GLOSSARY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Atrophy:</td>
<td>Decrease in size or wasting away of a body part or tissue loss of a part or organ incidental to the normal development of life of an animal or plant.</td>
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<td>Bacteraemia:</td>
<td>Occurrence of bacteria in blood stream.</td>
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<td>Bradycardia:</td>
<td>Relatively slow heart action whether physiological or pathological.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complementary and alternative medicine:</td>
<td>A group of diverse medical and health care systems, practices and products that are not presently considered to be part of conventional medicine.</td>
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<td>Cushing syndrome:</td>
<td>It is an endocrine disorder caused by excessive levels of the endogenous corticosteroid hormone cortisol.</td>
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<td>Cystinuria:</td>
<td>A metabolic defect characterized by excretion of excessive amounts of cystine in the urine and sometimes by the formation of stones in the urinary tract and inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.</td>
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<td>Cystitis:</td>
<td>It is the inflammation of the bladder.</td>
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<td>Cystoscope:</td>
<td>A rigid endoscope for inspecting and passing instruments into the urethra and bladder.</td>
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<td>Dysuria:</td>
<td>Difficult or painful discharge of urine.</td>
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Endo toxaemia: Presence of endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide) in the blood. Endotoxaemia are cellular components of gram-negative bacteria and release only when the bacterial cells are broken down.

Gout: A form of arthritits caused by the accumulation of uric acid crystals in joints.

Haematuria: The presence of blood or blood cells in the urine.

Hydronephrosis: It is the distension and dilation of the renal pelvis, usually caused by obstruction of the free flow of urine from the kidney.

Hymenolepiasis: It is an infestation by one of two species of tapeworm.

Hypercalcemia: The presence of an excess of calcium with blood.

Hyperoxaluria: The presence of more of oxalate in urine.

Hyperthyroidism: It is the clinical syndrome caused by an excess of free triiodothyronine (T3) or both.

Hypervitaminosis: It refers to a condition of high storage levels of vitamins.

Idiopathic: A medical objective indicates a recognized cause has not yet been established.

Intelligent quotient: It is a score derived from a set of standardized test of intelligence.

Ipsilateral: On the same side of the scrotum.
Lithotripsy: It is an attempt to break up the stones with minimal collateral damage by using an externally applied, focused high intensity acoustic pulse used in the non-invasive treatment of kidney stone. The scientific name of this procedure is Extra Corporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy.

Milk-alkali syndrome: It is the hypocalcaemia caused by repeated ingestion of calcium and absorbable alkali (such as calcium carbonate, or milk and sodium bicarbonate).

Myeloproliferative Disease: These are a group of disease of the bone marrow where excess cells are produced.

Necrosis: Unprogrammed or accidental death of cells and living tissue.

Neoplastic disease: Abnormal, disorganized growth in a tissue or organ, usually forming a distinct mass.

Nephroxic: Poisonous to the kidney / resulting from or marked by poisoning of the kidney.

Normocalciuria: A type of calcium containing kidney stone (one of the calciuria types).

Ochronosis: A blue-black discoloration of connective tissue including bone, cartilage and skin caused by deposits of ochre-colored pigment.
Polyuria: It is the passage of a large volume of urine in a given period.

Posology (Pharmacology): It is the study of how chemical substances interact with living systems.

Renal calyces: A part in the medulla of the kidney.

Renal pelvis: A funnel shaped structure in each kidney that is formed at one end by the expanded upper portion of the ureter lying in the renal sinus and at the other end by the union of the calyces of the kidney.

Toxicology: It is the study of symptoms, mechanisms, treatments and detection of poisoning especially the poisoning of people.

Ultrasonography: It is an ultrasound based diagnostic imaging technique used to visualize muscle and internal organs, their size, structure and any pathologic lesions, making them useful for scanning the organs.

Urinary calculi: These are solid accretions, renal calculi (crystals) of dissolved minerals in urine found inside the kidneys or ureters.
Urinary diversion: It is a term when the bladder is removed or the normal structures are being bypassed and an opening is made in the urinary system to divert urine.