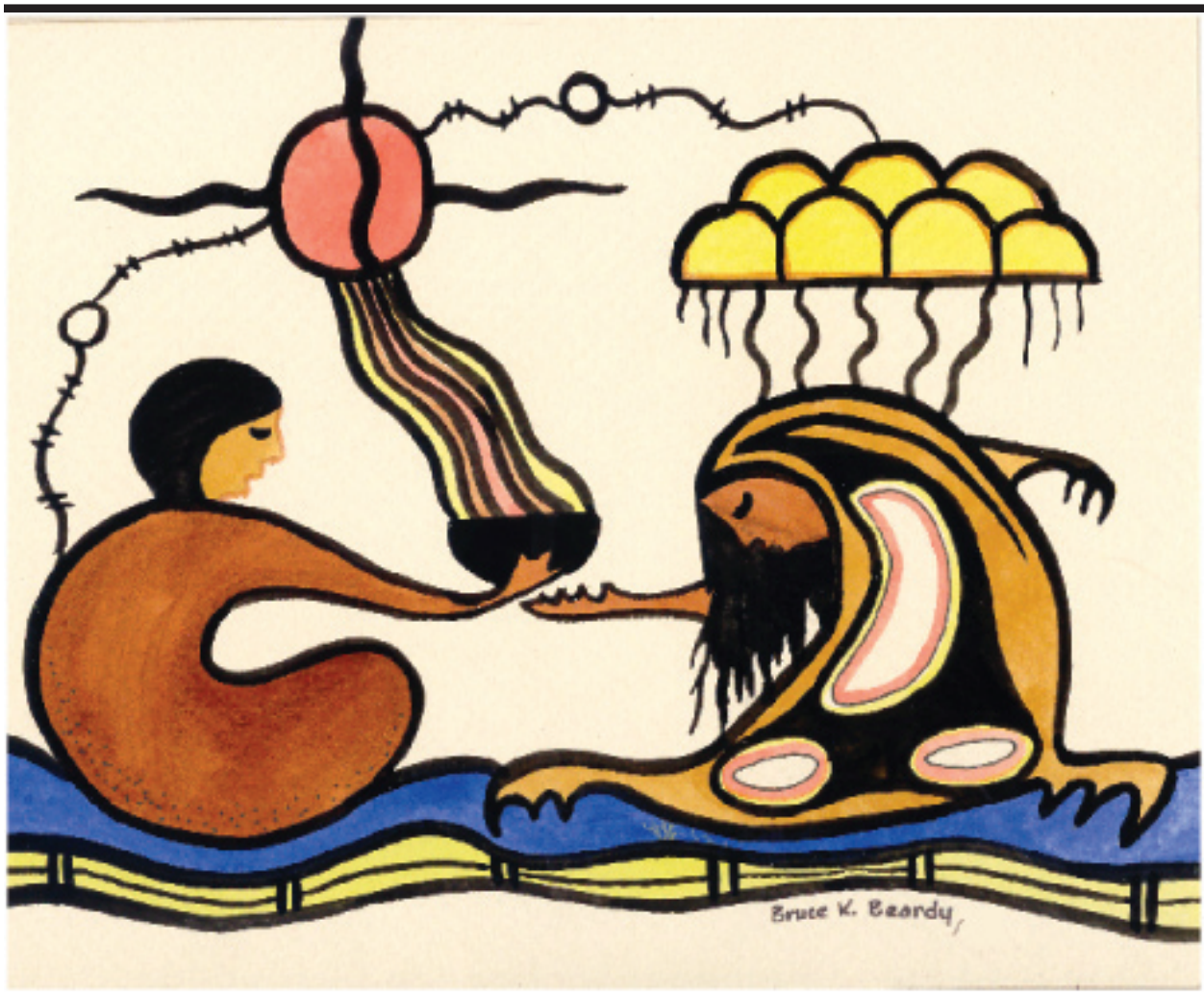

CANCER WORD BOOK

With

OJIBWE
EQUIVALENTS



Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre



Cover artwork

As a representation of the cancer word book, the painting tells a story of comfort, direction, support and guidance. In the most difficult times of life, there are those who provide such comfort, support, direction and guidance. In the native culture, there is interconnectedness between all living beings and the environment. The sun provides warmth, light, growth and nourishment and mother earth gives life, shelter, food and a supportive environment for us to thrive in.

In the painting, the person holding the bowl is healthy and is providing support to the person who is in distress mentally, physically, spiritually, and emotionally. The bowl contains care, support and growth, and is being extended to the other person who is shown as accepting these values. In those times when we are challenged and our spirits are low, it is these values of support, care, guidance and a helping hand that guide and support us through our time of need.



NORTHERN CANCER
RESEARCH FOUNDATION





INTRODUCTION

Culture influences the way patients talk about cancer, understand it and communicate their symptoms. It also influences how messages about treatment and care are received by patients. Researchers and translators tell us that cancer terms are highly technical and that it is a challenge to translate words specific to cancer into Aboriginal language.

The Cancer Word Book aims to improve cross-cultural communication between health care providers, patients and family members. Regional Cancer Care's Aboriginal Cancer Committee developed this tool for translators and those who assist health care providers to communicate with aboriginal people. It is designed to assist patient navigators, cultural interpreters and translators who support Aboriginal people and their families who are diagnosed with cancer. It can also assist health care providers to communicate with Aboriginal patients and their family members when translation is not available.

A small working group worked with Bruce Beardy to develop the content and layout. The Interpreter's Manual (Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital, 2000) and the Cancer Word Book (Canadian Cancer Society, 1990) provided useful information for the development of this resource. The Cancer Word Book is designed in two parts: Severn Ojibwe and Ojibwe equivalents. Each section lists the English word with definition and the translated words.

Regional Cancer Care's Aboriginal Cancer Committee is committed to reducing the burden of cancer for Aboriginal people in Northwestern Ontario. Through the development of culturally relevant resources, the committee aims to increase cancer awareness and education about cancer prevention and care for Aboriginal people. The funding for this project was provided by the Northern Cancer Research Foundation (NCRF).

Regional Cancer Care's Aboriginal Cancer Care Committee (2005)

Aboriginal Nursing Program, Lakehead University
Anishnawbe Mushkiki
Canadian Cancer Society – Thunder Bay
Dilico Ojibway Child and Family Services
First Nations and Inuit Health Branch, Health Canada
Hospice Northwest
Matawa First Nations
Metis Nation of Ontario
Nishnawbe Aski Nation
NorWest Community Health Centres
Pain and Symptom Management Team
Regional Cancer Care – Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre
Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre
Wequedong Lodge

The Ojibwe Language consists of many different dialects. Each community somewhat represents its own dialect and the Syllabic writing system and translations will vary accordingly. In this booklet, the common Syllabic writing system is used which is generally practiced by Ojibwe communities. Many of these communities are found in the Treaty 9 and Treaty 3 areas, as far as Manitoba/Ontario border to the west and to Marten Falls in the east, from Fort Francis area to Webequie. The map below shows where the Severn River Basin is located with respect to some of the Severn Ojibwe communities. Communities like Poplar Hill, Pikangikum, Eabametoong, Mishkeegogamang and Slate Falls are Ojibwe speaking communities.



Map was retrieved from the NAN website

vowel	English Equivalent	Ojibwe	Translation
<u>i</u>	p <u>i</u> n	n <u>i</u> be-iidiiwin $\sigma V'' \dot{\Delta} \dot{\sigma} \cdot \Delta^a$	anesthesia
<u>o</u>	t <u>o</u>	<u>o</u> kon $\triangleright d^a$	liver
<u>a</u>	<u>a</u> bove	okan $\triangleright b^a$	bone

vowel	English Equivalent	Ojibwe	Translation
<u>e</u>	<u>p</u> et	she <u>b</u> oozigan ᓂᓅᓂᓐ	laxative
<u>i</u> i	<u>b</u> eat	wii <u>y</u> aw ᓂᓄᓂᓐ	body
<u>o</u> o	ch <u>o</u> ose	abino <u>o</u> ji ᓂᓄᓂᓐ	child
<u>a</u> a	<u>f</u> ax	wisa <u>a</u> wisewin ᓂᓄᓂᓐ	jaundice

Consonants	w	p/b	t/d	k/g	ch/j	m	n	s/z	sh/zh	y
Vowels	e	i	ii	o	oo	a	aa			

OJIBWE CONSONANT - VOWEL SYLLABLE CHART

vowels	e	i	ii	o	oo	a	aa	
consonants								Finals
w	we	wi	wii	wo	woo	wa	waa	w
p b	pe be	pi bi	pii bii	po bo	poo boo	pa ba	paa baa	p b
t d	te de	ti di	tii dii	to do	too doo	ta da	taa daa	t d
k g	ke ge	ki gi	kii gii	ko go	koo goo	ka ga	kaa gaa	k g
ch j	che je	chi ji	chii jii	cho jo	choo joo	cha ja	chaa jaa	ch j
m	me	mi	mii	mo	moo	ma	maa	m
n	ne	ni	nii	no	noo	na	naa	n
s z	se ze	si zi	sii zii	so zo	soo zoo	sa za	saa zaa	s z
sh zh	she zhe	shi zhi	shii zhii	sho zho	shoo zhoo	sha zha	shaa zhaa	sh zh
y	ye	yi	yii	yo	yoo	ya	yaa	y

COMMON OJIBWE SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART
with Roman equivalents

					Finals
	▽ e	△ i	▷ o	◁ a	
w	·▽ we	·△ wi	·▷ wo	·◁ wa	◦
p/b	∨ pe/be	∧ pi/bi	> po/bo	< pa/ba	<
t/d	∪ te/de	∩ ti/di	⊃ to/do	⊂ ta/da	⊂
k/g	q ke/ge	p ki/gi	d ko/go	b ka/ga	ᑭ
ch/j	ᑭ che/je	ᑭ chi/ji	ᑭ cho/jo	ᑭ cha/ja	ᑭ
m	ᑭ me	ᑭ mi	ᑭ mo	ᑭ ma	ᑭ
n	ᑭ ne	ᑭ ni	ᑭ no	ᑭ na	ᑭ
s/z	ᑭ se/ze	ᑭ si/zi	ᑭ so/zo	ᑭ sa/za	ᑭ
sh/zh	ᑭ she/zhe	ᑭ shi/zhi	ᑭ sho/zho	ᑭ sha/zha	ᑭ
y	ᑭ ye	ᑭ yi	ᑭ yo	ᑭ ya	ᑭ

Extra Characters: x = Christ " = H ≧ = R ≦ = L

OJIBWE LONG VOWEL SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART

with Roman equivalents

					Finals
	▽ e	Δ̇ i	▷̇ o	◁̇ a	
east w	·▽ we	·Δ̇ wi	·▷̇ wo	·◁̇ wa	◦
p/b	▽ pe/be	Δ̇ pi/bi	▷̇ po/bo	◁̇ pa/ba	<
t/d	∪ te/de	∩̇ ti/di	⊃̇ to/do	⊂̇ ta/da	⋈
k/g	q ke/ge	ṙ ki/gi	ḍ ko/go	ḃ ka/ga	ᵇ
ch/j	ᑭ che/je	ᑭ̇ chi/ji	ᑭ̇ cho/jo	ᑭ̇ cha/ja	ᵇ
m	ᑭ me	ᑭ̇ mi	ᑭ̇ mo	ᑭ̇ ma	ᵇ
n	ᑭ̇ ne	ᑭ̇ ni	ᑭ̇ no	ᑭ̇ na	ᵇ
s/z	ᑭ̇ se/ze	ᑭ̇ si/zi	ᑭ̇ so/zo	ᑭ̇ sa/za	ᵇ
sh/zh	ᑭ̇ she/zhe	ᑭ̇ shi/zhi	ᑭ̇ sho/zho	ᑭ̇ sha/zha	ᵇ
y	ᑭ̇ ye	ᑭ̇ yi	ᑭ̇ yo	ᑭ̇ ya	ᵇ

Extra Characters: x = Christ " = H ≧ = R ≦ = L

----- A -----

Ache

dewiziwin

U·Δʹ·Δ^a

(deh-wi-ze-win)

A dull pain anywhere in the body that doesn't go away.

Acute

gidatabaapinewin

PCC<Λ·Δ^a

(gi-da-ta-ba-pi-neh-win)

An illness that happens suddenly or over a short period of time.

Adenocarcinoma

anida gaa'amoogot oniisgok

<σC b>Jd^c Δσ'd^b

(a-nih-da ga-a-mo-goot o-nees-gook)

A type of cancer made up of abnormal gland cells that line the inner surface of some organs in the body.

Adrenal glands

niizhin aa'gaasinoon wakichi odetikosiiwik gaa'

oji'anookiimagak wi yawig

σJ^a <bʹ·d^a ·<ΔPʹ ΔUŋdʹ·Δ^b b>ʹ<ΔσPLb^b·Δʹ·Δ^b

(nee-zhin a-ga-sih-noon wa-gi-chih o-deh-te-go-see-wik ga-o-chih a-no-key-ma-guck we-yaw-wig)

Two small organs on top of the kidneys that release hormones affecting various body functions.

Allergic, is

gaa'maanaamijigadek / gaa'maanaaminigwadek

gaa'maanaa'iigwamonoodek

bLqΓʹbU^b / bLqΓσ·bU^b / bLqΔ·bJdU^b

(ga-ma-na-me-chih-ga-dek / ga-ma-na-mi-ni-gwa-dek / ga-ma-na-ee-gwa-mo-noo-dek)

When your body or skin reacts badly to something you eat, drink, breathe. You may experience sneezing, watering eyes, hives that itch, shortness of breath and swelling. Can be treated with medication.

Alopecia

gaabaapaagizidoch owiinizisan mashgigi ochi

b<<Pʹ>^b Δ·Δσʹʹ^a LʹPP Δʹ

(ga-ba-ba-gi-si-dooch o-we-ni-ze-sun mush-ge-ge o-chih)

Hair loss from chemotherapy. This can include all body hair as well as scalp hair. Your hair grows back after treatment is finished.

Amputation

giizhgigadezhwa giizhginikezhwa gaye

naasizhigaade gaa'odabinek

PʹʹPbU·ŋ PʹʹPσʹʹŋ b< qʹʹʹbU b>ΔCΛʹ^b

(keysh-gi-ka-deh-zhwa keysh-gi-ni-geh-zhwa ga-yeh)

na-si-zhih-ga-deh ga-o-da-bi-neck)

Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

Analgesic

adawi'on ji'adawiisagedak

<C·Δ>^a ʹ<C·ΔʹqC^b

(a-da-we-oon che-a-da-wee-sa-geh-duck)

A drug that takes away pain.

Anemia

bibaagaazheyagamin misgwi

Λ<bʹʹ>bΓ^a Γ·P

(bi-ba-ga-zheh-ya-gum-min mis-gwee)

A shortage of red blood cells, which may cause fatigue.

Anesthesia

nibe'iidiwin

σVΔŋ·Δ^a

(ni-beh-ee-dee-win)

A drug inhaled or injected into you to freeze or numb your body, to put you to sleep so you don't feel anything.

Anorexia

gaawiisiniisig

b·Δʹσʹ^b

(ga-wee-si-nee-sick)

Lack of appetite for food. Appetite loss that is sometimes a side effect of chemotherapy.

Antibiotic

gaa'ojimino'ayaag mashgigi
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (ga-o-chih-mi-no-a-yaag mush-ge-ge)
 Healing medicine.

Anticoagulant

mashgigi gaa'abadak
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (mush-ge-ge ga-a-ba-duck)
 Drug/medicine that is used to prevent blood
 clots from forming in your body.

Antiemetic

mashgigi gaa'abadak jinishamaaji'ozik gaye
 jizhashishigagowezik
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (mush-ge-ge ga-a-ba-duck chih-ni-sha-ma-che-o-zik ga-yeh
 chih-sha-shih-shih-ga-go-weh-zick)
 A drug that prevents or relieves nausea and
 vomiting.

Antifungal

mashgigi gaa'abadak bichiboowizewinig
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (mush-ge-ge ga-a-ba-duck bi-chih-bo-we-zeh-wi-nick)
 A medicine used to treat fungal infections.

Artificial Larynx

aanimigiziwijigaade noodagozijigan
 gaanaabishigigadeg
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (aa-ni-me-gi-zi-we-chih-ga-deh no-da-go-zi-chih-gun
 ga-na-bish-gi-ga-dek)
 After the voice box (larynx) is removed for
 cancer an artificial voice box is used. This
 battery operated machine is held against the
 throat to create vibrations that enable a person to
 be heard.

Ascites

nibi gaamooshginejishgaagoch
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (ni-bi ga-moosh-gi-neh-chish-ga-gooch)
 Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the belly.

Aspirate

gawiigwa'igemagak shaabonigan
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (ga-we-gwa-ee-geh-ma-guck sha-bo-ni-gun)
 The process of removing fluid from a specific
 area, using a big needle, often used for
 diagnostic purposes to relieve discomfort.

Atrophy

ojidateyaabiin gaa'akozit
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (o-chih-da-teh-yaa-been ga-a-ko-zit)
 Thinning or wasting of the muscles of the body.

Autoimmunity

wiiyawig gaa'anisabi'anogiimagazinok
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (we-ya-wig ga-a-ni-sa-be-a-no-key-ma-ga-zi-nook)
 An abnormal condition in which the body's
 immune system fights and rejects itself.

Axillary Dissection

oniizhwak oniigwiik gaa'bagwajizhoodwa
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (o-neesh-gwuck o-nee-gweek ga-ba-gwa-chih-zho-dwa)
 An operation to remove the lymph nodes lying
 under the armpit.

----- B -----

Bacteria

manijoozesak gaa'oji'aakozik gaye bichimowise
 ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
 (ma-ni-cho-zeh-suck ga-o-chih-a-ko-zik ga-yeh
 bi-chih-mo-wi-seh)
 Tiny bugs that can cause infection and disease.
 Can only be seen with a microscope.

Barium Swallow

gaaminigwadeg jizhaabwadeshimich omizat
gaye onagish

ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
(ga-mi-ni-gwa-deg chi-sha-bwa-teh-shi-mich o-mi-sut ga-yeh
o-na-gish)

A way of taking an x-ray picture of the upper
bowel and stomach. One drinks a clay like
liquid. Then an x-ray of the upper bowel is
taken.

Basal Cell Carcinoma (see Skin Cancer)

giziswadek oji aagoziwin gaa'amoogot
ozhagayag

ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
(gi-ze-swa-dek o-chih a-ko-see-win ga-a-mo-goot
o-zha-ga-yag)

The most common type of skin cancer. Is most
often found on parts of the body frequently
exposed to the sun.

Benign (tumour on your body)

gaa'ozhi'omagak wiiyawig gaawiinonjiji'
izhinaagwak gaa'amoogot

ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
(ga-o-zhi-o-ma-guck we-ya-wig ga-we-noon-chih-chih
ee-zhi-na-gwuck ga-a-mo-goot)

A swelling or growth that is not cancerous. It
does not spread from one part of the body to
another, and is usually not dangerous.

Bilateral

gwekweginage wiiyawig gaawisagedak
ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(gwe-gwe-gi-na-geh we-ya-wig ga-we-sa-geh-duck)
This term refers to both sides of the body.

Bile Duct Cancer

owiizap gaa'ojik gaa'amoogot iinabinewin
ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(o-we-zap ga-o-chig ga-a-mo-goot ee-na-bi-neh-win)
Cancer of the tube that carries bile from the liver
to the duodenum. A type of bile duct cancer.
Bile ducts carry bile from the liver and the
gallbladder to the small intestine
(duodenum).

Biopsy

baki gaabagwajizhigadek ji'adogigejigadek
ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(ba-key ga-ba-gwa-chi-zhi-ga-dek
chih-a-do-gi-geh-chih-ga-dek)

Cutting out a small piece of tissue for the
doctor to look at under the microscope to help
decide whether or not you have cancer.

Birthmark, has a

omiiniiman

ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(o-me-nee-mun)

Red, brown or white mark on skin present at
time of birth.

Bladder

zhigiiwin gaa'izhibiindek

ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(shih-key-win ga-ee-shi-been-dek)

The part of the body in the lower belly where
urine is stored.

Blast Cells

owiin nibiwa ozhi'omaganon gaawaabishgagin
misgwiimik gaa'ojimisgwiwaabinech

ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(o-ween ni-be-wa o-zhi-o-ma-ga-noon ga-wa-bish-ga-kin
mis-kwee-mik ga-o-chih-mis-kwee-wa-pi-nech)

Immature white blood cells. A very small
amount of blast cells are normally present in the
bone marrow. In leukemia, blast cells are present
in large numbers.

Blood Brain Barrier

gaa'adawii'och gaa'izisenon iima wiinidibiik
inege

ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(ga-a-da-we-ooch ga-ee-zi-seh-noon ee-ma wee-ni-di-beek
ee-neh-ke)

A network of blood vessels that help to prevent
potentially dangerous substances from entering
the brain. Some chemotherapy drugs cross this
barrier.

Brain Scan

gaazhabwadesijigadek wiinidib
 60<U7'6U^b ·ΔσN^c

(ga-sha-bwa-deh-si-chih-ga-dek wee-ni-dib)

A CT imaging study of the brain often taken to detect primary cancer of the brain or the spread of cancer into the brain. (See CT Scan).

Brain Tumour

gaa'amoogot gaa'izhamagak wiinidibik
 6<Jd^c 6Δ6Lb^b ·ΔσN^b

(ga-a-mo-goot ga-ee-zha-ma-guck wee-ni-di-bik)

Cancer that starts in or spreads to the brain.

Breast Reconstruction

ojoojooshimigaanag

▷JJJΓb^a

(o-cho-cho-shi-mi-ka-nuck)

The use of plastic surgery to rebuild the breast after surgery.

Breast Self-Examination (BSE)

jiniidawiiimaganogwen gegoon ojoojooshimig
 gaananaadawii'gigenimidizot
 ΓσC·ΔPLb.9^a 9d^a ▷JJJΓ^b
 6a.6C·ΔP9σΓN^c

(chih-ni-ta-we-key-ma-ga-no-gwen geh-goon)

(o-cho-cho-shi-mig ga-na-na-da-we-gi-geh-ni-mi-de-zoot)

A way to examine your breasts to detect changes in the way they look or the way they feel.

Bronchi

opanig oji'bagidanamoowin

▷<σ^b ▷Γ<PCa.J·Δ^a

(o-pa-nick o-chih-ba-gi-da-na-mo-win)

Branch like tubes from the windpipe (trachea) that lead into each lung. Breathing tubes in lungs.

Bronchogenic Carcinoma

odanaag gaa'amoogot gaa'izhi'magiwiibagin
 ▷C^a 6<Jd^c 6ΔJLP·Δ<P^a

(o-da-naak ga-a-mo-goot ga-ee-shih-ma-gi-we-ba-kin)

Cancer that starts in the large tubes (bronchi) that connect the windpipe (trachea) to each of the lungs.

Bronchoscopy

ogodashgwak wasakone gaabindabikinigadek
 aaniin ezhinagwanogwen opanig

▷dC^a·b^b ·<Hd^b 6Λ^aCΛPσbU^b <σ^a

▽Jq·b.9^a ▷<σ^b

(o-go-dush-gwak wa-sa-ko-neh ga-been-da-bi-ki-ni-ga-dek
 aa-neen eh-zhi-na-gwa-no-gwen o-pa-nick)

A procedure in which a tube with a light at one end is threaded down the throat to examine the bronchi and to remove cells for microscopic study.

Bruised, is

ozhaawashgose

▷6·<J^ad^b

(o-zha-wush-go-seh)

A black/blue sore area of the skin that happens when blood collects beneath the skin.

Burned, is

jaakizowin

ΓPΓ·Δ^a

(cha-gi-zo-win)

When heat or cold causes your skin to turn red or blister.

----- C -----

Cancer

gaa'amoogot gichi'aakoziwin abiichi padinitan
 miziweshkamagan

6<Jd^c PΓ<dΓ·Δ^a <ΛΓ <NσC^a ΓΓ·▽^abLb^a

(ga-a-mo-goot gi-chih-a-ko-see-win a-bee-chih pa-dii-ni-tun
 mi-zi-wesh-ga-ma-gun)

Cancer is a general term for more than 200 diseases. It is the uncontrolled, abnormal growth of cells that can invade and destroy healthy tissues. Most cancers can also spread to other parts of the body.

Genetic Testing

bakii gaabagwajizhigadek gananaadogigejigazot
gaa'amoogot jiwejigajitinigogwen
<P b<·bŋŋbU^b baaɔɔPŋŋbŋ^c b<ɔɔd^c
ŋ·ŋŋbŋŋŋɔɔ·ŋ^a

(ba-key ga-ba-gwa-chih-zhi-ga-deck
ga-na-na-do-gi-geh-chih-ga-ssot ga-a-mo-goot
chih-weh-chih-ga-chih-ti-ni-go-kwen)

A scientific way of looking at a small piece of tissue to find out whether you have a greater chance of developing certain types of cancer than the general population.

Germ

manijooshak gaa'oji'aakozinaniwak
LσJσ^b b>ŋ<ɔɔŋɔσ·<ɔ^b

(ma-ni-choo-shuck ga-o-chih-a-ko-zi-na-no-wuck)

Bacteria-bad little bugs. People taking chemotherapy are more likely to get infections from germs.

Grief

gaagichi'manedak
bPŋLŋC^b

(ga-gi-chih-ma-neh-duck)

Feels so sad about losing something.

Guilt

anaamenidizowin
<ɔɔŋσŋŋ·Δ^a

(a-na-meh-ni-di-zo-win)

Feels to blame for the cause of something.

----- H -----**Headache**

dewigwewin
U·Δ·ŋ·Δ^a

(teh-wi-gweh-win)

Head hurts - head aches.

Head and Neck Cancer

odigwanig gaye ogweganig gaa'amoogot
>ŋ·bσ^b b< >ŋbσ^b b<ɔɔd^c

(o-ti-kwa-nick ga-yeh o-kweh-ka-nick ga-a-mo-goot)

A group of cancers that may occur in the mouth, voice box, throat or sinuses.

Heart Attack, has

iishgwaade'e
Δ^a·bUŋ

(eesh-gwa-deh-heh)

Heart stops.

Hemorrhage

nedisgwego
ŋŋ·ŋŋd

(neh-dis-kweh-go)

A term used to describe a heavy loss of blood. Sometimes an advanced cancer will weaken a blood vessel and the person will have a hemorrhage.

Hereditary

aanikewiijikade gegoon oniigii'ogimaak
gaa'amoogot

<σŋ·ΔŋbU ŋd^a >σP>Pŋ^b b<ɔɔd^c

(aa-ni-ke-wee-chih-ga-teh geh-goona oo-nee-key-ho-gi-mack
ga-a-mo-goot)

The process of passing on particular traits or conditions from parent to child.

High Grade

gaa'amoogot iikwe gidadabimagak
emaajishgaamagak

b<ɔɔd^c ·Δŋ PCCALb^b ŋLŋ^abLb^b

(ga-a-mo-goot ee-kweh-gi-da-da-bi-ma-guck
eh-ma-chihsh-ga-ma-guck)

Cancers that tend to spread quickly.

Hodgkin's Disease (Lymphoma)

gaa'amoogot oniizhgomak
b<ɔɔd^c >σ^bdL^b

(ga-a-mo-goot o-neesh-ko-muk)

A type of cancer that affects the lymph system.
(See Lymphoma).

Hormone Therapy

gaawijji'iiwemagak wiiyawig mishgigi
 b·ΔΓΔ·∇Lb^b ·Δ↳·Δ^b Γ^oPP

(ga-we-chih-he-weh-ma-guck we-ya-wig mish-ge-ge)

Giving hormones as medicine to treat certain types of cancers.

Hormones

gaaminowijji'iiwemagagin wiiyawig

gaa'ozhi'omagagin

bΓ·ΔΓΔ·∇LbP^a ·Δ↳·Δ^b bΔJΔLbP^a

(ga-mi-no-wee-chih-ee-weh-ma-ga-kin we-ya-wick

ga-o-zhi-o-ma-ka-kin)

Chemical substances made in our bodies.

They regulate specific body functions as metabolism, growth, and reproduction.

Hospice

go'ojiwijiwidwa gaagichi'aakoziwaj gaye

gaagimazhisewaach

dΔΓ·ΔΓ·Δ·C bPPΔdΓ·Δ^b b< bΔQ·∇L^c b<

bPLJ^c·Δ^a

(ko-o-chih-we-che-wi-twa ga-gi-chih-a-ko-zi-waach ga-yeh

ga-key-ma-si-seh-waach)

A place or program that cares for dying patients.

Also helps family and friends in caring for and coping with the loss of a dying loved one.

Hospital

aakoziwigamik

ΔdΓ·ΔbΓ^b

(aa-ko-see-wi-ga-mick)

Sick house.

Hygiene

bekii'iidizowin

VPΔNΓ·Δ^a

(beh-key-ee-ti-zo-win)

Cleans his/herself well. Radiation therapy can affect the skin and make it important to have good hygiene.

Hysterectomy

gaa'odabinigadek abinooji gaa'iizhigishgawich
 bΔCΛσbU^b ΔΛσΓ bΔJPP^ob·Δ^b

(ga-o-da-bi-ni-ga-deck a-bi-noon-che

ga-ee-shi-gi-gish-ga-wich)

Taking out the uterus with surgery. The ovaries may also be removed at the same time (oophorectomy).

----- I -----

Immune System

gaawijji'iigoyak kidoyaamin wiiyawig

jimishishgaagoziwak aakoziwin

b·ΔΓΔd↳^b PΔ↳Γ^a ·Δ↳·Δ^b ΓΓJ^obΔΓ·Δ^b

ΔdΓ·Δ^a

(ga-wee-chih-he-ko-yuk gi-do-ya-min wi-ya-wick

chih-mi-shish-ka-go-zi-wuck a-ko-see-win)

The body's defense against invading bacteria and foreign chemicals and cells.

Impotence

inini gaamayaawagoshgaa'igosik

Δσσ bL↳·Δd^obΔdΓ^b

(e-ni-new ga-ma-ya-koosh-ga-e-ko-sick)

Not able to have an erection for sexual intercourse, to ejaculate, or both. Can happen after treatment for prostate cancer.

In Situ Cancer

gaa'amoogot gaamisiweshkaamagak

bΔJd^c bΓΓ·∇^obLb^b

(ga-a-mo-goot ga-mi-si-wesh-ga-ma-guck)

A cancer that has not spread to neighboring tissue from its original site. It is considered a very early form of cancer.

Incontinence

maamiiziisewin gaye shaashigisewin

LΓΓ^c·Δ^a b< ωJPP^c·Δ^a

(ma-mee-zee-seh-win ga-yeh sha-shih-gi-seh-win)

Not being able to control bowel movements (defecation) or urination. Pees on self too easily - urinates too easily. Wetting your pants when you cough or sneeze - can happen after treatment for prostate cancer.

Low Grade

gaabapeji nitaawigiimagak gaa'amoogot
 b<VΓ σC·ΔPLb^b b<Jd^c

(ga-ba-peh-chih ni-ta-we-key-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot)

A type of cancer that tends to grow slowly.

Lump

gaabigojishgaamak aanaamig ozhaagayaag
 bΛdΓ^obL^b <ΛΓ^b ▷ωb^b

(ga-bi-go-cheesh-ka-ma-guck aa-na-mig o-zha-ga-yag)

Something grows roundly. A growth found under skin on any part of the body that may be cancerous.

Lumpectomy

gaabagwajizhigadek ojoojoozhimig gegoon
 gaabigojiishgamagak

b<·bΓJ^bU^b ▷JJJΓ^b qd^a bΛdΓ^obLb^b

(ga-ba-kwa-chih-shi-ga-deck o-cho-cho-shi-mick geh-go-on)

ga-be-go-cheesh-ka-maguck)

Surgical removal of a breast tumour along with a small amount of nearby normal tissue.

Lung Cancer

gaa'amoogot opanig

b<Jd^c ▷<σ^b

(ga-a-mo-goot o-pa-nick)

A type of cancer that starts in the lung or spreads to the lung from another cancer site. Lung cancer is often caused by smoking.

Lymphedema

ojoojoozhimig bagizhi oji onadawii'igowin
 ▷JJJΓ^b <PΓ^b ▷Γ ▷αC·ΔΔd·Δ^a

(o-cho-cho-shi-mick ba-gi-shi o-chih o-na-da-we-e-go-win)

Tissue swelling caused by a blockage in nearby lymphatic vessels or nodes. A side effect of breast cancer treatment.

Lymphoma

gaa'amoogot gaa'oji'ozhi'omagak oniisgok
 b<Jd^c b▷Γ▷J▷Lb^b ▷σ^bd^b

(ga-a-mo-goot ga-o-chih-o-zhih-o-ma-guck o-nees-kook)

The type of cancer that begins in lymph nodes. There are different kinds of lymph nodes cancers. Doctors determine the different lymphomas by the type of cell that is involved in the tumour.

----- M -----**Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**

gaamazinaadebii'iigemak gaa'abatak

gaa'amoogot ezhinaagwagin

bLΓαUΛΔqL^b b<C^b b<Jd^c ∇Jα·bP^a

(ga-ma-si-na-deh-be-ee-ge-ma-guck ga-a-ba-duck)

ga-a-mo-goot eh-zhi-na-kwa-kin)

A way of diagnosing cancer that uses a magnetic field to produce a picture of an internal organ on a computer.

Mammogram

shaabwadeshimaa ojoojoozhimig

ω<UJL ▷JJJΓ^b

(sha-pwa-teh-shi-ma o-cho-cho-shi-mick)

An X-ray of the breasts.

Mastectomy

gaabagwejishigaazot ojoojoozhip

b<·qΓJ^bΓ^c ▷JJJΓ^c

(ga-ba-kweh-chih-shi-ga-zoot o-cho-cho-ship)

Surgical removal of a breast.

Melanoma (see skin cancer)

ominiimig gaa'amoogot niigaan

gaananisanedagwak

▷ΓσΓ^b b<Jd^c σb^a bασ^bΓC·b^b

(o-mi-nee-mick ga-a-mo-goot nee-gaan)

ga-na-ni-sa-neh-da-gwuck)

The most dangerous type of skin cancer. Starts as a pigmented mole. Melanoma can quickly spread locally and to distant organs.

Metastasis

gaa'amoogot ojoojoozhimig gaa'aniishaamagak
 opanig miinawa okanig

b<Jd^c ▷JJJΓ^b b<σωLb^b ▷<σ^b Γα·Δ ▷bσ^b

(ga-a-mo-goot o-cho-cho-shi-mick ga-a-nee-sha-ma-guck)

o-pa-nick mee-na-wa o-ka-nick)

Cancer cells that spread from the first cancer site to other parts of the body. For example, breast cancer can spread to the bone then to the lung.

Mucositis

gaabigogwanewej aazha'idiwin oji
gaabigogwanewesenich
bΛd·b·v̄ ΔωΔΠ·Δ^a ΔΓ bΛd·b·v̄σ^h

(ga-bi-go-gwa-neh-wech aa-sha-ee-ti-win o-chih
ga-bi-go-gwa-neh-weh-seh-nich)

Sores found in the mouth and throat. Are a side effect of chemotherapy and radiation therapy. Gets a sore in someone's mouth.

Myelogram

adiziganaaboo gaajida'ot jibwashabwateshimit
odatagwaganig
ΔΠΓbΔ > bΓCΔ^c Γ·<ω·<UJΓ^c ΔCC·bbσ^b
(a-ti-si-gun-na-bo ga-che-ta-oot che-bwa-sha-bwa-teh-shi-mit
o-da-ta-gwa-ga-nick)

An x-ray of the spinal cord taken after dye is injected into the space around the spinal cord to show any pinching or dislocation of the spinal cord.

Myeloma

gaa'amoogot ozhi'omagan opigak okanig
odatagwaganig
bΔJd^c ΔJΔLb^a ΔΛb^b Δbσ^b ΔCC·bbσ^b
(ga-a-mo-goot o-shih-o-ma-gun o-pi-gak o-ka-nick
o-da-tagwa-ga-nick)

A cancer that often forms in the ribs, spinal column or pelvic bones.

----- N -----

Narcotic

mashgigi ge'oji'atemadak
L^oPP 9ΔΓΔULC^b
(mush-ge-ge ge-o-chih-a-teh-ma-duck)

A prescription drug used to reduce pain.

Nausea

nizhide'emaji'o
σJUVLΓΔ
(ni-shih-deh-eh-ma-chih-ho)

Feeling the need to vomit. A common side effect of chemotherapy.

Nuclear Medicine

gaa'ojiggedaagwak gaye geizhi'atawi'idwa
bΔΓP9C·b^b b< 9ΔJΔC·ΔΔ·C

(ga-o-chih-gi-geh-da-gwuck ga-yeh
geh-ee-zhi-a-ta-we-e-twa)

The diagnosis and or treatment of disease, including cancer, using radioactive chemical substances.

Numb, feels

gaanisodomaji'ojik magizha oji maajizhoogowin
bσΓΔLΓΔΓ^b LΠω ΔΓ LΓωd·Δ^a
(ga-ni-so-do-ma-chih-o-chick ma-gi-sha o-chih
ma-chih-sho-go-win)

Cannot feel-can be a side effect of surgery.

----- O -----

Occult Blood

misgwii gaanagwasinok omoowin
Γ^b·P bΔ·bΓ·ω^b ΔJ·Δ^b
(mis-kwee ga-na-gwa-si-nook o-mo-win)

Blood that is not seen by the naked eye. Simple chemical test can detect occult blood in stool.

Oncology

gaa'amoogonaniwak ezhijigemagak
gaananaagajitowaj mashgigiwininiwak
bΔJdΔσ·Δ^b ∇JΓ9Lb^b bΔΔbΓΔ·Δ^b
L^oPP·Δσσ·Δ^b

(ga-a-mo-go-na-ni-wuck eh-she-chih-geh-ma-guck
ga-na-na-ga-chih-to-wach mush-ge-ge-wi-ni-ni-wuck)

The study and treatment of cancer. Doctors who specialize in oncology are called oncologists.

Ostomy

edojigateg maajizhigowin
∇ΔΓbU^b LΓJd·Δ^a

(eh-to-chih-ga-deg ma-chih-shi-go-win)

A surgical procedure that connects an internal cavity of the body to an opening (stoma) on the outside of the body. There are many types of ostomies, including colostomies, tracheostomies and ileostomies.

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Preventative Measures

ge'izhijgek eniwēk ji'ozhi'omagasīnok
gaa'amoogot

ᑭᐱᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(ge-ee-she-chih-ket eh-ni-wehk chih-ozhi-o-ma-ka-si-nook
ga-a-mo-goot)

Actions that can be taken to reduce the chance of developing cancer. Examples include choosing not to smoke and protecting yourself from excessive exposure to sunlight. Preventive measures may also include surgery to remove organs that may develop cancer.

Primary Site (primary tumour)

wiiyawig gaagi'o'ji'oshi'omagak gaa'amoogot
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(wee-ya-wick ga-key-o-chih-o-zhi-o-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot)

The area of the body where a tumour originally started.

Prognosis

ge'inetamoowaj ge'ani'izhiyaaniwak
mashgigiwininiwak

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(geh-e-neh-ta-mo-waach geh-a-ni-e-zhi-ya-ni-wuck

mush-ge-ge-wi-ni-ni-wuck)

The prediction of how a disease will progress.

Prostate Cancer

gaa'amoogot inini shikiiwin gaa'izhibiidek
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(ga-a-mo-goot e-ni-ni shih-key-win ga-ee-zhih-be-deck)

Cancer of the prostate gland located at the base of the bladder in males.

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA)

inini gaananaatawigigenimit ji'ayaagwen
gaa'amogot

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(e-ni-ni ga-na-na-ta-we-gi-keh-ni-mit chih-a-ya-kwen

ga-a-mo-goot)

A protein produced by prostate cells. When it is elevated in the blood, test shows an abnormality in the prostate gland, possibly cancer.

Prosthesis

gaanaabishgigaadegin okatig ojojoozhip gemaa
oshkiishig

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(ga-na-bish-ki-ga-deh-kin o-ka-tick o-cho-cho-ship geh-ma
osh-key-shick)

Artificial replacement of a missing body part, such as an artificial leg, artificial breast or artificial eye.

Protocol

gaa'amoogot gaa'onajigaadek ge'izhi'atawi'it
minigok gaye aapi gewabamit

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(ga-a-mo-goot ga-o-na-chih-ka-teck geh-e-shih-a-ta-we-eet

mi-ni-gook ga-yeh a-pee geh-wa-ba-mit)

The cancer treatment plan that includes the drugs, dosages and dates for cancer therapy.

----- R -----**Radiologist**

shaabwadezhimigowinan gaawaawaabadagin
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(sha-bwa-teh-shi-mi-go-wi-nun ga-wa-wa-ba-da-kin)

Is a doctor who specializes in reading x-rays and diagnostic tests.

Radiation Therapy

gaamashgawazigemagak atawi'iwewin
gaa'abajitowaj mashgigiwininiwak

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

(ga-mush-ga-wa-si-geh-ma-guck a-ta-we-ee-weh-win

ga-a-ba-chih-to-waach mush-ge-ge-wi-ni-ni-wuck)

Radiation therapy is the use of high energy x-rays to damage or kill cancer cells. A radiation Oncologist is a doctor who specializes in using radiation to treat cancer.

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Staging

gaa'amoogot aniin minigok azhaa
emoshideshkanij
b<Jd< <σ< Γσδ< <σ ∇J'U'σ<σ<
(ga-a-mo-goot a-neen mi-ni-gook a-sha
eh-mo-shi-desh-ga-nich)

The process of evaluating how far cancer has spread. It describes the size of the tumour; the extent of spread locally; the extent of spread to the lymph nodes; and whether or not the disease has spread to other parts of the body.

Simulator

gaa'ojigigegigadek maayaa ge'izhi'atawi'iwewaj
bD'P'P'P'U< L> 9ΔJ<C·ΔΔ·∇·<J<
(ga-o-chih-gi-geh-chih-ga-deck ma-ya
geh-ee-shi-a-ta-we-e-weh-waach)

Part of the preparation for radiation therapy. It involves taking CAT scan of the cancer and determining the best way to treat it.

Stoma (see ostomy)

iinaabin owiin gaa'izhiwiidek
ΔαΛ< Δ·Δ< bΔJ·ΔU<
(ee-na-bin o-ween ga-ee-shi-we-deck)

Stomach Cancer

gaa'amoogot omisatak
b<Jd< DΓYC<
(ga-a-mo-goot o-mi-sa-taak)

Cancer that occurs in the stomach organ that is part of the digestive system. It mixes food with digestive juices and churns it into a thin liquid so nutrients can be absorbed.

Stomatitis (see macositis)

iinaabin gaa'izhiwiidek
ΔαΛ< bΔJ·ΔU<
(ee-na-bin o-ween ga-ee-shi-we-deck)

Sunscreen

gaazhizhobiiginaniwak gigizhadek
bJ'ωΛPασ·<J< PPωU<
(ga-shi-sho-be-gi-na-ni-wuck key-gi-sha-teck)
A cream, lotion or gel applied to the skin to help protect it from the harmful rays of the sun. Sunscreens are rated in strength by the sun protection factor (SPF) from 2 to 60; the higher the number, the greater the protection.

Surgery

maajishoowewin
LΓω·∇·Δ<
(ma-chih-sho-weh-win)

Cutting open the body to remove a cancer tumour. A Surgeon is a doctor who does surgery.

Suture

gaagashgigwanidwa gaa'ishgwamaajizhoodwa
bb'P·bσ·C bΔ'·bLΓω·C
(ga-gash-gi-gwa-ni-dwa ga-eesh-kwa-ma-chih-sho-twa)
Is sewn up - stitches in the skin after surgery.

Sweating

gaawabazonaniwak
b·<C'ασ·<J<
(ga-wa-ba-zo-na-ni-wuck)

Getting very hot, perspiring. Can be a sign of cancer or a side effect of chemotherapy.

Symptoms, has

gaa'ani'izhiyaaniwak giishbin gaa'amoogot
b<σΔJ'>σ·<J< P'ωΛ< b<Jd<
(ga-a-ni-ee-zhi-yaa-ni-wuck geesh-pin ga-a-mo-goot)
Physical changes that may be signs of cancer or another disease.

Systemic Therapy (See chemotherapy)

iinaabin gaa'izhi'ozhibii'idek atawi'igowin
ΔαΛ< bΔJ'>J'ΛΔU< <C·ΔΔδ·Δ<
(ee-na-bin ga-ee-zhi-o-zhi-be-e-teck a-ta-we-e-ko-win)

----- T -----**Terminal Cancer**

ji'aninisigot gaagijiyaagoset amoogowin
Γ<σσ'δ< bPΓ'>δY< <Jd·Δ<
(chih-a-ni-ni-si-goot ga-gi-chih-ya-ko-set a-mo-ko-win)
An advanced, progressively worsening cancer that cannot be cured and eventually results in death.

Test results, has negative

gaawin gegoon jiwabajigaadek aakoziwin
gi'izhimigigade gaaginanaatawigigegigadek
b·Δ^a 9d^a ʀ·<ʀbU^b <dʀ·Δ^a ʀΔʃʦʀbU
bʀaqaC·ΔʀʀʀbU^b

(ga-win geh-goön chih-wa-ba-chih-ga-deck a-ko-see-win
key-ee-zhi-mi-ki-ga-deh)

ga-gi-na-na-ta-we-ki-geh-chih-ga-deck)

Test shows no problems.

Test results, has positive

gaawabajigaadek gegoon e'izhinagwak
gi'izhimikigade
b·<ʀbU^b 9d^a ∇Δʃa·b^b ʀΔʃʦʀbU
bʀaqaC·ΔʀʀʀbU^b

(ga-wa-ba-chih-ga-deck geh-goön eee-shih-na-gwuck
key-ee-shih-mi-ki-ga-deh)

A test that shows a problem that needs to be
checked further.

Testicular Cancer

gaa'amoogot oniishiwig
b<ʃd^c ʁσʃ·Δ^b

(ga-a-mo-goot o-nee-shih-wick)

Cancer that grows in the testicles, scrotal sac or
“balls”.

Testicular Self-Examination (TSE)

wiin'igo dibinaawe gaa'adogigenimidisot
oniishiwan

·Δ^aΔd ʀʀa·∇ b<ʁʀʀσʃʀʀʀ^c ʁσʃ·<Δ^a

(ween-ee-ko ti-pi-na-weh ga-a-to-gi-geh-ni-mi-ti-soot
o-nee-shi-wun)

Checking your own testicles (scrotal sac or
“balls”) to detect lumps, or changes in size or
shape.

Thoracotomy

ogagikanig gamaajizhwaaniij
ʁbʀbσ^b bʀʀ·ʁbσ·Δ^b

(o-ga-ki-gun-nick ga-ma-chih-shwa-ga-nee-wich)

An operation to open the chest wall, most
commonly to remove a tumour in the chest
cavity.

Throat Cancer (See head or neck cancer)

ogwadashgwak gaa'amoogot (iinaabin
gaa'ozhibi'iigadek otigwanig magizha
ogwekanig gaa'amoogot)
ʁ·bC^a·b^b b<ʃd^c (Δaʀ^a bʁʃʀʀbU^b ʁʀ·bσ^b
ʀʀʁ ʁ·ʀbσ^b b<ʃd^c)

(o-ko-dush-gwaack ga-a-mo-goot (ee-na-bin
ga-o-shih-be-e-ga-deck o-ti-gwa-nick ma-ki-sha
o-kwe-ka-nick ga-a-mo-goot))

Thrombosis

gaagibishgwasek omisgweyaabiik
bʀʀʀ·bʀ^c ʁʀʀ·ʀʀʀʀ^b

(ga-gi-beesh-gwa-sek o-mis-kwee-ya-beek)

A clot in the blood in the vein that blocks it off.

Thrush (see mucosites)

iinaabin gaa'izhiwiidek bigogwanewesi
Δaʀ^a bΔʃ·ΔU^b ʀd·bʁ·∇ʀ

(ee-na-bin ga-ee-shih-we-deck bi-ko-kwa-ne-weh-sih)

Thyroid cancer

gaa'amoogot ogwadashgwak inage gaa'ayaag
b<ʃd^c ʁ·bC^a·b^b Δaʀ^a b<ʃʀ^b

(ga-a-mo-goot o-gwa-dush-gwaack ee-na-keh ga-a-yaag)

Cancer in the gland that secretes hormones to
help regulate growth and metabolism. It is
located in the throat, near the windpipe
(trachea).

TNM Classification (see staging)

gaa'ojigigegigaadek enigogwak gaa'agoge
gaa'amoogot

bʁʀʀʀʀbU^b ∇σd·b^b b<ʃd^c b<ʃd^c

(ga-o-chih-gi-geh-chih-ga-deck eh-ni-go-gwuck ga-a-ko-geck
ga-a-mo-goot)

A systematic way of describing the size, location
and spread of a tumour. ‘T’ describes the
primary tumour according to its size and
location. ‘N’ applies to the lymph nodes that
drain fluid from the area of the tumour and
whether the cancer has spread to them. ‘M’
explains whether the cancer has spread to distant
areas in the body, from the lung to the brain for
example.

Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

gaa'oji'ashaamij gaasaagaabigeshig magizha
gaye biidabigenigan

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(ga-o-chih-a-sha-mich ga-sa-ga-bi-keh-shick ma-gi-sha

ga-yeh bee-da-bi-keh-ni-gun)

Giving nutrients through an intravenous or feeding tube to bypass the digestive system. This is also called hyperalimentation.

Toxic reaction

gaa'amoogot onatawi'igowin nanasanadan
jibijiboowiset

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(ga-a-mo-goot o-na-ta-we-e-go-win na-na-sa-na-tun

chih-bi-chih-bo-wi-set)

Serious side effects of chemotherapy or radiation treatment that are dangerous or poisonous.

Tracheostomy

gaamaajizhwaaganiwij weweni

jibabagidanaamoot

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(ga-ma-chih-shwa-ga-nee-wich weh-weh-ni

chih-ba-gi-da-na-moot)

A surgical procedure in which an opening is made in the windpipe usually to ease breathing and may be permanent for cancer of the throat or larynx. (see larynx cancer).

Transfusion

gaamiinaaganiwit misgwiini

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(ga-me-na-ga-nee-wit mis-kwee-ni)

Giving blood to patient.

Tumour (see cancer)

iinaabin gaa'moogot gaa'izhiwiidek

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(ee-na-bin ga-a-mo-goot ga-ee-shih-we-deck)

U**Ultrasound**

gaamazinadesig gaa'ojiganawaabajigadek

ezhinagwanogwen wiiyaawig

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(ga-ma-si-na-teh-sick ga-o-chih-ga-na-wa-ba-chih-ka-teck

eh-zhi-na-gwa-no-gwen wee-ya-wick)

A picture that uses sound waves to outline the shape of tissues and organs in the body and to detect abnormalities. Ultrasound tests may be used to help differentiate between cysts and solid tumours.

Unconventional Therapy

gaa'ojigagwejjigaadek pakaan gegoon

atawi'igowin gaa'amoogot

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(ga-o-chih-ga-gweh-chih-chih-ka-teck pa-kaan geh-goan

a-ta-we-e-ko-win ga-a-mo-goot)

A therapy outside the conventional cancer treatments. Examples include herbal therapies or special diets, art or music therapy, or natural health practices. May also be called 'alternative therapy'.

Urinalysis

shikiiwinaboo gaa'odabinigadek

ezhinagwanogwen

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(shih-key-wi-na-bo ga-o-da-pi-ni-ga-deck

eh-zhi-na-gwa-no-gwen)

A routine urine test that describes the colour, appearance and contents of a urine sample.

Urinary Tract Infection, has

shikiiwin gaaminiwagamig

ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

(shih-key-win ga-mi-nee-wa-ga-mick)

Has pus in the urine.

Notes

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