

Dictionary of medical terms.

Abdominal - abdominal, pertaining to the abdomen.

Atonic - loss of muscle tone.

Hypertonic - increased muscle tone.

Prolonged - with a long duration of up to several hours.

Abscess - a cavity filled with pus, delimited from the surrounding tissues and organs by a pyogenic membrane.

Adenoma is a benign tumor.

Adenosarcoma - Wilms tumor.

Adentia is the absence of some or all of the teeth.

Axial - axial.

Axillary - pertaining to the axillary region.

Alveolar - pertaining to the axillary region.

Tooth alveoli are recesses in the jaw in which the roots of the tooth are placed.

The alveolus of the lung is a grape-shaped formation through which gas exchange occurs between the blood in the pulmonary capillaries and the air in the cavity of the alveoli.

Anamnesis - a set of information obtained during a medical examination.

Anastomosis is a natural connection of two hollow organs.

Anthraxosis is a pneumoconiosis that develops as a result of the systematic inhalation of coal dust.

Antral - related to the cave, for example , mastoid, pyloric .

X-ray apparatus - generating X-rays for diagnosis and treatment.

Cardiac arrhythmia is the absence of a rhythm.

Arteritis is inflammation of the wall of an artery.

Arteriography - X-ray examination of the artery after the introduction of a contrast agent into their lumen.

Open arteriography - the introduction of a contrast agent into the artery, previously surgically nude.

arteriography - a contrast agent is injected under pressure against blood flow.

arteriography - a contrast agent is injected through a catheter directly into the artery under study.

arteriography - arteriography of cerebral vessels.

Radioisotope radiography - radiographic examination of the artery after the introduction of radiopharmaceuticals into them.

Arterioles are blood vessels that terminate the branching of arteries.

Hemangioma is a benign tumor.

Hemangiosarcoma is a malignant tumor of the walls of blood vessels.

Hemangioendothelioma - developing from the endothelium of blood vessels.

Hemotox - accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity.

Irradiate - a device for influencing an object with light or thermal radiation.

Radiation reaction - a set of pathological changes that occur immediately during or shortly after exposure to ionizing radiation and undergo reverse development.

A nucleoid is a collection of nuclear matter.

Obliteration - infection of the cavity of the internal organ, canal.

Irradiation is the effect of ionizing radiation on the body.

Alpha irradiation - a stream of alpha rays .

Betta irradiation - a stream of betta rays .

Gamma irradiation - the flow of gamma rays .

Irradiation external - external.

Internal exposure - in which the source of exposure is a substance that enters the body with inhalation of air, food, water or artificially introduced.

Intracavitary irradiation - the source is injected into any cavity of the patient's body.

Convergent irradiation - mobile irradiation, in which the rotation of the radiation beam occurs in a spiral.

Conformational irradiation - static irradiation, in which the size of the radiation beam changes during irradiation.

Proton irradiation - irradiation with a stream of protons.

Rotational irradiation - circular irradiation.

Fractional irradiation - repeated irradiation with an interval of several hours to several days.

Odontoscopy is a set of methods for describing the features of the development and structure of the dental system.

Occlusion is a violation of the patency of some hollow formations in the body.

Oncology is a field of medicine that studies the causes, development mechanisms and clinical manifestations of tumors and develops methods for their diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

A tumor is a pathological growth of tissues consisting of altered cells.

Osteodysplasia is an anomaly in the development of bone tissue.

Osteodystrophy - dystrophy of bone tissue.

Osteoid - bone tissue at the stage of formation, preceding the mineralization of its intercellular substance.

Osteoma is a benign tumor of bone tissue.

Osteomyelitis is inflammation of the bone marrow.

Osteoporosis is bone thinning.

Osteosclerosis is an increase in the number of bone crossbars per unit of bone volume.

Osteofibrosis is the growth of fibrous osteogenic tissue in the bone marrow cavities.

Osteophyte - pathological bone growth on the surface of the bone.

Osteochondrosis is a dystrophic process in bone and cartilage tissue.

Otosclerosis is a focal pathological process in the bony labyrinth.

The focus of bone destruction is a limited area of the bone within which a significant part of the bone crossbars has undergone destruction or purulent decay.

Pacosta cancer - cancer of the upper lobe of the lung, localized subpleurally, growing into the neurovascular bundle of the shoulder, the arches of the lower cervical vertebrae and the sympathetic trunk.

Pancosto syndrome - observed in cancer of Pan Costa, a combination of Horner's syndrome with causalgic pain in the upper limbs and chest on the same side, muscle paralysis.

Pansinusitis is a simultaneous one or two-sided inflammation of the mucous membrane of all paranasal sinuses.

Perineurography - X-ray of the nerve trunks after the introduction of a contrast agent into the perineural space.

Perinephritis is an inflammation of the fibrous capsule of the kidney.

Pyelitis is an inflammation of the renal pelvis.

Pyelography - X-ray of the renal pelvis and cups after they are filled with a contrast agent.

Antegrade pyelography - a contrast agent is injected directly into the renal pelvis.

Double pyelography - liquid contrast agent and gas are simultaneously injected.

Retrograde pyelography - a contrast agent is injected by a catheter through the ureter.

Intraoperative pyelography - performed during surgery.

Percutaneous pyelography - a contrast agent is injected through a percutaneous puncture.

Transdrainage pyelography - a contrast agent is injected through a drainage tube located in the pelvis.

Pneumotocele is a pathological formation in the form of a cavity filled with gas.

Pneumohematorox is a cavity filled with gas and liquid.

Pneumography - X-ray of an organ or tissues when they are contrasted with gas.

Radium is a radioactive chemical element.

A radioactive tube is a device for beta therapy.

A radioactive cloud is a collection of particles suspended in the atmosphere containing radioactive products of a nuclear explosion.

Radioactivity is the property of some nuclides to spontaneously transform into other nuclides with the emission of particles and photons.

Radioductography is a study of the patency of the ducts of an organ by radiography.

Radioprotective glass - containing lead salts designed to protect people from exposure to ionizing radiation.

Radioprotective materials - materials with a high degree of absorption of ionizing radiation and used to protect people from exposure to ionizing radiation.

Radioisotope study - the study of the structure and function of organs and tissues in normal and pathological conditions using radioactive isotopes and labeled compounds.

Radioimmunological methods are methods for studying the interaction of an antibody with an antigen, in which a radioactive label is introduced into one of the components.

Radionuclide - the names of any radioactive atoms used for diagnosis and treatment.

An x-ray tube is an electrovacuum device for obtaining x-rays, the main unit of any x-ray machine.

X-ray image - a shadow image that appears on a fluorescent or light-sensitive material under the action of x-ray radiation that has passed through the object under study.

X-ray diagnostics - diagnosis of diseases using X-ray data.

is radiation therapy based on the use of X-rays.

Psoas symptom - flexion contracture and external rotation of the thigh with psoitis or psoas abscess.

Psoitis is an inflammation of the iliopsoas muscle.