

Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

A Richard Pratt Legacy



Multilingual Cancer Glossary

Vietnamese | Tiếng Việt

www.petermac.org/multilingualglossary



Peter Mac

Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre
Victoria Australia

email: contactacsc@petermac.org

www.petermac.org/cancersurvivorship

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

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ toàn bộ trực tràng

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

cắt bỏ

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

xạ trị gia tốc

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

ung thư tế bào hắc tố ở lòng bàn tay, bàn chân

A type of melanoma arising on the palms or soles.

active surveillance

theo dõi tích cực

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)

bệnh bạch cầu nguyên bào cấp tính

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)

bệnh bạch cầu tủy bào cấp tính

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

acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APML)

bệnh bạch cầu tiền tủy bào cấp

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

ung thư biểu mô tuyến

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

A cont.

adenoma

u lành

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

adenopathy

bệnh sưng hạch

Large or swollen lymph nodes.

adenosquamous carcinoma

ung thư biểu mô tuyến vảy

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)

bám dính (tế bào)

The close adherence (bonding) to adjoining cell surfaces.

adhesion (general)

bám dính (chung)

An abnormal adhering of surfaces due to inflammation or injury.

adjuvant therapy

trị liệu hỗ trợ/bổ sung

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

tuyến thượng thận

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

ung thư vú di căn

See metastatic breast cancer.

adverse effects

các ảnh hưởng có hại

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

các bệnh ung thư liên quan đến bệnh liệt kháng (AIDS)

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

phản ứng dị ứng

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

allied health professional

chuyên gia y tế liên ngành

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

cấy ghép tế bào gốc dị sinh

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

rụng tóc

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

alternative therapies

các liệu pháp thay thế

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

ung thư viêm hậu môn

A type of cancer that occurs in the anal canal.

anaplastic thyroid cancer

ung thư tuyến giáp thể không biệt hóa

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

anastomosis

phẫu thuật nối

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

liệu pháp ngăn chặn sản xuất androgen

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

androgens

androgen (hóc-môn nam)

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

angiogenesis (tumour)

tạo mạch (của khối u)

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

chất ức chế tạo mạch

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

angiosarcoma

ung thư mạch

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

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ trực tràng

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

antibody

kháng thể

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

antibody therapy

liệu pháp kháng thể

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

anticoagulant

chất chống đông máu

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

antiemetic

thuốc chống nôn

A drug that prevents or reduces nausea and vomiting.

antifungal

thuốc chống nấm

A drug that treats infections caused by fungi.

antigen

kháng nguyên

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

thuốc chống estrogen

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

apheresis

thủ thuật phân tách thành phần máu

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	sự chết rụng tế bào
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	ung thư ruột thừa
Cancer that occurs in the appendix tissue.	
areola	quầng vú
The coloured area of skin around the nipple.	
aromatase inhibitors	chất ức chế aromatase
Hormone therapy drugs that lower oestrogen levels in the body. Used to treat postmenopausal women with hormone receptor positive breast cancer	
asbestosis	bệnh bụi phổi amiăng
A chronic lung disease caused by inhaling asbestos fibres. Prolonged exposure to these fibres can cause lung tissue scarring and shortness of breath.	
ascites	bệnh cổ trướng
A build-up of fluid between the two layers (membranes) that form the lining of the abdomen	
aspiration (diagnosis)	sinh thiết hút bằng kim nhỏ (chẩn đoán)
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)	sinh thiết hút bằng kim nhỏ (phản ứng phụ)
A condition in which food, liquids, saliva or vomit is breathed into the airways.	
astrocytoma	ung thư não tế bào hình sao
Tumours that arise from astrocytes—star-shaped cells that make up the “glue-like” or supportive tissue of the brain.	
autologous	tự thân
Involving one individual as both donor and recipient. For example, an autologous blood transfusion or an autologous bone marrow transplant.	
autologous stem cell transplant	cấy ghép tế bào gốc đồng loại
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

nách

The area under the arm or armpit.

axillary dissection/clearance

mổ xẻ/vết hạch nách

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

hạch nách

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

B

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG)

liệu pháp miễn dịch Bacillus 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

X-quang đại tràng cản quang với Barium

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

X-quang dạ dày tá tràng cản quang với Barium

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

X-quang thực quản cản quang với Barium

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

tế bào đáy

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

basal cell carcinoma (BCC)

ung thư tế bào đáy

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

đường gốc/đường mốc

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

màng đáy

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

benign

lành tính

Not cancerous.

B cont.

bilateral

song phương / cả hai

Involving both sides, such as both breasts.

bile duct cancer

ung thư ống mật

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

liệu pháp sinh học

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

sinh thiết

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

bisphosphonates

thuốc chống loãng xương

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

ung thư bàng quang

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the bladder.

bone cancer

ung thư xương

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

tủy xương

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

bone marrow aspiration

sinh thiết hút tủy xương bằng kim nhỏ

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

bone marrow biopsy

sinh thiết tủy xương

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

bone marrow transplant

thủ thuật cấy ghép tủy

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

bone scan

chụp hình xương

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

B cont.

bowel cancer	ung thư ruột hay đại tràng
Cancer that occurs on the inside wall of the bowel, usually affecting the colon or rectum (large bowel).	
bowel obstruction	tắc nghẽn đường ruột
When there is a blockage in the bowel.	
bowel preparation	chuẩn bị đại tràng
Cleansing of the intestines from faecal matter and secretions before a diagnostic procedure or treatment can be initiated for certain colorectal diseases.	
brachytherapy	liệu pháp phóng xạ gần
A form of internal radiation therapy where a small radioactive source is delivered directly to the tumour.	
brain metastases	ung thư di căn não
Cancer cells that have spread to the brain from primary tumours in other organs in the body.	
brain tumour	Khối u não
A type of tumour that develops in the tissues of the brain.	
BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene	gene BRCA1 và 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	đau đột ngột
A sudden flare of pain that "breaks through" the long-acting medication prescribed to treat moderate to severe persistent pain.	
breast	vú
Glandular organs on the chest, made up of lobules (milk-producing glands) and ducts (tubes that carry milk to the nipple).	
breast cancer	ung thư vú
Cancer that occurs in the breast.	
breast care nurse	y tá chăm sóc bệnh nhân ung thư vú
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

phẫu thuật bảo tồn vú

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

độ dày đặc của vú

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

breast implant

cấy ghép vú

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

vú giả

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

breast reconstruction

tái tạo vú

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

breast surgeon

bác sĩ giải phẫu vú

A doctor specialising in surgery of the breast.

bronchoscopy

phép soi phế quản

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

bronchus/bronchi

phế quản

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

ung thư hạch Burkitt

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

C

cachexia

suy mòn do ung thư

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

calcifications

sự vôi hóa

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

ung thư

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

cancer antigen 125 (CA-125)

kháng nguyên ung thư 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

tỷ lệ mắc bệnh ung thư

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

hành trình bệnh ung thư

Encompasses patients' cancer experiences from diagnosis through survivorship.

cancer mortality

tỷ lệ tử vong của ung thư

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

ung thư không rõ nguồn gốc

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

cancer risk

rủi ro mắc bệnh ung thư

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

cancer screening

khám phát hiện ung thư

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

central venous access device (CVAD)/central line	dụng cụ tiếp cận tĩnh mạch trung tâm/dây trung tâm
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	ung thư tử cung
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)	tân sinh trong biểu mô cổ tử cung
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	điểm kiểm soát liệu pháp miễn dịch
Drugs that prevent cancer cells from turning off T cells.	
chemoprevention	liệu pháp ngăn ngừa ung thư
The use of natural, synthetic, or biologic agents to reduce the risk or delay the development or recurrence of cancer.	
chemotherapy	hóa trị liệu
The use of anti-cancer drugs to destroy cancer cells.	
childhood cancers	bệnh ung thư ở trẻ em
Cancers that occur between birth and 15 years of age.	
Chinese herbal medicine	thảo dược Trung Hoa/thuốc bắc
The use of herbs originating from Asia to help strengthen vitality, overcome illness and improve patient outcomes.	
cholangiocarcinoma	ung thư đường mật
A rare type of cancer that forms in the bile ducts.	
chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)	bệnh bạch cầu mãn tính thể lympho
A slow-growing type of blood cancer that affects developing B-cells. Also known as chronic lymphatic leukaemia.	
chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)	bệnh bạch cầu mãn tính thể myeloid / bệnh bạch cầu tuỷ bào mãn tính
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	bệnh rối loạn tăng sinh tủy mãn tính
Diseases in which the bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, platelets, or certain white blood cells.	

C cont.

chronic pain

đau mãn tính

Any pain lasting more than 12 weeks.

clear cell carcinoma

ung thư **biểu mô tuyến tế bào sáng**

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

giới hạn rõ ràng

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

clinical breast examination

kiểm tra vú lâm sàng

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

các hướng dẫn lâm sàng

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

clinical trial

thử nghiệm lâm sàng

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)

liệu pháp nhận thức hành vi

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

suy giảm nhận thức

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

nón / mũ lạnh

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

colonoscopy

soi ruột già

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

colorectal cancer

ung thư **đại trực tràng**

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

C cont.

colostomy/stoma bag

túi/hậu môn nhân tạo

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

y tá cộng đồng

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

các liệu pháp bổ sung

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)

xét nghiệm công thức máu

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

condition

điều kiện

An illness or injury.

constipation

táo bón

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

contralateral

vú kia

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

contrast

chất cản quang

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

nhóm có kiểm soát

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

cording

dây thắt

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

sinh thiết kim rỗng

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

corticosteroids

thuốc chống viêm corticosteroids

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

counselling

nhân viên tư vấn

Helping someone discuss and resolve issues by listening to them.

cryopreservation

bảo quản đông lạnh

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

cryosurgery/cryotherapy

liệu pháp/phẫu thuật lạnh

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

CT scan

chụp CT; chụp cắt lớp vi tính

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)

Văn Hóa và Ngôn Ngữ Đa Dạng (CALD)

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

curative cancer treatment

chữa trị ung thư

Treatment given to damage or kill cancer cells.

cutaneous t-cell lymphoma

u lympho tế bào T ở da

A type of lymphoma that affects the skin.

cyst

u nang

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

cytotoxic drug

thuốc gây độc tế bào

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

D

debulking

phẫu thuật giảm u tối đa

Surgery to remove as much of a tumour as possible.

deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

huyết khối tĩnh mạch sâu

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

bác sĩ chuyên khoa da

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

desmoid tumour

u xơ desmoid

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

detection

phát hiện

The discovery of an abnormality or disease in the body.

diagnosis

chẩn đoán

The identification and naming of a person's disease.

dietitian

chuyên viên dinh dưỡng

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

diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

u lympho tế bào B lớn lan tỏa

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

digital rectal examination (DRE)

khám trực tràng bằng ngón tay

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)

phương pháp nong và nạo

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

phân biệt đối xử trực tiếp

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

D cont.

disease free survival

thời gian sống sót không có triệu chứng bệnh

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

ung thư di căn xa

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

DNA

DNA

Genetic material. Stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.

double blind trial

thử nghiệm mù đôi

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

double mastectomy

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ cả hai vú

Removal of both breasts during breast cancer surgery.

drug resistance

kháng thuốc

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

duct

ống dẫn

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

ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)

ung thư biểu mô tuyến tại chỗ

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

dysphagia

chứng khó nuốt

Difficulty swallowing.

dysplasia

chứng loạn sản

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

dyspnoea

chứng khó thở

Difficulty breathing or breathlessness.

E cont.

endometrium

nội mạc tử cung

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

endoscope

ống nội soi

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

endoscopy

nội soi

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

enema

thụt trực tràng

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

energy (calories/kilojoules)

năng lượng (calories/kilojoules)

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

enteral feeding tube

ống thông qua đường tiêu hóa

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

enteral nutrition

ống nuôi dưỡng qua đường tiêu hóa

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

enzymes

en-zim

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

epidermis

lớp biểu bì

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

epidural

tiêm ngoài màng cứng

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

biểu mô

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

erectile dysfunction

chứng liệt dương

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

ethics

đạo đức học

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

E cont.

Ewing's sarcoma

ung thư xương Sacôm Ewing

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

excision

sự cắt bỏ

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

experimental cancer treatment

điều trị ung thư thí nghiệm

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

external beam radiotherapy

liệu pháp bức xạ bên ngoài

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

extragonadal germ cell tumour

u tế bào mầm bên ngoài tinh trùng hoặc trứng

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

ung thư mắt

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	xét nghiệm máu ẩn trong phân
A test that checks stools or bowel motions for microscopic traces of blood.	
faeces/stools	phân
Waste matter (excrement) discharged from the bowel through the anus (bowel movement).	
fallopian tube cancer	ung thư ống dẫn trứng
A type of cancer that occurs in the fallopian tubes, the tubes that carry the ova (eggs) from the ovary to the uterus.	
familial	thuộc gia đình/di truyền
Indicates that a condition that can be inherited from the generations of a family through one or more genes.	
familial cancer	ung thư di truyền
A cancer that can be inherited from the generations of a family.	
fasting	nhịn ăn uống
Abstaining from food and drinks.	
febrile neutropenia	sốt giảm bạch cầu
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	sinh thiết hút bằng kim nhỏ
A biopsy that uses a thin hollow needle to remove a tissue sample. Often performed on the breast.	
FISH (fluorescence in situ hybridisation)	kỹ thuật lai huỳnh quang tại chỗ (FISH)
A way of measuring HER2 levels in cancer cells. FISH positive (FISH+) means excessive amounts are present, classed as HER2+.	
flat urothelial carcinoma	ung thư biểu mô đường niệu
A tumour that grows in the lining of the bladder.	
flatulence	trung tiện
Wind or gas.	
follicle	nang
A cavity in the ovary that contains a maturing egg.	

F cont.

fraction

phần nhỏ

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

frozen section

phần đã đông

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

full blood count (FBC)

xét nghiệm công thức máu toàn bộ

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

khối u hoạt động

A type of neuroendocrine tumour that secretes hormones.

G

gallbladder cancer

ung thư túi mật

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

phí phải trả sau trợ cấp Medicare

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

gastric cancer

ung thư bao tử

See stomach cancer.

gastrinoma

khối u ở tụy hay tá tràng

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

gastroenterologist

bác sĩ chuyên khoa tiêu hóa

A doctor who specialises in diseases of the digestive system.

gastrointestinal stromal tumours

u mô đệm đường tiêu hóa

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

general anaesthetic

bác sĩ gây mê

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

general practitioner (GP)

bác sĩ đa khoa

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

genetic counsellor

chuyên viên tư vấn về gen

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

các yếu tố rủi ro gen

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

G cont.

genetic testing

xét nghiệm gen

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

genome

bộ gen

The entire collection of genes found in an organism.

germ cell tumours

khối u tế bào mầm

Tumours that form from reproductive cells.

germ cells

tế bào mầm

Cells that produce eggs in females and sperm in males.

gland (adj. glandular)

hạch (tính từ: thuộc hạch)

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

Gleason score

hệ thống điểm Gleason

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

glioblastoma

khối u não nguyên phát

A type of malignant brain tumour.

glioma

khối u thần kinh đệm

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

glucagonoma

khối u tụy glucagon

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

goal

mục tiêu

An overarching statement about the desired outcome.

gonadotropin-releasing hormones (GnRH)

hóc môn tiết gonadotropin

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

grade

phân hạng

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

graft

ghép mô

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) yếu tố kích thích quần thể bạch cầu hạt (G-CSF)

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

gynaecologist

bác sĩ phụ khoa

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

ung thư phụ khoa

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

H

haematologist	bác sĩ chuyên khoa huyết học
A doctor who specialises in diseases of the blood, bone marrow and lymphatic system.	
haematology	huyết học
The branch of medicine that studies the blood.	
haematuria	chứng đái ra máu/huyết niệu
Blood in the urine.	
hairy cell leukaemia	ung thư bạch cầu tế bào lông
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	sự quấy rối
Any form of behaviour that offends, humiliates, intimidates or creates a hostile environment.	
head and neck cancer	ung thư đầu và cổ
Refers to any cancers of the mouth, sinuses, nose or throat.	
health care team	nhóm chăm sóc y tế
A group of health professionals who are responsible for managing a patient (doctors, nurses, dietitians, physiotherapists, social workers, etc.).	
health system	hệ thống y tế
All activities that have the primary purpose to promote, restore and/or maintain health.	
heartburn (indigestion)	chứng ợ nóng (khó tiêu)
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 (thụ thể yếu tố phát triển biểu mô người 2)
A protein involved in the growth of cells. Around 15-20% of breast cancer cells have higher than normal levels of HER2 (HER2+) which stimulates them to grow.	
herbal medicine	thảo dược
The use of herbs taken by mouth or applied to the body.	

H cont.

hereditary

di truyền

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

hereditary cancer

ung thư di truyền

Where the tendency to develop cancers is inherited.

hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) ung thư đại trực tràng không đa polyp di truyền

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

chứng thoát vị

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

mạch ở ngực Hickman

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

high-grade abnormality

kết quả không bình thường độ cao

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

histology

mô học

The study of cells and tissues using a microscope.

histopathology

mô bệnh học

The study of changes in tissues caused by disease.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)

Vi rút suy giảm miễn dịch (HIV)

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

Hodgkin lymphoma

U lymphô Hodgkin

A type of lymphoma.

homoeopathy

phép vi lượng đồng căn

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

hormone (adj. hormonal)

hóc-môn (tính từ: thuộc hoặc do hóc-môn gây ra)

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

H cont.

hormone receptors

cơ quan thụ cảm hóc-môn

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)

liệu pháp thay thế hóc-môn

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

hormone therapy/treatment

liệu pháp hóc-môn

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)

Vi rút U Nhú Người

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

hypercalcaemia

tăng cal-ci huyết

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

hypopharyngeal cancer

ung thư hạ họng

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

hysterectomy

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ tử cung

Surgical removal of the uterus.



ileal conduit

van hồi manh tràng

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

phẫu thuật mở thông hồi tràng

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

immune cells

tế bào miễn dịch

White blood cells (leucocytes).

immunocompromised

suy giảm miễn dịch

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

immunoglobulin (Ig)

miễn dịch globulin (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

thuốc ức chế hệ miễn dịch

A medication that reduces the actions of the immune system.

immunosuppression

sự ức chế miễn dịch

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

immunotherapy

liệu pháp miễn dịch

Targeted therapies that use the immune system to fight cancer.

incisional biopsy

sinh thiết rạch

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

inconclusive

không xác định được

Leading to no conclusion or definite result.

indirect discrimination

phân biệt đối xử gián tiếp

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

indolent

không đau, chậm lớn

Slow growing.

I cont.

inflammatory breast cancer	ung thư vú dạng viêm
A rare and aggressive form of invasive breast cancer that affects the blood vessels in the skin of the breast.	
inflammatory carcinoma	ung thư biểu mô vú dạng viêm
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	ống truyền
See intravenous access device.	
infusion	sự truyền
A slow injection of a substance into a vein or other tissue. Often known as a 'drip'.	
inguinal lymph node dissection	nạo hạch bẹn
Surgical removal of lymph nodes from the groin area.	
inoperable	không mổ được
Unable to be removed by surgery. Also called irresectable or unresectable.	
inpatient	bệnh nhân nội trú
A person who stays in hospital while having treatment.	
insomnia	chứng mất ngủ
The inability to fall or stay asleep for a prolonged period of time.	
insulin	chất insulin
A hormone secreted by the pancreas to regulate the amount of sugar (glucose) in the blood.	
insulinoma	u tụy nội tiết insulin
A type of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour that secretes too much insulin.	
integrative medicine (integrative therapies)	y học kết hợp
The use of both evidence-based complementary therapies as well as conventional medicine.	
intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT)	xạ trị điều biến liều
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	interferon (một nhóm các protein tự nhiên)
A substance that occurs naturally within the body. It enhances the immune system's ability to fight viruses.	
interleukins	interleukin
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	xạ trị nội bộ
Radiation delivered directly to the tumour from within the body.	
intolerance	tính không chịu được; không dung nạp
Inability to digest a particular food properly.	
intramuscular injection	bơm tiêm vào bắp thịt
An injection into a muscle.	
intraperitoneal	bơm tiêm vào màng bụng
Injection into the abdominal cavity	
intrapleural	bơm tiêm vào khoang ngực
Injection into the chest cavity	
intrathecal	bơm tiêm vào khoang nội tủy
Injection into the fluid around the spine	
intravenous (IV)	bơm tiêm vào tĩnh mạch
Injected into a vein.	
intravenous access device	dụng cụ tiếp cận mạch máu
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	hóa trị vào bàng quang
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

ung thư **di căn vú**

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

ung thư **di căn**

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

i-**ốt**

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

liệu pháp **xạ trị**

See radiotherapy.

irresectable

không **cắt bỏ được**

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

J

jaundice

vàng da

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

Ung thư 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

Ung thư thận (biểu mô thận)

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

Kilojoule

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



laminectomy

phẫu thuật cắt cung sau cột sống

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

bệnh mô bào 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

phẫu thuật nội soi

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

thủ thuật mổ bụng

A surgical incision made in the wall of the abdomen.

laryngeal carcinoma

ung thư thanh quản

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

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ thanh quản

The surgical removal of all or part of the larynx.

laryngoscopy

nội soi thanh quản

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

late effects

tác động muộn

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

late stage cancer

ung thư giai đoạn cuối

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

thời kỳ/khoảng thời gian ủ bệnh

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

chất nhuận trường

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

lentigo maligna melanoma

ung thư tế bào hắc tố lentigo; nốt ruồi ác tính

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

thương tổn

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

leucocyte (or leukocyte)

bạch cầu

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

leucopenia

bệnh giảm bạch cầu

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

leukaemia

ung thư máu / bệnh bạch cầu

A cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow.

libido

dục tính; ham muốn tình dục

Sex drive or the desire for sex.

life expectancy

tuổi thọ trung bình

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

máy gia tốc tuyến tính

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

liver cancer

ung thư gan

A type of cancer that occurs in the liver.

liver function test (LFT)

xét nghiệm chức năng gan

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

lobectomy

phẫu thuật cắt thùy

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)

ung thư biểu mô tiểu thùy tại chỗ

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

lobules

tiểu thùy

Ball shaped sacs in the breast that produce milk.

local anaesthetic

gây tê tại chỗ; gây tê cục bộ

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

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ tại chỗ; phẫu thuật cắt bỏ cục bộ

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

local recurrence

tái phát tại chỗ; tái phát cục bộ

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

điều trị tại chỗ; liệu pháp cục bộ

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

localised cancer

ung thư khu trú

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

ung thư vú di căn tại chỗ

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

bất thường ở mức thấp

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

lumbar puncture

chọc dò tủy sống; chọc đốt sống lưng

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

L cont.

lump	khối u
Any mass in the body.	
lumpectomy	phẫu thuật cắt bỏ khối u
See breast conserving surgery.	
lung cancer	ung thư phổi
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	xét nghiệm chức năng phổi
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	phẫu thuật cắt bỏ hạch bạch huyết
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	hạch bạch huyết
Small lumps of tissue containing white blood cells. They filter lymph fluid, which is composed of fluid and waste products from body tissues.	
lymphadenectomy	phẫu thuật nạo vét hạch
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	hệ bạch huyết
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	phù bạch huyết
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.	

L cont.

lymphoma

ung thư hạch bạch huyết; u lympho

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.

Lynch syndrome

hội chứng 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)

chụp cộng hưởng từ MRI

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

maintenance treatment

điều trị duy trì

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

male breast cancer

ung thư vú nam

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

malignant

ác tính

Cancerous.

mammogram

chụp quang tuyến vú

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

phẫu thuật tạo hình ngực; phẫu thuật thẩm mỹ ngực

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

margin

mép, biên

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

u, **u**ố**u**

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

phẫ**u th**u**ậ**t** c**ắ**t b**ồ** v**ú****

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

medical negligence

cấ**u th**ả**/s**ơ** su**ấ**t v**ề** m**ặ**t y t**ế****

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

medical oncologist

bá**c s**ĩ** ch**uy**ên k**hoa** u**ng** th**ư****

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

medical trials

thử** n**ghi**ệ**m** y k**hoa****

See clinical trial.

meditation

thi**ệ**n****

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

melanin

hắ**c t**ố**; melanin**

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

melanoma

ung** th**ư** h**ắ**c t**ố** (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

màng** n**ă**o**

The membranes that cover and protect the central nervous system.

meningioma

u màng** n**ă**o**

A type of benign brain tumour.

menopause

sự** m**ãn** k**inh****

The end of menstruation (periods).

M cont.

Merkel cell

tế bào Merkel

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

Merkel cell carcinoma

ung thư tế bào 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

tấm lưới

A reinforcing material that is sometimes used in surgical procedures.

mesothelioma

u trung biểu mô màng phổi

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

metabolism

sự chuyển hoá; trao đổi chất

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

metastasis (plural: metastases)

u di căn

The spread of cancer to another part of the body.

metastatic breast cancer

ung thư vú di căn

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

ung thư di căn

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

vôi hoá nhỏ; vi vôi hoá

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

vi phẫu

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

minerals

khoáng chất

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

M cont.

models of care

các mô hình chăm sóc

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

thuốc được thay đổi tốc độ giải phóng

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

mole

nốt ruồi

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

monoclonal antibody

kháng thể đơn dòng

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

bệnh tật

Sickness, illness.

morphine

mocfin

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

mortality

tỷ lệ tử vong

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)

chụp cộng hưởng từ MRI

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

mTOR inhibitors

thuốc ức chế mTOR

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

mucosa

niêm mạc

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

mucositis

viêm niêm mạc miệng

Sores in the mouth or throat.

M cont.

multidisciplinary care

chăm sóc đa lĩnh vực /đa ngành

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)

nhóm bác sĩ đa lĩnh vực /nt

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

Đa u tủy xương

Cancer arising in plasma cells.

mutation

đột biến sinh học; đột biến gen

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

mycosis fungoides

U sùi dạng nấm

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

hội chứng loạn sản tủy

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

thuộc tủy xương

Relating to bone marrow.

myeloma

U tủy xương

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

bệnh tăng sinh tủy ác tính

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

N

nasogastric (NG) tube

ống thông dạ dày qua mũi (NG)

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

buồn nôn

Uneasiness of the stomach. Sometimes proceeds vomiting.

neck dissection

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ ung thư hạch bạch huyết

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

phương pháp chăm sóc bệnh nhân ung thư dựa trên nhu cầu

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

liệu pháp bổ trợ; liệu pháp thu nhỏ khối u

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

hình thành khối u

Abnormal and uncontrolled cell growth.

nerve sparing

phẫu thuật bảo vệ tế bào thần kinh

A type of surgery to save nerves.

nervous system

hệ Thần kinh

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

neuroblastoma

u nguyên bào thần kinh

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)

u thần kinh nội tiết

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

N cont.

neurologist

bác sĩ chuyên khoa thần kinh

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

neuron

tế bào thần kinh nơ ron

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

đau do thần kinh

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

bác sĩ phẫu thuật thần kinh

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

neutropenia

bệnh giảm bạch cầu trung tính

An abnormally low level of neutrophils.

neutrophils

bạch cầu trung tính; đa nhân trung tính

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

nil by mouth

không ăn uống

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

nodule

khối u nhỏ

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

non-functioning tumour

khối u không hoạt động

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

ung thư hạch bạch huyết không 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)

không xâm lấn; không di căn (ung thư)

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

N cont.

non-invasive (procedure)

không xâm lấn (thủ tục y tế)

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

non-melanoma skin cancer

ung thư da không phải là mê la nôm

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)

ung thư phổi tế bào không nhỏ (NSCLC)

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

nuclear medicine

khoa thuốc phóng xạ

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

điều phối viên chăm sóc điều dưỡng

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

nutritionist

chuyên viên dinh dưỡng

A health professional who provides information and support about nutrition.

oedema	phù nề	Abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues. Also called swelling.
oesophageal cancer	ung thư thực quản	A type of cancer that occurs in the oesophagus.
oestrogen	hóc môn nữ oestrogen	A female hormone. Some cancers need oestrogen to grow.
oestrogen receptor positive (ER+)	thụ thể oestrogen dương tính	Proteins within cancer cells that bind to female hormone oestrogen and stimulates them to grow.
oligodendroglioma	u thần kinh đệm ít nhánh	A type of malignant brain tumour.
oncologist	bác sĩ chuyên khoa ung thư	A doctor who specialises in the study and treatment of cancer.
oncology	khoa ung thư	The study, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.
oophorectomy	phẫu thuật cắt bỏ một bên buồng trứng	The surgical removal of an ovary. The removal of both ovaries is called a bilateral oophorectomy.
opioids	thuốc giảm đau gây buồn ngủ	The strongest type of pain medicine. Includes morphine, fentanyl, codeine, oxycodone, hydromorphone and methadone.
osteoporosis	bệnh loãng xương	A decrease in bone mass, causing bones to become fragile and brittle and therefore liable to break.
osteosarcoma	ung thư xương	Cancer of the bone. Most often develops in a leg or arm bone. Also called osteogenic sarcoma.
outpatient	bệnh nhân ngoại trú	A person who receives medical treatment without being admitted into hospital.
ovarian cancer	ung thư buồng trứng	A type of cancer that develops in an ovary.
ovaries	buồng trứng	The female sex organs, which secrete important female hormones and contain the ova.

P

Paget's disease of the breast

bệnh Paget vú; ung thư núm vú/quầng vú

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

chuyên viên về thuốc giảm đau

A medical specialist who treats complex pain problems.

pain scale

mức độ đau

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

Điều trị ung thư xoa dịu cuối đời

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

palliative care

chăm sóc xoa dịu cuối đời

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

palliative care specialist (physician)

bác sĩ chuyên khoa chăm sóc xoa dịu cuối đời

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

pancreatic cancer

ung thư tụy

A type of cancer that occurs in the pancreas.

pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour (PNET)

u thần kinh nội tiết tụy

A neuroendocrine tumour affecting the pancreas.

pancreatitis

bệnh viêm tuyến tụy

Inflammation of the pancreas.

papillary urothelial carcinoma

ung thư biểu mô đường tiết niệu dạng nhú

A tumour that projects into the hollow of the bladder.

paracentesis

chọc hút dịch ổ bụng

A procedure to drain away excess fluid from the abdomen.

P cont.

parathyroid cancer

ung thư tuyến cận giáp

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

dinh dưỡng tĩnh mạch; dinh dưỡng ngoài đường tiêu hoá

The delivery of calories and nutrients into a vein.

PARP inhibitor

chất ức chế PARP

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

partial mastectomy

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ phần vú để bảo tồn vú

See breast conserving surgery.

participant information

thông tin cho người tham gia

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

passive smoking

hút thuốc thụ động

Breathing in second-hand smoke.

pathologist (breast cancer)

chuyên viên bệnh học (ung thư vú)

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)

chuyên viên bệnh học (chung)

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

pathology

khoa bệnh học

The study of diseases, especially their causes and nature.

pathology report

báo cáo bệnh lý

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 hệ thống truyền thuốc giảm đau do bệnh nhân tự kiểm soát (PCA)

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

pelvic examination kiểm tra khung chậu

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 phẫu thuật khoét khung chậu

The surgical removal of the affected organs.

penile cancer ung thư dương vật

Cancer that occurs in the tissues of the penis.

people affected by cancer những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi bệnh ung thư

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

percutaneous xuyên qua da

Through the skin.

percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tube ống thông xuyên qua da vào thẳng bao tử (ống PEG)

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

percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy (PEJ) tube ống thông xuyên qua da vào ruột non (ống PEJ)

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

peripheral neuropathy bệnh thần kinh ngoại biên

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) đường truyền tĩnh mạch trung tâm từ ngoại vi

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

P cont.

peritoneal cancer

ung thư màng bụng

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)

chụp hình PET (chụp cắt lớp nhờ phát xạ positron)

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

phantom pain

cảm giác đau ảo tưởng

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

pituitary tumour

u tuyến yên

A type of benign brain tumour.

placebo

giả dược; thuốc vờ

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

placebo effect

tác động giả dược

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

plasma

huyết tương

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

plastic surgeon

bác sĩ phẫu thuật thẩm mỹ

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

plastic surgery

khoa phẫu thuật thẩm mỹ

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

platelets

tiểu cầu

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	màng phổi
The membrane that covers the ribcage and lines the lungs.	
pleural cavity	khoang màng phổi
The space between the two layers of the pleura, which normally contains a small amount of fluid.	
pleural effusion	tràn dịch màng phổi
A build-up of fluid in the pleural cavity or space between the pleural membranes	
pleural tap	dẫn lưu màng phổi; hút dịch màng phổi
A procedure to remove air or fluid from the chest, using a hollow needle. Also known as thoracentesis.	
pneumonia	viêm phổi
A bacterial infection in the lungs which causes some of the air sacs fill up with pus.	
polyp	políp
An abnormal growth that protrudes from a mucous membrane, often on a stalk.	
port-a-cath (port)	đường truyền tĩnh mạch trung ương dưới da
A type of central venous access device. A thin tube put into a vein with an opening under the skin for delivering medicine.	
precancerous	tiền ung thư
A condition that may become a cancer if it is not treated.	
pre-existing condition	bệnh hay vết thương có từ trước
An illness or injury that existed before applying for an insurance policy.	
premature menopause	mãn kinh sớm
See early menopause.	
prescription medicine	thuốc cần kê toa
Medicine that can only be given by a pharmacist after receiving authority from a doctor via a prescription.	
primary cancer	ung thư nguyên phát
The original part of the body where the cancer first develops.	
primary care	chăm sóc ban đầu
Health care provided in the community for people making an initial approach to a medical practitioner or clinic for advice or treatment.	

primary central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma ung thư hạch bạch huyết hệ thần kinh trung ương nguyên phát

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

primary health care chăm sóc y tế ban đầu

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 dịch vụ y tế ban đầu

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 nơi ung thư khởi phát

The part of the body where the cancer first develops.

progesterone hóc môn nữ progesterone

A female hormone.

progesterone receptors chất thụ cảm hóc môn progesterone

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

prognosis tiên lượng; dự đoán

The likely outcome of a person's disease.

prophylactic (preventative) mastectomy phẫu thuật cắt bỏ vú dự phòng

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

prostate tuyến tiền liệt

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

prostate cancer ung thư tiền liệt tuyến

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 chất đạm, protein

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

giao thức; văn bản chỉ dẫn

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

bác sĩ tâm thần

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

psychologist

chuyên viên tâm lý

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

psycho-oncologist

chuyên viên tâm lý - ung thư

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

psycho-oncology

tâm lý-ung thư

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

tâm lý xã hội

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

puberty

dậy thì, tuổi dậy thì

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

pulmonary

liên quan đến phổi

Relating to the lungs.

pulmonary function tests

xét nghiệm Chức năng Phổi

See lung function tests.

pulse analysis

phân tích mạch

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

chất lượng cuộc sống

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

phóng xạ

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

bác sĩ chuyên khoa ung thư xạ trị

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

radiation therapist

nhân viên xạ trị

A health professional who administers radiotherapy.

radical treatment

điều trị tận gốc

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

radioactive iodine

i ốt phóng xạ

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

radiographer

chuyên viên chụp tia X

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

radiologist

chuyên viên phóng xạ

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

khoa phóng xạ

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

R cont.

radiotherapy or radiation oncology

xạ trị hay khoa ung thư phóng xạ

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)

xạ trị hay khoa ung thư phóng xạ (ung thư vú)

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

phương pháp lựa chọn ngẫu nhiên

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)

thử nghiệm đối chứng ngẫu nhiên

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

đánh giá mức độ rần sức theo cảm giác

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

reconstructive surgeon

bác sĩ phẫu thuật thẩm mỹ

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

recovery room

phòng hồi sức

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

rectal bleeding

chảy máu trực tràng

Bleeding from the anus.

rectal cancer

ung thư trực tràng

Cancer that occurs in the rectum.

recurrence

sự tái phát

The return of cancer after a time of remission.

recurrence (breast cancer)

tái phát (ung thư vú)

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	ung thư tái phát
A cancer that grows from the cells of a primary cancer that have evaded treatment.	
referral	sự giới thiệu
The act of referring someone or something for consultation, review, or further action.	
referred pain	đau chuyển vị, đau lan truyền, đau xuất chiếu
Pain that is felt away from the area that is actually causing the pain.	
reflux	trào ngược
When stomach acid is released back up into the oesophagus. May cause a sensation of burning or discomfort in the oesophagus	
refractory disease	bệnh khó chữa
Disease that does not respond to treatment. Also called resistant disease.	
registered health professional	chuyên viên y tế có đăng ký
A health care provider who is required to be registered and approved by the government before working in their field.	
registrar	bác sĩ trưởng
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	ban đăng ký
A board which is authorised by the government to oversee both the registration and professional standards of health care providers.	
rehabilitation	phục hồi sức khỏe
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	kế hoạch phục hồi sức khỏe
A process aiming to return an employee to their previous level of work.	
relapse	sự tái phát
The return of a disease, such as cancer, after a period of remission.	

R cont.

remission

sự thuyên giảm

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

ung thư tế bào thận

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

ung thư mô liên kết thận

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

rescue treatment

trị liệu cứu hộ

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

resectable

có thể phẫu thuật cắt bỏ

Able to be surgically removed.

resection

phẫu thuật cắt bỏ

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

residual cancer

ung thư còn sót lại

When cancer cells remain after treatment has been given.

respiratory

hô hấp

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

resuscitation

quá trình hồi sức

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

retinoblastoma

ung thư võng mạc, ung thư nguyên bào võng mạc

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

retrospective study

nghiên cứu quá khứ

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

risk

rủi ro

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

R cont.

risk assessment

thẩm định rủi ro

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

nhân tố rủi ro

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

rupture

bị vỡ, bị thủng

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

S

salvage treatment

trị liệu cứu hộ

See rescue treatment.

sarcoma

ung thư mô liên kết

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

scan

chụp

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

screening

khám tầm soát

Checking for disease when there are no symptoms.

second hand smoke

hút thuốc thụ động

The combination of exhaled mainstream smoke and sidestream smoke.

second opinion

ý kiến thứ hai

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

secondary breast cancer

ung thư vú thứ phát

See metastatic breast cancer.

secondary cancer

ung thư thứ phát

See metastatic cancer.

secondary health care

chăm sóc y tế tiếp theo

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

secretion

sự tiết ra, chất tiết ra

The release of a substance.

seizure (fit or convulsion)

sự co giật

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

seminoma

ung thư tinh hoàn

A type of testicular cancer.

S cont.

sentinel lymph node biopsy

sinh thiết hạch bạch huyết bảo vệ

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

tụ dịch sau khi mổ

Fluid that collects in or around a scar after surgery.

Sézary syndrome (lymphoma)

hội chứng sezary (ung thư hạch bạch huyết)

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

side effect

tác dụng phụ

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

soi đại tràng sigma

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

khối u hình nhẫn con dấu

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

ung thư da

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

thuốc tác dụng chậm

See modified release medicine.

small bowel cancer

ung thư ruột non

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

ung thư biểu mô tế bào nhỏ

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)

ung thư phổi tế bào nhỏ (SCLC)

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

small lymphocytic lymphoma

ung thư tế bào bạch huyết nhỏ

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

xét nghiệm ung thư cổ tử cung

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

ung thư mô mềm

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

somatostatinoma

khối u đến từ tế bào tạo somatostatin

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

speculum

mỏ vịt

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

spinal cord tumours

khối u Tuỷ Sống

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

spinal tap

chọc dò tuỷ sống

See lumbar puncture.

sporadic cancer

ung thư đơn phát

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

squamous cell

tế bào vảy

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

squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)

ung thư tế bào vảy

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

staging

phân giai đoạn

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

trị liệu chuẩn mực

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

standardisation

sự chuẩn hoá

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

tế bào gốc

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

stem cell transplant

cấy tế bào gốc

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

ống thông stent

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

steroids

steroid

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

stoma

lỗ thoát chất thải cơ thể

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

stoma bag

túi đựng chất thải cơ thể

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

stomach cancer

ung thư bao tử

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

y tá chuyên khoa về lỗ thoát chất thải cơ thể

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

stomatitis

viêm loét niêm mạc miệng

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

stools

phân

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

S cont.

subcutaneous

dưới da

Beneath the skin.

submucosa

lớp đệm niêm mạc

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

superficial skin cancer

ung thư lớp da bề mặt

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

support group

nhóm hỗ trợ

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

chăm sóc hỗ trợ

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

suppository

thuốc đạn

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

supra-pubic catheter

ống thông đường tiểu trên xương mu

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

surgeon

bác sĩ phẫu thuật

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

surgery

phẫu thuật

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

surgical oncologist

bác sĩ chuyên khoa phẫu thuật ung thư

A doctor who specialises in the surgical treatment of cancer.

surveillance (cancer)

theo dõi (ung thư)

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

tỷ lệ sống sót

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

sự sống sót

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

bơm truyền thuốc

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

trị liệu hệ thống

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

T

Tamoxifen (Nolvadex)

Thuốc Tamoxifen (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

Điều trị đích

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

tế bào 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

ung thư hạch bạch huyết tế bào T

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

TENS (transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation)

TENS (kích thích thần kinh bằng điện qua da)

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

terminal

giai đoạn cuối

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

terminal illness/terminal cancer

bệnh nan y/ung thư **giai đoạn cuối**

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

testicular cancer

ung thư tinh hoàn

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

bệnh giảm tiểu cầu

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	bệnh đông máu
A blood clot in a deep vein, usually in the legs.	
thymoma and thymic carcinoma	u tuyến ức thymoma và bệnh ung thư tuyến ức
Where cancer cells form on the outside surface of the thymus. Thymoma is linked with myasthenia gravis and other autoimmune diseases.	
thyroid cancer	ung thư tuyến giáp
A type of cancer that occurs in the thyroid.	
tissue banking	tích trữ mô
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	sinh thiết mô
Examination of tissue which has been removed from the body under a microscope for abnormalities.	
tissue	mô
A collection of cells that make up each piece, or organ, of the body.	
topical treatment	chữa trị bằng kem hay gel
Treatment that is applied to an area of the skin as a cream, lotion or gel.	
total body irradiation	xạ trị toàn thân
Radiotherapy to the entire body. Given so that all cells in the body receive the same amount of radiation.	
toxicology	ngành nghiên cứu độc chất
The study of poisonous substances. A branch of pharmacology.	
tracheostomy	mở khí quản
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)	hoá trị trực tiếp vào mạch máu bị nút; nút động mạch truyền hoá chất
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	truyền
The process of transferring body fluid, such as blood, from one person into another.	

T cont.

transitional cell carcinoma	ung thư tế bào chuyển tiếp
A type of cancer within the renal pelvis and ureter.	
transplant	cấy ghép
The process of taking living tissue or an organ and implanting it in another part of the body or in another body.	
trepine biopsy	sinh thiết tủy xương
See bone marrow biopsy.	
trial of void	thử khả năng tháo nước tiểu
Assesses the ability of the bladder to empty.	
triple negative breast cancer	ung thư vú bộ ba âm tính
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	u bướu
An abnormal growth or mass of tissue. May be benign or malignant.	
tumour markers	dấu ấn/chỉ dấu khối u
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	hệ thống phân giai đoạn ung thư 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	phát triển của khối u
The course of cancer, as it becomes worse or spreads in the body.	
tumour regression	u nhỏ đi
A decrease in the size of a tumour or the extent of cancer cells in the body.	

U

ulcerative colitis

viêm loét ruột

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

siêu âm, soi **bằng** cách siêu âm

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

tia **cực tím**

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

chuyên viên y **tế không cần đăng ký**

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

không thể **cắt bỏ**

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

urethral cancer

ung thư **niệu đạo**

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

tình trạng **tiểu són**

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

bác sĩ chuyên khoa tiết niệu

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

urothelial carcinoma

ung thư **biểu mô đường tiết niệu**

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

ung thư tử cung

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

uterine sarcoma

ung thư cơ tử cung

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

V

vaccine

vắc xin

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

ung thư âm đạo

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

thiết bị nong âm đạo

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

vaginismus

hội chứng co thắt âm đạo

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

vas deferens

ống dẫn tinh trùng

The tube that carries the sperm out of the testes.

vascular tumours (soft tissue sarcoma)

u mạch máu (u mô mềm)

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

venous access device

thiết bị tiếp cận tĩnh mạch

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

verrucous carcinoma

ung thư mụn cóc

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

V cont.

VIPomas

khối u thần kinh nội tiết

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

vital signs

những dấu hiệu của sự sống

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

vitamins

vi ta min

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

ung thư âm hộ

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

theo dõi chờ đợi

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

western medicine

Tây Y

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

cắt rộng tại chỗ

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

Wilms' tumour

uống Wilms

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

withdrawal symptoms

triệu chứng vã thuốc; triệu chứng cai nghiện

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

X

X-ray

tia X, quang tuyến 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



Australian Cancer Survivorship Centre

Locked Bag 1, A'Beckett Street

Melbourne VIC 8006

Phone: 03 8559 6220

Email: contactacsc@petermac.org

petermac.org/cancersurvivorship

For additional copies of this publication or to
provide feedback, please email:

contactacsc@petermac.org