

**APPENDIX I
GLOSSARY OF LAY TERMS**

WORD	SUGGESTED TERM
A	
Acidosis	‘condition when blood contains more acid than normal’
Acuity	‘clearness’
Adjunct	‘additional substance, treatment or procedure used for increasing the effectiveness of the primary substance, treatment or procedure’
Adverse	‘unfavorable’
Ameliorate	‘improve’
Analysis	‘to study thoroughly’
Antibody	‘substance that helps fight infection’
Aspiration	‘removal of (usually excessive accumulation of) gas or fluid from the body cavity or organs by suction’
Assay	‘lab test’
Assent	‘agreement’ (usually used for very young children’s approval, followed by parent/guardian’s consent in the form of signature in the consent form.)
Assess	‘evaluate’, ‘determine’, or ‘learn about’
B	
Baseline	‘a measurement to serve as the basis to compare subsequent measurements’
Benign	‘not malignant’, ‘harmless’
Bioavailability	‘the extent to which the substance becomes available for action in the body’
Biopsy	‘a small sample of tissue removed for evaluation’
Blood Amounts	To be defined in teaspoons or tablespoons (a teaspoon is approximately 5 ml)
Blood Profile	‘a series of blood tests’
Bolus	‘a single large quantity of substance’
Bronchoscopy	Use definition of endoscopy - ‘to examine the lungs’
WORD	SUGGESTED TERM
C	
Carcinogenic	‘capable of causing cancer in the body’
Carcinoma	‘type of cancer’

Cardiac	'heart'
Catheter	'a tube introduced into (name of body orifice) to draw (type of sample) for testing'
Cell Culture	'keep cells alive and allow to grow under artificial conditions in the lab'
Cerebral	'brain'
Chronic	'lasting a very long time'
Closeout	'the final procedure that will conclude the study'
Colonoscopy	Use definition of endoscopy - 'to examine the intestines'
Consent	'agreement'
Control	'standard'
Coronary	'blood vessels that supply the heart'
Culture	'a sample of (blood, urine, etc.) to see if any bacteria or virus can be found in it'
D	
Dermal	'skin'
Diagnosis	'to determine the cause'
Diastolic	'the lower number in blood pressure reading'
Distal	'away from the center of the body, towards the ends/tips'
Diuretic	'a medication to remove fluids from the body' or 'a water pill that causes increased urination'
Doppler	'sound waves'
Double Blind	'Neither the subject nor the investigator knows what preparation the subject will be receiving.' Also add 'However, in an emergency, the identity of the preparation can be rapidly identified.'
Dysplasia	'abnormal cells'

WORD	SUGGESTED TERM
Edema	‘swelling due to fluid retention or accumulation’
Efficacy	‘effectiveness’
Emesis	‘vomiting’
End Point	‘the event observed in a subject that would determine ending or changing the treatment’
Endoscopy	‘examination of the interior parts of the body by introducing a small instrument (endoscope) in a flexible tubing inserted through the nose or mouth’
Esophagoscopy	Use definition of endoscopy ‘to examine the esophagus’
Extravasate	‘to leak outside a blood vessel’
F	
Fast	‘to go without food’
G	
Gastrointestinal	‘stomach and intestines’
Gastrocopy	Use definition of endoscopy ‘to examine the stomach’
H	
Hematoma	‘accumulation and clotting of blood’ or ‘black and blue mark’
Hemodynamic	‘measuring of blood flow’
Hemolysis	‘break down of red blood cells’
Heparin Lock	‘needle with blood thinner to keep the blood from clotting’
Hyperemesis	‘excessive vomiting’
Hypertension	‘high blood pressure’
Hypotension	‘low blood pressure’
Hypothesis	‘a theory that forms the basis for a study to prove it’
Hypoxia	‘a decrease in oxygen in the blood’
I	
Iatrogenic	‘response (usually unfavorable) to treatment or surgery’

WORD	SUGGESTED TERM
I (Cont'd)	
Idiopathic	'of unknown cause'
Infusaport	'a device surgically placed under the skin in order to give fluids and medication'
Infusion	'introduction of a substance into the body (usually blood)'
Ingest	'eat'
Intramuscular	'in the muscle'
Intrathecal	'medication given into the spinal fluid'
Intravenous	'through the vein' or 'through the blood vessel'
Intubate	'insertion of a tube into a body part'
Ischemia	'low oxygen in tissue due to decreased blood circulation caused by obstruction'
L	
Lactating	'nursing' or 'breast feeding'
Lipid	'fat'
Localized	'limited to specific area'
Lumbar Puncture	'after the skin is numbed, a needle is inserted into the back to withdraw fluid for analysis'
Lumen	'space inside an organ (or tubular structure like artery, intestine, etc.)'
M	
Malaise	'feeling out-of-sorts' or 'a vague feeling of discomfort or weakness'
Malignant	'occurring in a severe form (that may even cause death) not responding to treatment'
Metabolize, -ism	'chemical processes in the body that result in body functions'
Metastasis	'spread of cancer from one part of the body to another'
Microorganism	'germ'
Mobility	'ease of movement'
Monitor	'keep track of'
Morbidity	'abnormal diseased condition'
WORD	SUGGESTED TERM
Multicenter	'the same study being carried out at several centers'
N	
Necrosis	'death of tissue'
Noncompliance	'deviate from agreement' or 'to not follow the set procedure'

Noninvasive	'not entering'
O	
Objective	'aim' or 'goal'
Occlusion	'closing' or 'obstruction'
Oncology	'study of tumors or cancer'
Ophthalmic	'eye'
Oral	'by mouth'
Orthopedic	'concerning the bones'
Outcome	'an observed event in a subject' (usually used to determine the effectiveness of a treatment)
P	
Parenteral	'not by mouth' or 'by injection' (describe method)
Pathogenesis	'mechanism of development of disease'
Peritoneal	'inside the body cavity'
Pharmacodynamics	'study of how a drug acts on the body'
Pilot Study	'an introductory (usually small) study before the actual (usually larger) study'
Placebo	'a preparation containing no drug (used as control)'
Polyurai	'excessive urination'
Potentiator	'a substance that helps another work better'
Prognosis	'probable outcome' or 'expected result'
Prophylactic	'preventative' or 'guard against'
Prorated	describe the payment schedule
WORD	SUGGESTED WORD
P (Cont'd)	
Protocol	'study plan' or 'study'
Proximal	'near the point of origin'
Pulmonary	'lungs'
R	
Random	'by chance'
Refractory	'not responding to treatment'
Regeneration	'growing back of a lost tissue or structure'

Relapse	'reappearance of a disease'
Remission	'decrease or disappearance of the symptoms of a disease'
Renal	'kidney'
Resection	'surgical removal of a partial or whole organ'
Review	'reexamination' or 'revise' or 'go over again'
Revoke	'cancel' or 'take back'
S	
Sample Size	'number of people enrolled in the study'
Sedative	'a drug to calm down'
Subcutaneous	'under the skin'
Supine	'lying on the back'
Systemically	'distributed throughout the body'
Systolic	'the higher number in blood pressure reading'
T	
Teratogenic	'causing deformity of the fetus'
Therapeutic	'treatment of condition, disease or disorder'
Thrombosis	'clotting'
Tissue	'a collection of similar cells that perform a function'

WORD	SUGGESTED TERM
T (Cont'd)	
Tissue Culture	'keep tissue alive and allow to grow under artificial conditions in the lab'
Titration	'a method of determine the strength of a solution'
Topical	'applied to skin'
Trauma	'injury' or 'shock'
U	
Uptake	'absorption of substance by tissue'
WORD	SUGGESTED TERM
V	
Vector	'a carrier that transmits diseases'
Vehicle	'a medium in which the drug is prepared or dissolved'
Venipuncture	'to prick the vein to draw a blood sample'
W	
Waive	'give up'
Washout	'period after stopping medication or treatment'