

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
Abdominal	Having to do with the abdomen, which is the part of the body between the chest and the hips that contains the pancreas, stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, and other organs. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Abdominal x-ray	An x-ray of the organs inside the abdomen. An x-ray is a type of radiation that can pass through the body and onto film, making pictures of areas inside the body. X-rays may be used to help diagnose disease. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Abdominoperineal resection	Surgery to remove the anus, the rectum, and part of the sigmoid colon through an incision made in the abdomen. The end of the intestine is attached to an opening in the surface of the abdomen and body waste is collected in a disposable bag outside of the body. This opening is called a colostomy. Lymph nodes that contain cancer may also be removed during this operation. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Anastomosis	A procedure to connect healthy sections of tubular structures in the body after the diseased portion has been surgically removed. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Anesthesiologists	A doctor who specializes in giving drugs or other agents to prevent or relieve pain during surgery or other procedures being done in the hospital. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Angiogram	An x-ray of blood vessels. The person receives an injection of dye to outline the vessels on the x-ray. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Anus -	The opening of the large intestine to the outside of the body <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Axilla	The underarm or armpit. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Barium swallow	A series of x-rays of the esophagus. The x-ray pictures are taken after the person drinks a solution that contains barium. The barium coats and outlines the esophagus on the x-ray. Also called esophagram and upper GI series. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Benign	Not cancerous. Benign tumors may grow larger but do not spread to other parts of the body. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Biopsy	The removal of cells or tissues for examination by a pathologist. The pathologist may study the tissue under a microscope or perform other tests on the cells or tissue. There are many different types of biopsy procedures. The most common types include: (1) incisional biopsy, in which only a sample of tissue is removed; (2) excisional biopsy, in which an entire lump or suspicious area is removed; and (3) needle biopsy, in which a sample of tissue or fluid is removed with a needle. When a wide needle is used, the procedure is called a core biopsy. When a thin needle is used, the procedure is called a fine-needle aspiration biopsy. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>
Bone scan	A technique to create images of bones on a computer screen or on film. A small amount of radioactive material is injected into a blood vessel and travels through the bloodstream; it collects in the bones and is detected by a scanner. <small>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</small>

Breast cancer	Cancer that forms in tissues of the breast, usually the ducts (tubes that carry milk to the nipple) and lobules (glands that make milk). It occurs in both men and women, although male breast cancer is rare. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Breast Reconstruction	Surgery to rebuild the shape of the breast using implants that are fluid-filled or tissue from belly or back. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Breast tissue density	Describes the relative amount of different tissues present in the breast. A dense breast has less fat than glandular and connective tissue. Mammogram films of breasts with higher density are harder to read and interpret than those of less dense breasts. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Cancer or carcinoma	A term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control. Cancer cells can invade nearby tissues and can spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. There are several main types of cancer. Carcinoma is cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs. Sarcoma is cancer that begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue. Leukemia is cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow, and causes large numbers of abnormal blood cells to be produced and enter the blood. Lymphoma and multiple myeloma are cancers that begin in the cells of the immune system. Central nervous system cancers are cancers that begin in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Cell	The individual unit that makes up the tissues of the body. All living things are made up of one or more cells. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Chemoembolization	A procedure in which the blood supply to the tumor is blocked surgically or mechanically and anticancer drugs are administered directly into the tumor. This permits a higher concentration of drug to be in contact with the tumor for a longer period of time. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Chemoradiation	Treatment that combines chemotherapy with radiation therapy. Also called chemoradiotherapy. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Chemotherapy	Chemotherapy is drugs that kill cancer cells or stop the cells from dividing. Chemotherapy can be taken by mouth or injected in the vein or muscle to reach cancer cells throughout the body.
chest x-ray	An x-ray of the structures inside the chest. An x-ray is a type of high-energy radiation that can go through the body and onto film, making pictures of areas inside the chest, which can be used to diagnose disease. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Chronic	A disease or condition that persists or progresses over a long period of time. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Colonoscopy	Examination of the inside of the colon using a colonoscope, inserted into the rectum. A colonoscope is a thin, tube-like instrument with a light and a lens for viewing. It may also have a tool to remove tissue to be checked under a microscope for signs of disease. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov

Complete axillary resection	Surgery to remove lymph nodes found in the armpit region. Also called axillary lymph node dissection. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Constipation	A condition in which stool becomes hard, dry, and difficult to pass, and bowel movements don't happen very often. Other symptoms may include painful bowel movements, and feeling bloated, uncomfortable, and sluggish. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Core needle biopsy	The removal of a tissue sample with a wide needle for examination under a microscope. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
CT scan (CAT scan)	Computerized axial tomography scan. A series of detailed pictures of areas inside the body, taken from different angles; the pictures are created by a computer linked to an x-ray machine. Also called computerized axial tomography scan, computed tomography scan, CT scan, and computerized tomography. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Diagnostic tests	A method used to identify a disease. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Ducts	In medicine, a tube or vessel of the body through which fluids pass. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Ductal carcinoma	The most common type of breast cancer. It begins in the cells that line the milk ducts in the breast. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Dumping syndrome	A condition that occurs when food or liquid moves too fast into the small intestine. Symptoms include cramps, nausea, diarrhea, sweating, weakness, and dizziness. Dumping syndrome sometimes occurs in people who have had part or all of their stomach removed. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
En bloc resection	Surgery to remove the entire parathyroid gland and the sac of tissue around it.
Endocrinologist	A doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating hormone disorders. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS)	A procedure in which an endoscope is inserted into the body. An endoscope is a thin, tube-like instrument that has a light and a lens for viewing. A probe at the end of the endoscope is used to bounce high-energy sound waves (ultrasound) off internal organs to make a picture (sonogram). Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Endoscopy	A procedure that uses an endoscope to examine the inside of the body. An endoscope is a thin, tube-like instrument with a light and a lens for viewing. It may also have a tool to remove tissue to be checked under a microscope for signs of disease. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Esophagectomy	An operation to remove a portion of the esophagus. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Esophagoscopy	Examination of the esophagus using an esophagoscope. An esophagoscope is a thin, tube-like instrument with a light and a lens for viewing. It may also have a tool to remove tissue to be checked under a microscope for signs of disease. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Esophagus	The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
External radiation therapy	A type of radiation therapy that uses a machine to aim high-energy rays at the cancer from outside of the body. Also called external-beam radiation therapy.

	Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Fine needle aspiration	The removal of tissue or fluid with a thin needle for examination under a microscope. Also called FNA biopsy. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
First-degree relative	The parents, brothers, sisters, or children of an individual. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Gastrectomy	An operation to remove all or part of the stomach. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Gastric cancer	Cancer that forms in tissues lining the stomach. Also called stomach cancer. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Gastritis	Inflammation of the lining of the stomach. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Genetics	Inherited; having to do with information that is passed from parents to offspring through genes in sperm and egg cells. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Gland	An organ that makes one or more substances, such as hormones, digestive juices, sweat, tears, saliva, or milk. Endocrine glands release the substances directly into the bloodstream. Exocrine glands release the substances into a duct or opening to the inside or outside of the body. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Goiters	An enlarged thyroid. It may be caused by too little iodine in the diet or by other conditions. Most goiters are not cancer. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Hormonal therapy	Drugs that decrease or prevent the production of estrogen to keep estrogen away from cancer cells. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Human papilloma virus	HPV. A member of a family of viruses that can cause abnormal tissue growth (for example, genital warts) and other changes to cells. Infection with certain types of HPV increases the risk of developing cervical cancer. Also called HPV. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Hypercalcemia	Abnormally high blood calcium. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Hyperparathyroidism	A condition in which the parathyroid gland (one of four pea-sized organs found on the thyroid) makes too much parathyroid hormone. This causes a loss of calcium from the bones and an increased level of calcium in the blood. Symptoms include bone pain and kidney problems. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Indigestion	upset stomach
Internal radiation Therapy	A type of radiation therapy in which radioactive material sealed in needles, seeds, wires, or catheters is placed directly into or near a tumor. Also called brachytherapy, radiation brachytherapy, and implant radiation therapy. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Intravenous	Into or within a vein. Intravenous usually refers to a way of giving a drug or other substance through a needle or tube inserted into a vein. Also called I.V. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Laboratory tests	A medical procedure that involves testing a sample of blood, urine, or other substance from the body. Tests can help determine a diagnosis, plan treatment, check to see if treatment is working, or monitor the disease over time. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Large intestine	The long, tube-like organ that is connected to the small intestine at one end and the anus at the other. The large intestine has four parts: cecum, colon, rectum,

	<p>and anal canal. Partly digested food moves through the cecum into the colon, where water and some nutrients and electrolytes are removed. The remaining material, solid waste called stool, moves through the colon, is stored in the rectum, and leaves the body through the anal canal and anus.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Leiomyosarcoma	<p>A malignant (cancerous) tumor of smooth muscle cells that can arise almost anywhere in the body, but is most common in the uterus, abdomen, or pelvis.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Lobectomy	<p>Surgery to remove a whole lobe (section) of an organ (such as the lungs, liver, brain, or thyroid gland).</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Lobes	<p>A portion of an organ, such as the liver, lung, breast, thyroid, or brain.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Lobular carcinoma	<p>Cancer that begins in the lobules (the glands that make milk) of the breast. Lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS) is a condition in which abnormal cells are found only in the lobules. When cancer has spread from the lobules to surrounding tissues, it is invasive lobular carcinoma. LCIS does not become invasive lobular carcinoma very often, but having LCIS in one breast increases the risk of developing invasive cancer in either breast.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Lobule	<p>A small lobe or a subdivision of a lobe.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Localized	<p>Restricted to the site of origin, without evidence of spread.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Lung cancer	<p>Cancer that forms in tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining air passages. The two main types are small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer. These types are diagnosed based on how the cells look under a microscope.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Lung metastasis	<p>Cancer that has spread from the original (primary) tumor to the lung.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Lymph nodes	<p>A rounded mass of lymphatic tissue that is surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue. Lymph nodes filter lymph (lymphatic fluid), and they store lymphocytes (white blood cells). They are located along lymphatic vessels. Also called lymph gland.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Lymphomas	<p>Cancer that begins in cells of the immune system. There are two basic categories of lymphomas. One kind is Hodgkin lymphoma, which is marked by the presence of a type of cell called the Reed-Sternberg cell. The other category is non-Hodgkin lymphomas, which includes a large, diverse group of cancers of immune system cells. Non-Hodgkin lymphomas can be further divided into cancers that have an indolent (slow-growing) course and those that have an aggressive (fast-growing) course. These subtypes behave and respond to treatment differently. Both Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas can occur in children and adults, and prognosis and treatment depend on the stage and the type of cancer.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Malignant	<p>Cancerous. Malignant tumors can invade and destroy nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>

Mammography	The use of x-rays to create a picture of the breast. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Mastectomy	Surgery to remove the breast (or as much of the breast tissue as possible). Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
MEN 1 Syndrome	A rare, inherited disorder that affects the endocrine glands and can cause tumors in the parathyroid and pituitary glands and the pancreas. These tumors (usually benign) cause the glands to secrete high levels of hormones, which can lead to other medical problems, such as kidney stones, fertility problems, and severe ulcers. In some cases, tumors inside the pancreas can become cancerous. Also called multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 syndrome, multiple endocrine adenomatosis, and Wermer syndrome. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
MEN Syndrome	An inherited condition that may result in the development of cancers of the endocrine system. There are several types of MEN syndrome, and patients with each type may develop different types of cancer. The altered genes that cause each type can be detected with a blood test. Also called multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Metabolism	The total of all chemical changes that take place in a cell or an organism. These changes produce energy and basic materials needed for important life processes. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Metastasectomy	Surgery to remove one or more metastases (tumors formed from cells that have spread from the primary tumor). When all metastases are removed, it is called a complete metastasectomy. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Metastatic	Having to do with metastasis, which is the spread of cancer from one part of the body to another. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Modified radical mastectomy	Surgery for breast cancer in which the breast, most or all of the lymph nodes under the arm, and the lining over the chest muscles are removed. Sometimes the surgeon also removes part of the chest wall muscles. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
MRI	A procedure in which radio waves and a powerful magnet linked to a computer are used to create detailed pictures of areas inside the body. These pictures can show the difference between normal and diseased tissue. MRI makes better images of organs and soft tissue than other scanning techniques, such as computed tomography (CT) or x-ray. MRI is especially useful for imaging the brain, the spine, the soft tissue of joints, and the inside of bones. Also called magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, and NMRI. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Nausea	A feeling of sickness or discomfort in the stomach that may come with an urge to vomit. Nausea is a side effect of some types of cancer therapy. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Nodule	A growth or lump that may be cancerous or noncancerous. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Organ	A part of the body that performs a specific function. For example, the lung is an organ. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Otolaryngologists	A doctor who specializes in treating diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. Also

	called ENT doctor. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Partial	A part of something or an organ.
Peptic ulcer disease	Loss of the mucous membrane of the stomach, duodenum or any part of the gastrointestinal system exposed to gastric juices.
Pernicious anemia	A form of anemia that results from lack of intrinsic factor that is necessary for the absorption of Vitamin B12. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
PET scan	Positron emission tomography scan. A procedure in which a small amount of radioactive glucose (sugar) is injected into a vein and a scanner is used to make detailed, computerized pictures of areas inside the body where the glucose is used. Because cancer cells often use more glucose than normal cells, the pictures can be used to find cancer cells in the body. Also called positron emission tomography scan. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Prophylactic mastectomy	Surgery to reduce the risk of developing breast cancer by removing one or both breasts before disease develops. Also called preventive mastectomy. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Radiologist	A doctor who specializes in creating and interpreting pictures of areas inside the body. The pictures are produced with x-rays, sound waves, or other types of energy. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Radiation therapy	Energy released in the form of particles or electromagnetic waves. Common sources of radiation include radon gas, cosmic rays from outer space, and medical x-rays. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Resection	A procedure that uses surgery to remove tissue or part or all of an organ. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Risk factor	Something that may increase the chance of developing a disease. Some examples of risk factors for cancer include age, a family history of certain cancers, use of tobacco products, certain eating habits, obesity, lack of exercise, exposure to radiation or other cancer-causing agents, and certain genetic changes. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Sentinel lymph node	The first lymph node to which cancer is likely to spread from the primary tumor. When cancer spreads, the cancer cells may appear first in the sentinel node before spreading to other lymph nodes. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Sentinel lymph node biopsy	Removal and examination of the sentinel node(s) (the first lymph node(s) to which cancer cells are likely to spread from a primary tumor). To identify the sentinel lymph node(s), the surgeon injects a radioactive substance, blue dye, or both near the tumor. The surgeon then uses a scanner to find the sentinel lymph node(s) containing the radioactive substance or looks for the lymph node(s) stained with dye. The surgeon then removes the sentinel node(s) to check for the presence of cancer cells. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Sestamibi scan	An imaging test used to find overactive parathyroid glands (four pea-sized glands found on the thyroid) and breast cancer cells, and to diagnose heart

	<p>disease. The patient receives an injection of a small amount of a radioactive substance called technetium which is bound to another substance called sestamibi. This substance collects in overactive glands, cancer cells, heart muscle, or other tissues and a picture is taken by a gamma camera (a special camera that detects radioactivity).</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Small intestine	<p>The part of the digestive tract that is located between the stomach and the large intestine. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Solitary	<p>non-moving</p>
squamous cell carcinoma	<p>Cancer that begins in squamous cells, which are thin, flat cells that look like fish scales. Squamous cells are found in the tissue that forms the surface of the skin, the lining of the hollow organs of the body, and the passages of the respiratory and digestive tracts. Also called epidermoid carcinoma.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Staging	<p>Performing exams and tests to learn the extent of the cancer within the body, especially whether the disease has spread from the original site to other parts of the body. It is important to know the stage of the disease in order to plan the best treatment.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Stomach	<p>An organ that is part of the digestive system. The stomach helps digest food by mixing it with digestive juices and churning it into a thin liquid.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Surgery	<p>A procedure to remove or repair a part of the body or to find out whether disease is present. An operation.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Thyroidectomy	<p>Surgery to remove part or the entire thyroid.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Tissue	<p>A group or layer of cells that work together to perform a specific function.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Tumor	<p>An abnormal mass of tissue that results when cells divide more than they should or do not die when they should. Tumors may be benign (not cancerous), or malignant (cancerous). Also called neoplasm.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Tumor debulking	<p>Surgical removal of as much of a tumor as possible. Tumor debulking may increase the chance that chemotherapy or radiation therapy will kill all the tumor cells. It may also be done to relieve symptoms or help the patient live longer. Also called debulking.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Tylosis	<p>Callus (a painless thickening of the skin at areas of external pressure or friction) formation.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Ultrasound	<p>A procedure in which high-energy sound waves (ultrasound) are bounced off internal tissues or organs and make echoes. The echo patterns are shown on the screen of an ultrasound machine, forming a picture of body tissues called a sonogram. Also called ultrasonography.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>
Urination	<p>The act of getting rid of fluid containing waste products from the body.</p> <p>Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov</p>

Urine	Fluid containing water and waste products. Urine is made by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and leaves the body through the urethra. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Venous Sampling	A procedure in which a sample of blood is taken from a certain vein and checked for specific substances released by nearby organs and tissues. A higher than normal amount of a substance can be a sign of disease in the organ or tissue that makes it. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov
Vomiting	To eject some or all of the contents of the stomach through the mouth. Dictionary of Cancer Terms, NCI. www.cancer.gov