



Al-Maarif University College Department of Nursing Medical Terminology

Stage -1-

Medical Terminology- oncology & pharmacology
Lec. 8

1

Assit.Lacturer Abdulrahman

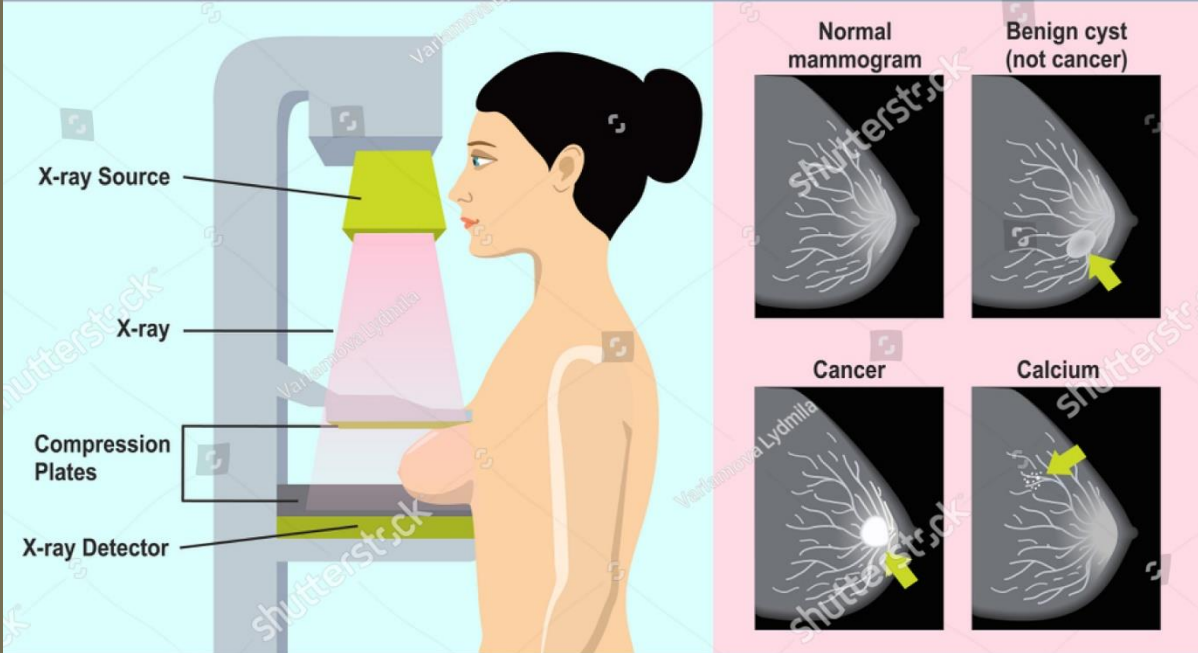
2024

In this presentation we will learn:

2

- Medical terminology in oncology
- Medical terminology in pharmacology

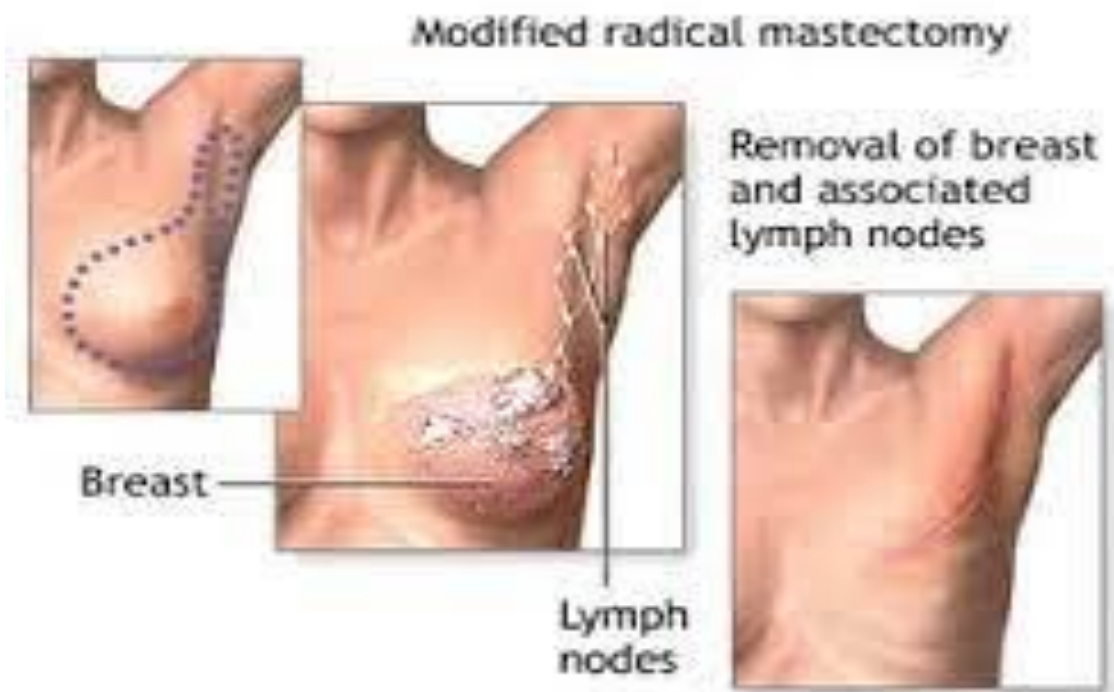
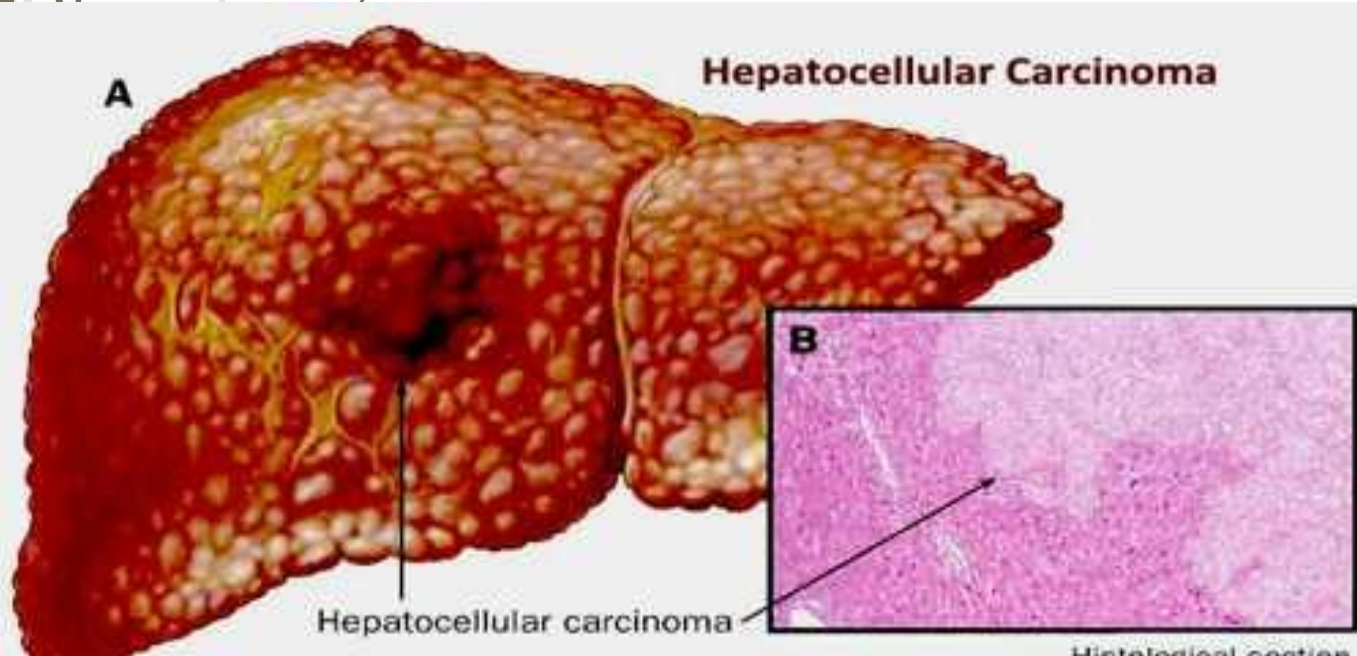
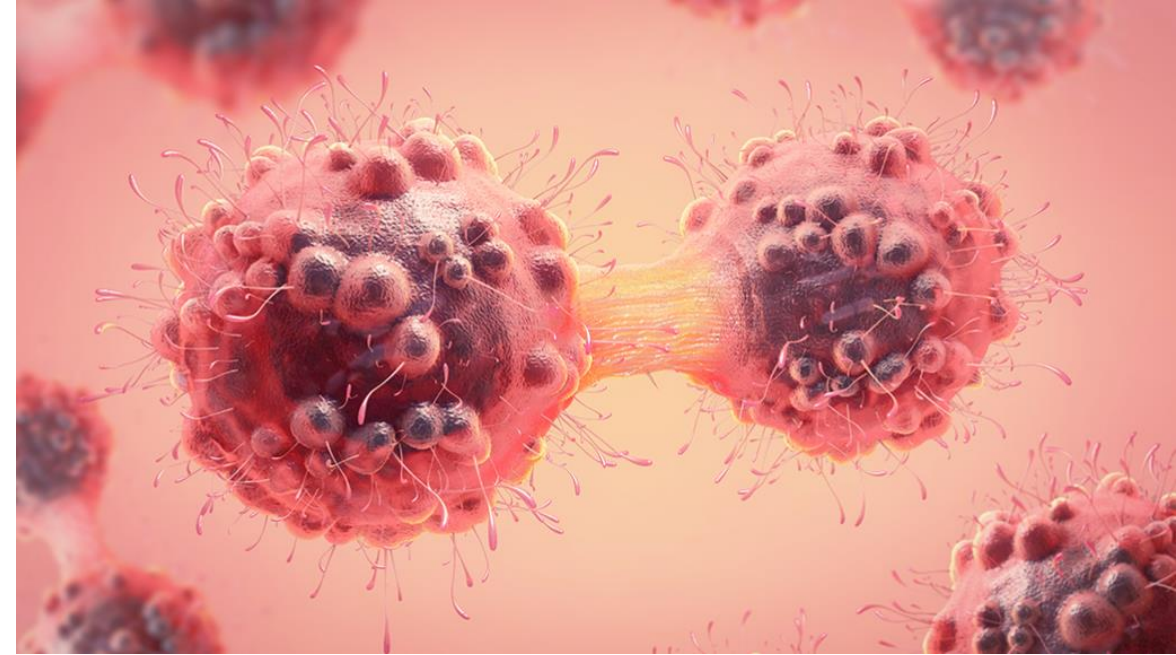
MAMMOGRAPHY



A mammography exam, called a mammogram, aids in the early detection and diagnosis of breast diseases in women and men.



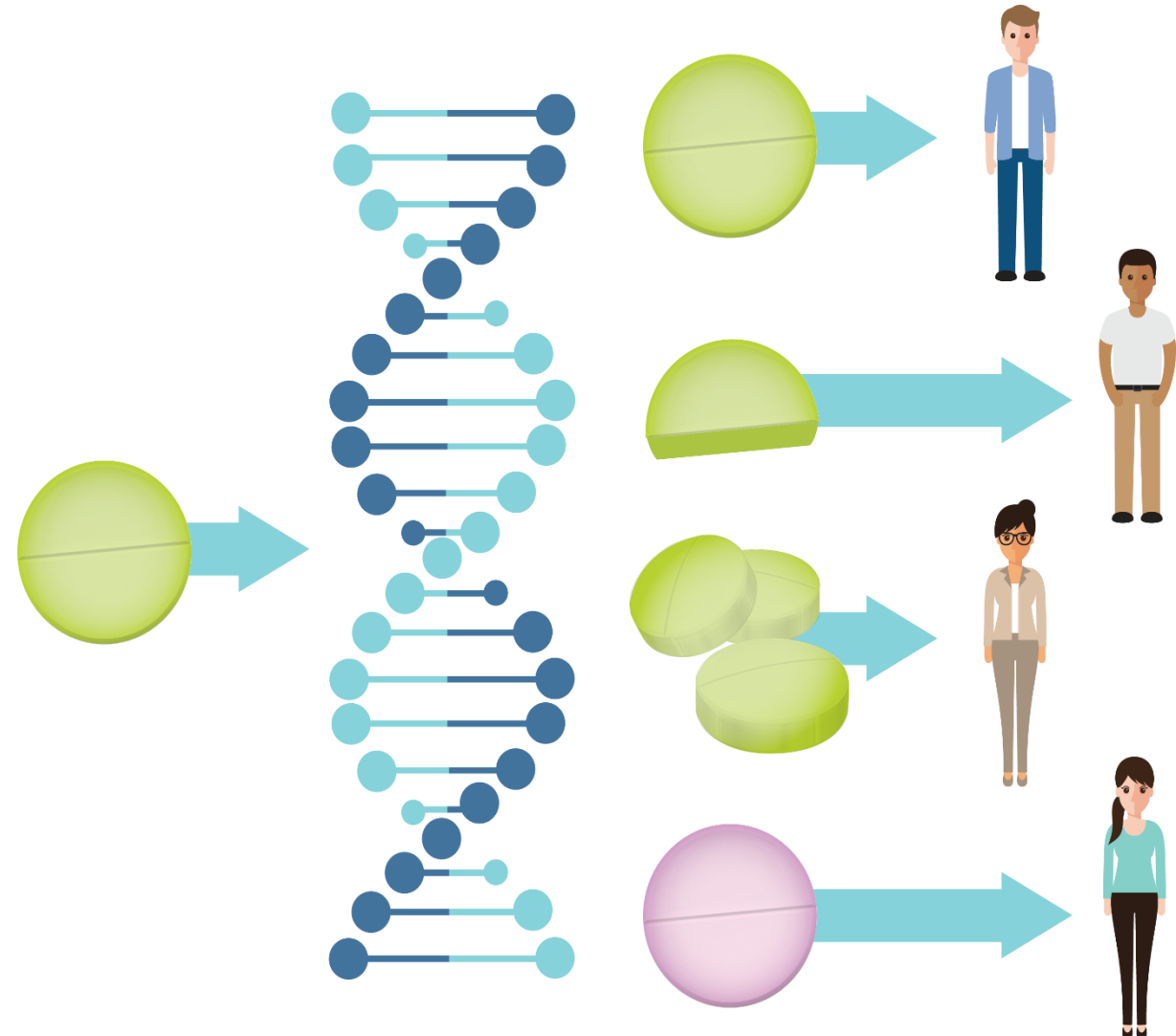
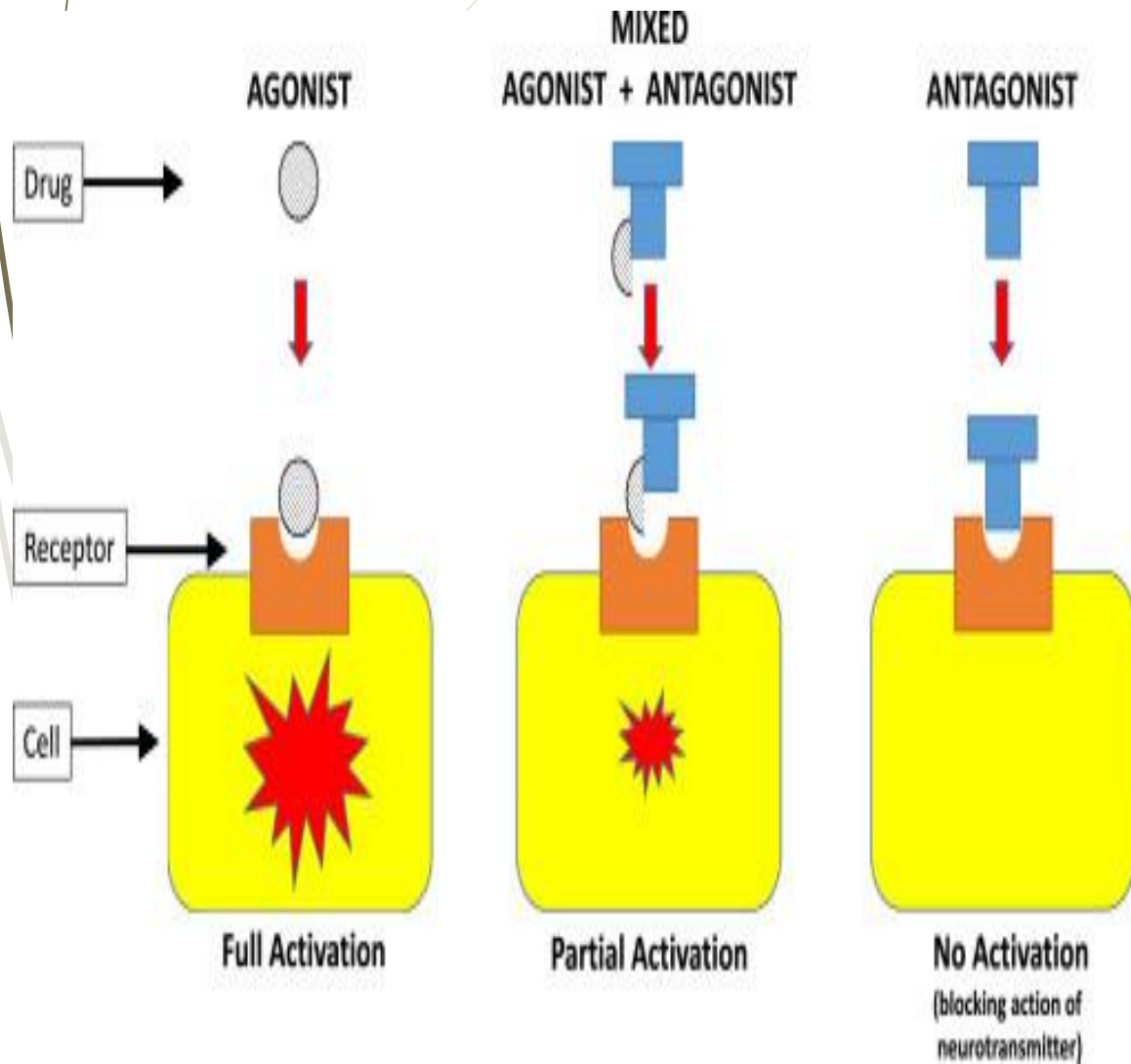
Medical Terminology in Oncology



Term	Meaning
Oncology	A branch of medicine that specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. It includes medical oncology (the use of chemotherapy, hormone therapy, and other drugs to treat cancer), radiation oncology (the use of radiation therapy to treat cancer), and surgical oncology (the use of surgery and other procedures to treat cancer).
Oncologist	A doctor who has special training in diagnosing and treating cancer. Some oncologists specialize in a particular type of cancer treatment. For example, a radiation oncologist specializes in treating cancer with radiation.
Tumor (TOO-mer)	An abnormal mass of tissue that forms when cells grow and divide more than they should or do not die when they should.
Metastasis (meh-TAS-tuh-sis)	The spread of cancer cells from the place where they first formed to another part of the body.
Benign (beh-NINE)	Not cancer. Benign tumors may grow larger but do not spread to other parts of the body. Also called nonmalignant.
Malignant (muh-LIG-nunt)	A term used to describe cancer. Malignant cells grow in an uncontrolled way and can invade nearby tissues and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph system.
Carcinogens (kar-SIH-noh-jin)	Any substance that causes cancer. Carcinogenesis: The process by which normal cells are transformed into cancer cells.

Term	Meaning
Carcinoma (KAR-sih-NOH-muh)	Cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs.
Sarcoma (sar-KOH-muh)	A type of cancer that begins in bone or in the soft tissues of the body, including cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, fibrous tissue, or other connective or supportive tissue.
Mastectomy (ma-STEK-toh-mee)	Surgery to remove part or all of the breast. There are different types of mastectomy that differ in the amount of tissue and lymph nodes removed.
Prostatocystectomy (PROS-tuh-toh-sis-TEK-toh-mee)	Surgery to remove the bladder and the prostate. The seminal vesicles and nearby lymph nodes may also be removed.
Hepatocellular Carcinoma HCC (heh-PA-toh-SEL-yoo-ler KAR-sih-NOH-muh)	Is the most common type of primary liver cancer. Hepatocellular carcinoma occurs most often in people with chronic liver diseases, such as cirrhosis caused by hepatitis B or hepatitis C infection.
Osteosarcoma	A type of bone cancer that begins in the cells that form bones.
Pharyngectomy (FAYR-in-JEK-toh-mee)	Surgery to remove all or part of the pharynx (throat). A pharyngectomy may be done to treat certain types of throat cancer.

Medical Terminology in Pharmacology



Term	Definition/Meaning
Pharmacokinetics (FAR-muh-koh-kih-NEH-tix)	The activity of drugs in the body over a period of time, including the processes by which drugs are absorbed, distributed in the body, localized in the tissues, and excreted.
Pharmacodynamics	It comes from the Greek words "pharmakon," meaning "drug," and "dynamikos," meaning "power." is the study of a drug's molecular, biochemical, and physiologic effects or actions.
Pharmacogenetics (FAR-muh-koh-jeh-NEH-tix).	The study of how a person's genes affect the way he or she responds to drugs. Also called pharmacogenomics.
Toxicology (TOK-sih-KAH-loh-jee)	The study of poisons, including the source, effect, and treatment of poisoning. It is a branch of pharmacology (the study of drugs).
Drug resistance	When cancer cells or microorganisms, such as bacteria or viruses, don't respond to a drug that is usually able to kill or weaken them.
Drug interaction	A change in the way a drug acts in the body when taken with certain other drugs, herbals, or foods, or when taken with certain medical conditions.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Dose-dependent	Refers to the effects of treatment with a drug. If the effects change when the dose of the drug is changed, the effects are said to be dose-dependent.
Agonist (A-guh-nist)	A drug or substance that binds to a receptor inside a cell or on its surface and causes the same action as the substance that normally binds to the receptor.
Antagonist (an-TA-guh-nist)	In medicine, a substance that stops the action or effect of another substance. For example, a drug that blocks the stimulating effect of estrogen on a tumor cell is called an estrogen receptor antagonist.
Bioavailability	The ability of a drug or other substance to be absorbed and used by the body
ACE Inhibitor	A drug that is used to lower blood pressure. An ACE inhibitor is a type of antihypertensive agent. Also called angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor.
Food and Drug Administration (F.D.A.):	An agency of the Department of Health, and Human Services which is responsible for ensuring compliance with the amended federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. This agency must pass judgment on the safety of drugs,

Thank You & Good Luck

