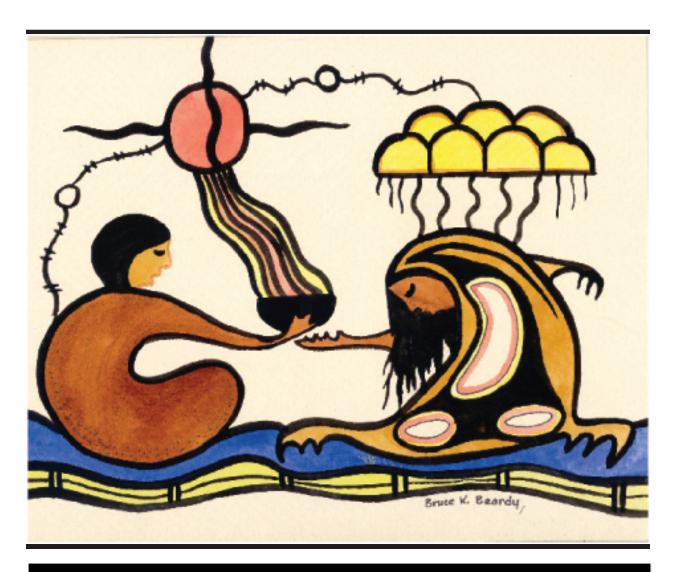
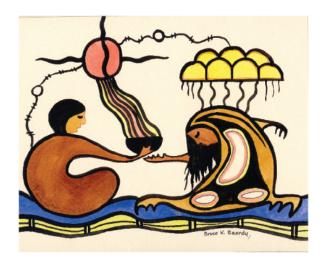
CANCER WORD BOOK

With

OJIBWE EQUIVALENTS





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.







CANCER WORD BOOK

With OJIBWE EQUIVALENTS

Anishinabemowin <σsolvio

igidowinan ΔΡΟ·Δα^α

ga'amoogot b⊲Jd°

gichi aakosiiwinan onji Pr adyla o o o



Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre

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

GUIDE TO READING THE OJIBWE PHONETIC WRITING SYSTEM

There are two sets of vowels in the Ojibwe language, seven vowels altogether; three short and four long. Three short vowels include:

i o a

The remaining four vowels are known as long vowels. The short vowels above are simply paired by adding the same (vowel) letter to it to produce the long sound. The vowel 'e' by itself is considered to be a long vowel.

e ii oo aa

The examples of the short and long vowels are:

1. Short Vowels

vowel	English Equivalent	Ojibwe		Translation
<u>i</u>	p <u>i</u> n	n <u>i</u> be-iidiiwin	σν"Δ΄∩∙Δ°	anesthesia
<u>0</u>	t <u>o</u>	<u>o</u> kon	⊳d₀	liver
<u>a</u>	<u>a</u> bove	okan	Þβα	bone

2. Long Vowels

vowel	English Equivalent	Ojibwe		Translation
<u>e</u>	p <u>e</u> t	sh <u>e</u> boozigan	ℂൎ>୵Ь°	laxative
<u>ii</u>	b <u>ea</u> t	w <u>ii</u> yaw	٠À৮°	body
00	ch <u>oo</u> se	abin <u>oo</u> ji	٦ف٨⊳	child
<u>aa</u>	f <u>a</u> x	wis <u>aa</u> wisewin	۰۵٬۲۰۵۰	jaundice

The Ojibwe consonants and vowels which are used in this booklet are:

Consonants	W	p/b	t/d	k/g	ch/j	m	n	s/z	sh/zh	у
Vowels	e	i	ii	O	00	a	aa			

The examples of the Ojibwe syllable writing system are the following:

				final	English gloss
i	ρ	7	٠.	a.	Burned, is
jaa	ki	ZO	wi	n	

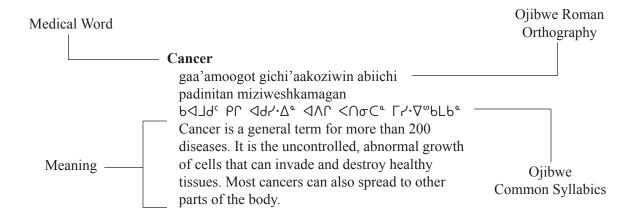
With the 'final' infix and with a 'w' in between the consonant and vowel (c'w'v) cluster:

		final	c'w'v				final	English gloss
р gii	•⊲ wa	ω sh	·9 gwe	ь yaa	< ba	C da	L m	Dizzy, feels

In the Syllabic orthography, a long vowel sound is achieved by simply placing a dot above the Syllabic character as the chart below indicates.

		Ojib	we		Final	English Gloss	
Common Syllabics With Long Vowels Roman Orthography	L L maa	Г Г ji	໙ ໙ zhoo	·∇ ·∇ we	·A ·A wi	a n	Surgery

Below is the example of the gloss entries in this booklet with common Syllabics.



OJIBWE CONSONANT - VOWEL SYLLABLE CHART

vowels	e	i	ii	0	00	a	aa	
consonants								Finals
W	we	wi	wii	wo	woo	wa	waa	W
р	pe	pi	pii	po	poo	pa	paa	p
b	be	bi	bii	bo	boo	ba	baa	b
t	te	ti	tii	to	too	ta	taa	t
d	de	di	dii	do	doo	da	daa	d
k	ke	ki	kii	ko	koo	ka	kaa	k
g	ge	gi	gii	go	goo	ga	gaa	g
ch	che	chi	chii	cho	choo	cha	chaa	ch
j	je	ji	jii	jo	joo	ja	jaa	j
m	me	mi	mii	mo	moo	ma	maa	m
n	ne	ni	nii	no	noo	na	naa	n
s	se	si	sii	so	S00	sa	saa	S
z	ze	zi	zii	ZO	Z00	za	zaa	Z
sh	she	shi	shii	sho	shoo	sha	shaa	sh
zh	zhe	zhi	zhii	zho	zhoo	zha	zhaa	zh
y	ye	yi	yii	yo	yoo	ya	yaa	у

COMMON OJIBWE SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART with Roman equivalents

					Finals
	∇ e	Δ i	▷o	⊲ a	
w	·∇ we	∙∆ wi	·⊳ wo	•⊲ wa	0
p/b	V pe/be	∧ pi/bi	> po/bo	< pa/ba	<
t/d	U te/de	∩ ti/di	O to/do	C ta/da	c
k/g	9 ke/ge	ρ ki/gi	d ko/go	ь ka/ga	ь
ch/j	∩ che/je	∩ chi/ji	J cho/jo	∪ cha/ja	l
m	7 me	Г mi	Д mo	L ma	L
n	o ne	σ ni	o no	o. na	a.
s/z	\\ se/ze	ィ si/zi	را so/zo	\ sa/za	\$
sh/zh	Ն she/zhe	∫ shi/zhi	ο sho/zho	თ sha/zha	ω
у	ح ye	⊱ yi	ر yo	タ ya	ל

Extra Characters: x = Christ || = H $\geq = R$ $\leq = L$

OJIBWE LONG VOWEL SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART with Roman equivalents

					Finals
	∇ e	Δ i	⊳ o	⊲ a	
east w	·∇ we	∙∆ wi	·⊳ wo	∙⊲ wa	o
p/b	V pe/be	Λ pi/bi	; po/bo	< pa∕ba	<
t/d	U te/de	∴ ti/di	to/do	Ċ ta/da	c
k/g	q ke/ge	ρׄ ki/gi	d ko/go	ь́ ka/ga	ь
ch/j	n che/je	Ċ chi/ji	j cho/jo	i cha/ja	l .
m	7 me	Γ΄ mi	ј mo	Ľ ma	L
n	o ne	σ̇ ni	ف no	о̀ na	œ.
s/z	se/ze	ز si/zi	نہ so/zo	i, sa/za	`
sh/zh	ጊ she/zhe	∱ shi/zhi	ἀ sho/zho	ṁ sha∕zha	w
у	ح ye	; yi	ز yo	ь ya	ל

Extra Characters: x = Christ || = H $\geq = R$ $\leq = L$

---- A -----

Ache

dewiziwin

 $U \cdot \Delta \gamma \cdot \Delta^{\circ}$

(deh-wi-ze-win)

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

Acute

gidatabaapinewin

 $^{\circ}\Delta \cdot \sigma \wedge > 229$

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

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

Adenocarcinoma

anida gaa'amoogot oniisgok

DOC PD790 DO190

(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 wiiyawig

 $\text{all aptrimeter} \\ \text{aptrimeter} \\ \text{aptri$

(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'maanaamiijigadek / gaa'maanaaminigwadek gaa'maanaa'iigwamonoodek

bLαΓΓου / bLαΓσ·ου / bLαΔ·οΙΔυν

(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<<P/>
δ·Δσ/১° L'PP DΓ

(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

 $P^{\omega}PbU\cdot\omega$ $P^{\omega}P\sigma 9\cdot\omega$ b4 a75bU b>C $\Lambda \sigma^{b}$

(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⟩° Γ⟨C·Δ∖9C°

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

A drug that takes away pain.

Anemia

bibaagaazheyagamin misgwi $\Lambda < b \mathcal{L} > b \Gamma^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ} P$

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

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

Anesthesia

nibe'iidiiwin

 $\sigma V \Lambda \cap \Lambda^{\circ}$

(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

ᡖ᠂᠘᠘ᡒ᠘

(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 bDՐΓΔϤϧͰ L^ωΡΡ

(ga-o-chih-mi-no-a-yaag mush-ge-ge)

Healing medicine.

Anticoagulant

mashgigi gaa'abadak L°PP b</br/>
C° PPN\/o° T\P

(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

(mush-ge-ge ga-a-ba-duck chih-ni-sha-ma-che-o-zik ga-yeh chih-sha-shih-shih-qa-go-weh-zick)

A drug that prevents or relieves nausea and vomiting.

Antifungal

mashgigi gaa'abadak bichiboowizewinig $L^{\omega}PP \ b << C^{b} \ \Lambda \Gamma > \Delta \cdot \Delta \sigma^{b}$

(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 gaanaabishgigadeg

 $\forall \sigma \Gamma P \gamma \cdot \Delta \Gamma b \cup \Delta C \partial \gamma \Gamma b \cdot \Delta \Gamma \phi \cap \Delta \Gamma b \cup \Delta \Gamma b \cup \Delta \Gamma b \cap \Delta$

(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 $\sigma \Lambda \ b \ \Box^{\omega} P \ \sigma \Gamma^{\omega} b \ d^{\iota}$

(ni-bi ga-moosh-gi-neh-chish-ga-gooch)

Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the belly.

Aspirate

gawiigwa'igemagak shaabonigan $b \cdot \Delta \cdot b \Delta P L b^b \omega > \sigma b^a$

(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 トロント bくはい

(o-chih-da-teh-yaa-been ga-a-ko-zit)

Thinning or wasting of the muscles of the body.

Autoimmunity

(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

oniizhgwak oniigwiik gaa'bagwajizhoodwa ▷σ'·b' ▷σ·ρ' b<·b∩ω·C

(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 LoJosson's bdabba alan baran bar

(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

 $\mathsf{b}\mathsf{\Gamma}\sigma\mathsf{\cdot}\mathsf{b}\mathsf{U}^\mathsf{b}$ $\mathsf{\Gamma}\omega\mathsf{\cdot}\mathsf{<}\mathsf{U}\mathsf{J}\mathsf{\Gamma}^\mathsf{c}$ $\mathsf{D}\mathsf{\Gamma}\mathsf{S}^\mathsf{c}$ $\mathsf{b}\mathsf{A}$ $\mathsf{D}\mathsf{a}\mathsf{P}^\omega$

(ga-mi-ni-gwa-deg chi-sha-bwa-teh-shi-mich o-mi-sut ga-yeh o-na-qish)

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

(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 bDJDLbb ·Δb·Δb b·Δo°ΓΓΔJo·bb b⊲Jdc

(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 gaawiisagedak •9•9ρα 9 •Δ>•Δ^b b•Δ\9C^b

(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 ▷·Δ\[<] b▷∩^b b⊲Jd^c ΔαΛτ·Δ^a

(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 <P b<·bſſbU⁵ ſ⟨JDP9ſbU⁵

(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

DΓσL°

(o-me-nee-mun)

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

Bladder

zhigiiwin gaa'izhibiindek ΓΡ·Δ[°] bΔΓΛ[°]U⁶

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

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

Blast Cells

owiin nibiiwa ozhi'omaganon gaawaabishgagin misgwiimik gaa'ojimisgwiiwaabinech Σ·Δ° σΛ·Δ Σ∫ΣL6.0° 6·ΔΛ°6ρ° Γ'·ΡΓ° 6 6ΣΓΓ'·Ρ·ΔΛοι

(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

 $64C\cdot\Delta$ 6Δ 142

(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.

Blood Count

misgwiimak gaamisgwagin gaa'abadagin gaye gaayagasigin edasinagwanoogwenan F'PL bF'bP b'A<P bA b>b/P
VC/a·bo·9a*

(mis-kwee-muck ga-mis-gwa-kin ga-a-ba-da-kin ga-yeh ga-ya-ga-zi-kin eh-ta-si-na-gwa-no-gwe-nun)
The number of red blood cells, white blood cells, and/or platelets in a sample of blood. See definition of red, white blood cells and platelets.

Blood Pressure

(mis-kwee-muck ga-a-bi-da-ak)

Pressure of the blood on the walls of the arteries Hypertension—blood pressure is higher than 140/90.

Blood Transfusion

shaabonigan gaa'abadak misgwii gaamiinidig $\omega > \sigma b^{\alpha} b < < c^b \Gamma \cap b \Gamma \sigma \cap b$

(sha-bo-ni-gun ga-a-ba-duck mis-gwee ga-me-ni-dig) Is given blood through a needle.

Blood Typing

misgwii bezhigwan jidinoowak jibwamiinit awiiya

 $\Gamma' \cdot P$ $V \cdot V \cdot V \cdot P$ $\Gamma \cap \Delta V \cdot A$ $\Gamma \cdot \langle \Gamma \sigma \cap A V \rangle$

(mis-gwee beh-shi-gwan chih-di-no-wuck che-bwa-me-nit a-we-ya)

A laboratory test that is done before a blood transfusion to ensure that the donor's blood is compatible with the recipients. Blood typing identifies the specific blood type (A, B, O or AB).

Blood Work

omisgwiimak gaa'odabinigadek ▷Γ'∙PL^b b⊳CΛσbU^b

(o-mis-kwee-muck ga-o-da-bi-ni-ga-dek)

A test to examine your blood count, blood cells etc.

Bone Cancer

gaa'amoogot okanig b⊲Jd^c ⊳bσ^b

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

A cancer that grows in the bones of the body.

Bone Marrow Biopsy

okanig owiin gaa'oji'odabinigadek ▷bσ^b ▷·Δ^a b▷Ր▷CΛσbU^b

(o-ka-nick o-ween ga-ochih-o-da-bi-ni-ga-dek)

The procedure by which a needle is inserted into a bone to take out a sample of the bone marrow.

Bone Marrow Depression (Suppression)

owiin okanig omisgwii gaa'ozhimakasinogin gaaminoshgagin

 $\triangleright \cdot \Delta^{\circ} \triangleright b \sigma^{\circ} \triangleright \Gamma' \cdot P b \triangleright \Gamma b \Gamma \Delta^{\circ} b \Gamma \Delta^{\circ} b \Gamma^{\circ}$

(o-ween o-ka-nick o-mis-kwee ga-o-zhi-ma-ga-si-no-kin) An abnormal condition in which the bone marrow cannot produce normal amounts of blood cells and platelets. This is a common side effect of chemotherapy.

Bone Marrow Transplant

okanig gaa'oji'ashamiinidig owiin ▷bσ⁰ b▷Ր⊲ωΓσ∩⁰ ▷·Δ°

(o-ka-nick ga-o-chih-a-sha-mi-ni-dig o-ween)

Treatment by which a person's bone marrow is destroyed by chemotherapy and/or radiation. It is then replaced with new bone marrow from another person. In some cases the person's own bone marrow can be used.

Bone Scan

okanig gaazhabwadesijigadek ⊳bob bw:<U/CbUb

(o-ka-nick ga-sha-bwa-deh-si-chih-ga-dek)

An x-ray picture of the bones using a radioactive dye that shows any injury, disease or healing.

Brachytherapy

okanig gaa'adawe'iwemagak ⊳bσ⁵ b⊲C·∇Δ·∇Lb⁵

(o-ka-nick ga-a-da-weh-ee-weh-ma-guck)

A type of radiation therapy in which tiny radioactive seeds are placed directly into a tumour or cancer site.

Brain Scan

gaazhabwadesijigadek wiinidib $b\omega < U \land bU^b \cdot \Delta \sigma \cap C$

(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 b $\triangleleft Jd^c$ b $\triangle \omega Lb^b$ $\cdot \Delta \sigma \cap \Lambda^b$

(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

DJJJLPOP

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

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

Breast Self-Examination (BSE)

jinidawiigiimaganogwen gegoon ojoojooshimig gaananaadawii'gigenimidizot

ΓσC·ΔΡLbΔ·9° 9d° DJJJΓ°

βαα**C**•ΔΡ9σΓΩΖ^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

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

 $D < \sigma^b D \cap P \cap \Delta^c$

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

Bronchogenic Carcinoma

odanaag gaa'amoogot gaa'izhi'magiwiibagin ⊳Cob b⊲Jd° b∆JLP·∆<P°

(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

(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

 $\triangleright \omega \cdot \triangleleft^{\omega} \triangleleft \neg$

(o-zha-wush-go-seh)

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

Burned.is

jaakizowin

ιργ∙Δο

(cha-gi-zo-win)

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



Cancer

gaa'amoogot gichi'aakoziwin abiichi padinitan miziweshkamagan

PATPC PATP

(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.

Cancer in-situ

gaa'amoogot iinabinewin gaadazhi'gichi' wiizhgamagak

Ь⊲Ј႕^c ΔαΛο·Δ^e ЬС∫РΓ·Δ^oЬLЬ^b

(ga-a-mo-goot ee-na-bi-neh-win ga-da-zhi-gi-chih weezh-ga-ma-guck)

The stage where the cancer is still confined to the tissue in which it started.

Carcinoma

maawaj gaabiminita'ojimagak gaa'amoogot L·⟨¬\b\ΓσC▷ΓLb\b\Jdc

(ma-wuch ga-bi-me-ni-ta-o-che-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot) The most common type of cancer. A kind of cancer that starts in the skin or in the lining organs. Lungs, intestines and the uterus are hollow organs where a carcinoma begins.

CAT scan

zhabwadek gaamazinisegin gaa' ojiwaabajigaadek ω·<Uʰ bL/σ\ρ° b▷ɾ·Ϥ<ՐbUρ° ዓժ۵° (sha-bwa-tek ga-ma-zi-ni-seh-kin ga-o-chih-wa-ba-chih-ga-dek)
See CT Scan or Tomography

Catheter

shigiiwineyap shikiiwin ji'iinazhigawik gaye gaawiigwa'iigaganiwak ΓΡ·Δο>< ΓΡ·Δο ΓΔο Γδ·Δ⁶ b.Δ·bΔbσ·<

(shi-key-wi-neh-yap shi-key-win chih-ee-na-shi-ga-wick ga-yeh ga-we-gwa-ee-ga-ga-ni-wuck)

A flexible plastic tube that is used to give or remove fluids in your body.

Cauterization

gaa'abadak jinigizigemagak gaa'izhi'aamoogot b</br/>
b</br/>
\(\cdot \

(ga-a-ba-duck chih-ni-gi-si-geh-ma-guck ga-ee-zhi-a-mo-goot)

A procedure that uses heat to destroy abnormal cells, such as cancer cells.

Cell

gaa'ojibimaadagin gegoonan ayaaniwan gakina a'awiizhak gaye gidigaanik

Ь▷ՐΛLCP° 9da° ⟨⟨>σ·⟨¬° bPa ⟨⟨√\Δω° b⟨⟨ P∩bσ°

(ga-ochih-bi-ma-da-kin geh-goo-nun a-ya-ni-wun ga-ki-na a-a-we-zhuk ga-yeh gi-di-ga-nick)

A cell is the basic structure of living tissues. All plants and animals are made up of one or more cells.

Cellulitis

gaagizheshgodawaaj gaamisgwazhaget bPl^ωdC·d^ι bΓ'·bω9^c

(ga-gi-zhesh-go-da-wach ga-mis-gwa-zha-get)

The inflammation of the skin and the underlying tissue.

Central Nervous System (CNS)

gaa'iinabigesik wiinidib owaawiganeyaab gaye bΔoΛ9/b·ΔσΩ< >·ΔσΩ< >·Δ·Δοσ>< b4

(ga-ee-na-bi-ke-sick wee-ni-dib o-wa-wi-gun-ne-yab ga-yeh) The brain and spinal cord.

Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)

wiinidib owaawiganeyaab ganibiiwagamig gaa'ojizidomijimisig

· △のハ´ ▷・◁・△bっゝ´ bのハ・◁bГ゚ b▷ГィンГГГ/゚ (wee-ni-dib o-wa-wi-gun-ne-yab ga-ni-be-wa-ga-mig

(wee-ni-dib o-wa-wi-gun-ne-yab ga-ni-be-wa-ga-mig ga-o-chih-zi-do-mi-chih-mi-sick)

The fluid surrounding the spinal column and brain that helps to protect and cushion the central nervous system.

Cervical nodes

ogwekanig oniisgwag ▷·9bσʰ ▷σ¹·bʰ

(o-gwe-ka-nick o-nees-gwuck)

Lymph nodes in the neck. (See lymph nodes).

Cervix

(ga-o-chih-sa-gi-chih-ni-ta-wi-gich a-bi-noo-cheesh)

A narrowed part of the uterus extending into the vagina. Where you were born from.

Chemotherapy

gaa'oji'adawi'iidwa egagwenitowaach aakoziwin jimozideshgazinok gaye bbrac·ΔΔ·C ∇b·9σ⊃·Ϥ^ι bald^ι adr·Δ^α rlru^ωbr₀ ba

(ga-o-chih-a-da-wi-ee-dwa eh-ga-gwe-ni-to-waaj a-ko-see-win chih-mo-si-desh-ga-zi-nook ga-yeh)
A drug that is used to kill cancer cells or control their growth. Chemotherapy drugs are antineoplastic. A drug that prevents, kills, or blocks the growth and spread of cancer cells.

Cholecystectomy

gaabakwajizhigadeg owiisob b<·bՐ∫bU^b ▷·Δ\[<]

(ga-ba-gwa-chih-zhi-ga-dek o-wee-soop)

The surgical removal of the gallbladder.

Chronic

gaaminwaakadabine'igot bezigamaagan aakoziwin

ρΓ·σρCγωγq_c ΛλρΓρ_σ ααγ·γ_σ

(ga-mi-nwa-ka-da-pi-neh-e-goot beh-zi-ga-ma-gun a-ko-see-win)

A condition or symptom that develops slowly, persists for a long period of time, or gets worse very slowly.

Claustrophobia

gaagoodaajik egashgedak bidik bdCrb Vb^o9Cb Anb

(ga-go-da-chik eh-gash-geh-duck be-dick) Being afraid of enclosed areas.

Clinical Trials

gaagagwejijigadegin ji'anokiimaganogenan mashgigiwan gaye aakoziwin ji'ojigigejigadek bb.9^^bUP^ ^
^b_bPb_b9o^ L^PPP·
b dd/·\D^ ^PPPCbUB

(ga-ga-gwe-chih-chih-ga-deh-kin chih-a-no-key-ma-ga-no-geh-nun mush-ge-ge-wun ga-yeh a-ko-see-win chih-o-chih-gi-ke-chih-ga-dek)

Research studies to test new treatments or approaches to detecting, reducing the risk for and managing cancer, which may prove to be of more benefit than current methods.

Clot

(mis-kweh-ya-beek ga-gi-bish-kweh-sech)

Happens when blood thickens in clump-usually to stop further bleeding (scab forms). Dangerous if a clot forms in blood stream and travels to the heart, brain or lungs.

Cobalt Treatment

gobwan iizhinikazo mashgigini adawii'on gagi'odinamogwech

 $\mathsf{P} <_{\mathsf{c}} \mathsf{P} \setminus \mathsf{P}$

(go-bwan ee-zhi-ni-ka-so mush-ge-ge-ni a-da-we-oon ga-key-o-di-na-mo-gwech)

A type of radiation therapy in which high energy gamma rays emitted by Cobalt are directed at tumours deep within your body to destroy cancer cells.

Colon Cancer

gaa'amoogot iima gaa'izhimichaabikeyaak onagish

6⊲19° ΔΓ ΡΩΊΓΓΥΘΡ° ⊳σδω

(ga-a-mo-goot ee-ma ga-ee-zhi-mi-cha-bi-keh-yaak o-na-gish)

Cancer of the large bowel (lower intestine) which can develop in the bowel lining from small growths occur anywhere along the inner lining of the colon.

Colonoscopy

gaa'abadak wasikone gaawiibaabikeyaak epiizabajigadek onagish

(ga-a-ba-duck wa-si-ko-neh ga-we-ba-bi-keh-yaak eh-bi-za-ba-chih-ga-dek o-na-gish)

A technique for looking at the colon or large bowel through a lighted, flexible tube.

The anus is looked at with this instrument.

Colostomy

miiziiwin gaa'iizhaamagak biinji'onagishiyaabiik

(mee-zee-win ga-ee-zha-ma-guck been-chih-o-na-gi-she-ya-beek)

Opening to the bowel through the abdominal wall. Special bags are attached to this opening to collect the stool expelled by the large intestine.

Colposcopy

aabajijigan epiizabajigadek gaa'ojibimizagichi' nitawigich

(a-ba-chih-chih-gun eh-bi-za-ba-chih-ga-dek ga-o-chih-bi-mi-za-gi-chih-ni-ta-we-gich)

Special way of looking at the cervix with an instrument called a colposcope.

Coma, is in a

nepijinibaa ekoshgozisik $\Delta V L^{\alpha} \nabla \Delta U^{\alpha} d^{\gamma} V^{\beta}$

(neh-pi-chih-ni-ba eh-kosh-go-si-sick)

Asleep/unconscious and is still breathing but cannot be awakened.

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

misiwe gaa'adogigejigadek misgwi maaya ezhinaagwak

 $\Gamma Y \cdot \Delta P \cdot \Delta U \cdot \Delta U$

(mi-zi-weh ga-a-do-gi-geh-chih-ga-dek mis-gwee ma-yaa eh-zhi-na-gwuck)

A blood test that provides a total picture of the blood's cells. The test reports how many red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets a person has.

Cone Biopsy (conization)

gabagwanidiwa gaa'amoogot gaa' ojinitawiginaniwak

(ga-ba-gwa-ni-di-wa ga-a-mo-goot ga-o-chih-ni-ta-we-gi-na-ni-wuck)

Cancer cells are removed in a cone section, in the cervix.

Confusion

giiwashgweyedam P-0°-94C<

(key-wush-gweh-yeh-dum)

Is confused.

Congestive Heart Failure

nibiini gaamoshgineshgagot owiiyawig ode'iwapinewin

σΛσ 61 "Ρο "6σς ΟιΔΕίδι Ο ΠΟισλοιδι

(ni-be-ni ga-moosh-gi-nesh-ga-goot o-we-ya-wig o-deh-e-wa-bi-neh-win)

A buildup of fluid in the lungs and/or extremities (especially the legs). This occurs because the heart cannot pump the blood adequately. Some types of chemotherapy can cause this condition.

Consent

nagodab magizha gaye gaa'ozhibi'otizat αdC< LPω b4 bDJΛDN\c

(na-ko-dab ma-gi-zha ga-yeh ga-o-zhi-be-o-ti-sut) Verbal or written permission.

Constipated

gibisa'oji $P\Lambda5640$

(gi-bi-sa-o-chih)

Is blocked in anus, cannot have a bowel movement, has hard feces. May be caused by chemotherapy.

Consultation

enanaagaadawaabajigaadeg obimi'iinapinewin ∇ααЬС∙<<∩Ь∪ ▷ΛΓΔαΛο∙Δα

(eh-na-na-ga-da-wa-ba-chih-ga-deck

o-bi-mi-ee-na-pi-neh-win)

When a doctor reviews a new patient's medical history, tests, x-rays and/or pathology slides to determine the need for treatment.

Contrast Medium (See IVP)

gaaminigwadek jina'inagwak shaabwadeshimigowin bΓσ·bU^b ΓοΔο·b^b ω·<UJΓd·Δ^a

(ga-mi-ni-gwa-deck chih-na-ee-na-gwuck sha-bwa-deh-shi-mi-go-win)

A dye used in some x-ray procedures to help doctors see internal organs or structures in the body that might otherwise be difficult to see clearly.

Core Needle Biopsy

shaaboniganesig gaa'oji'odabinigaadek ewii'adogigecigadek

 $\text{$\sigma$>$\sigma$$>$\sigma'$$ $$b$$$>$C\Lambda\sigma$$U$$ $$\nabla\cdot\Delta$$>$P9\Gamma$$U$$$

(sha-bo-ni-gun-neh-sick ga-o-chih-o-da-bi-ni-ga-deck eh-we-a-do-gi-geh-chih-ga-deck)

A type of biopsy in which a small cutting needle is used to remove a small piece tissue for examination under a microscope.

Corticosteroid

mashgigiwan gaa'abadagin ji'adebagishig gaye gaamisgwazhaget

 $\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{n}}\mathsf{b}\mathsf{b}\mathsf{d}_{\mathsf{r}}\ \mathsf{p}\mathsf{d}\mathsf{c}\mathsf{C}\mathsf{b}_{\mathsf{r}}\ \mathsf{L}\mathsf{d}\mathsf{n}\mathsf{c}\mathsf{b}\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{r}}\ \mathsf{p}\mathsf{d}\ \mathsf{p}\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{r}}\mathsf{p}\mathsf{p}\mathsf{d}_{\mathsf{c}}$

(mush-ge-ge-wun ga-a-ba-da-kin chih-a-deh-ba-gi-shig ga-yeh ga-mis-gwa-sha-get)

A class of drugs that decrease swelling and inflammation and suppress the body's immune response by acting as an anti-inflammatory.

Coughs Up Blood

obijiswadan misgwini

DΛΓ\·C° Γ'·Pσ

(o-be-chih-swa-dun mis-gwee-ni)

Blood comes up when coughing.

Cryotherapy

gaamashgawiiwaatesidwa jibagwadizowad gaa'amoogot

 $P\Gamma_{0}P\cdot\nabla\cdot\Delta\Pi\zeta\cdot C$ L<-PUS·4c PQ7qc

(ga-mush-ga-we-wa-de-si-dwa chih-ba-kwa-di-zo-wat ga-a-mo-goot)

A procedure which "freeze burns" away cancer cells.

CT Scan

godag miina shaabwadeshimigowin gaamazinatesijigemagak

 dC_{r} Lo $\mathsf{w}.<\mathsf{\Omega}\mathsf{LLq}.\nabla_{\mathsf{r}}$ $\mathsf{PF}\mathsf{V}$ $\mathsf{PF}\mathsf{V}$

(go-dug mee-na sha-bweh-teh-shi-mi-go-win ga-ma-si-na-teh-si-chih-geh-ma-guck)

An abbreviation for computerized (axial) tomography (CAT Scan). A CT scan is a special type of x-ray which uses a computer to produce a "3 D" picture of the exact size and location of a tumour.

Cyst

emooshkinebiik gemaa gabikwakwatwag gaanidawigig

∇ͿʹʹΡοΛ' 9L 6Λ.6.6.6 6σ€.ΔΡ'

(eh-moosh-gi-neh-beek geh-ma ga-bi-kwa-kwa-twaag ga-ne-da-wi-kick)

A sac containing fluid or semi solid material. The majority of cysts are benign.

Cystitis

gagishideshgamaji'och shikiiwinaboo gaa'izhibiindek

 $PLO_P LU_P PLO_P PLO_P$

(ga-gi-shi-dehsh-ga-ma-chih-ooch shih-key-wi-na-bo ga-ee-shi-been-deck)

An inflammation of the bladder caused by bacteria, chemotherapy or radiation treatments.

Cystectomy

bagii gaabagwajishigadek shikiiwinaboo gaa'izhibiindek

<P $P<\cdot$ PLLPP, $P\cdot$ PP<PP P

(ba-key ga-ba-gwa-chih-shi-ga-deck shih-key-wi-na-bo ga-ee-shi-been-deck)

Surgical removal of part of your bladder.

Cystoscopy

gaa'wasgonek gaawiibabikeyaag gaabisabaajigaganiwanig shikiiwinaboo gaa'izhibiindek

 $6\cdot4$ 00 $6\cdot4$ 0 $6\cdot4$ 0

(ga-was-go-neck ga-we-ba-bi-geh-yaag ga-be-sa-ba-chih-ga-ga-ni-wa-nick shih-key-wi-na-bo qa-ee-shi-been-deck)

A diagnostic procedure in which an endoscope, a small lighted tube, is put into the bladder through the urethra to check for abnormalities.

Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

manijoosh gaa'oji'ozaamigichi'aakozig gegaa biko ji'animiniiwapinet

LσJ^ω 6DΓD4ΓΡΓασζ⁶ 96 Λσ ΓασΓσ•αΛσ⁶

(ma-ni-choosh ga-o-chih-o-za-mi-gi-chih-a-ko-sick geh-ga bi-ko chih-a-ni-me-nee-wa-pi-net)

A virus that often causes severe pneumonia in individuals with depressed immune systems.



Depression (suffers from)

migoshgadendamowin $\Gamma d^{\omega}bUCJ\cdot\Delta^{\alpha}$ (mi-goosh-ga-den-da-mo-win) Not happy.

Dermatitis

ginaagazhemaji'on

(gi-na-ga-sheh-ma-chih-oon)

Skin is irritated. Can be a side effect of chemotherapy of radiation.

Diabetes, has

Diagnosis

gaa'ojigigedagwak ezhi'ayaaniwak aakoziwin bbrpgcbb VJJ>σ·Jb dd/·Δ°

(ga-o-chih-gi-geh-da-gwuck eh-zhi-a-ya-ni-wuck a-ko-see-win)

Identification of a disease from signs, symptoms, laboratory results, radiological results, and physical examination findings.

Diarrhea

shebogaawiiziiwin

 $1 > 6 \cdot \Delta \wedge \Delta^{e}$

(sheh-bo-ga-we-ze-win)

Loose, watery stool (feces) or bowel movement(s). Has a runny stomach.

Dies

iishgwabimaadisi Δ^{ω} · $b\Lambda L \cap r'$ (eesh-gwa-bi-ma-di-sih) Finish living.

Diet, is on a

iinajigewin

ΔοΓ9·Δο

(ee-na-chih-geh-win)

Made to eat something different because of chemotherapy or radiation.

Dietitian

ge'inajiganiwak gaa'onatojin $9\Delta\alpha \cap b\sigma \cdot 4^b b b \alpha \supset 1^a$

(geh-ee-na-chih-ga-ni-wuck ga-o-na-to-chin)

Person who can help you if eating becomes a problem.

Digital Rectal Examination (DRE)

miijinich gaananaadawimich gaa'ojimiizik ΓΓσ^ι baac·ΔΓ^ι b>ΓΓγ^ь

(me-chih-nich ga-na-na-da-wi-mich ga-o-chih-mee-zick) Examining the rectum with finger.

Dizzy, feels

giiwashgweyaabadam P·🇸º·٩५<

(key-wush-gweh-ya-ba-dum)

Feeling of spinning around.



ECG- See electrocardiogram

gaa'ozhibii'igesek gaa'ojigigedagwak ode'ik ji'aakozigwen

(ga-o-zhi-bee-e-geh-sek ga-o-chih-gi-geh-da-gwuck o-deh-eek chih-a-ko-si-kwen)

Edema

baagishi gaa'izhinibiiwishgak gegoom <PJ bΔJσΛ·Δ^ob^b 9d^c

(ba-gi-she ga-ee-zhi-ni-be-wish-gaak geh-goon) Swelling of body tissue due to an abnormal build-up of fluid.

EKG-See electrocardiogram

gaa'izhibii'igesek gaa'ojigigedagwak ode'ik ji'aakozigwen

 $6\Delta \Gamma \Lambda \Delta 9 + 6D \Gamma P 9 C \cdot 6 D U \Delta^{1} \Gamma 4 4 7 \cdot 9^{1}$

(ga-e-shi-bee-e-geh-sek ga-o-chih-gi-geh-da-gwuck o-deh-eek chih-a-ko-si-kwen)

Electro-larynx

aanimigiziwan gaa'ozhijigadek ogidashgwak jinoodaagozich

(aa-ni-mi-gi-zi-wun ga-o-shih-chih-ga-deck o-gi-dush-gwaak chih-no-da-go-sich)

A battery operated machine that is held against the throat to create vibrations that enable an individual to talk. Used after the removal of the voice box.

Electrocardiogram (ECG/EKG)

gaa'ojigigedagwak ode'ik ji'aakozigwen b⊳rpqC⋅bʰ ▷U∆ʰ r⊲d/⋅q°

(ga-o-chih-gi-geh-da-gwuck o-deh-eek chih-a-ko-si-kwen)
A test that makes recordings of the electrical impulses of the heart. Abnormal recordings may show forms of heart disease

Embolism

sesaagoj gagibisgwesech omisgwayaabiik gemaa gabikwajiisek

 $^{\ }$ ት/ብ የሁለ ነ-ፀረት የተነ-ፀረት የተ

(seh-sa-gooch ga-gi-pis-kweh-sech o-mis-kwa-yaa-beek geh-ma ga-pi-kwa-chee-sek)

The sudden blockage of a blood vessel by a blood clot, piece of tissue, or large air bubble that has been transported through the blood stream.

Endometrial Biopsy

abinooji gaa'izhibisok gaa'ojigigedagwak gaa'amoogot ji'ayaagwen

 ΔV ∇V

(a-bi-noo-che ga-ee-shih-be-sook ga-o-chih-gi-geh-da-gwuck ga-a-mo-goot chih-a-yaa-kwen)

A diagnostic procedure in which a small piece of the lining of the uterus is removed to help detect or rule out cancer.

Endoscope

gaadagowaasagoneg gaawiibabikeyaag bisaabajikagewin wiyaawig bCd·d\dob b·Δ<Λ9> Λ\<Γb9·Δ° ·Δ>·Δb

(ga-da-go-wa-sa-go-neck ga-we-ba-bi-keh-yaag

be-sa-pa-chih-ga-geh-win we-ya-wig)

A narrow, flexible tube, often with a light and lens at one end. It is used to look inside the body at internal organs.

Endoscopy

gaawiibabikeyaag bisaabajikagewin ogwadashgwayaabiik

 $6.\Delta < \Lambda 9 \rightarrow \Lambda < C69. \Delta^{\circ} > 6 \subset 0.9 \subset 0$

(ga-we-ba-bi-geh-yaag bi-sa-pa-chih-ga-geh-win o-ko-tush-kwa-yaa-beek)

A way of looking at the inside of body cavities, such as esophagus (food pipe) and the trachea (wind pipe) using an endoscope.

Enema

biindabawazowin

 $\Lambda_{\sigma}C<\cdot \triangleleft \neg \cdot \Lambda_{\sigma}$

(been-da-pa-wa-so-win)

Instilling liquid in the rectum to cleanse the bowel or put in medications.

Epidural Anaesthesia

gaagichida'odwa owaawiganiyaabiik ji'aatewiisagedak

ΡΡΓΟΣΙΟ ΣΙΔΙΑΘΕΡΑΙ ΓΟΙΙΙΔΙΘΟ

(ga-gi-chi-da--o-dwa o-wa-wi-gun-nee-yaa-beek chih-a-deh-wee-sa-geh-duck)

A way of relieving pain by injecting a numbing agent into the space of the spinal cord to block sensations in the abdomen and lower body.

Erythema

gaamisgwazheshgaaj b Γ '•b Γ "

(ga-mis-gwa-zhesh-kaach)

Redness of the skin.

Erythrocyte (RBC)

gaamisgwagin iizhonikadewan misgwiimik mino'aanokimaganoon

ΡΕΙ'-ΡΕ' ΔωσΡΠΡΟ' ΕΙ'-ΡΕ' ΓΩΙΩΡΕΡΩ'

(ga-mis-gwa-kin ee-sho-ni-ga-deh-wun mis-gwee-mick mi-no-a-no-key-ma-gun-noon)

Red blood cells. They carry oxygen to body cells and carbon dioxide away from body cells.

Esophageal Speech

onoodaagoziwin gaagi'odaabinigadenig meshgwaach gigwajigech ojinoodaagozi gaagi'ajigadek

 $\begin{picture}(20,0) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0,0){\line(1,0){10$

(o-no-da-go-zee-win ga-key-o-da-pi-ni-ga-deh-nick mesh-kwaach gi-gwa-chih-gech o-chih-no-da-go-zih ga-key-a-chih-ga-deck)

A way of speaking used by some people who have had their voice box (larynx) removed. Sound occurs when air is swallowed and is forced out through the esophagus into the mouth.

Estrogen

gaagi'oji'ozhi'omagak iikwe obijiya'i waawan gaa'izhamagak gaye godagiyan gegoonan bPDPDJDLbb Δ·9 DΛPDΔ ·Δ·Δb bΔωLbb b</br/>
b</br/>
dCPDa 9daa

(ga-key-o-chih-o-shi-o-ma-guck ee-kweh o-be-chih-ya-he wa-wun ga-ee-sha-ma-guck ga-yeh go-da-key-yun geh-go-nun)

A female hormone produced by the ovaries and other adrenal glands.

Examine/ Examination

nanaadowiimigowin ααΟ·ΔΓd·Δ^α

(na-na-do-we-mi-go-win)

Checks someone out.

Excision

gaabagwajizhigaadek gaa'amoogot b<·b↑∫b∪b b<JJdc

(ga-ba-kwa-chih-shi-ga-deck ga-a-mo-goot)

Cutting out a part of the body, including cancerous growths.



Faint, feels

waniikemaji'o

·dogled

(wa-nee-keh-ma-chih-ho)

Feels faint - dizzy lightheaded like the need to sit down. May occur after a test or chemotherapy or radiation.

Fatigue(d)

gaagiiji'ayekozit

(ga-key-chih-a-yeh-ko-sit)

Extreme tiredness.

Fear

gaazegizit

6467c

(ga-zeh-gi-zit)

Feeling scared.

Fecal Occult Blood

gaamisgwiiwaninik omiiziiwin gaawin'naagwasinok bΓ'·Ρ·Ϥσσ' ▷Γ'·Δ' b·Δ'a·br'.p'

(ga-mis-gwee-wa-ni-nick o-mee-zee-win ga-win na-gwa-si-nook)

Blood in the stool (feces) not apparent to the naked eye.

Feces, your

gimiiziiwin

 $\Gamma \sim \Delta \cdot \Delta$

(gi-mee-zee-win)

Feces, bowel movements.

Feelings

iinamaji'onan

 $4\sigma\Gamma D\sigma_{\sigma}$

(ee-na-ma-chih-ho-nun)

Thoughts, emotions, feelings.

Feeling scared (see Fear)

gaasegiziwimaji'ot b\P\·ΔL\P\^c

(ga-zeh-gi-see-ma-chih-hoot)

Fever

gizhisowabine

ው ላ ው ነ ጎ

(gi-shih-so-wa-pi-neh)

Is suddenly hot-feels cold-feels chilled-temperature is high 38*C.

Fibroid Tumour

agogwewan gaanidawigigin iikwe gaa'ojinik odizhidwawinik

 $\forall d \theta \cdot \forall^a \ b \sigma C \cdot \Delta P P^a \ \Delta \cdot \theta \ b D \Gamma \sigma^b \ D \Pi J \cdot C \cdot \Delta \sigma^b$

(a-ko-kweh-wun ga-ni-ta-wi-ki-kin ee-kweh ga-o-chih-nick o-di-zhi-dwa-wi-nick)

A non-cancerous (benign) tumour of the uterus.

Flu, has the

gichi'agigokaawin PΓ</br>

(gi-chih-a-gi-go-ka-win)

Feels like a cold - bad cold.

Fungal Infections

bijiboowisetog gaa'aakozisgagowach adawi'igowin oji

(pi-chih-bo-wi-sehtook ga-a-ko-sis-ka-ko-waach a-da-we-e-ko-win o-chih)

A side effect of chemotherapy or radiation therapy which causes fungal infections to occur.



Gas, passes

boogitiiwin

>₽∩•Δ°

(po-ki-tee-win)

Farts.

Gastroscopy

gaabiidaabigenigadek wasaakone omisat gaawaabajigaadek

(ga-bee-da-bi-keh-ni-ga-deck wa-sa-ko-neh o-mi-sut ga-wa-ba-chih-ka-deck)

An examination of the inside of the stomach using a narrow tube often with a lens and a light at one end called a gastroscope.

Genetic Counselling

gaawaawiidamaaget odaganeziwinig gaa'anikewijigemagak gaa'amoogot b·Δ·ΔCL9° DCbъґ·Δσ^b bຝσ9·ΔΓ9Lb^b bຝJd^c

(ga-wa-wee-da-ma-get o-da-ka-neh-see-wi-nick ga-a-ni-keh-we-chih-geh-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot)

A person who talks to you about your inherited risk of getting cancer.

Genetic Testing

bakii gaabagwajizhigadek gananaadogigejigazot gaa'amoogot jiwejigajitinigogwen <P b<-br/>blb baaDP9rb/c b</br/>Jdc
r-Vrbrndd-9a

(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.

Germs

manijooshak gaa'oji'aakozinaniwak LσJω⁶ bDΓ⊲dγασ·⊲⁶

(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 bPCL¬Cb

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

Feels so sad about losing something.

Guilt

an a amenidizo win

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

Feels to blame for the cause of something.



Headache

dewigwewin $U \cdot \Delta \cdot 9 \cdot \Delta^{\circ}$

(teh-wi-gweh-win)

Head hurts - head aches.

Head and Neck Cancer

odigwanig gaye ogweganig gaa'amoogot ▷∩·bσ· b≺ ▷·٩bσ· b≺Jd^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°∙bU∇

(eesh-gwa-deh-heh)

Heart stops.

Hemorrhage

nedisgwego

P6∙,∪α

(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

Δσ9·ΔΓ6U 9d° >σΡ>PL° 6ΔJd°

(aa-ni-ke-wee-chih-ga-teh geh-goon 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

 $\mathsf{PAJ9}_\mathsf{c} \cdot \mathsf{VA} \ \mathsf{bCCVPP}_\mathsf{P} \ \mathsf{\Delta\GammaL}_\mathsf{o}\mathsf{PPP}_\mathsf{P}$

(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\Jd^c \D\dL^b

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

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

Hormone Therapy

gaawiiji'iiwemagak wiiyawig mishgigi b \cdot Δ P Δ · ∇ Lb $^{\flat}$ · Δ >· Δ · Γ °PP

(ga-we-chih-he-weh-ma-guck we-ya-wig mish-ge-ge) Giving hormones as medicine to treat certain types of cancers.

Hormones

gaaminowiiji'iiwemagagin wiiyawig gaa'ozhi'omagagin

 $\rho L^{\circ} \cdot \nabla L^{\circ} \cdot \Delta \Gamma \rho b_{\sigma} \cdot \nabla^{\circ} \cdot \nabla^{\circ} \cdot \rho \rangle \downarrow \rho \Gamma \rho b_{\sigma}$

(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'ojiwiijiiwidwa gaagichi'aakoziwaj gaye gaagimazhisewaach

(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

aakoziiwigamik ⊲dγ·ΔbΓ^b (aa-ko-see-wi-ga-mick) Sick house.

Hygiene

bekii'iidizowin VPΔ∩ζ·Δ°

(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'iizhigigishgawich bDC $\Lambda\sigma$ bUb Λ D Γ b Λ D Γ b Λ D Γ

(ga-o-da-bi-ni-ga-deck a-bi-noon-che qa-ee-shi-gi-gish-qa-wich)

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

---- I ----

Immune System

gaawiiji'iigoyak kidoyaamin wiiyawig jimishishgaagoziwak aakoziwin b·\D\d\b'\P\D\F\c^\\D\b'\C\b'\C\b'\C\b'\\C\b'\C\b'\\C

(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>·\do"bΔd76

(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 b⊲Jd° bГ√·∇°bLb^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 LGL- Δ^{α} by when the shape of t

(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.

Indigestion, feeling of

maazhishgodama

L√∾qCL

(ma-shihsh-go-da-ma)

Indigestion - stomach hurts or feels uncomfortable after eating.

Infection

bijiboowise

 $\Lambda \Gamma > \cdot \Delta \Upsilon$

(bi-chih-bo-wih-seh)

Invasion of the body tissues by micro-organisms such as bacteria and viruses.

Inflammation

gizhashgwadowe

 $\rho \circ \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho$

(gi-shash-gwa-do-weh)

Your body's reaction to an infection, irritation or injury. You can get redness, swelling, pain and warmth of the affected area.

Injection

jiida'ogowin

 $\Gamma \subset Pq \cdot V_{\sigma}$

(chee-ta-o-go-win)

Administering fluids or drugs with a needle into the muscle or the vein under the skin.

Intravenous

saagabigeshima

46M9SL

(sa-ga-bi-keh-shi-ma)

Administering fluid and/or medicine into the bloodstream with a needle.

Intravenous Pyelogram (IVP)

saagabigeshima gaawii'adowimit odetigosik gaye gaa'ojishigit

APV = APV

(sa-ka-bi-keh-shi-ma ga-we-a-do-wi-mit o-deh-tee-ko-sick ga-yeh ga-o-chih-shih-git)

An X-ray of the kidneys and urinary system. They are taken after the injection of a radiopaque dye into a vein in the body. Intravenous pyelograms are used to help diagnose abnormalities of the kidneys and urinary system.

Invasive

aazha gaamisiweshgaamagak gaa'amoogot くの もしているのとしゃ もくしょく

(aa-sha ga-mi-si-wesh-ga-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot) Cancer that has spread beyond its point of origin.

Irritated, skin is

iikwe gaaginagashech oji aadawi'iigowin
•Δ9 βραβζι ▷Γ ⊲C•ΔΔd•Δ°

(ee-kweh ga-ki-na-ga-shech o-chih a-da-we-e-ko-win) Skin breaks down and becomes red and sore. Can occur after radiation therapy.

Isolation

(che-ma-na-a-sho-o-ga-nee-wit ga-yeh

ga-ma-na-a-sha-we-wet)

A way of protecting cancer patients from infections when their immune systems are depressed. They stay in a separate isolation room. Visitors must thoroughly wash their hands, wear gowns, masks, and possibly gloves when entering an isolation room.

Itches

eginagizit

 $\Delta b \sigma b \lambda_c$

(eh-ki-na-gi-sit)

A skin sensation that causes you to scratch. A side effect of radiation therapy.



Jaundice

wisaawisewin

 Δ 5. Δ 5. Δ $^{\circ}$

(wi-sa-wi-seh-win)

A condition characterized by yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, dark yellow urine and clay coloured stool that is associated with gallbladder or liver cancer.

---- L ----

Laryngectomy

gaabagwajizhigadek gaa'ojinoodaagozit b

b\rb\fb\\pCdr^b

(ga-ba-gwa-chih-shi-ga-deck ga-o-chih-no-da-go-sit)
Surgical removal of the larynx or voice box.

Laser Surgery

giishgizhigemagan gaawasagonemagak gaa'izhi'aamoogot owiiyawig Ρ^ωΡΛ9Lb^a b·Ϥ\d¬bLb^b bΔΛϤJd^c ▷·Δ>·Δ^b

(keysh-ki-shih-ke-ma-gun ga-wa-sa-ko-neh-ma-guck ga-ee-shi-a-mo-goot o-we-ya-wick)

Cancer treatment that uses an intense, narrow beam of light (called a laser beam) to cut, destroy, or fuse cells. Often used for treatment of cervical or skin cancer.

Laxative

sheboozigan し>/b°

(sheh-bo-si-gun)

Drug to help move bowels.

Lesion

aakoziwin magizha bijishinoowin gaa'anoji'aakozit 〈dd'·Δ° LΡω ΛΓΓω·Δ° b〈JωՐ〈dd'^c

(a-ko-see-win ma-gi-sha be-chih-shi-no-win

ga-a-no-chih-a-ko-sit)

A diseased or injured area of the body that may be caused by injury or disease, such as cancer.

Leukemia

meskwiiwapinewin

 ${}^{\circ}\Delta \cdot \sigma \wedge D \cdot Q \cdot {}^{\prime}\Gamma$

(mesh-kwee-wa-pi-neh-win)

Cancer of blood forming tissues such as the bone marrow. White blood cells are produced in excessive amounts and are unable to work properly.

Leukopenia

meskwiiwig gawaabaagin izhinikaadewan ojimajiwigiimagan wiiyawig Τ'•ρ•Δ'• b•

δ'•ρ•Δ'• b•

δ'•ρ•ΔL

(mesh-kwee-wick ga-wa-ba-kin ee-zhi-ni-ka-teh-wun o-chih-ma-chih-wi-key-ma-gun we-ya-wick)
Abnormally low numbers of white blood cells, this makes it hard for your body to fight infections. A common side effect of chemotherapy.

Linear Accelerator

gaamashgawazigemagak aabadan ozhaagayaag gaa'amoogot

 $P\Gamma_0P\cdot dAd\Gamma_P = d< C_F > PPP_P > PQ > P$

(ga-mash-ka-wa-zi-geh-ma-guck aa-ba-tun o-zha-ga-yaag ga-a-mo-goot)

A linear accelerator is a machine for radiation therapy. It uses high-energy x-rays to deliver external radiation to a cancer

Liver Cancer

okonig gaa'amoogot ⊳dσ^b b⊲Jd^c

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

A cancer that either starts in the liver or spreads to liver from another cancer site.

Lobectomy

maajizhiganiwi iima opanig gemaa okonig L Γ Jb σ · Δ Δ L D< σ ^b 9L Dd σ ^b

(ma-chih-shi-gun-nee-wi ee-ma o-pa-nick ge-ma o-ko-nick Surgical removal of a lobe (or section) from a lung or the liver.

Localized Cancer

gaa'amoogot bezhigwanog ga'ayaamagak bddc VJ.bob bdbbb

(ga-a-mo-goot beh-shi-gwa-nook ga-aya-ma-guck)

A cancerous growth that has not spread to

A cancerous growth that has not spread to other parts of the body.

Low Grade

gaabapeji nitaawigiimagak gaa'amoogot $b < V \cap \sigma C \cdot \Delta P L b^b b < J J d^c$

(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^ωbL^b ΦαΓ^b Dωb>^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

(ga-ba-kwa-chih-shi-ga-deck o-cho-cho-shi-mick geh-goon 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 $b \le 1d^c > \le \sigma^b$

(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 $\triangleright JJ\Gamma^b < P\Gamma \triangleright C \cdot \Delta\Delta d \cdot \Delta^c$

(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

(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 bLraUΛΔ9Lb b<
Cb b<ld>VJa·bPa

(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·<USL DJJSΓ^b

(sha-pwa-teh-shi-ma o-cho-cho-shi-mick) An X-ray of the breasts.

Mastectomy

gaabagwejishigaazot ojoojoozhip b<-9056/ DJJ5<

(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° 6⊲1d° σ6° 6ασ\σ€.6°

(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

Ь⊲_Jd° ▷JJΓΓ° Ь⊲σωLЬ° ▷<σ° Γα∙⊲ ▷Ьσ°

(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

 $b \wedge d \cdot b \cdot \nabla^{\iota} \triangleleft \omega \Delta \cap \cdot \Delta^{\circ} \triangleright \Gamma b \wedge d \cdot b \cdot \nabla \cdot \nabla^{\iota}$

(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

(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

 $\mathsf{b} \mathsf{d} \mathsf{J} \mathsf{d}^\mathsf{c} \; \mathsf{D} \mathsf{J} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{L} \mathsf{b}^\mathsf{c} \; \mathsf{D} \mathsf{\Lambda} \mathsf{b}^\mathsf{b} \; \mathsf{D} \mathsf{b} \sigma^\mathsf{b} \; \mathsf{D} \mathsf{C} \mathsf{C} \cdot \mathsf{b} \mathsf{b} \sigma^\mathsf{b}$

(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.



Narcotic

mashgigi ge'oji'atemadak I ^ωPP 9⊳C⊲UI C^b

(mush-ge-ge ge-o-chih-a-teh-ma-duck)

A prescription drug used to reduce pain.

Nausea

nizhide'emaji'o $\sigma \Gamma \cup \nabla \Gamma \cap \nabla$

(ni-shih-deh-eh-ma-chih-ho)

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

Nuclear Medicine

gaa'ojigigedaagwak gaye geizhi'atawi'idwa b⊳rpqc.bb b< q∆∫</td>

(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 δσζΌΣΓΟΓΟ ΣΡω ΟΓ ΣΓωδίΔο

(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.



Occult Blood

misgwii gaanagwasinok omoowin Γ'·Ρ ba·bh ob Di·Δ'

(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 bdldaσ·db VJC9Lbb baabCo·db L^ωPP·Δσσ·db

(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 ∇ϽՐЬՍ⁶ LՐℷժ·Δ⁶

(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.

---- P ----

Palliative Care

(keh-mi-no-a-ya-sick ga-i-shi-a-da-we-e-twa a-bee-chih chih-we-sa-geh-da-sick ga-yeh ta-go

ma-me-no-me-weh-win)

Treatment that relieves pain and symptoms of the disease but does not cure it. It includes emotional support and counseling.

Pelvic Examination

iikwe atawimigowin gaa'ojisaagijinitawigij abinooji

Δ·9 ΔC·ΔΓd·Δ° ЬΡΓΥΡΓσC·ΔΡ° ΔΛΔΓ

(ee-kweh a-ta-we-mi-go-win

ga-o-chih-sa-gi-chih-ni-ta-we-kich a-bi-no-che)

When the doctor examines the woman "down below". The doctor will examine the woman's "baby passage" and check the vagina, cervix, uterus and ovaries to check for abnormalities. This is part of a gyne examination.

Pathology

gaananaadawiigigedak ji'ayaagwen aakoziwin gaa'inanoogiij mashgigiwenini baac·Δρ9C^b ΓΔΙ>·9^c Δdγ·Δ^c bΔaaρ^l I ^ωρρ·∇σσ

(ga-na-na-da-we-gi-geh-duck chih-a-yaa-kwen a-ko-see-win ga-i-na-no-keych mush-ge-ge-weh-ni-ni)

The study of disease/tissues. A doctor who specializes in pathology is called a pathologist. The pathologist examines biopsy specimens and determines if cancer cells are present.

Photosensitivity

gaawagegizhasogot giizisan b·ଏ୨Pのとd° Pととa

(ga-wa-geh-gi-gi-zha-so-goot key-si-sun)

Extreme sensitivity to the sun, leaving the patient prone to sunburns. Side effect of chemotherapy and radiation.

Platelets

misgwiimig gaa'ayagin agazinan gaa'ojigibadazhigawig misgwii Γ·ΡΓ⁶ ЬϤ৮Ρ⁶ ϤЬ૮Δ⁶ Ь▷ՐΡ<С∫Ь·Δ⁶ Γ'·Ρ

(mis-kwee-mick ga-a-yaa-kin a-ka-si-nun ga-o-chih-gi-ba-da-shi-ga-wick mis-kwee)

Small blood cells needed to stop bleeding.

Pneumonectomy

gaa'odabinigadek misiwe nabane opan gemaa bakii

₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽

(ga-o-da-pi-ni-ga-deck mi-si-weh na-bun-neh o-pun geh-ma ba-key)

Surgical removal of an entire lung or part of a lung.

Polyp

gaanitawigig igodin ji'o'oshi'omagan gaa'amoogot

 $PAC \cdot \nabla P_{\rho} \nabla Q U_{\sigma} U_{\rho} U_{\rho$

(ga-ni-ta-wi-gick e-ko-din chih-o-shih-o-ma-gun ga-a-mo-goot)

A cauliflower like growth that develops in the mucous membrane lining of the colon, bladder, uterus, vocal cords, or nasal passage. These are usually benign but are often surgically removed because they could become cancerous.

Port (infusion)

giizhaaj gaazhegasijigadek miskweyaabiik ji'ojisaagaabigeshimit

Բտ^ւ ԵՂԵՀՐԵՍ[⊾] Ր[∖]. ۹≻۸[⊾] ՐԵՐԿԵ۸۹ՄՐ^ℂ

(key-shaach ga-sheh-ga-si-chih-ga-deck mis-kweh-yaa-beek chih-o-chih-sa-ga-bi-keh-shih-mit)

A device placed under the skin to allow easy access to veins. Used for taking blood and giving medications and transfusions.

Preventative Measures

ge'izhijigek eniwek ji'ozhi'omagasinok gaa'amoogot

 $9\Delta \Gamma 9^{\circ} \nabla \sigma \cdot \nabla^{\circ} \Gamma \nabla \Gamma \nabla \Gamma \nabla \Gamma \Delta^{\circ} \nabla \Gamma \Delta^{\circ}$

(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)

(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

δΔοCJ·Ϥ· 9ϤσΔͿϧσ·Ϥ· L[∞]ΡΡ**·**Δσσ**·**Ϥ^ι

(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 b $\Box Jd^c \Delta \sigma \sigma \int P \cdot \Delta^a b \Delta \int \Lambda U^b$

(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

Δσσ δααC·ΔΡ9σΓ^c ΓΔ>·9^e δΔ.Ιd^c

(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 ojoojoozhip gemaa oshkiishig

POVOLP DPU DINOL OF DINOL OF DOUBLE

(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 bald boolbu 9Δsac.ΔΔ Γσθ ba an

(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 ω·<USΓd·Δα^a b·d·d<CP^a

(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 bl $^{\omega}$ b \cdot d $^{\omega}$ 9Lb b d \cdot d \cdot D \cdot d c bd \cdot C \cdot d b L $^{\omega}$ PP \cdot D σ σ \cdot d b

(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.

Radioactive Implant

gaamashgawazigemagak gaa'abajitowaj akozijigade iimaga'izhi'amoogot bL°b·d/9Lbb bd<f>dd/fbU dd/fbU

(ga-mush-ka-wa-si-geh-ma-guck ga-a-ba-chih-to-waach a-ko-zi-chih-ga-teh ee-ma-ga-ee-zhi-a-mo-goot)
A radioactive source which is placed directly into a tumour in an organ such as the prostate or tongue. It is also referred to as Interstitial

Reconstructive Mammoplasty

ojoojoozhimigak gaanabishgigaadek DJJΓЬ^b baΛ^oPbU^b

Radiation Therapy or brachytherapy.

(o-cho-cho-shi-mi-kaak ga-na-bish-gi-ga-deck)

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

Rectal Exam, gets a

gaa'ojimiiziij gaananaatawimit b>ΓΓγ^ι baaC·ΔΓ^c (ga-o-chih-mee-zeech ga-na-na-ta-wi-mit)

Is being examined in the anus.

Rectal Cancer

gaa'ojimiiziit gaa'amoogot bDCF/c bくしdc

(ga-o-chih-mee-zeet ga-a-mo-goot)

A cancer that occurs in the final part of the large intestine. It precedes and is attached to the anus.

Recurrence/relapse

gaabigiwemagak gaa'amoogot aakoziwin b $\Lambda P \cdot \nabla L b^b b d J d^c d d r \Delta^c$

(ga-bi-key-weh-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot a-ko-see-win) Cancer "coming back" in same sites after treatment.

Red Blood Cells

gaamisgwaagin gaa'izhonigaadegin misgwiimik gaa'ojimashgawaadizig bΓ'·bρ° bΔωσbUρ° Γ'·ρΓ° b>ՐL°b·ຝ∩/°

(ga-mis-gwa-kin ga-ee-sho-ni-ga-deh-kin mis-kwee-mick qa-o-chih-mush-ka-wa-di-sick)

The cells in the blood that give strength.

Red Blood Count (RBC)

etasinoogwenan gamisgwaagin misgwii gaa'otabinigadek

(eh-ta-si-no-gwe-nun ga-mis-gwa-kin mis-kwee ga-o-ta-bi-ni-ga-deck)

The number of red blood cells seen in a blood sample.

Regional Involvement

gaa'ani'izhamajamagak gaa'amoogot gotagi'iik wiiyaawinig

(ga-a-ni-ee-zha-ma-cha-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot go-ta-key-eek we-ya-wi-nick)

The spread of cancer from its original site to nearby organs or structures.

Remission

(a-chih-na ga-gi-pi-chih-ma-guck o-we-ya-wick ga-a-mo-goot)

The time when the cancer is under control and the person is free from its signs and symptoms.

Retching

gaawin gegoon jibiijisik gaawiizhishigagowet b·Δ° 9d° ΓΛΓ/ b·Δʃʃbd·∇^c

(ga-win geh-goon chih-bi-chih-sick ga-we-zhi-shi-ga-go-wet) The body tries to vomit but no food or fluid come out. It can be a side effect of chemotherapy.

----- S -----

Sarcoma

gaa'amoogot gaa'ozhi'omagak okanig gemaa ojitaat

PATA POLP PPA BL PLC

(ga-a-mo-goot ga-o-zhi-o-ma-guck o-ka-nick geh-ma o-chih-taa)

A type of cancer that develops in connective, or soft tissue, such as cartilage, fibrous tissue, muscle, or bone.

Scan (Radiostope Scan)

gaa'animiigiiwak abajijigan gaajitaa'ot naanaata wiigigejigaadeg wiinidibiik okanig miinawa kotagiyan wiiyawig

(ga-a-ni-mee-key-wuck a-ba-chih-chih-gun ga-che-ta-oot na-na-ta-we-gi-geh-chih-geh-win ween-di-beek o-ka-nick mee-na-wa go-ta-key-yun wee-ya-wick)

A test used to study the brain, bones, and other organs for disease. A radioactive substance is injected into a vein and collects in certain organs. The organs are then studied by special scanners that detect the substance. A diagnostic test that uses a radio active substance to show the area of concern.

Shunt

aagasin gaawiibaabigeyaak wiiyaawig shaagonigade gaa'ojiwiigwa'iigemagak wiinidibik mayaa ojitat

Δb/° b·Δ<Λ9-> ·Δ>·Δ> ωdσbU
b>Γ·Δ·bΔ9Lb ·ΔσΠΛ L> DΓC^c

(a-ga-sin ga-we-ba-bi-keh-yaag we-ya-wick sha-go-ni-ga-deh ga-o-chih-we-gwa-he-keh-ma-guck ween-di-beek ma-ya o-chih-tat)

A small, flexible plastic tube surgically inserted under the skin. It is used to remove excess fluid from that part of the body. Used for treatment in brain tumour.

Side Effect

gaa'inishgaagemagagin mashgigiwan wiiyaawig bΔσ°b9Lbρ° L°PP·√°·Δ>·Δb

(ga-ee-nish-ga-geh-ma-ga-kin mush-ge-ge-wun wee-ya-wig) An unwanted or undesirable symptom caused by cancer treatment. Reactions from drugs or radiation that are not intended or wanted. Chemotherapy can cause nausea, vomiting, hair loss and fatigue.

Skin Cancer

gaa'amoogot ozhagayag oji giziswadek bく」d^c しゅちょ レト アイ・ちしょ

(ga-a-mo-goot o-sha-ga-yug o-chih gi-zis-wa-deck)
A type of cancer that grows on the skin usually in the places most exposed to the sun. (See basal cell carcinoma and melanoma).

Specialist

gichi'atawi'iwewinini PΓ⊲C·ΔΔ·∇·Δσσ (gi-chih-a-ta-we-e-weh-ni-ni) Big medicine man.

Speculum

dogaagwa'iganabik iikwe Ͻb•bΔbαΛ⁶ Δ•9

(do-ggwa-ee-ga-na-bick ee-kweh)

An instrument used to widen the opening of the vagina to make it possible to see and take samples from the cervix. (Used during a pap test).

Spinal tap

(o-da-ta-gwa-nick ga-ni-be-wa-ga-mick ga-o-di-ni-ga-deck) A test in which fluid is taken from spine to be checked for cancer

Sputum Test

sikowin gaananaadawigigejigadek γd·Δ° baaC·ΔΡ۹۲bU^b

(si-ko-win ga-na-na-ta-we-gi-geh-chih-ga-deck)

A microscopic test of phlegm coughed up from the lungs.

Staging

gaa'amoogot aniin minigok azhaa emoshideshkanij

(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'ojigigejigadek maayaa ge'izhi'atawi'iwewaj bDrpgrbUb L> 9ΔΓαC·ΔΔ·∇·αβ

(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 ΔοΛ° ▷·Δ° bΔ∫·Δ∪⁶

(ee-na-bin o-ween ga-ee-shi-we-deck)

Stomach Cancer

gaa'amoogot omisatak bくコd^c Dにいて^b

(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 ΔοΛ° bΔ∫·ΔU^b

(ee-na-bin o-ween ga-ee-shi-we-deck)

Sunscreen

gaazhizhobiiginaniwak gigizhadek Ե∫ωΛΡασ∙⊲[▶] ΡΡω∪[▶]

(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

 $L \Gamma \omega \cdot \nabla \cdot \Delta^{\circ}$

(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 $^\omega$ P \cdot b σ ·C b Δ^ω ·bLP ω ·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·

(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 bdσΔͿʹσοισοιδο ροιδοιδοίο bddc

(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 ΔοΛ° bΔΓΡΓΛΔU << ΔΟ-ΔΔσ-Δα

(ee-na-bin ga-ee-zhi-o-zhi-be-e-teck a-ta-we-e-ko-win)

---- T ----

Terminal Cancer

ji'aninisigot gaagijiyaagoset amoogowin Γαστός βργόςς αμφών

(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 gaaginanaatawigigejigadek b·Δ° 9d° Γ·</br>
braac·Δρ9ΓbUb

(ga-win geh-goon 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

(ga-wa-ba-chih-ga-deck geh-goon 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 $b \triangleleft J d^c \triangleright \sigma \mathcal{J} \cdot \Delta^b$

(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

 $\cdot \Delta^{\circ} \Delta d$ $\Lambda \Lambda \alpha \cdot \nabla$ $b d D P 9 \sigma \Gamma \Gamma \Lambda^{\circ} D \sigma J \cdot d^{\circ}$

(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 gamaajizhwaaniiwij ⊳bPbσ^b bLՐ·ωbσ·Δ^t

(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)

▷·bC^ω·b^b b⊲Jd^c (ΔαΛ^α b▷JΛΔbU^b ▷∩·bσ^b LPω ▷·9bσ^b b⊲Jd^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 bp^%.b\c Dr\.P\\

(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 ΔαΛ^α bΔJ·ΔU^b Λd·b¬·∇r

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

Thyroid cancer

gaa'amoogot ogwadashgwak inage gaa'ayaag b⊲Jd° ▷·bC°·b⁵ ∆o.9 b⊲>⁵

(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'ojigigejigaadek enigogwak gaa'agogek gaa'amoogot

POLE APPROPRE

(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

Ь▷Ր◁ωΓ¹ Ь\ЬΛ٩ℑ⁵ LΡω Ь≺ ΛСΛΡσЬ°

(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

 $PATP_{c} Patrice Patrice PATP_{c} Patrice Pa$

(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 bL Γ· ω b σ· Δ^t· ∇· ∇ σ Γ << Ρ C α J c

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

gaamiinaaganiiwit misgwiini $b\Gamma \alpha b\sigma \cdot \Delta^c \Gamma^s \cdot P\sigma$ (ga-me-na-ga-nee-wit mis-kwee-ni) Giving blood to patient.

Tumour (see cancer)

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

----- U -----

Ultrasound

gaamazinadesig gaa'ojiganawaabajigadek ezhinagwanogwen wiiyaawig bLraUrb bbrba·</br>
'\Draib \Draib \Orbar\Craft \Craft \Draib \Draib \Orbar\Craft \Craft \Draib \Orbar\Craft \Craft \Draib \Draib \Orbar\Craft \Orba

(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

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

(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 gaaminiiwagamig $\mathcal{SP} \cdot \Delta^{\mathfrak{a}} \ \mathsf{b} \Gamma \sigma \cdot \mathsf{d} \mathsf{b} \Gamma^{\mathfrak{b}}$

(shih-key-win ga-mi-nee-wa-ga-mick) Has pus in the urine.

Uterine Cancer

abinooji gaa'ojisaagijinitawigit gaa'amoogot ii'iima bijiyaa'i

(a-bi-noo-che ga-o-chih-sa-ki-chih-ni-ta-we-git ga-a-mo-goot ee-ee-ma be-chih-ya-he)

Cancer of the female organs.



Vagina

abinooji gaa'ojinitawigit ΔΛοΓ δΟΓσC·ΔΡ^c

(a-bi-noo-che ga-o-chih-ni-ta-we-git)

Passage where a baby comes through when it is born.

Vein

miskweyaab

L1.97<

(mis-kwe-yaab)

A blood vessel that carries deoxygenated blood from the body back to the heart and lungs.

Vertigo, has

giwashgweyaabadap P·�'^-9><C<

(key-wush-gwe-ya-ba-dap)

See dizzy

Virus

agaasin gaamanajoozhiwak aakoziwin gaa'ojimagak

(a-ga-sin ga-ma-na-cho-zhi-wuck a-ko-see-win ga-o-che-ma-guck)

A tiny organism that invades and grows in cells and thereby alters their function.

Vomit

zhishigakowe

 Γ

(shih-shih-ka-go-weh)

To throw up the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

---- W -----

White Blood Cells (leukocytes - blast cells)

misgwiimig gaawabishgaagin izhinikadewan misgwii jiminowiiji'iiwemagak wiiyaawig oji manijoosh gaye bijiboowisewin miinawaa gaamanaa'odapinag gegoonan

(mis-kwee-mick ga-wa-bish-ka-kin ee-shih-ni-ka-deh-wun mis-kwee chih-mi-no-we-che-ee-weh-ma-guck we-ya-wick o-chih ma-ni-choosh ga-yeh pi-chih-bo-wi-seh-win

mee-na-wa ga-ma-na-o-da-pi-nuck geh-goonun)

White substance in the blood that help fight invading germs, infections and allergy-causing agents.



X-Rays

shaabwadeshimigowin $\omega \cdot < U \int \Gamma d \cdot \Delta^{\alpha}$

(sha-bwa-deh-shi-mi-go-win)

A picture of your body is used to diagnose and treat cancer.

	Cancer Word Book with Ojibwe Equivalents
Notes	