

Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

A Richard Pratt Legacy



Multilingual Cancer Glossary

Hindi | हन्दी

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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A

abdominoperineal (AP) resection

एब्डोमिनोपेरिनियल (एपी) विच्छेदन

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

पृथक करना

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

त्वरित रेडियोथेरेपी

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

एक्रल लेंटिजिनस मेलानोमा

A type of melanoma arising on the palms or soles.

active surveillance

सक्रिय निरीक्षण

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)

एक्यूट लिम्फोब्लास्टिक ल्यूकेमिया (एएलएल)

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)

एक्यूट मायलॉइड ल्यूकेमिया (एएमएल)

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

acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APML)

तीव्र प्रोमाइलोजेनिक ल्यूकेमिया (एपीएमएल)

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

एडिनोकार्सिनोमा

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

A cont.

adenoma

एडिनोमा

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

adenopathy

एडिनोपैथी

Large or swollen lymph nodes.

adenosquamous carcinoma

एडिनोस्क्वैमस कार्सिनोमा

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)

आसंजन (कोशिकीय)

The close adherence (bonding) to adjoining cell surfaces.

adhesion (general)

आसंजन (सामान्य)

An abnormal adhering of surfaces due to inflammation or injury.

adjuvant therapy

सहायक चिकित्सा

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

अधिवृक्क ग्रंथियाँ

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

उन्नत स्तन कैंसर

See metastatic breast cancer.

adverse effects

प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

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

एड्स-संबंधित कैंसर

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

एलर्जिक प्रतिक्रिया

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

allied health professional

संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य पेशेवर

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

एलोजीनिक स्टेम कोशिका प्रत्यारोपण

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

गंजापन

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

alternative therapies

वैकल्पिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ

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

गुदा कैंसर

A type of cancer that occurs in the anal canal.

anaplastic thyroid cancer

एनाप्लास्टिक थायरॉयड कैंसर

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

anastomosis

एनेस्टोमॉसिस

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

एंड्रोजन अभाव चिकित्सा

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

androgens

एंड्रोजन

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

angiogenesis (tumour)

एंजियोजेनेसिस (ट्यूमर)

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

एंजियोजेनेसिस अवरोधक

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

angiosarcoma

एंजियोसार्कोमा

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

अग्रिम विच्छेदन

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

antibody

एंटीबॉडी

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

antibody therapy

एंटीबॉडी चिकित्सा

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

anticoagulant

थक्कारोधी

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

antiemetic

वमनरोधी

A drug that prevents or reduces nausea and vomiting.

antifungal

कवकरोधी

A drug that treats infections caused by fungi.

antigen

एंटीजन

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

एस्ट्रोजन-रोधी

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

apheresis

एफेरेसिस

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

एपोपटॉसिस

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

परिशेषिका कैंसर

Cancer that occurs in the appendix tissue.

areola

एरियोला

The coloured area of skin around the nipple.

aromatase inhibitors

एरोमाटेस अवरोधी

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

asbestosis

एस्बेस्टॉसिस

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

ascites

एसाइट्स

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

aspiration (diagnosis)

एस्पिरेशन (निदान)

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)

एस्पिरेशन (दुष्प्रभाव)

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

astrocytoma

एस्ट्रोसायटोमा

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

autologous

ऑटोलॉगस

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

autologous stem cell transplant

ऑटोलॉगस स्टेम कोशिका प्रत्यारोपण

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

एक्सिला

The area under the arm or armpit.

axillary dissection/clearance

एक्सिलरी विच्छेदन/निकासी

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.

axillary lymph nodes

एक्सिलरी लिम्फ नोड्स

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

B

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG)

बैसिलस कैलमेट-ग्यूरिन (बीसीजी)

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

बेरियम एनीमा

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

बेरियम मील

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

बेरियम स्वॉलो

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

बेसल कोशिका

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

basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

बेसल कोशिका कार्सिनोमा (बीसीसी)

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

आधारभूत

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

बेसमेंट झिल्ली

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

benign

सौम्य

Not cancerous.

B cont.

bilateral

द्विपक्षीय

Involving both sides, such as both breasts.

bile duct cancer

पित्त वाहिका कैंसर

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

जैविक चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ

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

बायोप्सी

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

bisphosphonates

बिसफॉस्फोनेट्स

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

मूत्राशय कैंसर

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the bladder.

bone cancer

अस्थि कैंसर

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

अस्थि मज्जा

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

bone marrow aspiration

अस्थि मज्जा एस्पिरेशन

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

bone marrow biopsy

अस्थि मज्जा बायोप्सी

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

bone marrow transplant

अस्थि मज्जा प्रत्यारोपण

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

bone scan

अस्थि स्कैन

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

B cont.

bowel cancer

आंत का कैंसर

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

bowel obstruction

आंत में अवरोध

When there is a blockage in the bowel.

bowel preparation

आंत की तैयारी

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

brachytherapy

ब्रैकीथेरेपी

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

brain metastases

मस्तिष्क मेटास्टेसिस

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

brain tumour

मस्तिष्क का ट्यूमर

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

BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene

बीआरसीए 1 और बीआरसीए 2 जीन

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

ब्रेकथू दर्द

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

breast

स्तन

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

breast cancer

स्तन कैंसर

Cancer that occurs in the breast.

breast care nurse

स्तन देखभाल नर्स

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

स्तन संरक्षण सर्जरी

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

स्तन घनत्व

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

breast implant

स्तन इंप्लांट

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

स्तन प्रोस्थीसेस

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

breast reconstruction

स्तन पुनर्निर्माण

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

breast surgeon

स्तन सर्जन

A doctor specialising in surgery of the breast.

bronchoscopy

ब्रॉकोस्कोपी

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

bronchus/bronchi

श्वसन नलिका/श्वसन नलिकाएँ

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

बर्किट लिम्फोमा

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

C

cachexia

कैचेक्सिया

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

calcifications

कैल्सियम के जमाव

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.

cancer

कैंसर

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

cancer antigen 125 (CA-125)

कैंसर एंटीजन 125 (सीए-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.

cancer incidence rate

कैंसर घटना दर

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.

cancer journey

कैंसर यात्रा

Encompasses patients' cancer experiences from diagnosis through survivorship.

cancer mortality

कैंसर मृत्यु-दर

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.

cancer of unknown primary origin

अज्ञात प्राथमिक मूल का कैंसर

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

cancer risk

कैंसर का खतरा

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

cancer screening

कैंसर की जांच

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

C cont.

cancer spread

कैंसर का फैलाव

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

cancer survivor

कैंसर उत्तरजीवी

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

cancer treatment

कैंसर का उपचार

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

cancer treatment efficacy

कैंसर के उपचार की प्रभावकारिता

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

cancerous

'कैंसरग्रस्त'

Affected by or showing abnormalities characteristic of cancer.

cannula

कैन्युला

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

carcinogen

कार्सिनोजन

A substance capable of causing cancer in living tissue.

carcinoid (neuroendocrine) tumour

कार्सिनॉइड (न्यूरोएंडोक्राइन) ट्यूमर

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.

carcinoma

कार्सिनोमा

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

carcinoma in situ

उद्गम-स्थल में स्थित कार्सिनोमा

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.

care coordination

देखभाल समन्वयन

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.

catheter

कैथिटर

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

central venous access device (CVAD)/central line	केंद्रीय शिरापरक अभिगम डिवाइस (सीवीएडी) / केंद्रीय नलिका
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	सर्विकल कैंसर
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)	सर्विकल इंटरएपिथीलियल नियोप्लासिया (सीआईएन)
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	चेकप्वाइंट इम्यूनोथेरेपी
Drugs that prevent cancer cells from turning off T cells.	
chemoprevention	रासायनिक रोकथाम
The use of natural, synthetic, or biologic agents to reduce the risk or delay the development or recurrence of cancer.	
chemotherapy	केमोथेरेपी
The use of anti-cancer drugs to destroy cancer cells.	
childhood cancers	बाल्यकाल के कैंसर
Cancers that occur between birth and 15 years of age.	
Chinese herbal medicine	चीनी हर्बल दवाइयाँ
The use of herbs originating from Asia to help strengthen vitality, overcome illness and improve patient outcomes.	
cholangiocarcinoma	कोलेंजियोकार्सिनोमा
A rare type of cancer that forms in the bile ducts.	
chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)	क्रोनिक लिम्फोसाइटैटिक ल्यूकेमिया (सीएलएल)
A slow-growing type of blood cancer that affects developing B-cells. Also known as chronic lymphatic leukaemia.	
chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)	क्रोनिक मायलॉइड ल्यूकेमिया (सीएमएल)
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	क्रोनिक मायलोप्रोफेरेटिव नियोप्लाज़्मस
Diseases in which the bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, platelets, or certain white blood cells.	

C cont.

chronic pain

दीर्घकालीन दर्द

Any pain lasting more than 12 weeks.

clear cell carcinoma

स्पष्ट कोशिका कार्सिनोमा

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

स्पष्ट मार्जिन

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

clinical breast examination

नैदानिक स्तन परीक्षण

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

नैदानिक दिशानिर्देश

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

clinical trial

क्लीनिकल अध्ययन

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)

संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहार चिकित्सा (सीबीटी)

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

संज्ञानात्मक विकार

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

ठंडी टोपी

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

colonoscopy

कोलोनोस्कोपी

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

colorectal cancer

कोलोरेक्टल कैंसर

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

colostomy/stoma bag

कोलोस्टोमी/स्टोमा बैग

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

सामुदायिक नर्स

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

संपूरक चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ

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)

संपूर्ण रक्त गणना (सीबीसी)

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

condition

स्थिति

An illness or injury.

constipation

कब्ज

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

contralateral

काँट्रालेटरल

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

contrast

काँट्रास्ट

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

नियंत्रण समूह

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

cording

काँडिंग

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

कोर सुई बायोप्सी

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

corticosteroids

कोर्टिकोस्टेरोइड्स

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

counselling

परामर्श

Helping someone discuss and resolve issues by listening to them.

cryopreservation

शीतसंरक्षण

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

cryosurgery/cryotherapy

शीतसर्जरी/शीतथेरेपी

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

CT scan

सीटी स्कैन

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.

culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)

साँस्कृतिक और भाषाई रूप से विविध (सीएएलडी)

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

curative cancer treatment

क्युरेटिव कैंसर उपचार

Treatment given to damage or kill cancer cells.

cutaneous t-cell lymphoma

क्यूटेनियस टी-कोशिका लिंफोमा

A type of lymphoma that affects the skin.

cyst

सिस्ट

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

cytotoxic drug

साइटोटॉक्सिक दवाई

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

D

debulking

डिबल्किंग

Surgery to remove as much of a tumour as possible.

deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

डीप वेन थ्रॉम्बोसिस (डीवीटी)

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

त्वचा विशेषज्ञ

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

desmoid tumour

डिस्मोइड ट्यूमर

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

detection

खोज

The discovery of an abnormality or disease in the body.

diagnosis

निदान

The identification and naming of a person's disease.

dietitian

आहार विशेषज्ञ

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

diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

डिफ्यूस बड़ी बी कोशिका लिंफोमा

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

digital rectal examination (DRE)

उंगुली से गुदा का परीक्षण (डीआरई)

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)

फैलाव और क्युरेटेज (डी एंड सी)

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

प्रत्यक्ष भेदभाव

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

D cont.

disease free survival

रोग मुक्त जीवन रक्षा

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

दूरस्थ कैंसर

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

DNA

डीएनए

Genetic material. Stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.

double blind trial

दोहरा अंध परीक्षण

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

double mastectomy

दोहरी मेस्टेक्टोमी

Removal of both breasts during breast cancer surgery.

drug resistance

औषधि प्रतिरोध

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

duct

वाहिका

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

ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)

उद्गम-स्थल में स्थित वाहिका कार्सिनोमा (डीसीआईएस)

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

dysphagia

निगलने में कठिनाई

Difficulty swallowing.

dysplasia

डिस्प्लैसिया

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

dyspnoea

डिस्पनिया

Difficulty breathing or breathlessness.

E

early breast cancer

प्रारंभिक स्तन कैंसर

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

कैंसर का जल्दी पता लगाना

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

early menopause

जल्दी रजोनिवृत्ति

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

कैंसर के प्रारंभिक चेतावनी संकेत

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

इकोकार्डियोग्राम

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

electrolyte

इलेक्ट्रोलाइट

A substance in the body that conducts electricity.

emphysema

एंफिसेमा

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

एंडोक्राइन चिकित्सा

See hormone therapy/treatment.

endocrinologist

एंडोक्राइनोलॉजिस्ट

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

endometrial cancer

एंडोमेट्रियल कैंसर

See uterine cancer.

E cont.

endometrium

एंडोमेट्रियम

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

endoscope

एंडोस्कोप

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

endoscopy

एंडोस्कोपी

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

enema

एनीमा

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

energy (calories/kilojoules)

ऊर्जा (कैलोरी/किलोजूल)

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

enteral feeding tube

एंटरल खाद्य नलिका

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

enteral nutrition

एंटरल पोषण

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

enzymes

एंजाइम

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

epidermis

एपिडर्मिस

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

epidural

एपीड्यूरल

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

एपीथीलियम

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

erectile dysfunction

इरेक्टाइल डिस्फंक्शन

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

ethics

आचार-विचार

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

E cont.

Ewing's sarcoma

इविंग्स सार्कोमा

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

excision

उच्छेदन

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

experimental cancer treatment

प्रायोगिक कैंसर उपचार

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

external beam radiotherapy

वाह्य किरणपुंज रेडियोथेरेपी

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

extragonadal germ cell tumour

एक्स्ट्रागोनाडल जर्म कोशिका ट्यूमर

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

आँख का कैंसर

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

faecal occult blood test

फीकल ओकल्ट रक्त जाँच

A test that checks stools or bowel motions for microscopic traces of blood.

faeces/stools

मल

Waste matter (excrement) discharged from the bowel through the anus (bowel movement).

fallopian tube cancer

फैलोपियन ट्यूब कैंसर

A type of cancer that occurs in the fallopian tubes, the tubes that carry the ova (eggs) from the ovary to the uterus.

familial

पारिवारिक

Indicates that a condition that can be inherited from the generations of a family through one or more genes.

familial cancer

पारिवारिक कैंसर

A cancer that can be inherited from the generations of a family.

fasting

उपवास

Abstaining from food and drinks.

febrile neutropenia

फिब्राइल न्यूट्रोपीनिया

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

महीन सुई से एस्पिरेशन

A biopsy that uses a thin hollow needle to remove a tissue sample. Often performed on the breast.

FISH (fluorescence in situ hybridisation)

फिश (फ्लुओरेसेंस इन सीटु हाइब्रिडाइज़ेशन)

A way of measuring HER2 levels in cancer cells. FISH positive (FISH+) means excessive amounts are present, classed as HER2+.

flat urothelial carcinoma

फ्लैट यूरोथीलियल कार्सिनोमा

A tumour that grows in the lining of the bladder.

flatulence

पाद

Wind or gas.

follicle

फॉलिकल

A cavity in the ovary that contains a maturing egg.

F cont.

fraction

एक भाग

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

frozen section

जमा हुआ अनुभाग

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

full blood count (FBC)

संपूर्ण रक्त गणना (एफबीसी)

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

फंक्शनिंग ट्यूमर

A type of neuroendocrine tumour that secretes hormones.

G

gallbladder cancer

पित्ताशय कैंसर

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

अंतर शुल्क

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

gastric cancer

आमाशय का कैंसर

See stomach cancer.

gastrinoma

गैस्ट्रिनोमा

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

gastroenterologist

गैस्ट्रोएंटरोलॉजिस्ट

A doctor who specialises in diseases of the digestive system.

gastrointestinal stromal tumours

गैस्ट्रोइंटेस्टाइनल स्ट्रोमल ट्यूमर

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

general anaesthetic

सामान्य एनेस्थेटिक

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

general practitioner (GP)

सामान्य चिकित्सक (जीपी)

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

genetic counsellor

आनुवांशिक परामर्शदाता

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

आनुवांशिक खतरा कारक

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

G cont.

genetic testing

आनुवांशिक परीक्षण

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

genome

जीनोम

The entire collection of genes found in an organism.

germ cell tumours

जर्म कोशिका ट्यूमर

Tumours that form from reproductive cells.

germ cells

जर्म कोशिकाएँ

Cells that produce eggs in females and sperm in males.

gland (adj. glandular)

ग्रंथि (विशेषण - ग्रंथि संबंधी)

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

Gleason score

ग्लीसन स्कोर

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

glioblastoma

ग्लायोब्लास्टोमा

A type of malignant brain tumour.

glioma

ग्लायोमा

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

glucagonoma

ग्लूकागोनोमा

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

goal

लक्ष्य

An overarching statement about the desired outcome.

gonadotropin-releasing hormones (GnRH)

गोनैडोट्रोपिन-रिलीज़िंग हार्मोन (जीएनआरएच)

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

grade

श्रेणी

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

graft

ग्राफ्ट

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)

ग्रैन्यूलोसाइट-कॉलोनी उत्तेजक कारक (जी-सीएसएफ)

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

gynaecologist

प्रसूति विशेषज्ञ

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

gynaecological cancer

गायनोकोलॉजिकल कैंसर

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

H

haematologist

हीमेटोलॉजिस्ट

A doctor who specialises in diseases of the blood, bone marrow and lymphatic system.

haematology

हीमेटोलॉजी

The branch of medicine that studies the blood.

haematuria

हीमेट्यूरिया

Blood in the urine.

hairy cell leukaemia

बालों की कोशिकाओं का ल्यूकेमिया

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

उत्पीड़न

Any form of behaviour that offends, humiliates, intimidates or creates a hostile environment.

head and neck cancer

सिर और गर्दन का कैंसर

Refers to any cancers of the mouth, sinuses, nose or throat.

health care team

स्वास्थ्य देखभाल टीम

A group of health professionals who are responsible for managing a patient (doctors, nurses, dietitians, physiotherapists, social workers, etc.).

health system

स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली

All activities that have the primary purpose to promote, restore and/or maintain health.

heartburn (indigestion)

हार्टबर्न (अपच)

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)

एचईआर2 (ह्यूमन एपिडर्मल ग्रोथ फैक्टर रिसेप्टर 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

हर्बल दवाई

The use of herbs taken by mouth or applied to the body.

H cont.

hereditary

आनुवांशिक

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

hereditary cancer

आनुवांशिक कैंसर

Where the tendency to develop cancers is inherited.

hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC)

हेरिडेटी नॉन-पॉलीपोसिस कोलोरेक्टल कैंसर
(एचएनपीसीसी)

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

हर्निया

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

हिकमैन लाइन

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

high-grade abnormality

उच्च श्रेणी की असामान्यता

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

histology

उतक विज्ञान

The study of cells and tissues using a microscope.

histopathology

हिस्टोपैथोलॉजी

The study of changes in tissues caused by disease.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)

एचआईवी (ह्यूमन इम्यूनोडेफिशियन्सी वायरस)

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

Hodgkin lymphoma

हॉजकिन लिंफोमा

A type of lymphoma.

homoeopathy

होम्योपैथी

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

hormone (adj. hormonal)

हॉर्मोन (विशेषण - हॉर्मोनल)

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

H cont.

hormone receptors

हॉर्मोन रिसेप्टर्स

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)

हॉर्मोन रिप्लेसमेंट थेरेपी (एचआरटी)

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

hormone therapy/treatment

हॉर्मोन थेरेपी/उपचार

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)

ह्यूमन पैपिलोमा वायरस (एचपीवी)

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

hypercalcaemia

हाइपरकैल्सीमिया

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

hypopharyngeal cancer

हाइपोफैरिंजियल कैंसर

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

hysterectomy

गर्भाशयोच्छेदन

Surgical removal of the uterus.

ileal conduit

इलियल नलिका

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.

ileostomy

इलियोस्टोमी

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

immune cells

प्रतिरक्षण कोशिकाएँ

White blood cells (leucocytes).

immunocompromised

प्रतिरक्षण में अक्षम

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

immunoglobulin (Ig)

इम्युनोग्लोब्युलिन (आईजी)

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

प्रतिरक्षणदमनकारी

A medication that reduces the actions of the immune system.

immunosuppression

प्रतिरक्षणदमन

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

immunotherapy

प्रतिरक्षणथेरेपी

Targeted therapies that use the immune system to fight cancer.

incisional biopsy

इंसिशनल बायोप्सी

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

inconclusive

अनिर्णायक

Leading to no conclusion or definite result.

indirect discrimination

अप्रत्यक्ष भेदभाव

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

indolent

धीमी गति से बढ़ने वाला

Slow growing.

I cont.

inflammatory breast cancer

सूजन पैदा करने वाला स्तन कैंसर

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

inflammatory carcinoma

सूजन पैदा करने वाला कार्सिनोमा

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

इंफ्यूसापोर्ट

See intravenous access device.

infusion

इंफ्यूशन

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

inguinal lymph node dissection

इन्जिनल लिम्फ नोड विच्छेदन

Surgical removal of lymph nodes from the groin area.

inoperable

इनऑपरेबल

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

inpatient

इंपेशियन्ट

A person who stays in hospital while having treatment.

insomnia

अनिद्रा

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

insulin

इंसुलिन

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

insulinoma

इंसुलिनोमा

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

integrative medicine (integrative therapies)

एकीकृत चिकित्सा (एकीकृत थेरेपी)

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

intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT)

इंटिग्रेटेड मॉड्युलेटेड रेडिएशन थेरेपी (आईएमआरटी)

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

इंटरफेरॉन

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

interleukins

इंटरल्यूकिन्स

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

आंतरिक रेडियोथेरेपी

Radiation delivered directly to the tumour from within the body.

intolerance

अपाचनशीलता

Inability to digest a particular food properly.

intramuscular injection

इंट्रामस्क्युलर इंजेक्शन

An injection into a muscle.

intraperitoneal

इंट्रापेरिटोनियल

Injection into the abdominal cavity

intrapleural

इंट्राप्ल्युरल

Injection into the chest cavity

intrathecal

इंट्राथिकल

Injection into the fluid around the spine

intravenous (IV)

अंतःशिरा (आईवी)

Injected into a vein.

intravenous access device

अंतःशिरा अभिगमन डिवाइस

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

इंट्रावेसिकल कीमोथेरेपी

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

I cont.

invasive breast cancer

आक्रामक स्तन कैंसर

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

invasive cancer

आक्रामक कैंसर

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

iodine

आयोडीन

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

विकिरण

See radiotherapy.

irresectable

अविच्छेदनीय

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

J

jaundice

पीलिया

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

कपोसी सार्कोमा

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

गुर्दे (वृक्क कोशिका) का कैंसर

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

किलोजूल

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



laminectomy

लैमिनेक्टोमी

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

लैंगरहेंस कोशिका हिस्टियोसायटॉसिस

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

लैप्रोस्कोपी / लैप्रोस्कोपिक सर्जरी

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

लैप्रोटोमी

A surgical incision made in the wall of the abdomen.

laryngeal carcinoma

लैरिंजियल कार्सिनोमा

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

लैरिंजेक्टोमी

The surgical removal of all or part of the larynx.

laryngoscopy

लैरिंजोस्कोपी

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

late effects

देर से होने वाले प्रभाव

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

late stage cancer

अंतिम चरण का कैंसर

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

विलंबता अवधि/अंतराल

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

कब्जनिवारक

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

lentigo maligna melanoma

लेंटिगो मैलाइना मेलेनोमा

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

लीज़न

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

leucocyte (or leukocyte)

ल्यूकोसाइट

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

leucopenia

ल्यूकोपीनिया

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

leukaemia

ल्यूकीमिया

A cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow.

libido

कामेच्छा

Sex drive or the desire for sex.

life expectancy

जीवन प्रत्याशा

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

रैखिक त्वरक

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

liver cancer

जिगर का कैंसर

A type of cancer that occurs in the liver.

liver function test (LFT)

लिवर फंक्शन टेस्ट (एलएफटी)

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

lobectomy

लोबेक्टोमी

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)

लॉब्युलर कार्सिनोमा इन सीटु (एलसीआईएस)

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

lobules

लॉब्युल्स

Ball shaped sacs in the breast that produce milk.

local anaesthetic

स्थानीय निश्चेतक

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

स्थानीय उच्छेदन

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

local recurrence

स्थानीय पुनरावृत्ति

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

स्थानीय चिकित्सा

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

localised cancer

स्थानीयकृत कैंसर

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

स्थानीय रूप से उन्नत स्तन कैंसर

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

निम्न स्तर की असामान्यता

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

lumbar puncture

लम्बर पंकचर

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

lump

गांठ

Any mass in the body.

lumpectomy

लम्पेक्टोमी

See breast conserving surgery.

lung cancer

फेफड़ों का कैंसर

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

लंग फंक्शन परीक्षण

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

लिम्फ नोड विच्छेदन

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

लिम्फ नोड

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

lymphadenectomy

लिम्फाडेनेक्टोमी

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

लिम्फेटिक तंत्र

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

लिम्फोडीमा

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

लिंफोमा

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

लिंग सिंड्रोम

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)

चुंबकीय अनुनाद इमेजिंग (एमआरआई)

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

रख-रखाव उपचार

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

male breast cancer

पुरुष स्तन कैंसर

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

malignant

घातक

Cancerous.

mammogram

मैमोग्राम

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

मैमोप्लास्टी

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

margin

मार्जिन

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

पिंड

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

स्तन उच्छेदन

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

medical negligence

चिकित्सीय अवहेलना

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

medical oncologist

मेडिकल ओन्कोलॉजिस्ट

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

medical trials

मेडिकल परीक्षण

See clinical trial.

meditation

ध्यान

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

melanin

मेलानिन

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

melanoma

मेलानोमा

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

मेनिन्जेस

The membranes that cover and protect the central nervous system.

meningioma

मेनिन्जियोमा

A type of benign brain tumour.

menopause

रजोनिवृत्ति

The end of menstruation (periods).

M cont.

Merkel cell

मर्कल कोशिका

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

Merkel cell carcinoma

मर्कल कोशिका कार्सिनोमा

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

जाल

A reinforcing material that is sometimes used in surgical procedures.

mesothelioma

मेसोथीलियोमा

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

metabolism

चयापचय

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

metastasis (plural: metastases)

मेटास्टैसिस (बहुवचन: मेटास्टैसिस)

The spread of cancer to another part of the body.

metastatic breast cancer

मेटास्टैटिक स्तन कैंसर

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.

metastatic cancer

मेटास्टैटिक कैंसर

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.

microcalcifications

माइक्रोकैल्सिफिकेशन

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).

microsurgery

माइक्रोसर्जरी

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

minerals

खनिज पदार्थ

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

M cont.

models of care

देखभाल के मॉडल

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

संशोधित रिलीज़ दवा

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

mole

तिल

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

monoclonal antibody

मोनोक्लोनल एंटीबॉडी

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

रोगों की संख्या

Sickness, illness.

morphine

मॉर्फिन

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

mortality

मृत्यु दर

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)

एमआरआई (चुंबकीय अनुनाद इमेजिंग)

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

mTOR inhibitors

एमटीओआर अवरोधक

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

mucosa

म्यूकोसा

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

mucositis

म्यूकोस्टिस

Sores in the mouth or throat.

M cont.

multidisciplinary care

बहुआयामी देखभाल

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)

बहु-विषयक टीम (एमडीटी)

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

बहु मायलोमा

Cancer arising in plasma cells.

mutation

म्यूटेशन

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

mycosis fungoides

मायकोसिस फंगॉइड

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

मायलोडिसप्लास्टिक सिंड्रोम

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

माइलॉयड

Relating to bone marrow.

myeloma

मायलोमा

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

मायलोप्रोलिफरेटिव निओप्लाज़्म

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

N

nasogastric (NG) tube

नासोगास्ट्रिक (एनजी) ट्यूब

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

मतली/उल्टी जैसा

Uneasiness of the stomach. Sometimes proceeds vomiting.

neck dissection

गर्दन विच्छेदन

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

कैंसर की देखभाल के लिए आवश्यकता-आधारित दृष्टिकोण

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

नव-सहायक चिकित्सा

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

रसौली

Abnormal and uncontrolled cell growth.

nerve sparing

तंत्रिका स्पेरिंग

A type of surgery to save nerves.

nervous system

तंत्रिका तंत्र

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

neuroblastoma

न्यूरोब्लास्टोमा

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)

न्यूरोएन्डोक्राइन ट्यूमर (नेट)

N cont.

neurologist

न्यूरोलॉजिस्ट

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

neuron

न्यूरोन

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.

neuropathic pain

न्यूरोपैथिक दर्द

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.

neurosurgeon

न्यूरोसर्जन

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

neutropenia

न्यूट्रोपिनिया

An abnormally low level of neutrophils.

neutrophils

न्यूट्रोफिल

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

nil by mouth

निल बाय माउथ

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

nodule

गांठ

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

non-functioning tumour

गैर-कार्यरत ट्यूमर

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.

non-Hodgkin lymphoma

नॉन-हॉजकिन लिंफोमा

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.

non-invasive (cancer)

गैर-आक्रामक (कैंसर)

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

N cont.

non-invasive (procedure)

गैर-आक्रामक (प्रक्रिया)

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

non-melanoma skin cancer

गैर-मेलानोमा त्वचा कैंसर

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

non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

गैर-छोटी कोशिका फेफड़ों का कैंसर (एनएससीएलसी)

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.

nuclear medicine

नाभिकीय औषधि

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.

nurse care coordinator

नर्स देखभाल समन्वयक

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

nutritionist

पोषण-विशेषज्ञ

A health professional who provides information and support about nutrition.



oedema	ओडिमा
Abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues. Also called swelling.	
oesophageal cancer	ईसोफिजिएल कैंसर
A type of cancer that occurs in the oesophagus.	
oestrogen	एस्ट्रोजन
A female hormone. Some cancers need oestrogen to grow.	
oestrogen receptor positive (ER+)	एस्ट्रोजन रिसेप्टर पॉज़िटिव (ईआर+)
Proteins within cancer cells that bind to female hormone oestrogen and stimulates them to grow.	
oligodendroglioma	ओलिगोडेन्ड्रोग्लिओमा
A type of malignant brain tumour.	
oncologist	ऑन्कोलॉजिस्ट
A doctor who specialises in the study and treatment of cancer.	
oncology	ऑन्कोलॉजी
The study, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.	
oophorectomy	ऊफरेक्टमी
The surgical removal of an ovary. The removal of both ovaries is called a bilateral oophorectomy.	
opioids	ओपिओइड्स
The strongest type of pain medicine. Includes morphine, fentanyl, codeine, oxycodone, hydromorphone and methadone.	
osteoporosis	ऑस्टियोपोरोसिस
A decrease in bone mass, causing bones to become fragile and brittle and therefore liable to break.	
osteosarcoma	ऑस्टियोसार्कोमा
Cancer of the bone. Most often develops in a leg or arm bone. Also called osteogenic sarcoma.	
outpatient	आउटपेशेंट
A person who receives medical treatment without being admitted into hospital.	
ovarian cancer	अंडाशयी कैंसर
A type of cancer that develops in an ovary.	
ovaries	अंडाशय
The female sex organs, which secrete important female hormones and contain the ova.	

P

Paget's disease of the breast

स्तन का पैजट रोग

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

दर्द चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ

A medical specialist who treats complex pain problems.

pain scale

दर्द का पैमाना

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

प्रशामक कैंसर उपचार

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

palliative care

प्रशामक देखभाल

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

palliative care specialist (physician)

प्रशामक देखभाल विशेषज्ञ (चिकित्सक)

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

pancreatic cancer

अग्न्याशय का कैंसर

A type of cancer that occurs in the pancreas.

pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour (PNET)

अग्न्याशयी न्यूरोएन्डोक्राइन ट्यूमर (पीएनईटी)

A neuroendocrine tumour affecting the pancreas.

pancreatitis

अग्न्याशयशोथ

Inflammation of the pancreas.

papillary urothelial carcinoma

पैपिलरी यूरोथीलियल कार्सिनोमा

A tumour that projects into the hollow of the bladder.

paracentesis

पैरासेन्टेसिस

A procedure to drain away excess fluid from the abdomen.

parathyroid cancer

पैराथायरॉइड कैंसर

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

पेरेन्टेरल पोषण

The delivery of calories and nutrients into a vein.

PARP inhibitor

पीएआरपी अवरोधक

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

partial mastectomy

आंशिक मेस्टेक्टोमी

See breast conserving surgery.

participant information

प्रतिभागी के लिए जानकारी

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

passive smoking

निष्क्रिय धूमपान

Breathing in second-hand smoke.

pathologist (breast cancer)

पैथोलॉजिस्ट (स्तन कैंसर)

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)

पैथोलॉजिस्ट (सामान्य)

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

pathology

पैथोलॉजी विज्ञान

The study of diseases, especially their causes and nature.

pathology report

पैथोलॉजी रिपोर्ट

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

रोगी-नियंत्रित एनाल्जेसिया (पीसीए) तंत्र

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

pelvic examination

पैल्विक परीक्षण

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

पैल्विक एक्सेन्टेशन

The surgical removal of the affected organs.

penile cancer

लिंग का कैंसर

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the penis.

people affected by cancer

कैंसर से प्रभावित लोग

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

percutaneous

पक्यूटेनियस

Through the skin.

percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tube

पक्यूटेनियस एंडोस्कोपिक गैस्ट्रोस्टोमी (पीईजी) नलिका

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

percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy (PEJ) tube

पक्यूटेनियस एन्डोस्कोपिक जेजुनोस्टोमी (पीईजे) नलिका

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

peripheral neuropathy

परिधीय न्यूरोपैथी

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)

परिधीय रूप से डाली केंद्रीय कैथेटर (पीआईसीसी)

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

peritoneal cancer

पेरिटोनियल कैंसर

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)

पीईटी स्कैन (पॉज़िट्रॉन एमिशन टोमोग्राफी)

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

phantom pain

अपर दर्द

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

pituitary tumour

पिट्यूटरी ट्यूमर

A type of benign brain tumour.

placebo

प्लेसिबो

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

placebo effect

प्लेसिबो का प्रभाव

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

plasma

प्लाज़्मा

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

plastic surgeon

प्लास्टिक सर्जन

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

plastic surgery

प्लास्टिक सर्जरी

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

platelets

प्लेटलेट्स

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

प्ल्यूरा

The membrane that covers the ribcage and lines the lungs.

pleural cavity

प्ल्यूरल कैविटी

The space between the two layers of the pleura, which normally contains a small amount of fluid.

pleural effusion

प्ल्यूरल एफ्यूजन

A build-up of fluid in the pleural cavity or space between the pleural membranes

pleural tap

प्ल्यूरल टैप

A procedure to remove air or fluid from the chest, using a hollow needle. Also known as thoracentesis.

pneumonia

निमोनिया

A bacterial infection in the lungs which causes some of the air sacs fill up with pus.

polyp

पॉलिप

An abnormal growth that protrudes from a mucous membrane, often on a stalk.

port-a-cath (port)

पोर्ट-ए-कैथ (पोर्ट)

A type of central venous access device. A thin tube put into a vein with an opening under the skin for delivering medicine.

precancerous

पूर्व-कैंसरयुक्त स्थिति

A condition that may become a cancer if it is not treated.

pre-existing condition

पहले से मौजूद स्थिति

An illness or injury that existed before applying for an insurance policy.

premature menopause

समयपूर्व रजोनिवृत्ति

See early menopause.

prescription medicine

नुस्खे की दवाई

Medicine that can only be given by a pharmacist after receiving authority from a doctor via a prescription.

primary cancer

प्राथमिक कैंसर

The original part of the body where the cancer first develops.

primary care

प्राथमिक उपचार

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 **प्राथमिक केंद्रीय तंत्रिका तंत्र (सीएनएस) लिंफोमा**
Cancer in the lymph tissue of the brain and/or spinal cord.

primary health care **प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल**
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 **प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा**
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 **प्राथमिक स्थल**
The part of the body where the cancer first develops.

progesterone **प्रोजेस्टरोन**
A female hormone.

progesterone receptors **प्रोजेस्टरोन रिसेप्टर्स**
Proteins within cancer cells that bind to the hormone progesterone (PR).

prognosis **रोग का निदान**
The likely outcome of a person's disease.

prophylactic (preventative) mastectomy **रोगनिरोधी (निवारक) मास्टेक्टोमी**
Surgery to remove one or both breasts to reduce the risk of developing breast cancer.

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

prostate cancer **प्रोस्टेट कैंसर**
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 **प्रोटीन**
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.

protocol

प्रोटोकॉल

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

मनोचिकित्सक

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

psychologist

मनोविज्ञानी

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

psycho-oncologist

मनो-ऑन्कोलॉजिस्ट

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

psycho-oncology

मनो-ऑन्कोलॉजी

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

मनोसामाजिक

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

puberty

परिपक्वता

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

pulmonary

फेफड़े संबंधी

Relating to the lungs.

pulmonary function tests

पल्मोनरी फंक्शन परीक्षण

See lung function tests.

pulse analysis

नाड़ी विश्लेषण

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

जीवन की गुणवत्ता

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

विकिरण

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

विकिरण ऑन्कोलॉजिस्ट

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

radiation therapist

विकिरण चिकित्सक

A health professional who administers radiotherapy.

radical treatment

मौलिक उपचार

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

radioactive iodine

रेडियोधर्मी आयोडीन

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

radiographer

रेडियोग्राफर

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

radiologist

रेडियोलॉजिस्ट

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

रेडियोलॉजी

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

radiotherapy or radiation oncology

रेडियोथेरेपी या विकिरण ऑन्कोलॉजी

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)

रेडियोथेरेपी या विकिरण ऑन्कोलॉजी (स्तन कैंसर)

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

यादृच्छिकीकरण

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)

यादृच्छिक नियंत्रित परीक्षण (आरसीटी)

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

कथित परिश्रम का मूल्यांकन

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

reconstructive surgeon

पुनर्निर्माण सर्जन

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

recovery room

रोग निवर्ती कक्ष

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

rectal bleeding

मलाशय से रक्तस्राव

Bleeding from the anus.

rectal cancer

मलाशय का कैंसर

Cancer that occurs in the rectum.

recurrence

पुनरावृत्ति

The return of cancer after a time of remission.

recurrence (breast cancer)

पुनरावृत्ति (स्तन कैंसर)

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

आवर्ती कैंसर

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

referral

रेफरल

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

referred pain

निर्दिष्ट दर्द

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

reflux

रिफ्लक्स

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

refractory disease

दुर्दम्य रोग

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

registered health professional

पंजीकृत स्वास्थ्य पेशेवर

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

registrar

रजिस्ट्रार

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

पंजीकरण बोर्ड

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

rehabilitation

पुनर्वास

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

पुनर्वास योजना

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

relapse

रोग का पुनरावर्तन

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

remission

रेमिशन

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

गुर्दे की कोशिकाओं का कार्सिनोमा

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

गुर्दे का सार्कोमा

A rare cancer that affects the connective tissues of the kidney.

rescue treatment

रेस्क्यू उपचार

A treatment given after a tumour has not responded to other treatments, or any treatment given after cancer recurrence. Also called salvage treatment.

resectable

विच्छेदनीय

Able to be surgically removed.

resection

विच्छेदन

Surgical removal of a portion of any part of the body.

residual cancer

अवशिष्ट कैंसर

When cancer cells remain after treatment has been given.

respiratory

श्वसन

The parts of the body involved in breathing, including the nose, mouth, throat, trachea (windpipe), and lungs.

resuscitation

पुनर्जीवन

The process of reviving someone who appears to be dead. For example, by heart massage or artificial respiration.

retinoblastoma

रेटिनोब्लास्टोमा

An eye cancer that begins in the back of the eye (retina), most commonly in children.

retrospective study

पूर्वव्यापी अध्ययन

Research that looks at what has happened in the past to gain an understanding about why something is occurring in the present.

risk

खतरा

A measure of how likely a person is to develop a disease or a side effect.

risk assessment

खतरा आकलन

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.

risk factor

खतरा कारक

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

rupture

फटना

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

S

salvage treatment

बचाव उपचार

See rescue treatment.

sarcoma

सार्कोमा

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

scan

स्कैन

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

screening

जाँच

Checking for disease when there are no symptoms.

second hand smoke

सेकेंड हैंड स्मोक

The combination of exhaled mainstream smoke and sidestream smoke.

second opinion

दूसरी राय

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.

secondary breast cancer

माध्यमिक स्तन कैंसर

See metastatic breast cancer.

secondary cancer

माध्यमिक कैंसर

See metastatic cancer.

secondary health care

माध्यमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल

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

secretion

साव

The release of a substance.

seizure (fit or convulsion)

दौरा (फिट या कनवल्शन)

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.

seminoma

सेमिनोमा

A type of testicular cancer.

sentinel lymph node biopsy

सेंटिनल लिम्फ नोड बायोप्सी

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

सरोमा

Fluid that collects in or around a scar after surgery.

Sézary syndrome (lymphoma)

सीज़री सिंड्रोम (लिम्फोमा)

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

side effect

दुष्प्रभाव

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

सिगमॉयडोस्कोपी

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

सिगनेट-रिंग ट्यूमर

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

त्वचा का कैंसर

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

धीमी गति से सावित होने वाली दवाई

See modified release medicine.

small bowel cancer

छोटी आंत का कैंसर

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

छोटी कोशिका कार्सिनोमा

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)

छोटी कोशिका फेफड़ों का कैंसर (एससीएलसी)

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

small lymphocytic lymphoma

छोटा लिम्फोसाइटिक लिम्फोमा

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

स्मियर टेस्ट

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

नर्म ऊतक सार्कोमा

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

somatostatinoma

सोमेटोस्टैटिनोमा

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

speculum

स्पेक्युलम

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

spinal cord tumours

रीढ़ की हड्डी के ट्यूमर

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

spinal tap

रीढ़ की हड्डी में छेद

See lumbar puncture.

sporadic cancer

स्पोरैडिक कैंसर

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

squamous cell

स्क्वैमस कोशिका

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

squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)

स्क्वैमस कोशिका कार्सिनोमा (एससीसी)

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

staging

स्टेजिंग

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

मानक उपचार

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

standardisation

मानकीकरण

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

स्टेम कोशिका

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

stem cell transplant

स्टेम कोशिका प्रत्यारोपण

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

स्टेंट

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

steroids

स्टेरॉयड

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

stoma

स्टोमा

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

stoma bag

स्टोमा बैग

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

stomach cancer

पेट का कैंसर

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

स्टोमल थेरेपी नर्स

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

stomatitis

स्टोमाटाइटिस

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

stools

मल

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

S cont.

subcutaneous

सबक्यूटेनियस

Beneath the skin.

submucosa

सबम्यूकोसा

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

superficial skin cancer

सतही त्वचा का कैंसर

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

support group

समर्थन समूह

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.

supportive care

सहायक देखभाल

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

suppository

सपोसिटरी

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

supra-pubic catheter

सुप्रा-प्यूबिक कैथेटर

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

surgeon

सर्जन

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

surgery

सर्जरी

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

surgical oncologist

सर्जिकल ऑन्कोलॉजिस्ट

A doctor who specialises in the surgical treatment of cancer.

surveillance (cancer)

निरीक्षण (कैंसर)

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.

survival rate

उत्तरजीविता दर

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.

survivorship

उत्तरजीविता

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.

syringe driver

सिरिंज ड्राइवर

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).

systemic treatment

सिस्टमिक उपचार

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

T

Tamoxifen (Nolvadex)

टैमॉक्सीफेन (नोलवाडेक्स)

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

लक्षित चिकित्सा

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

टी-कोशिका

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

टी-कोशिका लिंफोमा

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

TENS (transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation)

टीईएनएस (ट्रांस्क्युटेनियस इलेक्ट्रिक नर्व स्टिम्युलेशन)

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

terminal

अन्त्य रोगी

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

terminal illness/terminal cancer

अन्त्य रोग/अन्त्य कैंसर

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

testicular cancer

वृषण कैंसर

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

थ्रोम्बोसाइटोपेनिया

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.

T cont.

thrombosis

थ्रोम्बोसिस

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

thymoma and thymic carcinoma

थाइमोमा और थाइमिक कार्सिनोमा

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

thyroid cancer

थायरॉइड कैंसर

A type of cancer that occurs in the thyroid.

tissue banking

ऊतक बैंकिंग

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

ऊतक बायोप्सी

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

tissue

ऊतक

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

topical treatment

टॉपिकल उपचार

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

total body irradiation

कुल शारीरिक विकिरण

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

toxicology

विष विद्या

The study of poisonous substances. A branch of pharmacology.

tracheostomy

ट्रेकियोस्टोमी

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)

ट्रांसआर्टिरियल केमोएंबोलाइज़ेशन (टीएसीई)

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

रक्त-आधान

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

T cont.

transitional cell carcinoma

संक्रमणकालीन कोशिका कार्सिनोमा

A type of cancer within the renal pelvis and ureter.

transplant

प्रत्यारोपण

The process of taking living tissue or an organ and implanting it in another part of the body or in another body.

trepine biopsy

ट्रेफिन बायोप्सी

See bone marrow biopsy.

trial of void

रिक्ति का परीक्षण

Assesses the ability of the bladder to empty.

triple negative breast cancer

ट्रिपल नेगेटिव स्तन कैंसर

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

ट्यूमर

An abnormal growth or mass of tissue. May be benign or malignant.

tumour markers

ट्यूमर मार्कर

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

ट्यूमर नोड मेटास्टेसिस (टीएनएम) प्रणाली

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

ट्यूमर की प्रगति

The course of cancer, as it becomes worse or spreads in the body.

tumour regression

ट्यूमर प्रतिगमन

A decrease in the size of a tumour or the extent of cancer cells in the body.

U

ulcerative colitis

अल्सरेटिव कोलाइटिस

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

अल्ट्रासाउंड, अल्ट्रासाउंड स्कैन

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

अल्ट्रावायलट (यूवी) विकिरण

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

अपंजीकृत स्वास्थ्य व्यवसायी

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

सर्जरी द्वारा हटाए न जाने योग्य

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

urethral cancer

मूत्रमार्ग का कैंसर

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

मूत्रीय असंयम

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

मूत्रविज्ञानी

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

urothelial carcinoma

यूरोथीलियल कार्सिनोमा

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

गर्भाशय का कैंसर

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

गर्भाशय सार्कोमा

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

V

vaccine

टीका

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

योनि का कैंसर

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

योनि का डाइलेटर

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

vaginismus

योनि का संकुचन

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

vas deferens

वास डेफरेंस

The tube that carries the sperm out of the testes.

vascular tumours (soft tissue sarcoma)

संवहनी ट्यूमर (नर्म ऊतक सार्कोमा)

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

venous access device

शिरा अभिगमन डिवाइस

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

verrucous carcinoma

वेर्युकस कार्सिनोमा

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

VIPomas

वायपोमा

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

vital signs

महत्वपूर्ण संकेत

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

vitamins

विटामिन

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.

vulvar cancer

वल्वर कैंसर

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

सतर्कता से प्रतीक्षा

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

western medicine

पश्चिमी दवा

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

विस्तृत स्थानीय उच्छेदन

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

Wilms' tumour

विल्म्स ट्यूमर

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

withdrawal symptoms

विद्वैत लक्षण

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

X

X-ray

एक्स-रे

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



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