APPENDIX-I

Medical Terminology

A
Acute: having rapid onset, severe symptoms and a short course.
Antibody: are immuno globulins, may combine with specific antigens to destroy or control them, providing protection against most common infections

B
Biopsy: excision of a small piece of living tissues for microscopic examination
Benign: not dangerous

C
Calcification: harden by deposit of calcium salt
Cerebellum: Smaller part of brain
Chronic: of long duration
Conspicuous: attracting attention; remarkable
Contagious: likely to transmit disease by bodily contact
Convulsions: Irregular motion of body
Crest: tuft of feathers on a bird’s head disappointed, dejected
Cytology: the science that deals with the formation, structure, and function of cell.
Cytopathology: study of cellular changes in disease
Cyst: Sac formed in the body consisting of morbid matter

D
DNA: deoxyribonucleic Acid
Dilate: become larger, or wider
E
Edema: Swelling
Epidemiology: study of spreading of disease
Etiology: study of causes of a disease

H
Hormones: secretion in body that control various functions of organs

I
Imperceptibly: very slight, gradual cannot be perceived
Immunology: Study of resistance to infection
Inherited: body traits and genetic make up received due to genetic transmission rather than acquired
Invasive: enter into other part
Infiltration: Enter gradually

L
Leukemia: Progressive disease with abnormal acceleration of white corpuscles n blood.
Lymph: Colorless fluid from tissue

M
Manifestation: making clear, obviously
Malignancy: a neoplasm or tumor that is cancerous
Metastasis: transfer of disease from one organ or part of the body to another not directly connected with it.
Metabolism: process by which food is converted to energy

N
Neurology: Scientific study of nervous system
Pathology: study of the nature and cause of a disease, which involves changes in structure and function.
Perfusion: supplying an organ or tissue with nutrients and oxygen by injecting blood or suitable fluid into an artery
Proliferation: reproduction rapidly and repeatedly of new parts, as by cell division
Prognosis: forecast of the Probable course of a disease
Prevalence: the number of cases of a disease present in a Specified population at a given time
Primitive: original; early in point of time
Pituitary glands: small ductless glands in brain

Therapeutic: having medicinal or healing properties or healing agent
Trasilluminated: inspection of a cavity or organ by passing a light through its walls
Transplantation: the grafting of living tissue from its normal position to another transplantation of an organ or tissue from one person to another
Trauma: Diseased condition of the Body produced by a wound or injury, emotional shock

Ventricle: hollow part of brain