



Inuit Cancer Glossary

Inuvik, NWT
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Note: All terms marked with * are referenced in some form in *Tukisiviit - Do You Understand*

General Cancer Terms: Prevention	
<p>Blood pressure The force of blood pushing on the walls of blood vessels.</p>	
<p>Body mass index (BMI) A measurement used to tell if people are underweight, overweight, obese or in the normal weight range for their height.</p>	
<p>Carcinogen Anything that causes cancer.</p>	
<p>Dietitian A healthcare professional that focuses on food and nutrition.</p>	
<p>Medical history A record of someone’s risk factors, symptoms and past medical events and problems.</p>	
<p>Nutrition Eating foods that are good for the body so it can work normally.</p>	
<p>Physical activity Any type of movement or exercise that makes your heart beat faster and makes you breathe harder than when you’re resting.</p>	

General Cancer Terms: Prevention	
Teratogen Anything that can harm a baby before it is born.	
Toxin A poison made by something living, such as a plant, animal, fungus, bacteria, virus or other micro-organism.	

General Cancer Terms: Early Detection & Screening	
Bacteria Tiny, one-celled living things that can cause infection or disease.	
Biopsy Taking cells or tissues from the body to look at them under a microscope.	
Cell The most basic, smallest unit of all living things.	
Computed tomography(CT) scan A test that uses a computer to put many x-rays together to create a 3-D picture of organs, tissues, bones and blood vessels in the body.	
Congenital Present at birth.	

General Cancer Terms: Early Detection & Screening

<p>Diagnosis The process of finding out the cause of a person’s health problem.</p>	
<p>False-negative A test result that says a person does not have a certain disease when the person does have the disease.</p>	
<p>False-positive A test result that says a person has a certain disease when the person actually does not have the disease.</p>	
<p>Familial Happening in or affecting more members of a family than would be expected by chance.</p>	
<p>Family history The medical history of a person’s family, including mother, father, brothers and sisters, and grandparents.</p>	
<p>Gene The basic unit of heredity that passes a trait from parents to a child.</p>	
<p>Gene mutation A permanent change in a gene.</p>	
<p>Genetic testing Looking at someone’s DNA to see if there is a permanent change in a gene that may mean the person has a higher risk for getting a disease.</p>	

General Cancer Terms: Early Detection & Screening

<p>Hereditary Passed from parent to child through information in genes.</p>	
<p>Magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) scan A test that uses a magnetic field to make very detailed pictures of the inside of the body.</p>	
<p>Precancerous Can become cancer or is likely to become cancer.</p>	
<p>Ultrasound A test that uses high-frequency sound waves to make pictures of structures and organs inside the body.</p>	
<p>Virus A micro-organism that can infect cells and cause disease.</p>	
<p>X-ray A type of high-energy radiation. A picture of the bones and other structures inside the body.</p>	

General Cancer Terms: Symptoms

Anemia Not enough healthy red blood cells.	
Asymptomatic Having no signs or symptoms of a disease.	
Benign Not cancer.	
Fatigue Feeling very tired or not having enough energy.	
Fever Having a body temperature above the normal.	
Grade Describing a tumour based on how different the cancer cells look from normal cells, how quickly the cancer cells are growing and dividing, and how likely they are to spread.	
Inflammation The body's way of protecting itself from injury or infection.	
Lump An abnormal mass.	

General Cancer Terms: Symptoms

<p>Lymphedema Swelling of an arm or leg caused by a buildup of fluid in tissues.</p>	
<p>Malignant Unhealthy cells that are cancerous.</p>	
<p>Metastasis The spread of cancer from where it started to other parts of the body.</p>	
<p>Nausea Feeling sick to the stomach or the need to vomit.</p>	See General Cancer Terms: Symptoms
<p>Platelets A type of blood cell that helps blood to clot.</p>	
<p>Shortness of breath Difficulty breathing or being unable to take full breaths.</p>	
<p>Stage The amount of cancer in the body, including the size of the tumour, whether there are cancer cells in the lymph nodes and whether the disease has spread from where it started to other parts of the body.</p>	
<p>Swollen lymph nodes When lymph nodes become larger than normal.</p>	

General Cancer Terms: Symptoms	
Tumour An abnormal mass of tissue formed when cells grow and divide more than they should.	

General Cancer Terms: Treatment	
Ablation Removing or destroying cells, tissues or organs.	
Active surveillance Using tests and exams on a regular basis to watch for changes in a person's health.	
Adjuvant therapy A treatment used after the standard treatment to reduce the risk of cancer coming back.	
Alternative therapy A treatment used <i>instead of</i> the currently accepted and widely used treatment.	
Amputation An operation to remove all or part of a limb or other body part.	
Analgesic A drug that makes pain go away.	

General Cancer Terms: Treatment

Anesthesia
The loss of feeling or numbing of pain in some or all of the body.

Antibiotic
A drug that fights infection.

Antibody *
Something made by the immune system to fight disease.

Anti-emetic
A drug that prevents or stops vomiting.

Antigen
Anything, such as bacteria or a virus, that triggers the body's immune system to make an antibody.

Anti-inflammatory
Something, such as a drug, that prevents or stops inflammation.

Biological therapy
A treatment that uses natural or artificial materials to kill, control or change the way cells behave.

Chemoradiation therapy
A treatment that gives chemotherapy during the same time period as radiation therapy.

General Cancer Terms: Treatment

Chemotherapy
A treatment that uses drugs to kill or destroy cancer cells.

Clinical trial
A research study that tests new ways to prevent, detect, treat or manage a disease on people.

Combination therapy
A treatment that uses more than one type of treatment at the same time.

Conventional therapy
The currently accepted and widely used treatment for a disease.

Donor
Someone who gives blood, cells, tissues or an organ to be used in another person.

Dose
The amount of a drug or radiation given at one time.

Drug therapy
A treatment that uses medical drugs to treat a disease.

Experimental drug
A drug that is being tested to find out if it works and is safe, but that is not yet approved for use.

General Cancer Terms: Treatment

<p>Follow-up Keeping track of a person’s health for a period of time after treatment to watch for problems or for signs that the disease has come back.</p>	
<p>In situ In the original site or place.</p>	
<p>Informed consent When a person learns the potential risks, benefits and limits of a procedure, treatment, clinical trial or test before deciding to participate.</p>	
<p>Injection Using a needle and syringe to push fluids or drugs into the body.</p>	
<p>Inoperable A disease or tumour that cannot be treated with an operation.</p>	
<p>Intravenous (IV) Within or into a vein.</p>	
<p>Invasive A test or tool that breaks the skin or enters a body cavity. A disease that grows into surrounding tissue.</p>	
<p>Loss of appetite Losing interest in food and not eating.</p>	

General Cancer Terms: Treatment

<p>Narcotic A drug that makes very bad pain go away.</p>	
<p>Non-invasive A test or tool that does not break the skin or enter a body cavity. A disease that is only in one place.</p>	
<p>Oncology The study of cancers, including development, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.</p>	
<p>Operable A disease or tumour that can be treated with an operation.</p>	
<p>Pathology The study of disease, including causes, development and effects on the body.</p>	
<p>Physiotherapy A treatment that use special exercises, activities and massage to treat pain, disease or injury.</p>	
<p>Prognosis The chance of recovery or of a disease coming back.</p>	
<p>Radiation therapy A treatment that uses high-energy rays or particles, such as x-rays, to damage or destroy cancer cells.</p>	

General Cancer Terms: Treatment

<p>Recurrence A disease that has come back after a period of time when there were no signs or symptoms of disease.</p>	
<p>Remission A period of time when the signs and symptoms of a disease get better or go away.</p>	
<p>Risks The chance of getting a disease.</p>	
<p>Steroids A drug or a substance made by the body, such as a hormone, that affects how the body works.</p>	
<p>Surgery An operation to look for disease or to remove or repair tissue, an organ or a part of the body.</p>	
<p>Targeted therapy Any treatment that mainly kills cancer cells with little or no effect on normal cells.</p>	
<p>Transfusion Putting blood or blood products into the body through a vein.</p>	
<p>Vaccine therapy * A treatment that uses an antigen to trigger the immune system to make antibodies that fight a disease.</p>	

General Cancer Terms: Side Effects

Acute pain
Very bad pain that happens suddenly or gets worse quickly.

Adverse reaction
An unwanted, bad or harmful response to a drug or other therapy.

Allergic reaction
The body's immune response to something that enters the body, such as pollen, dust or certain drugs.

Anaphylaxis
A very bad, possibly deadly, allergic reaction.

Cancer survivor
A person who is still living after being diagnosed with cancer.

Chronic pain
Pain that happens slowly, lasts a long time or gets worse over time.

Dehydration
Losing too much water from the body.

Diuretic
Any drug or substance that causes the body to make more urine.

General Cancer Terms: Side Effects

Fatigue Feeling very tired or not having enough energy.	See General Cancer Terms: Symptoms
Fluid retention A build-up of fluid in the body.	
Hair loss Balding or loss of hair from the scalp or body.	
Immune system The cells and organs that defend the body against infection, disease and other materials that enter the body.	
Infertility Not being able to have children.	
Insomnia Difficulty falling or staying asleep or not getting enough good sleep.	
Nausea Feeling sick to the stomach or the need to vomit.	See General Cancer Terms: Symptoms
Neuropathic pain Pain from an injury to or problem with nerves, the spinal cord or the brain.	

General Cancer Terms: Side Effects

<p>Pain diary A record that people with chronic pain keep to track when pain is greatest during the day and the amount of medicine or other treatments that make the pain go away.</p>	
<p>Palliative care Treatment and support to relieve symptoms and improve quality of life for people with a serious illness that cannot be cured.</p>	
<p>Phantom limb pain Pain, numbness, tingling or itching that someone feels where a removed limb used to be.</p>	
<p>Phlebitis Inflammation of a vein causing redness, swelling and pain.</p>	
<p>Pneumonia Infection of one or both lungs caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi.</p>	
<p>Radiation sickness Symptoms caused by large doses of radiation.</p>	
<p>Rating pain Describing the strength of pain based on a scale. For example, 1 to 10 where 1 means no pain or very little pain and 10 is the worst pain.</p>	
<p>Side effect An unwanted, bad or harmful symptom or effect caused by a medical treatment or procedure.</p>	

General Cancer Terms: Side Effects

Somatic pain
Pain from an injury to or problem with the skin and deep tissues.

Visceral pain
Pain in any organ in the chest or belly.

Vomit
Throwing up the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

Breast Cancer: Prevention

Birth control pill *
A drug that women take by mouth to prevent pregnancy.

Body mass index (BMI)
A measurement used to tell if people are underweight, overweight, obese or in the normal weight range for their height.

Hormonal therapy
A treatment that adds, blocks or removes hormones in the body to treat a disease.

See General Cancer Terms - Prevention

Breast Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
<p>BRCA gene mutation One of 2 genes that normally help stop cell growth. If they are abnormal they increase the risk of getting breast cancer or other cancers</p>	
<p>Clinical breast exam (CBE) A physical exam of the breasts and nearby lymph nodes.</p>	
<p>Dense breast tissue Tissue in the breast that has more connective tissues, glands and milk ducts than fatty tissue.</p>	
<p>Genetic testing Looking at someone's DNA to see if there is a permanent change in a gene that may mean the person has a higher risk for getting a disease.</p>	See General Cancer Terms - Early Detection & Screening
<p>Mammogram An x-ray picture of the soft tissue of the breast.</p>	

Breast Cancer: Symptoms	
<p>Lump An abnormal mass.</p>	See General Cancer Terms - Symptoms
<p>Skin change An abnormal change in the skin that may be the sign of a disease such as cancer.</p>	

Breast Cancer: Treatment

Breast Cancer: Treatment	
<p>Breast-conserving surgery (BCS) An operation to remove a tumour and some healthy tissue around it so that most of the breast remains.</p>	
<p>Reconstructive surgery An operation to a part of the body to help it work better, look better or to help heal a wound.</p>	
<p>Hormonal therapy A treatment that adds, blocks or removes hormones in the body to treat a disease.</p>	
<p>Lumpectomy An operation to remove a breast lump or tumour along with a very small amount of healthy tissue around it.</p>	
<p>Mastectomy An operation to remove a breast.</p>	

Breast Cancer: Side Effects	
<p>Osteoporosis When bones become weak and easy to break.</p>	
<p>Rehabilitation Helping a person get better through physical therapy, massage and exercise.</p>	
<p>Treatment-induced menopause The permanent end of menstruation that happens when the ovaries are removed or they are damaged by chemotherapy or radiation therapy.</p>	

Nasopharyngeal Cancer: Prevention

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) A virus that causes a highly infectious disease.	
Nasal passage The space where air passes through the nose.	
Occupational exposure Coming in contact with chemicals or other materials at work that can cause cancer.	
Pharynx The throat.	

Nasopharyngeal Cancer: Early Detection & Screening

Nasal endoscopy

A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the inside of the nose and the sinuses.

Nasopharyngeal Cancer: Symptoms

Nosebleed

Bleeding from the nose.

Sinus pain

A headache or pain in the upper part of the face caused by infection or pressure in the sinuses.

Nasopharyngeal Cancer: Treatment

Neck dissection

An operation to remove some or all of the lymph nodes or other tissues in the neck.

Rhinectomy

An operation to remove part or all of the nose.

Wide local excision

An operation to remove a tumour along with some normal tissue around it.

Nasopharyngeal Cancer: Side Effects

<p>Dry eye syndrome Having fewer tears than normal.</p>	
<p>Dry mouth Having less saliva than normal so that it is hard to chew, swallow or talk.</p>	
<p>Prosthesis An artificial device used to replace a part of the body removed because of injury or disease.</p>	
<p>Reconstructive surgery An operation to a part of the body to help it work better, look better or to help heal a wound.</p>	See Breast Cancer - Treatment

Colorectal Cancer: Prevention

<p>Aspirin A drug that stops pain, fever and inflammation.</p>	
<p>Body mass index (BMI) A measurement used to tell if people are underweight, overweight, obese or in the normal weight range for their height.</p>	See General Cancer Terms - Prevention
<p>Colon The longest part of the large intestine.</p>	

Colorectal Cancer: Prevention	
Dietary fibre The part of fruit, vegetables, beans and grains that the body cannot break down but that helps the body move and digest food.	
Inflammatory bowel disease When the lining of the intestines becomes inflamed, the intestinal walls become swollen and ulcers develop.	

Colorectal Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
Colonoscopy A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the colon.	
Digital rectal exam (DRE) * A physical exam that checks for problems in the rectum or prostate.	
Enema * Putting a liquid into the colon and rectum through the anus.	
Fecal immunochemical test (FIT) A test that finds traces of blood in the stool.	
Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) A test that looks for blood in the stool that cannot be seen with the eyes.	
Occult blood Blood that is hidden or invisible to the eye.	

Colorectal Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
<p>Polyp * A small growth on the lining of an organ or body part, such as the colon, bladder, uterus, vocal cords or nose.</p>	
<p>Sigmoidoscopy A test that uses a hollow tube with light and camera to look at or treat the colon and rectum.</p>	
<p>Stool test A test that looks at body waste to check for problems with the stomach, intestines or other parts of the digestive system.</p>	

Colorectal Cancer: Symptoms	
<p>Abdominal pain Pain in the part of the body that lies below the chest and above the pelvis.</p>	
<p>Constipation Difficulty having a bowel movement.</p>	
<p>Diarrhea Having loose bowel movements again and again.</p>	

Colorectal Cancer: Treatment	
Colectomy An operation to remove part or all of the colon.	
Polypectomy The removal of a polyp.	

Colorectal Cancer: Side Effects	
Colostomy An operation to make an opening from the colon to the outside of the body through the belly.	
Ileostomy An operation to make an opening from the last part of the small intestine to the outside of the body through the belly.	

Lung Cancer: Prevention	
Arsenic A natural, poisonous material found in rocks and soil.	
Asbestos A material commonly used for fireproofing or insulating buildings.	
Occupational exposure Coming in contact with chemicals or other materials at work that can cause cancer.	see Nasopharyngeal Cancer - Prevention
Radon A radioactive gas released during the breakdown of uranium.	
Second-hand smoke Smoke from the burning end of cigarette, cigar or pipe, or breathed out by a smoker.	

Lung Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
Bronchoscopy A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the windpipe, airways and lungs.	
Thoracotomy A cut to open the chest wall.	

Lung Cancer: Symptoms	
Hoarse voice An abnormally deep, harsh voice.	
Pneumonia Infection of one or both lungs caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi.	See General Cancer Terms - Side Effects
Shortness of breath Difficulty breathing or being unable to take full breaths.	See General Cancer Terms – Symptoms
Wheezing Difficulty breathing that causes a whistling sound because the airways are narrowed.	

Lung Cancer: Treatment	
Lobectomy An operation to remove part or all of a lobe from an organ or gland.	
Photodynamic therapy (PDT) A treatment that uses drugs that react to light to treat a disease.	
Pneumonectomy An operation to remove part or all of a lung.	
Transplant Moving tissue or an organ from one place in a person's body to another. Or moving tissue from a donor to another person.	

Lung Cancer: Side Effects	
Esophagitis Inflammation of the esophagus that can make it hard to swallow.	
Neutropenia Not enough white blood cells that help the body fight bacteria, viruses and fungus.	

Cervical Cancer: Prevention	
Gynecology * The study of the health of women's reproductive organs, including the uterus, cervix, ovaries, Fallopian tubes, vagina and vulva.	
HPV vaccine * A vaccine that helps prevent infection with human papillomavirus (HPV).	
Human papillomavirus (HPV) * A virus that causes warts or lead to cancer.	

Cervical Cancer: Early Detection & Screening

<p>Colposcopy * A test that uses a lighted magnifying tool to examine the vulva, vagina and cervix.</p>	
<p>Dysplasia Cells that are changing their size, shape and organization within tissue and are likely to become cancer cells.</p>	
<p>Pap test * A test that scrapes cells from the cervix and looks at them under a microscope.</p>	
<p>Pelvic exam * A physical exam that checks for changes in a woman’s reproductive organs, including the uterus, cervix, ovaries and vagina.</p>	
<p>Pre-cancerous cells Can become cancer or is likely to become cancer.</p>	
<p>Reproductive system * The organs in the body involved in reproducing children. In women, the reproductive organs are the ovaries, Fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix and vagina. In men, they are the testicles, prostate and penis.</p>	
<p>Uterus * The organ in a woman’s body that holds and nourishes the baby during pregnancy.</p>	

Cervical Cancer: Symptoms	
Abdominal pain Pain in the part of the body that lies below the chest and above the pelvis.	See Colorectal Cancer - Symptoms
Cyst A fluid-filled sac inside the body.	

Cervical Cancer: Treatment	
Cone biopsy * Removing a cone-shaped piece of tissue from the cervix to look at the cells under a microscope.	
Hysterectomy * An operation to remove the uterus.	
Trachelectomy * An operation to remove the cervix and the pelvic lymph nodes.	

Cervical Cancer: Side Effects	
Bowel obstruction Blockage of the colon or small intestine so that waste cannot pass out of the body.	
Infertility Not being able to have children.	See General Cancer Terms - Side Effects

Cervical Cancer: Side Effects

Treatment-induced menopause

The permanent end of menstruation that happens when the ovaries are removed or they are damaged by chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

See Breast Cancer - Side Effects

Stomach Cancer: Prevention

Aspirin

A drug that stops pain, fever and inflammation.

See Colorectal Cancer - Prevention

Body mass index (BMI)

A measurement used to tell if people are underweight, overweight, obese or in the normal weight range for their height.

See General Cancer Terms - Prevention

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)

A virus that causes a highly infectious disease that may lead to cancer.

See Nasopharyngeal Cancer - Prevention

Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori)

A type of bacteria that causes inflammation and ulcers in the stomach and small intestine.

Stomach Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) A test that looks for blood in the stool that cannot be seen with the eyes.	See Colorectal Cancer – Early Detection & Screening
Stomach lining The thin, moist lining of the stomach that makes juices to help with digestion and mucus to protect the stomach.	
Ultrasound A test that uses high-frequency sound waves to make pictures of structures and organs inside the body.	See General Cancer Terms– Early Detection & Screening
Upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look inside the mouth, down the throat and esophagus to the stomach and upper part of the small intestine.	
Upper gastrointestinal (GI) series A test that uses x-rays to make a series of pictures of the upper gastrointestinal (GI) tract, including the esophagus, stomach and duodenum.	

Stomach Cancer: Symptoms	
Indigestion Not being able to digest or difficulty digesting food.	
Polyp A small growth on the lining of an organ or body part, such as the colon, bladder, uterus, vocal cords or nose.	See Colorectal Cancer - Early Detection & Screening
Ulcer An open sore on the skin or in a thin, moist layer of tissue in the body.	

Stomach Cancer: Treatment	
Gastrectomy An operation to remove part or all of the stomach.	

Oral Cancer: Prevention	
Human papillomavirus (HPV) A virus that causes warts and can lead to cancer.	See: Cervical Cancer - Prevention
Oral cavity The mouth, including the lips, gums and teeth, cheeks, roof of the mouth, floor of the mouth and the tongue.	

Oral Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
Endoscopy Any test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat organs or structures in the body.	

Oral Cancer: Symptoms	
Erythroplakia An abnormal red patch in the moist lining of the mouth.	

Oral Cancer: Symptoms	
Leukoplakia Thickened white patches in the moist lining of the mouth or vagina or on the penis.	

Oral Cancer: Treatment	
Neck dissection An operation to remove some or all of the lymph nodes or other tissues in the neck.	See Nasopharyngeal Cancer - Treatment

Oral Cancer: Side Effects	
Reconstructive surgery An operation to a part of the body to help it work better, look better or to help heal a wound.	See: Breast Cancer - Treatment

Bladder Cancer: Prevention	
Arsenic A natural, poisonous material found in rocks and soil.	See Lung Cancer - Prevention
Occupational exposure Coming in contact with chemicals or other materials at work that can cause cancer.	See Nasopharyngeal Cancer - Prevention

Bladder Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
Cystoscopy * A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the bladder and urethra.	
Urinalysis A test of the urine to find out its contents and describe what it looks and smells like.	
Urine culture A test that checks if there is bacteria in the urine.	
Urine cytology A test of the cells that are shed by the lining of the bladder into the urine.	

Bladder Cancer: Symptoms	
Bladder spasm A sudden tightening of the bladder muscle that causes a need to urinate or urine to leak from the bladder.	
Dysuria Having trouble or pain when urinating.	
Hematuria Blood in the urine.	

Bladder Cancer: Treatment	
Cystectomy An operation to remove all or part of the bladder.	

Bladder Cancer: Side Effects	
Incontinence Not being able to control bowel movements or urination.	
Infertility Not being able to have children.	See General Cancer Terms - Side Effects
Ostomy An operation to make an opening between an organ or structure inside the body and outside of the body.	

Skin Cancer: Prevention

Skin Cancer: Prevention	
<p>Indoor tanning Using tanning beds or sun lamps that give off ultraviolet radiation (UVR) to tan the skin.</p>	
<p>Sunscreen A cream, lotion or gel applied to the skin to help protect it from the harmful rays of the sun.</p>	
<p>Ultraviolet (UV) radiation Invisible rays of light that are part of the energy that comes from the sun or that are made by sun lamps or tanning beds.</p>	

Skin Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
<p>Excisional biopsy Removing all of the tumour or abnormal tissue, along with some normal tissue around it, to look at them under a microscope.</p>	
<p>Incisional biopsy Removing a small sample of the tumour or abnormal tissue to look at it under a microscope.</p>	
<p>Punch biopsy Removing a disc-shaped piece of skin or other tissue using a sharp, hollow tool to look at it under a microscope.</p>	
<p>Shave biopsy Removing the outermost layer of skin to look at it under a microscope.</p>	
<p>Skin exam A physical exam that checks for changes in or problems with the skin.</p>	

Skin Cancer: Symptoms	
Melanoma A growth on the skin that may be cancerous.	
Mole A tan, brown or flesh-coloured growth on the skin.	

Skin Cancer: Treatment	
Excisional skin surgery Surgery to remove moles, cysts, skin cancer, and other skin growths.	

Skin Cancer: Side Effects	
Skin flap A piece of skin with its own blood supply that is used to cover or fix an injury at a nearby place on the body.	
Skin graft A piece of skin taken from a donor or another part of the body and used to replace diseased or injured tissue.	

Liver Cancer: Prevention	
Aflatoxin A poison made by moulds and fungi that can spoil stored foods.	

Liver Cancer: Prevention	
Cirrhosis Scarring of the liver.	
Hepatitis * Inflammation of the liver.	

Liver Cancer: Early Detection & Screening	
Angiography A test that takes an x-ray of the blood vessels using a dye that is injected into the body.	
Laparoscopy A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat organs inside the belly.	
Tumour marker A substance in the body that may suggest the person has a certain type of cancer.	
Ultrasound A test that uses high-frequency sound waves to make pictures of structures and organs inside the body.	

Liver Cancer: Symptoms	
<p>Abdominal pain Pain in the part of the body that lies below the chest and above the pelvis.</p>	See Colorectal Cancer - Symptoms
<p>Jaundice When the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, and the urine is dark yellow.</p>	

Liver Cancer: Treatment	
<p>Hepatectomy An operation to remove part or all of the liver.</p>	
<p>Transplant Moving tissue or an organ from one place in a person's body to another. Moving tissue from a donor to another person.</p>	

Liver Cancer: Side Effects	
<p>Ascites Buildup of fluid in the abdomen.</p>	
<p>Hepatic encephalopathy A condition that affects the brain because the liver does not work properly.</p>	
<p>Jaundice When the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, and the urine is dark yellow.</p>	See Liver Cancer - Symptoms