]

Vision & Hearing

Ménière disease — inner-ear disorder characterized by episodic vertigo, fluctuating sensorineural hearing loss, tinnitus, and aural fullness. [4D-2]

refraction — measurement of the eye refractive error to determine optical correction needed for clear vision. [4D-3]

acous/o — hearing/sound [4D-1]

audi/o — hearing [4D-1]

canalith repositioning maneuver — series of head and body movements used to treat benign paroxysmal positional vertigo by repositioning displaced inner-ear particles. [4D-1]

cerumen impaction — accumulation of earwax that obstructs the ear canal and may cause hearing loss, discomfort, fullness, or other symptoms. [4D-1]

cochlear implantation — surgical placement of an electronic hearing device that directly stimulates the auditory nerve in selected people with severe hearing loss. [4D-1]

conductive hearing loss — hearing loss caused by impaired transmission of sound through the external or middle ear. [4D-1]

disequilibrium — sense of imbalance or unsteadiness without the spinning sensation characteristic of vertigo. [4D-1]

Dix-Hallpike maneuver in appropriate settings — positional test used to provoke characteristic vertigo and eye movements in evaluation of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. [4D-1]

hearing loss — partial or complete reduction in hearing ability; may be conductive, sensorineural, mixed, unilateral, or bilateral. [4D-1]

hearing screening — brief testing intended to identify people who may have hearing impairment and require diagnostic evaluation. [4D-1]

newborn screening — population-based testing of newborns for selected genetic, metabolic, endocrine, hearing, cardiac, or other conditions where early detection improves outcomes. [4D-2]

sensorineural hearing loss — hearing loss caused by dysfunction of the cochlea, auditory nerve, or central auditory pathways rather than impaired sound conduction through the outer or middle ear. [4D-3]

vestibular testing — group of tests evaluating the balance system, including inner-ear and related neurologic function. [4D-3]

vision loss — partial or complete reduction of visual function in one or both eyes; may be sudden or gradual and can have ocular or neurologic causes. [4D-3]

ACE inhibitor — angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; drug class that reduces formation of angiotensin II and is used in conditions such as hypertension and heart failure. [4D-1]

age-related macular degeneration — degenerative disease of the macula that can impair central vision, usually in older adults. [4D-1]

ANA testing — antinuclear antibody testing used as part of the evaluation for certain autoimmune disorders; a positive result is not diagnostic by itself. [4D-1]

anechoic — no internal echoes; often appears dark. [4D-1]

angiotensin receptor blocker — drug class that blocks angiotensin II receptors and is used in conditions such as hypertension, heart failure, and kidney protection in selected patients. [4D-1]

anti-inflammatory eye drop — ophthalmic medication used to reduce ocular inflammation; the specific drug may be a corticosteroid or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent. [4D-1]

antibiotic eye drop — ophthalmic antimicrobial preparation used to treat or prevent selected bacterial eye infections. [4D-1]

artery — blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart. [4D-1]

ataxia — impaired coordination of voluntary movement, which may affect gait, limbs, speech, or eye movements depending on cause. [4D-1]

aur/o, auricul/o — ear/auricle [4D-1]

aural fullness — sensation of pressure, blockage, or fullness in the ear. [4D-1]

benign paroxysmal positional vertigo — separate concepts [4D-1]

beta blocker — drug class that blocks beta-adrenergic receptors and is used for conditions such as hypertension, arrhythmias, angina, heart failure, and others depending on the agent. [4D-1]

biophysical profile — antenatal assessment combining ultrasound observations with fetal heart-rate testing to evaluate fetal well-being. [4D-1]

blephar/o — eyelid [4D-1]

blurred vision — a symptom, not a diagnosis [4D-1]

bone scan — nuclear medicine imaging study that evaluates bone metabolism and can detect areas of abnormal bone activity. [4D-1]

bradycardia — abnormally slow heart rate. [4D-1]

bursitis — inflammation of a bursa, often causing localized pain and tenderness near a joint. [4D-1]

cardi/o — heart [4D-1]

cardiac — relating to the heart. [4D-1]

cardiac catheterization — procedure in which catheters are advanced through blood vessels to the heart for diagnostic measurement, imaging, or intervention. [4D-1]

cardiogenic — originating from the heart. [4D-1]

cardiology — medical specialty concerned with the heart and cardiovascular system. [4D-1]

cardiomegaly — enlargement of the heart. [4D-1]

cardiopulmonary — relating to the heart and lungs. [4D-1]

cardiovascular — relating to the heart and blood vessels. [4D-1]

cataract — clouding of the eye's natural lens [4D-1]

cataract extraction — surgical removal of a clouded natural lens of the eye, usually followed by placement of an intraocular lens. [4D-1]

cerumen removal — procedure to remove impacted or excess earwax from the external ear canal. [4D-1]

cochlear — relating to the cochlea of the inner ear, the organ primarily responsible for hearing transduction. [4D-1]

complete blood count — common blood test measuring major blood-cell components, including red blood cells, hemoglobin, hematocrit, white blood cells, and platelets; often reported with red-cell indices and sometimes a differential. [4D-1]

coronary artery disease — disease of the coronary arteries, most commonly due to atherosclerosis that narrows or obstructs blood flow to heart muscle. [4D-1]

cough — forceful expiratory reflex used to clear the airways; may be dry or productive and can have many causes. [4D-1]

defibrillation — delivery of unsynchronized electrical energy to the heart to terminate certain life-threatening shockable arrhythmias. [4D-1]

diabetic retinopathy — retinal microvascular damage caused by diabetes that can impair vision. [4D-1]

diplopia — double vision [4D-1]

Dysarthria — difficulty producing clear speech because of impaired motor control of the speech muscles. [4D-1]

echocardiogram — ultrasound examination of the heart used to assess cardiac structure, motion, valves, chamber size, blood flow, and function. [4D-1]

electrocardiogram — recording of the heart’s electrical activity. [4D-1]

endocardial — relating to the inner lining of the heart. [4D-1]

eye pain — pain or discomfort perceived in or around the eye; a symptom with ocular, neurologic, sinus, traumatic, and other possible causes. [4D-1]

fecal occult blood testing — test used to detect blood in stool that is not visible to the naked eye, commonly used in gastrointestinal evaluation or colorectal cancer screening. [4D-1]

fetal heart-rate monitoring — assessment of fetal heart rate over time, often during pregnancy or labor, to evaluate fetal status. [4D-1]

gait abnormality — deviation from normal walking pattern caused by neurologic, musculoskeletal, balance, pain, weakness, or other conditions. [4D-1]

gestational diabetes — glucose intolerance first recognized during pregnancy that does not clearly represent preexisting diabetes. [4D-1]

heart failure — the heart is not pumping or filling as effectively as the body needs [4D-1]

herniated disc — condition in which material from an intervertebral disc protrudes through the outer disc structure and may compress or irritate nearby nerves. [4D-1]

hyperopia — refractive error in which distant objects may be clearer than near objects because light focuses behind the retina when accommodation is relaxed. [4D-1]

imbalance — sense or observation of impaired balance or unsteadiness, which may have vestibular, neurologic, musculoskeletal, visual, medication-related, or other causes. [4D-2]

intraocular lens implantation — surgical placement of an artificial lens inside the eye, commonly after cataract extraction. [4D-2]

intraocular pressure-lowering medication — ophthalmic or systemic medication used to reduce pressure within the eye, especially in glaucoma management. [4D-2]

intravitreal injection — injection of medication into the vitreous cavity of the eye for treatment of selected retinal and ocular diseases. [4D-2]

labyrinth/o — inner-ear labyrinth [4D-2]

laceration — tear or cut in tissue. [4D-2]

lacrim/o — tear apparatus [4D-2]

lubricating eye drop — ophthalmic preparation that moistens the ocular surface and relieves symptoms of dry eye. [4D-2]

mastoid surgery — surgical treatment involving the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, commonly for chronic ear disease or complications. [4D-2]

memory difficulty — subjective or observed problem learning, retaining, or recalling information. [4D-2]

mental status examination — structured assessment of appearance, behavior, speech, mood, affect, thought process, thought content, cognition, insight, judgment, and related mental functions. [4D-2]

mucolytic — medication or agent that reduces the viscosity of mucus to facilitate clearance. [4D-2]

myocardi/o — heart muscle [4D-2]

myocardial — relating to heart muscle. [4D-2]

myocardium — muscular layer of the heart. [4D-2]

Movement & Neurologic

ataxia — impaired coordination of voluntary movement, which may affect gait, limbs, speech, or eye movements depending on cause. [4D-1]

gait abnormality — deviation from normal walking pattern caused by neurologic, musculoskeletal, balance, pain, weakness, or other conditions. [4D-1]

neurologic examination — systematic assessment of mental status, cranial nerves, motor function, sensation, reflexes, coordination, gait, and related nervous-system functions. [4D-2]

neurosurgical decompression — surgical procedure that relieves pressure on neural structures such as the brain, spinal cord, or nerve roots. [4D-2]

peripheral neuropathy — disorder of peripheral nerves causing symptoms such as numbness, tingling, burning pain, weakness, or impaired sensation. [4D-2]

weakness — not the same as pain-limited movement [4D-3]

abduction — movement away from the body midline. [4D-1]

adduction — movement toward the body midline. [4D-1]

Alzheimer disease — progressive neurodegenerative disorder and common cause of dementia, characterized by decline in memory and other cognitive functions. [4D-1]

antiseizure medication — medication used to prevent or reduce seizures; some agents are also used for other neurologic or psychiatric indications. [4D-1]

ataxic — showing impaired coordination of voluntary movement or gait; the term describes a finding and does not by itself identify the cause. [4D-1]

calcium — mineral and electrolyte important for bone structure, muscle contraction, nerve function, and coagulation; measured in blood in several clinical contexts. [4D-1]

canalith repositioning maneuver — series of head and body movements used to treat benign paroxysmal positional vertigo by repositioning displaced inner-ear particles. [4D-1]

cerebral — relating to the cerebrum/brain. [4D-1]

cochlear implantation — surgical placement of an electronic hearing device that directly stimulates the auditory nerve in selected people with severe hearing loss. [4D-1]

CT head — computed tomography examination of the head, commonly used to evaluate brain, skull, sinuses, and related structures. [4D-1]

decreased fetal movement — maternal perception that fetal movements are reduced compared with the fetus usual pattern; requires obstetric evaluation according to context. [4D-1]

deep brain stimulation — neurosurgical treatment using implanted electrodes to modulate activity in specific brain regions for selected neurologic or psychiatric conditions. [4D-1]

Dix-Hallpike maneuver in appropriate settings — positional test used to provoke characteristic vertigo and eye movements in evaluation of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. [4D-1]

electroconvulsive therapy — psychiatric treatment in which controlled electrical stimulation under anesthesia induces a therapeutic seizure for selected severe mental health conditions. [4D-1]

electroencephalogram — recording of electrical activity of the brain. [4D-1]

encephal/o — brain [4D-1]

encephalitis — inflammation of the brain. [4D-1]

epilepsy — a disorder characterized by enduring predisposition to recurrent unprovoked seizures [4D-1]

extension — movement that generally increases angle at a joint. [4D-1]

flexion — movement that generally decreases angle at a joint. [4D-1]

hemorrhagic stroke — stroke caused by bleeding into or around the brain due to rupture of a blood vessel. [4D-1]

herniated disc — condition in which material from an intervertebral disc protrudes through the outer disc structure and may compress or irritate nearby nerves. [4D-1]

immobilization — restriction of movement, often for injury stabilization. [4D-2]

ischemic stroke — acute neurologic injury caused by interruption of blood flow to part of the brain, usually from arterial thrombosis or embolism. [4D-2]

laminectomy — surgical removal of part or all of a vertebral lamina to decompress the spinal canal or nerve roots. [4D-2]

laxative — medication or substance used to promote bowel movement or soften stool for treatment or prevention of constipation. [4D-2]

local anesthetic — medication that reversibly blocks nerve conduction in a limited area, producing loss of sensation without loss of consciousness. [4D-2]

magnesium sulfate — magnesium salt used intravenously in selected conditions such as prevention/treatment of eclamptic seizures, severe hypomagnesemia, or certain arrhythmias. [4D-2]

memory difficulty — subjective or observed problem learning, retaining, or recalling information. [4D-2]

MRI brain/spine — magnetic resonance imaging of the brain and/or spinal structures using magnetic fields and radiofrequency signals. [4D-2]

nerve conduction study — diagnostic test measuring the speed and strength of electrical signals through peripheral nerves. [4D-2]

neur/o — nerve/nervous system [4D-2]

neuropathy — disease or dysfunction of nerves. [4D-2]

nonstress test — antenatal test that monitors fetal heart-rate response to fetal movement without inducing contractions. [4D-2]

optic — relating to vision or optic nerve. [4D-2]

optical coherence tomography — noninvasive imaging technique using light to create high-resolution cross-sectional images of ocular structures, especially the retina and optic nerve. [4D-2]

pleuritic pain — sharp chest pain that worsens with breathing, coughing, or pleural movement. [4D-2]

potassium — electrolyte important for nerve and muscle function, including cardiac activity. [4D-2]

radicul/o — nerve root [4D-3]

seizure — an abnormal neuronal event [4D-3]

sensorineural hearing loss — hearing loss caused by dysfunction of the cochlea, auditory nerve, or central auditory pathways rather than impaired sound conduction through the outer or middle ear. [4D-3]

sodium — major extracellular electrolyte involved in fluid balance and nerve function. [4D-3]

traumatic brain injury — disruption of normal brain function caused by external mechanical force, ranging from mild concussion to severe injury. [4D-3]

tremor — involuntary rhythmic oscillatory movement of a body part. [4D-3]

vertigo — sensation of movement or spinning. [4D-3]

visual-field testing — assessment of central and peripheral visual fields to detect defects from ocular, optic-nerve, or neurologic disease. [4D-3]

Cancer & Tumors

benign — not malignant; in tumors, generally not cancerous. [4D-1]

benign neoplasm — abnormal new growth of tissue that is nonmalignant and does not invade or metastasize like cancer, although it may still cause clinical problems. [4D-1]

basal cell carcinoma — common malignant skin tumor arising from basal-type epidermal cells; usually grows locally and rarely metastasizes. [4D-1]

malignant neoplasm — cancerous new growth of tissue capable of invasion and, in many cases, metastasis. [4D-2]

metastatic disease — malignant disease that has spread from the primary site to distant or regional sites depending on cancer type and staging system. [4D-2]

radiation therapy — cancer treatment using ionizing radiation to damage tumor-cell DNA and control or destroy malignant tissue while limiting exposure of normal tissues. [4D-3]

testicular cancer — malignant neoplasm arising in testicular tissue, most commonly a germ-cell tumor. [4D-3]

tumor — abnormal growth of tissue; may be benign or malignant. [4D-3]

benign prostatic hyperplasia — nonmalignant enlargement/hyperplasia, not prostate carcinoma [4D-1]

cervical cancer — malignant neoplasm arising from the cervix, most commonly associated with persistent infection by high-risk human papillomavirus types. [4D-1]

cervical cytology/Pap test — screening test in which cervical cells are collected and examined for precancerous or malignant cellular changes. [4D-1]

endometrial cancer — malignant neoplasm arising from the lining of the uterus. [4D-1]

hormonal therapy in selected cancers — cancer treatment that blocks or alters hormones that stimulate growth of hormone-sensitive tumors such as some breast or prostate cancers. [4D-1]

immune checkpoint inhibitor — anticancer immunotherapy that blocks inhibitory immune checkpoints, allowing T cells to mount a stronger response against tumor cells. [4D-2]

malignant — cancerous; capable of invasive/destructive growth. [4D-2]

metastasis — spread of malignant disease to another site. [4D-2]

metastatic — relating to spread of malignant disease. [4D-2]

ovarian cancer — malignant neoplasm arising from ovarian, fallopian-tube, or related peritoneal epithelial or other ovarian tissues depending on subtype. [4D-2]

ovarian cyst — fluid-filled or complex sac arising in or on the ovary; may be physiologic, benign, or less commonly malignant. [4D-2]

pituitary adenoma — usually benign tumor arising from pituitary gland cells; may secrete hormones or cause mass effects. [4D-2]

prostate cancer — malignant neoplasm arising from prostate tissue, most commonly adenocarcinoma. [4D-2]

squamous cell carcinoma — malignant tumor arising from squamous epithelial cells; occurs in skin and many internal organs and mucosal sites. [4D-3]

-oma — mass/tumor in many terms; meaning varies — lymphoma, hematoma (not a neoplasm) [4D-2]

5-alpha-reductase inhibitor — drug class that blocks conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone; used in conditions such as benign prostatic hyperplasia and androgenic hair loss. [4D-1]

alpha blocker — drug class that blocks alpha-adrenergic receptors; used in conditions such as hypertension or benign prostatic hyperplasia depending on the agent. [4D-1]

benign paroxysmal positional vertigo — separate concepts [4D-1]

biopsy — removal or sampling of tissue/cells for examination. [4D-1]

bone marrow biopsy — procedure removing a small core of bone and marrow for histologic examination. [4D-1]

canalith repositioning maneuver — series of head and body movements used to treat benign paroxysmal positional vertigo by repositioning displaced inner-ear particles. [4D-1]

carcin/o — cancer/carcinoma [4D-1]

carcinoma in situ — malignant cells that have not invaded beyond the epithelial boundary in the way invasive carcinoma has [4D-1]

colposcopic biopsy — biopsy of cervical or related tissue performed during colposcopic examination. [4D-1]

cytotoxic chemotherapy — anticancer drug treatment that kills or damages rapidly dividing cells and may also affect normal rapidly dividing tissues. [4D-1]

Dix-Hallpike maneuver in appropriate settings — positional test used to provoke characteristic vertigo and eye movements in evaluation of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. [4D-1]

endometrial biopsy — sampling of tissue from the uterine endometrium for pathologic examination. [4D-1]

fecal occult blood testing — test used to detect blood in stool that is not visible to the naked eye, commonly used in gastrointestinal evaluation or colorectal cancer screening. [4D-1]

HPV testing — laboratory testing for high-risk human papillomavirus types associated with cervical and other cancers, commonly used in cervical cancer screening strategies. [4D-1]

immunohistochemistry — laboratory technique using antibodies to detect specific proteins or antigens in tissue sections, helping classify cells, tumors, and disease processes. [4D-2]

leukemia — malignant disorder of blood-forming tissues characterized by uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal leukocyte precursors or related cells. [4D-2]

lymph-node biopsy — sampling or removal of lymph-node tissue for pathologic examination. [4D-2]

lymph-node swelling — enlargement of lymph nodes, also called lymphadenopathy, caused by infectious, inflammatory, malignant, or other processes. [4D-2]

metastas/o — spread [4D-2]

onc/o — tumor [4D-2]

oncologic — relating to oncology/cancer care. [4D-2]

oncologist — physician specializing in cancer treatment. [4D-2]

oncology — field concerned with cancer. [4D-2]

PSA testing — measurement of prostate-specific antigen in blood, used in prostate cancer screening/evaluation and monitoring with interpretation based on context. [4D-2]

renal biopsy — procedure obtaining kidney tissue for microscopic examination, usually with image-guided needle sampling. [4D-3]

scrotal swelling — enlargement or edema of the scrotum, with causes including infection, hydrocele, hernia, trauma, torsion, tumor, or systemic disease. [4D-3]

staging workup — set of examinations, imaging studies, procedures, and laboratory tests used to determine the extent of a diagnosed cancer or other staged disease. [4D-3]

stem-cell transplantation in selected diseases — transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells to restore blood and immune-cell production after high-dose therapy or to treat selected malignant, genetic, or immune disorders. [4D-3]

surgical resection — surgical removal of part or all of an organ, lesion, tumor, or tissue region. [4D-3]

targeted therapy — treatment using drugs or biologic agents directed at specific molecular targets or pathways involved in cancer or other diseases. [4D-3]

testicular pain — pain located in a testis or scrotal contents; causes range from benign conditions to urgent problems such as torsion. [4D-3]

transurethral prostate procedure — procedure performed through the urethra to remove, vaporize, or otherwise treat obstructive prostate tissue, commonly for benign prostatic hyperplasia. [4D-3]

tumor marker — measurable molecule produced by a tumor or host response that may assist in diagnosis, prognosis, treatment monitoring, or surveillance but is rarely diagnostic by itself. [4D-3]

SECTION 5 — WORD ASSOCIATION & MEMORY DIRECTORY

Memory associations are learning tools, not substitutes for accurate definitions. When an association is not a true word origin, it is labeled as a memory aid.

-ectomy — Memory association: think EXIT—a structure is removed. Memory aid only.

-ostomy — Memory association: connect with stoma, a surgically created opening.

-scopy — Memory association: a scope is used to look/examine visually.

abduction — Memory association: AB = away; move the limb away from the midline.

adduction — Memory association: ADd it back toward the midline.

artery — Memory association: A = Away. Arteries carry blood away from the heart. This is a memory aid, not the word's etymology.

brady- — Memory association: think of a brake slowing motion → slow.

distal — Contrast association: distal is farther away than proximal.

endo- — Memory association: enter inside → within/inside.

epi- — Memory association: epidermis sits on the surface → upon/on.

hyper- — Memory association: hyperactive → excessive/high.

hypo- — Memory association: place hypo below a reference line → low/deficient.

peri- — Memory association: perimeter goes around a boundary → around.

proximal — Memory association: proximity = closeness → nearer the point of attachment.

sub- — Memory association: submarine travels below the surface → under.

supra- — Memory association: connect with superior/above → above.

tachy- — Memory association: think of a tachometer and speed → fast.

vein — Memory association: IN appears in veIN. Veins carry blood in toward the heart. Memory aid, not etymology.

WORD-FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

acous/o = hearing/sound.

aden/o = gland.

adren/o, adrenal/o = adrenal.

allerg/o = allergy.

alveol/o = alveolus.

amni/o = amnion/amniotic fluid.

amylase/lipase = digestive enzymes measured in blood; lipase is commonly used in evaluation of suspected pancreatic injury or inflammation..

andr/o = male.

angi/o = vessel.

antiemetic/supportive medication = medication used to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting or otherwise support symptom control during illness or treatment..

antigen/o = antigen.

arteri/o = artery.

arthr/o = joint.

ather/o = fatty plaque.

audi/o = hearing.

aur/o, auricul/o = ear/auricle.

bacteri/o = bacteria.

balan/o = glans penis.

blephar/o = eyelid.

bronch/o = bronchus/airway.

bronchiol/o = bronchiole.

burs/o = bursa.

calc/o = calcium.

capn/o = carbon dioxide.

carcin/o = cancer/carcinoma.

cardi/o = heart.

cephal/o = head.

cerebell/o = cerebellum.

cerebr/o = cerebrum.

cervic/o = neck; cervix in gynecologic contexts.

cervical cytology/Pap test = screening test in which cervical cells are collected and examined for precancerous or malignant cellular changes..

change in bowel/bladder habits = new or altered pattern of defecation or urination, such as frequency, consistency, urgency, retention, or incontinence..

chem/o = chemical.

cholecyst/o = gallbladder.

chondr/o = cartilage.

coagul/o = coagulation.

cochle/o = cochlea.

cognit/o = knowing/thinking.

col/o, colon/o = colon.

colp/o = vagina.

corne/o = cornea.

cortic/o = cortex.

cost/o = rib.

crani/o = skull.

CT/PET/MRI = group of cross-sectional or functional imaging modalities: computed tomography, positron-emission tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging..

cutane/o = skin.

cyan/o = blue.

cyst/o = urinary bladder; cyst/sac in some contexts.

cyt/o = cell.

derm/o, dermat/o = skin.

desensitization/immunotherapy = controlled exposure or immune-modifying treatment intended to reduce hypersensitivity to a specific allergen or drug in selected circumstances..

duoden/o = duodenum.

DXA/DEXA = dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; imaging test used primarily to measure bone mineral density..

embry/o = embryo.

encephal/o = brain.

endocrin/o = endocrine.

endocrine stimulation/suppression tests = dynamic hormonal tests that assess endocrine gland function by measuring response to a stimulating or suppressing agent..

endometri/o = endometrium.

enter/o = intestine, often small intestine.

epididym/o = epididymis.

erythr/o = red.

esophag/o = esophagus.

esthesi/o = sensation.

fasci/o = fascia.

ferr/o = iron.

fet/o = fetus.

gastr/o = stomach.

glomerul/o = glomerulus.

glucose screening/testing = measurement of glucose for screening, diagnosis, or monitoring of diabetes and other glucose disorders..

glyc/o, gluc/o = sugar/glucose.

gravid/o = pregnancy.

gynec/o = woman/female in traditional word construction.

helminth/o = helminth/worm.

hem/o, hemat/o = blood.

hemat/o, hem/o = blood.

hepat/o = liver.

hidr/o = sweat.

HIV antigen/antibody testing = laboratory testing that detects HIV p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV and is commonly used for screening and diagnosis..

hormon/o = hormone.

hyster/o = uterus.

hyster/o, uter/o = uterus.

ile/o = ileum.

immun/o = immune.

insulin/o = insulin.

irid/o = iris.

jejun/o = jejunum.

kerat/o = cornea; keratin in another context.

labyrinth/o = inner-ear labyrinth.

lacrim/o = tear apparatus.

lact/o = milk.

laryng/o = larynx.

leuk/o = white.

leukem/o = leukemia.

ligament/o = ligament.

lith/o = stone.

lymph/o = lymph.

lymphaden/o = lymph node.

lymphom/o = lymphoma.

mamm/o, mast/o = breast.

mastoid/o = mastoid.

MCH/MCHC = measures related to hemoglobin content/concentration in red cells..

melan/o = melanin/black.

mening/o = meninges.

Menorrhagia/heavy menstrual bleeding = older terminology may use *menorrhagia*, while many current professional sources use *heavy menstrual bleeding*. Students should recognize both..

metastas/o = spread.

metr/o, metri/o = uterus.

microb/o = microbe.

MRI brain/spine = magnetic resonance imaging of the brain and/or spinal structures using magnetic fields and radiofrequency signals..

my/o = muscle.

myc/o = fungus.

myel/o = spinal cord or bone marrow depending on context.

myocardi/o = heart muscle.

myring/o = tympanic membrane.

nas/o, rhin/o = nose.

nat/o = birth.

ne/o = new.

neonat/o = newborn.

nephr/o = kidney.

nephr/o, ren/o = kidney.

neur/o = nerve/nervous system.

noct/o = night.

obstetr/o = pregnancy/childbirth specialty.

ocul/o = eye.

ocul/o, ophthalm/o = eye.

onc/o = tumor.

onych/o = nail.

oophor/o = ovary.

ophthalm/o = eye.

opt/o = vision.

or/o, stomat/o = mouth.

orch/o, orchi/o = testis.

oste/o = bone.

ot/o = ear.

ovari/o = ovary.

ox/o, oxy- = oxygen.

pancreat/o = pancreas.

parasit/o = parasite.

parathyroid/o = parathyroid.

phak/o = lens.

pharyng/o = pharynx.

phas/o = speech/language.

phleb/o = vein.

phob/o = fear.

pituitar/o = pituitary.

placent/o = placenta.

plas/o, -plasia = formation/growth.

plasmat/o = plasma.

pleur/o = pleura.

pneum/o, pneumon/o = lung/air.

pneum/o, pneumon/o, pulmon/o = lung/air depending on term.

prenatal vitamin/folate = vitamin supplementation used before and during pregnancy, especially folic acid/folate to reduce risk of neural-tube defects and support maternal nutrition..

proct/o = rectum/anus.

prostat/o = prostate.

protozo/o = protozoa.

psych/o = mind.

PT/INR = prothrombin time and international normalized ratio; coagulation tests used to assess the extrinsic/common pathway and monitor warfarin therapy..

pulmon/o = lung.

py/o = pus.

pyel/o = renal pelvis.

radi/o = radiation/radiology context.

radicul/o = nerve root.

ren/o = kidney.

retin/o = retina.

salping/o = uterine/fallopian tube in gynecologic terminology.

sarc/o = flesh/connective-tissue context.

scler/o = hardening.

scrot/o = scrotum.

seb/o = sebum.

semin/o = semen.

septic/o = sepsis/infection context.

ser/o = serum.

somat/o = body.

spermat/o, sperm/o = sperm.

sphygm/o = pulse.

spir/o = breathing.

splen/o = spleen.

spondyl/o = vertebra.

suicid/o = suicide-related terminology.

ten/o, tendin/o = tendon.

tendin/o, ten/o = tendon.

test/o = testis.

thorac/o = chest/thorax.

thromb/o = clot.

thym/o = thymus.

thyroid/o = thyroid.

thyroid/o, thyr/o = thyroid gland.

tonsill/o = tonsil.

toxic/o = poison/toxin.

trache/o = trachea.

trich/o = hair.

tympan/o = tympanic membrane/middle ear.

ur/o = urine/urinary tract.

ur/o, urin/o = urine/urinary tract.

ureter/o = ureter.

urethr/o = urethra.

uter/o, hyster/o = uterus.

vagin/o = vagina.

vas/o = vas deferens in selected terms.

ven/o = vein.

vestibul/o = balance system.

vir/o = virus.

vulv/o = vulva.

zoon/o = animal-related disease transmission.

SECTION 6 — DO NOT CONFUSE THESE: CONTRAST THESAURUS

abnormal vs **positive**

abnormality vs **artifact**

active vs **history of**

acute vs **severe** — having a rapid onset or short course.

adverse effect vs **side effect** — undesired harmful effect associated with a treatment or medication. | secondary effect associated with a medication; may be expected or undesired depending on context.

allergy vs **intolerance** — immune-mediated hypersensitivity; often used in records to denote reported medication/other hypersensitivity. | inability to tolerate a drug because of nonimmune adverse effects.

anticoagulant vs **antiplatelet** — agent that reduces blood coagulation.

baseline vs **current**

benign vs **harmless** — not malignant; in tumors, generally not cancerous.

biopsy vs **excision** — removal or sampling of tissue/cells for examination. | cutting out or removing tissue

causation vs **correlation**

chronic vs **untreatable** — persisting over a long period.

colonization vs **infection** — presence/growth of microorganisms without tissue invasion or disease in the usual sense. | invasion and multiplication of microorganisms in body tissue with host response.

completed vs **ordered**

confirmed vs **suspected**

consult completed vs **consult requested**

contamination vs **infection** — presence/introduction of unwanted microorganisms or material. | invasion and multiplication of microorganisms in body tissue with host response.

diagnosis vs **risk factor** — identification of a disease or condition.

diagnostic mammogram vs **screening mammogram**

diagnostic testing vs **screening** | testing or assessment aimed at identifying risk or possible disease before definitive diagnosis.

discontinued vs **held**

dose vs **strength** — quantity of medication administered at one time or over a defined interval.

dysphagia vs **dysphasia** — difficulty swallowing. | impairment of language function; usage varies and *aphasia* terminology is common in many systems.

dyspnea vs **tachypnea** — difficult or uncomfortable breathing; shortness of breath. | abnormally rapid breathing rate.

ecchymosis vs **erythema** — *ek-ih-MOH-sis* | redness of skin or mucous membrane.

edema vs **effusion** — abnormal accumulation of fluid in tissues causing swelling.

embolus vs **thrombus**

family history vs **personal history**

final vs **preliminary**

finding vs **diagnosis** | identification of a disease or condition.

hematemesis vs **hemoptysis** — *hee-mat-EM-eh-sis* | coughing up blood from the respiratory tract.

hematochezia vs **melena** — passage of fresh red blood per rectum. | black, tarry stool commonly associated with digested blood

hypoxemia vs **hypoxia** | inadequate oxygen at tissue level.

ileum vs **ilium** — part of the small intestine. | large upper portion of the pelvic bone.

incidental vs **symptomatic**

incision vs **excision** | cutting out or removing tissue

infarction vs **ischemia** | insufficient blood supply to tissue.

laterality vs **location** — designation of side, such as right or left.

malignant vs **metastatic** — cancerous; capable of invasive/destructive growth. | relating to spread of malignant disease.

near-syncope vs **syncope** — sensation of impending fainting without complete loss of consciousness. | transient loss of consciousness caused by temporary reduction in cerebral perfusion, with spontaneous recovery; clinical definition and diagnostic evaluation require context.

negative vs **result pending**

normal vs **negative**

ostomy vs **otomy**

prn vs **scheduled** — as needed within conditions.

resolved vs **stable** — no longer present/active according to the context. | not significantly changing; does not necessarily mean normal.

route vs **site** — path by which a medication is administered.

sign vs **symptom**

single value vs **trend**

ureter vs **urethra** — tube carrying urine from kidney to bladder. | tube carrying urine from bladder to exterior.

SECTION 7 — CLINICAL EVIDENCE, CERTAINTY & ACTION LANGUAGE

reports — attributes information to the patient or another named source without independently confirming it.

states — records a direct statement from a person.

denies — indicates that the person says a symptom, exposure, or history is absent.

observed — identifies a finding directly seen or otherwise perceived by the professional.

measured — indicates that a value was obtained using a defined measurement process.

recorded — indicates that information was entered into the record; it does not necessarily mean the writer personally measured it.

obtained — indicates that a test, specimen, image, tracing, or other data source was acquired.

collected — indicates that a specimen or information was gathered; collection does not mean a result is available.

detected — indicates that a test identified its target according to the method used.

identified — indicates that a finding, organism, structure, or condition was specifically recognized.

suggestive of — indicates that features support an interpretation but are not fully definitive.

concerning for — indicates that findings raise clinically important concern for a condition requiring evaluation.

consistent with — indicates that findings fit the stated interpretation relatively strongly within the source context.

cannot exclude — indicates that available information does not confidently rule out the condition.

indeterminate — indicates that a finding cannot yet be confidently classified.

suspected — indicates concern for a condition before confirmation is complete.

confirmed — indicates that the responsible evidence/professional has established the condition according to applicable criteria.

ordered — indicates that an authorized request for a medication, test, procedure, or care action was entered.

requested — indicates that a service, consultation, test, or action was asked for.

administered — indicates that a medication or treatment was actually given.

held — indicates that an order or therapy was temporarily paused.

discontinued — indicates that an order or therapy was stopped.

resumed — indicates that a held or interrupted therapy was restarted.

titrated — indicates that dose or treatment intensity was adjusted according to a target or response.

notified — indicates that information was communicated to another professional; strong documentation identifies what, when, and to whom.

clarified — indicates that an ambiguity was resolved through communication.

referred — indicates that the patient or problem was directed to another professional or service for evaluation/management.

recommended — indicates advice or a proposed next action; it does not mean the action was completed.

pending — indicates that a result, action, or decision is not final.

preliminary — indicates an early result that may change.

final — indicates that the source has completed the report in its current workflow, although clinical interpretation may still evolve.

improved — indicates a favorable change; strong use identifies what changed and compared with when.

worsened — indicates an unfavorable change; strong use identifies the specific finding or symptom.

stable — indicates no meaningful change in the stated domain over a defined interval; it does not necessarily mean normal or well.

resolved — indicates that a symptom or finding is no longer present at the current assessment.

SECTION 8 — ABBREVIATIONS & SELECTED CLINICAL TERMS

ACTH — pituitary in origin but stimulates the adrenal cortex [4D-1]

AIDS — spoken as a word [4D-1]

ANA testing — antinuclear antibody testing used as part of the evaluation for certain autoimmune disorders; a positive result is not diagnostic by itself. [4D-1]

CD4 count — measurement of CD4-positive T lymphocytes, used especially in monitoring immune function in people with HIV. [4D-1]

CT — computed tomography; cross-sectional imaging that uses X-rays and computer processing to create detailed images of internal structures. [4D-1]

CT abdomen — computed tomography examination of the abdomen. [4D-1]

CT chest — computed tomography examination of the thorax/chest. [4D-1]

CT head — computed tomography examination of the head, commonly used to evaluate brain, skull, sinuses, and related structures. [4D-1]

CT/PET/MRI — group of cross-sectional or functional imaging modalities: computed tomography, positron-emission tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging. [4D-1]

Doppler flow — blood-flow information. [4D-1]

DXA/DEXA — dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; imaging test used primarily to measure bone mineral density. [4D-1]

Dysarthria — difficulty producing clear speech because of impaired motor control of the speech muscles. [4D-1]

Dysphagia — difficulty swallowing. [4D-1]

Dysphasia — impairment of language function; usage varies and *aphasia* terminology is common in many systems. [4D-1]

Dysphonia — impaired voice quality or production. [4D-1]

ECG — electrocardiogram/electrocardiography depending on context. [4D-1]

ERCP — endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; endoscopic and fluoroscopic procedure used to diagnose and treat selected biliary and pancreatic duct disorders. [4D-1]

Gram stain — laboratory staining method that classifies bacteria by cell-wall staining characteristics and provides information about organism shape and arrangement. [4D-1]

HbA1c — a blood test reflecting average glucose exposure over preceding months [4D-1]

Hematemesis — vomiting of blood, usually originating from the upper gastrointestinal tract. [4D-1]

Hemoptysis — coughing up blood from the respiratory tract. [4D-1]

HPV testing — laboratory testing for high-risk human papillomavirus types associated with cervical and other cancers, commonly used in cervical cancer screening strategies. [4D-1]

IDENTITY — correct patient, site, side? [4D-2]

Ileum — part of the small intestine. [4D-2]

Ilium — large upper portion of the pelvic bone. [4D-2]

Intolerance — inability to tolerate a drug because of nonimmune adverse effects. [4D-2]

LLQ — left lower quadrant [4D-2]

LUQ — left upper quadrant [4D-2]

MCH/MCHC — measures related to hemoglobin content/concentration in red cells. [4D-2]

MCV — mean corpuscular volume; average red-cell size. [4D-2]

MRI — and when the term is used before worrying about every historical expansion [4D-2]

NAAT — nucleic acid amplification test; molecular method used to detect DNA or RNA from infectious agents or other targets. [4D-2]

Near-syncope — sensation of impending fainting without complete loss of consciousness. [4D-2]

NEGATION — did “denies/no/not” survive? [4D-2]

NSAID — nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug; medication class that reduces pain, inflammation, and fever by inhibiting cyclooxygenase pathways. [4D-2]

PCR — polymerase chain reaction; laboratory method that amplifies DNA and is widely used in molecular diagnostic testing; reverse-transcription PCR can detect RNA targets. [4D-2]

PRN — as needed within conditions. [4D-2]

PSA testing — measurement of prostate-specific antigen in blood, used in prostate cancer screening/evaluation and monitoring with interpretation based on context. [4D-2]

PT/INR — prothrombin time and international normalized ratio; coagulation tests used to assess the extrinsic/common pathway and monitor warfarin therapy. [4D-2]

RBC count — red blood cell number. [4D-3]

RLQ — right lower quadrant [4D-3]

RUQ — right upper quadrant [4D-3]

TSH — thyroid-stimulating hormone; pituitary hormone measured in blood as a primary test of thyroid regulation. [4D-3]

Ureter — tube carrying urine from kidney to bladder. [4D-3]

Urethra — tube carrying urine from bladder to exterior. [4D-3]

WBC count — white blood cell number. [4D-3]

Safety note

Abbreviation acceptance varies by jurisdiction and institution. Never assume that a familiar abbreviation is safe or permitted in every clinical environment. When meaning is ambiguous or patient safety depends on certainty, write the term in full or verify the approved local usage.

SECTION 9 — GLOBAL ENGLISH VARIANTS

Students should recognize major American and British/Commonwealth spelling variants while following the convention required by the institution, jurisdiction, journal, or employer. The clinical concept does not change because the spelling convention changes.

anemia ↔ anaemia

hemoglobin ↔ haemoglobin

hematology ↔ haematology

hematuria ↔ haematuria

pediatric ↔ paediatric

estrogen ↔ oestrogen

edema ↔ oedema

tumor ↔ tumour

labor ↔ labour

fetus ↔ foetus (usage varies by organization and publication)

SECTION 10 — DEFINITION RETRIEVAL LOCATOR

Return to the definition using the volume and PDF page below. Unverified phonetic transcriptions have been withheld; confirm pronunciation using an authoritative source.

abdomen — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 4
abdominal pain — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 4
abduction — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 4
abrasion — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 4
abruption — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 5
acromegaly — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 5
acute — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 5
acute kidney injury — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 5
adduction — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 5
adrenal — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 6
adverse effect — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 6
afebrile — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 6
AIDS — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 6
allergy — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 7
ambulatory — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 7
amenorrhea — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 7
analgesic — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 7
anaphylaxis — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 8
anemia — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 8
angina — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 8
angiography — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 8
angioplasty — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 8
anhedonia — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 8
anterior — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 9
antibiotic — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 9
antibody — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 9
anticoagulant — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 9
antiemetic — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 10
antigen — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 10
antimicrobial — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 10
antiplatelet agent — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 10
anxiety — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 11
aphasia — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 11
apnea — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 11
appendectomy — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 11
appendicitis — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 11
arrhythmia — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 11
arterial — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 12
artery — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 12
arthralgia — Volume 4D-1, PDF page 12
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Volume 4D is designed to evolve with the entire CDIL Health Sciences Professional Textbook Series. When a later specialty volume introduces terminology that is important enough for cross-program use, that term should be evaluated for inclusion in the next 4D edition.

A new term should be reviewed for spelling, preferred international usage, pronunciation, word construction where appropriate, plain-language explanation, clinical context, and whether it creates a useful contrast or word-family relationship with an existing entry.

Drug nomenclature should preferentially use recognized nonproprietary/generic naming and should be checked against current authoritative pharmaceutical nomenclature. Electronic-health terminology and controlled-vocabulary references should be periodically reviewed as international standards evolve.

Jurisdiction-specific abbreviations, protected titles, coding conventions, legal definitions, and local documentation rules should not be presented as universal terminology. Durable clinical meaning belongs in the core reference; local implementation belongs in clearly labeled notes or later editions.

SELECTED AUTHORITATIVE TERMINOLOGY SOURCES

U.S. National Library of Medicine — Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), 2026 production year — MeSH provides a hierarchically organized biomedical indexing terminology and current production-year datasets.

SNOMED International — SNOMED CT — SNOMED CT is a global clinical terminology used to represent clinical meaning in electronic health information.

World Health Organization — International Nonproprietary Names (INN) — WHO INN provides globally recognized nonproprietary names for pharmaceutical substances.

A relationship-aware thesaurus: finding a word without changing its meaning

Applied teaching • V4D4-N01

Navigation and evidence perform different jobs

An index helps a reader locate teaching. It does not establish that the teaching is true. A source note supports a factual claim; a page locator points to its explanation. A book can have an accurate index and weak evidence, or sound evidence and an unusable index. The systems must be checked separately and connected deliberately.

V-prefixed identifiers in this revision name new teaching locations. They are stable editorial identifiers, not final page numbers. A later page-referenced index must refer to the frozen layout. A location is not factually verified merely because its page number was generated successfully. Its content and source relationship still need review.

Different kinds of connection

A synonym refers to the same concept through another acceptable expression. A broader term includes the concept within a larger class. A related term indicates a connection without asserting equivalence or inclusion. These distinctions matter because a word association can otherwise be mistaken for a definition.

In an original educational map, “blood collection” is associated with “specimen identification,” but they are not synonyms. Collection can occur with an identification failure. Replacing one phrase with the other conceals the defect the map should help the learner recognize. Likewise, result communication and result interpretation are connected but different activities.

Relationship	Question answered	Example in a learning workflow
Same intended concept	Is this an accepted alternative expression?	Use only after terminology verification
Broader or narrower	Is one concept a class or subtype?	A specific activity within a curriculum category
Part of a process	Does this activity contribute to another?	Identification within collection
Contrast	Must these concepts be distinguished?	Measurement versus interpretation

Relationship	Question answered	Example in a learning workflow
Related, not equivalent	Is there a useful connection without identity?	Collection quality and result reliability

Table V4D4-N01-T1. Original educational comparison; numerical data are fictional where stated.

Controlled vocabularies serve distinct purposes

MeSH is a controlled hierarchical vocabulary for indexing and retrieving biomedical information. SNOMED CT represents clinical concepts using descriptions and relationships. They overlap with educational language work but are not equivalent to a student dictionary or book index. [S39, S40] This reference does not claim to reproduce either system or provide an authorized terminology software service.

A search can use a broader concept to retrieve literature while a patient record requires a precise account of what occurred. Finding an article under a subject heading does not prove that a patient has that condition. A software code should not be selected solely because its display phrase resembles words in a note. Intended meaning and the applicable coding process must be established.

A worked cross-reference audit

Consider the invented entry “specimen error: see laboratory failure.” It is too broad to locate the particular problem. Was the specimen misidentified, insufficient, improperly transported or unsuitable for a method? A revised entry could contain separate identification, quantity, transport and suitability subentries. Each must lead to teaching that explains the topic.

Then inspect the evidence link. A transport requirement may depend on analyte, container and method; a general quality citation does not establish a universal transport rule. The indexing editor should flag the location for subject review rather than invent a rule. Navigation can reveal an evidence gap without becoming evidence itself.

Student exercise and rationale

Construct a map linking measurement, reference interval, clinical decision and communication. Label every connection. A measurement may be compared with an appropriate interval, contribute to a decision and be communicated through an approved process. It is not itself the decision, and the interval is not the diagnosis.

An attractive but unlabelled connection is ambiguous. A map full of familiar words can conceal weak reasoning. Relationship labels force the learner to state the claim, allowing correction of a precise misunderstanding rather than addition of more vocabulary.

For mastery, audit five cross-references in an assigned reading. Identify each relationship and inspect whether the destination contains an explanation rather than only another cross-reference. A circular chain is not a definition. For publication, regenerate final page numbers after layout changes and check them against the PDF. Legacy word-family associations remain subject to clinical and lexicographic review; this lesson provides a method, not a certification of every inherited association.

Evidence for the new teaching sections

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See the relationships. Explain the reasoning.

Indexes, Thesaurus & Word Association

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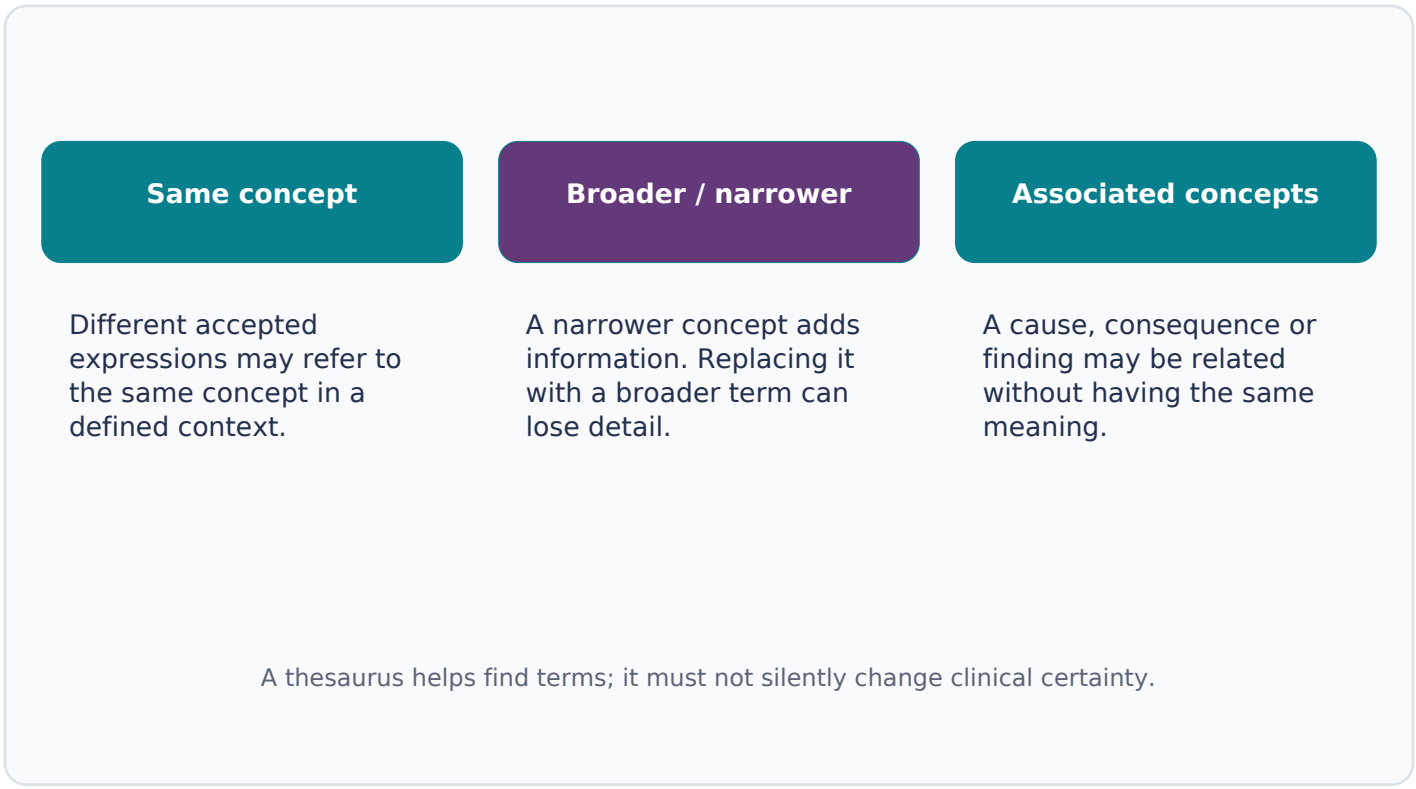
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All cases and numerical examples in the new plates are fictional. Independently drawn diagrams are identified as educational schematics; they are not diagnostic microscopy or clinical tracing atlases. Inherited photographs retain their source attribution.

Related concepts are not always synonyms

ORIGINAL EDUCATIONAL DIAGRAM / COMPARISON



A medical reference should preserve the type of relationship between terms. A synonym points to the same concept in a relevant context. A broader term includes a larger class. A related term may describe a cause, effect, location or test. These relationships are useful for retrieval but are not interchangeable in a clinical record.

For example, a finding associated with a disease is not necessarily a diagnosis of that disease. Replacing the finding with the disease name can add certainty that was never documented. Students should practise making two statements: why the terms are connected, and why one cannot always replace the other. This is a conceptual map, not a reproduced terminology database.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING Why is “associated with” a safer link than “means the same as” for many disease–finding pairs?

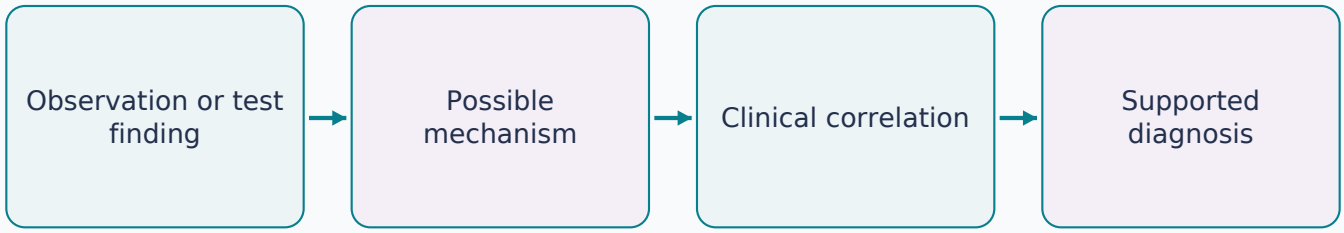
Reasoned answer. It preserves the possibility of a relationship without asserting equivalence. A finding may have several causes, and a disease may present without that particular finding.

Sources: MESH; SNOMED; LAB. See the source notes in this atlas. Schematic / illustrative; not a patient image or a validated clinical protocol.

Related main-text reading: PDF page 104. Use the linked page number in the atlas index.

Finding, injury and diagnosis answer different questions

ORIGINAL EDUCATIONAL DIAGRAM / COMPARISON



The arrows show reasoning, not an automatic diagnostic pipeline.

A test finding is a piece of evidence. Injury names a biological process. A diagnosis integrates evidence through an applicable clinical framework. These categories can overlap, but the learner should not collapse them into one word. In particular, an abnormal result may require further evaluation without independently establishing a specific disease.

Use the figure to slow down language that is too certain. A professional can communicate an urgent concerning finding accurately while leaving the final diagnosis to the authorised clinician. The report should preserve the method, timing and uncertainty relevant to that finding. This is not a reason to delay escalation; it is a reason to escalate without inventing a conclusion.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING What is lost when a learner changes “troponin elevated” into a definite diagnosis without further evidence?

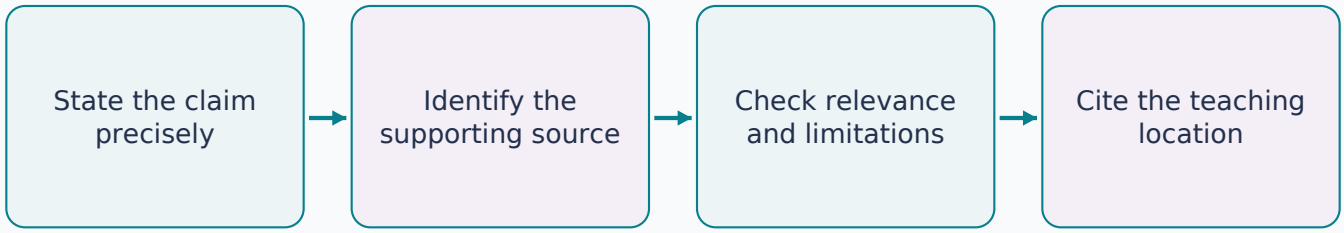
Reasoned answer. The distinction between measured evidence of myocardial injury and a specific clinical diagnosis is lost. Communicate the result and urgency in context rather than adding unsupported certainty.

Sources: TROP; LAB. See the source notes in this atlas. Schematic / illustrative; not a patient image or a validated clinical protocol.

Related main-text reading: PDF page 12. Use the linked page number in the atlas index.

An evidence claim should point to its support

ORIGINAL EDUCATIONAL DIAGRAM / COMPARISON



An index helps find a topic. It is not itself the evidence for the claim.

A citation should connect a specific claim with a source that actually supports it. A source about a related topic is not enough when the claim concerns a different population, method, outcome or jurisdiction. The learner should also distinguish what the source observed from what the writer inferred.

An index is a navigation device, while references and source notes support evidence checking. A textbook can have an excellent index and still contain poorly supported claims. In a fictional writing exercise, ask the learner to locate the original source, identify the exact supported statement and explain the limitation that should remain in the text. This visual model supports transparent scholarly writing rather than automatic source accumulation.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING Why is adding many references not necessarily better than one directly relevant reference?

Reasoned answer. Reference count does not establish support. The important question is whether the cited material actually supports the specific claim with its context and limitations intact.

Sources: STARD; MESH; CDIL. See the source notes in this atlas. Schematic / illustrative; not a patient image or a validated clinical protocol.

Related main-text reading: PDF page 105. Use the linked page number in the atlas index.

A number needs a quantity and a unit

ORIGINAL EDUCATIONAL DIAGRAM / COMPARISON

Incomplete	Interpretable record	Safe exchange
“The result is 5.” Quantity, unit, specimen and timing are unclear.	Identify the measured quantity, numerical value, unit, specimen and relevant time.	Read the value and unit together. Check conversions and unusual results.

Never convert a value simply because a familiar unit is expected.

A numerical value without its unit is an incomplete statement. The same numeral can represent very different quantities when paired with different units. A laboratory concentration also needs the analyte and specimen context. A measurement of a rate needs a time denominator. These are not formatting details; they determine what the number means.

When values move between systems, check whether the unit changed, whether a conversion was actually performed and whether the number of displayed decimal places is appropriate. Do not silently attach a familiar unit to an unfamiliar result. In a teaching calculation, preserve the units through every step so that the final unit can be explained rather than guessed.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING A copied result has a value but no unit. Should the learner insert the unit most commonly used locally?

Reasoned answer. No. Verify the original report or authorised source. Adding an assumed unit can convert an incomplete record into a confidently wrong one.

Sources: LAB; COMM. See the source notes in this atlas. Schematic / illustrative; not a patient image or a validated clinical protocol.

Related main-text reading: PDF page 66. Use the linked page number in the atlas index.

Sources for the visual learning plates

These entries support the specified new plates. They do not certify every inherited statement, illustration or practice in the main text. Source organisations have not endorsed this book. New vector drawings are original CDIL educational designs, not copied agency or publisher artwork. Publication and clinical decisions must use the applicable full standards and current authorised procedures.

[CDIL] C. Douglas Institute of Learning. CDIL Health Sciences Professional Textbook Series: source master and original teaching design.
Institutional source retained in the production archive
Original conceptual learning models and fictional cases. Does not assert an independently validated clinical protocol.

[COMM] Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. TeamSTEPPS: Check-Back, Teach-Back and Handoff.
https://www.ahrq.gov/teamstepps-program/curriculum/communication/tools/checkback.html
Communication principles; original CDIL graphics, not agency artwork.

[LAB] US National Library of Medicine. How to Understand Your Lab Results.
https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/how-to-understand-your-lab-results/
Reference intervals, test context and interpretation limits.

[MESH] US National Library of Medicine. Medical Subject Headings.
https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html
Controlled vocabulary and retrieval; no licensed terminology dataset reproduced.

[SNOMED] SNOMED International. What is SNOMED CT?.
https://www.snomed.org/what-is-snomed-ct
Concepts, descriptions and typed relationships; new diagrams do not reproduce a terminology release.

[STARD] Cohen JF and colleagues. STARD 2015: explanation and elaboration.
https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012799
Diagnostic-accuracy reporting and interpretation; original CDIL examples.

[TROP] US National Library of Medicine. Troponin Test.
https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/troponin-test/
Myocardial injury in clinical context; no universal cutoff or testing interval supplied.

Visual atlas index and reading links

This index covers the added learning plates. It is not a replacement for a complete, evidence-audited subject index of the inherited textbook. All numbers refer to PDF pages.

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VOLUME 4D-4

Platinum Master Retrieval Laboratory

Master Indexes, Thesaurus & Word Association Reference

Purpose

This companion teaches the learner how to move across the entire medical-language reference set. It emphasizes retrieval, synonym control, contrast recognition, plain-language translation, uncertainty, spelling variants, documentation, and disciplined reuse.

The goal is not merely to find a term. The goal is to retrieve the correct term, preserve its context, distinguish it from nearby alternatives, and communicate it safely.

Visual Learning Map - The 10-Step Fluency Loop

1 Recognize	**2 Decode**	**3 Pronounce***	**4 Contextualize**	**5 Distinguish**
6 Translate	**7 Document**	**8 Verify**	**9 Retrieve**	**10 Reuse**

*Pronunciation is verified separately when the controlled reference provides it or when an approved external pronunciation resource is used.

Visual Learning Map - Certainty and Attribution Ladder

LANGUAGE	WHAT IT PRESERVES
OBSERVED	directly seen/measured/reported as an observation
REPORTED	attributed to patient, caregiver, clinician, or source document
POSSIBLE	one consideration; not established
SUSPECTED	supported enough to consider actively; still unconfirmed
LIKELY / PROBABLE	higher degree of support; not identical to confirmed
CONFIRMED	established by the responsible diagnostic process
HISTORY OF	past condition; not necessarily active now
RESOLVED	previously present, now documented as no longer active

Changing one certainty word can change the clinical meaning of a sentence. Translation must preserve the original level of certainty and attribution.

Plain-Language Translation Matrix

TERM / CONCEPT	SAFE TRANSLATION OR DISTINCTION
dyspnea	shortness of breath / difficulty breathing
edema	swelling caused by excess fluid in tissues
erythema	redness
syncope	temporary loss of consciousness / fainting
paresthesia	tingling, pins-and-needles, or altered sensation
pruritus	itching
emesis	vomiting
hematemesis	vomiting blood
dysuria	painful or difficult urination
melena	black, tarry stool from digested blood in the gastrointestinal tract

Documentation Contrast Matrix

TERM / CONCEPT	SAFE TRANSLATION OR DISTINCTION
symptom	patient-experienced problem
sign	observable or measurable finding
diagnosis	identified disease or condition
differential diagnosis	set of plausible explanations still being considered
screening	testing people without known disease to identify risk or possible disease
diagnostic testing	testing used to investigate a clinical question
monitoring	repeated assessment over time
prognosis	expected course or outcome

Cross-Volume Retrieval Map

VOLUME	RANGE	PRIMARY RETRIEVAL USE
4D-1	A-H	Use for terms and word elements beginning A through H.
4D-2	I-Q	Use for terms and word elements beginning I through Q.
4D-3	R-Z	Use for terms and word elements beginning R through Z.
4D-4	Indexes / thesaurus / associations	Use when the learner knows a concept, contrast, family, plain-language idea, or related term but not

Master Retrieval Cases

Case 1. The patient says “heart racing.”

Model reasoning: Search symptom/association terms, then distinguish palpitation from documented tachycardia.

Case 2. The note says “possible ileus,” but the learner reads “ilium.”

Model reasoning: Use spelling plus body-system context to distinguish bowel from pelvic bone.

Case 3. A radiology report says “cannot exclude.”

Model reasoning: Preserve uncertainty; do not rewrite as confirmed.

Case 4. A laboratory report uses “hemolyzed specimen.”

Model reasoning: Separate specimen-quality description from a diagnosis of hemolysis in the patient.

Case 5. A medication abbreviation is unfamiliar.

Model reasoning: Do not guess; verify in the local approved abbreviation source.

Case 6. A patient asks whether “benign” means “nothing is wrong.”

Model reasoning: Explain nonmalignant behavior without minimizing symptoms or follow-up needs.

Case 7. A referral mentions “history of syncope.”

Model reasoning: Preserve the historical status; do not document current syncope unless it is present now.

Case 8. A report says “left renal lesion.”

Model reasoning: Preserve laterality, organ, and neutral term lesion; do not replace with “tumor.”

Case 9. A clinician says “rule out DVT.”

Model reasoning: Translate as a condition being evaluated, not a confirmed diagnosis.

Case 10. A note states “patient denies chest pain.”

Model reasoning: Preserve the source attribution and negative finding.

Case 11. The learner sees “RBC” in two different documents.

Model reasoning: Confirm context; abbreviation meaning can vary across domains even when one meaning is common.

Case 12. A family member asks what “metastatic” means.

Model reasoning: Explain spread from an original cancer site while preserving the clinician’s documented diagnosis.

Case 13. A procedure ending in -ectomy appears in the chart.

Model reasoning: Decode removal/excision and identify the structure from the root.

Case 14. The record says “distal radius fracture.”

Model reasoning: Use anatomical relation plus bone name; do not confuse radius with radiology.

Case 15. The term “acute” appears beside a chronic disease.

Model reasoning: Interpret acute as time/course modifier in context, not as a contradiction.

Case 16. A cross-border record uses a different spelling convention.

Model reasoning: Preserve meaning; normalize spelling only when documentation policy requires it.

Case 17. A patient asks the meaning of “idiopathic.”

Model reasoning: Explain that the cause is unknown or not identified, not that the symptoms are imaginary.

Case 18. A note says “noncardiac chest pain.”

Model reasoning: Preserve the conclusion as documented; do not infer a specific alternative cause.

Case 19. A specimen is labeled with an accurate test name but wrong patient identifier.

Model reasoning: Identity failure overrides terminology accuracy; stop and follow identification policy.

Case 20. A learner cannot find a term in 4D-1.

Model reasoning: Check spelling, root, synonym, and 4D-4 association routes before assuming the term is absent.

Master Question Bank

1. Explain why a medical term definition must be interpreted in document context.
2. Give one example of a certainty word that must not be dropped during translation.
3. Differentiate a symptom from a sign.
4. Differentiate diagnosis from differential diagnosis.
5. Explain why an abbreviation should not be expanded from memory when context is unclear.
6. Describe a safe method for translating a technical term for a patient.
7. Explain why laterality matters in clinical language.
8. Explain why “history of” must be preserved.
9. Describe one way a word root can help retrieve an unfamiliar term.
10. Explain the difference between finding a term and verifying its use in a sentence.
11. Describe when spelling normalization is appropriate and when the original form should be preserved.
12. Explain why terminology knowledge does not confer diagnostic authority.
13. Describe how 4D-4 complements 4D-1 through 4D-3.
14. Explain why pronunciation should be verified rather than guessed.
15. Give one example of a look-alike term pair and state the distinction.
16. Describe how a thesaurus/association route can help when the exact term is unknown.

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Master Answer Guidance

1. Definitions provide core meaning; context supplies body system, timing, certainty, attribution, laterality, document purpose, and professional intent.

2. Examples include possible, suspected, likely, probable, confirmed, ruled out, history of, and resolved.

3. A symptom is experienced/reported by the patient; a sign is observed or measured.

4. Diagnosis identifies a condition; a differential diagnosis is a set of plausible possibilities under consideration.

5. Abbreviations can be ambiguous and vary by specialty or institution; local verification prevents unsafe expansion.

6. Use ordinary words, preserve certainty and attribution, explain only what the term establishes, and avoid adding diagnosis or prognosis.

7. Laterality identifies side and can change the clinical meaning, procedure, imaging target, or safety implications.

8. It distinguishes past disease from current active disease.

9. Searching a root or combining form can reveal related terms when the full spelling is unfamiliar.

10. Retrieval locates a candidate meaning; verification checks that meaning against the actual sentence and source.

11. Normalize only when policy requires; preserve original meaning and do not silently alter clinically significant wording.

12. Knowing terminology improves communication but does not replace clinical assessment, credentialing, scope, or authorized decision-making.

13. 4D-1 through 4D-3 are alphabetic references; 4D-4 adds association, contrast, plain-language, and cross-reference retrieval.

14. Pronunciation can vary and spelling is not a reliable guide; use an approved source when accuracy matters.

15. Examples include ileum/ilium, dysphagia/dysphasia, sign/symptom, and thrombosis/embolism; the key is preserving the correct structure or concept.

16. It allows concept-first searching through synonyms, contrasts, word families, and related ideas.

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Completion Index - Master Retrieval Resources

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10-Step Fluency Loop	Visual Learning Map
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Plain-language translation	Plain-Language Translation Matrix
Documentation distinctions	Documentation Contrast Matrix
Cross-volume lookup	Cross-Volume Retrieval Map
Applied retrieval	Master Retrieval Cases
Assessment	Master Question Bank
Answers	Master Answer Guidance

End of coordinated Platinum completion resources for Volume 4D-4.