

1. **advanced stage (cancer):** when cancer has spread to other organs or parts of the body (metastatic cancer)
2. **anaphylaxis:** an acute allergic reaction to an antigen (e.g., a bee sting) to which the body has become hypersensitive
3. **antihistamine:** a drug that is used to treat allergies by opposing the activity of histamine receptors in the body
4. **antihormonal therapy:** a type of hormone therapy that suppresses selected hormones or their effects
5. **antipruritic:** relieving or preventing itching
6. **antiseptic:** a substance that kills germs and harmful bacteria
7. **bacilli (bacillus):** any bacterium that has a long, thin shape
8. **bacterial infection:** an infection caused by bacteria
9. **benign:** not threatening to life or health; not malignant
10. **biopsy:** examination, esp under a microscope, of tissue from a living body to determine the cause or extent of a disease
11. **chemotherapy:** the treatment of disease by means of chemicals that have a specific toxic effect upon the disease-producing microorganisms or that selectively destroy cancerous tissue
12. **chicken pox:** a disease, commonly of children, caused by the varicella zoster virus and characterized by mild headache and fever, malaise, and eruption of blisters on the skin and mucous membranes
13. **chromosome:** thread-like structures located inside the nucleus of animal and plant cells carrying genetic information
14. **contagious:** (of a disease) spread from one person or organism to another by direct or indirect contact
15. **contract (a disease):** to acquire by contagion or infection
16. **cyst:** a growth containing liquid that appears inside the body or under the skin
17. **diphtheria:** an acute, highly contagious bacterial disease causing inflammation of the mucous membranes, formation of a false membrane in the throat that hinders breathing and swallowing, and potentially fatal heart and nerve damage by a bacterial toxin in the blood
18. **disinfectant:** any chemical agent used chiefly on inanimate objects to destroy or inhibit the growth of harmful organisms
19. **Endocrine System:** the collection of glands that produce hormones that regulate metabolism, growth and development, tissue function, sexual function, reproduction, sleep, and mood, among other things
20. **endocrinologist:** A clinician or researcher who specializes in the internal or hormonal secretions and their physiologic and pathologic relations
21. **epidemic:** the outbreaks of disease in humans that affects a very large number of people there and spreads quickly to other areas
22. **gene:** the part of a cell in a living thing which controls its physical characteristics, growth, and development
23. **gland:** an organ in the body which produces chemical substances for the body to use or get rid of
24. **goiter:** A chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland, not due to a neoplasm (cancerous growth)
25. **hay fever:** an allergic reaction to pollen, dust, etc, characterized by sneezing, runny nose, and watery eyes due to inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and nose
26. **hormone:** a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of the body do something
27. **Immune System:** the system in the body that works to ward off infection and disease. Central to this system are the white blood cells. Some white blood cells produce antibodies in response to specific antigens that may invade the body;
28. **immunization:** to give immunity to, as by inoculation
29. **infection/infected:** a disease caused by germs or bacteria; invasion of the body by pathogenic microorganisms
30. **influenza (flu):** an acute infectious respiratory disease, caused by Influenza viruses
31. **lead poisoning:** acute or chronic intoxication by lead
32. **leukemia:** any of several cancers of the bone marrow that prevent the normal manufacture of red and white blood cells and platelets
33. **lumbar puncture (spinal tap):** a puncture into the space of the lumbar region to obtain spinal fluid for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes
34. **lump:** any small swelling or tumor
35. **malignant:** (of a tumor) characterized by uncontrolled growth; cancerous, invasive, or metastatic.
36. **measles:** (rubeola) a very contagious viral infection of the respiratory system
37. **melanoma:** a malignant neoplasm (tumor), derived from cells that are capable of forming melanin, arising most commonly in the skin of any part of the body
38. **metastasize (tumor, cancer):** [of a cancer] spread to other sites in the body by metastasis (the development of secondary malignant growths)
39. **metastatic (tumor, cancer):** cancer or tumor that has spread by a disease-producing agency (as cancer cells) from the initial or primary site of disease to another part of the body
40. **mumps:** an acute communicable disease caused by a viral infection that affects the salivary glands
41. **nasal polyp:** soft, painless, noncancerous growths on the lining of your nasal passages or sinuses
42. **parasite:** An organism that lives on or in another and draws its nourishment therefrom
43. **polyp:** abnormal tissue growths that most often look like small, flat bumps or tiny mushroomlike stalks
44. **protein:** fundamental components of all living cells and include many substances, such as enzymes, hormones, and antibodies, that are necessary to the functioning of an organism
45. **purulent:** full of, containing, forming, or discharging pus
46. **quarantine:** a strict isolation imposed to prevent the spread of disease

- 47. **rabies:** a viral disease that causes inflammation of the brain in humans and other mammals
- 48. **radiation:** the use of light, short radio waves, ultraviolet rays or x-rays, or any other rays for treatment, diagnosis, or another purpose
- 49. **radiologist:** a medical doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating disease and injury through the use of medical imaging techniques such as x-rays
- 50. **skin test:** a test checks for immediate allergic reactions to as many as 40 different substances at once
- 51. **spread (cancer):** where cancer starts to move to other parts of the body, where they can grow into new tumors
- 52. **sting:** (of certain animals or plants) to inflict a wound on (an organism) by the injection of poison
- 53. **strep throat:** a bacterial infection that causes inflammation and pain in the throat
- 54. **thyroid gland:** a two-lobed endocrine gland, located at the base of the neck that secretes two hormones that regulate the rates of metabolism, growth, and development.
- 55. **tonsillectomy:** a surgical procedure to remove the tonsils
- 56. **tonsillitis:** inflammation of a tonsil or the tonsils
- 57. **tonsils:** the two small soft lumps in the throat at the back of the mouth
- 58. **topical:** of, relating to, or applied externally to a particular part of the body
- 59. **toxic/toxicity:** capable of causing injury or death, especially by chemical means; poisonous.
- 60. **tuberculin test:** a test is used to determine if someone has developed an immune response to the bacterium that causes tuberculosis
- 61. **tumor:** an uncontrolled, abnormal, circumscribed (confined) growth of cells; neoplasm
- 62. **vaccinate:** to inoculate (inject a weak form of a disease) with a vaccine so as to produce immunity against a specific disease
- 63. **vaccine:** a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular disease
- 64. **virus:** an infective agent that typically consists of a nucleic acid molecule in a protein coat, is too small to be seen by light microscopy
- 65. **white blood cell:** any of various nearly colorless cells of the immune system that circulate mainly in the blood and lymph and participate in reactions to invading microorganisms or foreign particles