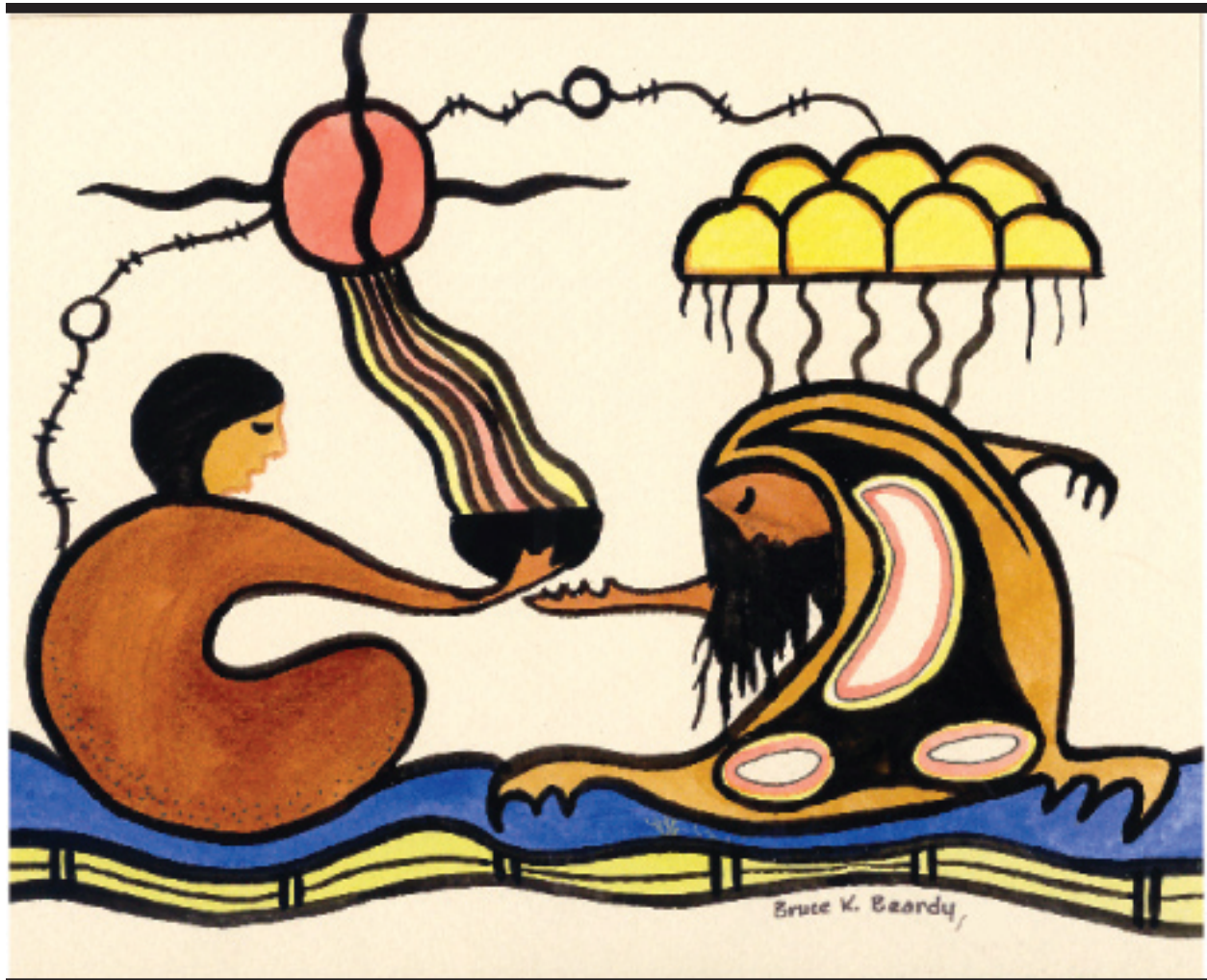


---

# CANCER WORD BOOK

With  
SEVERN OJIBWE  
(Oji-Cree)  
EQUIVALENTS



Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre



### Cover artwork

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

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



NORTHERN CANCER  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION





## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Severn Ojibwe or Oji-Cree 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 Severn Ojibwe communities. Severn Ojibwe communities are located in the vicinity of the Severn River Basin, hence the Severn Ojibwe. These communities are located in the basin as far as Deer Lake to the west and to Kasibonika in the east, from North Spirit Lake to Sachigo and other communities in between, such as; Bearskin Lake, Muskrat Dam, Kingfisher and Wunnumin. The map below shows where the Severn River Basin is located with respect to some of the communities.



Map was retrieved from the NAN website

## GUIDE TO READING THE SEVERN OJIBWE PHONETIC WRITING SYSTEM

There are two sets of vowels in the Severn 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	Severn Ojibwe	Translation
i	<u>pi</u> n	pi-naa-kwaan    ᐱᐃᐅᐅ	comb
<u>o</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>o</u> -naa-gan      ᐅᐃᐅᐅ	plate
<u>a</u>	<u>ab</u> ove	mi-nih-kwaa-gan    ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	cup

### 2. Long Vowels

vowel	English Equivalent	Severn Ojibwe	Translation
<u>e</u>	<u>pe</u> t	<u>e</u> -mih-kwaan    ᐅᐱᐅᐅᐅ	spoon
<u>ii</u>	<u>be</u> at	mi <u>ii</u> -na      ᐱᐅᐅ	again
<u>oo</u>	<u>choo</u> se	waa- <u>oo</u> oz      ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	rabbit
<u>aa</u>	<u>fa</u> x	o- <u>daa</u> - <u>baan</u> ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	vehicle

The Severn 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	y
Vowels	e	i	ii	o	oo	a	aa			

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

Severn Ojibwe						final	English gloss
<	v	ç	ʌ	ɔ	Δ·	ɔ	<b>Chronic</b>
ba	be	daa	pi	ne	wi	n	

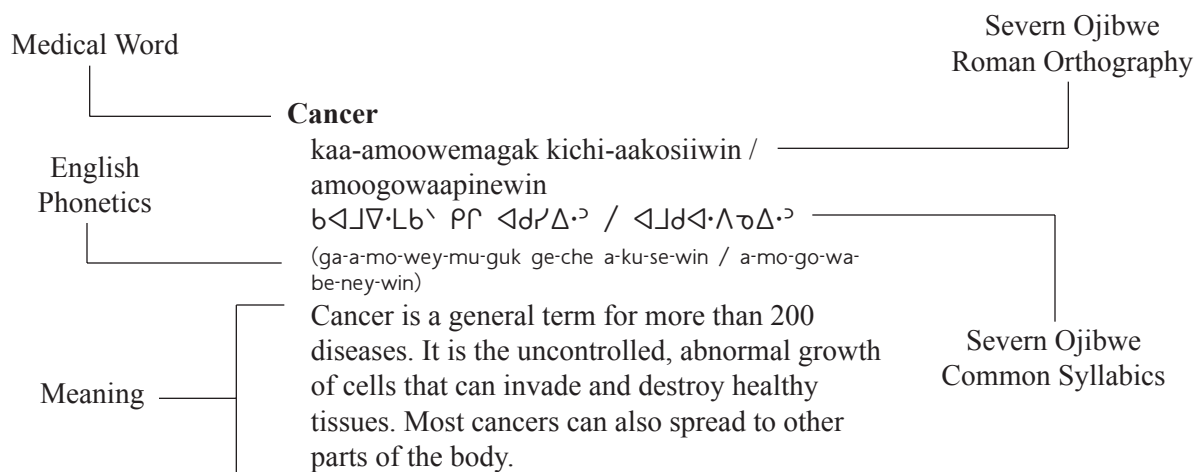
With the ‘final’ infix and with a ‘w’ in between the consonant and vowel (c’w’v) cluster:

Severn Ojibwe				final	c’w’v		final	English gloss
Γ	ʃ	Δ·	<	ʊ	q·	◁·	ʊ	<b>Colostomy</b>
mii	zii	wi	pa	sh	kwe	wa	zh	

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

	Severn Ojibwe					Final	English Gloss
Common Syllabics	L	ʃ	ɔ	∇·	Δ·	ɔ	<b>Surgery</b>
With Long Vowels	Ĺ	ʃ	ò	∇·	Δ·	ɔ	
Roman Orthography	maa	ji	zhoo	we	wi	n	

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



**SEVERN OJIBWE CONSONANT - VOWEL SYLLABLE CHART**

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



**COMMON SEVERN OJIBWE SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART**  
with Roman equivalents

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

Extra Characters:    x = Christ    " = H    ≅ = R    ≅ = L

**SEVERN OJIBWE LONG VOWEL SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART**  
with Roman equivalents

					Finals	
					West	East
	∇ e	ᐃ̇ i	ᐅ̇ o	ᐱ̇ a		
west w	∇· we	ᐃ̇· wi	ᐅ̇· wo	ᐱ̇· wa	◦	
east w	·∇ we	·ᐃ̇ wi	·ᐅ̇ wo	·ᐱ̇ wa		◦
p/b	∨ pe/be	ᐱ̇ pi/bi	ᐅ̇ po/bo	ᐱ̇ pa/ba	ᐱ	<
t/d	ᐅ te/de	ᐃ̇ ti/di	ᐅ̇ to/do	ᐱ̇ ta/da	/	c
k/g	ᑭ ke/ge	ᑭ̇ ki/gi	ᑭ̇ ko/go	ᑭ̇ ka/ga	ᐱ	ᑭ
ch/j	ᑭ che/je	ᑭ̇ chi/ji	ᑭ̇ cho/jo	ᑭ̇ cha/ja	-	ᑭ
m	ᑭ me	ᑭ̇ mi	ᑭ̇ mo	ᑭ̇ ma	c	ᑭ
n	ᑭ ne	ᑭ̇ ni	ᑭ̇ no	ᑭ̇ na	ᑭ	ᑭ
s/z	ᑭ se/ze	ᑭ̇ si/zi	ᑭ̇ so/zo	ᑭ̇ sa/za	ᑭ	ᑭ
sh/zh	ᑭ she/zhe	ᑭ̇ shi/zhi	ᑭ̇ sho/zho	ᑭ̇ sha/zha	ᑭ	ᑭ
y	ᑭ ye	ᑭ̇ yi	ᑭ̇ yo	ᑭ̇ ya	ᑭ	ᑭ

Extra Characters: x = Christ    " = H    ≃ = R    ≃ = L

----- A -----

**Ache**

tewizi  
 UΔ·r  
 (deh-wih-zih)

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

**Acute**

kinibaabinewin  
 Pσ<ΛτΔ·<sup>3</sup>  
 (gi-nih-bap-bi-neh-win)

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

**Adenocarcinoma**

bijjiwiyaw kaa'amoowemagak kichi aakosiiwin  
 ΛΓΔ·↳° b<J∇·Lb` PΓ <dΓΔ·<sup>3</sup>  
 (be-chih-we-yow ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck gi-chih a-ko-see-win)

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

**Adrenal glands**

niishin agaasinoon wagichi odiitiikosiiwinig  
 kaa'oji anohkiimagak wiyaawik  
 σJ<sup>3</sup> <bΓ·δ<sup>3</sup> <·PΓ Δ∩∩dΓΔ·σ` bΔΓ  
 <δ"PLb` Δ·↳Δ·`  
 (ne-zhin a-ga-sin-noon wa-gi-chih o-dee-tee-go-see-wi-nick ga-o-chih a-no-kee-ma-guck we-yow-wig)

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

**Allergic, is**

omajishkaagon  
 ΔLΓ<sup>u</sup>bδ<sup>3</sup>  
 (o-ma-chish-ga-goon)

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**

binaanikwese  
 ΛασΓ·γ  
 (bi-na-ni-kweh-seh)

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

**Amputation**

kiishgishwaagano / kiishgi(bodypart)shwaagano  
 P<sup>u</sup>Pω·bδ / P<sup>u</sup>P - (Γ↳Δ· 9d<sup>3</sup>) - ω·bδ  
 (geesh-ge-shwa-gun-no)

Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

**Analgesic**

wiisakiziiwi mashkiki / wiisagendamowi  
 mashkiki  
 Δ·γPΓΔ· L<sup>u</sup>PP / Δ·γ9<sup>3</sup>CJΔ· L<sup>u</sup>PP  
 (we-sa-gih-see-we mush-ge-ge / we-sa-ken-da-mo-wi mush-ge-ge)  
 A drug that takes away pain.

**Anemia**

jaakimiskwi misko manjosesak  
 LPPΓ<sup>u</sup>P· Γ<sup>u</sup>dL<sup>3</sup>Jγγ`  
 (cha-gi-mis-kwee misko-man-chos-seh-suck)

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

**Anesthesia**

nipehiitiwin mashkiki  
 σV"Δ∩Δ·<sup>3</sup> L<sup>u</sup>PP  
 (ni-be-he-tee-win mush-ge-ge)

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**

baawaniyaapinewin  
 <<·σ↳ΛτΔ·<sup>3</sup>  
 (ba-wan-nee-yaa-pin-neh-win)

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

**Antibiotic**

kiige mashkiki  
 ρq L<sup>u</sup>ρρ  
 (key-geh mush-ge-ge)  
 Healing medicine.

**Anticoagulant**

miskoyaabiiwi tawinikani mashkiki  
 ekaa wado ji'ayaag  
 Γ<sup>u</sup>d<sup>u</sup>ΛΔ· CΔ·σbσ L<sup>u</sup>ρρ ∇b <·> ρ<Δ><sup>u</sup>  
 (mis-ko-yaa-be-we da-wi-ni-gun-ne mush-ge-ge eh-gaa wa-do chee-a-yaak)  
 Drug/medicine that is used to prevent blood clots from forming in your body.

**Antiemetic**

baagomoo mashkiki  
 <dJ L<sup>u</sup>ρρ  
 (baa-go-mo mush-ge-ge)  
 A drug that prevents or relieves nausea and vomiting.

**Antifungal**

omigiiwi mashkiki  
 ΔΓρΔ· L<sup>u</sup>ρρ  
 (o-me-key-we mush-ge-ge)  
 A medicine used to treat fungal infections.

**Artificial Larynx**

noodaagoziiwaabik kaa'agonikadek  
 migodashgwag  
 ΔCδ<sup>u</sup>ρ<·Λ<sup>u</sup> b<Δ<sup>u</sup>ρbU<sup>u</sup> ΓdC<sup>u</sup>b·<sup>u</sup>  
 (no-da-go-zee-wa-bick ga-a-go-ni-ga-deck mi-go-dush-gwaag)  
 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**

gaamooshkinebiisech omisataak  
 bJ<sup>u</sup>ρbΛ<sup>u</sup> ρΓ<sup>u</sup>γC<sup>u</sup>  
 (ga-moosh-gi-neh-be-sech o-mi-sa-taack)  
 Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the belly.

**Aspirate**

wiikobiihiikanaaboo jiiishtahiigan  
 Δ·dΛ<sup>u</sup>Δbα> ρ<sup>u</sup>C<sup>u</sup>Δb<sup>u</sup>  
 (we-ko-be-he-gun-na-bo jiiish-da-he-gun)  
 The process of removing fluid from a specific area, using a big needle, often used for diagnostic purposes to relieve discomfort.

**Atrophy**

nihshwaanaadan jiiishdateyaabiin  
 σ<sup>u</sup>ω·αC<sup>u</sup> L<sup>u</sup>bΔ·Δ·><sup>u</sup>  
 (ni-shwa-na-dun cheesh-ta-teh-yaa-been)  
 Thinning or wasting of the muscles of the body.

**Autoimmunity**

wiyaw kaamiikaanitisiimakanik  
 Δ·><sup>u</sup> bΓbσ∩<sup>u</sup>ρLbσ<sup>u</sup>  
 (we-yow ga-me-ga-ni-ti-see-ma-ga-nick)  
 An abnormal condition in which the body's immune system fights and rejects itself.

**Axillary Dissection**

kiniishgwahk kamanishwaaganoowaac  
 anaamihnik  
 ρσ<sup>u</sup>b·<sup>u</sup> bLσω·bα<·<sup>u</sup> <αΓ<sup>u</sup>σ<sup>u</sup>  
 (key-neesh-gwak ga-ma-ni-shwa-ga-gun-no-wach a-na-mi-nick)  
 An operation to remove the lymph nodes lying under the armpit.

----- **B** -----

**Bacteria**

aakosiiwi manjooshag  
 <d<sup>u</sup>ρΔ· L<sup>u</sup>ρJω<sup>u</sup>  
 (a-ko-see-we man-joo-shug)  
 Tiny bugs that can cause infection and disease. Can only be seen with a microscope.



**Blood Count**

miskomanjoosesak agimaawak  
 Γ<sup>o</sup>dL<sup>o</sup>JY<sup>h</sup>Y<sup>h</sup> ΔPL<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup>  
 (mis-ko man-cho-seh-suck a-gi-ma-wuck)  
 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**

iishpise miskoo  
 Δ<sup>o</sup>Λ<sup>h</sup> Γ<sup>o</sup>d  
 (eesh-bi-seh mis-ko)  
 Pressure of the blood on the walls of the arteries  
 Hypertension—blood pressure is higher than 140/90.

**Blood Transfusion**

jiishtahiigan kayaapatak miskoo piitaapaawajikan  
 Γ<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>Δb<sup>o</sup> b<sup>h</sup>><C<sup>o</sup> Γ<sup>o</sup>d ΛC<<Δ<sup>o</sup>Γ<sup>o</sup>b<sup>o</sup>  
 (cheesh-ta-he-gun ga-ya-pa-duck mis-ko be-ta-paa-wa-che-gun)  
 Is given blood through a needle.

**Blood Typing**

kwegimisko kigenjigaade  
 9<sup>o</sup>dΓ<sup>o</sup>d P9<sup>o</sup>Γ<sup>o</sup>bU  
 (gwe-gi-mis-ko gi-gen-chih-ga-deh)  
 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**

miskoo memejikaajikaade  
 Γ<sup>o</sup>d ΓΓ<sup>o</sup>Γ<sup>o</sup>bU  
 (mis-ko meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-ga-deh)  
 A test to examine your blood count, blood cells etc.

**Bone Cancer**

okanik kaa'amoowemagak kichi aakosiiwin  
 Δbσ<sup>o</sup> b<ΔJ<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup>Lb<sup>o</sup> PΓ<sup>o</sup> <Δ<sup>o</sup>d<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup>  
 (o-ka-nick ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck gi-che a-ko-see-win)  
 A cancer that grows in the bones of the body.

**Bone Marrow Biopsy**

okaniiwi opahsahiinan kaananagajjigatek  
 jiishtahiigan kaayaapatak  
 ΔbσΔ<sup>o</sup>Δ<Δ<sup>o</sup>Λ<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup> b<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup>bΓ<sup>o</sup>Γ<sup>o</sup>bU<sup>o</sup> Γ<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>Δb<sup>o</sup>  
 b<sup>h</sup>><C<sup>o</sup>  
 (o-ka-nee-we o-pa-sa-he-nan ga-na-na-ga-chih-chih-ga-tek cheesh-ta-he-gun ga-ya-pa-tuk)  
 The procedure by which a needle is inserted into a bone to take out a sample of the bone marrow.

**Bone Marrow Depression (Suppression)**

okaniiwi opahsahiinaniwaapinewin  
 ΔbσΔ<sup>o</sup>Δ<Δ<sup>o</sup>Λ<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup><Δ<sup>o</sup>Λ<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup>  
 (o-ka-nee-we o-pa-sa-he-nan-ni-wa-pi-neh-win)  
 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**

okaniiwi opahsahiinan kaamiishkodinikaadek  
 maajishigowin  
 ΔbσΔ<sup>o</sup>Δ<Δ<sup>o</sup>Λ<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup> Γ<sup>o</sup>dΓ<sup>o</sup>σbUΔ<sup>o</sup>LΓ<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup>dΔ<sup>o</sup>  
 (o-ka-nee-we o-pa-sa-he-nan ka-meesh-go-di-ni-ga-dek ma-che-shi-go-win)  
 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**

okaniibawaatepisowin  
 Δbσ<<Δ<sup>o</sup>UΛ<sup>o</sup>dΔ<sup>o</sup>  
 (o-ka-nee-pa-wa-teh-bi-so-win)  
 An x-ray picture of the bones using a radioactive dye that shows any injury, disease or healing.

**Brachytherapy**

megwehii jaagiswaaganowak  
 kaa'amoowemakak manjoosesak  
 Γ9<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup> LΓ<sup>o</sup>Y<sup>h</sup>.b.σ<Δ<sup>o</sup> b<ΔJ<sup>o</sup>Δ<sup>o</sup>Lb<sup>o</sup> L<sup>o</sup>JY<sup>h</sup>  
 (meh-gwe-he cha-ki-zwa-ga-no-wuck ga-a-mwe-ma-guck man-cho-seh-suck)  
 A type of radiation therapy in which tiny radioactive seeds are placed directly into a tumour or cancer site.













**Diabetes, has**

shoogaawaapine  
 ωb<Λτ  
 (sho-ga-wa-bi-neh)  
 Has sugar illness.

**Diagnosis**

iinaapinewin kamikikaatek  
 ΔαΛτΔ·³ bΓΡbU`  
 (ee-na-bi-neh-win ga-mi-gi-ga-tek)  
 Identification of a disease from signs, symptoms, laboratory results, radiological results, and physical examination findings.

**Diarrhea**

gizhiwashgade  
 ρʃ<·ʷbU  
 (gi-shih-wush-ga-deh)  
 Loose, watery stool (feces) or bowel movement(s). Has a runny stomach.

**Dies**

nipo / iishkwaapimaadisi  
 σ> / Δʷb·ΛLŋʃ  
 (ni-bo / eesh-kwa-bi-ma-ti-sih)  
 Finish living.

**Diet, is on a**

onachikaadeni ge'iinajigej  
 ▷αʃbUσ 9Δαʃ9σ⁻  
 (o-na-chih-ka-deh-ni geh-ee-na-chih-gech)  
 Made to eat something different because of chemotherapy or radiation.

**Dietitian**

odonachige awiiyan ge'iinajigenij  
 ▷▷αʃ9 <Δ·ʷ³ 9Δαʃ9σ⁻  
 (o-do-na-chih-geh a-we-yan geh-ee-na-chih-geh-nich)  
 Person who can help you if eating becomes a problem.

**Digital Rectal Examination (DRE)**

kaa'oji miizij ememejikaahaakanooj  
 b▷ʃʃʃ⁻ ∇ʃʃʃb"Δb.σ⁻  
 (ga-o-chi-mee-zeech eh-meh-meh-chih-ka-ha-ka-nooch)  
 Examining the rectum with finger.

**Dizzy, feels**

kiiyashkweyaabi  
 ρʃ⁻ʷ9·ʷΛ  
 (key-yush-kweh-ya-bih)  
 Feeling of spinning around.

----- E -----

**ECG- See electrocardiogram**

odehiig naabaabikeshin  
 ▷U"Δ` α<Λ9ʃ³  
 (o-deh-he na-ba-bi-keh-shin)

**Edema**

kabaagisek  
 b<ρʃ⁻  
 (ka-ba-gi-sek)  
 Swelling of body tissue due to an abnormal build-up of fluid.

**EKG-See electrocardiogram**

odehiig naabaabikeshin  
 ▷U"Δ` α<Λ9ʃ³  
 (o-deh-heek na-ba-bi-keh-shin)

**Electro-larynx**

nodagozonaabik  
 σCɔʃαΛ`  
 (no-da-go-zo-na-bik)  
 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)**

naabaabikeshin odehiig enanagajijikaatenik  
 α<Λ9ʃ³ ▷U"Δ` ∇ααbʃʃbUσ⁻  
 (na-ba-bi-keh-shin o-deh-he e-na-na-ga-chih-chih-ga-deh-nig)  
 A test that makes recordings of the electrical impulses of the heart. Abnormal recordings may show forms of heart disease.

**Embolism**

giboskwese omiskoyaabiik  
 ρ>^q.ʎ ΔΓ^dʎΛ^

(ge-boos-kweh-seh o-mis-ko-ya-beek)

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**

iikwe ogigishkwaawasowash bakii  
 manishigaadeni ememjikaajikaatenik  
 ayaakwen amoogowaapinewinini  
 Δq. ΔPP^b.Δ.ʎσΔ.ʎ <P LσʎbUσ  
 ∇ΓΓʎbʎbUσ^ Δʎq.ʎ ΔʎdΔ.ΛσΔ.ʎ

(ee-kweh o-gi-gish-kwa-wa-so-wush ba-gih  
 ma-ni-shih-ga-deh-nih e-meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-ka-teh-nig  
 a-ya-gwen a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-wi-ni-ni)

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

**Endoscope**

bijimiyawi memjikaajikewiyaab  
 ΛʎʎΔ. ΓΓʎbʎʎqΔ.ʎ^

(bee-che-mi-yow-we meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-keh-we-yaab)

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**

bijimiyawi memjikaajikewiyaab eyaapatak  
 ememjikaajikenaniwak  
 ΛʎʎΔ. ΓΓʎbʎʎqΔ.ʎ^ ∇ΓΓʎbʎʎqΔ.σΔ.ʎ

(bee-che-mi-yow-we meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-keh-we-yaab  
 e-ya-ba-duck e-meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-ga-ni-wuck)

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

**Enema**

biidaapawasowin ga'ochi miisiich  
 ΛC<<Δ.ʎΔ.ʎ bΔʎ Γʎ^

(be-da-pa-wa-so-win ga-o-chih me-seech)

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

**Epidural Anaesthesia**

giihkimi mashkiki jiihtahiigewin  
 PPF L^PP P^C"ΔqΔ.ʎ

(key-ki-me mush-ge-ge cheesh-ta-he-geh-win)

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**

mishkwashagese  
 Γ^b.ʎqʎ

(mish-gwa-sha-geh-seh)

Redness of the skin.

**Erythrocyte (RBC)**

miskwi misko manjoosesak  
 Γ^P. Γ^dL^ʎʎʎ

(mis-kwee mis-ko man-cho-seh-suck)

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

**Esophageal Speech**

matwekotashkewi ayamowin  
 LU.dC^q.Δ. ΔʎʎΔ.ʎ

(ma-tweh-go-tush-kweh-we a-ya-mo-win)

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**

iikwewi nibiiwaaboo  
 Δq.Δ. σΛΔ.ʎ

(ee-kweh-we ni-bee-wa-bo)

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

**Examine/ Examination**

memjikaahaakano  
 ΓΓʎb"Δb.σ

(meh-meh-che-ga-ha-gun-no)

Checks someone out.



## ----- G -----

**Gas, passes**

boogidi

&gt;PŃ

(bo-gi-dih)

Farts.

**Gastroscopy**biijimisatak eshiipaayaabajikaniwit misato  
memejikaajikewiiaab eyaapatakΛΓΓΥC' ∇J<B<PbσΔ' ΓΥC 77PbP9Δ·B'  
∇B<C'(bi-chih-mi-sa-tak e-she-ba-ya-ba-chih-ka-nee-wit mi-sa-to  
meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-keh-we-yaab e-ya-ba-duck)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**

wiidamaagewin aandi gewijiseg

amoogowaapinewin gegii oji giin ayaayan

Δ·CCL9Δ·C' ΔPŃ 9Δ·P'Y' ΔJdΔ·ΛσΔ·C' 9P▷P  
P' ΔB>C'(ween-da-ma-geh-win aan-di geh-wi-chih-seg  
a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win geh-gi o-chi geen a-yaa-yun)A person who talks to you about your inherited  
risk of getting cancer.**Genetic Testing**

gegoo amoogowaapinewin giin gegii ojisikoyan

9d ΔJdΔ·ΛσΔ·C' P' 9P ▷P'Y' d&gt;C'

(geh-go a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win geen geh-gi  
o-chih-si-go-yun)A scientific way of looking at a small piece of  
tissue to find out whether you have a greater  
chance of developing certain types of cancer  
than the general population.**Germ**

majimanjoosesak

LΓL'P'JY'Y'

(ma-chih-man-cho-seh-suck)

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

gi-chi machendamowin

PΓ L'P'CLJΔ·C'

(gi-chih ma-chen-da-mo-win)

Feels so sad about losing something.

**Guilt**

maadenimidiso

LUσΓŃP'

(ma-deh-ni-mi-di-so)

Feels to blame for the cause of something.

## ----- H -----

**Headache**

dewishtikwaane

UΔ·Y'Ńb·σ

(deh-wish-ti-kwa-neh)

Head hurts - head aches.

**Head and Neck Cancer**

mishtikwaan egwaa mikwayaw

amoogowaapinewinan

Γ'Y'Ńb·C' ∇b· Γb·B'° ΔJdΔ·ΛσΔ·C' 9P▷P

(mish-di-kwan eh-gwa mih-kwa-yaw  
a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)A group of cancers that may occur in the mouth,  
voice box, throat or sinuses.**Heart Attack, has**

gipijidehese

PΛP'U"Y'Y'

(gi-bi-chih-deh-heh-seh)

Heart stops.

**Hemorrhage**

kichi miskiiwise

P"Γ Γ'PΔ·Y'

(gi-che mis-kwee-wih-seh)

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**

aaniko miiniwewinan iishiyaawinan  
 <σdΓσ∇·Δ·> ΔʃʌΔ·α>  
 (aa-ni-ko me-ni-weh-wih-nun ee-shih-ya-wi-nun)  
 The process of passing on particular traits or conditions from parent to child.

**High Grade**

kaagotaadikwakin kaa'amoowemakak kichi akosiiwinan  
 bδCŊb·ρ> b<Δ∇·Lb` ρΓ <δʌΔ·α>  
 (ga-go-ta-di-gwa-kin ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck gi-che a-ko-see-wi-nun)  
 Cancers that tend to spread quickly.

**Hodgkin's Disease (Lymphoma)**

misko kaa'oji bimowepahiigemakak amoogowaapinewin  
 Γ°δ bδΓ ΛΓ∇·<"Δ9Lb` <Δδ<·ΛϑΔ·>  
 (mis-ko ga-o-che bi-mo-weh-ba-he-keh-ma-guck a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)  
 A type of cancer that affects the lymph system. (See Lymphoma).

**Hormone Therapy**

gawichiihiwemakakin miyawik mashkikiin  
 bΔ·r"Δ∇·Lbρ> ΓʌΔ·` L°ρρ>  
 (ga-we-chih-he-weh-ma-ga-kin me-ya-wick mush-ge-geen)  
 Giving hormones as medicine to treat certain types of cancers.

**Hormones**

gaminowiicihiiwemakakin miyawik ga'ochimakakin  
 bΓ\_δΔ·r"Δ∇·Lbρ> ΓʌΔ·` bδΓLbρ>  
 (ga-mi-no-we-cih-he-weh-ma-ga-kin me-ya-wick ga-o-che-ma-ga-kin)  
 Chemical substances made in our bodies. They regulate specific body functions as metabolism, growth, and reproduction.

**Hospice**

kaa'ishi kanawenimidwaa kaa'ani nipowaa  
 bΔʃ bα∇·σΓC· b<σ σ>Δ·-  
 (ga-ee-shih ga-na-weh-ni-mi-dwa ga-a-nih ni-bo-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**

akosiiwikamik  
 <δʌΔ·bΓ`  
 (a-ko-see-wih-ga-mig)  
 Sick house.

**Hygiene**

payakindisowin  
 <ʌρ>ŊʌΔ·>  
 (ba-ya-kin-di-so-win)  
 Cleans his/herself well. Radiation therapy can affect the skin and make it important to have good hygiene.

**Hysterectomy**

iikwe kaamanishikaatenik opayaw  
 Δ9· bLσʃbUσ` Δ<ʌ°  
 (ee-kweh ga-ma-ni-shih-ga-teh-nig o-pa-yaw)  
 Taking out the uterus with surgery. The ovaries may also be removed at the same time (oophorectomy).



**Immune System**

kaaminoyaawigohiikoyan kiiyawik  
 bΓ\_δʌΔ·d"Δdʌ> ρʌΔ·`  
 (ga-mi-no-ya-we-ko-he-go-yun key-yow-wig)  
 The body's defense against invading bacteria and foreign chemicals and cells.

**Impotence**

gaawin jikiibatakisoj  
 bΔ·> Γρ<Cρʌ-  
 (ga-win che-key-ba-ta-ki-soch)  
 Not able to have an erection for sexual intercourse, to ejaculate, or both. Can happen after treatment for prostate cancer.

















**Shunt**

wiikopikopijikaniyaab

Δ·dΛdΛfσ&gt;'

(we-go-bi-ko-pi-chih-gun-ne-yaab)

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**

aanihko akosiishkaakemakan

◁σ"δ ◁d'°b9Lb°

(aa-nih-ko a-ko-seesh-ga-geh-ma-gun)

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**

washagahii amoogowaapinewin

◁·ωb"Δ ◁Jd◁·ΛτΔ·°

(wa-sha-ga-he a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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**

gaamamaadaawisij kichi mashkikiiwini

bLLCΔ·r' PΓ L°PPΔ·σσ

(ga-ma-ma-da-we-seech gi-che mush-ge-ge-wi-ni-ni)

Big medicine man.

**Speculum**

iikwewinik tokakwahiganaabik

CΔ·&gt;&gt;ωΛb"ΔbαΛ`

(ee-kweh-wi-nick to-ka-kwa-he-ka-na-bick)

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**

waawiganiyaaboo jimemejikaajikaateg

◁·Δ·bσ&gt; rΓΓfσbU`

(wa-wi-gun-nee-yaa-bo chih-meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-ga-teg)

A test in which fluid is taken from spine to be checked for cancer.

**Sputum Test**

ohsitosikoon memejikaajikaate

▷·CJrδ° ΓΓfσbU

(oh-si-ta-mo-si-koon meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-ga-deh)

A microscopic test of phlegm coughed up from the lungs.

**Staging**

aan eyakoshkaamakak aasha

amoogowaapinewin

◁° ▽&gt;d°bLb` ◁ω ◁Jd◁·ΛτΔ·°

(aan eh-ya-kosh-ga-ma-guck aa-sha

a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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**

wawenajikewin getoojikaateg iiwe

amoogowaapinewin

◁·▽·αr9Δ·° 9DfσU` Δ▽· ◁Jd◁·ΛτΔ·°

(wah-weh-na-chih-geh-win geh-do-chih-ga-teg ee-weh

a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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)****Stomach Cancer**

misat amoogowaapinewin

Γ·γ' ◁Jd◁·ΛτΔ·°

(mih-sut a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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)**







**Unconventional Therapy**

bakaaninatawihiiwewin  
 <bσ αCΔ·"Δ∇·Δ·>  
 (ba-ka-ni-na-da-we-he-weh-win)

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**

shikonaaboo memejikajikewin  
 ිdα> ිිbි9Δ·>  
 (shih-go-na-bo meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-geh-win)

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

**Urinary Tract Infection, has**

miniiwishikonaaboo  
 ිσΔ·ිdα>  
 (mi-nee-wi-shih-go-na-bo)

Has pus in the urine.

**Uterine Cancer**

iikwewi amoogowaapinewin  
 Δ9·Δ· <ිd<·ΛτΔ·>  
 (ee-kweh-we a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

Cancer of the female organs.

----- V -----

**Vagina**

abinoochiish ga’ochi nitawikich  
 <Λαි<sup>υ</sup> b>ි σCΔ·P-  
 (a-bi-no-cheesh ka-o-chih ni-ta-we-gich)

Passage where a baby comes through when it is born.

**Vein**

miskoyaab  
 ි<sup>α</sup>d>  
 (mis-ko-yaab)

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

**Vertigo, has**

giwashgweyaabi  
 P<·<sup>υ</sup>9·>Λ  
 (key-wush-gweh-yaa-bih)  
 See dizzy

**Virus**

majimanjooses  
 ිිි<sup>3</sup>JY<sup>α</sup>  
 (ma-chih-man-cho-sehs)

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

**Vomit**

baakomowin  
 <PිΔ·>  
 (ba-ko-mo-win)

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

----- W -----

**White Blood Cells (leukocytes - blast cells)**

waabimisko manjoosesak  
 <·Λි<sup>α</sup>dි<sup>3</sup>JY<sup>υ</sup>  
 (wa-bi-mis-ko-man-cho-seh-suck)

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

----- X -----

**X-Rays**

masinaatepikiran / masinaatepisowin /  
 bawatepisowin / chakaatepisowin  
 ිිαUΛිb<sup>3</sup> / ිිαUΛිΔ·> / <·UΛිΔ·> /  
 ිbUΛිΔ·>  
 (ma-si-na-teh-bi-chih-gun / ma-si-na-teh-bi-so-win /  
 ba-wa-teh-bi-so-win / cha-ga-teh-bi-so-win)

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

# Notes

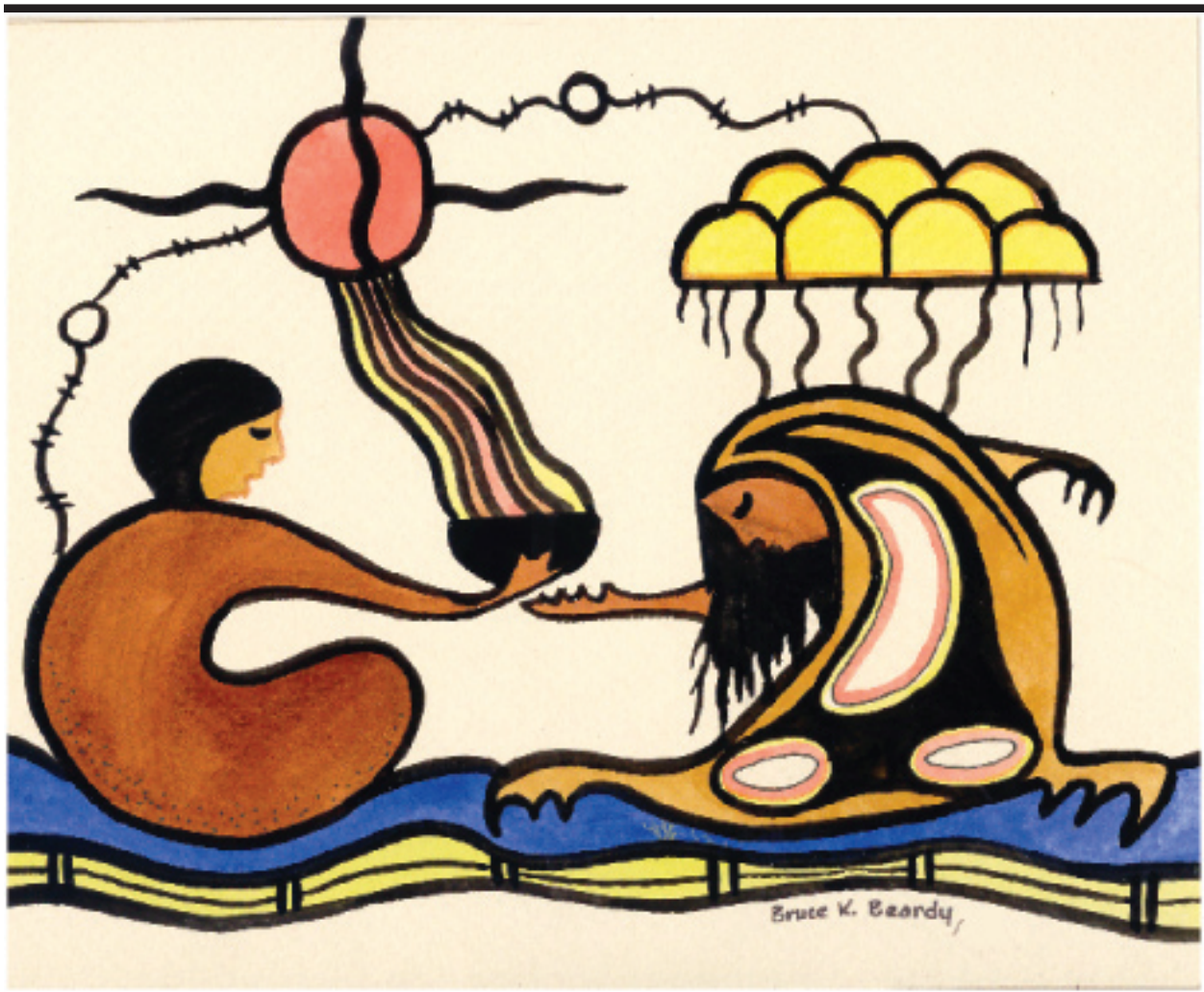
---

---

# CANCER WORD BOOK

With

OJIBWE  
EQUIVALENTS



Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre



### Cover artwork

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

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



NORTHERN CANCER  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION





## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Aboriginal Nursing Program, Lakehead University  
Anishnawbe Mushkiki  
Canadian Cancer Society – Thunder Bay  
Dilico Ojibway Child and Family Services  
First Nations and Inuit Health Branch, Health Canada  
Hospice Northwest  
Matawa First Nations  
Metis Nation of Ontario  
Nishnawbe Aski Nation  
NorWest Community Health Centres  
Ontario Metis Aboriginal Association  
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
i	p <u>i</u> n	nibe-iidiiwin    σV"ΔĠ·Δ <sup>a</sup>	anesthesia
<u>o</u>	t <u>o</u>	<u>o</u> kon    ▷d <sup>a</sup>	liver
<u>a</u>	<u>a</u> bove	okan    ▷b <sup>a</sup>	bone

### 2. Long Vowels

vowel	English Equivalent	Ojibwe	Translation
<u>e</u>	p <u>e</u> t	sheboozigan    ʌ>ɾb <sup>a</sup>	laxative
<u>ii</u>	b <u>ee</u> t	wiiyaw    ·Δɾ°	body
<u>oo</u>	ch <u>oo</u> se	abinooji    <Δ.ōɾ	child
<u>aa</u>	f <u>aa</u> x	wisaawisewin    ·ΔĠ·Δɾ·Δ <sup>a</sup>	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	y
Vowels	e	i	ii	o	oo	a	aa			



---

**OJIBWE CONSONANT - VOWEL SYLLABLE CHART**

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

**COMMON OJIBWE SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART**  
with Roman equivalents

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

Extra Characters:    x = Christ    " = H    ≅ = R    ≅ = L

**OJIBWE LONG VOWEL SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART**  
with Roman equivalents

					Finals
	∇ e	ᐃ̇ i	ᐅ̇ o	ᐱ̇ a	
east w	·∇ we	·ᐃ̇ wi	·ᐅ̇ wo	·ᐱ̇ wa	◦
p/b	∨ pe/be	ᐱ̇ pi/bi	ᐅ̇ po/bo	ᐱ̇ pa/ba	<
t/d	ᐅ te/de	ᐃ̇ ti/di	ᐅ̇ to/do	ᐱ̇ ta/da	c
k/g	ᑭ ke/ge	ᑭ̇ ki/gi	ᑭ̇ ko/go	ᑭ̇ ka/ga	b
ch/j	ᑭ̃ che/je	ᑭ̇̃ chi/ji	ᑭ̇̃ cho/jo	ᑭ̇̃ cha/ja	ᐅ
m	ᑭ me	ᑭ̇ mi	ᑭ̇ mo	ᑭ̇ ma	ᐅ
n	ᑭ̃ ne	ᑭ̇̃ ni	ᑭ̇̃ no	ᑭ̇̃ na	ᐅ
s/z	ᑭ̃ se/ze	ᑭ̇̃ si/zi	ᑭ̇̃ so/zo	ᑭ̇̃ sa/za	ᐅ
sh/zh	ᑭ̃̃ she/zhe	ᑭ̇̃̃ shi/zhi	ᑭ̇̃̃ sho/zho	ᑭ̇̃̃ sha/zha	s
y	ᑭ̃̃ ye	ᑭ̇̃̃ yi	ᑭ̇̃̃ yo	ᑭ̇̃̃ ya	ᐅ

Extra Characters:    x = Christ    " = H    ≅ = R    ≅ = L

----- A -----

**Ache**

dewiziwin  
 U·Δr·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (deh-wi-ze-win)

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

**Acute**

gidatabaapinewin  
 PCC<Λτ·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (gi-da-ta-ba-pi-neh-win)

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

**Adenocarcinoma**

anida gaa'amoogot oniisgok  
 <σC b>\_Jd<sup>c</sup> >σ'd<sup>b</sup>  
 (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 wiyyawig  
 σJ<sup>a</sup> <b'δ<sup>a</sup> ·<Pp r >Uŋd'·Δ<sup>b</sup> b>r<σPLb<sup>b</sup> ·Δ>·Δ<sup>b</sup>  
 (nee-zhin a-ga-sih-noon wa-gi-chih o-deh-te-go-see-wik ga-o-chih a-no-key-ma-guck we-yaw-wig)

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

**Allergic, is**

gaa'maanaamijigadek / gaa'maanaaminigwadek  
 gaa'maanaa'iigwamonoodek  
 bLqΓr'U<sup>b</sup> / bLqΓσ·bU<sup>b</sup> / bLqΔ·bJδU<sup>b</sup>  
 (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<<Pp><sup>b</sup> >·Δσr'Λ<sup>a</sup> L'PP >r

(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<sup>o</sup>PbU·σ P<sup>o</sup>Pσq·σ b< qJbU b>CΛτ<sup>b</sup>  
 (keysh-gi-ka-deh-zhwa keysh-gi-ni-geh-zhwa ga-yeh na-si-zhuh-ga-deh ga-o-da-bi-neck)

Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

**Analgesic**

adawi'on ji'adawiisagedak  
 <C·Δ><sup>a</sup> r<C·ΔΛqC<sup>b</sup>  
 (a-da-we-oon che-a-da-wee-sa-geh-duck)  
 A drug that takes away pain.

**Anemia**

bibaagaazheyagamin misgwi  
 Λ<b'z>bΓ<sup>a</sup> Γ·ρ  
 (bi-ba-ga-zheh-ya-gum-min mis-gwee)

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

**Anesthesia**

nibe'iidiiwin  
 σVΔŋ·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (ni-beh-ee-dee-win)

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

**Anorexia**

gaawiisiniisig  
 b·Δr'σr<sup>b</sup>  
 (ga-wee-si-nee-sick)

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





**Barium Swallow**

gaaminigwadeg jizhaabwadeshimich omizat gaye onagish  
bΓσ·bU<sup>b</sup> Γω·<UJΓ<sup>b</sup> ▷Γ<sup>c</sup> b< ▷aP<sup>o</sup>  
(ga-mi-ni-gwa-deg chi-sha-bwa-teh-shi-mich o-mi-sut ga-yeh o-na-gish)  
A way of taking an x-ray picture of the upper bowel and stomach. One drinks a clay like liquid. Then an x-ray of the upper bowel is taken.

**Basal Cell Carcinoma (see Skin Cancer)**

giziswadek oji aagoziwin gaa'amoogot ozhagayag  
PΓ·γU<sup>b</sup> ▷Γ <dΓ·Δ<sup>a</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup> ▷o**h**γ<sup>b</sup>  
(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  
b▷J▷Lb<sup>b</sup> ·Δγ·Δ<sup>b</sup> b·Δo<sup>a</sup>ΓΓΔJq·b<sup>b</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup>  
(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 ·q·qPq·q ·Δγ·Δ<sup>b</sup> b·ΔγqC<sup>b</sup>  
(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 ▷·Δγ< b▷Γ<sup>b</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup> ΔaΛτ·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
(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<·bΓJbU<sup>b</sup> Γ<▷PqΓbU<sup>b</sup>  
(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 ▷ΓσL<sup>a</sup>  
(o-me-nee-mun)  
Red, brown or white mark on skin present at time of birth.

**Bladder**

zhigiiwin gaa'izhibiindek JΓ·Δ<sup>a</sup> bΔJΛ<sup>a</sup>U<sup>b</sup>  
(shih-key-win ga-ee-shi-been-dek)  
The part of the body in the lower belly where urine is stored.

**Blast Cells**

owiin nibiwa ozhi'omaganon gaawaabishgagin misgwiimik gaa'ojimisgwiwaabinech ▷·Δ<sup>a</sup> σΛ·< ▷J▷Lb<sup>o</sup> b·<Λ<sup>o</sup>bP<sup>a</sup> Γ·ρΓ<sup>b</sup>  
b▷ΓΓ·ρ·<Λτ<sup>b</sup>  
(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 b<C·Δ▷<sup>b</sup> bΔJγ<sup>r</sup>o<sup>a</sup> ΔL ·ΔσΓΛ<sup>b</sup> Δaγ  
(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.





**Cancer in-situ**

gaa'amoogot iinabinewin gaadazhi'gichi'  
wiizhgamagak

б<ДД< ΔαΛτ·Δ<sup>α</sup> бСЈРР·Δ<sup>о</sup>бЛб<sup>б</sup>

(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  
Л·<Л<sup>б</sup> бΛΓσСДΓЛб<sup>б</sup> б<ДД<

(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

ш·<У<sup>б</sup> бЛГσγΡ<sup>α</sup> бДΓ·<<ΓбUP<sup>α</sup> 9dα<sup>α</sup>

(sha-bwa-tek ga-ma-zi-ni-seh-kin  
ga-o-chih-wa-ba-chih-ga-dek)

See CT Scan or Tomography

**Catheter**

shigiiwineyap shikiwin ji'iinazhigawik gaye  
gaawigwa'iigaganiwak

ЈР·Δτ>< ЈР·Δ<sup>α</sup> ΓΔα.Јб·Δ<sup>б</sup> б<

б·Δ·бΔббσ·<<sup>б</sup>

(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  
б<Д<С<sup>б</sup> ΓσРГ9Лб<sup>б</sup> бΔЈ<ДД<

(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

бДΓΛЛСР<sup>α</sup> 9dα<sup>α</sup> <Д>σ·<Δ<sup>α</sup> бРα <Д·Δω<sup>б</sup> б<

РПбσ<sup>б</sup>  
(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

бРГ<sup>ω</sup>дС·<Л<sup>б</sup> бΓ<sup>γ</sup>·бω9<sup>с</sup>

(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  
бΔα.Λ9<sup>р</sup>· ΔσΠ< Д·<Δбτ>< б<

(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

·ΔσΠ< Д·<Δбτ>< бσΛ·<бΓ<sup>б</sup> бДΓГДΓΓΓГ<sup>р</sup>

(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

Д·9бσ<sup>б</sup> Дσ<sup>γ</sup>·б<sup>б</sup>

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

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

**Cervix**

gaa'ojisaagijinitawigij abinoojish

бДΓ<sup>γ</sup>РΓσС·ΔР<sup>с</sup> <ΔΛ.ωΓ<sup>ω</sup>

(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.





**Contrast Medium (See IVP)**

gaaminigwadek jina'inagwak  
shaabwadeshimigowin  
bΓσ·bU<sup>b</sup> ΓαΔα·b<sup>b</sup> σ·<UJΓd·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
(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  
σ>σbτr<sup>b</sup> bDΓDCLσbU<sup>b</sup> ∇·Δ<DΠP9ΓbU<sup>b</sup>  
(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  
L<sup>o</sup>PP·Δ<sup>a</sup> b<<CΠ<sup>a</sup> Γ<U<PΠ<sup>b</sup> b< bΓ<sup>b</sup>·bσ9<sup>c</sup>  
(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**

objiswadan misgwini  
DΛΓ<sup>b</sup>·C<sup>a</sup> Γ<sup>b</sup>·Pσ  
(o-be-chih-swa-dun mis-gwee-ni)

Blood comes up when coughing.

**Cryotherapy**

gaamashgawiiwaatesidwa jibagwadizowad  
gaa'amoogot  
bL<sup>o</sup>b·Δ·<UΓ·C Γ<·bΠΓ·< b<ΔJd<sup>c</sup>  
(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<sup>b</sup> Γα σ·<UJΓd·Δ<sup>a</sup> bLΓαUΓΓ9Lb<sup>b</sup>  
(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  
∇J<sup>o</sup>PτΛ<sup>b</sup> 9L bΛ·b·b·C<sup>b</sup> bσC·ΔP<sup>b</sup>  
(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  
bPΠU<sup>o</sup>bLΓD<sup>b</sup> ΠP·Δα> bΔJΛU<sup>b</sup>  
(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 b<·bΓΠbU<sup>b</sup> ΠP·Δα> bΔJΛU<sup>b</sup>  
(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.









**Fecal Occult Blood**

gaamisgwiiwaninik omiiziiwin  
 gaawin'naagwasinok  
 бГ'·Р·<σσ<sup>b</sup> >Γ'·Δ<sup>a</sup> б·Δ<sup>a</sup>·б'·σ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 ρΓ'·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (gi-mee-zee-win)  
 Feces, bowel movements.

**Feelings**

iinamaji'onan  
 <αLΓ>α<sup>a</sup>  
 (ee-na-ma-chih-ho-nun)  
 Thoughts, emotions, feelings.

**Feeling scared (see Fear)**

gaasegiziwimaji'ot  
 б'ρ'·ΔLΓ>α<sup>c</sup>  
 (ga-zeh-gi-see-ma-chih-hoot)

**Fever**

gizhisowabine  
 ρ'·<Γ>π  
 (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  
 <δθ·<α<sup>a</sup> бσ·ΔPP<sup>a</sup> Δ·θ б>Γσ<sup>b</sup> >Π'·C·Δσ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 ρΓ<ρδб·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (gi-chih-a-gi-go-ka-win)  
 Feels like a cold - bad cold.

**Fungal Infections**

bijiboowisetog gaa'aakozisgagowach  
 adawi'igowin oji  
 ΛΓ>·Δ'·>б б<δ'·'бδ·<π<sup>b</sup> <C·ΔΔδ·Δ<sup>a</sup> >Γ  
 (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.

----- G -----

**Gas, passes**

boogitiwin  
 >ρΠ·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (po-ki-tee-win)  
 Farts.

**Gastroscopy**

gaabiidaabigenigadek wasaakone omisat  
 gaawaabajigaadek  
 бΛCΛθσбU<sup>b</sup> ·<πδπ >Γ'·< б·<<ΓбU<sup>b</sup>  
 (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 gastroscop.

**Genetic Counselling**

gaawaawiidamaaget odaganeziwinig  
 gaa'anikewijigemagak gaa'amoogot  
 б·<ΔCCLθ<sup>c</sup> >Cбτ'·Δσ<sup>b</sup> б<σθ·ΔΓθLб<sup>b</sup>  
 б<πδ<sup>c</sup>  
 (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.



**Hormone Therapy**

gaawiji'iiwemagak wiiyawig mishgigi  
 b·ΔΓΔ·∇Lb<sup>b</sup> ·Δ↳·Δ<sup>b</sup> Γ<sup>o</sup>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**

gaaminowiji'iiwemagagin wiiyawig  
 gaa'ozhi'omagagin  
 bΓ·o·ΔΓΔ·∇LbP<sup>a</sup> ·Δ↳·Δ<sup>b</sup> b▷J▷LbP<sup>a</sup>

(ga-mi-no-wee-chih-ee-weh-ma-ga-kin we-ya-wick  
 ga-o-zhi-o-ma-ka-kin)

Chemical substances made in our bodies. They regulate specific body functions as metabolism, growth, and reproduction.

**Hospice**

go'ojiwijiwidwa gaagichi'aakoziwaj gaye  
 gaagimazhisewaach  
 d▷Γ·ΔΓ·Δ·C bPP<dr·<L<sup>b</sup> b< bΔo·∇L<sup>c</sup> b<  
 bPLJ<sup>h</sup>·<L<sup>b</sup>

(ko-o-chih-we-che-wi-twa ga-gi-chih-a-ko-zi-waach ga-yeh  
 ga-key-ma-si-seh-waach)

A place or program that cares for dying patients. Also helps family and friends in caring for and coping with the loss of a dying loved one.

**Hospital**

aakoziwigamik  
 <dr·ΔbΓ<sup>b</sup>

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

Sick house.

**Hygiene**

bekii'iidizowin  
 VPΔNΓ·Δ<sup>a</sup>

(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  
 b▷CΛσbU<sup>b</sup> <ΛoΓ bΔJPP<sup>o</sup>b·Δ<sup>b</sup>

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

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



**Immune System**

gaawiji'iigoyak kidoyaamin wiiyawig  
 jimishishgaagoziwak aakoziwin  
 b·ΔΓΔd↳<sup>b</sup> P▷↳Γ<sup>a</sup> ·Δ↳·Δ<sup>b</sup> ΓΓJ<sup>o</sup>bdr·<L<sup>b</sup>  
 <dr·Δ<sup>a</sup>

(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↳·<d<sup>o</sup>bΔdr<sup>b</sup>

(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<LJd<sup>c</sup> bΓΓ·∇<sup>o</sup>bLb<sup>b</sup>

(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**

maamiizisewin gaye shaashigisewin  
 LΓΓ<sup>h</sup>·Δ<sup>a</sup> b< oJPP<sup>h</sup>·Δ<sup>a</sup>

(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.



----- L -----

**Laryngectomy**

gaabagwajizhigadek gaa'ojinoodaagozit  
 b<·bʀʃbʉ<sup>b</sup> bɔʀɔCɔɔʀ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 ʀ<sup>o</sup>ʀʃʀʀLb<sup>a</sup> b·<ɔɔɔLb<sup>b</sup> bΔʃ<ɔɔɔ<sup>c</sup> ɔ·Δɔ·Δ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 ʃ>ʀ<sup>b</sup><sup>a</sup>  
 (sheh-bo-si-gun)  
 Drug to help move bowels.

**Lesion**

aakoziwin magizha bijishinoowin  
 gaa'anoji'aakozit  
 <ɔɔʀ·Δ<sup>a</sup> Lʀʀ ʌʀʃɔ·Δ<sup>a</sup> b<ɔɔʀ<ɔɔʀ<sup>c</sup>  
 (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  
 ʃ·ʀ·<ɔʌɔ·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (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  
 ʃ·ʀ·Δ<sup>b</sup> b·<ɔ<ʀ<sup>a</sup> Δʃσbʉ·<ɔ<sup>a</sup> ɔʀʀʀ·ΔʀʀLb<sup>a</sup>  
 ·Δɔ·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  
 bL<sup>o</sup>b·<ɔʀʀLb<sup>b</sup> <ɔ<C<sup>a</sup> ɔʉb<sup>b</sup> b<ɔɔɔ<sup>c</sup>  
 (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  
 ɔɔɔ<sup>b</sup> b<ɔɔɔ<sup>c</sup>  
 (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  
 Lʀʃbσ·Δ ΔL ɔ<σ<sup>b</sup> ʀL ɔɔɔ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 b<ɔɔɔ<sup>c</sup> Vʃ·bɔ<sup>b</sup> b<ɔɔLb<sup>b</sup>  
 (ga-a-mo-goot beh-shi-gwa-nook ga-aya-ma-guck)  
 A cancerous growth that has not spread to other  
 parts of the body.

**Low Grade**

gaabapeji nitaawigiimagak gaa'amoogot  
 b<VΓ σC·ΔPLb<sup>b</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup>  
 (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<sup>o</sup>bL<sup>b</sup> <ΔΓ<sup>b</sup> ▷σb<sup>b</sup>  
 (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 ojojoozhimig gegoon  
 gaabigojiishgamagak  
 b<·bΓJ<sup>b</sup>U<sup>b</sup> ▷JJJΓ<sup>b</sup> 9d<sup>a</sup> bΛdΓ<sup>o</sup>bLb<sup>b</sup>  
 (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<Jd<sup>c</sup> ▷<σ<sup>b</sup>  
 (ga-a-mo-goot o-pa-nick)  
 A type of cancer that starts in the lung or spreads to the lung from another cancer site. Lung cancer is often caused by smoking.

**Lymphedema**

ojoojoozhimig bagizhi oji onadawii'igowin  
 ▷JJJΓ<sup>b</sup> <PΓ ▷Γ ▷αC·ΔΔd·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (o-cho-cho-shi-mick ba-gi-shi o-chih o-na-da-we-e-go-win)  
 Tissue swelling caused by a blockage in nearby lymphatic vessels or nodes. A side effect of breast cancer treatment.

**Lymphoma**

gaa'amoogot gaa'oji'ozhi'omagak oniisgok  
 b<Jd<sup>c</sup> b▷Γ▷J▷Lb<sup>b</sup> ▷σ<sup>b</sup>d<sup>b</sup>  
 (ga-a-mo-goot ga-o-chih-o-zhiih-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  
 bLΓαUΛΔ9L<sup>b</sup> b<Δ<C<sup>b</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup> ∇Jα·bP<sup>a</sup>  
 (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 ojojoozhimig  
 σ<UJL ▷JJJΓ<sup>b</sup>  
 (sha-pwa-teh-shi-ma o-cho-cho-shi-mick)  
 An X-ray of the breasts.

**Mastectomy**

gaabagwejishigazot ojojoozhip  
 b<·9ΓJ<sup>b</sup>Γ<sup>c</sup> ▷JJJΓ<sup>c</sup>  
 (ga-ba-kweh-chih-shi-ga-zoot o-cho-cho-ship)  
 Surgical removal of a breast.

**Melanoma (see skin cancer)**

omiiimig gaa'amoogot niigaan  
 gaananisanedagwak  
 ▷ΓσΓ<sup>b</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup> σb<sup>a</sup> bασ<sup>b</sup>σC·b<sup>b</sup>  
 (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 ojojoozhimig gaa'aniishaamagak  
 opanig miinawa okanig  
 b<Jd<sup>c</sup> ▷JJJΓ<sup>b</sup> b<σωLb<sup>b</sup> ▷<σ<sup>b</sup> Γα·Δ ▷bσ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 бАд·бт·в<sup>ь</sup> <иΔи·Δ<sup>а</sup> >р бАд·бт·в<sup>ь</sup>σ<sup>ь</sup>  
 (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  
 <иrба> бrCD<sup>c</sup> r·<и·<UJГ<sup>c</sup> >CC·bbσ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 бΔJd<sup>c</sup> ΔJDLb<sup>a</sup> ΔAb<sup>b</sup> Δbσ<sup>b</sup> ΔCC·bbσ<sup>b</sup>  
 (ga-a-mo-goot o-shih-o-ma-gun o-pi-gak o-ka-nick  
 o-da-tagwa-ga-nick)  
 A cancer that often forms in the ribs, spinal column or pelvic bones.

----- N -----

**Narcotic**

mashgigi ge'oji'atemadak  
 L<sup>o</sup>PP qDr<ULC<sup>b</sup>  
 (mush-ge-ge ge-o-chih-a-teh-ma-duck)  
 A prescription drug used to reduce pain.

**Nausea**

nizhide'emaji'o  
 σJUVLrD  
 (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  
 бDrPqC·б<sup>b</sup> б< qΔJ<C·ΔΔ·C<sup>a</sup>  
 (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  
 бσrDLrDr<sup>b</sup> LrPω Dr Lrωd·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (ga-ni-so-do-ma-chih-o-chick ma-gi-sha o-chih  
 ma-chih-sho-go-win)  
 Cannot feel-can be a side effect of surgery.

----- O -----

**Occult Blood**

misgwii gaanagwasinok omoowin  
 Γ·P бa·br'ω<sup>b</sup> ΔJ·Δ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 бΔJdωσ·<<sup>b</sup> ∇Jr9Lb<sup>b</sup> бaωbrD·<<sup>b</sup>  
 L<sup>o</sup>PP·Δσσ·<<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 ∇DrbU<sup>b</sup> LrJd·Δ<sup>a</sup>  
 (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.



**Preventative Measures**

ge'izhijgek eniwek ji'ozhi'omagasinok  
 gaa'amoogot  
 9ΔJΓ9<sup>b</sup> ▽σ·∇<sup>b</sup> ρ▷J▷Lb<sup>ρ</sup>·δ<sup>b</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup>  
 (ge-ee-she-chih-ket eh-ni-wehk chih-ozhi-o-ma-ka-si-nook  
 ga-a-mo-goot)

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

**Primary Site (primary tumour)**

wiiyawig gaagi'oji'oshi'omagak gaa'amoogot  
 ·Δ↳·Δ<sup>b</sup> bρ▷ρ▷J▷J▷Lb<sup>b</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup>  
 (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  
 bΔ▷CJ·<<sup>b</sup> 9<σΔJ↳σ·<<sup>b</sup> L<sup>ρ</sup>ρρ·Δσσ·<<sup>b</sup>  
 (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<Jd<sup>c</sup> Δσσ Jρ·Δ<sup>a</sup> bΔJΛU<sup>b</sup>  
 (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 bααC·ΔρρσΓ<sup>c</sup> ρ<↳·9<sup>a</sup> b<Jd<sup>c</sup>  
 (e-ni-ni ga-na-na-ta-we-gi-keh-ni-mit chih-a-ya-kwen  
 ga-a-mo-goot)  
 A protein produced by prostate cells. When it is elevated in the blood, test shows an abnormality in the prostate gland, possibly cancer.

**Prosthesis**

gaanaabishgigaadegin okatig ojojoozhip gemaa  
 oshkiishig  
 bαΛ<sup>ρ</sup>ρbUρ<sup>a</sup> ▷bη<sup>b</sup> ▷Jρ<sup>ρ</sup>J<sup>c</sup> 9L ▷<sup>ρ</sup>ρJ<sup>b</sup>  
 (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  
 b<Jd<sup>c</sup> b▷αρbU<sup>b</sup> 9ΔJ<C·ΔΔ<sup>c</sup> Γσδ<sup>b</sup> b< ΔΛ  
 9·<ΔΓ<sup>c</sup>  
 (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  
 σ·<UJΓδ·Δα<sup>a</sup> b·<·<Cρ<sup>a</sup>  
 (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<sup>ρ</sup>b·<ρ9Lb<sup>b</sup> <C·ΔΔ·∇·Δ<sup>a</sup> b<<ρ▷·<<sup>b</sup>  
 L<sup>ρ</sup>ρρ·Δσσ·<<sup>b</sup>  
 (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<sup>o</sup>b·<ɹʁLb<sup>b</sup> b<ɹɹɔ·<ɹ<sup>b</sup> <ɹɹɹbU  
 ΔLbΔɹ<ɹɹd<sup>c</sup>

(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 Radiation Therapy or brachytherapy.

**Reconstructive Mammoplasty**

ojoojoozhimigak gaanabishgigaadek  
 ɔJJɹɹɹb<sup>b</sup> bɔΛ<sup>o</sup>ɹbU<sup>b</sup>

(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'ojimiizij gaananaatawimit  
 bɔɹɹɹ<sup>b</sup> bɔɔC·Δɹ<sup>c</sup>

(ga-o-chih-mee-zeech ga-na-na-ta-wi-mit)

Is being examined in the anus.

**Rectal Cancer**

gaa'ojimiiziiit gaa'amoogot  
 bɔɹɹɹ<sup>c</sup> b<ɹɹd<sup>c</sup>

(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  
 bΛɹ·∇Lb<sup>b</sup> b<ɹɹd<sup>c</sup> <ɹɹ·Δ<sup>a</sup>

(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  
 bɹ<sup>a</sup>·bɹ<sup>a</sup> bΔɔσbUɹ<sup>a</sup> ɹ<sup>a</sup>·ɹɹ<sup>b</sup> bɔɹɹL<sup>o</sup>b·<ɹɹ<sup>b</sup>  
 (ga-mis-gwa-kin ga-ee-sho-ni-ga-deh-kin mis-kwee-mick  
 ga-o-chih-mush-ka-wa-di-sick)

The cells in the blood that give strength.

**Red Blood Count (RBC)**

etasiinoogwenan gamisgwaagin misgwii  
 gaa'otabinigadek  
 ∇Cɹ<sup>o</sup>·ɹ<sup>a</sup> bɹ<sup>a</sup>·bɹ<sup>a</sup> bΔɔσbUɹ<sup>a</sup> ɹ<sup>a</sup>·ɹ<sup>b</sup>  
 bɔCΛσbU<sup>b</sup>

(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

b<σΔωLULb<sup>b</sup> b<ɹɹd<sup>c</sup> dCɹ<sup>b</sup>·Δ<sup>b</sup> ·Δɹ·Δσ<sup>b</sup>

(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**

ajinaa gaagibijiimagak owiiyaawig gaa'amoogot  
 <ɹɹ<sup>a</sup> bɹΛɹLb<sup>b</sup> ɔ·Δɹ·Δ<sup>b</sup> b<ɹɹd<sup>c</sup>

(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 jibiijsik gaawiihishigagowet  
 b·Δ<sup>a</sup> ɹd<sup>a</sup> ɹΛɹ<sup>b</sup> b·Δɹɹb<sup>d</sup>·∇<sup>c</sup>

(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.





**Test results, has negative**

gaawin gegoon jiwabajigaadek aakoziwin  
gi'izhimigigade gaaginanaatawigigegigadek  
b·Δ<sup>a</sup> 9d<sup>a</sup> r·<lrbU<sup>b</sup> <d'·Δ<sup>a</sup> PΔJΓPbU  
bPq.C·ΔP9rU<sup>b</sup>

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

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

Test shows no problems.

**Test results, has positive**

gaawabajigaadek gegoon e'izhinagwak  
gi'izhimikigade  
b·<lrbU<sup>b</sup> 9d<sup>a</sup> ∇ΔJq·b<sup>b</sup> PΔJΓPbU  
bPq.C·ΔP9rU<sup>b</sup>

(ga-wa-ba-chih-ga-deck geh-goona 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<ljd<sup>c</sup> ΔσJ·Δ<sup>b</sup>

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

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

**Testicular Self-Examination (TSE)**

wiin'igo dibinaawe gaa'adogigenimidisot  
oniishiwan

·Δ<sup>a</sup>Δd nΛq·∇ b<Dp9σΓn'c ΔσJ·<Δ<sup>a</sup>

(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

ΔbPbσ<sup>b</sup> bLΓ·σbσ·Δ<sup>b</sup>

(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'igadek otigwanig magizha  
ogwekanig gaa'amoogot)

Δ·bC<sup>o</sup>·b<sup>b</sup> b<ljd<sup>c</sup> (ΔqΛ<sup>a</sup> bΔJΛΔbU<sup>b</sup> Δn·bσ<sup>b</sup>  
Lpσ Δ·9bσ<sup>b</sup> b<ljd<sup>c</sup>)

(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

bPΛ<sup>o</sup>·b<sup>c</sup> ΔΓ·9bΛ<sup>b</sup>

(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

ΔqΛ<sup>a</sup> bΔJ·ΔU<sup>b</sup> Λd·bτ·∇r

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

**Thyroid cancer**

gaa'amoogot ogwadashgwak inage gaa'ayaag  
b<ljd<sup>c</sup> Δ·bC<sup>o</sup>·b<sup>b</sup> Δq9 b<ljb<sup>b</sup>

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

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

**TNM Classification (see staging)**

gaa'ojigigegigaadek enigogwak gaa'agoge  
gaa'amoogot

bΔrP9rU<sup>b</sup> ∇σd·b<sup>b</sup> b<ld9<sup>b</sup> b<ljd<sup>c</sup>

(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.







# Notes

---