

Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

A Richard Pratt Legacy



Multilingual Cancer Glossary

Spanish | Español

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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

resección abdominoperineal (AP)

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

ablación

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

radioterapia acelerada

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

melanoma lentiginoso acral / melanoma acral lentiginoso

A type of melanoma arising on the palms or soles.

active surveillance

vigilancia activa

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)

leucemia linfoblástica aguda (LLA)

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)

leucemia mieloide aguda (LMA)

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

acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APML)

leucemia promielocítica aguda (LPMA)

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

adenocarcinoma

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

A cont.

adenoma

adenoma

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

adenopathy

adenopatía

Large or swollen lymph nodes.

adenosquamous carcinoma

carcinoma adenoescamoso

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)

adhesión (celular)

The close adherence (bonding) to adjoining cell surfaces.

adhesion (general)

adhesión (general)

An abnormal adhering of surfaces due to inflammation or injury.

adjuvant therapy

terapia adyuvante

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

glándulas adrenales

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

cáncer de mama avanzado

See metastatic breast cancer.

adverse effects

efectos adversos

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

cánceres relacionados con SIDA

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

reacción alérgica

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

allied health professional

profesional complementario de la medicina

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

trasplante alogénico de células madre

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

alopecia

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

alternative therapies

tratamientos alternativos

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

cáncer de ano

A type of cancer that occurs in the anal canal.

anaplastic thyroid cancer

cáncer anaplásico de tiroides

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

anastomosis

anastomosis

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

tratamiento de supresión de andrógeno /
tratamiento de privación de andrógeno

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

androgens

andrógenos

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

angiogenesis (tumour)

angiogénesis (tumor)

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

inhibidores de la angiogénesis

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

angiosarcoma

angiosarcoma

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

resección anterior

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

antibody

anticuerpo

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

antibody therapy

tratamiento con anticuerpos

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

anticoagulant

anticoagulante

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

antiemetic

antiemético

A drug that prevents or reduces nausea and vomiting.

antifungal

antimicótico / antifúngico

A drug that treats infections caused by fungi.

antigen

antígeno

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

antiestrógenos

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

apheresis

aféresis / ferésis / hemaféresis

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	apoptosis
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	cáncer de apéndice
Cancer that occurs in the appendix tissue.	
areola	aréola
The coloured area of skin around the nipple.	
aromatase inhibitors	inhibidores de la aromatasa
Hormone therapy drugs that lower oestrogen levels in the body. Used to treat postmenopausal women with hormone receptor positive breast cancer	
asbestosis	asbestosis
A chronic lung disease caused by inhaling asbestos fibres. Prolonged exposure to these fibres can cause lung tissue scarring and shortness of breath.	
ascites	ascitis
A build-up of fluid between the two layers (membranes) that form the lining of the abdomen	
aspiration (diagnosis)	aspiración (diagnóstico)
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)	aspiración (efecto colateral)
A condition in which food, liquids, saliva or vomit is breathed into the airways.	
astrocytoma	astrocitoma
Tumours that arise from astrocytes—star-shaped cells that make up the “glue-like” or supportive tissue of the brain.	
autologous	autólogo
Involving one individual as both donor and recipient. For example, an autologous blood transfusion or an autologous bone marrow transplant.	
autologous stem cell transplant	trasplante autólogo de células madre / autotrasplante de células madre
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

axila

The area under the arm or armpit.

axillary dissection/clearance

disección axilar / depuración

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

ganglios linfáticos axilares

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

B

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG)

Bacilo Calmette-Guérin (BCG)

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

barium enema

enema opaco

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

papilla baritada

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

esofagografía

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

células basales

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

basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

carcinoma de células basales (CCB)

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

valor(es) inicial(es) / inicial / basal (según el contexto)

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

membrana basal

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

benign

benigno

Not cancerous.

B cont.

bilateral

bilateral

Involving both sides, such as both breasts.

bile duct cancer

cáncer de conducto biliar

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

tratamientos biológicos

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

biopsia

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

bisphosphonates

bisfosfonatos

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

cáncer de vejiga

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the bladder.

bone cancer

cáncer de huesos / cáncer óseo

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

médula ósea

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

bone marrow aspiration

aspiración de médula ósea

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

bone marrow biopsy

biopsia de médula ósea

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

bone marrow transplant

trasplante de médula ósea

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

bone scan

densitometría ósea

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

B cont.

bowel cancer

cáncer colorrectal

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

bowel obstruction

obstrucción intestinal

When there is a blockage in the bowel.

bowel preparation

preparación intestinal

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

brachytherapy

braquiterapia

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

brain metastases

metástasis cerebral

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

brain tumour

tumor cerebral

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

BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene

gen BRCA1 y BRCA2

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

dolor irruptivo

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

breast

mama (según el contexto también puede ser: pecho, tórax, seno)

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

breast cancer

cáncer de mama

Cancer that occurs in the breast.

breast care nurse

personal de enfermería especializado en el cuidado del cáncer de mama

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

cirugía conservadora de la mama

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

densidad mamaria

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

breast implant

implante mamario / implante de mamas

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

prótesis mamaria

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

breast reconstruction

reconstrucción mamaria

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

breast surgeon

cirujano / cirujana especialista en mamas

A doctor specialising in surgery of the breast.

bronchoscopy

broncoscopía

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

bronchus/bronchi

bronquio / bronquios

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

linfoma de Burkitt

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

C

cachexia

caquexia

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

calcifications

calcificaciones

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

cáncer

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

cancer antigen 125 (CA-125)

antígeno del cáncer 125 (CA-125)

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

cancer incidence rate

tasa de incidencia de cáncer / índice de incidencia de cáncer

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

experiencia de lucha contra el cáncer

Encompasses patients' cancer experiences from diagnosis through survivorship.

cancer mortality

mortalidad por cáncer

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

cáncer de origen primario desconocido

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

cancer risk

riesgo de contraer cáncer

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

cancer screening

detección sistemática del cáncer / identificación sistemática del cáncer / cribado del cáncer (según el contexto y la audiencia)

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

C cont.

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

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

cancer treatment	tratamiento del cáncer
------------------	------------------------

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

cancer treatment efficacy	eficacia del tratamiento del cáncer
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The ability of a cancer treatment to produce the desired or intended result.

cancerous	oncológico (preferido) / canceroso
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Affected by or showing abnormalities characteristic of cancer.

cannula	cánula
---------	--------

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

carcinogen	cancerígeno
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A substance capable of causing cancer in living tissue.

carcinoid (neuroendocrine) tumour	tumor carcinoide (neuroendocrino)
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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	carcinoma
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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	carcinoma localizado / carcinoma preinvasor
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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	coordinación de cuidados
-------------------	--------------------------

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	catéter
----------	---------

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

C cont.

central venous access device (CVAD)/central line dispositivo de acceso intravenoso central (DAVC) / línea central

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 cáncer cervical

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) neoplasia intraepitelial cervical (NIC)

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 inmunoterapia de punto de control / punto de control inmunológico / tratamiento inmunodepresor de punto de control

Drugs that prevent cancer cells from turning off T cells.

chemoprevention quimioterapia preventiva

The use of natural, synthetic, or biologic agents to reduce the risk or delay the development or recurrence of cancer.

chemotherapy quimioterapia / también: quimioterapia antineoplásica

The use of anti-cancer drugs to destroy cancer cells.

childhood cancers cánceres infantiles

Cancers that occur between birth and 15 years of age.

Chinese herbal medicine fitoterapia china

The use of herbs originating from Asia to help strengthen vitality, overcome illness and improve patient outcomes.

cholangiocarcinoma colangiocarcinoma

A rare type of cancer that forms in the bile ducts.

chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) leucemia linfocítica crónica (LLC)

A slow-growing type of blood cancer that affects developing B-cells. Also known as chronic lymphatic leukaemia.

chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) leucemia mieloide crónica (LMC)

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 neoplasia mielodisplásica crónica

Diseases in which the bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, platelets, or certain white blood cells.

C cont.

chronic pain

dolor crónico

Any pain lasting more than 12 weeks.

clear cell carcinoma

carcinoma de células claras / mesonefoma / carcinoma renal or adenocarcinoma renal / hipernefoma or tumor de Grawitz (según el contexto)

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

margen quirúrgico libre / margen de resección libre

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

clinical breast examination

examen clínico de mama

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

pautas clínicas

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

clinical trial

estudio clínico

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)

terapia cognitivo conductual (TCC) / psicoterapia conductista / psicoterapia cognitiva

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

trastorno cognitivo

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

gorro hipotérmico

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

colonoscopy

colonoscopia

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

colorectal cancer

cáncer colorrectal

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

C cont.

colostomy/stoma bag

colostomía / bolsa de ostomía

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

personal de enfermería extrahospitalario

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

tratamiento suplementario

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)

hemograma completo

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

condition

enfermedad (preferido), proceso, dolencia, afección, cuadro clínico o trastorno / Estado o situación (si se refiere a un paciente o enfermedad). Evítese el uso de "condición".

An illness or injury.

constipation

estreñimiento / constipación

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

contralateral

contralateral

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

contrast

contraste

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

grupo de control

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

cording

cordones linfáticos

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	biopsia por punción con aguja gruesa
A biopsy using a hollow needle to take a sample(s) for analysis under a microscope.	
corticosteroids	corticoesteroides
A class of drugs that are mostly used to reduce inflammation, and have been found to be effective in treating myeloma.	
counselling	asistencia psicológica / asistencia psicopedagógica (Según el contexto).
Helping someone discuss and resolve issues by listening to them.	
cryopreservation	crioconservación
A process that freezes cells, tissue, semen or other substances.	
cryosurgery/cryotherapy	criocirugía / criotratamiento
The use of extreme cold to freeze and destroy unwanted tissue.	
CT scan	tomografía computada
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)	(comunidades de) diversos orígenes culturales y lingüísticos (CALD) (según el contexto y la oración)
Generally defined as people born overseas, in countries other than those classified as main English speaking countries.	
curative cancer treatment	tratamiento curativo del cáncer
Treatment given to damage or kill cancer cells.	
cutaneous t-cell lymphoma	linfoma cutáneo de células T
A type of lymphoma that affects the skin.	
cyst	quiste
An abnormal sac or closed cavity in the body filled with liquid or semi-solid material.	
cytotoxic drug	droga citotóxica
A substance that is toxic to cells, so it can kill or slow the growth of cancer cells. For example, chemotherapy.	

D

debulking

citorreducción

Surgery to remove as much of a tumour as possible.

deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

trombosis venosa profunda (TVP)

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

dermatólogo / dermatóloga

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

desmoid tumour

tumor desmoide

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

detection

detección

The discovery of an abnormality or disease in the body.

diagnosis

diagnóstico

The identification and naming of a person's disease.

dietitian

dietista / especialista en nutrición

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

diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

linfoma difuso de células B grandes

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

digital rectal examination (DRE)

examen rectal digital (ERD)

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)

dilatación y curetaje (DyC)

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

discriminación directa

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

D cont.

disease free survival

supervivencia libre de enfermedad

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

cáncer a distancia

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

DNA

ADN

Genetic material. Stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.

double blind trial

prueba a doble ciego

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

double mastectomy

doble mastectomía

Removal of both breasts during breast cancer surgery.

drug resistance

resistencia a los medicamentos

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

duct

conducto (según el contexto)

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

ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)

carcinoma ductal in situ (CDIS)

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

dysphagia

disfagia

Difficulty swallowing.

dysplasia

displasia

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

dyspnoea

disnea

Difficulty breathing or breathlessness.

E

early breast cancer

cáncer de mama precoz

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

detección precoz de cáncer

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

early menopause

menopausia precoz

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

síntomas incipientes de cáncer

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

ecocardiograma

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

electrolyte

electrolito

A substance in the body that conducts electricity.

emphysema

enfisema

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

tratamiento endócrino / tratamiento endocrino

See hormone therapy/treatment.

endocrinologist

endocrinólogo

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

endometrial cancer

cáncer de endometrio

See uterine cancer.

E cont.

endometrium

endometrio

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

endoscope

endoscopio

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

endoscopy

endoscopia

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

enema

enema

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

energy (calories/kilojoules)

energía (calorías / kilojulios)

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

enteral feeding tube

sonda nasogástrica / sonda gastronal

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

enteral nutrition

alimentación por sonda nasogástrica, por gastrostomía o por yeyunostomía

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

enzymes

enzimas

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

epidermis

epidermis

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

epidural

epidural

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

epitelio

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

erectile dysfunction

disfunción erectil

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

ethics

ética

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

E cont.

Ewing's sarcoma

sarcoma de Ewing

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

excision

excisión

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

experimental cancer treatment

tratamiento experimental para cáncer

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

external beam radiotherapy

radioterapia de haz externo / radioterapia externa

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

extragonadal germ cell tumour

tumor extragonadal de células germinales

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

cáncer ocular

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 prueba de sangre oculta en heces

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

faeces/stools materia fecal

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

fallopian tube cancer cáncer de la trompa de Falopio

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

familial familiar

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

familial cancer cáncer familiar

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

fasting ayuno

Abstaining from food and drinks.

febrile neutropenia neutropenia febril

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 punción por aspiración con aguja fina

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

FISH (fluorescence in situ hybridisation) FISH (hibridación fluorescente in situ)

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

flat urothelial carcinoma carcinoma urotelial plano

A tumour that grows in the lining of the bladder.

flatulence flatulencia

Wind or gas.

follicle folículo

A cavity in the ovary that contains a maturing egg.

F cont.

fraction

fracción

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

frozen section

criosección

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

full blood count (FBC)

hemograma completo

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

tumor funcionante

A type of neuroendocrine tumour that secretes hormones.

G

gallbladder cancer

cáncer de vesícula biliar

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

diferencia de costo

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

gastric cancer

cáncer gástrico

See stomach cancer.

gastrinoma

gastrinoma

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

gastroenterologist

gastroenterólogo

A doctor who specialises in diseases of the digestive system.

gastrointestinal stromal tumours

tumores de estroma gastrointestinal

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

general anaesthetic

anestesia general

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

general practitioner (GP)

médico de cabecera / también médico de familia

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

genetic counsellor

asesor genético / asesora genética

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

factores de riesgo genético

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

G cont.

genetic testing

pruebas genéticas / análisis genéticos

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

genome

genoma

The entire collection of genes found in an organism.

germ cell tumours

tumores de células germinales

Tumours that form from reproductive cells.

germ cells

células germinales

Cells that produce eggs in females and sperm in males.

gland (adj. glandular)

glándula (sust.) / glandular (adj.)

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

Gleason score

puntaje de Gleason

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

glioblastoma

glioblastoma

A type of malignant brain tumour.

glioma

glioma

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

glucagonoma

glucagonoma

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

goal

objetivo

An overarching statement about the desired outcome.

gonadotropin-releasing hormones (GnRH)

hormonas liberadoras de gonadotropina (GnRH)

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

grade

grado

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

graft

injerto

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.

G cont.

granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF)	factor estimulante de colonias de granulocitos (G-CSF)
A protein that helps increase the bone marrow production of infection-fighting white blood cells called neutrophils.	

gynaecologist	ginecólogo / ginecóloga
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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	cáncer ginecológico
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A doctor who specialises in diseases of the female reproductive system.

H

haematologist	hematólogo / hematóloga
---------------	-------------------------

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

haematology	hematología
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The branch of medicine that studies the blood.

haematuria	hematuria
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Blood in the urine.

hairy cell leukaemia	tricoleucemia
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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	acoso
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Any form of behaviour that offends, humiliates, intimidates or creates a hostile environment.

head and neck cancer	cáncer de cabeza y cuello
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Refers to any cancers of the mouth, sinuses, nose or throat.

health care team	profesionales sanitarios / equipo de profesionales sanitarios
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A group of health professionals who are responsible for managing a patient (doctors, nurses, dietitians, physiotherapists, social workers, etc.).

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

heartburn (indigestion)	pirosis (indigestión). (Según el contexto, también puede ser: ardor de estómago, acidez gástrica o dispepsia)
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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)	HER2 (receptor 2 del factor de crecimiento epidérmico humano)
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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	fitoterapia
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The use of herbs taken by mouth or applied to the body.

H cont.

hereditary

hereditario

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

hereditary cancer

cáncer hereditario

Where the tendency to develop cancers is inherited.

hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) cáncer colorrectal hereditario no poliposo (HNPCC)

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

hernia

hernia

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

línea de Hickman

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

high-grade abnormality

anormalidad de alto grado

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

histology

histología

The study of cells and tissues using a microscope.

histopathology

histopatología

The study of changes in tissues caused by disease.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)

VIH (virus de inmunodeficiencia humana)

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

Hodgkin lymphoma

linfoma de Hodgkin

A type of lymphoma.

homoeopathy

homeopatía

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

hormone (adj. hormonal)

hormona (sust.) / hormonal (adj.)

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

H cont.

hormone receptors

receptores de hormonas

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)

tratamiento de reemplazo hormonal (TRH) / terapia de reemplazo hormonal (TRH)

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

hormone therapy/treatment

terapia hormonal / tratamiento hormonal

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)

virus del papiloma humano (VPH)

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

hypercalcaemia

hipercalcemia

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

hypopharyngeal cancer

cáncer hipofaríngeo

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

hysterectomy

histerectomía

Surgical removal of the uterus.



ileal conduit

conducto ileal

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

ileostomía

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

immune cells

inmunocitos

White blood cells (leucocytes).

immunocompromised

inmunodeprimido o inmunodeficiente

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

immunoglobulin (Ig)

inmunoglobulina (Ig)

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

immunosuppressant

inmunodepresor

A medication that reduces the actions of the immune system.

immunosuppression

inmunodepresión

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

immunotherapy

tratamiento inmunodepresor/ inmunoterapia

Targeted therapies that use the immune system to fight cancer.

incisional biopsy

biopsia quirúrgica

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

inconclusive

no concluyente

Leading to no conclusion or definite result.

indirect discrimination

discriminación indirecta

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

indolent

lento crecimiento

Slow growing.

I cont.

inflammatory breast cancer	cáncer de mama inflamatorio
A rare and aggressive form of invasive breast cancer that affects the blood vessels in the skin of the breast.	
inflammatory carcinoma	carcinoma inflamatorio
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	dispositivo de acceso intravenoso subcutáneo / dispositivo de acceso venoso subcutáneo
See intravenous access device.	
infusion	infusión intravenosa
A slow injection of a substance into a vein or other tissue. Often known as a 'drip'.	
inguinal lymph node dissection	disección de ganglios linfáticos inguinales
Surgical removal of lymph nodes from the groin area.	
inoperable	inoperable
Unable to be removed by surgery. Also called irresectable or unresectable.	
inpatient	paciente hospitalizado
A person who stays in hospital while having treatment.	
insomnia	insomnio
The inability to fall or stay asleep for a prolonged period of time.	
insulin	insulina
A hormone secreted by the pancreas to regulate the amount of sugar (glucose) in the blood.	
insulinoma	insulinoma
A type of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour that secretes too much insulin.	
integrative medicine (integrative therapies)	medicina integradora (tratamientos integradores)
The use of both evidence-based complementary therapies as well as conventional medicine.	
intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT)	radioterapia de intensidad modulada (IMRT)
A type of external radiotherapy in which the radiation beams are aimed from several directions, while the intensity (strength) is controlled by computers.	

I cont.

interferon

interferón

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

interleukins

interleucina

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

radioterapia interna

Radiation delivered directly to the tumour from within the body.

intolerance

intolerancia

Inability to digest a particular food properly.

intramuscular injection

inyección intramuscular

An injection into a muscle.

intraperitoneal

intraperitoneal

Injection into the abdominal cavity

intrapleural

intrapleural

Injection into the chest cavity

intrathecal

intratecal

Injection into the fluid around the spine

intravenous (IV)

intravenoso (IV)

Injected into a vein.

intravenous access device

dispositivo de acceso intravenoso

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

quimioterapia intravesical

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

cáncer de mama invasivo

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

cáncer invasivo

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

yodo

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

irradiación

See radiotherapy.

irresectable

inoperable

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

J

jaundice

ictericia

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

sarcoma de Kaposi

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

cáncer de riñón (célula renal) / cáncer renal

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

kilojulio

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

laminectomy

laminectomía

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

histiocitosis de células de Langerhans

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

laparoscopia / cirugía laparoscópica

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

laparotomía

A surgical incision made in the wall of the abdomen.

laryngeal carcinoma

carcinoma de laringe

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

laringectomía

The surgical removal of all or part of the larynx.

laryngoscopy

laringoscopia

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

late effects

efectos tardíos

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

late stage cancer

cáncer terminal

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

periodo de latencia / intervalo de latencia

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

L cont.

laxative

laxante

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

lentigo maligna melanoma

melanoma lentigo maligno

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

lesión

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

leucocyte (or leukocyte)

leucocito

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

leucopenia

leucopenia

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

leukaemia

leucemia

A cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow.

libido

libido

Sex drive or the desire for sex.

life expectancy

esperanza de vida

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

acelerador lineal

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

liver cancer

cáncer de hígado

A type of cancer that occurs in the liver.

liver function test (LFT)

pruebas funcionales hepáticas (PFH)

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

lobectomy

lobectomía

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)

carcinoma lobulillar in situ

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

lobules

lobulillo

Ball shaped sacs in the breast that produce milk.

local anaesthetic

anestesia local

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

excisión local

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

local recurrence

recurrencia local

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

tratamiento local

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

localised cancer

cáncer localizado

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

cáncer de mama local avanzado

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

anormalidad leve

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

lumbar puncture

punción lumbar

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

lump

bulto o tumor

Any mass in the body.

L cont.

lumpectomy
See breast conserving surgery.

mastectomía parcial (de la mama) / tumorectomía
(en otras localizaciones)

lung cancer

cáncer de pulmón

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

pruebas de funcionamiento pulmonar

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

dissección de ganglios linfáticos

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

ganglios linfáticos

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

lymphadenectomy

linfadenectomía

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

sistema linfático

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

linfoedema / obstrucción linfática

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

linfoma

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

síndrome de Lynch

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)

imagen por resonancia magnética (IRM)

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

tratamiento de mantenimiento

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

male breast cancer

cáncer de mama en hombres

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

malignant

maligno

Cancerous.

mammogram

mamografía

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

mamoplastia

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

margin

margen

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

masa

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

mastectomía

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

medical negligence

negligencia médica

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

medical oncologist

oncólogo médico / oncóloga médica

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

medical trials

estudio clínico

See clinical trial.

meditation

meditación

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

melanin

melanina

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

melanoma

melanoma

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

meninges

The membranes that cover and protect the central nervous system.

meningioma

meningioma

A type of benign brain tumour.

menopause

menopausia

The end of menstruation (periods).

M cont.

Merkel cell

células de Merkel

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

Merkel cell carcinoma

carcinoma de células de Merkel

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

malla

A reinforcing material that is sometimes used in surgical procedures.

mesothelioma

mesotelioma

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

metabolism

metabolismo

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

metastasis (plural: metastases)

metastasis (plural: metastasis)

The spread of cancer to another part of the body.

metastatic breast cancer

cáncer de mama metastásico

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

cáncer metastásico

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

microcalcificaciones

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

microcirugía

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

minerals

minerales

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

M cont.

models of care

modelos de atención

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

medicamento de liberación modificada

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

mole

lunar

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

monoclonal antibody

anticuerpo monoclonal

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

morbilidad

Sickness, illness.

morphine

morfina

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

mortality

mortalidad

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)

IRM (imagen por resonancia magnética)

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

mTOR inhibitors

inhibidores de mTOR

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

mucosa

mucosa

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

mucositis

mucositis

Sores in the mouth or throat.

M cont.

multidisciplinary care

atención multidisciplinaria

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)

equipo multidisciplinario (EMD)

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

mieloma múltiple

Cancer arising in plasma cells.

mutation

mutación

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

mycosis fungoides

micosis fungoide

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

síndromes mielodisplásicos

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

mieloide

Relating to bone marrow.

myeloma

mieloma

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

neoplasma mieloproliferativo

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

N

nasogastric (NG) tube

sonda nasogástrica / sonda gastronasal

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

náusea / nauseoso

Uneasiness of the stomach. Sometimes proceeds vomiting.

neck dissection

dissección de cuello

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

enfoque basado en las necesidades para la atención del cáncer

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

tratamiento neoadyuvante

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

neoplasia

Abnormal and uncontrolled cell growth.

nerve sparing

conservación de nervios

A type of surgery to save nerves.

nervous system

sistema nervioso

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

neuroblastoma

neuroblastoma

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)

tumor neuroendócrino (TNE) / tumores neuroendócrinos (TNE)

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

N cont.

neurologist	neurólogo / neuróloga
A doctor who specialises in the anatomy, functions, and organic disorders of nerves and the nervous system.	
neuron	neurona
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	dolor neuropático
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	neurocirujano
A doctor specialising in surgery of the brain and other parts of the nervous system.	
neutropenia	neutropenia
An abnormally low level of neutrophils.	
neutrophils	neutrófilos
A type of white blood cell. One of the first cell types to travel to the site of an infection.	
nil by mouth	nada por vía oral
A medical term where a patient is not to eat or drink anything.	
nodule	nódulo
A small swelling or aggregation of cells in the body, especially an abnormal one.	
non-functioning tumour	tumor no funcional
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	linfoma no Hodgkin
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)	no invasivo (cáncer)
Describes disease that has not spread outside the tissue in which it began.	

N cont.

non-invasive (procedure)

no invasivo (procedimiento)

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

non-melanoma skin cancer

cáncer de piel distinto al melanoma

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)

carcinoma pulmonar amicrocítico

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

medicina nuclear

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

coordinador(a) del personal de enfermería
especializado en cuidados

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

nutritionist

nutricionista (f. y m.)

A health professional who provides information and support about nutrition.

O

oedema

edema

Abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues. Also called swelling.

oesophageal cancer

cáncer de esófago / cáncer esofágico

A type of cancer that occurs in the oesophagus.

oestrogen

estrógeno

A female hormone. Some cancers need oestrogen to grow.

oestrogen receptor positive (ER+)

receptor de estrógeno positivo (RE+)

Proteins within cancer cells that bind to female hormone oestrogen and stimulates them to grow.

oligodendroglioma

oligodendroglioma

A type of malignant brain tumour.

oncologist

oncólogo / oncóloga

A doctor who specialises in the study and treatment of cancer.

oncology

oncología

The study, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

oophorectomy

ovariectomía

The surgical removal of an ovary. The removal of both ovaries is called a bilateral oophorectomy.

opioids

opioides

The strongest type of pain medicine. Includes morphine, fentanyl, codeine, oxycodone, hydromorphone and methadone.

osteoporosis

osteoporosis

A decrease in bone mass, causing bones to become fragile and brittle and therefore liable to break.

osteosarcoma

osteosarcoma

Cancer of the bone. Most often develops in a leg or arm bone. Also called osteogenic sarcoma.

outpatient

paciente ambulatorio

A person who receives medical treatment without being admitted into hospital.

ovarian cancer

cáncer de ovario

A type of cancer that develops in an ovary.

ovaries

ovarios

The female sex organs, which secrete important female hormones and contain the ova.

P

Paget's disease of the breast

enfermedad de Paget de mama

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

especialista en medicina del dolor

A medical specialist who treats complex pain problems.

pain scale

escala de valoración del dolor

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

tratamiento paliativo del cáncer

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

palliative care

cuidados paliativos

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

palliative care specialist (physician)

especialista en cuidados paliativos (médico)

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

pancreatic cancer

cáncer de páncreas / cáncer pancreático

A type of cancer that occurs in the pancreas.

pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour (PNET)

tumor neuroendócrino de páncreas (TNEP) / tumores neuroendócrinos de páncreas (TNEP)

A neuroendocrine tumour affecting the pancreas.

pancreatitis

pancreatitis

Inflammation of the pancreas.

papillary urothelial carcinoma

carcinoma urotelial papilar

A tumour that projects into the hollow of the bladder.

paracentesis

paracentesis

A procedure to drain away excess fluid from the abdomen.

P cont.

parathyroid cancer

cáncer de paratiroides

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

nutrición parenteral

The delivery of calories and nutrients into a vein.

PARP inhibitor

inhibidor de PARP

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

partial mastectomy

mastectomía parcial

See breast conserving surgery.

participant information

información para el participante

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

passive smoking

tabaquismo pasivo

Breathing in second-hand smoke.

pathologist (breast cancer)

patólogo (cáncer de mama) / patóloga (cáncer de mama)

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)

patólogo (general) / patóloga (general)

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

pathology

patología

The study of diseases, especially their causes and nature.

pathology report

informe patológico

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.

P cont.

patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) system sistema de analgesia controlada por el paciente (PCA)

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

pelvic examination examen pélvico

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 evisceración pélvica

The surgical removal of the affected organs.

penile cancer cáncer peniano / cáncer de pene

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the penis.

people affected by cancer personas afectadas por el cáncer

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

percutaneous percutáneo

Through the skin.

percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tube sonda de gastrostomía endoscópica percutánea (sonda PEG)

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

percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy (PEJ) tube sonda de yeyunostomía endoscópica percutánea (sonda PEJ)

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

peripheral neuropathy neuropatía periférica

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) catéter central de inserción periférica (CCIP)

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

P cont.

peritoneal cancer

cáncer peritoneal / cáncer de peritoneo

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)

tomografía TEP (tomografía por emisión de positrones)

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

phantom pain

pseudo dolor

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

pituitary tumour

tumor hipofisario / tumor de la hipófisis

A type of benign brain tumour.

placebo

placebo

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

placebo effect

efecto placebo

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

plasma

plasma

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

plastic surgeon

cirujano plástico / cirujana plástica

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

plastic surgery

cirugía plástica

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

platelets

plaquetas

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	pleura	The membrane that covers the ribcage and lines the lungs.
pleural cavity	cavidad pleural	The space between the two layers of the pleura, which normally contains a small amount of fluid.
pleural effusion	derrame pleural	A build-up of fluid in the pleural cavity or space between the pleural membranes
pleural tap	toracocentesis / pleurocentesis	A procedure to remove air or fluid from the chest, using a hollow needle. Also known as thoracentesis.
pneumonia	neumonía	A bacterial infection in the lungs which causes some of the air sacs fill up with pus.
polyp	pólipo / pólipos	An abnormal growth that protrudes from a mucous membrane, often on a stalk.
port-a-cath (port)	dispositivo de acceso intravenoso Port-a-cath (puerto)	A type of central venous access device. A thin tube put into a vein with an opening under the skin for delivering medicine.
precancerous	precanceroso	A condition that may become a cancer if it is not treated.
pre-existing condition	enfermedad preexistente	An illness or injury that existed before applying for an insurance policy.
premature menopause	menopausia prematura	See early menopause.
prescription medicine	medicamento de venta bajo receta	Medicine that can only be given by a pharmacist after receiving authority from a doctor via a prescription.
primary cancer	cáncer principal	The original part of the body where the cancer first develops.
primary care	atención primaria (dada por médicos)	Health care provided in the community for people making an initial approach to a medical practitioner or clinic for advice or treatment.

P cont.

primary central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma linfoma primario del sistema nervioso central (SNC)
Cancer in the lymph tissue of the brain and/or spinal cord.

primary health care atención médica primaria

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 servicio de atención médica primaria

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 sitio principal

The part of the body where the cancer first develops.

progesterone progesterona

A female hormone.

progesterone receptors receptores de progesterona

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

prognosis pronóstico

The likely outcome of a person's disease.

prophylactic (preventative) mastectomy mastectomía profiláctica (preventiva)

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

prostate próstata

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

prostate cancer cáncer de próstata / cáncer prostático

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 proteína

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

P cont.

protocol

protocolo

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

psiquiatra (f. y m.)

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

psychologist

psicólogo / psicóloga

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

psycho-oncologist

psicooncólogo(a)

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

psycho-oncology

psicooncología

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

psicosocial

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

puberty

pubertad

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

pulmonary

pulmonar

Relating to the lungs.

pulmonary function tests

pruebas de funcionamiento pulmonar

See lung function tests.

pulse analysis

análisis de la onda de pulso arterial

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

calidad de vida

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

radiación

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

oncólogo / oncóloga especialista en radiación

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

radiation therapist

radioterapeuta

A health professional who administers radiotherapy.

radical treatment

tratamiento radical

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

radioactive iodine

yodo radioactivo / yodo radiactivo

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

radiographer

radiógrafo / radiógrafa

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

radiologist

radiólogo / radióloga

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

radiología

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

R cont.

radiotherapy or radiation oncology

radioterapia o radiación oncológica

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)

radioterapia o radiación oncológica (cáncer de mama)

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

aleatorización, distribución aleatoria (al azar), asignación aleatoria (al azar)

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)

estudio con control aleatorio (ECA)

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

índice de esfuerzo percibido

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

reconstructive surgeon

cirujano plástico / cirujana plástica

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

recovery room

sala de recuperación

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

rectal bleeding

rectorragia

Bleeding from the anus.

rectal cancer

cáncer rectal / cáncer de recto

Cancer that occurs in the rectum.

recurrence

recurrencia

The return of cancer after a time of remission.

recurrence (breast cancer)

recurrencia (cáncer de mama)

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	cáncer recurrente
A cancer that grows from the cells of a primary cancer that have evaded treatment.	
referral	derivación
The act of referring someone or something for consultation, review, or further action.	
referred pain	dolor irradiado / dolor reflejo
Pain that is felt away from the area that is actually causing the pain.	
reflux	reflujo
When stomach acid is released back up into the oesophagus. May cause a sensation of burning or discomfort in the oesophagus	
refractory disease	enfermedad rebelde / enfermedad resistente a un tratamiento
Disease that does not respond to treatment. Also called resistant disease.	
registered health professional	profesional sanitario certificado / autorizado / diplomado / titulado / matriculado
A health care provider who is required to be registered and approved by the government before working in their field.	
registrar	médico especialista en formación de categoría inferior a un médico adjunto
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	consejo de matriculación
A board which is authorised by the government to oversee both the registration and professional standards of health care providers.	
rehabilitation	rehabilitación
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	plan de rehabilitación
A process aiming to return an employee to their previous level of work.	
relapse	recidiva / recaída
The return of a disease, such as cancer, after a period of remission.	

R cont.

remission

remisión

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

carcinoma de células renales

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

sarcoma renal

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

rescue treatment

tratamiento de rescate

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

resectable

extirpable

Able to be surgically removed.

resection

extirpación

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

residual cancer

cáncer residual

When cancer cells remain after treatment has been given.

respiratory

respiratorio / respiratoria

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

resuscitation

resucitación

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

retinoblastoma

retinoblastoma

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

retrospective study

estudio retrospectivo

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

risk

riesgo

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

R cont.

risk assessment

evaluación del riesgo

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

factor de riesgo

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

rupture

hernia / rotura, ruptura, desgarro

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

S

salvage treatment See rescue treatment.	tratamiento de rescate
sarcoma A type of cancer that begins in bone or soft tissue, including cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels and other connective tissue.	sarcoma
scan Pictures of structures inside the body, used to diagnose, stage and monitor disease.	ecografía (depende del contexto)
screening Checking for disease when there are no symptoms.	detección sistemática / identificación sistemática / cribado (según el contexto y la audiencia)
second hand smoke The combination of exhaled mainstream smoke and sidestream smoke.	tabaquismo pasivo
second opinion 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.	segunda opinión
secondary breast cancer See metastatic breast cancer.	cáncer de mama secundario
secondary cancer See metastatic cancer.	cáncer secundario
secondary health care Medical care provided by a specialist or facility through referral by a primary care physician.	asistencia sanitaria impartida en el consultorio de los médicos especialistas
secretion The release of a substance.	secreción
seizure (fit or convulsion) 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.	convulsión epiléptica (FIT: acceso, alteración repentina, convulsión, crisis epiléptica, según el contexto)
seminoma A type of testicular cancer.	seminoma

S cont.

sentinel lymph node biopsy

biopsia de ganglio linfático centinela

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

seroma

Fluid that collects in or around a scar after surgery.

Sézary syndrome (lymphoma)

síndrome de Sézary (linfoma de Sézary)

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

side effect

efecto colateral / efecto secundario

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

sigmoidoscopia / sigmoidoscopia

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

tumor de células en anillo de sello

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

cáncer de piel

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

medicamento de liberación lenta

See modified release medicine.

small bowel cancer

cáncer de intestino delgado

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

carcinoma microcítico / carcinoma de células pequeñas

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)	cáncer microcítico de pulmón / cáncer de pulmón de células pequeñas
A type of lung cancer. There are two types: small cell carcinoma (oat cell cancer) and combined small cell carcinoma.	
small lymphocytic lymphoma	linfoma de linfocitos pequeños
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	citología / frotis
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	sarcoma de partes blandas
A type of cancer that develops from soft tissues like fat, muscle, nerves, fibrous tissues, blood vessels, or deep skin tissues.	
somatostatinoma	somatostatinoma
A very rare type of neuroendocrine tumour that develops in the pancreas or small bowel.	
speculum	espéculo
A metal instrument that is used to dilate an orifice or canal in the body to allow inspection.	
spinal cord tumours	tumores de la médula espinal
A type of tumour that develops within the spinal canal or within the bones of the spine. May be benign or malignant.	
spinal tap	punción lumbar
See lumbar puncture.	
sporadic cancer	cáncer esporádico
Cancer occurring in an individual without a family history of cancer.	
squamous cell	célula escamosa / células escamosas
One of the three types of cells that make up the skin's epidermis (top) layer.	
squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)	carcinoma espinocelular (en la piel) / carcinoma epidermoide o carcinoma escamoso (en otras localizaciones)
A type of cancer found most commonly on skin, but also in inner linings of the body, for example, a lung.	

S cont.

staging

estadificación

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

tratamiento de referencia / tratamiento habitual
(según el contexto)

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

standardisation

normalización / uniformación / ajuste /
estandarización

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

hemocitoblasto / célula madre

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

stem cell transplant

trasplante de hemocitoblasto

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

endoprótesis vascular

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

steroids

esteroides

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

stoma

estoma

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

stoma bag

bolsa de ostomía

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

stomach cancer

cáncer de estómago

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

personal de enfermería para cuidado de ostomías

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

stomatitis

estomatitis

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

stools

heces

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

S cont.

subcutaneous

subcutáneo / subcutánea

Beneath the skin.

submucosa

submucosa

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

superficial skin cancer

cáncer de células basales

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

support group

grupo de apoyo

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

atención de apoyo

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

suppository

supositorio (cuando se introduce en el recto) / óvulo vaginal (cuando se introduce en la vagina)

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

supra-pubic catheter

catéter suprapúbico

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

surgeon

cirujano / cirujana

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

surgery

cirugía

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

surgical oncologist

cirujano oncológico / cirujana oncológica

A doctor who specialises in the surgical treatment of cancer.

surveillance (cancer)

vigilancia (cáncer)

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

S cont.

survival rate

tasa de supervivencia / índice de supervivencia

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

supervivencia

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

controlador de jeringuilla

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

tratamiento sistémico

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

T

Tamoxifen (Nolvadex)

tamoxifeno (Nolvadex)

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

tratamientos dirigidos

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

célula T

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

Linfoma de célula T

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

TENS (transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation)

TENS (estimulación nerviosa eléctrica transcutánea)

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

terminal

terminal

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

terminal illness/terminal cancer

enfermedad terminal / cáncer terminal

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

testicular cancer

cáncer de testículo / cáncer testicular

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

trombocitopenia

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

trombosis

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

thymoma and thymic carcinoma

timoma y carcinoma tímico

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

thyroid cancer

cáncer de tiroides

A type of cancer that occurs in the thyroid.

tissue banking

banco de tejidos

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

biopsia hística

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

tissue

partes blandas

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

topical treatment

tratamiento tópico

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

total body irradiation

irradiación total del cuerpo

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

toxicology

toxicología

The study of poisonous substances. A branch of pharmacology.

tracheostomy

traqueostomía

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)

quimioembolización transarterial (TACE)

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

transfusion

transfusión

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

T cont.

transitional cell carcinoma	carcinoma de células de transición
A type of cancer within the renal pelvis and ureter.	
transplant	trasplante
The process of taking living tissue or an organ and implanting it in another part of the body or in another body.	
trephine biopsy	biopsia de médula ósea
See bone marrow biopsy.	
trial of void	estudio clínico de vaciamiento
Assesses the ability of the bladder to empty.	
triple negative breast cancer	cáncer de mama triple negativo
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	tumor
An abnormal growth or mass of tissue. May be benign or malignant.	
tumour markers	marcador tumoral
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	sistema tumor- nódulo - metástasis (sistema TNM)
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	progresión tumoral / del tumor
The course of cancer, as it becomes worse or spreads in the body.	
tumour regression	regresión tumoral / del tumor
A decrease in the size of a tumour or the extent of cancer cells in the body.	

U

ulcerative colitis

colitis ulcerosa

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

ecografía (depende del contexto)

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

radiación ultravioleta (UV)

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

profesional sanitario no matriculado

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

no extirpable

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

urethral cancer

cáncer de uretra / cáncer uretral

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

incontinencia urinaria

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

urólogo / uróloga

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

urothelial carcinoma

cáncer urotelial

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 cáncer de útero / cáncer uterino

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 fetus 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 sarcoma uterino

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

V

vaccine vacuna

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 cáncer de vagina / cáncer vaginal

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 dilatador vaginal

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

vaginismus vaginismo

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

vas deferens conducto deferente

The tube that carries the sperm out of the testes.

vascular tumours (soft tissue sarcoma) tumores vasculares (sarcoma de partes blandas)

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

venous access device dispositivo de acceso intravenoso / dispositivo de acceso venoso

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

verrucous carcinoma carcinoma verrugoso

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

V cont.

VIPomas

vipoma (Síndrome de Verner-Morrison)

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

vital signs

signos vitales

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

vitamins

vitaminas / vitamina

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

cáncer de vulva / cáncer vulvar

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

observación cautelosa

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

western medicine

medicina occidental

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

escisión local amplia / extirpación local amplia

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

Wilms' tumour

nefroblastoma o tumor de Wilms

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

withdrawal symptoms

síntomas de abstinencia

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

X

X-ray

rayos X

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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