

**Basic**

**medical terms guide**

 This guide provides an overview of some basic medical terms, For a fuller description go

to the *Online Medical Dictionary* at http://www.mydr.com.au/tools/Dictionary.asp

**A**

ABC: The 'ABC' of resuscitation or life support means to check Airways, Breathing and Circulation.

**ACUTE(애큐트):** When applied to a medical condition, this term means 'of severe, sudden, but short duration'. As opposed to CHRONIC. **급성**

ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: Onset of sudden damage to part of the heart muscle, usually due to blockage of the heart's (coronary) arteries. Synonymous with a heart attack. 급성 심장마비

ADDICTION: In the context of this handbook, the habitual taking of drugs or alcohol due to a physical and/or psychological dependency. 중독

AFEBRILE: Without fever. As opposed to FEBRILE. 열은 없음

**AIDS(에이즈**): see AUTOIMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME. (자가 면역 결핍 증상)

ALCOHOLISM: Where any physical, mental or social problem caused by alcohol is present.

ALLERGY: Sensitivity to a foreign substance, resulting in a physical reaction such as rash or hay fever.

**Alzheimer’s Symptoms (알츠하이머스 씸톰) -치매 증상**

**Alzheimer’s Disease (알츠하이머스 디지스) -치매 질환**

AMBULANT: Able to walk. 걸을수 있음

ANAEMIA(아네미아): A decrease in the concentration of red blood cells or of HAEMOGLOBIN in the blood. May cause pallor (paleness) of the skin. = Anemia =빈혈

ANGINA(앤자이나): Cardiac pain due to poor blood supply to the heart. –가슴통증

 ANOREXIA: Loss of appetite.

ANOXIA: Without oxygen 산소결핍

ANTI-ANXIETY (medication): Prescribed drugs used to treat anxiety disorders.

 ANTIBIOTIC(안티바이오틱): A drug that destroys bacteria. 항생제

ANTIBODY: A substance produced by the immune system to fight invading organisms such as viruses. 항체

 ANTIDEPRESSANT (medication): Prescribed drugs used to treat depression. 항 우울증 약

 ANTIPSYCHOTIC (medication): Prescribed drugs used to treat psychosis. 항 정신과 약

* **2 -**

 ANXIETY: A state of tension affecting the mind and the body. Anxiety can range from acute (short term) to chronic (long term). 걱정, 불안,

APERIENT: A laxative (to move the bowels) 완 하제, 변이 잘 나오게하는약

APPENDICITIS(아펜디싸이티스): Inflammation of the appendix, a hollow finger-like projection of the colon. 맹장염 충수염

ARREST: Used in a medical sense, this means a cessation of bodily activity (for example, cardiac arrest means that the heart has stopped beating and respiratory arrest means cessation of breathing). 기능 정지

ARTHRITIS(이스라이티스): Inflammation of a joint. See also INFLAMMATION 관절염

.

ASTHMA(아스마): A lung disease characterized by difficulty in breathing and by coughing and wheezing. 천식

ATAXIA: A jerky unsteadiness of the limbs and body due to disease in a particular part of the brain. 기능장애, 운동장애

AURA: A visual disturbance occurring prior to an epileptic fit. 전조, 병리적 전 증상

AUTOIMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME: Commonly referred to as AIDS, it implies loss of immune system function.자가 면역 결핍증

**B**

BACTERIA(박테리아): Microscopic organisms that cause infection and which can reproduce themselves 세군

BASELINE BLOOD TEST: Basic tests done in initial stages of a medical investigation.

 기본 혈액 검사

BCG: The 'Bacille Calmett-Guerin' (tuberculosis or TB) vaccination. [see 'Mantoux test'] 결핵 예방 접종

**Bleeding(블리딩): 출혈**

 BRONCHIAL: Of the larger airways of the lungs. 기관지 의

BRONCHITIS: Infection of the larger airways of the lungs. 기관지 염

**C**

CAROTID: The large artery beside the larynx which is ideal for emergency checking of the pulse. 목 에 있는 동맥

CHRONIC(크로닉): Long term. As opposed to ACUTE. 만성

CIRRHOSIS: Condition of the liver where it becomes shrunken, hardened and fails to function normally. 경변 (예: 간경변)

COGNITION: The area of more sophisticated mental functioning (intelligence, judgment, insight, memory and so on). 깨달음, 판단을 하는 두뇌 부위

* **3 -**

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE (컨테이지어스 디지스) - 전염성 질환

 **COMA(코마):** A persistent state of unconsciousness. **혼수 상태** CONCUSSION: Loss of consciousness due to severe head injury. 뇌진탕

CORONER: A magistrate appointed to investigate the cause of death in certain situations, for instance a sudden unexpected death. 시체 검시관

**CPR**: Cardio-Pulmonary-Resuscitation (active combined resuscitation of the heart and lungs). **심폐 소생술**

CVD: Cardio Vascular Disease 심혈관 질환

**D**

DELIRIUM TREMENS (the DTs): A serious state of delirium due to alcohol withdrawal. Due to overactivity of the nervous system. 알코올 중독에 의한 섬망증

DELUSION: A false idea or belief held by a person that cannot be corrected by reasoning. 환상

**DEMENTIA(디멘티아**): Partial or total loss of personality and other significant mental functions, due to mental deterioration, but without psychosis.**건망증**

DEPENDENCY: Describes an ongoing need for a substance to prevent unpleasant symptoms. May be psychological or physical. 중독증

DEPERSONALISATION: A subjective experience where there is a feeling of being disconnected from the body or from the immediate environment.인격 손실

DEPRESSION(디프레션): An unpleasant, unhappy state of mind and body with significant impairment of memory, concentration and other mental processes. Physical activity is also slowed. 우울증

DERMATITIS: Inflammation of the skin. 피부염

DETOXIFICATION: Removal over time of toxic (drugs/alcohol etc.) substances from the body. 중독 제거

 DIABETES(다이아베티스): A disease with abnormally high blood sugar. Due to lack of insulin.

 당뇨병

 DIABETIC: A patient with diabetes. 당뇨병적인

 DIAGNOSIS(다이아그노시스) Determination of the cause and severity of a disease.진단

DISASSOCIATION: See DEPERSONALISATION. 인격손실

DISORIENTATION: Inability to recognise time or surroundings or identify oneself or another person. 판단 불능

DRUG WITHDRAWAL: The process where a toxic substance (drug) is naturally removed from the body. Subjectively unpleasant. 중독 제거

* **4** −

 DUPEYTRON'S CONTRACTURE: Deformity of the hand, with the fingers in a claw-like position. 손가락이 뒤틀리는장애

DYSPNOEA: Difficulty in breathing. 호흡곤란

**E**

ECG: Electrocardiogram. An electrical recording of activity of the heart. May indicate either angina or a heartbeat rhythm problem. 심전도

ECT: Electroconvulsive Therapy. Used in the treatment of severe depression. 전기충격

EEG: Electro-encephalogram. An electrical recording of brain activity.

뇌파 검사

EMPHYSEMA(엠피세마): A lung disease with loss of lung tissue. Occurs in cigarette smokers. 천식

EPILEPSY: The occurrence of convulsions (involuntary bodily movements) due to abnormal electrical discharges in the brain. 간질

EPISTAXIS: Bleeding of the nose. 코피, 비출혈

**F**

FEBRILE: The presence of fever. As opposed to AFEBRILE. 발영 (열이 있음)

FEVER(휘버): A temperature above the normal level of 37 degrees Celsius. 열

FISTULA: A site where one bodily organ has formed an abnormal opening into another.

궤양, 상처 때문에 생긴 구멍

FITS: (1) The occurrence of epilepsy. See EPILEPSY. (2) The street name (slang) for hypodermic syringes. 간딜 발작

FRACTURE(후랙추어): A broken bone. 골절

**G**

GALLSTONES(골스톤): A common disease where firm 'stones' accumulate in the gall bladder. 담석

GASTRITIS: Inflammation of the lining of the stomach, with pain and/or vomiting. 위염

GASTRO-ENTERITIS: Inflammation of the stomach and intestine, with vomiting and/or diarrhoea. 위,장 질환

GENERIC: When used in regard to health care, implies nonspecialised, or not specifically related to, a particular group, service, company etc. 미 등록, 등록 되어 있지않은

**H**

HAEMATEMESIS: Vomiting of pure blood or blood mixed with stomach contents. 각혈

* **5** −

 HAEMATOMA: Medical name for a well demarcated 'bruise'. 혈종

HAEMATURIA: Blood in the urine. 혈뇨

HAEMOGLOBIN: A complicated iron-containing protein and found in red blood cells. It carries oxygen to the tissues. See also ANAEMIA. 혈색소

HAEMOPTYSIS: Coughing up of blood. May be difficult to distinguish from HAEMATEMESIS. 각혈

HAEMORRHAGE(헤모레이지): Loss of blood from the body, either internally or externally. 출혈

HALLUCINATION: A false sensory perception of one or more of the senses (vision, hearing, taste, smell, touch). 환각상태

**HEART ATTACK(하트어택): A general term referring to an acute affliction of the heart. Usually refers to ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, but may be used to describe acute onset of a disturbance to heartbeat rhythm. 심장 마비**

HEART DISEASE(하트 디지스): Any disease affecting the heart. 심장 질환

HEART FAILURE: Where the heart fails to perform its job of pumping blood to the lungs and to the remainder of the body.. 심장 고장

**HEPATITIS(헤파타이티스): Inflammation of the liver; usually due to toxic substances such as alcohol or to viral infections such as the Hepatitis C virus. 간염**

HERNIA: The abnormal protrusion of the contents of one part of the body into another. 탈장

**HIV(에치아이브이): see HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS. 면역 결핍성 바이러스**

HOSPICE(호스피스): A small hospital for the terminally ill. 말기 질환 병원

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS: A virus which infects the human immune system, impeding its operation. HIV

HYPERGLYCAEMIA: A blood sugar level above normal, which is indicative of diabetes. Compare to HYPOGLYCAEMIA 고 혈당증

.

**HYPERTENSION(하이퍼 텐션): Blood pressure above normal; sometimes inaccurately used to describe stress. 고 혈압**

HYPERVENTILATION: Breathing at a rate above normal, and often due to anxiety. 빠른 호흡

HYPOGLYCAEMIA: A low blood sugar level. Usually due to an excessive insulin dose. Compare to HYPERGLYCAEMIA. 저 혈당증

HYPOTENSION(하리포텐션): Low blood pressure. 저 혈압

HYPOTHERMIA: A low body temperature, which may be life threatening. 저 체온

* **6** −

 **I**

INCONTINENCE: Loss of control of the bladder and/or bowel. 요,장 실금

INFECTION(인펙션): Invasion of the body by harmful organisms that cause disease. 감염

INFLAMMATION(인플라메이션): The body's reaction to injury. Signs of inflammation are redness, heat, swelling and tenderness. See also ARTHRITIS. 염증

INSOMNIA: Inability to sleep. 불면증

INSULIN: A substance produced by the pancreas; needed to convert sugar to energy. Lacking in diabetics. 인슐린

INTRAVENOUS: Within the vein, as with injections into a vein. 내 정맥

ISCHAEMIA: Lack of blood supply to an area of the body. For example, cardiac ischaemia, which may cause angina. If severe, cardiac ischaemia may cause a heart attack. 협착

**J**

JAUNDICE: Yellow discolouration of the skin and eyes due to liver disease. 황달

**K**

KORSAKOFF'S SYNDROME: Sufferers show amnesia and confabulation (filling in gaps in memory by guessing); due to the end stage of alcoholism. Connected with the Alcohol Related Brain Injury Syndrome. 건망 증후군

**L**

LUNG CLOT: see PULMONARY EMBOLUS. 폐 응고, 응괴

**M**

MANIA: An elated, overactive state of mind and body, with restlessness and euphoria. 상태

MANIPULATION (medical): Manual movement of a body part to more acceptable position. 조작

MANTOUX TEST: A skin test given to assist in the diagnosis of tuberculosis.망투반응,결핵검사

MENINGITIS: Inflammation of the meninges, a collection of three protective membranes surrounding the brain.뇌 막염

MIGRAINE: A headache with specific characteristics and due to disturbances to the blood vessels in the head. 편두통

MORBIDITY: (1) Description of the outcomes of disease. (2) The relative incidence of a particular disease in a specific locality. 병적 상태, 사망률

* **7** −

 MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME: An aberrant condition involving fabrication of an illness to attract medical attention. Sufferers seek numerous medical consultations with different doctors. 뭔 하우젠 증후군, 입원 치료받으려고 꾸미는 꾀병

**N**

NAUSEA(노지아): An unpleasant sick feeling in the stomach area.토할 것 같은 어지러움증

NEBULISER: A device powered by an air pump which converts a liquid to a fine spray for inhalation. Often used by asthma sufferers. 분무기

NEURITIS: Inflammation of neural tissue. 신경통

NEUROSIS: A mental condition with many variations, but most commonly with anxiety due to various causes such as stress or previous difficult life experiences. The personality is usually not severely affected. 신경 질환

NIGHT SWEATS: Excessive night-time sweating May indicate serious disease, for example TB. 밤에 흘리는 땀, 결핵과 같은 중증 질환에 흘리는 땀

**O**

OEDEMA: Fluid in the tissues. 부종

OESOPHAGUS: The part of the digestive tract between mouth and stomach. Synonymous with the gullet. 식도

ORIENTATION: The ability of a person to reliably establish their position regarding time, place and persons. 순응 적응

OVERDOSE: Administration of an excessive amount of a drug or substance into the body. 과량

**P**

PALLIATIVE CARE: Care aimed at minimising pain and suffering without aiming to effect a cure. 임시적 응급치료

PALPITATIONS: Awareness of the heartbeat; not necessarily due to heart disease. 심박동 , 가슴이 두근 거림

 PANCREAS: A gland that lies behind the stomach. It produces insulin. 췌장 PANCREATITIS: Inflammation of the pancreas organ. 췌장염

PARALYSIS(파랄라이시스): Loss of movement of any part of the body due to nerve damage. 마비

PARANOIA: A form of schizophrenia involving delusions, hallucinations, fear of persecution, and undue suspicion of others. 정신적 의심,불안 망상증

PATHOLOGICAL: Related to an abnormality or disease.병리학적인

* **8** −

 PEDICULOSIS: Infestation of the skin by the pediculosis louse. Also known as scabies.

이 기생증

PEPTIC: Related to stomach acid, as in 'peptic ulcer'. See also STOMACH ULCER. 위 장의

PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE: An infection of all or part of the female reproductive tract. 여성 생식기 전염성 질환

PERSONALITY DISORDER: A behavioural disorder that is not due to anxiety, mood disturbance or psychosis. 인격 혼동, 비정상 행동

PHLEBITIS: Inflammation of a vein. 정맥 질환

PHOBIA: An irrational fear of a situation, person or object. 두려움증

PNEUMONIA(뉴모니아): Infection of the lung tissue. 폐염

PNEUMOTHORAX: Condition with increase in air pressure in the chest cavity resulting in collapse of the lung. 기흉, 폐 밖에 공기가 참

PROGNOSIS: The likely final medical outcome of an illness, in terms of time and condition. 예후

PSYCHOSIS: An extreme derangement of the mind, due to mental illness, with total loss of judgment, memory and insight. It may be a temporary, intermittent or permanent condition. 정신과 질환

PSYCHOSOMATIC: Bodily symptoms associated with a nervous complaint or psychological disorder. 정신과적 질환으로 오는 증상

PSYCHOTHERAPY: Counselling treatment for mental illness. 정신과 치료

PULMONARY: Of the lungs or bronchial system. 폐, 허파의

PULMONARY EMBOLUS: Lodgment of an embolus (mobile blood clot) in the lung tissue. 폐 조직 안의 혈근, 혈종

PULSE(펄스): The rhythmic expansion of an artery which can be felt.맥박

PUNCTURED LUNG: See PNEUMOTHORAX. 뚤어짐

**R**

RAPPORT: The situation whereby a facilitative and empathic understanding develops between the health care worker and his/her client/patient. 관계,접촉 신뢰감

RESUSCITATION (cardiac): See CPR. 소생술

* **9** −

 **S**

SCABIES: An inflammatory skin condition due to the pediculosis louse. See PEDICULOSIS. 옴

SCHIZOPHRENIA(스키조프레니아): A nervous disorder characterised by disturbances to normal thought processes. 정신 신경과적 질환

SEPSIS(셉시스): Infection.패혈증

SHOCK(샥): (1) A state of dangerously low blood pressure. (2) A state of mental distress. 쇼크

 SIGN (of illness): An observable indication of illness. 증상

SINUS: (1) Facial sinus: A cavity in the skull bones. (2) An abnormal opening in a body organ, e.g. skin sinus (an opening in the skin that is discharging). 조직 안의 동공

SPLEEN: A richly perfused organ in the upper left abdominal area which is unfortunately prone to trauma. It is part of the immune system. 비장

SPUTUM: Phlegm (secretions coughed up from the lungs). 가래

STERNUM: The middle chest bone where ribs from each side of the body meet. 흉추 뼈

STEROID: A group of chemical substances produced by the adrenal glands. May have anabolic (body building), or anti-inflammatory, or other properties. 스테로이드

STOMACH ULCER(스토막 얼서): An ulcer within the lining of the stomach. Synonymous with peptic ulcer. See also PEPTIC and ULCER. 위 궤양

STROKE(스트로크): The result of damage to part of the brain; usually associated with weakness, numbness or paralysis. 뇌출혈, 뇌일혈

SYMPTOM(심톰): A specific feeling or physical manifestation due to an illness 중상

SYNDROME(신드롬): A group of symptoms due to a particular disease.증상

**T**

TB: see TUBERCULOSIS. 결핵

TETANUS(테타누스): A serious bacterial infection beginning in unclean wounds, and at risk of causing paralysis. 파상풍

THIAMINE: Vitamin B1. An important vitamin needed for the heart and brain; often low in alcoholics.

TOLERANCE: A process where the body adapts to administration of a foreign substance, resulting in the need for more of the drug to achieve the same effect. 견딤, 신체 적응

* **10** −

 TRANSFERENCE: The unconscious tendency to transfer to another person significant feelings and attitudes that are your own and which are excessive. 전달

TUBERCULOSIS(튜버쿨로시스): A serious bacterial infection of the lungs or (sometimes) of the kidneys. Also referred to as 'TB'. 결핵

**U**

ULCER(얼서): Loss of the surface tissue layer of an organ (e.g. skin, stomach lining, cornea)

is known as *ulceration*. See also STOMACH ULCER. 궤양

URGENCY (of symptoms): Sudden involuntary urges to pass urine, etc 응급
UROLOGICAL: Of the bladder, kidneys or urinary system. 비뇨기과적

**V**

VIRUS(바이러스): An infective particle much smaller than a bacteria. Requires 'host' cells (for example human cells) to reproduce. Not destroyed by antibiotics. 바이러스

**W**

WHEEZE: Breathing characterised by a whistling noise. Usually due to asthma. 끓는 소리(가래)

WITHDRAWAL: See DRUG WITHDRAWAL.

* **11** −