**Neoplastic and Immunological Terminology/Abbreviations**

**Terminology**

Adjuvant chemotherapy- additional treatment given in addition to initial treatment to prevent future cancer occurrence

Anti‐emetic- drug given to prevent in nausea and vomiting – can be given for chemo treatments

Barrettt’s esophagus- disorder: lining of the esophagus is damaged by stomach acid and changed to a lining similar to stomach

Brachytherapy- advanced cancer treatment; radioactive sources are placed near the tumor itself & gives tumor a high radiation dose, especially in prostate

CD4 cell- aka T-helper cells, type of white blood cell that fights infection; the count indicated stage of HIV or AIDS

Combination chemotherapy- the use of one or more chemotherapy medication at a time to treat cancer – beneficial: provides higher chance of destroying cancerous cells

Dumping syndrome- rapid gastric emptying, ingested foods bypass the stomach too rapidly and enter the small intestine mainly undigested

Dysgeusia- distortion of sense of taste

Dysphagia- the symptom of difficulty in swallowing

Dysphonia- disorders of the voice; impairment in ability to produce voice sounds using the vocal organs

Emetogenic- having ability to induce vomiting; common property of anticancer agents which causes nausea and vomiting

Fusion inhibitors- class of antiretroviral drugs; used in combo therapy for HIV that binds to HIV cells

Integrase inhibitors- drug designed to block activation of integrase (a viral enzyme that inserts the viral genome into the DNA of the host cell)

Lactic acidosis- when lactic acid builds up in the bloodstream faster than it can be removed

Lipodystrophy syndrome- abnormal fat changes; associated with antiretroviral treatment for HIV and abnormal deposition and distribution of fat in the body

Macrophage- white blood cells within tissues; cell “eating” which engulfs pathogens

Mucositis- painful inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membranes lining the digestive system due to radiation or chemotherapy

Nadir- the lowest values of white blood counts after chemotherapy

Neoadjuvant chemotherapy- administration therapy before the main treatment which decreases the size of the tumor

Neutropenia- blood disorder with deficiency of neutrophils

Odynophagia- painful swallowing, in mouth or esophagus

Oxidative stress- imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants

Pallative- an area of healthcare that focuses on relieving and preventing the suffering of patients without curing underlying cause of disease

Prognosis- the likely course/outcome of a disease

Prokinetic- drugs used to treat GERD which causes gastric motility

Protease inhibitors- antiviral drugs used to treat or prevent infection by virus. Prevents viral replication by inhibiting activity of protease

Reverse transcriptase inhibitor- antiretroviral drugs that inhibit activity of reverse transcriptase to treat HIV

Retrovirus- a family of viruses that replicate in a host cell during reverse transcription

Salvage- final treatment used for those who are unable to tolerate another available therapies which saves from damage or destruction

Terminal- no cure or treatment available, terminal illness: fatal

Viral load- measure of severity of a viral infection

Xerostoma- symptom of dryness in mouth

**Abbreviations**

AIDS- Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

AJCC- American Joint Committee on Cancer

ANC- Absolute Neutrophil Count

ART- antiretroviral therapy

ARV- AIDS related virus

AWS- AIDS wasting syndrome

BCM- b-cell maturation

BRM- biological response modifier

CEA- carcinogenic embryonic antigens

CINV- chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting

CRP- C-reactive protein

DCH- daily chronic headache

ELISA- enzyme linked immunosorbent assay

FIT- fecal immunochemical test

FOBT-fecal occult blood test

GVHD- graft-versus-host disease

HAART- highly active antiretroviral therapy

HMB- hydroxyl methyl butyrate

HSCI- Harvard Stem cell institute

IGF‐1- insulin growth factor 1

RND- reflux neurovascular dystrophy/ resistance nodulation division

RT- radiation therapy

SRS- sterotactic radiotherapy/ slow reacting substance

TNM- malignant tumor classification (tumor, node, metastases)