

GLOSSARY

	TERM	Definition
1	<i>Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC)</i>	The calculation of the number of neutrophils (type of white blood cells), which helps the body's ability to prevent and fight infection.
2	<i>anemic (anemia)</i>	A condition in which a person has less than the normal amount of red blood cells or hemoglobin.
3	<i>Anthracycline</i>	A type of chemotherapy drug that works by stopping cell division.
4	<i>antiemetic</i>	A type of drug used to treat nausea and vomiting.
5	<i>Bands</i>	A less mature (less developed) neutrophil, a type of white blood cell.
6	<i>benign</i>	With respect to tumors, a non-cancerous growth that does not spread to other parts of the body.
7	<i>carcinogen</i>	A substance or agent that can cause cancer.
8	<i>cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)</i>	The clear, watery fluid that fills the spaces in and around the brain and spinal cord and creates a protective cushion around them.
9	<i>chemotherapy</i>	The use of drugs whose main purpose is to kill or slow the growth of cancer cells.
10	<i>debulking</i>	Surgical removal of as much tumor as possible.
11	<i>ejection fraction</i>	The amount of blood that is pumped out of a ventricle (a chamber of the heart). The ejection fraction is an indicator of the heart's health.
12	<i>Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (GCSF)</i>	A medication that stimulates the production of granulocytes, a type of white blood cell. It is usually given to patients after chemotherapy to increase their white blood cell count and prevent infection.
13	<i>Graft vs. Host Disease (GVH)</i>	A reaction in which the donor bone marrow reacts against the patient's organs and tissue. The skin, liver, and gastrointestinal tract are most commonly involved.
14	<i>hemoglobin</i>	A protein substance in the red blood cells that enables the blood to carry oxygen throughout the body.
15	<i>hematocrit</i>	The percentage of blood that consists of packed red blood cells.
16	<i>hyperfractionated radiation</i>	A way of giving radiation therapy in smaller doses, 2-3 times a day instead of a large dose once a day.
17	<i>immune system</i>	The body's own natural defense system against infection or disease.
18	<i>infertility</i>	Difficulty or inability to become pregnant.
19	<i>lymph nodes</i>	Bean-shaped glands located along the lymphatic vessels (thin tubes that run along your lymphatic system). Lymph nodes store lymphocytes.
20	<i>lymphocytes</i>	A type of white blood cell that plays a large role in fighting against disease and infection.

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21	<i>malignant</i>	Referring to cancerous cells that can spread to other parts of the body.
22	<i>metastasis</i>	Cancer cells that have spread from one part of the body to another.
23	<i>mitosis</i>	The division of a body cell to form two separate cells.
24	<i>mucositis</i>	Inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the digestive tract from the mouth to the rectum.
25	<i>needle aspirate</i>	A procedure in which a needle is inserted into a part of the body and fluid is removed for testing.
26	<i>neurocognitive</i>	Having to do with the ability to think and speak. This includes the ability to concentrate, to remember things, process information, learn, speak, and understand.
27	<i>neutropenia</i>	A decrease in the number of neutrophils (bacteria-fighting white cells). It is a common side effect of chemotherapy.
28	<i>neutrophil</i>	A type of white blood cell that fights bacterial infection.
29	<i>ovulation</i>	The release of an egg from the ovary – usually occurs around 14-15 days after the first day of a female's last (menstrual) period. Pregnancy can occur during ovulation.
30	<i>peripheral neuropathy</i>	Failure of the nerves that carry information to and from the brain and spinal cord from the muscles and joints. Symptoms of peripheral neuropathy include pain, loss of sensation, and inability to control muscle.
31	<i>phantom limb pain</i>	The perception of feeling or sensation, including pain, in an area or limb after amputation (removal of the limb). The brain still receives messages from the nerves that used to carry signals to that missing limb.
32	<i>Polys</i>	A type of white blood cell that fights bacterial infection; also known as neutrophils or granulocytes.
33	<i>primary tumor</i>	The original tumor.
34	<i>prophylaxis</i>	A measure taken to prevent disease.
35	<i>prosthesis</i>	An artificial replacement of a part of the body such as the leg or arm.
36	<i>relapse</i>	The return of a disease after a period of remission.
37	<i>remission</i>	Disappearance of the signs and symptoms of cancer or other diseases.
38	<i>resection</i>	Surgical removal of a tumor and/or part of an organ.

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39	<i>secondary tumor</i>	Cancer that has spread from the organ in which it first appeared to another organ. For example, if osteosarcoma cells spread from the primary tumor in the leg to the lungs, the tumor in the lungs is known as the secondary tumor.
40	<i>Segs</i>	A type of white blood cell, also known as neutrophils or granulocytes.
41	<i>simulation</i>	A name for the preparation sessions prior to starting radiation therapy. The radiation oncologist plans where and how to use radiation therapy to kill your cancer cells.
42	<i>sperm banking</i>	A procedure where sperm is collected before a male undergoes any treatment for cancer. The sperm are frozen and kept in storage. Sperm banking provides males with a chance to father their own children if their fertility is affected by cancer treatment.
43	<i>splenectomy</i>	An operation to remove the spleen, a large organ on the left side of the abdomen.
44	<i>stomatitis</i>	Inflammation of the mucous membranes that line the mouth.
45	<i>subcutaneous injection</i>	When a small needle is inserted directly beneath the skin.
46	<i>thoracotomy</i>	An operation to open the chest wall.
47	<i>TPN</i>	A liquid solution of nutrition that includes: protein, fat, carbohydrates, electrolytes, vitamins, and minerals. TPN is given through an intravenous (IV) line. It is sometimes called 'liquid food' or 'food in a bag'.
48	<i>Ventriculoperitoneal shunt (VP shunt)</i>	A small catheter placed in the ventricle of the brain to help move fluid away from the brain. This helps to decrease pressure building up in the head.
49	<i>xerostomia</i>	dryness of the mouth