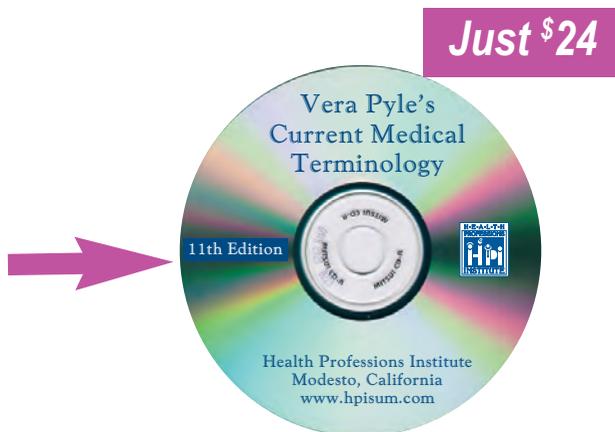
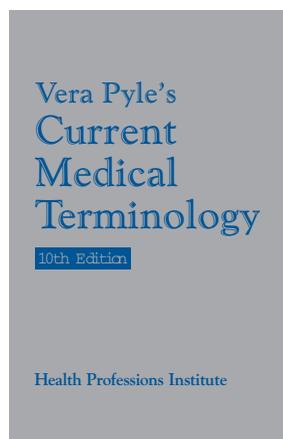


Vera Pyle's Current Medical Terminology, 11th ed.

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SMASH (simultaneous acquisition of spatial harmonics) method—used in MRI procedures.

anvil dunk—a procedure used in laparoscopically performed gastric bypass to construct a gastrojejunostomy. The head of a stapling anvil is used to invaginate the stomach wall in order to bring the surgically created openings in the stomach and jejunum into apposition and stabilize them while they are being sutured together. See also *dunked end-to-end anastomosis*.

bird-beak sign (Radiol)—abrupt, smooth tapering of the distal esophagus on barium swallow, an indication of achalasia.

black knee prosthesis—a femoral component consisting of zirconium metal that has been heated and cooled in oxygen. This oxidizes the surface 5 microns of the metal and turns it into a black ceramic finish.

capillary isotachopheresis (cITP)—a modification of electrophoresis in which the use of two electrolytes with different chemical properties permits more rapid and more complete separation of analytes. It is a more sensitive means of measuring LDL subfractions in plasma.

8-to-S-plasty—a modified technique for closing a skin defect shaped like an 8 (two adjoining round lesions). The traditional method of repair by creating a single elliptical defect sacrifices healthy skin. In the Burow 8-to-S plasty, one triangle of skin with its apex at the constriction in the figure 8 is advanced to close one of the circular defects, and the other triangle of skin is advanced to close the other. No incisions are required and no skin is sacrificed. The suture line after closing resembles an “S”.

odd facet of the patella—the 7th facet of the articular surface of the patella, being the most medial portion. Only at 135 degrees of flexion does the odd facet contact the medial femoral condyles. Therefore, in most patients, it is a very underused part of the articular surface. Underuse has been incriminated as a cause of damage to the articular surface, an example being chondromalacia.

rendezvous laparoendoscopic technique—a technique used in endoscopic sphincterotomy to facilitate the identification and cannulation of the papilla. Using this technique, a guidewire is inserted through the cystic duct, caught with an endoscopic polypectomy loop, extracted from the operative channel and cannulized with a sphincterotome. This is then pulled through the papilla in the common bile duct, thus completing the

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What's New in Medicine

Accin Uni-Knee total knee system.

Activa GPI—a device that provides deep brain stimulation to the internal globus pallidus for the treatment of dystonia.

Akreos posterior chamber intraocular lens—an artificial lens used to restore vision and replace the natural lens of the eye after it is removed during cataract surgery.

Aloxi (palonosetron HCL)—a drug to prevent nausea and vomiting caused by cancer chemotherapy.

Alvesco (ciclesonide)—an inhaled synthetic glucocorticoid for asthma prophylaxis.

APBI (accelerated partial breast irradiation)—a shortened course of high-dose radiation therapy for early-stage breast cancer patients following lipectomy surgery. Using the SAVI applicator for delivering radiation from within the breast, brachytherapy treatment time is said to be reduced from 6-8 weeks to 5 days. See *SAVI applicator*.

APPEAR technique—an anterior perineal plane for ultra-low anterior resection of the rectum, a technique to effect an ultra-low sphincter-saving anastomosis, when this is not possible by conventional surgery.

atrial chatter—rhythmic fluttering movements of the arrested heart and cardiac bypass equipment during cardiac surgery. Atrial chatter is caused by alternate blockage and clearing of drainage holes in the cannula that is placed in the right atrium to conduct venous blood to the heart-lung machine for oxygenation and removal of carbon dioxide. Suction on the cannula intermittently draws right atrial and caval lining tissues into the holes, momentarily arresting flow. The steady influx of venous blood returning from the patient's systemic circulation then restores flow through the cannula,

but only until negative pressure again interrupts it.

Avalon Elite—a bicaval dual lumen catheter designed for simultaneous drainage and reinfusion of blood through the jugular vein during extracorporeal life support procedures.

bellybutton incision technique—a single-incision technique through the navel rather than multiple keyhole incisions or open laparoscopy, for removal of a kidney or gallbladder, for example.

Bryan disk prosthesis—a polyurethane nucleus designed to fit between two titanium alloy shells. The prosthesis requires precise milling and meticulous centering. It is held in place in a press-fit fashion with bony ingrowth occurring into the porous outer shells.

calvaria (not calvarium)—the top of the skull.

Celution—a system-based device that creates a cell-enhanced graft using a closed system to process adipose-derived stem and regenerative cells.

CG Future ring and band system—a trigone-to-trigone semirigid anuloplasty band for mitral valve repair. CG stands for Colvin-Galloway, the designers of the band.

chandelier illumination—a hands-free, powerful illumination technique by means of a specialized light fiber inserted through the corneal side port that provides sclera-scattering illumination from the sclerocorneal margin and endoillumination from the anterior chamber without obstruction by a hazy cornea. It may be used for complicated cataract extraction and in descemet-stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty (DSAEK).

Claviplex (dihydropyridine)—a calcium channel blocker administered

by IV infusion for rapid (2-4 minutes) control of hypertension when oral therapy is not feasible, as during surgery.

COBAS TaqMan HBV test—a laboratory test kit that measures the amount of hepatitis B viral DNA in the blood of an individual infected by the hepatitis B virus.

coblation adenotonsillectomy—a procedure whereby gentle radiofrequency energy is combined with natural saline to quickly and safely remove tonsils without damaging surrounding, healthy tissue. It is considered an alternative to the classic tonsillectomy.

CONTAK RENEWAL—implantable cardioverter defibrillator.

continuous monitoring of intra-abdominal pressure (CIAP)—a simple means of measuring intra-abdominal pressure using a standard three-way bladder catheter.

crowded right atrium—a form of vascular congestion.

depth kymography—the measurement of the human vocal fold vibrations in the vertical direction and its display as a 3-D figure.

descemet-stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty (DSAEK)—a procedure used to correct severe bullous keratopathy.

diffusion tensor magnetic resonance imaging (DT-MRI) tractography—an imaging technique designed to construct global connectivity of white matter tracts in the brain.

digital tomosynthesis—a technique for producing an arbitrary number of slice images generated retrospectively from a sequence of projections acquired during a single motion of the X-ray tube and thus exclude the need for other imaging modalities.

DIO SM implant system—a root-form threaded dental implant.

See other new, difficult, and hard-to-find medical terms in the electronic 11th edition of *Vera Pyle's Current Medical Terminology* published by Health Professions Institute, 2007.

Update

ductal lavage—a diagnostic procedure to detect breast cancer. It involves collecting cell samples from the lining of milk ducts in a minimally invasive outpatient procedure. Laboratory tests then can determine if the cells are normal, irregular or malignant. The procedure also allows physicians to “bookmark” suspicious milk ducts and retest those sites at a later date.

Echelon 60 Endopath stapler—a stapling device used in laparoscopic weight loss surgery procedures and for laparoscopic colorectal and thoracic procedures.

ELA Ovatio CRT-D system—a ventricular assist device used to help treat congestive heart failure by providing specially timed electrical impulses to simultaneously stimulate the heart’s lower chambers (right and left ventricles).

e.motion total knee arthroplasty system—a mobile-bearing total knee prosthesis.

Engage bipolar RF (radiofrequency) probe.

endomyometrium—a combination of endometrium (uterine lining tissue) and myometrium (uterine muscle), such as may be seen in specimens produced by curettage of the uterus.

endosalpingiosis—the presence of mucous membrane of the type that lines the uterine tubes outside of its normal location. It often occurs in conjunction with pelvic disease or as a complication of pelvic surgery, especially salpingectomy. Although benign and usually asymptomatic, it can cause ovarian cysts or painful deposits on the pelvic peritoneum resembling endometriosis.

endoscopic-assisted skin-sparing mastectomy combined with sentinel node biopsy—an alternative treatment option for patients who are not candidates for breast-conserving surgeries due to presence of intraductal component or multiple tumors.

endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD)—a technique which uses specially developed endoscopic knives for en bloc resection of esophageal squamous-cell carcinoma that measures 20 mm or more in diameter.

EnRhythm ventricular pacing device.
Entera percutaneous coronary and peripheral guidewire.

ESSx microdebrider.

EVOLENCE collagen filler—wrinkle fillers.

FloTrac sensor with Vigileo monitor—a system for monitoring continuous cardiac output.

FreeStyle Navigator—a continuous glucose monitoring system.

Gray minithyrotomy procedure.

hand-assisted and laparoscopic proctocolectomy (HALP)—a procedure consisting of laparoscopic mobilization of rectum, sigmoid and descending colon followed by hand-assisted laparoscopic mobilization of the transverse and ascending colon and creation of an ileal J-pouch performed through a Pfannenstiel incision. An ileal pouch–anal anastomosis is completed by transrectal stapling device and protected by a loop ileostomy.

hepatic venous occlusion—the ligation or occlusion with serrefines, tourniquets and auricular clamps to prevent backflow bleeding of the the hepatic vein during liver resection procedures.

Hirose scoring system—a method for assessing conversational function after laryngeal surgery or trauma.

Hoya iSpheric intraocular lens.

impedance-pH monitoring—a technique used to detect the flow of fluids and gas through hollow viscera. With this technique gastroesophageal reflux can be detected independent of its acidity by differences in electrical impedance between the mucosal surface, fluids

and gas that surround the catheter. In combination with esophageal pH monitoring, it allows recognition of both acidic and weakly acidic reflux episodes. Compared to pH monitoring alone, it provides a higher yield in detecting reflux as the cause of symptoms in patients with proton pump inhibitor-resistant typical reflux symptoms.

implantable miniature telescope (IMT)—an investigation device for patients with end-stage age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

interosseous suture endobutton—a minimally invasive technique that eliminates the need for implant removal, as opposed to traditional interfragmental screw fixation, used to stabilize Lisfranc fracture dislocations.

intracytoplasmic morphologically selected sperm injection (IMSI)—a modification of the intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) in vitro fertilization technique for treatment of patients with severe oligoasthenoteratozoospermia. The procedure is based on a preliminary motile sperm organellar morphology examination under x6600 high magnification.

intrapleural perfusion hyperthermochemotherapy—a method of inducing apoptosis of tumor cells in patients with malignant pleural mesothelioma.

Invitrogen SPOT-Light HER2 CISH kit—a laboratory test that uses DNA probes to measure the number of copies of Her-2 gene on chromosome 17 in breast cancer cells by a chromogenic method. Increased number of copies of Her-2 gene indicates the breast cancer patient is eligible for treatment with the cancer drug Herceptin.

Jetstream Pathway PV atherectomy system—a peripheral atherectomy catheter designed for use in the treatment of peripheral artery dis-

Update

ease (PAD), including hard and soft plaque, calcium, thrombus, and fibrotic lesions.

Macrolane—an injectable filler containing hyaluronic acid that is very thick and has dense viscosity. The 30-minute breast enhancement procedure is temporary (lasting for 12-18 months) and is performed under local anesthesia. It can increase the breasts by a cup size without implants.

Magpro magnetic stimulation system.

MatrACELL decellularized pulmonary artery patch allograft—a patch or pledget used for repair of ventricular outflow tract.

Medtronic Attain StarFix lead—a surgically implanted insulated wire that is designed to be used as a part of a biventricular pacemaker system. The Model 4195 lead is used with a compatible implantable pacemaker or implantable cardiac defibrillator to provide chronic pacing and sensing of the left ventricle.

Medtronic Resting Heart system—a multicomponent system used in arrested heart surgeries.

Micros microcoil system—an embolic coil attached to a device positioning unit for endovascular embolization of intracranial aneurysms, other neurovascular abnormalities such as arteriovenous malformations and arteriovenous fistulae, and arterial and venous embolizations in the peripheral vasculature.

nanotomography—ultra-high-resolution X-ray 3-D computed tomography.

NOTES (natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery)—a procedure by which an endoscope is inserted through a natural body opening, rather than through an internal incision in the stomach, vagina, bladder or colon. This avoids any external incisions or scars. (Example: An appendix removed through the mouth.)

Nottingham Surgilig—a prosthesis for acromioclavicular joint stabilization.

Nplate (romiplostim)—a thrombopoietin receptor agonist that stimulates marrow megakaryocytes to produce more platelets in chronic immune thrombocytopenic purpura.

Occlutech Figulla ASD Occluder N—a device used to close atrial septal defect.

Occlutech Figulla PFO Flex Occluder N—a device used to close patent foramen ovale.

Omnitrope Pen 5 and Pen 10—injectable somatotropin produced by recombinant DNA technology for the treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children and adults.

ONLS (Overall Neuropathy Limitations Scale).

OVATIO CRT—cardiac resynchronization therapy defibrillator. See *ELA*.

Paradigm real time insulin pump.

pedicled tensor fascia lata flap—an alternative option for the stable repair of pelvic floor defects to prevent radiation injury.

personal therapy manager (PTM)—a device designed to be used with implanted programmable patient-controlled analgesia pumps for the treatment of chronic pain.

P-Mate disposable urine director—a device that allows women to urinate standing up.

Pringle maneuver—the clamping of the hepatic pedicle during liver resection procedures to avoid excessive blood loss. The maneuver, however, cannot control backflow bleeding of hepatic vein.

Prostiva RF therapy—a radiofrequency treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia in men over the age of 50 with prostate sizes between 20 and 50 cm.

radio-guided occult lesion localization (ROLL)—a localization method for nonpalpable breast carcinomas.

Rad-57 pulse CO-oximeter—a device that noninvasively measures carboxyhemoglobin levels in the emergency department when carbon monoxide poisoning is suspected.

reading man procedure—a technique for repair of resultant defects after surgical removal of circular skin lesions. The technique uses the extra skin relaxation gained with an unequal Z-plasty maneuver in favor of the defect closure. It is called "the reading man" procedure because its surgical design resembles the silhouette of a man who is reading a book held in his hand.

Relistor (methylnaltrexone)—an opioid receptor antagonist that relieves opioid-induced constipation.

repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS)—high-frequency (20 Hz) magnetic stimulation applied to the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex for treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder.

retinal vein occlusion—occurs when one or more veins carrying blood from the eye to the heart become blocked and result in bleeding or fluid buildup, damaging vision. Hypertension, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia are risk factors for retinal vein occlusion.

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Rotarix—live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine for prevention of rotaviral gastroenteritis in infants and children.

RVT CTO Guidewire Device (RVT-GDW)—a guidewire system for treatment of chronic total occlusion (CTO).

Update

safe port plug technique—a method for preventing incisional hernias by inserting a bioabsorbable hernia plug in trocar sites.

Sancuso (granisetron)—a drug administered by transdermal patch to prevent nausea and vomiting caused by cancer chemotherapy.

SAVI applicator—a single-entry, multi-catheter breast cancer radiation treatment device that allows customization of the radiation dose depending on the patient's anatomy and precise configuration of the surgical site. It is said to have minimal side effects for women who do not qualify for breast conservation therapy using a previously available balloon device.

semiconstrained total elbow arthroplasty (TEA)—a triceps-preserving approach for total elbow arthroplasty in which the tendon insertion on the olecranon, as well as the entire lateral soft-tissue envelope of the elbow, is left undisturbed.

SENSE (sensitivity encoding)—an MRI technique that is said to provide faster imaging with more applications.

Sequoia spinal fixation system.

skyphoplasty—modification of kyphoplasty, for the treatment of vertebral compression fractures.

StabilEyes Ophtec capsular tension ring (OTR)—an intraoperative support tool during cataract extraction surgery or a permanent implant device for postoperative intraocular lens fixation.

Stratos LV and Stratos LVT—cardiac resynchronization therapy pacemakers.

surgical ventricular restoration

(SVR)—a procedure combined with CABG in patients with advanced heart failure to remold the heart to a near-normal size, by cutting and suturing together stretched muscle and scar tissue resulting from the initial attack. Remodeling the heart can restore the heart to its normal,

elliptical shape, lowering the pressure buildup inside the heart cavity, reducing the amount of oxygen and energy needed by the muscle to keep pumping, and allowing the heart to work normally.

Talent abdominal stent graft system.

Talent thoracic stent graft system.

Time-SLIP (time spatial labeling inversion pulse)—a technique used in noncontrast magnetic resonance angiography to better illustrate the lower extremity vessels where blood flows more slowly. Contrast does not disperse evenly in lower extremities, resulting in a less accurate scan than an MRI without contrast.

transaxillary incision (transax or armpit incision)—used in the placement of implants for breast augmentations. To avoid scarring, an incision is made in the natural folds of the armpit tissue, then a channel is created up to the breast. The implant is then inserted and moved through the channel and positioned and centered behind the nipple. The advantage of this approach is that it results in no scar on the breast.

transluminal balloon accessotome

(TBA)—a device used for transmural drainage of pancreatic pseudocysts. The TBA device is inserted through a therapeutic duodenoscope and the pseudocyst punctured at the point of maximal bulge with the needle-knife at the end of the TBA. The needle-knife and handle of the TBA are withdrawn after the cyst cavity is entered and a guidewire inserted. The TBA balloon is inflated to dilate the tract, and a pigtail catheter inserted for drainage.

TricOs A resorbable bone substitute

—a bone void filler intended to be packed into bony voids or gaps of the skeletal system (i.e., the extremities, spine, and pelvis).

Ultraslide acromioclavicular and syndesmotic repair device—a nonabsorbable suture button retention device intended as an adjunct in fracture repair providing fixation during the healing process following a syndesmotic trauma, such as fixation of acromioclavicular separations due to coracoclavicular ligament disruptions or fixation of ankle syndesmosis due to anterior inferior tibiofibular ligament and/or posterior inferior tibiofibular ligament disruptions.

Uresta pessary—the first pessary made available over the counter to women. Traditional pessaries are ring-shaped and if the knob that supports the bladder is not properly positioned, they do not work. They also have to be fitted by a doctor and must be manipulated and folded for insertion. The Uresta pessary is shaped like a bell and works much like a tampon. It comes in three sizes. Once inserted, it sits under the urethra and provides mechanical support.

Voluven—an intravenous solution used to prevent or treat significant loss of blood from surgery. The solution contains a synthetic starch that does not dissolve in water and expands the volume of blood plasma. This helps draw the blood into capillaries, preventing the potentially fatal cases of shock that can result from a massive loss of blood.

XIENCE V—everolimus eluting coronary stent on the over-the-wire (OTW) Rapid Exchange (RX) stent delivery systems.

Zenith TX2 thoracic TAA endovascular graft with the H&LB One-Shot introduction system—used instead of more invasive open surgery in patients who have a descending thoracic aortic aneurysm.

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