

What's New in Medicine

Anderson Orthopaedic Research Institute bone defect classification.

Arndt wire-guided bronchial blocker—for lung isolation in thoracotomy.

Bernard-Freeman-Fries technique—surgical treatment for T3 lip carcinoma.

bidirectional Glenn anastomosis—a cavopulmonary anastomosis for congenital heart disease in infants. Related terms include *Glenn pressure*, an elevated ventricular pressure after the procedure, and Glenn shunt.

BioEnterics Intra-gastric Balloon (BIB).

bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (BRONJ)—a condition related to the use of bisphosphonate bone resorption inhibitors for the treatment of osteoporosis. Examples of bisphosphonate inhibitors for treatment of osteoporosis include alendromate (Fosamax), pamidronate (Aredia), and zoledronic acid (Reclast, Zometa).

Brugada sign—a typical right bundle branch block and ST-segment elevation in V1 and V2 (coved morphology) on an electrocardiogram, diagnostic of Brugada syndrome (sudden unexpected death syndrome). Also referred to as *Brugada-type ECG pattern* and *Brugada electrocardiogram*.

Bryan cervical disk—a titanium and polyurethane device that fits between adjacent neck bones (vertebral bodies) to replace a diseased or bulging cervical disc that is causing neck or arm pain. It is used to replace a cervical disc from C3 to C7 following removal of the disk for intractable radiculopathy and/or myelopathy (conditions that result from a diseased or bulging disc).

Campanacci grading system for giant cell tumors.

cardiovascular risk markers—established, emerging, and nontraditional cardiovascular risk markers include the following: sCD40L (CD40 ligand), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A(2) (Lp-PLA(2)), soluble cellular adhesion molecules (CAM), plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), CD40L, MMP-2, MMP-9, and Lp-PLA(2).

Charnley modification of Merle d'Aubigne and Postel score—a hip scoring system that assesses pain, range of movement, and walking ability after total hip arthroplasty.

Cohen Flexi-tip bronchial blocker.
cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT).

coronal truncation sign—a sign of possible central hole tear of discoid meniscus on MRI.

DANE procedure—a technique that combines the use of a biotenesis screw for ulnar fixation with the docking procedure for humeral fixation for ulnar collateral ligament reconstruction. Also *DANE TJ procedure*.

DECARTO technique (Dipolar ElectroCARDioTopography technique)—a method for graphic presentation of location and extent of area at risk estimated from ST-segment deviations in patients with acute myocardial infarction.

DGBA ["dagbah"] (duplex-guided balloon angioplasty).

Dialysis Symptom Index—a scale used to assess quality of life in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD).

Disse index—a lipid-based index for assessing insulin sensitivity.

DRW-HBsAg—a laboratory test for the detection of hepatitis B virus surface antigen (HBsAg) in plasma or serum specimens. It uses signal amplification to achieve enhanced

sensitivity. In trials, it was determined to be more sensitive than Determine HBsAg, a widely available commercial test.

DSAEEK (Descemet-stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty).

Dyonics bonecutter electroblade resector—an all-in-one device for surgical correction of subacromial impingement. The device consists of a mechanical shaver for soft tissue removal, a burr to smooth bone, and a radiofrequency probe to seal blood vessels at the surgery site.

endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD)—a technique that enables en-bloc resection of large colorectal tumors allowing a more precise histopathological analysis of the resected specimen. However, it has not been widely adopted due to its technical difficulty and increased risk of perforation.

fat notch sign—a pattern seen in closed-loop small-bowel obstruction on CT scan (two adjacent beaks, C-shaped bowel, radial distribution of mesenteric vessels).

felt sandwich technique—a technique used to close ventricular septal defects. The sandwich technique is not recommended to close muscular ventricular septal defects directly due to postoperative cardiac dysfunction. However, large apical ventricular septal defects, especially those located just underneath the moderator band, are considered suitable for the sandwich technique. A modified sandwich technique may be useful for the surgical treatment of acute aortic dissection, and a double-patch sandwich technique (bi-patch closure) may be used for ventricular reconstruction.

fetal micturition jet—a sonographic landmark, the direction and origin of which in males may contribute to

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.

the correct determination of fetal sex in late first and early second trimester. Fetal micturition also may be of value in the diagnosis of posterior urethral valves and hypospadias.

fifth vital sign—pain and pulse oximetry, two different assessments that may be referred to as the *fifth vital sign*. Similarly, a *sixth vital sign* has been proposed, the most endorsed being cancer-related fatigue or distress. Body mass index and weight change have also been proposed as a *sixth vital sign*.

floppy iris syndrome—a triad of the following intraoperative findings: (a) flaccid iris stroma leading to fluttering and billowing of the iris, (b) prolapse of the iris through the surgical incisions, and (c) progressive pupil constriction. A possible association between the use of tamsulosin for symptomatic prostate hyperplasia and IFIS is suspected. Consequently, in 2005 the U.S. FDA issued an alert recommending ophthalmic examination prior to treatment with tamsulosin. Also called *intraoperative floppy iris syndrome* (IFIS).

Florida sleeve repair—a simplified valve-sparing technique for repair of functional type I aortic insufficiency associated with root aneurysms. Sustained reduction of left ventricular dimensions 3 years after operation suggests the Florida sleeve procedure is a durable valve repair.

FPBA (femoropopliteal balloon angioplasty).

Fries technique—a surgical treatment for T2 lip carcinoma.

Fuji Uni-blocker.

full can test—a maneuver for diagnosing tears of the supraspinatus or infraspinatus.

glutaric acidemia type I and II (GA-I, GA-II)—a rare, autosomal recessive metabolic disorder that is detected by qualitative analysis of urine organic acids by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry

(GC/MS). Glutaric acidemia leads to severe dystonia, basal ganglia degeneration, and bilaterally enlarged anterior middle cranial fossae. Other organic acidemias include isovaleric acidemia (IVA), propionic acidemia (PA), methylmalonic acidemia (MMA).

Hawkins-Kennedy impingement test.

HIEG (hyperinsulinemic-euglycemic clamp)—clamp for assessing insulin sensitivity.

hyperattenuated artery sign—a sign seen on head CT scan of patients who have suffered a stroke.

hyperdense middle cerebral artery sign (HMCAS)—on unenhanced CT, a specific but insensitive indicator of acute thrombosis. The hyperdense basilar artery (HDBA) sign is a similar feature on unenhanced CT scan in patients presenting with a high pretest probability of posterior circulation stroke based on clinical symptoms and a strong predictor of basilar artery thrombosis, and both short- and long-term outcome. Also, *hyperdense vessel sign*.

hyperintense vessel sign (HVS)—focal or tubular hyperintensities in the subarachnoid space on fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) MRI that has been described in hyperacute stroke patients with arterial occlusion.

intercondylar notch sign—a sign of possible central hole tear of discoid meniscus on MRI.

intraperitoneal fat sign—on an abdominal radiograph, a wide fat stripe between the parietal peritoneum and the lateral wall of the ascending colon associated with ovarian cystic teratoma and peritoneal cavity filled with sebaceous material.

knotless metal suture anchors—a generic reference to the trademarked BioKnotless suture anchor.

LARIAT suture delivery device—designed to facilitate soft tissue approximation and ligation during procedures where it is desirable to deliver a pre-tied suture loop with control and accuracy. The LARIAT suture delivery device can be used with access routes ranging from 4 mm and larger and is compatible with a variety of imaging techniques.

left apical extrapleural cap—an early and important sign on chest radiographs indicating massive mediastinal hemorrhage.

Ley prosthesis—a titanium plate used for sternum stabilization after postoperative mediastinitis and sternal dehiscence or chest wall reconstruction.

lung comets—see *sonographic B lines*.

Mayo Elbow Performance Index.

McAuley index of insulin sensitivity.

Mercedes Benz sign—(1) a radiologic finding related to the presence of gallstones. (2) A double Mercedes Benz sign is a radiologic finding related to tuberculous pericarditis.

microthoroscopic sympathectomy for palmar hyperhidrosis.

microthoracoscopy, one-port or two-port—a minimally invasive thoracoscopy technique that may be used for pulmonary lobectomy, lung biopsy, or electrocoagulation pleurodesis.

Minisite 2 mm disposable introducer, Minisite 2 mm 0-degree laparoscope.

modified Marmar technique—a technique used in the treatment of varicocele.

Mount Fuji sign—a finding on cranial CT scan suggestive of tension pneumocephalus. (See *pneumocephalus* and *tension pneumocephalus*.) Mount Fuji is Japan's tallest mountain at 12,388 feet. It is considered an active volcano, although its last eruption occurred more than 300 years ago. Its gentle, symmetric slopes and snow-capped summit have been featured in so many paint-

Update

ings and photographs that it has become a symbol of the country and its culture.

Naclerio's V sign—a radiographic presentation of pneumomediastinum.

oligofructose—a supplement being investigated for its potential to promote weight loss and improve glucose regulation in overweight adults.

optical fiber-free intravitreal surgery system (OFFISS).

ovarian crescent sign—a marker for malignancy in the ultrasonographic evaluation of adnexal masses.

Oxford Hip Score—a 12-item questionnaire for patients who have undergone total hip replacement.

Patte test—a clinical test for diagnosing rotator cuff tendon disease. Also called the *Patte maneuver*.

Penn Shoulder Score for assessing scapular dyskinesis.

percutaneous dilatational tracheostomy with suspension laryngoscopy (SL-PDT).

perimacular dot-and-fleck retinopathy—a finding on imaging of the central and peripheral retina that may be diagnostic of Alport syndrome, particularly in male individuals with early-onset renal failure.

perinidal dip—a reduction in perfusion in the tissues around the nidus (point of origin or focus of a morbid process, such as an arteriovenous malformation) on MRI scan. Usage example: "Perinidal high-signal-intensity changes on T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging can be seen surrounding radiosurgically treated brain arteriovenous malformations. Mapping of concentric shells of immediate and adjacent brain tissue around the nidus was used to define the perinidal dip."

peripheral fleck retinopathy—see *perimacular dot-and-fleck retinopathy*.

pistol-grip deformity—a radiologic finding in the hip of patients with severe osteoarthritis.

PlasmaBlade—used in various cosmetic surgeries for greater precision and to minimize bleeding, pain, and bruising.

pneumocephalus—the presence of air within the cranial cavity. Usually this results from head trauma (basal skull fracture), craniotomy (especially evacuation of a subdural hematoma), or surgery on the paranasal sinuses. Although the displacement of a quantity of cerebrospinal fluid by air is abnormal, it poses no immediate threat unless the air is under pressure. So-called *tension pneumocephalus* implies the presence of a ball-valve mechanism by which air is permitted to enter the cranial cavity but is prevented from escaping. Because sustained elevation of intracranial pressure, regardless of cause, can lead to irreversible brain damage, tension pneumocephalus is a neurosurgical emergency. See *tension pneumocephalus* and *Mount Fuji sign*.

preterm ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (POHS)—a rare condition in which immaturity of the gonadal axis is accepted as the cause. A pathognomonic sign of POHS is swelling which develops around 37 +/- 3 weeks postconception age.

pseudostrig sign—a finding on spectral and color Doppler imaging of internal carotid artery occlusion with vasa vasorum collateral flow.

radiocephalic arteriovenous fistulas (RC-AVF)—access method for hemodialysis.

red color sign—an endoscopic finding positive for bleeding esophageal varices or hemorrhoids, depending on the area being examined.

retinal lozenge—a dull macular reflex seen as confluent perimacular dots and flecks on retinal imaging. This finding described in Alport syndrome is not a normal variant but

reflects a severe, almost confluent perimacular dot and fleck retinopathy. This sign is useful diagnostically and also prognostically, since it is associated with early-onset renal failure, hearing loss, and lenticonus.

ridge sign—the presence of an opaque ridge at the squamocolumnar junction after application of topical acetic acid solution to the uterine cervix. The sign is strongly suggestive of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN-2 or CIN-3) and infection with HPV-16.

ring-around-the-artery sign—on chest radiograph, a distinctive oval shadow at the right hilum due to collection of a thin layer of gas around the right pulmonary artery (RPA).

ring sign—on optical coherence tomography (OCT), a ring-shaped pattern on the fast retinal thickness maps with little central retinal thickness but increasing retinal thickness at the edge of the pigment epithelial detachment, a pattern typically seen in patients with pigment epithelial detachment with or without underlying choroidal neovascularization.

scratch collapse test—a diagnostic procedure for carpal and cubital tunnel syndromes. With both elbows flexed, the patient is instructed to resist bilateral external shoulder rotation applied to the forearms by the examiner. The examiner then gently scratches the skin overlying the area of suspected nerve compression and immediately repeats the shoulder rotation maneuver. Transitory loss of the ability to resist external shoulder rotation on the affected side is reported to indicate nerve entrapment with greater sensitivity than either Tinel's or Phalen's test.

Sculptra Aesthetic—an injectable cosmetic filler for facial wrinkles and nasolabial fold contour deficiencies.

Simon's bleedings—hemorrhages into the anterior aspect of the interverte-

Update

bral discs of the lumbar region, usually considered a classic sign of vitality in cases of hanging with full suspension of the body.

single-stage adjustable strabismus surgery (SSASS).

sliding sign—the observation on ultrasonography that a structure is moving with respect to an adjacent structure. Sliding of the visceral pleura over the parietal pleura with respiratory movements indicates that lung expansion is taking place and that pleural adhesions are absent. Conversely, lack of such movement indicates a successful pleurodesis (surgical fusion of visceral and parietal pleural surfaces for the prevention of recurrent spontaneous pneumothorax). Absence of sliding movement between adjacent abdominal viscera (for example, liver and bowel, or adjacent loops of bowel) with respiratory movements or on external application of pressure suggests peritoneal adhesions or invasion of one structure by a malignant process originating in the other.

SLT (selective laser trabeculoplasty).

small-bowel feces sign—a finding on CT scan frequently seen in cases of small bowel obstruction from matted adhesions.

sonographic B lines—ultrasound findings that have been shown to correlate with the presence of extravascular lung water. Absent in normal lungs, these sonographic findings become prominent as interstitia and alveoli fill with fluid. Also known as *lung comets*.

spinnaker sail sign—(1) a typical radiographic presentation of pneumomediastinum; also *wind-blown spinnaker sail sign*; (2) a double-line sign around AVN (avascular necrosis) lesions on magnetic resonance images.

staircase technique—a surgical technique used to close defects of up to two thirds of the lower lip after excision of cancerous lesions.

Taxus Liberte long paclitaxel-eluting coronary stent—an expandable, meshlike stainless steel tube with a drug (paclitaxel) contained within a thin polymer coating on its surface. The stent is mounted over a deflated balloon attached to the end of a long thin flexible tube called a stent delivery catheter. It is used to treat narrowing of coronary arteries.

tension pneumocephalus—a neurosurgical emergency. With the patient supine, a standard CT scan of the head shows the frontal lobes of the brain at the top of the image. Any air in the cranial cavity rises and appears between the frontal bone and the frontal lobes. When the air is under pressure (tension pneumocephalus), the flattening of the anterior surfaces of the frontal lobes, as seen in such an image, creates a contour that has been likened to that of Mount Fuji. Descriptions of this sign in the radiologic literature emphasize that the widening of the interhemispheric space between the frontal lobes in tension pneumocephalus creates the appearance of a cleft at the summit of the mountain, and imply that this twin-peak effect enhances the resemblance to Mount Fuji. Of dozens of images of Mount Fuji available on the Internet, however, none shows such a cleft.

Thoraco Holder.

TOFU (transolecranon fossa ulnar) **procedure**—arthroscopically assisted, modified all-interference screw technique for collateral ligament reconstruction.

topless disk syndrome—superior segmental optic nerve hypoplasia, optic nerve hypoplasia that is sectorial rather than total and involving only the superior aspect of the optic disk with corresponding inferior visual field loss. Optic nerve hypoplasia is a well-known congenital maldevelopment presenting with an abnormally small optic nerve head occupying the central aspect of a normally sized choriocleral canal.

Characteristically, the optic nerve head is surrounded by scleral anlage with a “double ring sign.” Superior segmental optic nerve hypoplasia is less well recognized, but it is important to differentiate this syndrome from true optic atrophy to ensure proper management.

transanal open hemorrhoidopexy—a procedure that can be performed under direct vision and is cost effective compared to the other hemorrhoidal tissue-sparing procedures.

triangular cord sign—on ultrasound for biliary atresia in a neonate.

tug-of-war sign—an echocardiographic marker of end systole in the ischemic left ventricle.

Urrets-Zavalía syndrome—prolonged mydriasis, often after ophthalmologic surgical procedures.

wall-socket technique—surgical procedure for revision acetabular arthroplasty.

water jet deformation sign—a colonoscopic maneuver to distinguish between colon polyp and inverted diverticulum. Spraying suspect lesions with a water jet flattens or partly everts them providing conclusive evidence that the projections represent inverted diverticula. The maneuver may be easier and safer than probing an inverted diverticulum with biopsy forceps and may prove a more reliable diagnostic maneuver than air insufflation.

Winkelman technique (Path)—a classical histologic staining procedure for nerve fibers based on impregnation with silver nitrate.

yoga sign—callosities of cross-legged sitting, an under-recognized cultural cutaneous presentation.

z drugs—a new class of nonbenzodiazepine sedatives. The three most popular z-drugs are zolpidem (Ambien), zaleplon (Sonata), and eszopiclone (Lunesta).