

# Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

A Richard Pratt Legacy



## Multilingual Cancer Glossary

Chinese (Traditional) | 繁體中文

[www.petermac.org/multilingualglossary](http://www.petermac.org/multilingualglossary)



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The Multilingual Cancer Glossary has been developed to provide language professionals working in the cancer field with access to accurate and culturally and linguistically appropriate cancer terminology. The glossary addresses the known risk of mistranslation of cancer specific terms in resources in languages other than English.

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### **Disclaimer**

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# CONTENTS

A	Pg. 1	M	Pg. 39
B	Pg. 7	N	Pg. 44
C	Pg. 11	O	Pg. 47
D	Pg. 17	P	Pg. 48
E	Pg. 19	Q	Pg. 55
F	Pg. 22	R	Pg. 55
G	Pg. 24	S	Pg. 60
H	Pg. 27	T	Pg. 66
I	Pg. 30	U	Pg. 69
J	Pg. 34	V	Pg. 70
K	Pg. 34	W	Pg. 72
L	Pg. 35	X	Pg. 72

# A

abdominoperineal (AP) resection

經腹會陰直腸切除術

Surgery to remove the anus, rectum, and sigmoid colon. Most often used to treat cancers located very low in the rectum or in the anus.

ablation

消融（術）、燒灼（術）

Destroys a tumour without removing it. Ablation may be performed by surgery, hormones, drugs, radiofrequency, heat, or other methods that destroy cancer cells.

accelerated radiotherapy

加速放療

Where the total dose of radiation is divided into small doses and given more than once a day. The total dose of radiation is given over a shorter period of time compared to standard radiation therapy

acral lentiginous melanoma

肢端雀斑樣黑色素瘤

A type of melanoma arising on the palms or soles.

active surveillance

主動監測

A treatment plan that involves closely watching a patient's condition but not giving any treatment unless there are changes in test results that show the condition is getting worse.

acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL)

急性淋巴細胞白血病

A type of blood cancer characterised by an overproduction of immature white blood cells, called lymphoblasts. Also called acute lymphocytic leukaemia.

acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)

急性骨髓性白血病

A type of blood cancer characterised by an overproduction of immature white blood cells, called myeloblasts.

acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APML)

急性早幼粒細胞白血病

A type of blood cancer characterised by a switching of two chromosomes within the DNA (chromosomes 15 and 17). Part of the same family as acute myeloid leukaemia (AML); however, is treated differently to other types of AML.

adenocarcinoma

腺癌

Cancer that begins in glandular (secretory) cells. Most cancers of the breast, pancreas, lung, prostate, and colon are adenocarcinomas.

## A cont.

adenoma

腺瘤

A benign tumour that arises in or resembles glandular tissue. If an adenoma becomes cancerous, it is called an adenocarcinoma.

adenopathy

腺病(腺腫大, 尤指淋巴結腫大)

Large or swollen lymph nodes.

adenosquamous carcinoma

腺鱗癌

A type of cancer that contains two types of cells: squamous cells (thin, flat cells that line certain organs) and gland-like cells.

adhesion (cellular)

(細胞間) 粘連

The close adherence (bonding) to adjoining cell surfaces.

adhesion (general)

粘連 (通稱)

An abnormal adhering of surfaces due to inflammation or injury.

adjuvant therapy

(癌症手術後的) 後繼治療、輔助治療

Treatment given in addition to surgery and radiation to treat breast cancer that may have spread to other parts of the body. It may include chemotherapy, targeted therapy and/or hormone therapy

adrenal glands

腎上腺

Endocrine glands that produce a variety of hormones including adrenaline and the steroids aldosterone and cortisol. They are found above the kidneys.

advanced breast cancer

晚期乳癌

See metastatic breast cancer.

adverse effects

副作用；不良反應

An undesired harmful effect resulting from a medication or other intervention such as surgery. An adverse effect may also be called a "side effect"

AIDS-related cancers

愛滋病相關癌症

Cancers that people with HIV/AIDS have a higher chance of developing. These include: Kaposi sarcoma, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma and Cervical cancer.

## A cont.

allergic reaction

過敏反應

A condition where the immune system reacts abnormally to a foreign substance.

allied health professional

輔助醫護專業人員

A tertiary-trained professional who works with others in a health care team to support a person's medical care. Examples include psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, physiotherapists and dietitians.

allogeneic stem cell transplant

異體造血幹細胞移植

A procedure in which a person receives blood-forming stem cells (cells from which all blood cells develop) from a genetically similar, but not identical, donor.

alopecia

脫髮

Loss of hair from the head or body. A common side effect of chemotherapy.

alternative therapies

替代療法

Treatments that are used instead of standard (traditional) treatments . Alternative therapies may include special diets, megadose vitamins, herbal preparations, special teas, and magnet therapy.

anal cancer

肛門癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the anal canal.

anaplastic thyroid cancer

甲狀腺未分化癌

A rare, aggressive type of thyroid cancer in which the cancer cells look very different from normal thyroid cells.

anastomosis

吻合術

The surgical connection of normally separate parts. For example, connecting the healthy sections of the colon or rectum after a cancerous or otherwise diseased portion has been surgically removed.

androgen deprivation therapy

雄激素去勢治療；雄激素阻斷治療

Therapy which acts by either stopping testosterone production or by blocking the action of testosterone on the cells and tissues.

androgens

雄激素

Male sex hormones that increase at puberty. The most important androgen is testosterone.

angiogenesis (tumour)

血管新生（腫瘤）

The growth of new blood vessels that tumours need to grow. This process is caused by the release of chemicals by the tumour and by host cells near the tumour.

## A cont.

angiogenesis inhibitors

血管生成抑制劑

Medication that blocks angiogenesis. Examples include Bevacizumab (Avastin), Lenalidomide (Revlimid) and Thalidomide (Synovir, Thalomid). Also known as anti-angiogenics.

angiosarcoma

血管肉瘤

A cancer of the inner lining of blood vessels. It can occur in any area of the body, most commonly in the skin, breast, liver, spleen, and deep tissue.

anterior resection

前位切除術

An operation to remove the rectum or a part of it.

antibody

抗體

Proteins made by the immune system that bind to specific markers on cells or tissues, generally in response to infection or vaccination.

antibody therapy

抗體治療

Treatment that uses antibodies to help the body fight cancer, infection, or other diseases.

anticoagulant

抗凝血劑

An agent that is used to prevent the formation of blood clots.

antiemetic

止吐劑

A drug that prevents or reduces nausea and vomiting.

antifungal

抗真菌劑

A drug that treats infections caused by fungi.

antigen

抗原

A substance that causes the body to make an immune response. These include toxins, chemicals, bacteria, viruses, or other substances that come from outside the body.

anti-oestrogens

抗雌激素藥

Medication that stops oestrogen in the body from attaching to cancer cells. One of the most well known is tamoxifen.

apheresis

血液成分分離

A procedure where blood is temporarily taken from the body, one or more parts removed, then transfused back into the body. Also called pheresis or haemapheresis.

## A cont.

apoptosis

細胞凋亡

A type of cell death in which a series of molecular steps in a cell lead to its death. Also called programmed cell death.

appendix cancer

闌尾癌

Cancer that occurs in the appendix tissue.

areola

乳暈

The coloured area of skin around the nipple.

aromatase inhibitors

芳香化酶抑制劑

Hormone therapy drugs that lower oestrogen levels in the body. Used to treat postmenopausal women with hormone receptor positive breast cancer

asbestosis

石棉肺；石棉沉滯症

A chronic lung disease caused by inhaling asbestos fibres. Prolonged exposure to these fibres can cause lung tissue scarring and shortness of breath.

ascites

腹水

A build-up of fluid between the two layers (membranes) that form the lining of the abdomen

aspiration (diagnosis)

穿刺活檢（診斷法）

A type of biopsy procedure, used to help make a diagnosis or rule out conditions such as cancer. A thin needle is inserted into an area of abnormal-appearing tissue or body fluid to collect a sample. Types include fine needle or bone marrow aspiration.

aspiration (side effect)

誤吸（副作用）

A condition in which food, liquids, saliva or vomit is breathed into the airways.

astrocytoma

星型細胞瘤

Tumours that arise from astrocytes—star-shaped cells that make up the “glue-like” or supportive tissue of the brain.

autologous

自體

Involving one individual as both donor and recipient. For example, an autologous blood transfusion or an autologous bone marrow transplant.

autologous stem cell transplant

自體幹細胞移植

Where a person's own blood-forming stem cells are collected and then later transplanted back into the patient, usually following treatment.

## A cont.

axilla

腋窩

The area under the arm or armpit.

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axillary dissection/clearance

腋窩淋巴結廓清術/切除術

A surgical procedure to remove some or all the lymph nodes under the arm so they can be examined under the microscope to check whether cancer cells are present.

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axillary lymph nodes

腋窩淋巴結

The lymph nodes in the axilla, the area under the arm or armpit.

# B

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG)

卡介苗 (BCG)

An immunotherapy used for treating early-stage bladder cancer. BCG is put directly into the bladder through a catheter. The treatment triggers an inflammatory response in the bladder that can prevent the tumour from growing. Treatment is usually given once a week for 6 weeks.

barium enema

鋇灌腸檢查、鋇劑灌腸造影

A diagnostic test used to detect cancer in the bowel. A white chalky liquid containing barium sulphate is put into the rectum and x-rays are taken.

barium meal

鋇餐

A diagnostic test used to detect abnormalities of the stomach and small bowel. X-rays are taken after the patient drinks a liquid containing barium sulphate, which coats the inner walls of the gastrointestinal tract so they can be seen on X-ray.

barium swallow

食管吞鋇檢查

A diagnostic test used to detect abnormalities of the pharynx and the oesophagus. X-rays are taken after the patient drinks a liquid containing barium sulphate, which coats the inner walls of the gastrointestinal tract so that they can be seen on X-ray.

basal cell

基底細胞

A small, round cell found in the lower part (or base) of the epidermis, the outer layer of the skin.

basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

基底細胞癌 (BCC)

A type of cancer that begins in the lower part of the epidermis (the outer layer of the skin). It may appear as a small white or flesh-coloured bump that grows slowly and may bleed. Also called basal cell cancer.

baseline

基準線

An initial measurement that is taken at an early time point to represent a beginning condition, and is used for comparison over time to look for changes. For example, the size of a tumour will be measured before treatment (baseline) and then afterwards to see if the treatment had an effect.

basement membrane

基膜

A thin, delicate membrane of protein fibres and mucopolysaccharides separating an epithelium from underlying tissue.

benign

良性的

Not cancerous.

## B cont.

bilateral

兩側的

Involving both sides, such as both breasts.

bile duct cancer

膽管癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the bile duct, the slender tubes that carry bile (the digestive fluid) through the liver. Types of bile duct cancer include Klatskin tumours (also called perihilar cancers), intrahepatic, common and multifocal bile duct cancer.

biological therapies

生物療法

A type of treatment that uses substances made from living organisms to treat disease. These substances may occur naturally in the body or may be made in the laboratory. Types of biological therapy include immunotherapy (such as vaccines, cytokines, and some antibodies), gene therapy, and some targeted therapies.

biopsy

活組織檢查、活檢

The removal of a small amount of tissue for examination under a microscope.

bisphosphonates

雙磷酸鹽

Drugs that help prevent or slow down bone thinning (osteoporosis). They can help to treat some types of cancer that cause bone damage.

bladder cancer

膀胱癌

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the bladder.

bone cancer

骨癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the bone. The three main types of bone cancer are osteosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma and chondrosarcoma.

bone marrow

骨髓

The soft, fatty tissue inside the bones. Bone marrow produces blood cells.

bone marrow aspiration

骨髓穿刺

A procedure that removes a sample of the liquid portion of bone marrow for testing purposes.

bone marrow biopsy

骨髓活檢

A procedure that removes a small, solid piece of bone marrow.

bone marrow transplant

骨髓移植

A procedure to replace damaged or destroyed bone marrow with healthy bone marrow stem cells.

bone scan

骨骼掃描

A nuclear medicine test which shows the effects of a disease, such as cancer, on the bones.

## B cont.

bowel cancer

腸癌

Cancer that occurs on the inside wall of the bowel, usually affecting the colon or rectum (large bowel).

bowel obstruction

腸梗阻

When there is a blockage in the bowel.

bowel preparation

腸道準備

Cleansing of the intestines from faecal matter and secretions before a diagnostic procedure or treatment can be initiated for certain colorectal diseases.

brachytherapy

近距離放射治療；短程療法

A form of internal radiation therapy where a small radioactive source is delivered directly to the tumour.

brain metastases

腦轉移

Cancer cells that have spread to the brain from primary tumours in other organs in the body.

brain tumour

腦腫瘤

A type of tumour that develops in the tissues of the brain.

BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene

BRCA1和BRCA2基因

Genes that help limit cell growth. A mutation (change) in one of these genes increases a person's risk of breast, ovarian and certain other cancers

breakthrough pain

突發性疼痛

A sudden flare of pain that "breaks through" the long-acting medication prescribed to treat moderate to severe persistent pain.

breast

乳房

Glandular organs on the chest, made up of lobules (milk-producing glands) and ducts (tubes that carry milk to the nipple).

breast cancer

乳癌

Cancer that occurs in the breast.

breast care nurse

乳癌護理護士

Health professionals who are specially trained to manage the care of breast cancer patients throughout the course of their treatment.

## B cont.

breast conserving surgery

保乳手術

The removal of cancer within the breast with a border of normal tissue around it. Also known as wide local excision, lumpectomy or partial mastectomy.

breast density

乳腺密度

A measure used to describe the amounts of fat and tissue seen in the breast as seen on a mammogram.

breast implant

乳房植體

A silicone gel-filled or saline-filled sac placed under the chest muscle to restore breast shape. Used as part of breast reconstruction after a mastectomy.

breast prostheses

乳房假體

Temporary or permanent moulds worn in the bra to replicate the shape of a breast.

breast reconstruction

乳房重建

Surgery to create a breast shape after all or part of the breast has been removed.

breast surgeon

乳房外科醫生

A doctor specialising in surgery of the breast.

bronchoscopy

支氣管鏡檢查

A procedure that uses a bronchoscope (a thin, tube-like instrument) to examine the inside of the trachea, bronchi and lungs.

bronchus/bronchi

支氣管

Part of the respiratory tract. The trachea divides into a right and left main bronchus. Each major bronchus then subdivides into smaller airway passages referred to as bronchi.

Burkitt lymphoma

伯基特 (Burkitt) 淋巴瘤

A form of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in which cancer starts in immune cells called B-cells.

## C

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cachexia

惡病質

Classified as progressive weight loss, anorexia, and persistent erosion of host body cell mass in response to a malignant growth.

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calcifications

鈣化

Deposits of calcium in the breast that appear as bright white spots on a mammogram. Most calcifications are not cancer. However tight clusters (microcalcifications) can be a sign of breast cancer.

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cancer

癌症

A term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and can invade nearby tissues.

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cancer antigen 125 (CA-125)

癌抗原125 (CA-125)

A protein found on the surface of many ovarian cancer cells. CA-125 is used as a tumour marker, which means the test can help show if some types of cancer are present.

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cancer incidence rate

癌症發病率

The number of new cancers of a specific site/type occurring in a specified population during a year. Usually expressed as the number of cancers per 100,000 population at risk.

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cancer journey

患癌歷程

Encompasses patients' cancer experiences from diagnosis through survivorship.

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cancer mortality

癌症死亡率

The number of deaths, with cancer as the underlying cause of death, occurring in a specified population during a year. Usually expressed as the number of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population.

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cancer of unknown primary origin

原發灶不明癌症

A rare disease in which cancer cells are found in the body but the place the cancer began is not known.

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cancer risk

患癌風險

The chance that a person will develop cancer, or the chance that a cancer will come back or recur.

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cancer screening

癌症篩檢

Looking for cancer before a person has any symptoms. May include pathology tests, imaging, genetic testing or physical examinations

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## C cont.

cancer spread

癌症擴散

The spread of cancer to a new part of the body is called metastasis.

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cancer survivor

癌症倖存者

Any person diagnosed with cancer, from the time of initial diagnosis until his or her death.

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cancer treatment

癌症治療方法

How cancer is treated. This may include watchful waiting, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, surgery, immunotherapy or other cancer treatments.

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cancer treatment efficacy

癌症治療功效

The ability of a cancer treatment to produce the desired or intended result.

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cancerous

癌變的

Affected by or showing abnormalities characteristic of cancer.

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cannula

插管

A plastic tube inserted into the body so that fluids can be introduced or removed.

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carcinogen

致癌物質

A substance capable of causing cancer in living tissue.

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carcinoid (neuroendocrine) tumour

類癌（神經內分泌）腫瘤

A rare tumour that begins in cells in the neuroendocrine system. Usually in the appendix and small bowel, but sometimes in the pancreas, lungs, stomach, ovaries, kidneys or testicles.

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carcinoma

癌

A type of cancer that starts in cells that make up the skin or the tissue lining organs, such as the liver or kidneys.

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carcinoma in situ

原位癌

An early stage cancer that is still confined to the layer of tissue from which it started, and has not spread to surrounding tissue or other parts of the body.

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care coordination

護理協調

The deliberate organisation of patient care activities between two or more participants involved in a patient's care to facilitate the appropriate delivery of health care services.

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catheter

導尿管

A tube that is inserted into the bladder to allow urine to drain freely.

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central venous access device (CVAD)/central line	中央靜脈接入裝置 (CVAD) /中心導管
Small, flexible tubes placed in large veins for people who require frequent access to the bloodstream. Often referred to as venous access ports or catheters.	
cervical cancer	宮頸癌
A type of cancer that occurs in the cells of the cervix, the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina.	
cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)	宮頸上皮內瘤樣病變 (CIN)
The growth of abnormal precancerous cells on the surface of the cervix. Grades from one to three (least to most) may be used to describe the degree of involvement.	
checkpoint immunotherapy	免疫檢查點療法
Drugs that prevent cancer cells from turning off T cells.	
chemoprevention	化學預防
The use of natural, synthetic, or biologic agents to reduce the risk or delay the development or recurrence of cancer.	
chemotherapy	化學療法、化療
The use of anti-cancer drugs to destroy cancer cells.	
childhood cancers	兒童期癌症
Cancers that occur between birth and 15 years of age.	
Chinese herbal medicine	中草藥
The use of herbs originating from Asia to help strengthen vitality, overcome illness and improve patient outcomes.	
cholangiocarcinoma	膽管癌
A rare type of cancer that forms in the bile ducts.	
chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)	慢性淋巴細胞白血病
A slow-growing type of blood cancer that affects developing B-cells. Also known as chronic lymphatic leukaemia.	
chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)	慢性骨髓性白血病、慢性粒細胞性白血病
A type of cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow. Occurs when the bone marrow produces too many granulocytes, a type of white blood cell. Also known as chronic myelogenous leukaemia.	
chronic myeloproliferative neoplasms	慢性骨髓增殖性腫瘤
Diseases in which the bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, platelets, or certain white blood cells.	

## C cont.

chronic pain

慢性疼痛

Any pain lasting more than 12 weeks.

clear cell carcinoma

透明細胞癌

A rare type of tumour, usually of the female genital tract, in which the insides of the cells look clear when viewed under a microscope. Also called clear cell adenocarcinoma and mesonephroma.

clear margin

邊界清晰

Where cancer cells are not seen at the outer edge of the tissue that has been surgically removed.

clinical breast examination

臨床乳腺檢查

A physical examination conducted by a health professional to check the look and feel of the breasts and underarm for any changes or abnormalities, such as lumps.

clinical guidelines

臨床指南

A graded set of recommendations to assist clinical decision-making or service planning based on best available research.

clinical trial

臨床試驗

Any research study that prospectively assigns human participants or groups of humans to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the effects on health outcomes.

cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT)

認知行為療法 (CBT)

A common type of counselling that helps people identify unhelpful thoughts and behaviours and change how they respond to negative situations or emotions.

cognitive impairment

認知障礙

Where a person may have trouble with memory or paying attention, communication and/or difficulty recognising people, places or things. They might also find new places or situations overwhelming.

cold cap

頭皮冷卻帽、冷帽

A cap that is connected to a cooling system and worn on the head to help prevent hair loss.

colonoscopy

結腸鏡檢查

Examination of the large bowel with a camera on a flexible tube (endoscope), which is passed through the anus.

colorectal cancer

結腸直腸癌

Cancer that occurs in the colon (the lower part of the intestine) or the rectum.

colostomy/stoma bag

結腸造口術/造口袋

An operation where the colon is attached to an opening on the stomach. A bag is attached to the opening to collect faecal matter.

community nurse

社區護士

A nurse who provides primary health care to people in their homes and communities and may coordinate palliative care. Community nurses usually work for local health services.

complementary therapies

補充療法

Therapies used together with standard medical treatment. Examples include counselling, relaxation therapy, massage, acupuncture, yoga and meditation, aromatherapy, and art and music therapy.

complete blood count (CBC)

病情、病況

A test to check the number of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets in a sample of blood.

condition

全血細胞計數 (CBC)、血象、血细胞分析

An illness or injury.

constipation

便秘

A condition in which stool/faeces becomes hard, dry, and difficult to pass, and bowel movements don't happen very often.

contralateral

對側的

The other or opposite side. For example, the other breast.

contrast

造影劑；對比劑

A substance injected into a vein or taken orally before a scan (such as a CT or MRI scan), which helps make pictures clearer. Also called a contrast medium, agent or dye.

control group

實驗對照組

Used in research to refer to a group of patients that is compared with another group receiving experimental treatment.

cording

繩索組織、腋网症候群

Tight cords of tissues stretching down inside of the arm which can occur after surgery to remove the lymph nodes under the arm.

## C cont.

core needle biopsy

粗針穿刺切片

A biopsy using a hollow needle to take a sample(s) for analysis under a microscope.

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corticosteroids

皮質類固醇

A class of drugs that are mostly used to reduce inflammation, and have been found to be effective in treating myeloma.

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counselling

輔導

Helping someone discuss and resolve issues by listening to them.

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cryopreservation

冷凍保存、低溫貯藏

A process that freezes cells, tissue, semen or other substances.

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cryosurgery/cryotherapy

冷凍手術/冷凍療法

The use of extreme cold to freeze and destroy unwanted tissue.

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CT scan

電腦斷層掃描

The technique for constructing pictures from cross-sections of the body, by x-raying the part of the body to be examined from many different angles.

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culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)

文化和語言多樣性

Generally defined as people born overseas, in countries other than those classified as main English speaking countries.

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curative cancer treatment

治癒性癌症治療

Treatment given to damage or kill cancer cells.

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cutaneous t-cell lymphoma

皮膚T細胞淋巴瘤

A type of lymphoma that affects the skin.

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cyst

囊腫

An abnormal sac or closed cavity in the body filled with liquid or semi-solid material.

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cytotoxic drug

細胞毒性藥物

A substance that is toxic to cells, so it can kill or slow the growth of cancer cells. For example, chemotherapy.

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# D

debulking

減瘤（減積）手術

Surgery to remove as much of a tumour as possible.

deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

深靜脈血栓形成、深部靜脈栓塞（DVT）

A blood clot that forms in the deep veins of the leg or pelvis, often caused by immobility after surgery or long-distance travel.

dermatologist

皮膚科醫師

A doctor who specialises in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of skin conditions, including skin cancer.

desmoid tumour

硬纖維瘤

A type of tumour that develops in fibrous tissue covering some organs and muscles.

detection

發現

The discovery of an abnormality or disease in the body.

diagnosis

診斷

The identification and naming of a person's disease.

dietitian

營養師

A health professional who supports and educates patients about nutrition and diet during treatment and recovery.

diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

彌漫性大B細胞淋巴瘤

A fast-growing type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma that starts in the lymph nodes in the neck, groin or armpit.

digital rectal examination (DRE)

直腸指檢（DRE）

A way to diagnose prostate abnormalities, where the doctor places a gloved finger into the rectum and feels the prostate through the rectum wall.

dilation and curettage (D&C)

擴張術及刮除術（擴刮術——擴張宮頸和刮宮術）

A procedure where the cervix is dilated and the lining of the uterus (endometrium) is scraped out. D&C is sometimes used to treat precancerous changes of the cervix.

direct discrimination

直接歧視

When someone is treated less favourably because of a disability, such as cancer.

## D cont.

disease free survival

無病生存期

The length of time after primary treatment for a cancer ends, that the patient survives without any signs or symptoms of that cancer.

distant cancer

遠端癌轉移

Refers to cancer that has spread from the original (primary) tumour to distant organs or distant lymph nodes. Also known as distant metastasis.

DNA

去氧核糖核酸

Genetic material. Stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.

double blind trial

雙盲試驗

A trial in which neither the patient nor their research team know what treatment the patient is receiving, to reduce bias.

double mastectomy

雙乳切除術

Removal of both breasts during breast cancer surgery.

drug resistance

耐藥性

The cancer cells' ability to resist the effects of a drug.

duct

管；導管

A small tube in the body, usually one that carries the substances secreted from glands.

ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)

導管原位癌 (DCIS)

A form of non-invasive breast cancer, confined to the ducts of the breast.

dysphagia

吞咽困難

Difficulty swallowing.

dysplasia

異型增生

A change in size, shape and arrangement of normal cells. Dysplastic cells are precancerous, not cancerous.

dyspnoea

呼吸困難

Difficulty breathing or breathlessness.

# E

early breast cancer

早期乳癌

Breast cancer that has not spread beyond the breast or lymph nodes under the arm (known as axillary lymph nodes). Also described as stage I and stage II breast cancer.

early detection of cancer

癌症早期檢測

Recognising possible warning signs of cancer and taking prompt action leads to early diagnosis.

early menopause

過早停經

Menopause (ending of the normal menstrual cycle) occurring in women under 45 years of age. Often a side effect of some common treatments for breast cancer.

early warning signs of cancer

癌症早期徵兆

Signs that indicate that there may be a malignant growth in the body. For example, a new or change in a mole, a lump in the breast or the presence of side effects of cancer, such as bloating or fatigue.

echocardiogram

超聲波心動圖

An ultrasound scan of the heart to check its function. Also called a cardiac echo or cardiac ultrasound.

electrolyte

電解質

A substance in the body that conducts electricity.

emphysema

肺氣腫

A benign condition in which the alveoli of the lungs are enlarged and damaged reducing the lung's surface area and causing breathing difficulties.

endocrine therapy

內分泌療法

See hormone therapy/treatment.

endocrinologist

內分泌科醫師

A doctor who specialises in treating people with disorders of the endocrine system.

endometrial cancer

子宮內膜癌

See uterine cancer.

## E cont.

endometrium

子宮內膜

The glandular lining of the inside of the uterus that is stimulated by the hormones oestrogen and progesterone and shed each month.

endoscope

內窺鏡

A thin and flexible tube with a light and camera attached, used for examining the inside of the body.

endoscopy

內窺鏡檢查

A type of internal examination or diagnostic test which uses an endoscope.

enema

灌腸法

The injection of a liquid into the rectum through a small tube to elicit a bowel motion.

energy (calories/kilojoules)

熱量 (卡路里/千焦耳)

Obtained from food and drink and provides fuel for daily activities. Counted in calories or kilojoules.

enteral feeding tube

腸內飼管

A fine flexible plastic tube used to insert food directly into the stomach if a person is unable to eat.

enteral nutrition

腸內營養

Receiving all or part of daily nutrition requirements through a feeding tube.

enzymes

酶

Essential proteins for the normal functioning and performance of the body.

epidermis

表皮

The surface layer of the skin, which contains basal cells, squamous cells and melanocytes.

epidural

硬脊膜外麻醉

An injection into the spinal column, outside the lining of the spinal cord. Used to remove pain from the lower part of the body.

epithelium

上皮細胞

The cells that make up the internal and external surfaces of the body.

erectile dysfunction

勃起功能障礙

Inability to obtain or maintain an erection firm enough for penetration. Also called impotence.

ethics

倫理學

The study of moral values or principles, including responsible conduct and what is fair.

## E cont.

Ewing's sarcoma

尤文氏肉瘤

A cancer that most often occurs in and around the bones.

---

excision

切除

A surgical procedure to remove diseased tissue. A surgeon may cut out cancerous tissue, as well as tissue surrounding it.

---

experimental cancer treatment

實驗性癌症療法

Medical therapies supplementing or replacing conventional methods (surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, and immunotherapy).

---

external beam radiotherapy

體外放射治療

The use of x-rays directed from a machine outside of the body.

---

extragonadal germ cell tumour

性腺外生殖細胞瘤

A type of tumour that forms from developing sperm or egg cells that travel from the gonads to other parts of the body.

---

eye cancer

眼癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the eye. May affect the eye muscles (e.g. rhabdomyosarcoma) or the eye itself (called intraocular cancers).

# F

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faecal occult blood test	糞便隱血測試
A test that checks stools or bowel motions for microscopic traces of blood.	
faeces/stools	糞便/大便
Waste matter (excrement) discharged from the bowel through the anus (bowel movement).	
fallopian tube cancer	輸卵管癌
A type of cancer that occurs in the fallopian tubes, the tubes that carry the ova (eggs) from the ovary to the uterus.	
familial	家族性的
Indicates that a condition that can be inherited from the generations of a family through one or more genes.	
familial cancer	家族性癌症
A cancer that can be inherited from the generations of a family.	
fasting	禁食
Abstaining from food and drinks.	
febrile neutropenia	發熱性嗜中性粒細胞減少症、嗜中性白血球低下症
The development of a fever, often with signs of infection, in a person with neutropenia (an abnormally low level of neutrophils in the blood). A common side-effect of chemotherapy	
fine needle aspiration	細針抽吸
A biopsy that uses a thin hollow needle to remove a tissue sample. Often performed on the breast.	
FISH (fluorescence in situ hybridisation)	FISH (螢光原位雜交)
A way of measuring HER2 levels in cancer cells. FISH positive (FISH+) means excessive amounts are present, classed as HER2+.	
flat urothelial carcinoma	扁平狀尿路上皮癌
A tumour that grows in the lining of the bladder.	
flatulence	腸胃氣脹
Wind or gas.	
follicle	卵泡
A cavity in the ovary that contains a maturing egg.	

---

## F cont.

fraction

放療分割

The division of the total dose of radiotherapy into several smaller doses that are delivered over a period of days.

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frozen section

冷凍切片

A sample of fresh tissue which is frozen until it is hard enough to cut into sections.

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full blood count (FBC)

全血計數、血象、血细胞分析

A test that counts the number of red blood, white blood cells and platelets in the blood. Sometimes called a complete blood count.

---

functioning tumour

功能性腫瘤

A type of neuroendocrine tumour that secretes hormones.

# G

gallbladder cancer

膽囊癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the gallbladder, a small pear shaped organ on the underside of the liver that secretes bile.

gap fee

差額費用

The difference between the Medicare Benefits Schedule fee and the doctor's fee.

gastric cancer

胃癌

See stomach cancer.

gastrinoma

胃泌素瘤

A pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour that secretes too much of the hormone gastrin.

gastroenterologist

胃腸病醫師

A doctor who specialises in diseases of the digestive system.

gastrointestinal stromal tumours

胃腸道間質瘤、胃腸道基質瘤

A type of tumour found in the stomach's connective tissue and muscle.

general anaesthetic

全身麻醉藥

Medication which causes a person lose consciousness and fall asleep prior to a procedure.

general practitioner (GP)

全科醫師 (GP)

A doctor who diagnoses, refers and treats the health problems of individuals and families in the community. Sometimes called family doctors.

genetic counsellor

遺傳諮詢師

A health professional trained to help people understand and adapt to the implications of a genetic contribution to diseases, such as cancer.

genetic risk factors

遺傳風險因素

Genetic variants which contribute to the risk of developing common and complex diseases, such as cancer and diabetes.

## G cont.

genetic testing

基因檢測

The study of a person's DNA in order to identify genetic differences or susceptibility to particular diseases or abnormalities.

genome

基因組

The entire collection of genes found in an organism.

germ cell tumours

生殖細胞腫瘤

Tumours that form from reproductive cells.

germ cells

生殖細胞

Cells that produce eggs in females and sperm in males.

gland (adj. glandular)

腺體（形容詞：腺體的）

An organ or group of cells that makes certain fluids (hormones, saliva, sweat) that are used in the body or excreted.

Gleason score

格裏森評分

A system for grading prostate cancer tumours according to size and severity, depending on how the tumour cells look under a microscope.

glioblastoma

惡性膠質瘤、胶质母细胞瘤

A type of malignant brain tumour.

glioma

神經膠質瘤

Any tumour that starts in the connective tissue (the glia) of the nervous system.

glucagonoma

胰高血糖素瘤

A pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour that secretes too much of the hormone glucagon.

goal

目標

An overarching statement about the desired outcome.

gonadotropin-releasing hormones (GnRH)

促性腺素釋放素、促性腺激素釋放激素（GnRH）

Long-acting hormones used to slow and stop the function of the hormones.

grade

（腫瘤的）分級

A score describing how quickly a tumour is likely to grow.

graft

移植植物

Healthy tissue taken from one part of the body to replace diseased or injured tissue at another part of the body. May also include the use of donor tissue.

granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF)

粒細胞集落刺激因子 (G-CSF)

A protein that helps increase the bone marrow production of infection-fighting white blood cells called neutrophils.

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gynaecologist

婦科醫師

Refers to any cancers of the female reproductive tract. This includes cancers of the uterus, ovary, cervix, vagina, vulva, placenta and fallopian tubes.

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gynaecological cancer

婦科癌症

A doctor who specialises in diseases of the female reproductive system.

# H

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haematologist	血液學醫師
A doctor who specialises in diseases of the blood, bone marrow and lymphatic system.	
haematology	血液學
The branch of medicine that studies the blood.	
haematuria	血尿
Blood in the urine.	
hairy cell leukaemia	毛細胞白血病
A rare, slow-growing type of blood cancer where the bone marrow makes too many B cells (lymphocytes), a type of white blood cell that fights infection. These excess B cells are abnormal and look "hairy" under a microscope.	
harassment	騷擾
Any form of behaviour that offends, humiliates, intimidates or creates a hostile environment.	
head and neck cancer	頭頸癌
Refers to any cancers of the mouth, sinuses, nose or throat.	
health care team	醫護團隊
A group of health professionals who are responsible for managing a patient (doctors, nurses, dietitians, physiotherapists, social workers, etc.).	
health system	醫療體系
All activities that have the primary purpose to promote, restore and/or maintain health.	
heartburn (indigestion)	胃灼熱 (消化不良)
The sensation of tightness or burning in the chest, caused by reflux (stomach acid backing up into the oesophagus and throat).	
HER2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2)	HER 2 (人類表皮生長因子受體2)
A protein involved in the growth of cells. Around 15-20% of breast cancer cells have higher than normal levels of HER2 (HER2+) which stimulates them to grow.	
herbal medicine	草藥醫學
The use of herbs taken by mouth or applied to the body.	

## H cont.

hereditary

遺傳性的

Where something is passed on from one person to another (parent to offspring) through genes.

hereditary cancer

遺傳性癌症

Where the tendency to develop cancers is inherited.

hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) 遺傳性非息肉性結腸直腸癌 (HNPCC)

A condition in some families where the tendency to develop bowel (and some other) cancers is inherited. About 1% of all bowel cancer is due to HNPCC.

hernia

疝

The protrusion of an organ or tissue out of the body cavity in which it normally lies, due to a weakness of the muscle coverings.

Hickman line

希克曼導管

A type of central venous access device inserted into a vein in the chest.

high-grade abnormality

高度異常

Changes to the cells of the cervix that are more serious than low-grade abnormalities. They may lead to cancer in some women.

histology

組織學

The study of cells and tissues using a microscope.

histopathology

組織病理學

The study of changes in tissues caused by disease.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)

愛滋病毒HIV (人類免疫缺陷病毒)

A virus that weakens the immune system and causes AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

Hodgkin lymphoma

霍奇金淋巴瘤

A type of lymphoma.

homoeopathy

順勢療法

An alternative therapy that claims to stimulate a healing response and strengthen the body's ability to heal itself.

hormone (adj. hormonal)

激素 (形容詞: 激素的)

A substance made by a gland, which helps to regulate and coordinate growth, metabolism and reproduction. Carried in the bloodstream.

hormone receptors

激素受體

A cell protein that binds a specific hormone. For example, some breast cancer cells have hormone receptors, which means that oestrogen and/or progesterone make them grow. These cancers are called 'hormone receptor positive' breast cancers (ER+ and PR+).

---

hormone replacement therapy (HRT)

激素替代療法 (HRT)

Drug therapy that supplies the body with hormones that it is no longer able to produce. Used to relieve menopausal symptoms.

---

hormone therapy/treatment

激素療法/治療

Drugs used to treat women with hormone receptor-positive breast cancer. Hormone therapies work to either reduce the amount of hormone in the body, or to stop it from working. Common hormone therapies used in Australia include tamoxifen, and the aromatase inhibitors anastrozole (Arimidex), letrozole (Femara) and exemestane (Aromasin).

---

human papilloma virus (HPV)

人乳頭狀瘤病毒

A genital infection spread through genital skin contact during sexual activity. The virus passes through tiny breaks in the skin.

---

hypercalcaemia

高血鈣、高鈣血症

Higher than normal levels of calcium in the blood, usually caused by metastatic cancer in the bones.

---

hypopharyngeal cancer

下咽癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the hypopharynx, the area where the larynx and oesophagus meet.

---

hysterectomy

子宮切除術

Surgical removal of the uterus.

---

ileal conduit

回腸膀胱術

A small passageway created from a piece of bowel and connected between the ureters and a stoma on the abdomen wall. It takes the place of the bladder, allowing urine to flow through it and the stoma into a bag on the outside of the body.

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ileostomy

回腸造口術

An operation which brings part of the small bowel to an opening in the abdomen. Similar to a colostomy.

---

immune cells

免疫細胞

White blood cells (leucocytes).

---

immunocompromised

免疫力低下、免疫不全

Weakening of the immune system, caused by some diseases and treatments, such as chemotherapy.

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immunoglobulin (Ig)

免疫球蛋白 (Ig)

A protein that is produced by plasma cells and fights infections. There are five main types: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG and IgM. Also known as antibodies.

---

immunosuppressant

免疫抑制劑

A medication that reduces the actions of the immune system.

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immunosuppression

免疫抑制

Medically-induced or disease-related suppression of the immune system.

---

immunotherapy

免疫療法

Targeted therapies that use the immune system to fight cancer.

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incisional biopsy

切開性切片，也稱作切口活組織檢查

A procedure where a small area of tissue is taken to identify the composition or make-up of a lesion or abnormality.

---

inconclusive

尚無定論

Leading to no conclusion or definite result.

---

indirect discrimination

間接歧視

When a person with a disability, such as cancer, is disadvantaged by a policy, rule or practice that seems fair.

---

indolent

惰性的

Slow growing.

---

## I cont.

inflammatory breast cancer

炎性乳癌

A rare and aggressive form of invasive breast cancer that affects the blood vessels in the skin of the breast.

inflammatory carcinoma

炎性癌

A type of breast cancer that usually presents with a noticeable warmth and reddening of the breast skin. There may also be puckering of the skin and swelling of the breast.

infusaport

靜脈輸入導管

See intravenous access device.

infusion

灌注

A slow injection of a substance into a vein or other tissue. Often known as a 'drip'.

inguinal lymph node dissection

腹股溝淋巴結清掃術

Surgical removal of lymph nodes from the groin area.

inoperable

不可手術切除的

Unable to be removed by surgery. Also called irresectable or unresectable.

inpatient

住院病人

A person who stays in hospital while having treatment.

insomnia

失眠

The inability to fall or stay asleep for a prolonged period of time.

insulin

胰島素

A hormone secreted by the pancreas to regulate the amount of sugar (glucose) in the blood.

insulinoma

胰島瘤

A type of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour that secretes too much insulin.

integrative medicine (integrative therapies)

整合醫學(整合療法)

The use of both evidence-based complementary therapies as well as conventional medicine.

intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT)

調強適形放射治療 (IMRT)

A type of external radiotherapy in which the radiation beams are aimed from several directions, while the intensity (strength) is controlled by computers.

## I cont.

interferon

干擾素

A substance that occurs naturally within the body. It enhances the immune system's ability to fight viruses.

interleukins

白細胞介素

Substances (produced by the body or synthetic) which stimulate the growth of white blood cells and help the immune system to fight cancer.

internal radiotherapy

內放射治療、近距離治療、內照射放療

Radiation delivered directly to the tumour from within the body.

intolerance

不耐性、耐受不良

Inability to digest a particular food properly.

intramuscular injection

肌肉注射

An injection into a muscle.

intraperitoneal

腹腔內（注射）

Injection into the abdominal cavity

intrapleural

胸膜內（注射）

Injection into the chest cavity

intrathecal

鞘內（注射）

Injection into the fluid around the spine

intravenous (IV)

靜脈（注射）（IV）

Injected into a vein.

intravenous access device

靜脈輸入裝置

A system for giving drugs directly into a large vein near the heart. Used particularly for chemotherapy drugs, blood or nutrition (intravenous feeding). It may also be used to take blood samples. Also known as drug delivery system, central venous catheter, central line.

intravesical chemotherapy

膀胱內灌注式化療

Chemotherapy that is put directly into the bladder through a tube. It is often used for treating non-muscle invasive bladder cancer.

invasive breast cancer

浸潤性乳癌

A form of breast cancer that has spread from the original location (milk ducts or lobules) into the surrounding breast tissue and possibly into the lymph nodes and other parts of the body. Invasive ductal cancer begins in the milk ducts. Invasive lobular cancer begins in the lobules of the breast

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invasive cancer

浸潤性癌症

Cancer that has spread beyond the layer of tissue in which it developed and is growing into surrounding, healthy tissues. Also called infiltrating cancer.

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iodine

碘

An element found in food that allows the thyroid gland to produce hormones. Found in foods such as seafood, some dairy products, eggs and iodised salts.

---

irradiation

放射、照射（治療）

See radiotherapy.

---

irresectable

不可切除的

Unable to be removed by surgery. Also known as inoperable or unresectable.

# J

jaundice

黃疸

A condition in which the skin and the whites of the eyes become yellow, urine darkens, and the colour of stool becomes lighter than normal. Occurs when the liver is not working properly or when a bile duct is blocked.

# K

Kaposi sarcoma

卡波西肉瘤

A type of cancer caused by Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) in which lesions grow in the skin, lymph nodes, lining of the mouth, nose, and throat, and other tissues of the body.

kidney (renal cell) cancer

腎（腎細胞）癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the lining of tubules (very small tubes) in the kidney. Also called kidney cancer or renal adenocarcinoma

kilojoule

千焦耳

A measure of the energy value of foods. Equivalent to 1,000 joules



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laminectomy

椎板切除術

Surgery that enlarges the spinal canal to relieve pressure on the spinal cord or nerves. Also known as decompression surgery or laminectomy.

---

Langerhans cell histiocytosis

蘭格罕細胞組織球增生症

A group of rare disorders in which too many Langerhans cells (a type of white blood cell) grow in certain tissues and organs including the bones, skin, and lungs, and damage them. Also called LCH.

---

laparoscopy/laparoscopic surgery

腹腔鏡手術

Surgery undertaken through small cuts in the abdomen using a tiny telescope called a laparoscope for viewing. Also called keyhole surgery or minimally invasive surgery.

---

laparotomy

剖腹手術

A surgical incision made in the wall of the abdomen.

---

laryngeal carcinoma

喉癌

A type of cancer that forms in tissues of the larynx, the area of the throat that contains the vocal cords and is used for breathing, swallowing, and talking.

---

laryngectomy

喉切除術

The surgical removal of all or part of the larynx.

---

laryngoscopy

喉鏡檢查

A procedure to view the vocal folds and the glottis. An endoscopy of the larynx.

---

late effects

遠期效應、延遲效果

A health problem that occurs months or years after a disease is diagnosed or after treatment has ended.

---

late stage cancer

晚期癌症

A term used to describe cancer that is far along in its growth, and has spread to the lymph nodes or other places in the body.

---

latency period/interval

潛伏期/間隔

The time between exposure to an infectious organism or a carcinogen and the clinical appearance of disease. Also referred to as an incubation period.

---

laxative

通便藥

Substances used to treat or prevent constipation. They loosen stools and increase bowel movements. Also called purgatives or aperients.

lentigo maligna melanoma

惡性雀斑樣痣黑素瘤

An early form of melanoma in which the malignant cells are confined to the tissue of origin, the epidermis. Also called 'in situ' melanoma.

lesion

病灶

An area of abnormal tissue. May be benign or malignant.

leucocyte (or leukocyte)

白細胞

Cells in the blood that fight infection. Also called a white blood cell.

leucopenia

白細胞減少

A condition where the number of white blood cells circulating in the blood is abnormally low.

leukaemia

白血病

A cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow.

libido

性慾、力比多

Sex drive or the desire for sex.

life expectancy

預期壽命

How long, on average, a person is expected to live based on current age and sex-specific death rates. It is often expressed as the number of years of life a person born today is expected to live.

linear accelerator

線性加速器

The device most commonly used for external beam radiation treatments for patients with cancer.

liver cancer

肝癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the liver.

liver function test (LFT)

肝功能檢測 (LFT)

The measurement of various chemicals in the blood made by the liver.

lobectomy

葉切除術

The surgical removal of a lobe of an organ. For example, of the thyroid, lung, liver or brain.

## L cont.

lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS)

小葉原位癌 (LCIS)

A form of non-invasive breast cancer, confined to the lobules of the breast.

lobules

腺小葉

Ball shaped sacs in the breast that produce milk.

local anaesthetic

局部麻醉

A medication used to block the feeling of pain in a specific location in the body. It does not cause lack of consciousness .

local excision

局部切除

A surgical procedure to remove a small area of diseased tissue.

local recurrence

局部復發

Cancer that has recurred at or near the same place as the original tumour, usually after a period of time during which the cancer could not be detected.

local therapy

局部治療

Treatment to a specific area of the body. For example, surgery or radiotherapy.

localised cancer

局部癌症

Where the cancer has only spread into nearby tissues. It has not spread to any lymph nodes or other body areas.

locally advanced breast cancer

局部晚期乳癌

A form of breast cancer that has spread beyond the breast to the chest wall or the skin of the breast, or to many lymph nodes in the underarm area (axillary nodes), but not to other organs.

low-grade abnormality

低度異常

A less serious abnormality on a pap smear test. Sometimes referred to as mild dysplasia or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 1.

lumbar puncture

腰椎穿刺

A procedure where fluid is taken from the spine in the lower back through a hollow needle, usually for diagnostic purposes.

lump

硬塊

Any mass in the body.

lumpectomy

乳房腫瘤切除術

See breast conserving surgery.

lung cancer

肺癌

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining air passages. The two main types are small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer.

lung function tests

肺功能檢測

Tests to measure how well a person's lungs work. Includes measuring lung size and air flow or how well gases such as oxygen get in and out of the blood. Also called pulmonary function tests.

lymph node dissection

淋巴結清除術

A surgical procedure in which the lymph nodes are removed and a sample of tissue is checked under a microscope for signs of cancer.

lymph nodes

淋巴結

Small lumps of tissue containing white blood cells. They filter lymph fluid, which is composed of fluid and waste products from body tissues.

lymphadenectomy

淋巴結切除術

A surgical procedure to remove one or more lymph nodes (or groups of lymph nodes), which are then evaluated for the presence of cancer. Also called a lymph node dissection

lymphatic system

淋巴系統

A network of tissues and organs that help rid the body of toxins, waste and other unwanted materials. The primary function of the lymphatic system is to transport lymph, a fluid containing infection-fighting white blood cells, throughout the body.

lymphoedema

淋巴水腫

The accumulation of excessive amounts of protein-rich fluid which results in swelling of one or more regions of the body. Occurs when the demand for lymphatic drainage exceeds the capacity of the lymphatic circulation. Usually affects arms and legs although it may also involve the trunk, breast, head and neck or genital area.

lymphoma

淋巴瘤

Cancer that begins in the lymphatic system (the various lymph glands around the body). The two main types are Non-Hodgkin lymphoma and Hodgkin lymphoma.

## L cont.

Lynch syndrome

林奇綜合症

A type of inherited cancer syndrome associated with a genetic predisposition to different cancer types. Also called hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC).

## M

magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

磁共振成像 (MRI)

A non-invasive imaging technology that produces three dimensional detailed anatomical images without the use of damaging radiation. Used for disease detection, diagnosis and treatment monitoring.

maintenance treatment

維持性治療

Additional treatment to prevent or slow recurrence, typically following initial treatment. May include chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or targeted therapy.

male breast cancer

男性乳癌

A rare cancer that forms in the breast tissue of men.

malignant

惡性

Cancerous.

mammogram

乳房X光造影

An X-ray of the breast. Can be used to detect early signs of breast cancer before there are any symptoms (screening) or to investigate a breast lump (investigation).

mammoplasty

乳房成形術

Refers to a group of surgical procedures, where the goal is to reshape or otherwise modify the appearance of the breast.

margin

邊緣

The rim of normal tissue surrounding a tumour that has been surgically removed. Clear margins means the entire tumour was removed. Positive margins means the entire tumour was not removed.

## M cont.

mass

塊狀物

A lump in the body. May be caused by the abnormal growth of cells, a cyst, hormonal changes, or an immune reaction. May be benign or malignant.

mastectomy

乳房切除術

Surgical removal of the breast including the nipple area. Bilateral mastectomy means both breasts are removed.

medical negligence

醫療疏忽

When a health care provider is proven to have breached their duty of care to a patient, causing injury or personal loss.

medical oncologist

腫瘤內科醫師

A doctor who specialises in diagnosing and treating cancer using chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, and biological therapy.

medical trials

醫學試驗

See clinical trial.

meditation

冥想

A technique of calming the mind that aims for inner feelings of calm and peacefulness.

melanin

黑色素

A dark pigment produced in melanocytes that gives skin its colour.

melanoma

黑色素瘤

Cancer of the melanocytes. The cancer usually appears on the skin, but may affect the eye and mucous membranes. Excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation contributes to the development of melanoma.

meninges

腦膜

The membranes that cover and protect the central nervous system.

meningioma

腦膜瘤

A type of benign brain tumour.

menopause

停經

The end of menstruation (periods).

## M cont.

Merkel cell

梅克爾細胞

A type of cell that makes up the skin's epidermal layer.

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Merkel cell carcinoma

梅克爾細胞癌

a rare type of skin cancer that usually appears as a flesh-coloured or bluish-red nodule, often on the face, head or neck. Also called neuroendocrine carcinoma of the skin.

---

mesh

網膜

A reinforcing material that is sometimes used in surgical procedures.

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mesothelioma

間皮瘤

Cancer that affects the protective membrane around the body's internal organs (the mesothelium). It often occurs in the membranes of the lungs.

---

metabolism

新陳代謝

The chemical process by which food is changed into energy in the body.

---

metastasis (plural: metastases)

轉移

The spread of cancer to another part of the body.

---

metastatic breast cancer

轉移性乳癌

A form of breast cancer that has spread beyond the breast and lymph nodes under the arm to other parts of the body such as the bones, lungs, liver or, less commonly, brain. Also known as advanced, secondary or stage 4 breast cancer.

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metastatic cancer

轉移性癌症

Cancer that has spread to another part of the body. Also called secondary cancer, though the secondary tumours are the same type of cancer as the original cancer.

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microcalcifications

微鈣化

Small deposits of calcium in the breast. They show up as white dots on a mammogram and are sometimes a sign of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS).

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microsurgery

顯微外科手術

The use of microscopes and mini-instruments for surgery on very small structures.

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minerals

礦物質

Components of food that are essential for the body, similar to vitamins. For example, iron, calcium and magnesium.

models of care

醫護服務模式

A model that explains clearly the how, where, who and what health care is provided. It identifies a standard or example, for imitation or comparison, combining concepts, belief and intent.

modified release medication

改良型緩釋藥物

A medication that alters the timing and/or the rate of release of the drug substance. Also called sustained release or slow release.

mole

痣

Describes any pigmented (coloured), fleshy growth on the skin.

monoclonal antibody

單克隆抗體

A group of targeted therapy drugs that lock onto a specific protein on the surface of cancer cells and interfere with the cells' growth or survival.

morbidity

病狀

Sickness, illness.

morphine

嗎啡

A strong and effective opioid pain reliever that is commonly used to treat people with cancer who have pain.

mortality

死亡率

The death rate, or the number of deaths in a certain group of people in a certain period of time. Mortality may be reported for people who have a certain disease, live in one area of the country, or who are of a certain sex, age, or ethnic group.

MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)

(MRI) 磁共振成像

A scan using magnets and radio waves to make a detailed picture of organs or soft tissues in the body.

mTOR inhibitors

mTOR (雷帕黴素靶蛋白) 抑制劑

A class of targeted therapy that may increase the benefit of hormone therapy.

mucosa

黏膜

The moist tissue lining the organs of the body. For example, the digestive tract, lungs and nose.

mucositis

黏膜炎

Sores in the mouth or throat.

multidisciplinary care

多學科護理

An integrated team approach to cancer care. Medical, nursing and allied health professionals involved in a patient's treatment together consider all treatment options and personal preferences of the patient and collaboratively develop an individual care plan that best meets the needs of that patient.

multidisciplinary team (MDT)

多學科綜合治療團隊 (MDT)

An integrated team can include a general practitioner, a surgeon, a medical oncologist, a radiation oncologist, a palliative care specialist, a nurse consultant, nurses, a dietician, a physiotherapist, an occupational therapist, a social worker, a psychologist, a counsellor and a pastoral care worker.

multiple myeloma

多發性骨髓瘤

Cancer arising in plasma cells.

mutation

變異

A change in a gene causing a permanent change in the DNA sequence.

mycosis fungoides

蕈樣肉芽腫

The most common type of cutaneous T cell lymphoma (CTCL). A slow growing form of cancer in which some of the body's white blood cells become malignant.

myelodysplastic syndromes

骨髓增生異常綜合症

A group of diseases that affects normal blood cell production in the bone marrow. In MDS, the bone marrow produces abnormal, immature blood cells called blast cells. These cells fail to mature properly are unable to work properly.

myeloid

骨髓的

Relating to bone marrow.

myeloma

骨髓瘤

A type of cancer that develops from plasma cells in the bone marrow. Myeloma is often called multiple myeloma because most people (90%) have multiple bone lesions at the time it is diagnosed.

myeloproliferative neoplasms

骨髓增殖性腫瘤

Blood cancers that occur when the body makes too many white or red blood cells, or platelets.

# N

nasogastric (NG) tube

鼻胃 (NG) 管

A flexible bidirectional tube made of rubber or plastic that is passed through the nose and down through the nasopharynx and oesophagus into the stomach. It can be used to replace fluids when a person is unable to take them in orally or to remove fluids

nausea/nauseous

噁心/反胃

Uneasiness of the stomach. Sometimes proceeds vomiting.

neck dissection

頸淋巴結清除術

A surgical procedure in which the fibrofatty contents of the neck are removed for the treatment of cervical lymphatic metastases.

needs-based approach to cancer care

基於患者需求的癌症護理方法

Directing people who live in a rural area to the most appropriate service based on their needs. Some people can be diagnosed, assessed and treated locally, some will need to be assessed elsewhere but can be treated locally. Others will have complex care needs and/or requirements multi-modal treatments provided by a major cancer service.

neoadjuvant therapy

新輔助療法

A type of induction therapy. Treatment is given as a first step to shrink a tumour before the main treatment is given. May include chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and hormone therapy.

neoplasia

瘤形成

Abnormal and uncontrolled cell growth.

nerve sparing

神經保留 (手術)

A type of surgery to save nerves.

nervous system

神經系統

The network of nerve cells and fibres which transmits nerve impulses between parts of the body.

neuroblastoma

神經母細胞瘤

The most common solid tumour of childhood, arising from particular nerve cells which run in a chain-like fashion up the child's abdomen and chest and into the skull following the line of the spinal cord.

neuroendocrine tumour (NETs)

神經內分泌瘤 (NETs)

A rare type of tumour that develops from cells of the neuroendocrine system. Some NETs may be called carcinoid tumours.

## N cont.

neurologist

神經科醫師

A doctor who specialises in the anatomy, functions, and organic disorders of nerves and the nervous system.

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neuron

神經元

Cells within the nervous system that transmit information to other nerve cells, muscle, or gland cells. Most neurons have a cell body, an axon, and dendrites.

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neuropathic pain

神經性疼痛

A complex, chronic pain state that usually is accompanied by tissue injury. Nerve fibres themselves may be damaged, dysfunctional, or injured. These damaged nerve fibres send incorrect signals to other pain centres.

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neurosurgeon

神經外科醫師

A doctor specialising in surgery of the brain and other parts of the nervous system.

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neutropenia

嗜中性白血球減少症

An abnormally low level of neutrophils.

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neutrophils

中性白細胞、中性粒細胞

A type of white blood cell. One of the first cell types to travel to the site of an infection.

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nil by mouth

禁食

A medical term where a patient is not to eat or drink anything.

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nodule

節結

A small swelling or aggregation of cells in the body, especially an abnormal one.

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non-functioning tumour

非功能性腫瘤

A tumour found in endocrine tissue which does not make extra hormones. Non-functioning tumours usually do not cause symptoms until they grow large or spread to other parts of the body. Also called endocrine-inactive tumour.

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non-Hodgkin lymphoma

非霍奇金淋巴瘤

A type of lymphoma. Most commonly occurs in a lymph node but it can also occur in the liver, spleen, stomach or bones. There are two classifications: B-cell and T-cell lymphomas. There are more than 60 sub-types.

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non-invasive (cancer)

非浸潤性（癌症）

Describes disease that has not spread outside the tissue in which it began.

---

## N cont.

non-invasive (procedure)

無創傷（治療過程）

A procedure that does not require insertion of an instrument through the skin or into a body opening.

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non-melanoma skin cancer

非黑色素瘤皮膚癌

Skin cancers that are not classified as a melanoma. The two main types are basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma.

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non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

非小細胞性肺癌（NSCLC）

The most common type of lung cancer. It usually grows and spreads more slowly than small cell lung cancer. Common subtypes include squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, and large cell carcinoma.

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nuclear medicine

核醫療學、核醫學

A type of medicine that uses small amounts of radioactive substances to take pictures of areas inside the body and to treat disease, such as cancer. In cancer, the radioactive substance may be used with a special machine (such as a PET scanner) to find the cancer, to see how far it has spread, or to see how well a treatment is working.

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nurse care coordinator

護士護理協調員

A registered nurse who specialises in caring for people with cancer and their families.

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nutritionist

營養師

A health professional who provides information and support about nutrition.

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oedema	水腫
Abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues. Also called swelling.	
oesophageal cancer	食道癌
A type of cancer that occurs in the oesophagus.	
oestrogen	雌激素
A female hormone. Some cancers need oestrogen to grow.	
oestrogen receptor positive (ER+)	雌激素受體陽性 (ER+)
Proteins within cancer cells that bind to female hormone oestrogen and stimulates them to grow.	
oligodendroglioma	少突神經膠質瘤、寡樹突膠質瘤
A type of malignant brain tumour.	
oncologist	腫瘤科醫師
A doctor who specialises in the study and treatment of cancer.	
oncology	腫瘤學
The study, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.	
oophorectomy	卵巢切除術
The surgical removal of an ovary. The removal of both ovaries is called a bilateral oophorectomy.	
opioids	類罌粟碱、鴉片類藥物、阿片類藥物
The strongest type of pain medicine. Includes morphine, fentanyl, codeine, oxycodone, hydromorphone and methadone.	
osteoporosis	骨質疏鬆症
A decrease in bone mass, causing bones to become fragile and brittle and therefore liable to break.	
osteosarcoma	骨肉瘤
Cancer of the bone. Most often develops in a leg or arm bone. Also called osteogenic sarcoma.	
outpatient	門診病人
A person who receives medical treatment without being admitted into hospital.	
ovarian cancer	卵巢癌
A type of cancer that develops in an ovary.	
ovaries	卵巢
The female sex organs, which secrete important female hormones and contain the ova.	

# P

Paget's disease of the breast

乳房派傑氏病

A rare form of breast cancer that affects the nipple or areola. Many people also have a breast cancer somewhere in the same breast.

pain medicine specialist

疼痛醫學專家

A medical specialist who treats complex pain problems.

pain scale

疼痛指數

A scale that helps the patients to show how mild or severe their pain is based on a range of numbers, descriptions or facial expressions.

palliative cancer treatment

緩和醫療、安寧療護

Treatment which aims to provide relief from symptoms without attempting to cure the disease. Also called palliative care or palliation.

palliative care

寧養療護

Care focused on symptom control and support when cancer cannot be cured.

palliative care specialist (physician)

寧養療護專家（內科醫師）

A doctor who has specialised in the field of palliative medicine.

pancreatic cancer

胰腺癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the pancreas.

pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour (PNET)

胰腺神經內分泌腫瘤（PNET）

A neuroendocrine tumour affecting the pancreas.

pancreatitis

胰腺炎

Inflammation of the pancreas.

papillary urothelial carcinoma

乳頭狀泌尿上皮癌

A tumour that projects into the hollow of the bladder.

paracentesis

（放液）穿刺術

A procedure to drain away excess fluid from the abdomen.

parathyroid cancer

甲狀旁腺癌

A rare cancer that forms in tissues of one or more of the parathyroid glands (four pea-sized glands in the neck that make parathyroid hormone, which helps the body store and use calcium).

parenteral nutrition

腸外營養

The delivery of calories and nutrients into a vein.

PARP inhibitor

PARP (多聚 ADP 核糖聚合酶) 抑制劑

A type of targeted therapy that blocks an enzyme (PARP enzyme) involved in DNA repair, causing cancer cells to die.

partial mastectomy

局部乳房切除術

See breast conserving surgery.

participant information

治療須知、參與者資訊

An information sheet that explains everything a participant needs to know about a clinical trial or treatment. Also called a fact sheet.

passive smoking

被動吸煙

Breathing in second-hand smoke.

pathologist (breast cancer)

病理學醫師 (乳癌)

A doctor who uses a microscope to study the breast tissue and lymph nodes removed during biopsy or surgery to diagnose cancer and other diseases.

pathologist (general)

病理學醫師 (普通科)

A doctor who studies diseases to understand their nature and cause. Pathologists examine biopsies under a microscope to diagnose cancer and other diseases.

pathology

病理學

The study of diseases, especially their causes and nature.

pathology report

病理報告

A document that provides information about cancerous tissue, such as its size and location, hormonal status, how far it has spread, how fast it is growing, and surgical margins.

patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) system

病人自控鎮痛（PCA）系統

An intravenous system allowing a patient to self-administer a measured dose of pain relief by pressing a button.

pelvic examination

盆腔檢查

A way to diagnose pelvic abnormalities, where a health professional examines the organs of the pelvis by feeling them with fingers inserted into the vagina and/or rectum. Also called internal examination.

pelvic exenteration

盆腔廓清術

The surgical removal of the affected organs.

penile cancer

陰莖癌

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the penis.

people affected by cancer

受癌症影響的人士

People who have had a personal experience of cancer, including patients, people living with cancer, cancer survivors, caregivers and family members.

percutaneous

經過皮膚的

Through the skin.

percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tube

經皮內鏡下胃造口術（PEG）管

A feeding tube inserted directly into the stomach through the abdomen wall.

percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy (PEJ) tube

經皮內鏡下空腸造口術（PEJ）管

A feeding tube inserted through the abdomen directly into the small bowel (jejunum), bypassing the stomach.

peripheral neuropathy

周圍神經病變

Weaknesses, numbness, tingling or pain, usually in the hands and feet, caused by damage to the nerves that are located away from the brain and spinal cord (peripheral nerves). Can be a side effect of chemotherapy.

peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)

外周中心靜脈置管（PICC）

A type of central venous access device that is inserted into a vein in the arm.

peritoneal cancer

腹膜癌

A rare type of cancer that develops in the peritoneum, a thin layer of tissue that lines the abdomen. It also covers the uterus, bladder, and rectum.

PET scan (positron emission tomography)

PET 掃描 (正電子發射電腦斷層掃描)

A type of scan that produces a three-dimensional image giving details on the structure and function of organs or tissues.

phantom pain

幻肢痛感

Pain felt in a limb or body part even though it has been surgically removed.

pituitary tumour

垂體腫瘤

A type of benign brain tumour.

placebo

安慰劑

A dummy pill or injection, which looks like the new treatment being tested in a clinical trial but contains no active ingredient.

placebo effect

安慰劑效應

Occurs when someone who is given a placebo (such as a sugar pill) feels an improvement, like a reduction in symptoms.

plasma

血漿

The fluid portion of blood in which the blood cells and platelets are suspended.

plastic surgeon

整形外科醫生

A doctor specialising in surgery to restore skin and tissue to near-normal appearance and function. Also known as a reconstructive surgeon.

plastic surgery

整形手術

A type of surgery which focuses on reconstructing damaged or deformed parts of the body, or rebuilding parts that have been lost.

platelets

血小板

One of three types of cells found in the blood. Platelets help the blood to clot and stop bleeding. Also called thrombocytes.

## P cont.

pleura	胸膜
The membrane that covers the ribcage and lines the lungs.	
pleural cavity	胸膜腔
The space between the two layers of the pleura, which normally contains a small amount of fluid.	
pleural effusion	胸腔積液
A build-up of fluid in the pleural cavity or space between the pleural membranes	
pleural tap	胸腔穿刺術（放液）
A procedure to remove air or fluid from the chest, using a hollow needle. Also known as thoracentesis.	
pneumonia	肺炎
A bacterial infection in the lungs which causes some of the air sacs fill up with pus.	
polyp	息肉
An abnormal growth that protrudes from a mucous membrane, often on a stalk.	
port-a-cath (port)	植入式導管（注射座）
A type of central venous access device. A thin tube put into a vein with an opening under the skin for delivering medicine.	
precancerous	癌前期的
A condition that may become a cancer if it is not treated.	
pre-existing condition	預先存在的病情、宿疾
An illness or injury that existed before applying for an insurance policy.	
premature menopause	過早停經
See early menopause.	
prescription medicine	處方藥
Medicine that can only be given by a pharmacist after receiving authority from a doctor via a prescription.	
primary cancer	原發性癌症
The original part of the body where the cancer first develops.	
primary care	初級保健
Health care provided in the community for people making an initial approach to a medical practitioner or clinic for advice or treatment.	

primary central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma 原發性中樞神經系統 (CNS) 淋巴瘤

Cancer in the lymph tissue of the brain and/or spinal cord.

primary health care 初級衛生保健

The initial care provided in response to health problems. Usually in community-based settings such as in general practices, community health, other private practices, local government, and non-government service settings, or in the home.

primary health service 初級保健服務

The types of services delivered under primary health care are broad and include health promotion, prevention and screening, early intervention, treatment and management.

primary site 原發癌部位

The part of the body where the cancer first develops.

progesterone 孕酮

A female hormone.

progesterone receptors 孕酮受體

Proteins within cancer cells that bind to the hormone progesterone (PR).

prognosis 預後

The likely outcome of a person's disease.

prophylactic (preventative) mastectomy 預防性乳房切除術

Surgery to remove one or both breasts to reduce the risk of developing breast cancer.

prostate 前列腺

A gland in the male reproductive system that produces most of the fluid that makes up semen.

prostate cancer 前列腺癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the prostate, the male organ that sits next to the urinary bladder and contributes to semen (sperm fluid) production.

protein 蛋白質

A molecule made up of amino acids that are needed for the body to function properly. Proteins are the basis of body structures such as skin and hair and of substances such as enzymes, cytokines and antibodies.

## P cont.

protocol

治療方案

Written instructions about how, when, where and who to complete a specific task. Protocols may refer to a clinical care process (i.e. chemotherapy or radiotherapy) or the working relationship between agencies.

psychiatrist

精神病專家

A doctor who specialises in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental, emotional, and behavioural disorders.

psychologist

心理師

A health professional who talks with patients and their families about emotional and personal matters, and can help them make decisions.

psycho-oncologist

腫瘤科心理師

A psychologist or psychiatrist who has special training and experience in the treatment of psychosocial aspects of cancer.

psycho-oncology

心理腫瘤學

A field of interdisciplinary study and practice at the intersection of lifestyle, psychology and oncology. It is concerned with aspects of cancer that go beyond medical treatment and include lifestyle, psychological and social aspects of cancer.

psychosocial

社會心理的

Relating to the interrelation of social factors and individual thought and behaviour.

puberty

青春期

The process of reaching sexual maturity and becoming capable of reproduction.

pulmonary

肺的

Relating to the lungs.

pulmonary function tests

肺功能測試

See lung function tests.

pulse analysis

把脈

A form of diagnosis used in traditional Chinese medicine where the practitioner feels a person's pulse – usually on the wrists – to determine the imbalances in their body.

# Q

quality of life

生活品質

The general well-being of individuals and societies, encompassing negative and positive features of life. It observes life satisfaction, including everything from physical health, family, education, employment, wealth, religious beliefs, finance and the environment.

# R

radiation

放射

Energy in the form of waves or particles, including gamma rays, x-rays and ultraviolet (UV) rays. This energy is harmful to cells and is used in radiotherapy to destroy cancer cells.

radiation oncologist

放射腫瘤醫師

A doctor who specialises in the treatment of cancer used targeted high energy X-rays.

radiation therapist

放射治療師

A health professional who administers radiotherapy.

radical treatment

根治性治療

Treatment given with the intention of curing or eliminating the underlying disease.

radioactive iodine

放射性碘

A form of iodine often used for imaging tests or as a treatment for cancer. Also called RAI or I131.

radiographer

放射科技師

A technician trained in taking x-ray pictures of parts of the body to diagnose illnesses and disorders.

radiologist

放射科醫師

A doctor who specialises in the use and interpretation of X-rays and other imaging devices (e.g. CT scans) in diagnosing disorders and diseases.

radiology

放射學

The use of radiation and other imaging technologies to diagnose and treat disease.

## R cont.

radiotherapy or radiation oncology

放射治療或放射腫瘤學

The use of radiation, usually x-rays or gamma rays, to kill tumour cells or injure them so they cannot grow or multiply.

radiotherapy or radiation oncology (breast cancer)

放射治療或放射腫瘤學（乳癌）

The use of radiation, usually x-rays or gamma rays, to kill any cancer cells that may be left in the breast or armpit after surgery. It is usually recommended after breast conserving surgery. Sometimes it is also recommended after a mastectomy.

randomisation

隨機化

A method used to prevent bias in research. A computer assigns patients into groups by chance, rather than the researchers or doctors choosing the groups.

randomised controlled trial (RCT)

隨機對照試驗（RCT）

A trial in which participants are randomly allocated to receive the new treatment (the intervention) or the standard treatment (the control).

rating of perceived exertion

自感勞累分級

A scientific way of telling how hard exercise is based on how it feels.

reconstructive surgeon

整形外科醫師

A doctor specialising in surgery to restore skin and tissue to near-normal appearance and function. Also known as a Plastic Surgeon.

recovery room

恢復室

A hospital room for the care of patients immediately after surgery.

rectal bleeding

直腸出血

Bleeding from the anus.

rectal cancer

直腸癌

Cancer that occurs in the rectum.

recurrence

復發

The return of cancer after a time of remission.

recurrence (breast cancer)

復發（乳癌）

The return of breast cancer after a time of remission. Can be local recurrence (in the same breast or same side chest wall) or distant recurrence (spread to other parts of the body, also known as metastases).

## R cont.

recurrent cancer

復發癌

A cancer that grows from the cells of a primary cancer that have evaded treatment.

---

referral

轉介

The act of referring someone or something for consultation, review, or further action.

---

referred pain

牽涉性疼痛

Pain that is felt away from the area that is actually causing the pain.

---

reflux

胃酸倒流

When stomach acid is released back up into the oesophagus. May cause a sensation of burning or discomfort in the oesophagus

---

refractory disease

難治病

Disease that does not respond to treatment. Also called resistant disease.

---

registered health professional

註冊醫護專業人員

A health care provider who is required to be registered and approved by the government before working in their field.

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registrar

專科住院醫師

An experienced doctor responsible for the care of a number of patients with the assistance of junior doctors (residents). A registrar sits below more senior surgeons, physicians or consultants.

---

registration board

註冊管理局

A board which is authorised by the government to oversee both the registration and professional standards of health care providers.

---

rehabilitation

復康

Programs which help to restore people to independence and a full, productive life after illness or injury. May include the use of prostheses, physiotherapy, occupational therapy programs and/or speech pathology, counselling and emotional support, and employment retraining.

---

rehabilitation scheme

復健計畫

A process aiming to return an employee to their previous level of work.

---

relapse

復發

The return of a disease, such as cancer, after a period of remission.

remission	緩解（期）
Period of time when the symptoms of the cancer reduce or disappear. May be partial remission (there has been a significant improvement in the cancer) or complete remission (when there is no evidence of active disease). Remission does not always mean that the cancer is cured.	
renal cell carcinoma	腎細胞癌
The most common form of kidney cancer. Cancerous cells develop in the lining of the kidney's tubules, tiny waste-carrying tubes within the kidney.	
renal sarcoma	腎臟肉瘤
A rare cancer that affects the connective tissues of the kidney.	
rescue treatment	補救治療
A treatment given after a tumour has not responded to other treatments, or any treatment given after cancer recurrence. Also called salvage treatment.	
resectable	可切除的
Able to be surgically removed.	
resection	切除術
Surgical removal of a portion of any part of the body.	
residual cancer	殘餘癌
When cancer cells remain after treatment has been given.	
respiratory	呼吸系統
The parts of the body involved in breathing, including the nose, mouth, throat, trachea (windpipe), and lungs.	
resuscitation	復蘇（術）
The process of reviving someone who appears to be dead. For example, by heart massage or artificial respiration.	
retinoblastoma	視網膜母細胞瘤
An eye cancer that begins in the back of the eye (retina), most commonly in children.	
retrospective study	回顧性研究
Research that looks at what has happened in the past to gain an understanding about why something is occurring in the present.	
risk	風險
A measure of how likely a person is to develop a disease or a side effect.	

## R cont.

risk assessment

風險評估

A process where a health professional will determine both the likelihood of an outcome based on an assessment of factors they know about cancer, its treatment, and individual characteristics. For example, they may consider the risk of recurrence, side effects, or changes to quality of life if a patient receives chemotherapy alone, or with radiation therapy.

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risk factor

風險因素

A substance or condition that increases an individual's chances of getting a particular type of cancer.

---

rupture

破裂

When something breaks or splits open. For example, when a pouch created to store urine breaks .

# S

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salvage treatment **補救治療**

See rescue treatment.

---

sarcoma **肉瘤**

A type of cancer that begins in bone or soft tissue, including cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels and other connective tissue.

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scan **掃描檢查**

Pictures of structures inside the body, used to diagnose, stage and monitor disease.

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screening **篩查**

Checking for disease when there are no symptoms.

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second hand smoke **二手煙**

The combination of exhaled mainstream smoke and sidestream smoke.

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second opinion **第二（醫療）意見**

The opinion of a doctor other than the patient's current doctor. A second opinion may be used to confirm or question the first doctor's diagnosis and treatment plan, give more information about the patient's disease or condition, and offer other treatment options.

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secondary breast cancer **繼發性乳癌**

See metastatic breast cancer.

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secondary cancer **繼發性癌症**

See metastatic cancer.

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secondary health care **二級醫療護理**

Medical care provided by a specialist or facility through referral by a primary care physician.

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secretion **分泌**

The release of a substance.

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seizure (fit or convulsion) **發作（痙攣或抽搐）**

A brief change in function of part or all of the brain due to abnormal electrical activity. There may include a temporary loss of consciousness and/or involuntary movement of muscles or the experience of unusual physical or mental sensations.

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seminoma **精原細胞瘤**

A type of testicular cancer.

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## S cont.

sentinel lymph node biopsy

前哨淋巴結活檢

A procedure where the sentinel lymph nodes (first lymph node to which cancer is likely to spread) are removed and examined for the presence of cancer.

seroma

血清腫

Fluid that collects in or around a scar after surgery.

Sézary syndrome (lymphoma)

塞紮裏綜合征（淋巴癌的一種）

An erythrodermic form of cutaneous T-Cell lymphoma (CTCL).

side effect

副作用

Something that occurs when treatment affects healthy tissues or organs. Common side effects of cancer treatment include fatigue, pain, nausea, vomiting, decreased blood cell counts, hair loss, and mouth sores.

sigmoidoscopy

乙狀結腸鏡檢查

A procedure to examine the sigmoid colon using a flexible tube with a light on it. It helps the doctor check for ulcers, abnormal cells, polyps or cancer. Also called a flexible sigmoidoscopy.

signet-ring tumour

印戒癌

A highly malignant type of tumour typically found in the glandular cells that line the digestive organs. The cells resemble signet rings when examined under a microscope.

skin cancer

皮膚癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the tissues of the skin. Types include melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and neuroendocrine carcinoma of the skin.

slow release medicine

緩釋藥物

See modified release medicine.

small bowel cancer

小腸癌

An uncommon type of cancer that occurs in the small intestine. Types include adenocarcinoma, carcinoid tumours and sarcoma, including gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST).

small cell carcinoma

小細胞癌

A fast-growing type of lung cancer commonly caused by smoking. May also be referred to as oat cell cancer

## S cont.

small cell lung cancer (SCLC)

小細胞肺癌

A type of lung cancer. There are two types: small cell carcinoma (oat cell cancer) and combined small cell carcinoma.

small lymphocytic lymphoma

小淋巴細胞性淋巴瘤

A slow-growing type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma in which too many immature lymphocytes (white blood cells) are found mostly in the lymph nodes. Also called SLL and well-differentiated lymphocytic lymphoma.

smear test

子宮頸塗片檢查

A test carried out on a sample of cells from the cervix to check for abnormalities that may be indicative of cervical cancer. Also referred to as a pap test or pap smear.

soft tissue sarcoma

軟組織肉瘤

A type of cancer that develops from soft tissues like fat, muscle, nerves, fibrous tissues, blood vessels, or deep skin tissues.

somatostatinoma

生長抑制素瘤

A very rare type of neuroendocrine tumour that develops in the pancreas or small bowel.

speculum

金屬鏡

A metal instrument that is used to dilate an orifice or canal in the body to allow inspection.

spinal cord tumours

脊髓腫瘤

A type of tumour that develops within the spinal canal or within the bones of the spine. May be benign or malignant.

spinal tap

腰椎穿刺

See lumbar puncture.

sporadic cancer

偶發癌

Cancer occurring in an individual without a family history of cancer.

squamous cell

鱗狀細胞

One of the three types of cells that make up the skin's epidermis (top) layer.

squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)

鱗狀細胞癌 (SCC)

A type of cancer found most commonly on skin, but also in inner linings of the body, for example, a lung.

staging

(癌症) 分期

The process of measuring how far a cancer has spread when it is first diagnosed. It often involves having scans and other tests.

standard treatment

標準治療

The best proven treatment, based on results of past research.

standardisation

標準化

The adoption of generally accepted uniform procedures, parts, dimensions, or materials that directly affect the design of a product, project or a service.

stem cell

幹細胞

A 'parent' cell from which blood cells evolve, which grows in bone marrow.

stem cell transplant

幹細胞移植

A treatment in which diseased blood cells are destroyed by high-dose chemotherapy or radiotherapy, then replaced by healthy stem cells. The healthy stem cells may come from the bone marrow (bone marrow transplant), from the bloodstream (peripheral blood stem cell transplant) or from the umbilical cord blood (cord blood transplant).

stent

支架

A device placed in a blood vessel or other passage in the body to keep the structure open.

steroids

類固醇

A class of drugs that are mostly used to reduce inflammation.

stoma

造口

An artificial opening into the body created by surgery to act as an exit for body wastes.

stoma bag

造口袋

A bag or pouch used to cover a stoma and collect urine or faeces.

stomach cancer

胃癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the tissue of the stomach. It often starts in the cells that line the mucosa.

stomal therapy nurse

造口護理護士

A registered nurse who specialises in caring for people who have stomas.

stomatitis

口腔炎

When the mucous membrane lining the mouth becomes inflamed and ulcers form.

stools

糞便

The bulky mass of waste matter that leaves the body through the anus. Also known as faeces.

## S cont.

subcutaneous

皮下的

Beneath the skin.

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submucosa

黏膜下層

The layer of the digestive system next to the mucosa. It has glandular cells that produce mucus and moisten the mucosa.

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superficial skin cancer

表層皮膚癌

A type of cancer that only affects cells in the top layer of the skin. It is not invasive.

---

support group

支持群組

A group of people who an individual can rely for the provision of emotional caring and concern, and reinforcement of a sense of personal worth and value.

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supportive care

支持性護理

Improving the comfort and quality of life for people with cancer.

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suppository

栓劑

A small plug of medicine inserted into the rectum or vagina.

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supra-pubic catheter

恥骨上導管

A catheter inserted directly into the bladder through an incision made above the pubic bone and below the bellybutton.

---

surgeon

外科醫師

A doctor who specialises in performing surgery. For example, to remove cancerous tissue.

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surgery

外科手術

Treatment that involves an operation. This may involve removal of tissue, change in the organisation of the anatomy or placement of prostheses.

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surgical oncologist

腫瘤外科醫師

A doctor who specialises in the surgical treatment of cancer.

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surveillance (cancer)

監測（癌症）

When a person does not receive immediate treatment, but instead has their health monitored regularly, with the option of future treatment if necessary. Also called active surveillance.

---

## S cont.

survival rate

存活率

The percentage of people in a study or treatment group who are still alive for a certain period of time after they were diagnosed with or started treatment for a disease, such as cancer. Often stated as a five-year survival rate, which is the percentage of people in a study or treatment group who are alive five years after their diagnosis or the start of treatment. Also called overall survival rate.

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survivorship

存活

Living with, through, and beyond cancer. According to this definition, cancer survivorship begins at diagnosis and includes people who continue to have treatment over the long term, to either reduce the risk of recurrence or to manage chronic disease.

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syringe driver

注射器泵

A small, portable pump that is used in palliative care to deliver pain relief and other drugs (often a mixture of two or three drugs).

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systemic treatment

全身治療

Drugs that treat the whole body. For example, chemotherapy, hormone therapy or targeted therapy.

# T

Tamoxifen (Nolvadex)

他莫昔芬（諾瓦得士錠）

A hormone therapy used to treat early and advanced stage breast cancers that are hormone receptor positive. Tamoxifen slows or stops the growth of these tumours by blocking oestrogen from attaching to hormone receptors in the cancer cells.

targeted therapies

靶向治療

Drugs that stop the growth of particular types of cancer cells, without harming normal cells. Herceptin and Tykerb are examples of a targeted therapy. Also called biological therapies.

T-cell

T 細胞

A type of white blood cell. T-cells regulate the body's immune system in its job of fighting infection and other harmful things in the body.

T-cell lymphoma

T 細胞淋巴瘤

A type of cancer that forms in T-cells. Most T-cell lymphomas are non-Hodgkin lymphomas.

TENS (transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation)

TENS（經皮電刺激神經療法）

A pain relief technique involving applying a mild electric current to the skin pain occurs.

terminal

末期

When illness or cancer cannot be cured and will eventually cause death.

terminal illness/terminal cancer

末期疾病/末期癌症

An illness or cancer that cannot be cured. Also called end-stage cancer.

testicular cancer

睪丸癌

A type of cancer that develops in a testicle. Usually only one testicle is affected, but in some cases both are affected. Also known as cancer of the testis.

thrombocytopenia

血小板減少症

A condition in which there is a lower-than-normal number of platelets in the blood. It may result in easy bruising and excessive bleeding from wounds or bleeding in mucous membranes and other tissues.

thrombosis

血栓形成

A blood clot in a deep vein, usually in the legs.

thymoma and thymic carcinoma

胸腺瘤與胸腺癌

Where cancer cells form on the outside surface of the thymus. Thymoma is linked with myasthenia gravis and other autoimmune diseases.

thyroid cancer

甲狀腺癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the thyroid.

tissue banking

建立組織庫

A process involving harvesting, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of various kinds of tissue for clinical and experimental practice. It may also be used to talk about taking tissue to save for future infertility treatment.

tissue biopsy

組織活檢

Examination of tissue which has been removed from the body under a microscope for abnormalities.

tissue

組織

A collection of cells that make up each piece, or organ, of the body.

topical treatment

局部治療

Treatment that is applied to an area of the skin as a cream, lotion or gel.

total body irradiation

全身照射

Radiotherapy to the entire body. Given so that all cells in the body receive the same amount of radiation.

toxicology

毒理學

The study of poisonous substances. A branch of pharmacology.

tracheostomy

氣管造口術

An operation in which a hole is made at the base of the neck into the trachea, and through which a tube is passed to create a clear airway.

transarterial chemoembolisation (TACE)

肝動脈化療栓塞 (TACE)

When chemotherapy is injected directly into a tumour and the blood vessels are closed off so the cancer is starved of oxygen and nutrients.

transfusion

輸（血或液）

The process of transferring body fluid, such as blood, from one person into another.

## T cont.

transitional cell carcinoma	移行細胞癌
A type of cancer within the renal pelvis and ureter.	
transplant	移植
The process of taking living tissue or an organ and implanting it in another part of the body or in another body.	
trephine biopsy	環鑽活檢
See bone marrow biopsy.	
trial of void	排尿測試
Assesses the ability of the bladder to empty.	
triple negative breast cancer	三陰性乳腺癌
A form of breast cancer that has no hormone or HER2 receptors. This means that neither oestrogen, progesterone nor the HER2 protein help the cancer to grow.	
tumour	腫瘤
An abnormal growth or mass of tissue. May be benign or malignant.	
tumour markers	腫瘤標誌物
Substances found at higher than normal levels in the blood, urine, or body tissue of some people with cancer. Also called biomarkers	
tumour node metastasis (TNM) system	腫瘤淋巴結轉移 (TNM) 系統
A staging system used by clinicians to describe how advanced a particular cancer is. This system also informs the type of treatment given.	
tumour progression	腫瘤進展
The course of cancer, as it becomes worse or spreads in the body.	
tumour regression	腫瘤退化
A decrease in the size of a tumour or the extent of cancer cells in the body.	

# U

ulcerative colitis

潰瘍性結腸炎

Chronic inflammation of the colon that produces ulcers in its lining. Symptoms include abdominal pain, cramps, and loose discharges of pus, blood, and mucus from the bowel.

ultrasound, ultrasound scan

超聲波、超聲波掃描檢查

An imaging method that uses high-frequency sound waves to produce images of structures within the body. The images provide information for diagnosing and treating a variety of diseases and conditions

ultraviolet (UV) radiation

紫外線 (UV) 輻射

A type of energy produced by the sun and some artificial sources, such as solariums. The sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation is the main cause of skin cancer.

unregistered health practitioner

非註冊醫療保健人員

A health care provider who doesn't need to be registered with a government registration board but can practise in their field as long as they meet professional requirements.

unresectable

不可切除的

Unable to be removed with surgery. Also called irresectable or inoperable.

urethral cancer

尿道癌

A rare type of cancer that occurs in the urethra, the tube that carries urine from the bladder to outside the body. The most common type is squamous cell carcinoma.

urinary incontinence

尿失禁

The inability to hold urine in the bladder due to loss of voluntary control over the urinary sphincters resulting in the involuntary passage of urine.

urologist

泌尿科醫師

A doctor who specialises in diseases of the urinary or urogenital tract

urothelial carcinoma

尿路上皮癌

Cancer that begins in urothelial cells, which line the urethra, bladder, ureters, renal pelvis, and some other organs. Also called transitional cell cancer.

## U cont.

uterine cancer

子宮癌

A type of cancer that develops in the tissues of the uterus, the small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis in which a foetus develops. There are two types of uterine cancer: endometrial cancer (which begins in cells lining the uterus) and uterine sarcoma (a rare cancer that begins in muscle or other tissues in the uterus).

uterine sarcoma

子宮肉瘤

A type of cancer that develops in the muscles of the uterus or other tissues that support the uterus.

## V

vaccine

疫苗

A substance or group of substances meant to cause the immune system to respond to a tumour or to microorganisms, such as bacteria or viruses

vaginal cancer

陰道癌

A type of cancer that occurs in the vagina, the canal leading from the cervix (the opening of uterus) to the outside of the body.

vaginal dilator

陰道擴張器

Tube-shaped devices designed to stretch the vagina. Often made of plastic and come in various sizes.

vaginismus

陰道痙攣

The involuntary spasm, contraction or reflex of the muscles surrounding the entrance to the vagina, making penetration impossible and/or painful.

vas deferens

輸精管

The tube that carries the sperm out of the testes.

vascular tumours (soft tissue sarcoma)

脈管腫瘤（軟組織肉瘤）

A type of tumour formed from blood vessels. For example, hemangioma, Lymphangioma, hemangioendothelioma, Kaposi sarcoma, angiosarcoma, hemangioblastoma,

venous access device

靜脈接入裝置

A catheter or other intravenous device surgically placed under the skin to provide access to veins.

verrucous carcinoma

疣狀癌

A rare, slow-growing type of vulvar cancer that looks like a large wart.

## V cont.

VIPomas

血管活性腸肽瘤

A rare neuroendocrine tumour of the endocrine tissue especially found in the pancreas that secretes vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP).

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vital signs

生命體征

Signs of life, specifically: pulse rate, respiratory rate, body temperature, and blood pressure.

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vitamins

維生素

Nutrients that the body needs in small amounts to function and stay healthy. Sources of vitamins are plant and animal food products and dietary supplements.

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vulvar cancer

外陰癌

A type of cancer that occurs in any part of the external female genitals. Most commonly develops in the labia minora (inner lips), the labia majora (outer lips), and the perineum (skin between the vagina and the anus).

# W

watchful waiting

觀察等待

Closely watching a patient's condition but not giving treatment unless symptoms appear or change.

western medicine

西方醫學

A system in which medical doctors and other healthcare professionals (such as nurses, pharmacists, and therapists) treat symptoms and diseases using drugs, radiation, or surgery. Also called allopathic medicine, biomedicine, conventional medicine, mainstream medicine, and orthodox medicine.

wide local excision

廣泛性局部切除（術）

Surgery to cut out the cancer and some healthy tissue around it.

Wilms' tumour

腎母細胞瘤

A type of cancer that starts in the kidneys. It is the most common type of kidney cancer in children.

withdrawal symptoms

戒斷症狀

The unpleasant physical reaction that accompanies the process of ceasing to take an addictive drug.

# X

X-ray

X 射線

Radiation, that at low levels can be used to make images inside the body. For example, mammogram is an X-ray of the breast.



# Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

A Richard Pratt Legacy



## Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

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