MED 135

Chapter 26 Vocab.

* Abortion: Expulsion of the products of conception before viability.
* Amniocentesis: Surgical procedure of the amniotic sac to remove fluid for lab analysis.
* Amniotomy: Artificial rupture of the amniotic sac.
* Bartholin Gland: One of two small mucous glands located at the vaginal opening at the base of the labia majora.
* Bimanual Examination: An examination performed by the provider using two hands to examine the internal pelvic organs. Inserting two fingers into the vagina while using the other hand on the stomach to feel the organs.
* Braxton-Hicks: Irregular, intermittent, and painless uterine contractions; also known as false labor.
* Candidiasis: Infection of the skin or mucous membrane with any species of candida.
* Carcinoma in situ: Cancer that does not extend beyond the basement membrane.
* Cervical Punch Biopsy: A biopsy of the uterine cervix using an instrument, the end of which is a punch.
* Cesarean Section: Delivery of fetus though surgical incision into the uterus.
* Chlamydia: A bacterium that causes one of the most prevalent sexually transmitted diseases.
* Colposcopy: Visual examination of vaginal and cervical tissues using a colposcope following abnormal pap smear. A magnifying lens and powerful lights are used.
* Condylomata: A wart like lesion of viral origin found on external genitalia or perianal region.
* Congenital Anomalies: Being born with; existing at time of birth.
* Coupling Agent: An agent used when ultrasonography is used; enhances penetration of sound waves through tissue.
* Cryosurgery: The destruction of tissue by application of extreme cold, silver nitrate, and carbon dioxide.
* Diethylstilbestrol (DES): Asynthetic hormone used therapeutically in menopausal disturbances. It should not be given during pregnancy. Used to treat a threatened abortion. Has been related to reproductive disorders in males whose mothers took it during pregnancy.
* Dilation: Expansion of an oriface or organ.
* Dysmenorrhea: Painful menses.
* Dyspareunia:Painful intercourse.
* Dysplasia: Abnormal development if tissue.
* Eclampsia: Complication of pregnancy that includes general edema, hypertension, proteinuria, and convulsions.
* Ectopic: Implementation of the fertilized ovum outside of the uterine cavity.
* Effacement: Thinning and shortening of the cervical canal during labor to permit passage of fetus.
* Endometriosis: Tissue that resembles the endometrium invades various locations in the pelvic cavity and elsewhere.
* Exfoliated: The shedding of something such as cervical cells.
* Formalin: An aqueous solution of 37% formaldehyde.
* Fulgarated: Destroyed by electric current.
* Genitalia: The reproductive organs, internal and external.
* Gestation: Period of development from fertilization to birth.
* Gestational Diabetes: Diabetes that first manifests clinically during pregnancy. It usually subsides after delivery.
* Gravidity: Total number of pregnancies a woman has had regardless of duration, including a present one.
* Human Chorionic Gonadotropin: Hormone secreted by the trophoblast  after fertilization of the ovum. May be detected in blood and urine in pregnant women.
* Hyperemesis Gravidarum: Severe nausea and vomiting during pregnancy with inability to eat; may lead to severe dehydration.
* Hypoxia: Oxygen deficiency.
* Hysterosalpingogram:X-Ray of uterus and fallopian tubes using a contrast medium.
* Intraepithelium: Within the epithelium.
* Involution: Return of the uterus to normal size and shape after childbirth.
* Lamaze: Technique consisting of breathing exercises to facilitate delivery.
* Lochia: Discharge from the uterus of blood, mucus, and tissue during the period after childbirth.
* Meconium: First feces of newborn.
* Metrorrhagia: Uterine bleeding at irregular intervals.
* Multigravida: A woman who has been pregnant more than once.
* Nagele's Rule: Usual method for calculating expected date of birth.
* Neonatal: Pertaining to newborn.
* Nullipara: A woman who has not carried a pregnancy to the stage of viability.
* Oxytocin: A pituitary hormone that stimulates the muscles of the uterus to contract thus inducing labor.
* Parity: Carrying a pregnancy to the point of viability regardless of the outcome.
* Parturition: The process of giving birth.
* Patent: Open, not blocked.
* Pelvic Inflammatory Disease: Infection of the uterus, fallopian tubes, and adjacent pelvic structures; most common causes are gonorrhea spread as sexually transmitted diseases.
* Placenta Abruption: Sudden and abrupt separation of the placenta from uterine wall.
* Placenta Previa: Placenta lies low in uterus and can partially or completely cover the cervical os.
* Postcoital: Period of time following (after) intercourse.
* Preeclampsia: A complication of pregnancy characterized by generalized edema, hypertension, and proteinuria.
* Prenatal: Time period between fertilization and birth.
* Primigravida: A woman pregnant for the first time.
* Prostaglandin: Modulator of biochemical activity in tissues.
* Puerperium: The period form the end of the third stage of labor until involution of uterus is complete, usually three to six weeks.
* Sickle Cell Anemia: An inherited blood disorder that may shorten life span.
* Stigma: A social condition maneed by attitudinal devaluing or demeaning of persons who because of disfigurement or disability, are viewed as being capable of fulfilling valued social roles.
* Tay-Sachs: An inherited disease that is usually fatal.
* Thalassemia: A hereditary anemia that may be fatal.
* Titer: Measurement of amount of antibody present against a particular antigen.
* Trichomoniasis: Infestation with a trichomonas parasite, which may be transmitted through sexual intercourse.
* Trimester: Three months; one third of the gestational period of pregnancy.
* Ultrasonography: Process of placing a hand held transducer against a body area to be tested. The transducer sends sound waves through the skin and various internal organs. When echoes are formed and sent back the transducer converts them into electrical energy This energy is transformed into a picture on a monitor.
* Vesicle: Characterized by the presence of vesicles. Vesicles are blisters or other elevations on the skin.
* Viable: Able to live, grow, and develop after birth; usually 24 weeks or greater that 1 pound.
* Wet Mount: A method of adding liquid, to a specimen on a slide for examination.

Chapter 27 Vocab.

* Aersolyzed: Dispensed by means of mist.
* Cochlear Implantation: An electrical device that receives sounds and transmits the resulting signal to electrodes implanted in the cochlea. The signal stimulates the cochlea and the individual is able to perceive sound.
* Exudate: Accumulated fluid in a cavity; an oozing of pus; matter that penetrates through vessel walls into adjoining tissue.
* Fontanel: Soft spot lying between the cranial bones of the skull of a fetus, newborn, and infant.
* Lypohilized: The process of rapidly freezing a substance at extremely low temperatures and the dehydrating the substance in a high vacuum (freeze drying).
* Myringotomy: Incision into the tympanic membrane; part of the treatment for otisis media.
* Neonate: Newborn.
* Organomercurial: Any mercury containing organic compound.
* Phenylketonuria (PKU): A hereditary disease caused by the bodies inability to oxidize the amino acid phenylalanine. If not discovered and treated early, brain damage can occur, causing severe mental retardation.
* Sensorineural: Permanent hearing loss that results from damage or malformation of the middle ear and auditory nerve.
* Suppurative: Producing or associated with the generation of pus.
* Tympanostomy: Placement of a tube through the tympanic membrane to allow ventilation of the middle ear; part of the treatment of ototis.

Chapter 28 Vocab.

* Cryptorchidism: Undesended testicle.
* Intravenous Pyelogram: Radiographic studies of the kidney's, ureters, and bladder using a contrast medium.
* Libido: Sexual drive.
* Metastasis: In cancer, malignant cells spread from the primary growth to a new location.
* Nocturia: Excessive urination during the night.
* Orchidectomy: Surgical excision of a testicle.
* Residual Urine: Amount of urine remaining in the bladder immediately after voiding; seen with hyperplasia of prostate.
* Retention: Urine held in the bladder; inability to empty the bladder.
* Spermatogenesis: The formation of mature sperm.
* Transilluminator: Instrament used to inspect a cavity or organ by passing a light through the walls.
* Transuretral Resection of the Prostate: Removal of the prostate tissue using a device inserted through the urethra.