

What's New in Medicine

Absolute Pro peripheral self-expanding stent—used in patients with iliac artery disease.

Adams-Oliver syndrome—a congenital condition comprising congenital scalp defects and distal limb abnormalities.

adience-abiience scale—a subscale of the Hutt Adaptation of the Bender-Gestalt Test (HABGT) used in evaluation of patients receiving rehabilitation after laryngectomy. *Adiience* refers to the tendency to adapt to new experiences that affect one's physical functioning, whereas *abiience* refers to the tendency to avoid or be inhibited from such adaptation.

Allevyn Gentle, Allevyn Gentle Border—gel adhesive hydrocellular foam dressings.

Anderson's disease—a rare hereditary lipid malabsorption syndrome linked to SARA2 gene mutations; a rare, hereditary hypocholesterolemic syndrome characterized by chronic diarrhea, steatorrhea, and failure to thrive associated with the absence of apo B48-containing lipoproteins. Also called *chylomicron retention disease* (CMRD). Anderson's disease should not be confused with Andersen's disease (glycogen storage disease type 4, type 4 glycolipidosis), a rare autosomal recessive disorder caused by glycogen branching enzyme deficiency and resulting in the storage of abnormal glycogen (polyglucosan).

AVantage A/H5N1 Flu Test—uses nose or throat swabs taken from patients who have flu symptoms. It takes less than 40 minutes for the test to confirm if the NS1 protein is present in the sample. NS1 is a specific protein that identifies the presence of the influenza A/H5N1 virus subtype. This is the strain that is mostly found in birds but can also

pass from birds to humans, usually by touching infected poultry, and of the flu strains that infect birds it is the deadliest to humans.

Banana Bag—a trademarked detox "cocktail" given intravenously to alcoholics. The solution contains thiamine, dextrose, and vitamins, the latter of which give it a yellow banana-like tint.

Biofinity (comfilconA) soft contact lens for extended wear.

brown fat—burns calories and uses energy, unlike the more abundant white fat that mainly just stores energy. It was previously thought only to be present in babies and children but now scientists believe adults also have heat-generating brown fat. If they could find a way to activate this "good" fat reserve, it could open the door to new treatments for obesity and type 2 diabetes.

cholesterol clefts—fissures in paraffin sections caused by dissolving of cholesterol crystals; they would be significant only to the extent that cholesterol is a constituent of atheromatous plaque.

chylomicron retention disease

(CMRD)—see *Anderson's disease*.

CIAP (continuous monitoring of intra-abdominal pressure)—a simple means of measuring intra-abdominal pressure using a standard 3-way bladder catheter.

CMIN (contrast-medium-induced nephrotoxicity)—can lead to hospital-acquired renal failure.

Coartem (artemether 20 mg/lumefantrine 120 mg)—artemisinin-based combination treatment (ACT) for malaria. It is considered a highly-effective 3-day malaria treatment with cure rates of over 96% even in areas of multidrug resistance.

Corox OTW BP and Corox OTW S BP left ventricular pacing leads.

corpus albicans (pl. corpora albicantia)—white fibrous tissue that replaces the regressing corpus luteum in the ovary in the latter half of pregnancy.

crossover sign, cross-over sign—an appearance on AP pelvic x-rays in which the anterior acetabular rim is projected laterally relative to the same point of the posterior rim in the superolateral aspect of the acetabulum, an indication of femoroacetabular impingement or acetabular retroversion.

DEKA arm, The—a high-tech prosthetic arm and hand under development. It is designed to restore functionality for individuals with upper extremity amputation.

dome-down approach—a fundus-first laparoscopic cholecystectomy technique with ultrasonic dissection that creates a 360-degree view of the gallbladder-cystic duct junction, reducing the risk for anatomy misidentification and eliminating the risk for electrocautery injuries.

Dowling-Degos disease—a rare inherited disease characterized by reticular hyperpigmentation on flexor surfaces.

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

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

E-Luminexx vascular stent.

erbium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet microlaser peel—a non-chemical treatment for photoaged skin.

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

Express SD renal Monorail pre-mounted stent system.

foamy macrophages (Path)—abnormal macrophage cells containing lipid material.

Galli-Galli disease—a rare genodermatosis in the spectrum of reticulate hyperpigmentation, regarded as an acantholytic variant of Dowling-Degos disease.

glabrous skin—hairless skin.

gobletoid—coined term for goblet cells.

Gordon-Baker phenol peel—a type of chemical dermabrasion.

hand-in-the-bucket sign—the appearance of translucent, white, confluent papules that become evident on the palms after 3-5 minutes' exposure to water and resolve within a short time after drying. It is associated with transient reactive papulo-translucent acrokeratoderma.

Hetter formula—a modified chemical peel formula to reverse heavy lines in the face; it contains less phenol and less croton oil.

Ho-FHBL (homozygous familial hypobetalipoproteinemia).

HOPE (hypothermic oxygenated perfusion)—used to preserve non-heart-beating livers to provide marginal liver grafts for transplantation.

horn pearls—keratinization of cells which can be a sign of malignancy.

horseshoe abscess—infection in the radial bursa and ulna bursa. The bursae of the hand are found at the distinct synovial sheaths and the main two bursae are the ulnar and radial bursa. The ulnar bursa covers the tendons of the index, middle, and ring fingers. The radial bursa covers the thumb tendon and extends to the wrist crease.

hyperorthokeratosis—a variation in the outermost cell layer of skin and mucous membrane characterized by an increase in the number of layers of fully keratinized cells from which the nuclei have disappeared.

idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH)—a cause of increased pressure around the brain. It results in vision loss (due to swelling of the optic nerve) more often in men than in women.

idiopathic oligoasthenoteratozoospermia (iOAT)—defective spermatogenesis of unknown etiology. Age, noninflammatory functional alterations in post-testicular organs, infective agents (*Chlamydia trachomatis*, herpes virus and adeno-associated viruses), alterations in gamete genome, mitochondrial alterations, environmental pollutants, and “subtle” hormonal alterations are all considered possible causes of iOAT. It is regarded as undetectable by the common laboratory methods and affects 30% of infertile men.

immunophenotypic—pertaining to the immunologic study of malignant cells in lymphoma or leukemia to determine the degree to which they resemble normal B and T lymphocytes.

Kenny-Caffey syndrome—an extremely rare osteosclerotic bone dysplasia characterized by dwarfism, medullary stenosis, transient hypocalcemia, and ophthalmologic abnormalities.

Knobloch syndrome—a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by high myopia, vitreoretinal degeneration, retinal detachment and midline encephalocele or midline occipital bone defect. It is caused by pathogenic mutations in the COL18A1 gene.

laparoendoscopic rendezvous technique—a technique said to reduce endoscopic time and pancreatic damage in patients with gallbladder and common bile duct stones, when compared to endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography with endoscopic sphincterotomy.

LifeStent FlexStar and FlexStar XL vascular stent.

LINX reflux management system—a ring of magnetic beads that can be inserted laparoscopically (through tiny incisions) in less than an hour to help control GI reflux. The device functions like the sphincter itself; the beads not only allow food and drink to pass through on the way down but also assist in helping the muscle constrict to control reflux.

loculated effusion—a collection of fluid whose distribution is limited by adjacent normal or abnormal structures.

loop stoma bridge—a closed suction drain tube of 16 or 18 French placed in the subcutaneous tissue with the help of a trocar used as a bridge. The points of entry and exit of the tube are just beyond the circumference of the flange. The colostomy flange can be applied immediately without leakage.

lytic (osteolytic) lesion—a disease or abnormality resulting from or consisting of focal breakdown of bone, with reduction in density.

mass effect—anything that occupies space within the body and is not normal tissue.

mesenteric swirl sign—the swirled appearance of mesenteric fat or vessels, an easily recognized CT sign and an indicator of internal mesenteric hernia, such as occurs following Roux-en-Y gastric bypass surgery. Other radiologic signs of mesenteric hernia are the *hurricane eye sign* and the *mushroom sign*.

midmaxillary internal distraction osteogenesis—a technique for distracting only the anterior maxilla to improve aesthetics and occlusion while preserving existing speech patterns using skeletally fixated intraoral devices in the mature cleft patient. Osteodistraction with Le Fort I osteotomy may create velopharyngeal incompetence. This technique permits significant anterior movements, allowing dramatic improvements in functional and

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facial aesthetic outcomes. Additionally, intraoral appliances have greater acceptance in the mature patient.

MINTOS (minimally invasive and new technology in oncologic surgery)—resulting in new robotic and intra-operative MRI systems used to treat patients with a variety of cancers at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. Procedures include da Vinci robotic surgery, VATS (video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery), laparoscopy, BrainSuite, transoral minimally invasive head and neck surgery.

Monheit peel—a combination Jessner-trichloroacetic acid (TCA) peel that can be repeated once or twice a year to reverse photoaging of the skin.

moon crater sign—a defect left by a healed keratoacanthoma.

MURCS association—the combination of Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser (MRKH) syndrome with renal anomalies and cervicothoracic dysplasia. MURCS stands for müllerian aplasia, renal anomalies, and cervicothoracic somite dysplasia.

Navistar Thermocool and EZ Steer Thermocool Nav—irrigated deflectable diagnostic/ablation catheter for treatment of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation.

nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF)—a rare and serious syndrome that involves fibrosis of skin, joints, eyes, and internal organs. In 2006 NSF was linked to gadolinium (which is frequently used as a contrast substance for MRIs) in patients with severe kidney failure. It does not have a genetic basis. Also known as *nephrogenic fibrosing dermopathy*.

NOTES (natural orifice transenteric surgery)—an alternative translation to *natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery*.

NovoSeven RT—a formulation of the NovoSeven coagulation Factor VIIa (recombinant). It is used in the treat-

ment and prevention of surgical bleeding in patients with hemophilia and congenital Factor VII deficiency.

NT-501 implant—a device used for the treatment of retinitis pigmentosa and age-related macular degeneration. It uses encapsulated cell technology and releases ciliary neurotrophic factor over a period of time to protect photoreceptor cells from degeneration.

ocular wavefront tomography—the process of using wavefront aberration maps obtained along multiple lines-of-sight to determine the shape and position of the major refracting elements of an eye.

Onglyza (saxagliptin)—used for the treatment of adults with type 2 diabetes.

Pallister-Hall syndrome—a genetic disorder with developmental anomalies and associated epilepsy and mental retardation.

paucicellular (Path)—containing relatively few cells, referring especially to highly anaplastic (undifferentiated) forms of certain malignant neoplasms.

PEEK cage—a nonresorbable polyetheretherketone cage used for spinal interbody fusion.

perivillous (Path)—around villi, referring especially to findings on microscopic examination of placental tissue.

per-mag scale—slang for perceptual aberration-magical ideation scale, a measure used in assessing schizophrenia and other thought disorders.

PET (pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor).

PIN (prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia)—a condition in which some prostate cells have begun to look and behave abnormally. In some cases, PIN can progress to cancer. The condition is usually diagnosed following a prostate biopsy or

surgery for benign prostatic hyperplasia. But the diagnosis, which is based on a pathologist's reading of the tissue sample, is rather subjective, resulting in large differences in the reported incidence of PIN.

POD—post-ovulation days.

PPPE (prolonged postpeel erythema).

Reclaim DBS therapy—brain stimulation used in treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder.

resistin—a hormone produced by fat cells that can predict an individual's risk of heart failure.

rhBMP-2 (recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein)—a bone matrix used in interbody spinal fusion.

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

SCAI (suppressor of cancer cell invasion)—a cell signal factor which inhibits the movement and spread of tumor cells. The new factor is believed to be a starting point for research into new mechanisms for fighting cancer.

Securus—a knotless suture anchor system used in minimally invasive, arthroscopic surgery. It is believed to provide increased flexibility, simplicity, and ease for surgeons performing minimally invasive techniques in the surgical treatment of rotator cuff repair.

Serdolect (sertindole)—used in the treatment of patients with schizophrenia.

seromucinous (Path)—characterized by the presence of both serous (watery) and mucinous (mucus-containing) secretions, or by the glandular elements that produce them.

single-incision laparoscopic surgery (SILS)—reduces scars and helps patients heal more quickly. With this technique a single entry point is used in the abdominal wall to remove gallbladders, appendixes

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and parts of the colon, rather than the standard 4-6 skin incisions used during standard laparoscopic surgery. Some weight-loss and reflux surgeries can also be performed using this single laparoscopic incision. The procedure allows surgeons to make one single incision, about a half of an inch in length, through the umbilicus, or belly button. Through that entryway, the surgeons place an access port, which holds their special cameras and instruments during surgery.

S-100B blood test—may be used as a screening tool in mild brain injury. If measured within 4 hours of the injury, the S-100B test accurately predicts which head injury patients will have a traumatic abnormality such as hemorrhage or skull fracture. The S-100B test gets results in about 20 minutes and can relay critical information about how the blood-brain barrier is functioning after a head injury and thus avert the need for a CT scan.

StikTite—a proprietary porous shell coating on orthopedic implants that encourages bony in-growth.

swirl sign—on nonenhanced CT scan of the brain, a large extra-axial heterogeneous fluid collection containing both a hyperattenuating clot and a smaller hypoattenuating region in a swirled configuration. It represents active bleeding, an ominous sign of epidural hematoma (extradural hemorrhage).

swish-and-spit test—a mouth rinse that captures genetic signatures common to head and neck cancer. It shows promise for screening those at high risk, including heavy smokers and alcohol drinkers.

TAI (traumatic aortic injury)—a major cause of trauma-related fatalities, with the majority of the victims dying at the scene of an accident. For the few who make it to the hospital, rapid diagnosis and treatment

is essential in order to prevent aortic rupture. Helical computed tomographic angiography (CTA) has vastly improved the evaluation of TAI and its frequent use as a screening tool has led to a reduction in the number of aortograms.

Technis multifocal foldable silicone and acrylic intraocular lenses.

Thoratec HeartMate II LVAS—left ventricular assist device.

3M Cavilon No Sting Barrier Film—a skin prep or barrier wipe that is used under the drape after wound cleansing.

three-vessel umbilical cord—two arteries and a vein to carry oxygen and nutrients to the fetus and carry away waste. A two-vessel cord can be due to absence of one of the arteries or fusion of the two arteries. Fetal abnormalities may occur in the uterus in the absence of a three-vessel cord.

touch preparation (Path)—not a frozen section; rather, it uses “fresh” tissue for diagnosis, and it is more rapid and less expensive, uses less tissue, and does not create freezing artifacts in specimens. Also known as *imprint smearing*.

transhiatal esophagectomy—technique for esophageal resection.

transient reactive papulotranslucent acrokeratoderma—a rare disorder, seen mostly in female patients with ages ranging from 6 to 44 years, characterized by intermittent symmetric edema and wrinkling of the palms after soaking in water. The most common histologic findings are hyperkeratosis and dilated eccrine ostia.

transvaginal donor kidney extraction—removal of a healthy kidney (for transplant) through a small incision in the back of the donor's vagina, leaving only three pea-size scars on the donor's abdomen rather than a 5- to 6-inch abdominal incision.

triple-negative breast cancer—a subtype of breast cancer that is clinically

negative for expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors (ER/PR) and HER2 protein. It is characterized by its unique molecular profile, aggressive behavior, distinct patterns of metastasis, and lack of targeted therapies. Patients with triple-negative breast cancer have a high incidence of visceral metastasis, including brain metastasis, and there is a high prevalence of triple-negative breast cancers among younger women and those of African descent.

triple rule-out protocol—reduces the radiation dose delivered to patients in coronary CT angiography to rule out coronary artery disease, aortic dissection, and pulmonary emboli. This protocol is said to be more helpful than nuclear stress testing in diagnosing the cause of undifferentiated chest pain.

Ultra Trak Pro blood glucose monitoring system.

Van der Velden Derma-injector.

vascular pegs—an arteriole and a venule which connect at the tip through a capillary bed.

vilazodone—a dual serotonergic phase III compound under development in parallel with genetic biomarkers to guide its use in the treatment of depression.

V-shaped excision of the anterior aspect of the pancreas—considered a secure and effective approach for small duct chronic pancreatitis, achieving significant improvement in quality of life and pain relief, thereby sparing patients from unnecessary, extended resectional procedures.

XACT soft acrylic UV light-absorbing posterior chamber intraocular lens.

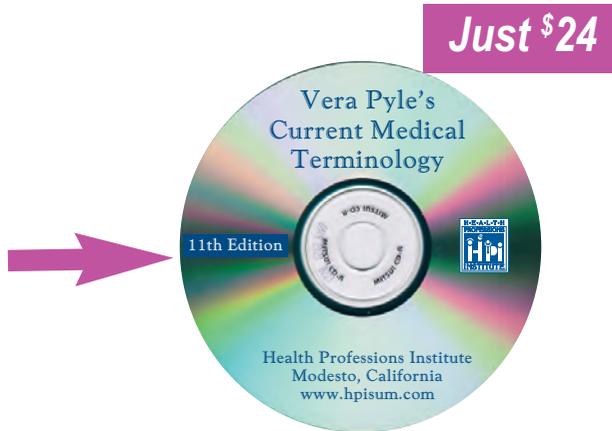
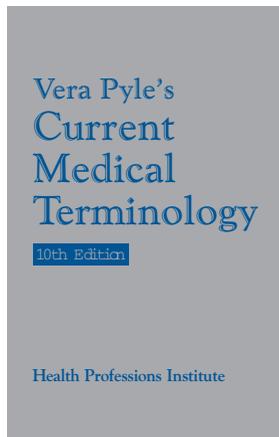
Zilver PTX drug-eluting peripheral stent (DES)—a paclitaxel-coated stent used in the treatment of blockages in peripheral arterial disease.

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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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Vera Pyle's Current Medical Terminology
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