

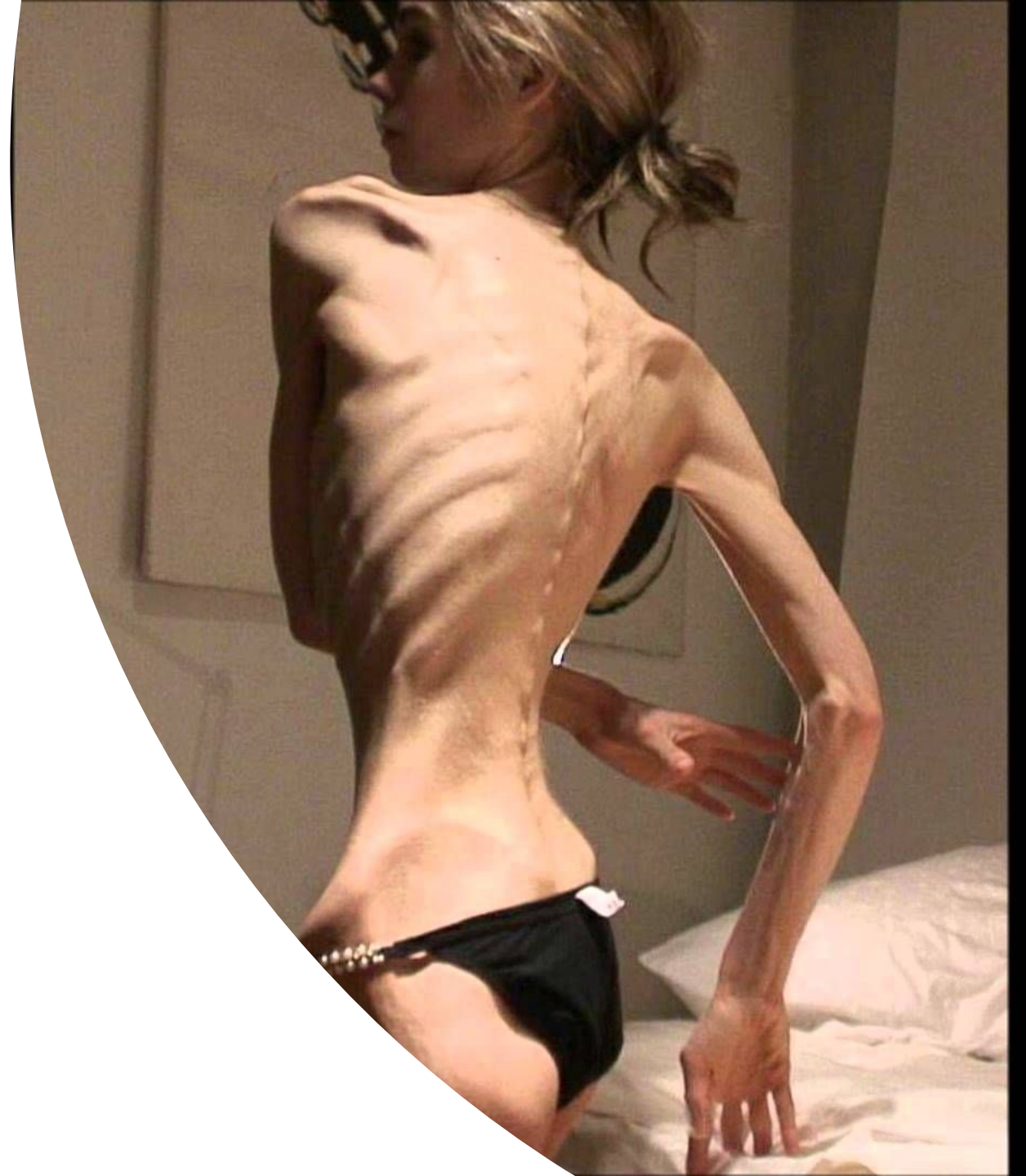


Medical terms

completed by students of the 4 course of medical
institute 404-1

Anorexia

- Anorexia — is an eating disorder characterized by an abnormally low body weight, an intense fear of gaining weight and a distorted perception of weight.

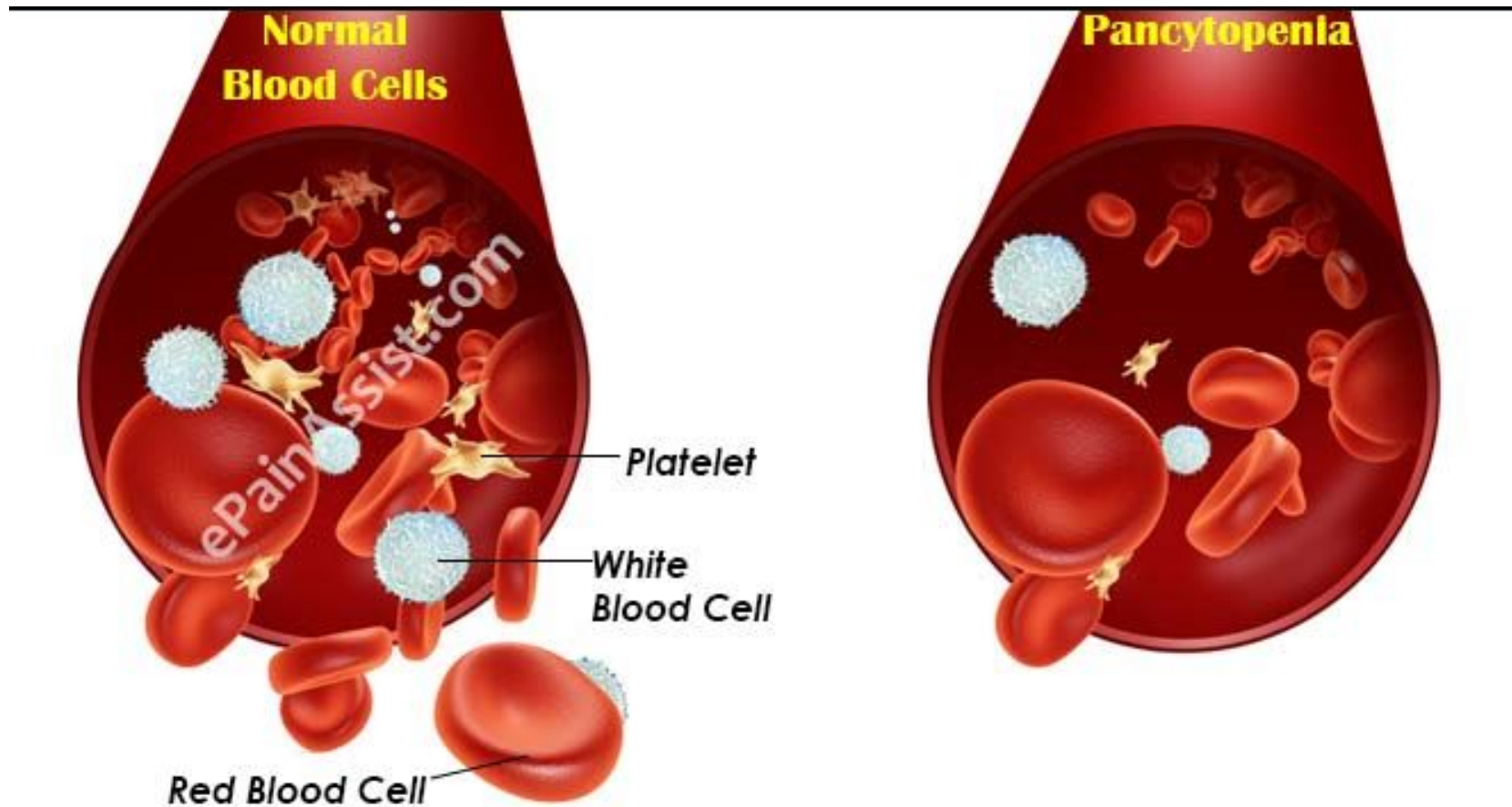


Causes of Anorexia

- The effects of the thinness culture in media, that constantly reinforce thin people as ideal stereotypes
- Professions and careers that promote being thin and weight loss, such as ballet and modeling
- Family and childhood traumas
- Peer pressure among friends and co-workers to be thin or be sexy.
- Irregular hormone functions
- Genetics

Pancytopenia

- Pancytopenia is a medical condition in which there is a reduction in the number of red and white blood cells, as well as platelets.



Mechanism of pancytopenia

- The disease is marked by an inappropriate and ineffective T cell activation that leads to an increased hemophagocytic activity. The T cell activated macrophages engulf erythrocytes, leukocytes, platelets, as well as their progenitor cells.

Causes of Pancytopenia

1. Aplastic anemia
2. Bone marrow infiltration by
 - Hematologic malignancies
 - Non-hematologic Tm met.
 - Storage cell disorders
 - Osteopetrosis
 - Myelofibrosis
3. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)
4. Myelodysplastic syndrome
5. Hypersplenism
6. Vit B12 or folate deficiencies
7. S. Lupus erythematosus
8. Cytotoxic agents and antimetabolites
9. Radiotherapy
10. Overwhelming infections
11. other

Cholelithiasis

- Cholelithiasis is the medical term for gallstone disease. Cholelithiasis is the presence of solid concretions in the gallbladder.

Gallstones (Cholelithiasis)



Causes of Gallstones

1

Blood Sugar Imbalances

2

Estrogen Dominance

3

Food Allergies and Sensitivities

4

Chronic Stress

5

Low Fiber Diet

Low Stomach Acid Production

6

Obesity

7

Rapid Weight Loss

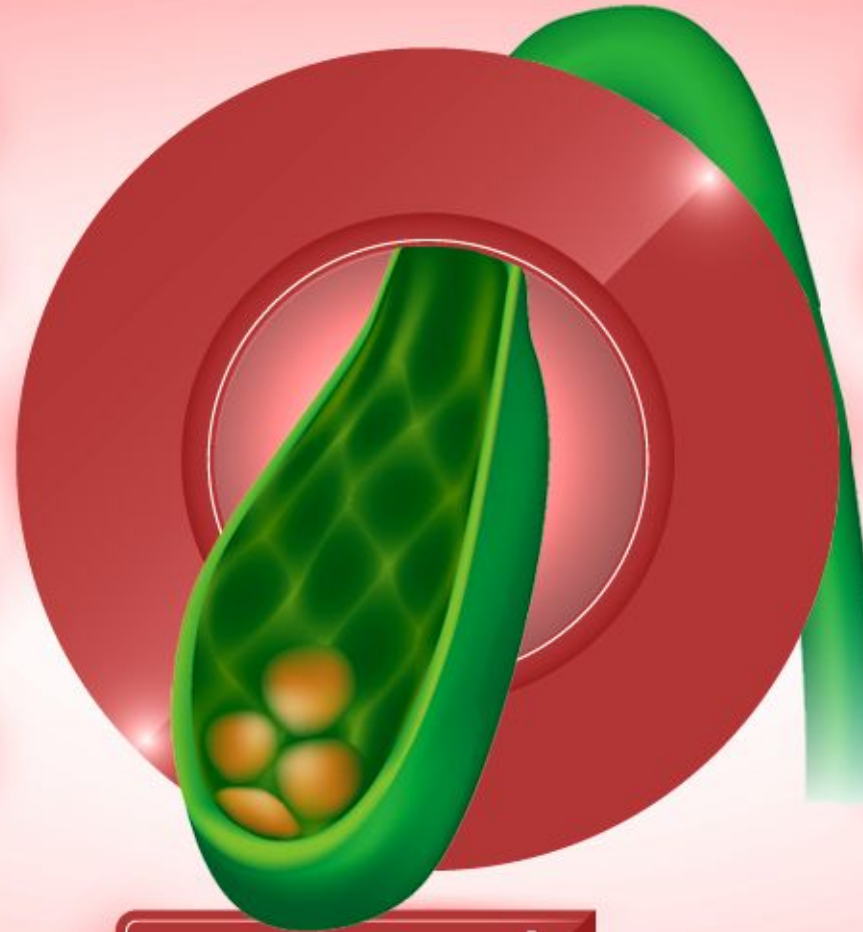
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Low Fat Diets

9

Cholesterol Lowering Medications

10



Leaky Gut Syndrome

11

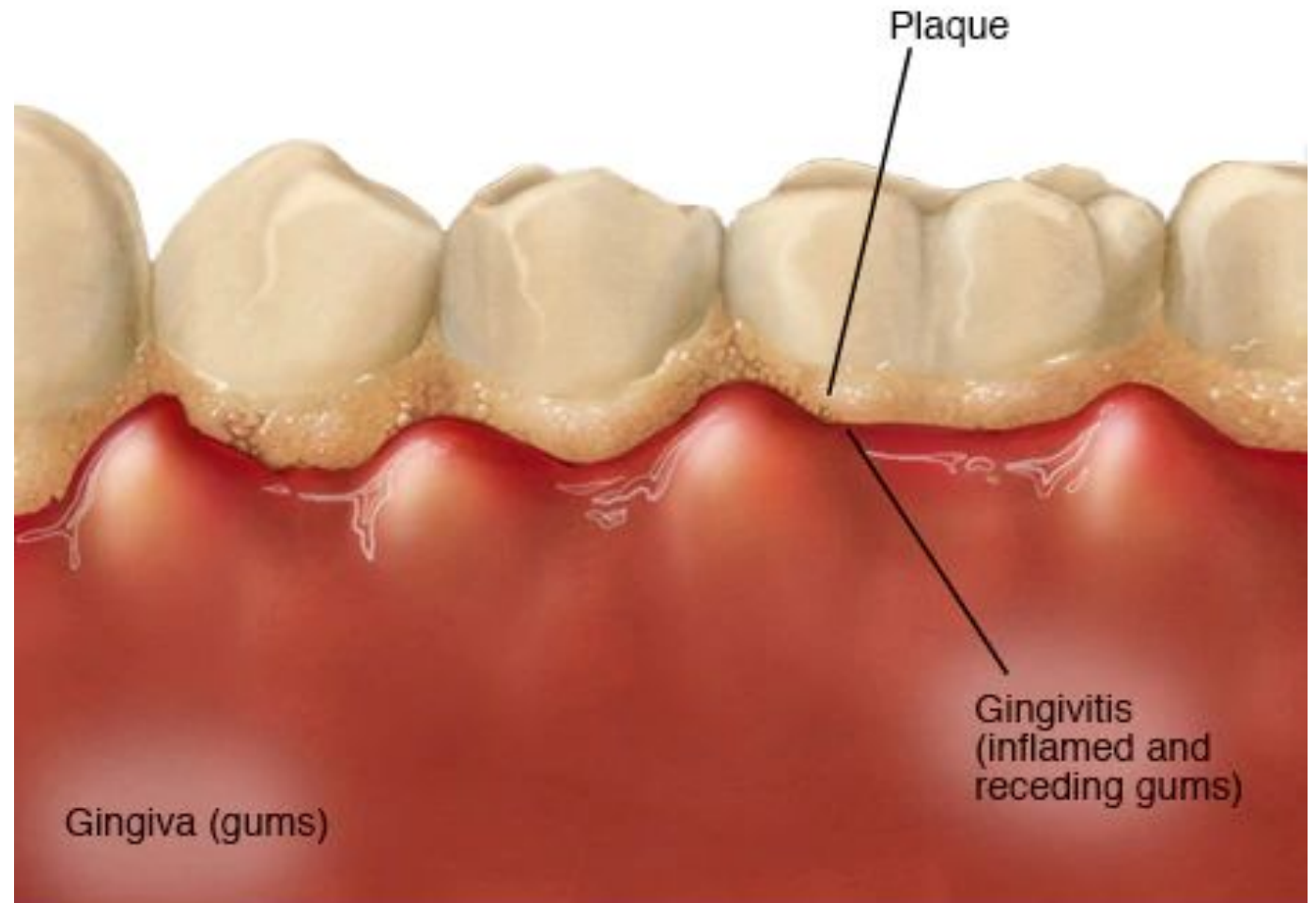
An anatomical illustration of a human torso, showing the internal organs and skeletal structure. The illustration is semi-transparent, revealing the ribcage, lungs, heart, stomach, and intestines. The background is black, and the organs are rendered in various colors like red, yellow, and orange. A large, light gray circular area is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing text.

Vicarious

- Vicarious comes from the Latin word *vicarius*, which means substitute. Vicarious can also be used as a medical term meaning "occurring in an unexpected part of body."
- occurring in an abnormal part of the body instead of the usual site involved in that function

Gingivitis

Gingivitis is a non-destructive disease that causes inflammation of the gums.



Symptoms

- Swollen gums
- Bright red or purple gums
- Gums that are tender or painful to the touch
- Bleeding gums or bleeding after brushing and/or flossing
- Bad breath (halitosis)



Paracentesis

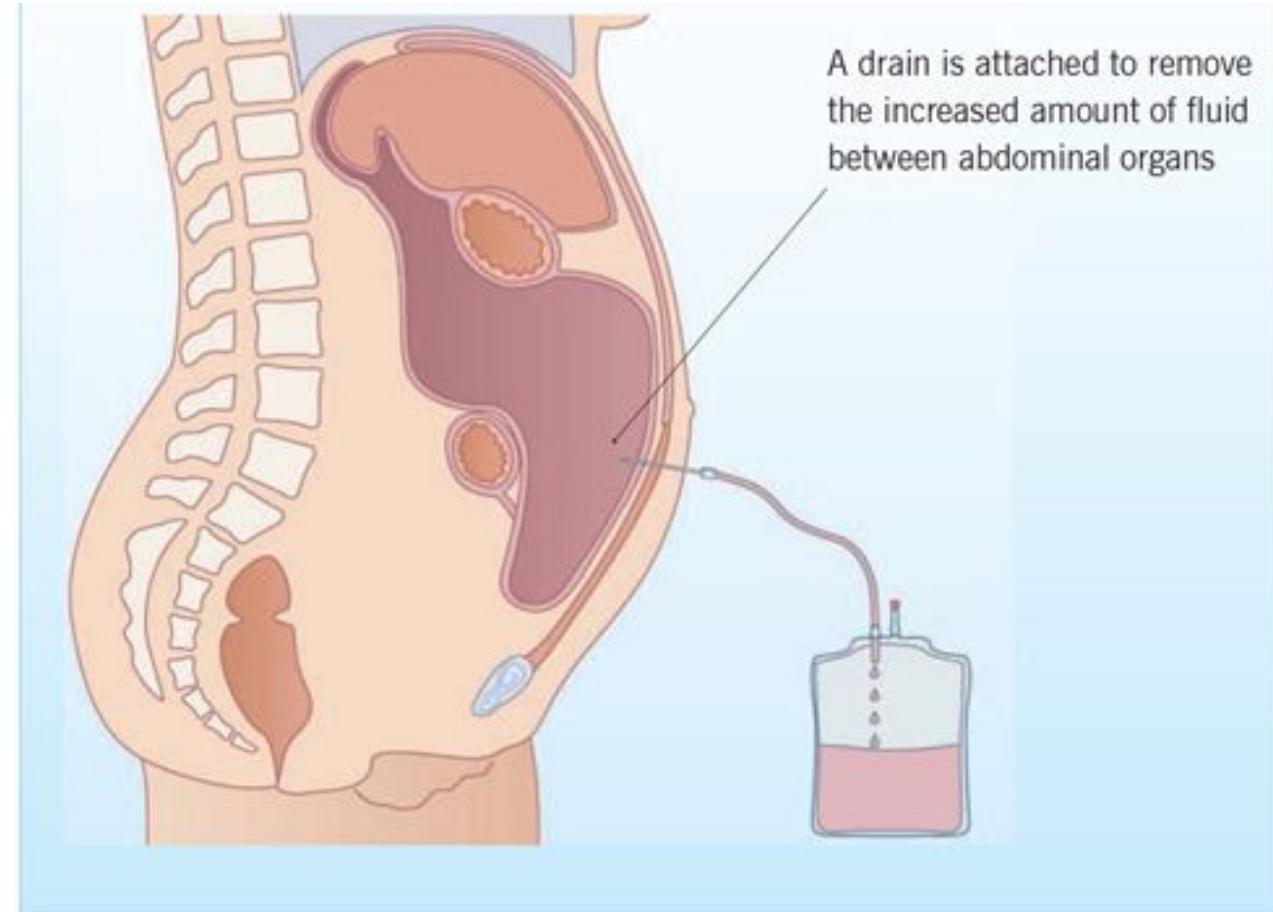
- Paracentesis is the perforation of a cavity of the body or of a cyst or similar outgrowth, especially with a hollow needle to remove fluid or gas.



Indications

It is used for a number of reasons:

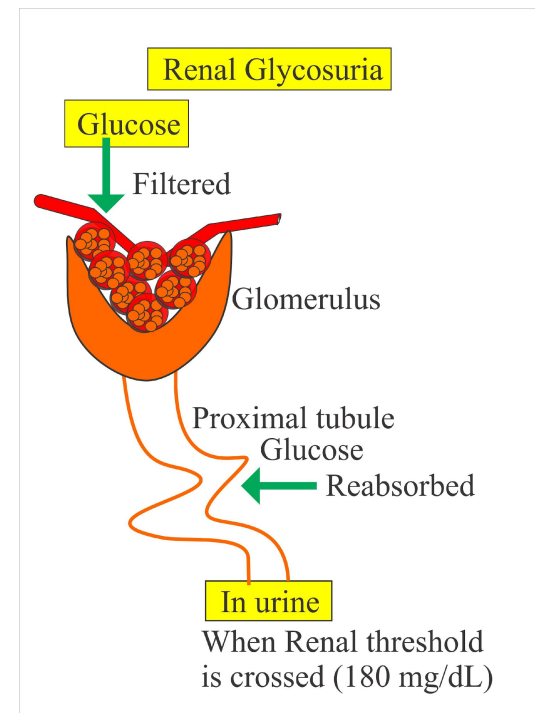
- to relieve abdominal pressure from ascites
- to diagnose spontaneous bacterial peritonitis and other infections (e.g. abdominal TB)
- to diagnose metastatic cancer
- to diagnose blood in peritoneal space in trauma



Glycosuria

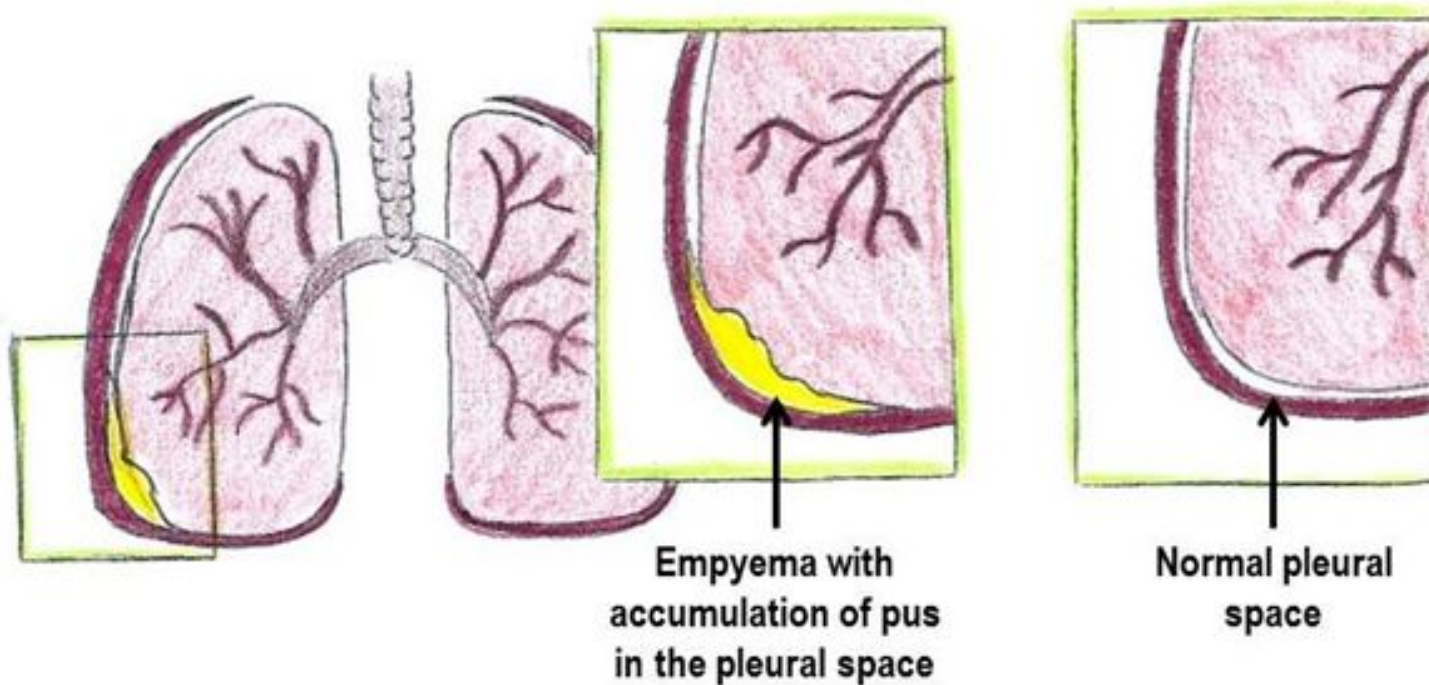
Glycosuria is the excretion of glucose into the urine.

Glycosuria is nearly always caused by elevated blood glucose levels, most commonly due to untreated diabetes mellitus. Glycosuria leads to excessive water loss into the urine with resultant dehydration, a process called osmotic diuresis.



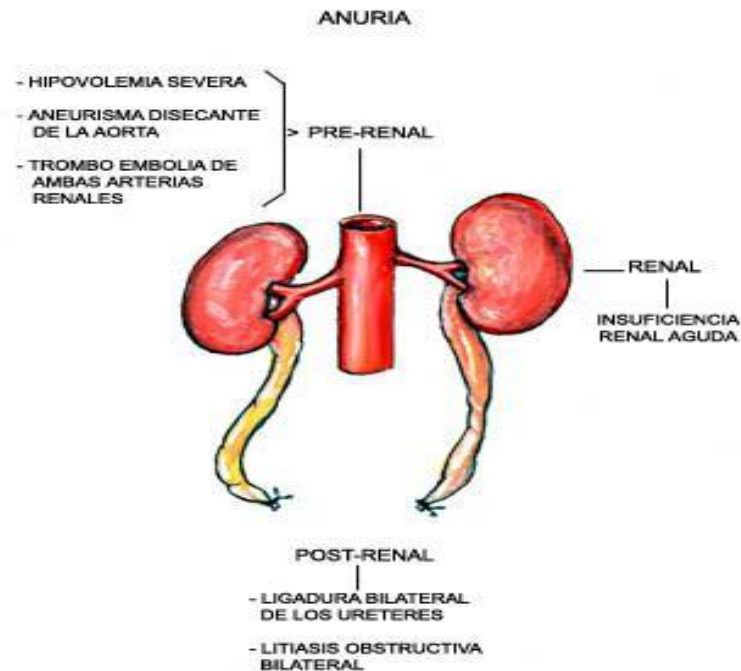
Empyema

- is a collection of pus in the pleural cavity caused by microorganisms, usually bacteria.



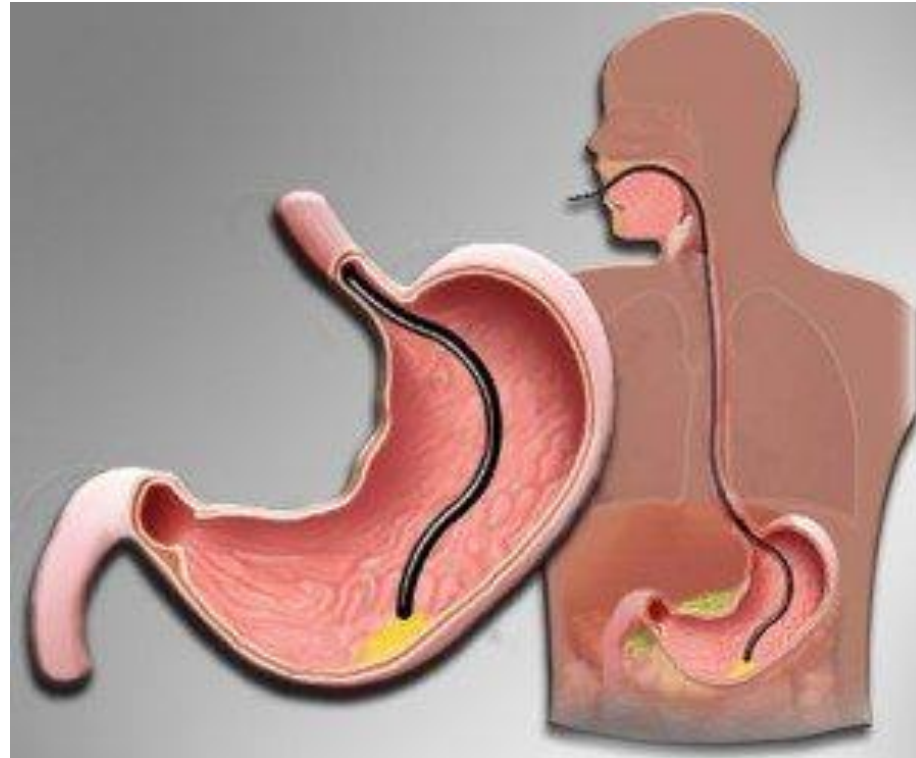
Anuria

sometimes called anuresis, is nonpassage of urine, in practice is defined as passage of less than 100 milliliters of urine in a day.



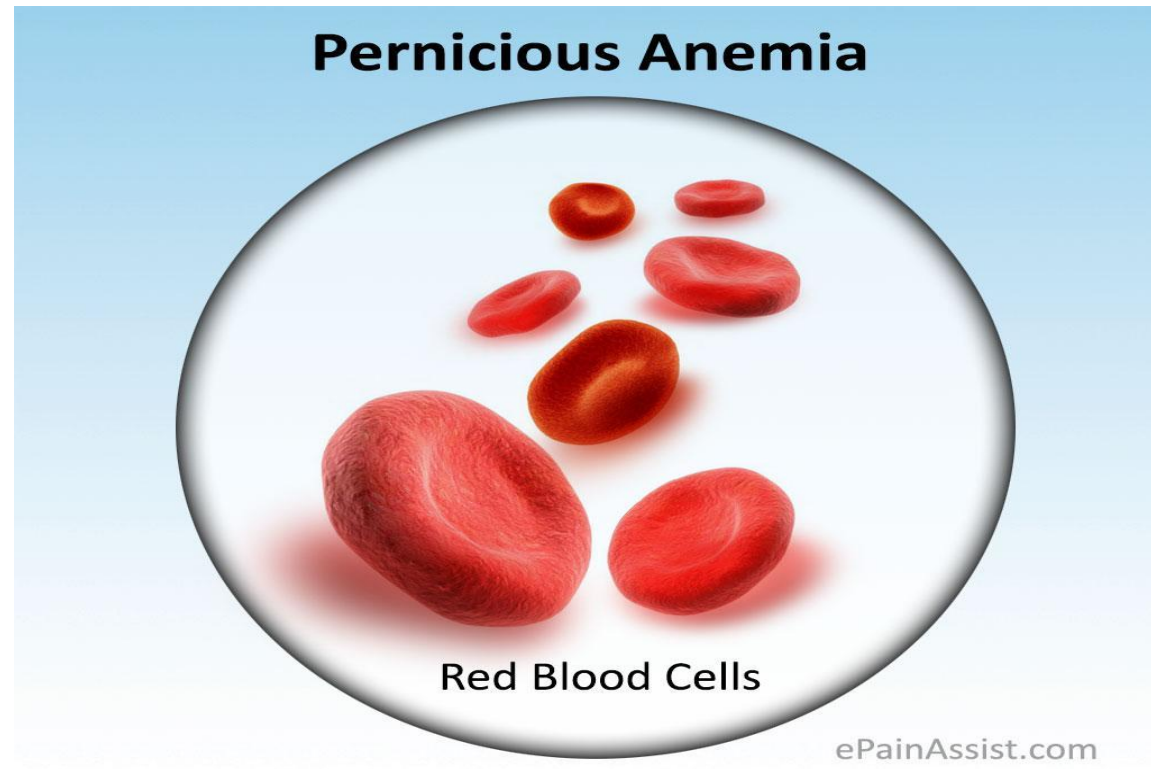
Achylia

- The lack or reduced production of gastric juices in any part of the digestive tract.



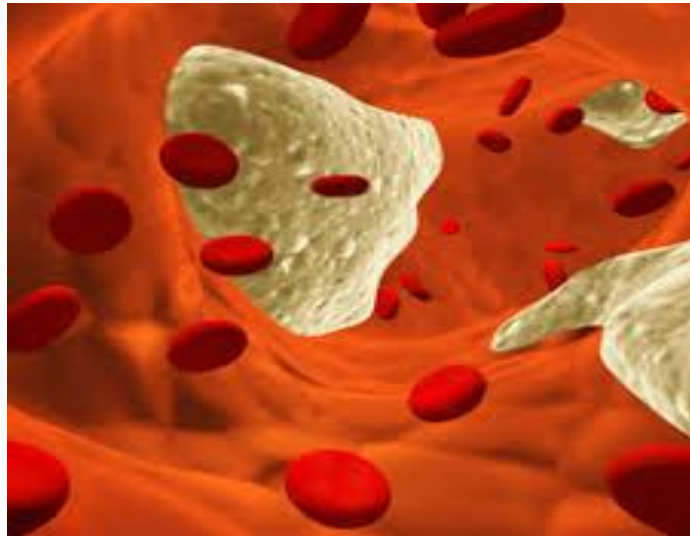
Perniciousus

- destructive, ominous, baleful.



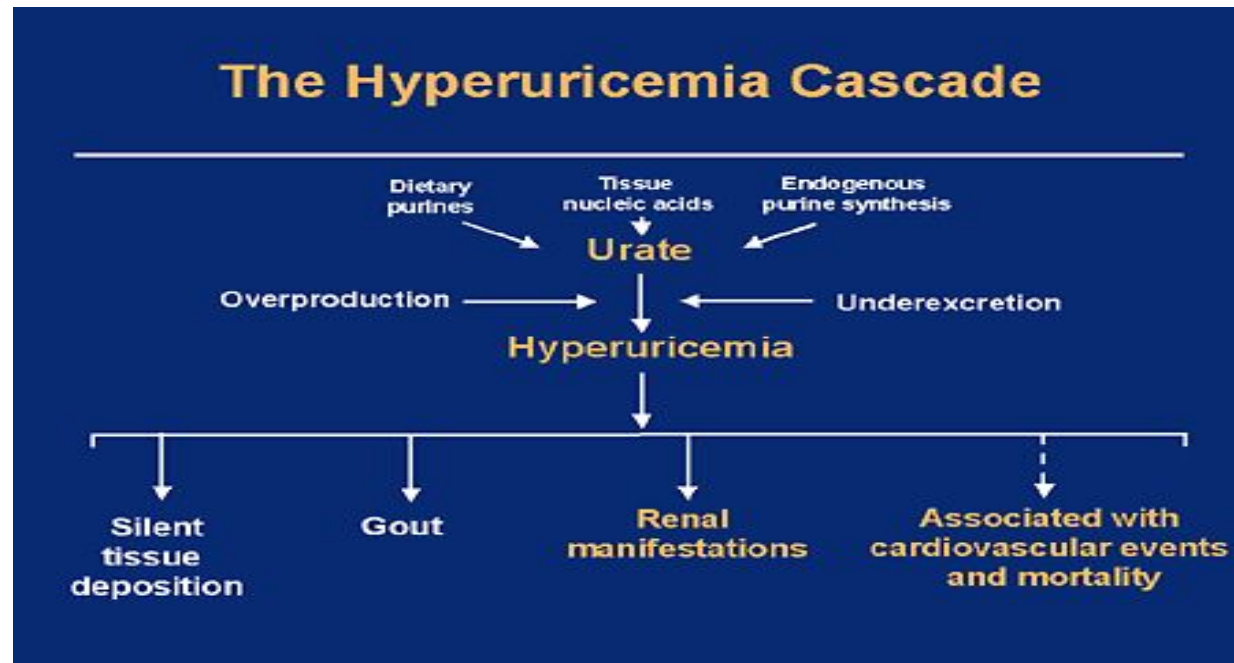
Cholemia

- is a condition caused by the presence of excess bile in the blood. Its symptoms can include somnolence (drowsiness), yellow tinge to skin and whites of eyes, fatigue, nausea and, in extreme cases, coma. It is often an early sign of liver disease.



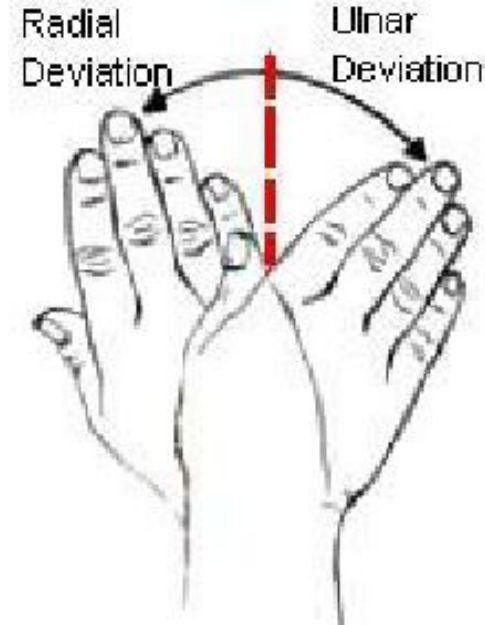
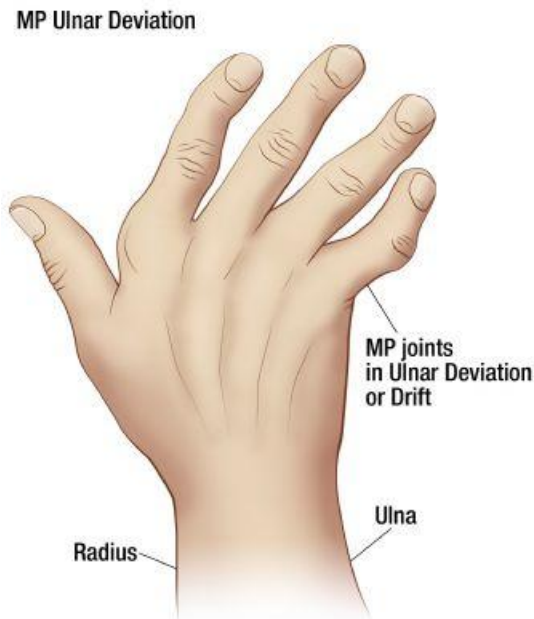
Hyperuricemia

- is an abnormally high level of uric acid in the blood. In the pH conditions of body fluid, uric acid exists largely as urate, the ion form



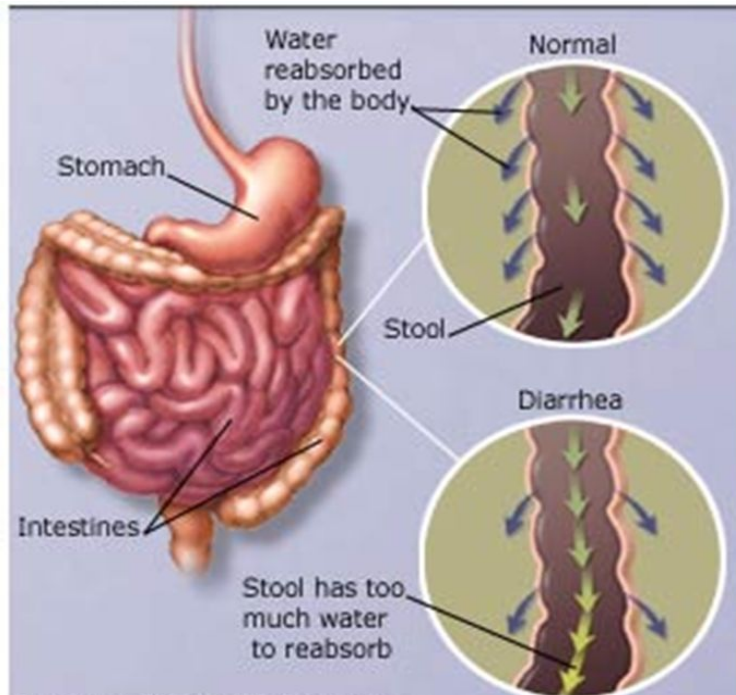
Deviatio








- Ulnar deviation, also known as ulnar drift, is a hand deformity in which the swelling of the metacarpophalangeal joints (the big knuckles at the base of the fingers) causes the fingers to become displaced, tending towards the little finger



Diarrhea

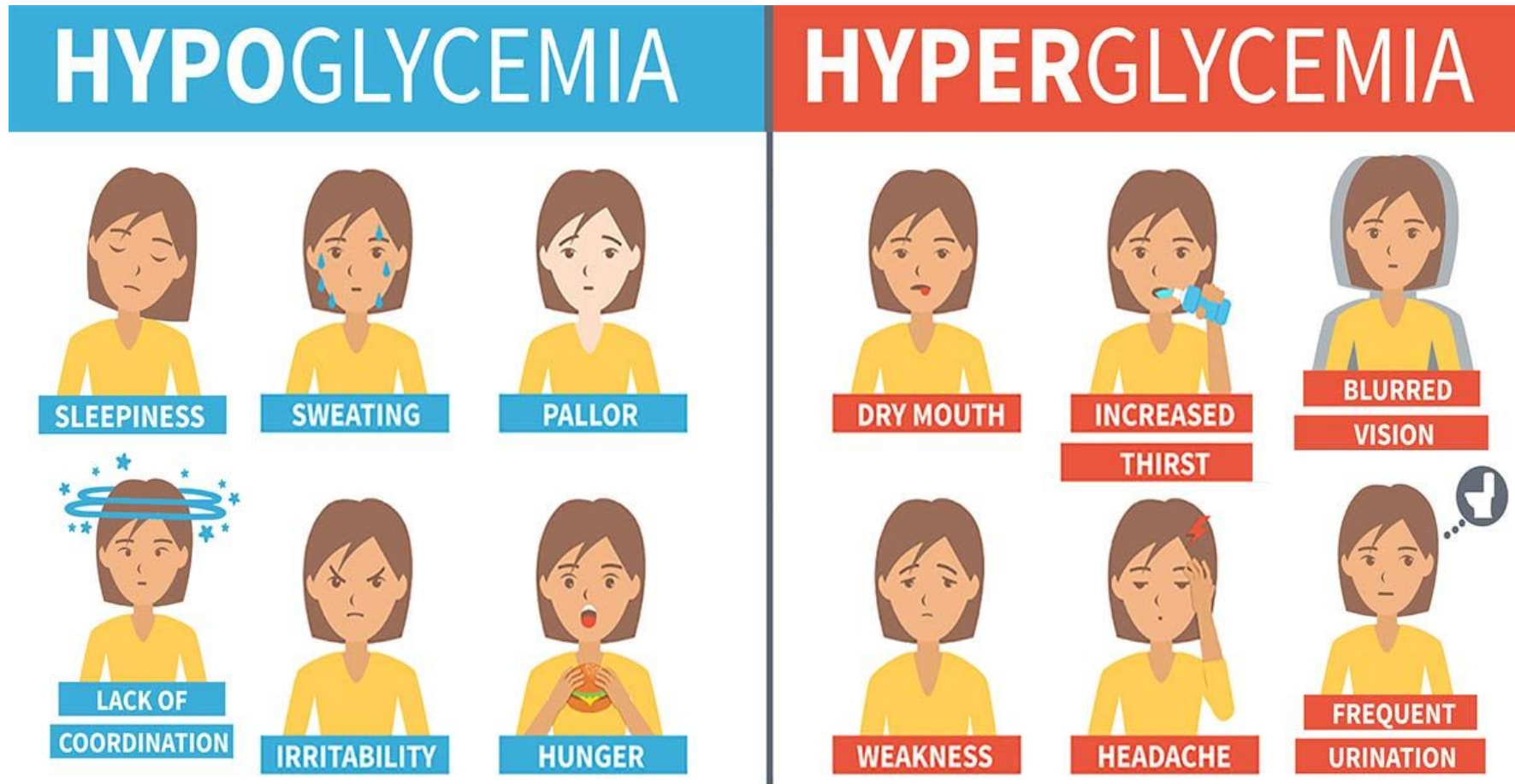
- is the condition of having at least three loose or liquid bowel movements each day. It often lasts for a few days and can result in dehydration due to fluid loss.



BRISTOL STOOL CHART			
	Type 1	Separate hard lumps	SEVERE CONSTIPATION
	Type 2	Lumpy and sausage like	MILD CONSTIPATION
	Type 3	A sausage shape with cracks in the surface	NORMAL
	Type 4	Like a smooth, soft sausage or snake	NORMAL
	Type 5	Soft blobs with clear-cut edges	LACKING FIBRE
	Type 6	Mushy consistency with ragged edges	MILD DIARRHEA
	Type 7	Liquid consistency with no solid pieces	SEVERE DIARRHEA

Hypoglycemia

also known as low blood sugar, is when blood sugar decreases to below normal levels.



Glycosuria

(or glucosuria) is the excretion of glucose into the urine.

- Causes:

1. Diabetes
2. Renal glycosuria

If left untreated, glycosuria can cause you to:

1. feel extremely thirsty or dehydrated
2. feel extremely hungry
3. urinate more than usual
4. urinate accidentally



Agranulocytosis

(agranulosis or granulopenia) is a rare condition in which your bone marrow doesn't make enough of a certain type of white cell, most often neutrophils.

- Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell that your body needs to fight off infections.
- Neutrophils are a critical part of your body's immune system.

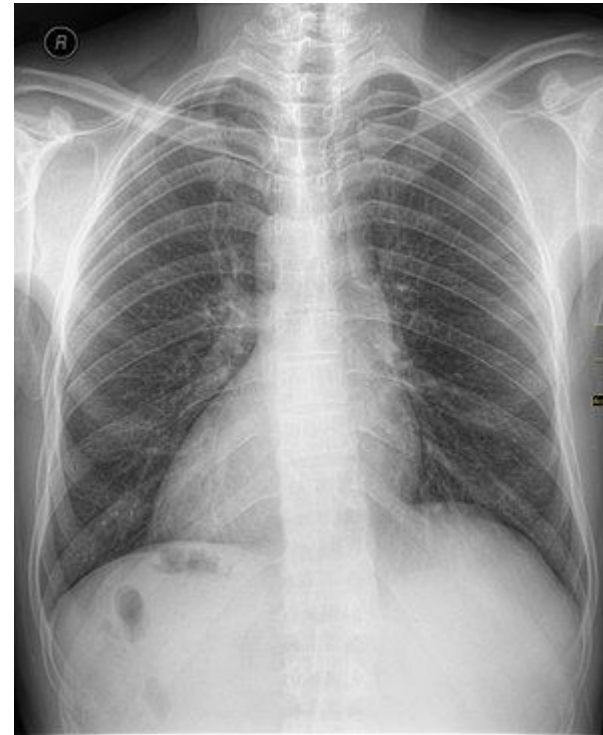
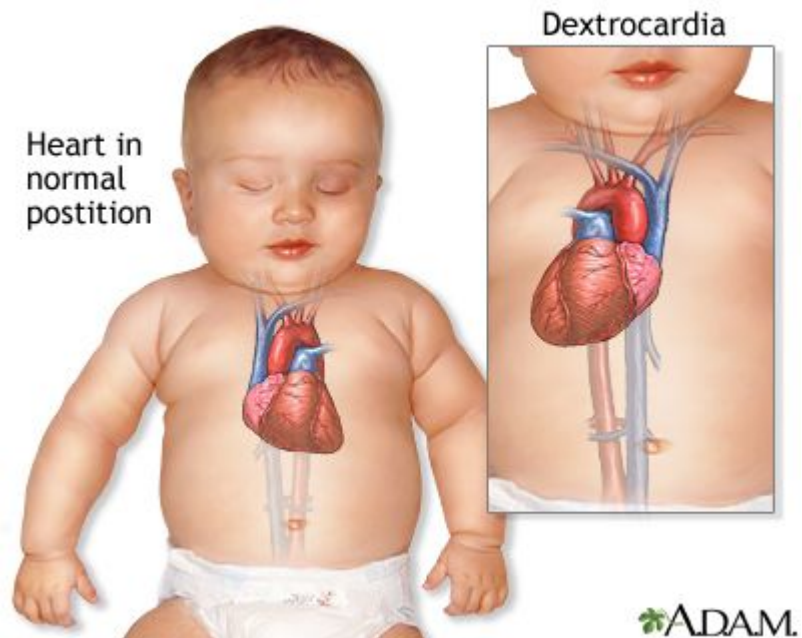
The early symptoms of agranulocytosis may include:

- sudden fever
- chills
- sore throat
- weakness in your limbs
- sore mouth and gums
- mouth ulcers
- bleeding gums



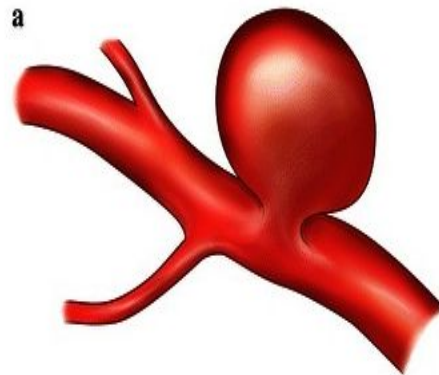
Dextrocardia

(from Latin dexter, meaning "right," and Greek kardia, meaning "heart") is a rare congenital condition in which the apex of the heart is located on the right side of the body.

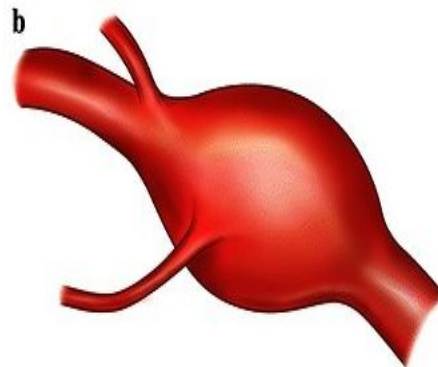


Aneurysm

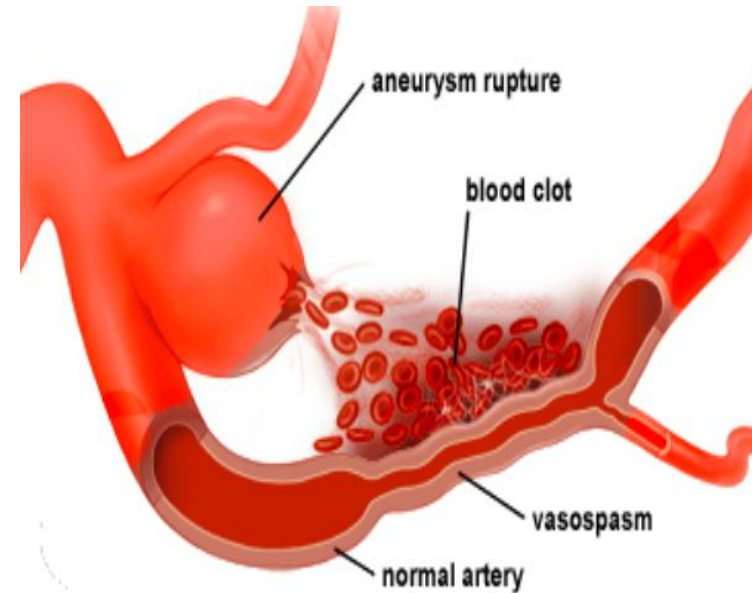
is a localized, abnormal, weak spot on a blood vessel wall that causes an outward bulging, likened to a bubble or balloon. Aneurysms are a result of a weakened blood vessel wall, and may be a result of a hereditary condition or an acquired disease.



Saccular Aneurysm



Fusiform Aneurysm



Bradycardia

is a condition wherein an individual has a very slow heart rate, typically defined as a resting heart rate of under 60 beats per minute (BPM) in adults.

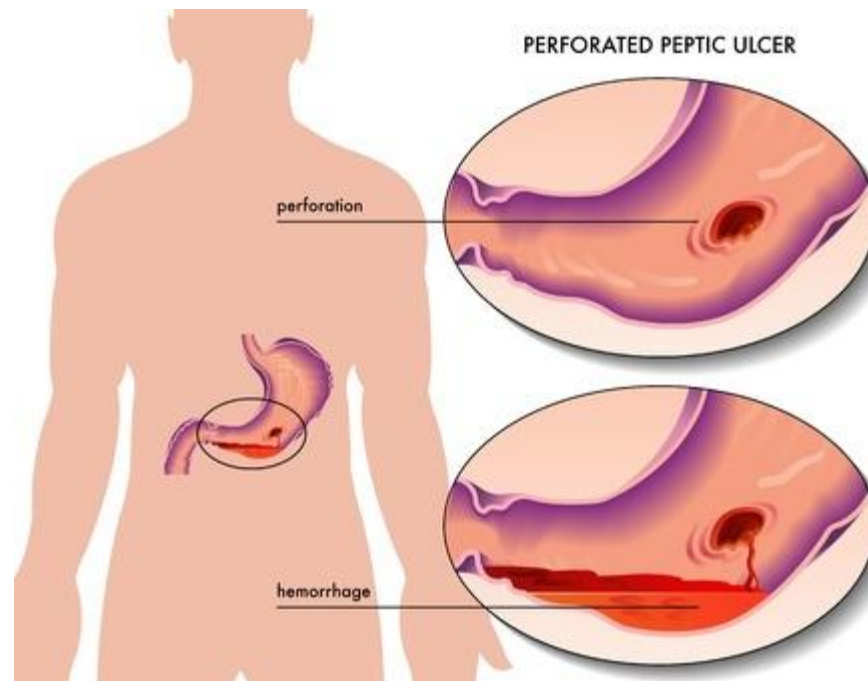
Symptoms

- Near-fainting or fainting (syncope)
- Dizziness or lightheadedness
- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath
- Chest pains
- Confusion or memory problems
- Easily tiring during physical activity



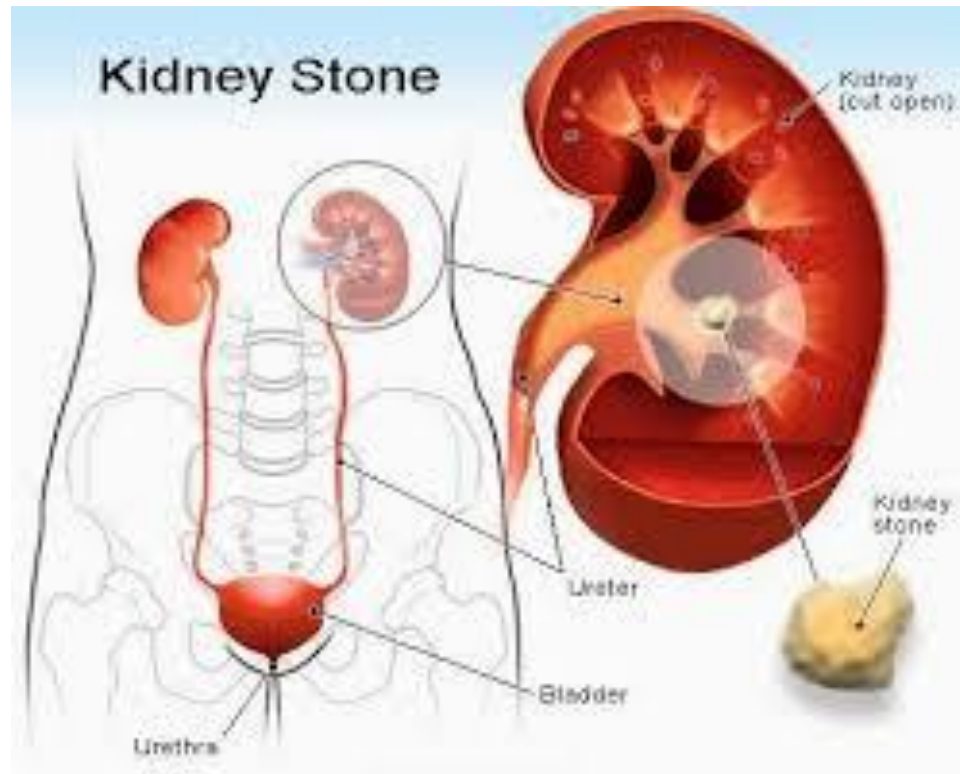
Perforation

- a hole or break in the containing walls or membranes of an organ or structure of the body. Perforation occurs when erosion, infection, or other factors create a weak spot in the organ and internal pressure causes a rupture. It also may result from a deep penetrating wound caused by trauma.



Nephrolithiasis

- renal lithiasis in which calcium deposits form in the renal parenchyma and result in reduced kidney function and blood in the urine



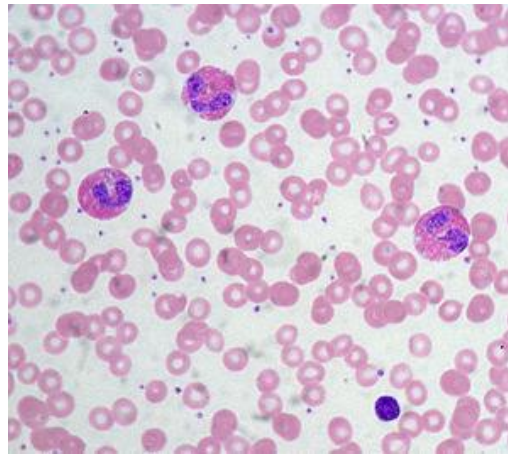
Polyuria

- **Polyuria** is excessive or an abnormally large production or passage of urine (greater than 2 or 3L over 24 hours in adults). Frequent urination is usually an accompanying symptom. Increased production and passage of urine may also be termed diuresis. Polyuria often appears in conjunction with polydipsia (increased thirst), though it is possible to have one without the other, and the latter may be a cause or an effect. Psychogenic polydipsia may lead to polyuria. Polyuria is usually viewed as a symptom or sign of another disorder (not a disease by itself), but it can be classed as a disorder, at least when its underlying causes are not clear

Pollakiuria

- Pollakiuria is also known as benign idiopathic urinary frequency. It refers to frequent daytime urination in children with no specific cause. Although it's most common in children 3 to 5 years old, teenagers can develop it, too.

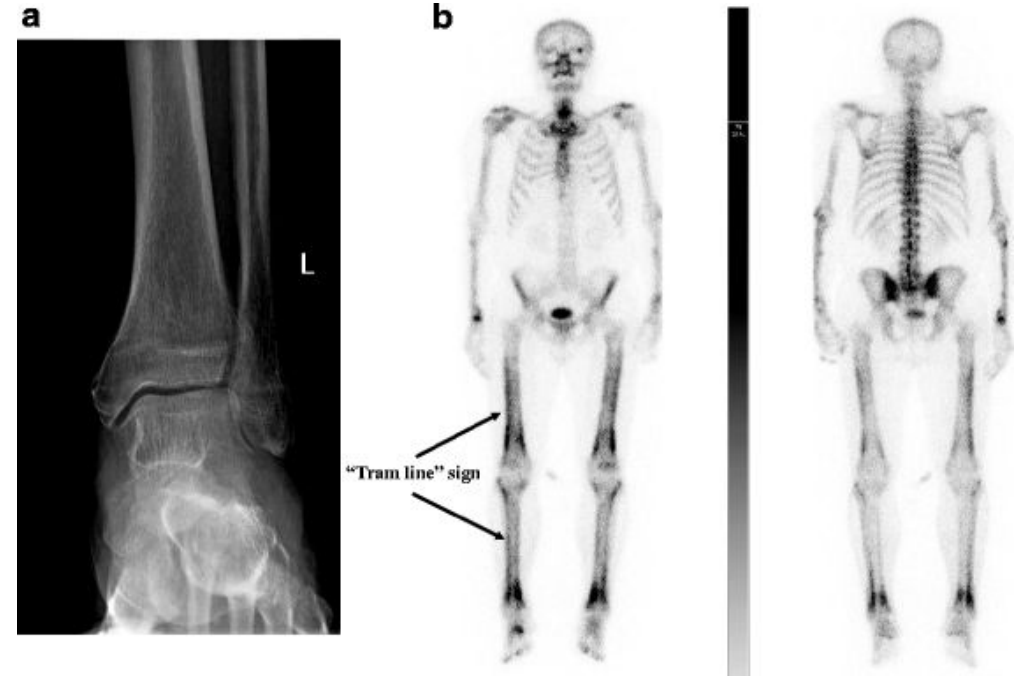
Eosinophilia



- **Eosinophilia** is a condition in which the eosinophil count in the peripheral blood exceeds $5.0 \times 10^8/l$ (500/ μL). Eosinophils usually account for less than 7% of the circulating leukocytes. A marked increase in non-blood tissue eosinophil count noticed upon histopathologic examination is diagnostic for tissue eosinophilia. Several causes are known, with the most common being some form of allergic reaction or parasitic infection. Diagnosis of eosinophilia is via a complete blood count (CBC), but diagnostic procedures directed at the underlying cause vary depending on the suspected condition(s). An absolute eosinophil count is not generally needed if the CBC shows marked eosinophilia. The location of the causal factor can be used to classify eosinophilia into two general types: extrinsic, in which the factor lies outside the eosinophil cell lineage; and intrinsic eosinophilia, which denotes etiologies within the eosinophil cell line. Specific treatments are dictated by the causative condition, though in idiopathic eosinophilia, the disease may be controlled with corticosteroids. Eosinophilia is not a disorder (rather, only a sign) unless it is idiopathic.

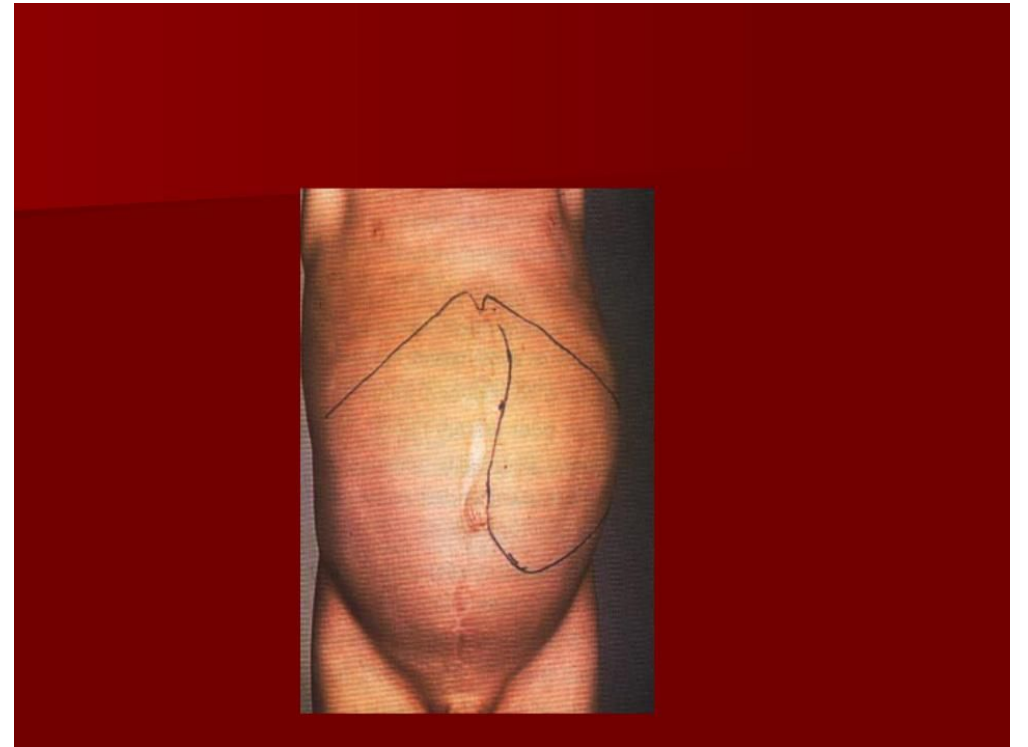
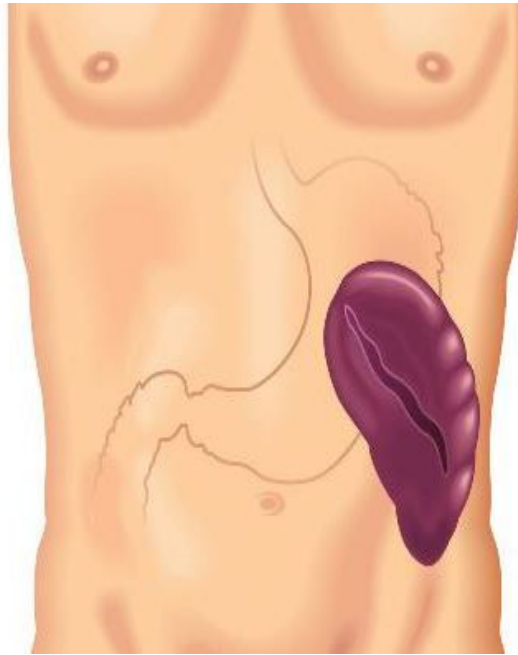
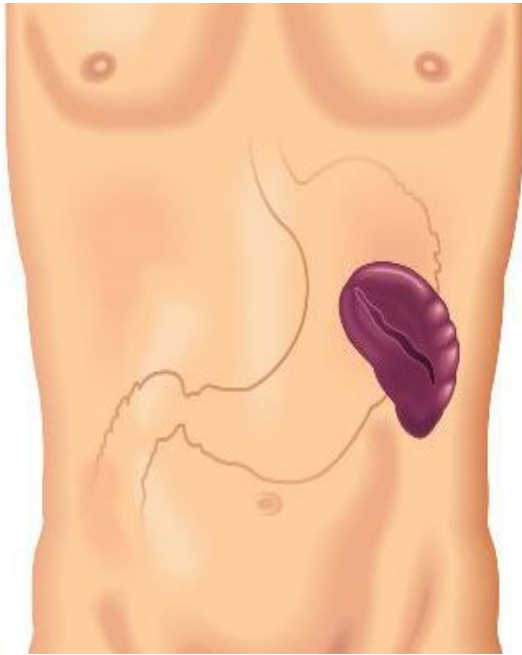
Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy

- **Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy (HOA)** is a syndrome of clubbing of the digits, periostitis of the long (tubular) bones, and arthritis. This clinical triad of digital clubbing, arthralgias, and ossifying periostitis has been recognized since the late 1800s and was previously known as hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy (HPOA). It is a syndrome characterized by excessive proliferation of skin and bone at the distal parts of extremities and by digital clubbing and periostosis of the tubular bones.



Hypersplenism

- **Hypersplenism** is an overactive spleen. The spleen is an organ found in the upper left side of your abdomen. The spleen helps filter old and damaged cells from your bloodstream. If your spleen is overactive, it removes the blood cells too early and too quickly.



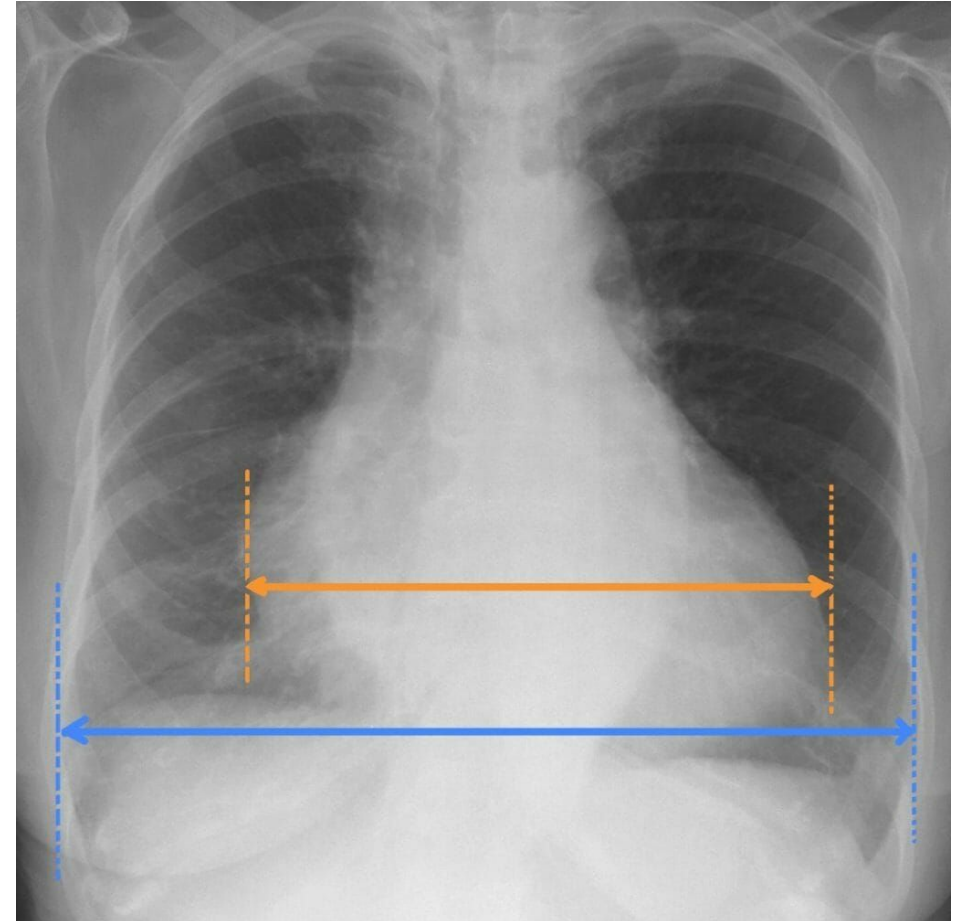
Hypersplenism

- The spleen plays a key role in helping your body fight infections. Problems with the spleen can make you more likely to develop infections. Common causes of hypersplenism include:
- Cirrhosis (advanced liver disease)
- Lymphoma
- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- Various connective tissue and inflammatory diseases



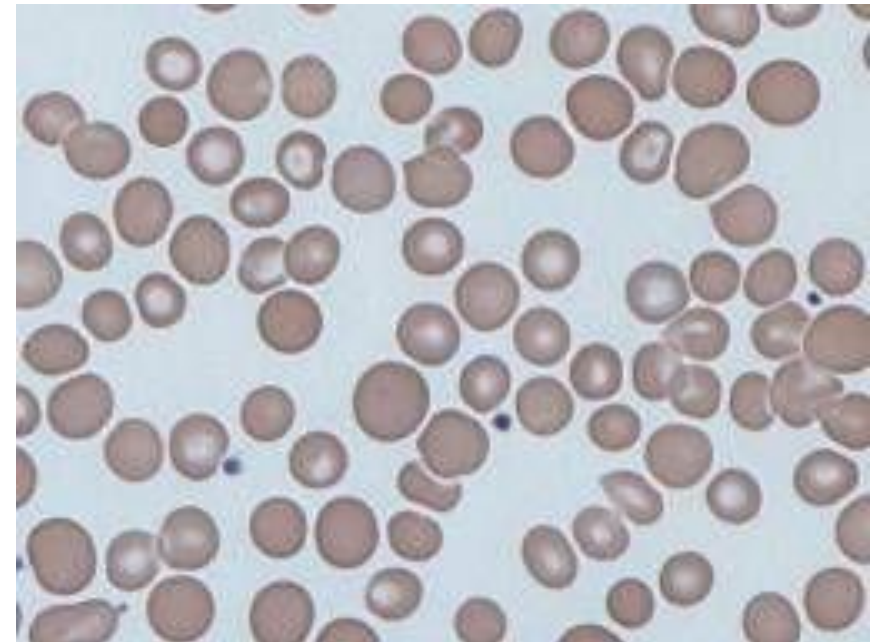
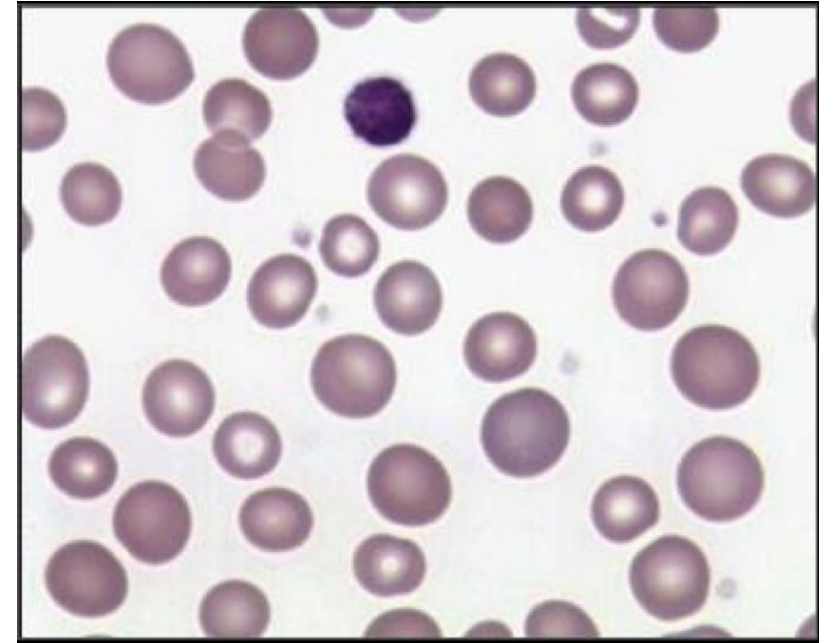
Cardiomegaly

- **Cardiomegaly** is a medical term used to describe an enlarged heart. Considered a symptom rather than a condition, a cardiomegaly may occur in response to a variety of circumstances that may make the heart muscle work harder than normal. Treatment for an enlarged heart is dependent on the underlying cause and may involve the use of medications and require surgery. If left untreated, a cardiomegaly may result in premature death.



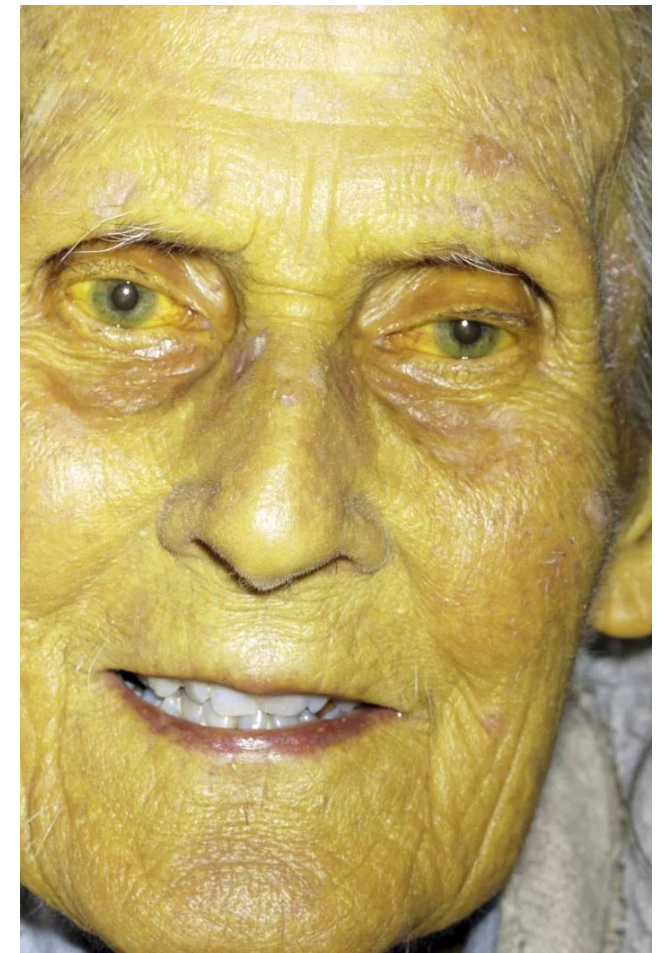
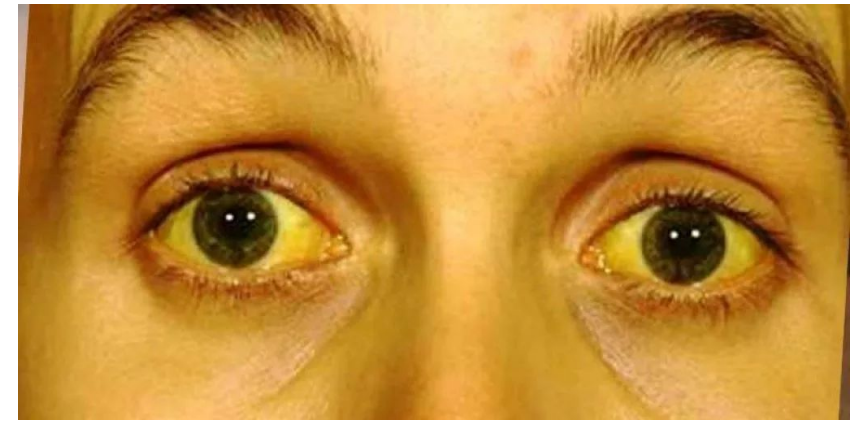
Anisocytosis

- **Anisocytosis** is a medical term meaning that a patient's red blood cells are of unequal size. This is commonly found in anemia and other blood conditions. False diagnostic flagging may be triggered by an elevated WBC count, agglutinated RBCs, RBC fragments, giant platelets or platelet clumps. In addition, it is a characteristic feature of bovine blood.



Icterus

- jaundice staining of the skin and visible mucous membranes, due to the increased content of bilirubin in the blood and tissues.
- Is a symptom complex characterized by jaundice staining of the skin and mucous membranes due to the accumulation of bilirubin in the tissues and blood. True jaundice can develop as a result of three main reasons:
- excessive destruction of red blood cells and increased production of bilirubin-hemolytic or adrenal jaundice;
- violations of the trapping liver cells of bilirubin and binding it with glucuronic acid pechenocnaya parenchymal or jaundice;
- the presence of an obstacle to the release of bilirubin with bile into the intestine and the reverse absorption of bound bilirubin into the blood — mechanical or subhepatic jaundice.



Pyuria

- **Pyuria** is the condition of urine containing white blood cells or pus. Defined as the presence of 6-10 or more neutrophils per high power field of unspun, voided mid-stream urine. It can be a sign of a bacterial urinary tract infection. Pyuria may be present in the people with sepsis, or in older people with pneumonia.



Interstitial tissue

- **Interstitial tissue** is a loose fibrous connective tissue forming the stroma of parenchymal organs

