MED 121 Word List

Chapter 11

Adenoma: Tumor of a gland or cancerous growth in glandular epithelial tissue.

Alopecia: Absence or loss of hair, especially on the head.

Exophthalmos: Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.

Glycogen: Molecule that is the principal storage form of glucose in human cells.

Glycosuria: Presence of sugar, particularly glucose in the urine.

Goitrogens: Substances that cause goiters. These occur in nature in certain foods, including turnips, rutabagas, and cabbage.

Hemoglobin: Oxygen-carrying pigment in red blood cells.

Hirsutism: Condition marked by excessive growth of hair in unusual places, especially in women.

Hyperglycemia: Abnormally high levels of glucose in the blood.

Hyperkalemia: Excessive amount of potassium in the blood, usually caused by inadequate excretion of potassium or the shift of potassium from tissues.

Hyperplasia: Overproliferation of normal cells within a normal tissue structure.

Hypoglycemia: Abnormally low levels of glucose in the blood.

Iatrogenic: Caused by treatment; for instance, an infection caused by a failure of surgical antiseptic precautions.

Ketoacidosis: Abnormally high concentrations in the blood or tissues of organic compounds called ketone bodies: beta-hydroxybutyric acid, acetoacidic acid, and acetone. It is sometimes called ketosis. The condition is frequently associated with diabetes mellitus.

Ketones: A substance containing the carbonyl group attached to two carbon atoms. Acetone is an example of a simple ketone.

Paresthesia: Sensation of numbness, prickling, or tingling.

Polydipsia: Excessive thirst.

Polyphagia: Eating abnormally large amounts of food.

Polyuria: Excessive formation and discharge of urine.

Retinopathy: Any disease of the retina of the eye.

Tetany: Nervous condition characterized by sharp, painful, periodic muscle contractions, particularly those of the extremities.

Transsphenoidal: Through or across the sphenoid bone.

Vasopressin: Hormone secreted by the hypothalamus that raises blood pressure, increases peristalsis, and promotes resorption of water by the kidney. Synthetic or prepared extracts are administered as antidiuretics. Also known as antidiuretic hormone (ADH).