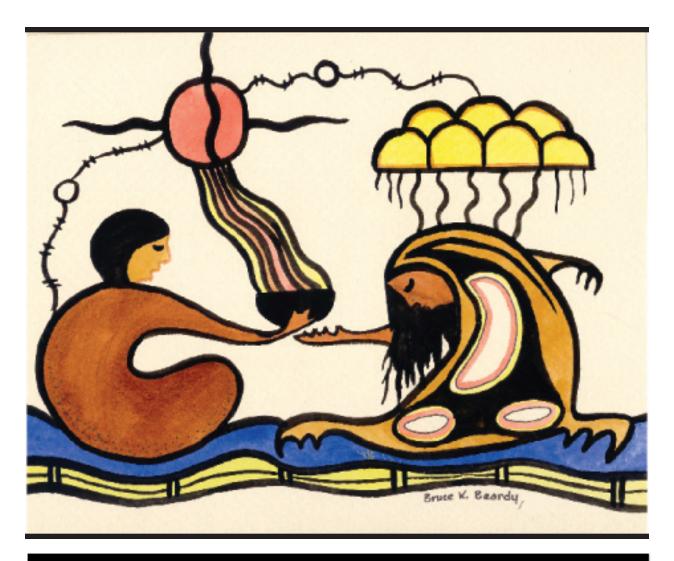
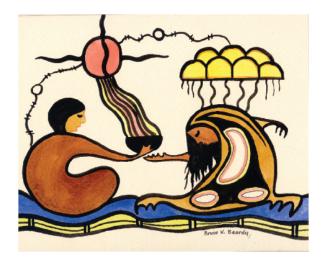
CANCER WORD BOOK

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.







CANCER WORD BOOK

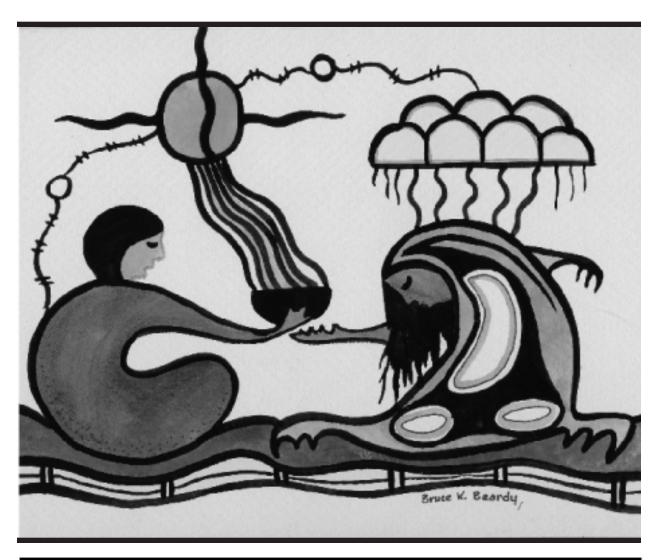
With SEVERN OJIBWE (Oji-Cree) EQUIVALENTS

Anihshininiimowin $d\sigma"$ σ $d\sigma"$

ihkitowinan Δ"PDΔ·Q⁵

gaa-amoowemagak b⊲J∇·Lb`

kichi aakosiiwin ochi PΓ ላժረΔ· > C



Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Aboriginal Nursing Program, Lakehead University Anishnawbe Mushkiki Canadian Cancer Society – Thunder Bay Dilico Ojibway Child and Family Services First Nations and Inuit Health Branch, Health Canada Hospice Northwest Matawa First Nations Metis Nation of Ontario

Nishnawbe Aski Nation

NorWest Community Health Centres

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 Ojibv	Translation	
<u>i</u>	p <u>i</u> n	p <u>i</u> -naa-kwaan	۷۹۹۰۰	comb
<u>0</u>	t <u>o</u>	<u>o</u> -naa-gan	⊳φρ∍	plate
<u>a</u>	<u>a</u> bove	mi-nih-kwaa-g <u>a</u> n	Γσ"ḃ·b ^{>}	cup

2. Long Vowels

vowel	English Equivalent	Severn Ojibwe		Translation
<u>e</u>	p <u>e</u> t	<u>e</u> -mih-kwaan	د∙م!ال	spoon
<u>ii</u>	b <u>ea</u> t	m <u>ii</u> -na	Ċα	again
00	ch <u>oo</u> se	waa-p <u>oo</u> z	₫.;>^	rabbit
<u>aa</u>	f <u>a</u> x	o-d <u>aa</u> -b <u>aa</u> n	ÞĊŚ	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	у
Vowels	e	i	ii	O	00	a	aa			

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

Severi	Severn Ojibwe						English gloss
< ba	V be	C daa	۸ pi	ง ne	Δ· wi	o n	Chronic

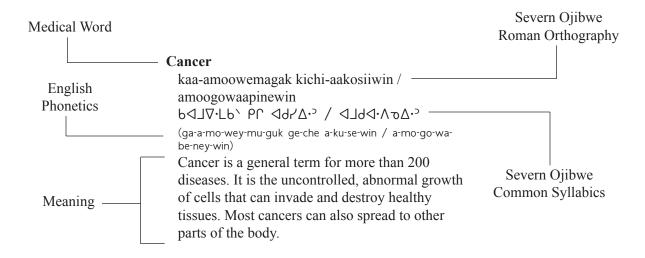
With the 'final' infix and with a 'w' in between the consonant and vowel (c'w'v) cluster:

Sever	Severn Ojibwe		final	c'w'v		final	English gloss	
Г mii	ر zii	∆∙ wi	< pa	sh	۹۰ kwe	⊲∙ wa	v zh	Colostomy

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

	Seven	n Ojibv	ve		Final	English Gloss	
Common Syllabics	L	Г	໙	∇·	Δ·	o	Surgery
With Long Vowels	L	Г	໙	∇·	Δ·	o	
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	0	00	a	aa	
consonants								Finals
W	we	wi	wii	wo	woo	wa	waa	W
р	pe	pi	pii	po	poo	pa	paa	p
b	be	bi	bii	bo	boo	ba	baa	b
t	te	ti	tii	to	too	ta	taa	t
d	de	di	dii	do	doo	da	daa	d
k	ke	ki	kii	ko	koo	ka	kaa	k
g	ge	gi	gii	go	goo	ga	gaa	g
ch	che	chi	chii	cho	choo	cha	chaa	ch
j	je	ji	jii	jo	joo	ja	jaa	j
m	me	mi	mii	mo	moo	ma	maa	m
n	ne	ni	nii	no	noo	na	naa	n
s	se	si	sii	so	s00	sa	saa	S
z	ze	zi	zii	ZO	Z00	za	zaa	Z
sh	she	shi	shii	sho	shoo	sha	shaa	sh
zh	zhe	zhi	zhii	zho	zhoo	zha	zhaa	zh
y	ye	yi	yii	yo	yoo	ya	yaa	у

COMMON SEVERN OJIBWE SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART with Roman equivalents

					F	inals
					West	East
	∇ e	Δ i	▷ o	⊲ a		
west w	∇· we	Δ· wi	⊳· wo	⊲∙ wa	0	
east w	·∇ we	∙∆ wi	·⊳ wo	•⊲ wa		o
p/b	V pe/be	∧ pi/bi	> po/bo	< pa/ba	ı	<
t/d	U te/de	∩ ti/di	O to/do	⊂ ta/da	/	С
k/g	9 ke/ge	ρ ki/gi	d ko/go	ь ka/ga	\	ь
ch/j	∩ che/je	∩ chi/ji	J cho/jo	∪ cha/ja	-	ı
m	7 me	Г mi	Д mo	L ma	С	L
n	o ne	σ ni	ے no	o na	כ	O.
s/z	\\ se/ze	ر si/zi	را so/zo	\ sa/za	O	5
sh/zh	₹ she/zhe	∫ shi/zhi	ω sho/zho	ω sha/zha	U	v
у	۲ ye	⊱ yi	ر yo	≻ ya	ל	ל

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

SEVERN OJIBWE LONG VOWEL SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART with Roman equivalents

					F	inals
					West	East
	∇ e	Δ i	o	⊲ a		
west w	∇∙ we	Δ· wi	⊳. wo	∢∙ wa	۰	
east w	.∆ we	·À wi	·Þ wo	∙⊲ਂ wa		0
p/b	V pe/be	Λ pi/bi	; po/bo	< pa∕ba	ı	<
t/d	U te/de	ti/di	to/do	Ċ ta/da	/	С
k/g	9 ke/ge	ρ̈́ ki/gi	∂ ko/go	Ь ka/ga	\	ь
ch/j	∩ che/je	Γ΄ chi/ji	j cho/jo	i cha/ja	-	ı
m	7 me	Ґ mi	j mo	Ľ ma	С	L
n	o ne	σ̇ ni	ف no	ò. na	כ	₫.
s/z	\\ se/ze	; si/zi	ز so/zo	i, sa/za	0	5
sh/zh	₹ she/zhe	∱ shi/zhi	ἀ sho/zho	ம் sha∕zha	U	w
у	۲ ye	ь́ yi	ز yo	i∽ ya	ל	ל

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

---- A -----

Ache

tewizi

 $U\Delta \cdot \gamma$

(deh-wih-zih)

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

Acute

kinibaabinewin

Ρσ<ΛοΔ∙

(gi-nih-bap-bi-neh-win)

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

Adenocarcinoma

(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

(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

DLL₀P9₃

(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

Λασ9·Υ

(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 $P^{\nu}P \omega \cdot b \omega$ / $P^{\nu}P - (\Gamma \not b \Delta \cdot Pd^{2}) - \omega \cdot b \omega$

(geesh-ge-shwa-gun-no)

Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

Analgesic

wiisakiziiwi mashkiki / wiisagendamowi mashkiki

 $\Delta \cdot \mathsf{LPP} \wedge \Delta \cdot \mathsf{LPP} \wedge \Delta \cdot \mathsf{LPP}$

(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 LPF^P· F^dL^J\\\

(cha-gi-mis-kwee misko-man-chos-seh-suck)

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

Anesthesia

nipehiitiwin mashkiki

σν"ΔΛΔ. υρρ

(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

baawaniiyaapinewin

 $<\Delta \cdot \sigma > \Delta \cdot \sigma \Delta \cdot \sigma$

(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 ρη L^υρρ

(key-geh mush-ge-ge)

Healing medicine.

Anticoagulant

miskoyaabiiwi tawinikani mashkiki ekaa wado ji'ayaag

 Γ° d \rightarrow Λ A \cdot C Δ · σ b σ L $^{\circ}$ PP ∇ b Δ ·) Γ Δ > $^{\circ}$

(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

<97 FAB

(baa-go-mo mush-ge-ge)

A drug that prevents or relieves nausea and vomiting.

Antifungal

omigiiwi mashkiki ⊳ΓΡΔ· L°ΡΡ

(o-me-key-we mush-ge-ge)

A medicine used to treat fungal infections.

Artificial Larynx

noodaagoziiwaabik kaa'agonikadek migodashgwag

 $\nabla C954 \cdot V$, PQ95PD, $L9C_{n}P_{v}$

(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 bupons- Drsc

(ga-moosh-gi-neh-be-sech o-mi-sa-taack)

Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the belly.

Aspirate

wiikobiihiikanaaboo jiishtahiigan

 $\nabla \cdot \mathsf{q} \mathsf{V}_{\parallel} \nabla \mathsf{p} \sigma > \mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{n}} \mathsf{C}_{\parallel} \nabla \mathsf{p}_{\mathsf{o}}$

(we-ko-be-he-gun-na-bo jiish-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 jiishdateyaabiin

 σ "ω· α C $^{\circ}$ L"bΔ· Δ · \succ $^{\circ}$

(ni-shwa-na-dun cheesh-ta-teh-yaa-been)

Thinning or wasting of the muscles of the body.

Autoimmunity

wiyaw kaamiikaanitisiimakanik

Δ·>° ΡΕΡΦυλΓΡΡΦ,

(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

Ρσυβίιι βλσωθράι σαΓισί

(key-neesh-gwak ga-ma-ni-shwa-gun-no-wach a-na-mi-nick)

An operation to remove the lymph nodes lying under the armpit.



Bacteria

aakosiiwi manjooshag

(a-ko-see-we man-joo-shug)

Tiny bugs that can cause infection and disease. Can only be seen with a microscope.

Barium Swallow

kaaminikwatek cipawaateshimich omisat kaye onakish

 $b\Gamma\sigma b\cdot U^{\Gamma} \Gamma < d\cdot U \Gamma \Gamma^{\Gamma} D\Gamma \Gamma^{\Gamma} b + D \Gamma \Gamma^{\Gamma}$

(ga-mi-ni-gwa-deck ji-ba-wa-deh-she-mij o-mi-sat 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)

washagayik kaa'amoowemagak kichi aakosiiwin $4.062 \ 6417.65 \ PC \ 4d7 \ \Delta^{-2}$

(wah-shah-ga-yig ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck gi-cheh a-ko-see-win)

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)

bikwashkosewin / kaawin kaagotaatigwak Λο·°σΥΔ·° / σΕΛ·° σΕΛΟ·°

(be-gwush-ko-seh-win / ga-win ga-go-da-tick-gwuck) 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

kwekwekote miyaawik kichi aakosiiwin 9・9・dU トラム・ b タコマ・Lb ト P ト マロイム・

(gweh-gweh-ko-deh ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck gi-cheh a-ko-see-win)

This term refers to both sides of the body.

Bile Duct Cancer

kiiwiinzop kaa'ani iinashigawik kaa'amoowemagak kichi akosiiwin PΔ·²/' b◁σ Δ²∫bΔ·` b◁⅃∇·Lb` PՐ ◁ժረΔ·²

(key-ween-zoap ga-a-ni ee-na-shih-ga-wick ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck ki-cheh a-ko-see-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

paki kaapakweshikaatek ewiinanakajijikatek kiishpin ayaakwen kaa'amoowemagak aakosiiwin

(ba-key ga-ba-kwe-zhe-ga-tek e-we-na-na-ga-chih-chih-ga-tek geesh-pin a-yaa-gwen ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck a-ko-see-win)

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

omiiniman owashagayik

⊳Γσι ⊳⊲.ωЬ≻′

(o-me-ni-mun o-wa-sha-ga-yig)

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

Bladder

shikonaaboowasiwajikan

190 > 140 > 140 = 140

(shih-go-naa-bo-wa-si-wa-chih-gun)

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

Blast Cells

waabimisko manjoosesak

 $4.14 L_3 T_4$

(wa-bih-mis-ko man-cho-seh-suck)

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

wiindibiiwi miskoyaabiiwi nakaahiigan $\Delta \cdot {}^{\circ} \cap \Lambda \Delta \cdot \Gamma^{\circ} d > \Lambda \Delta \cdot \alpha b^{\parallel} \Delta b^{\circ}$

(ween-di-be-we mis-ko-ya-be-wi na-ga-he-gun)

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

Blood Count

(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 misko $\Delta^{\circ}\Lambda$ $\Gamma^{\circ}d$

(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 misko piitaapaawajikan C°C"\Db' b\C\\ \Gamma \C\C\\C\C\

(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.d P9°C 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

(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 $bb\sigma'bJJV\cdot Lb'PCJdr\Delta \cdot ^{3}$

(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 kaananagajijigatek jiishtahiigan kaayaapatak

(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 $\triangleright b \sigma \Delta \cdot \triangleright < \| \cdot \| \Delta c^{2} \triangleleft \cdot \wedge \sigma \Delta \cdot >$

(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

▷bσΔ·▷<"\"Δα° Γυd∩σbUΔ·LΓ∫dΔ·°

(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 $\triangleright b\sigma < \triangleleft \cdot \cup \land \land \land \land \land$

(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

(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.

Brain Scan

wiindib bawaatepisowin

(ween-dib pa-wa-teh-bi-so-win)

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

Brain Tumour

wiindib kaa'amoowemagak kichi aakosiiwin んつつ bơ lひし b、 PC くけんつ

(ween-dib ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck gi-cheh a-ko-see-win) Cancer that starts in or spreads to the brain.

Breast Reconstruction

oshkijoojooshjigewin ▷ºP JJºՐ۹∆∙³

(osh-key-cho-chosh-chih-keh-win)

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

Breast Self-Examination (BSE)

joojooshimemejikaahiitisowin
JJJ 776"ΔΛζΔ·>

(cho-cho-shih-meh-meh-chih-ga-he-di-so-win)

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

Bronchi

bakitanaamooniyaabiin

 $\langle PC\alpha J\sigma \rangle \Lambda^{\circ}$

(ba-key-ta-na-moo-nee-ya-been)

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

Bronchogenic Carcinoma

(ba-key-ta-na-moo-nee-ya-beek a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win) Cancer that starts in the large tubes (bronchi) that connect the windpipe (trachea) to each of the lungs.

Bronchoscopy

okotashkwag kaabiitapikenikaatek enanagajijigatek aniin eshinagwanikwen bakitanaamooniyaab

▷ἀϹͼρ·, ρ∨ϹΫδαρη, Δσσριιρη, ⊲ας Δισρ·αδ., <Եርσηαρ,

(o-go-dush-gwak ga-be-ta-be-keh-ni-ga-tek e-na-na-ga-chih-chih-ga-tek a-neen e-zhe-na-gwa-ni-gwen ba-gi-ta-na-mo-nee-yaab)

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

Bruised, is

ozhaawashkose

Dω<0.047

(o-zha-wush-go-seh)

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

Burned, is

jaakizi

լ Իր

(cha-gih-sih)

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



Cancer

kaa'amoowemagak kichi aakosiiwin / amoogowaapinewin

PQ7A·FP, bt 4950.3 \ 4794·V20.3

(ga-a-mo-weh-ma-guck gi-cheh a-ko-see-win / a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

Cancer in-situ

kaa'oji maaji amoogowaapinech bD↑ L↑ ◁Jd◁·∧¬-

(ga-o-chih maa-chee a-mo-go-wa-bi-nech)

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

Carcinoma

(be-chih-we-yow a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

masinaatepison / bawaatepison / jaakaatepison Lィュリハイ³ / < くいしん / しもしん / しゃしん / こ

(ma-si-na-teh-bi-soon / ba-wa-teh-bi-soon / cha-ka-teh-bi-soon)

See CT Scan or Tomography

Catheter

wiikwajigewaabooyaab miyawig kapiitinigatek Δ·b· (ローマット トラント トラント トラント トラント トラント トラント トラント とり (ローマット) といって (ロ

(we-kwa-chih-keh-wa-bo-yaab me-yaw-wig qa-be-ti-ni-ga-tek)

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

Cauterization

kaajaakizwaakanowaaj ka'amoowewaaj misko manjoosesak

 669°

(ga-cha-gi-zwa-ga-no-waj mis-ko-man-cho-seh-suck)

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

Cell

miskomanjooses

 $\Gamma^{n}dL^{2}Jh^{n}$

(mis-ko-man-cho-sehs)

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

Cellulitis

washagahiik baagisewin

4·ωb"Δ <P\Δ·³

(wa-shuh-ga-heek ba-gi-seh-win)

The inflammation of the skin and the underlying tissue.

Central Nervous System (CNS)

wiindib waawiganiyaab

Δ∙ͻΛΛΦ∙δσΣΙ

(ween-dib wa-wi-gun-nee-yaab)

The brain and spinal cord.

Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)

wiindib waawiganiyaabiiwaaboo $\Delta \cdot {}^{\circ} \cap \Lambda \triangleleft \cdot \Delta \cdot b \sigma \triangleright \Lambda \triangleleft \cdot >$

(ween-dib wa-wi-gun-nee-yaa-be-wa-bo)

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

Cervical nodes

migwayawik misko kaa'oji bimiwebahiigemakak

 $\mathsf{LP} \cdot \mathsf{P} \nabla \cdot \mathsf{V}$ $\mathsf{L}_\mathsf{u} \mathsf{q}$ PDL $\mathsf{VL} \Delta \cdot \mathsf{C}_\mathsf{u} \nabla \mathsf{d} \mathsf{PP} \mathsf{V}$

(mi-gwa-ya-wig mis-ko ga-o-che bi-mi-weh-ba-he-keh-ma-guck)

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

Cervix

gaa'ochi nitaawigich abinoochiish $bD\Gamma \sigma C\Delta \cdot P^- \triangleleft \Lambda \Delta \Gamma^{\circ}$

(ga-o-chih ni-ta-wi-gich a-bi-no-cheesh)

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

Chemotherapy

amoogowaapinewin mashkikiin △Jd⊲·∧¬∆· L°PP¬

(a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win mush-ge-geen)

A drug that is used to kill cancer cells or control their growth. Chemotherapy drugs are antineoplastic. A drug that prevents, kills, or blocks the growth and spread of cancer cells.

Cholecystectomy

iinzob manishikaate

 Δ ንረ፣ L\sigma Γ bU

(een-zoap ma-ni-shih-ka-teh)

The surgical removal of the gallbladder.

Chronic

gaminwakatapinehikooch babedaapinewin $b\Gamma \circ b d \wedge \sigma^{\parallel} \Delta d^{-} < V C \wedge \sigma \Delta \cdot^{\circ}$

(ga-mi-nwa-ka-ta-pi-neh-he-kooch ba-beh-da-bi-neh-win) A condition or symptom that develops slowly, persists for a long period of time, or gets worse very slowly.

Claustrophobia

kaagotaajit awiiya ka'ishi akaasitawaanik ji'ayaach

69CL/ 47-4 PQL 48-5C4.0, L42-

(ga-go-ta-chit a-we-ya ga-ee-zheh a-ga-si-ta-wa-nig che-a-yach)

Being afraid of enclosed areas.

Clinical Trials

oshki nadawihiiwewi kakwejijikewinan \triangleright °P $_{\circ}$ C $_{\circ}$ · $_{\circ}$ C $_{\circ}$ · $_{\circ}$ C $_{\circ}$ · $_{\circ}$ C $_{\circ}$

(osh-ge na-da-we-he-weh-we ga-gweh-che-che-geh-win) Research studies to test new treatments or approaches to detecting, reducing the risk for and managing cancer, which may prove to be of more benefit than current methods.

Clot

wido miskwiikaak

 $\nabla \cdot \supset \ \mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{u}} \mathsf{b} \cdot \mathsf{p}_{\mathsf{r}}$

(wi-do mis-kwee-kaak)

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

Cobalt Treatment

kaajaagiswaakanowaaj amoogowaabinewi manjoosesak

 $6L^{2}-\Delta^{-1}\Delta^{$

(ga-cha-gi-zwa-ka-no-waj a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-we man-cho-seh-suck)

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

Colon Cancer

onagishiiwi amoogowaapinewin $\triangleright \alpha P J \Delta \cdot \forall J d d \cdot \wedge \nabla \Delta \cdot ^{\circ}$

(o-na-gi-she-we a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

Colonoscopy

onagishiiwiyaabiiwi memejikaajikewiyaab DaPJA·>AA· 777679A·>'

(o-na-gi-she-we-ya-be-we meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-keh-win) A technique for looking at the colon or large bowel through a lighted, flexible tube. The anus is looked at with this instrument.

Colostomy

miiziiwipashkwewazh ka'agokwajikatek \(\Gamma \cdot \

(mee-zee-we-pash-gweh-wuzh ga-a-go-kwa-chih-ga-tek)
Opening to the bowel through the abdominal
wall. Special bags are attached to this opening to
collect the stool expelled by the large intestine.

Colposcopy

iikwinik abinoochiish ga'ochi nitawigich memejikaajikewin

(ee-kweh-wi-nick a-bi-no-cheesh ga-o-chih ni-ta-wi-gich meh-meh-che-ka-che-keh-we-yaab)

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

Coma, is in a

nepijinibaa

 $> \sigma \Lambda \Gamma \sigma <$

(neh-bi-che-ni-ba)

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

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

giizhi maamawagimaawak misko miina waabi manjoosesak

PJLLO.PLO. TO TO O.N LOUYS

(key-sheh ma-ma-wa-geh-ma-wuck mis-ko mee-na wa-bi mun-cho-seh-suck)

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

Cone Biopsy (conization)

jiibo gitinaaganoowak amoogowaapinewi manjoosesak iimaa iikwe waabamaawasoshkwademik Γ>ΡΛοδοΦ· ΔΙΙΚΟ ΔΙΙΚΟ

(chee-bo gi-ti-na-ga-no-wuck a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-we muncho-seh-suck ee-ma ee-gweh wa-bua-ma-wa-shosh-gwa-deh-mig)

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

Confusion

wawaanendam 9·οΔ· Δο⁵C^c

(wa-wa-nehn-dum)

Is confused.

Congestive Heart Failure

niinamanikiise midehii $\sigma_0 L \sigma_0 \Gamma_0 \Gamma_0 \Gamma_0$

(nee-na-ma-ne-key-seh mi-deh-he)

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

Consent

bakitintisowin

<PO2O4O5

(ba-gi-din-di-so-win)

Verbal or written permission.

Constipated

gaawin jigiimiisiich

(ga-win chih-key-mee-seech)

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

Consultation

mashkikiiwinini omemejikaajikewin awiiya geiishi nadawiyaakanooch

(mush-ge-ge-wi-ni-ni o-meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-keh-win a-we-ya geh-ee-shih na-da-we-ya-ka-nooj)

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

Contrast Medium (See IVP)

bawaatepisowinaaboo

 $\langle \triangle \cup A \land A \land \triangle \rangle$

(ba-wa-teh-bi-so-wi-na-bo)

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

jiishtahiigan kaayaapatak emanishigaadek gegoon memejikaajikewin

 $\text{L_C} \square \nabla P_2 \ P + < C / \ \Delta \Gamma \text{Q} P \cap A / \ A /$

(cheesh-ta-he-gun ga-ya-pa-duck eh-ma-ni-shih-ga-tek geh-kon meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-keh-win)

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

Corticosteroid

(eh-gaa che-ba-gi-sej a-we-ya mush-ge-geen a-ba-chih-chih-keh-wi-nun)

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

miskwiini odojibanitwaan / miskwiini odositaan $\Gamma^{\circ}P\cdot\sigma$ DDP $<\sigma$ C $^{\circ}$ / $\Gamma^{\circ}P\cdot\sigma$ DDP $<\sigma$

(mis-kwee-ni o-do-ji-ba-ni-dwan / mis-kwee-ni o-do-si-dan) Blood comes up when coughing.

Cryotherapy

aahkwajijaakizwaawak amoogowaapinewi manjoosesak

(aa-gwa-chih-chih-ga-si-wuck a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-we man-cho-seh-suck)

A procedure which "freeze burns" away cancer cells.

CT Scan

(ba-wa-teh-bi-so-wi-nig ga-bee-ta-bi-ga-wa-ga-nooch) 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

bikwashkisewin / kawashejisek kanibiwak miyaawik

 Λ b· ' P \ Δ · ' Δ · ' b d · ጊ ቦ \ \ b σ Δ · \ Γ Δ · \

(bi-gwash-gi-seh-win / ga-wa-sheh-che-sek ka-ni-be-wuck me-ya-wig) $\ \ \,$

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

Cystitis

baagiseni oshigonasiwajikan bijimiyaawik <ργσ DJdq/d·rb³ ΛργΔ·

(ba-gi-seh-nih o-shih-go-na-si-wa-chih-gun be-che-me-ya-wig) An inflammation of the bladder caused by bacteria, chemotherapy or radiation treatments.

Cystectomy

(ba-gweh-shih-ga-deh shih-go-na-si-wa-chih-gun) Surgical removal of part of your bladder.

Cystoscopy

shigonasiwajigani memejikaajikewiyaab \$\int da.7\int\text{0.0}\sigma \text{71.0}\text{71.0}

(shih-go-na-si-wa-chih-gun-ni meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-keh-we-yaab)

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

Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

miniiwaapinewimanjooses $\Gamma \sigma \triangleleft \cdot \Lambda \tau \wedge \Lambda \cdot \Gamma \triangleleft \Lambda$

(mi-nee-waa-bi-neh-we-man-cho-sehs)

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



Depression (suffers from)

majentam

L1ºCc

(ma-chen-dum)

Not happy.

Dermatitis

wiisakashage / ginakashage Δ·১৮ω9 / ΡΦΕω9

(we-sa-ga-sha-geh / gi-na-ga-sha-geh) Skin is irritated. Can be a side effect of chemotherapy of radiation.

Diabetes, has

shoogaawaapine wbぐんっ (sho-ga-wa-bi-neh) Has sugar illness.

Diagnosis

(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
P∫⊲·⁰bU

(gi-shih-wush-ga-deh)

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

Dies

nipo / iishkwaapimaadisi σ > / Δ b· Λ L Ω / (ni-bo / eesh-kwa-bi-ma-ti-sih) Finish living.

Diet, is on a

onachikaadeni ge'iinajigej ⊳αՐЬ∪σ 9ΔαՐ9-

(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 $Darq dabb^{3} qarrange$

(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 miiziij ememejikaahaakanooj b▷Ր୮/- ∇٦٦Րb"⊲b.o-

(ga-o-chi-mee-zeech eh-meh-meh-chih-ka-ha-ka-nooch) Examining the rectum with finger.

Dizzy, feels

kiiyashkweyaabi P>゚9・> Λ

(key-yush-kweh-ya-bih)

Feeling of spinning around.

---- E ----

ECG-See electrocardiogram

odehiig naabaabikeshin DU"∆\ a<∧9√°

(o-deh-he na-ba-bi-keh-shin)

Edema

kabaagisek b<Pら

(ka-ba-gi-sek)

Swelling of body tissue due to an abnormal build-up of fluid.

EKG-See electrocardiogram

odehiig naabaabikeshin DU"Δ\ α<Λ9√°

(o-deh-heek na-ba-bi-keh-shin)

Electro-larynx

nodagozonaabik

σCqςσV,

(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 $\alpha < \Lambda 9 \ D^{\alpha} \ D^{\alpha} \ \nabla \alpha \alpha b \Gamma b U \sigma^{\alpha}$

(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 P>^9い してつけん

(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

(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

biijimiyawi memejikaajikewiyaab ハトム・ココトトワム・レ

(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

biijimiyawi memejikaajikewiyaab eyaapatak ememejikaajikenaniwak

(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 \C<<!->\delta \cdot \delta \cdot \cdot

(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 jiishtahiigewin PPΓ L°PP Γ°C"Δ9Δ•²

(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

Γυρ·ω9

(mish-gwa-sha-geh-seh)

Redness of the skin.

Erythrocyte (RBC)

miskwi misko manjoosesak

 $\Gamma^0 P^0 \Gamma^0 dL^0 JYY^0$

(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

matwekotashkwewi ayamowin $LU \cdot dC^{\circ} 9 \cdot \Delta \cdot d \rightarrow \Delta \Delta \cdot ^{\circ}$

(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

 $\Delta 9 \cdot \Delta \cdot \sigma \Lambda d \cdot >$

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

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

Examine/ Examination

memejikaahaakano

7776"4bb

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

Checks someone out.

Excision

---- F ----

Faint, feels

iishkwaadehemajiho Δ b·U ∇ L Γ \Box

(eesh-kwa-de-heh-ma-chih-ho)

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

Fatigue(d)

Fear

gohdaaji / sekisi d"Cr / \P/ (go-da-chih / seh-ki-sih) Feeling scared.

Fecal Occult Blood

gaawin kaanaakwak miskwiiwimoo b Δ . b Δ b. Γ ^P· Δ ·J (ga-win ga-na-gwuk mis-kwee-wee-mo) Blood in the stool (feces) not apparent to the naked eye.

Feces, your

gimoo
PJ
(gi-mo)
Feces, bowel movements.

Feelings

iinamajihowinan

ΔσΓ∪_Π⊳Δ·σ_⊃

Thoughts, emotions, feelings.

Feeling scared (see Fear)

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

sekizi / gohdaaji. トア / d『C (seh-qi-sih / ko-da-chih)

Fever

gishidewise PSUA·4

(gi-shih-deh-wi-seh)

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

Fibroid Tumour

bikwashkise iikwe abinoojiish kaa'ojinitawikinij $\Lambda b \cdot P \Lambda \Delta P \cdot \Lambda D \cdot \Delta P \cdot$

(bi-kwush-ki-seh ee-kweh a-bi-noon-cheesh ga-o-chih-ni-ta-wi-gi-nich)

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

Flu, has the

kichi otagigomi
P" \(\rightarrow \cappa \rightarrow \

Feels like a cold - bad cold.

Fungal Infections

omigii

DLb

(o-mih-key)

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

---- G ----

Gas, passes

boogidi >P∩ (bo-gi-dih) Farts.

Gastroscopy

(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 ム・ってLタム・っ くっつ タム・トト くしょく タトトト トゥ くしょう

(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 daddandan Po Po Po Po Polado

(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.

Germs

majimanjoosesak

(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 PC L7°CJΔ·°

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

Feels so sad about losing something.

Guilt

maadenimidiso

LUGTUS

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

Feels to blame for the cause of something.

---- Н -----

Headache

dewishtikwaane UΔ·°∩b·σ

(deh-wish-ti-kwa-neh)

Head hurts - head aches.

Head and Neck Cancer

mishtikwaan egwaa mikwayaw amoogowaapinewinan Γ°Λb·> ∇b· Γb·>° ΔJdΔ·ΛταΔ·α¬

(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 PACU"VS

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

Heart stops.

Hemorrhage

kichi miskiiwise ρ^{||}Γ Γ⁰ΡΔ·ς

(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

(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

ρ٩CUP·b, ρ

ΑΠΔ·ΓΡ, b

Ασγγ·σ,

(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

 $\Gamma^{\circ}d$ b Γ $\Lambda\Gamma$ ∇ \cdot < " Δ 9L b $^{\circ}$ Δ 1d d \cdot Λ τ Δ \cdot $^{\circ}$ (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 miiyawik mashkikiin b Δ · Γ " Δ ∇ ·LbP $^{\circ}$ Γ > Δ · $^{\circ}$ L°P $^{\circ}$

(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 miiyawik ga'ochimakakin

 $PL^{\nabla}V \cdot L_{\parallel} \nabla \Delta \cdot \Gamma Pb_{2} L^{2} \nabla \cdot A Pb_{1} Pb_{2}$

(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 nipowaaj b ΔJ bo $\nabla \cdot \sigma \Gamma C \cdot b d\sigma \sigma > d \cdot \overline{}$

(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

 $\triangle A \land \nabla \cdot PL$

(a-ko-see-wih-ga-mig)

Sick house.

Hygiene

payakindisowin

<P $^{\circ}$ O $^{\circ}$ O $^{\circ}$

(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\ D<৮°

(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 (oopherectomy).

----- I -----

Immune System

kaaminoyaawigohiikoyan kiiyawik δΓοζοί (Δημάνος) δοί (Δημ

(qa-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

(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.

In Situ Cancer

(mwa-yeh ma-cha-ma-guck a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win) A cancer that has not spread to neighboring tissue from its original site. It is considered a very early form of cancer.

Incontinence

shaashigishka / maamiisiishka ω∫Ρ'b / LΓʔ'b

(shaa-shih-gish-ga / ma-mee-seesh-ga)

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

Indigestion, feeling of

tewashkade / tewimisate / gishiwashkade $U \triangleleft \cdot {}^{\upsilon}bU / U \triangle \cdot \Gamma \setminus U / P \cdot \Gamma \cdot U$

(teh-wush-ga-deh / teh-wi-mi-sa-teh / gi-shih-wush-ga-deh) Indigestion - stomach hurts or feels uncomfortable after eating.

Infection

Miniiwise /omigiiwise $\Gamma \sigma \Delta \cdot \Upsilon / D \Gamma P \Delta \cdot \Upsilon$

(mi-nee-wih-seh / o-mi-key-wi-seh)

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

Inflammation

baagise

< 2

(ba-gih-seh)

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

Injection

jiishtahiigewin

 $\Gamma^{\nu}C^{\parallel}\Delta 9\Delta^{-3}$

(cheesh-ta-he-keh-win)

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

Intravenous

naabaabigeshin

ᡆ<ᠺᠳᡗ᠈

(na-ba-bi-geh-shin)

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

Intravenous Pyelogram (IVP)

bawaatepison kaamemejikaahakanowaaj odiitiikonisak miina shikooniyaabiik <<\U\rachtarrow\u\racht

(ba-wa-teh-bi-zon ga-meh-meh-chih-ga-ha-ga-no-waach o-dee-tee-go-ni-suck mee-na shih-go-ni-yaa-beek)

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

Invasive

misiweshkaamagan amoogowaapinewin $\Gamma \wedge \nabla \cdot {}^{\circ}b Lb^{\circ} \leq Jd \leq \wedge \nabla \Delta \cdot {}^{\circ}$

(mi-zih-wesh-ka-ma-gun a-mo-ko-wa-bi-neh-win) Cancer that has spread beyond its point of origin.

Irritated, skin is

tewashage

U**1**·ω9

(deh-wa-sha-geh)

Skin breaks down and becomes red and sore. Can occur after radiation therapy.

Isolation

beshikoshkinehwaakano

 $adD^{\parallel}\sigma^{q}^{\nu}bVV$

(beh-shih-goosh-gi-neh-wa-gun-no)

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

Itches

ginakisi / ginagashake PaPY / Pabog

(gi-na-gi-sih / gi-na-ga-sha-geh)

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



Jaundice

wisaawise

۸٠५٨٠५

(wih-za-wi-seh)

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



Laryngectomy

manikotashkweshwaakano ϹϭϥϹϧϴ·ϴ·ϷʹϷ

(ma-ni-go-tush-gweh-shwa-gun-no)

Surgical removal of the larynx or voice box.

Laser Surgery

jaakisomaajishowewin

LP∠LΓω∇·Δ·³

(cha-gi-zo-ma-chih-sho-weh-win)

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

shaaposikaniwimashkiki

ω>۲6σ Lυρρ

(sha-bo-sih-gun-ni-wi-mush-ge-ge)

Drug to help move bowels.

Lesion

akoso nameshkaawinik / kaminiiwinaniwak

(a-ko-so-na-mesh-ga-wi-nick / ka-mi-nee-wi-na-ni-wuck) A diseased or injured area of the body that may be caused by injury or disease, such as cancer.

Leukemia

misko wadowahii amoogowaapinewin ^C·ΔσΛ·▷ЬL▷ Δ"·▷C·▷ Ь°٦

(mis-ko wa-do-wa-he a-mo-go-wa-bi-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

nawajiin waabimisko manjoosesak 0 4·C2 4·D 61·D 0

(na-wa-cheen wa-bi-mis-ko man-cho-seh-suck)

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

bawaatepison ojaakisiwaan iikweniwan amoogowaapinewi manjoosesan √ Id
√ Id
√ Id
√ Id
✓ Id

Id
✓ Id
✓ Id

Id
✓ Id
✓ Id

Id
✓ Id

Id
✓ Id

Id
✓ Id

(ba-wa-teh-bi-soon o-cha-kih-si-wan ee-kwe-ni-wan a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-wi man-cho-seh-sun)

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

Liver Cancer

ohkon amoogowaapinewin $^{\circ}\Delta\sigma\Lambda\cdot\text{DbLD}$ $^{\circ}\text{b}^{\parallel}\Delta$

(oh-koon a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

Lobectomy

ohkon / ohpan pahkweshwaakano ▷"dɔ / ▷"<ɔ <9·ωb.o

(oh-koon / oh-pun ba-kweh-shwa-gun-no)

Surgical removal of a lobe (or section) from a lung or the liver.

Localized Cancer

(ga-mwa-yeh ma-cha-ma-guck a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win) A cancerous growth that has not spread to other parts of the body.

Low Grade

kaababejinitaawikwak amoogowaapinewin b<VrσCΔ·b·` \ddd·ΛσΔ·³ (ga-ba-beh-chih-ni-ta-wi-gwuk a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

A type of cancer that tends to grow slowly.

Lump

waawiye bikwashkosewin ✓•• Λb•• d\Δ•>

(wa-wi-yeh bi-kwush-go-seh-win)

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

Lumpectomy

(bi-kwush-go-seh-we o-cho-cho-shih-mig ma-chih-shih-geh-win)

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

Lung Cancer

ohpani'amoogowaapinewin ▷"<σ ◁⅃Ძ◁∙∧ъ∆•>

(oh-pa-ne a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

(ba-gih-seh mis-ko ga-o-chih bi-mo-weh-ba-he-geh-ma-guck)

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

Lymphoma

misko gaa'oji bimowebahiigemakak amoogowaapinewin

 $^{\circ}\Delta\sigma\Lambda\cdot\text{DbLD}$ $^{\prime}\Delta\text{JD}\cdot\text{V}$

(mis-ko ga-o-chih bi-mo-weh-ba-he-geh-ma-guck a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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)

amoogowaapinewi mamaataawaabiko jakaatesijikan

 $\Delta P = \Delta P + \Delta P = \Delta P + \Delta P = \Delta P + \Delta P = \Delta P$

(a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-we ma-ma-ta-wa-bi-go cha-ka-teh-si-chih-gun)

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

Mammogram

joojooshibawaatepisowin

JJ∫ <<!-- Altahamatepisowin

JJ∫ <<!-- Altahamatepisowin

Cho-cho-shih-ba-wa-teh-bi-so-win

An X-ray of the breasts.

Mastectomy

manijoojooshimeshigewin LoJJ Γ J Γ P Δ • $^{\circ}$

(ma-ni-cho-cho-shih-meh-shih-geh-win) Surgical removal of a breast.

Melanoma (see skin cancer)

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

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

Metastasis

mishtese amoogowaapinewin

(mish-teh-seh a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

omigiiwitoonese

(o-mih-key-wi-do-neh-seh)

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

Myelogram

(wa-wi-gun-nee-yaa-be-wi ba-wa-teh-bi-so-win)

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

opikan, owaawikaniyaab okani amoogowaapinewin

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

---- N -----

Narcotic

wiisakaapinewimashkiki Δ·\bΛτοΔ· L°PP

(wee-sa-ga-bi-neh-we-mush-ge-ge)

A prescription drug used to reduce pain.

Nausea

baakomomajihoowin

<97FUIDV.

(ba-go-mo-ma-chih-ho-win)

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

Nuclear Medicine

kichi bahkisikanimashkiki PC<"PZbo | "PP

(gi-che ba-gi-si-gun-ni-mush-ge-ge)

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

Numb, feels

kiikimisewin ρρΓ∖Λ•³

(key-ki-mi-seh-win)

Cannot feel-can be a side effect of surgery.



Occult Blood

(ga-win ga-na-gwuk mis-ko me-zee-wi-nig)

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

Oncology

amoogowaapinewi kikinoohamaagewin / natawihiiwewin

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

Ostomy

bagooneshigan miyawik くdo.ſbo 「b^\

(ba-go-neh-shih-gun me-yow-wig)

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.



Palliative Care

ganawenimaawak egaa gaagiinatawihiidwaa bo V·σL

(ga-na-weh-ni-ma-wuck eh-ga ga-key-na-da-we-he-twa) Treatment that relieves pain and symptoms of the disease but does not cure it. It includes emotional support and counseling.

Pelvic Examination

(ee-kweh oh-pa-ya-waak ee-neh-geh meh-meh-chih-ga-so-win)

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

Pathology

akosiwinanaadonikewinini

(a-ko-see-wi-na-na-do-ni-keh-wi-ni-ni)

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

Photosensitivity

(wa-keh-we-cha-gi-so wa-sha-ga-heeg)

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

Platelets

misko manjoosesak gaakipitinamowaaj miskwiini

 $\Gamma^0 d L^0 J^4 L^4 D^0 d d^{-} \Gamma^0 P^0 \sigma$

(mis-ko man-cho-seh-suck ga-gi-bi-ti-na-mo-waach mis-kwee-ni)

Small blood cells needed to stop bleeding.

Pneumonectomy

manohpaneshigewin

 $^{\circ}\Delta P C_{\sigma} > ^{\parallel} \Delta J$

(ma-noh-pa-neh-shih-geh-win)

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

Polyp

biijimiyawaabiin amoogowaapinewinan $\Lambda \Gamma \Gamma \rightarrow 0 \cdot \Lambda^{3} \quad \text{Add} \cdot \Lambda \nabla \Delta \cdot \Omega^{3}$

(be-chih-me-yow-wa-been a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

Port (infusion)

naabaabikehon / naabaabikeshin $Q < AQ^{\parallel} > 0$ / $Q < AQ S^{\circ}$ (na-ba-bi-keh-hon / na-ba-bi-keh-shin)

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

kipitinan mwaye amoogowaapineyan

Preventative Measures

PACO L・イ く」は、ハットゥ (gi-bi-ti-nun mwa-yeh a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-yun)
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)

Prognosis

wiidamaakewin aan ge'aniinaapinej awiiya $\Delta \cdot \text{CL} \ 9 \Delta \cdot \text{O} \ 9 \ 9 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0$ (we-da-ma-geh-win aan geh-a-nee-na-bi-nech a-we-ya) The prediction of how a disease will progress.

Prostate Cancer

iininiiw amoogowaapinewin Δσσ° ΔΔd·ΛσΔ·² (ee-ne-new a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA)

majaagamskwe e'iininiiw amoogowaapinej iitok LUb^cn9• $\nabla\Delta\sigma\sigma^{\circ}$ $\Delta dd\cdot \Lambda\sigma^{-}$ $\Delta dd\cdot \Lambda\sigma^{-}$ (ma-cha-gums-gweh eh-ee-ne-new a-mo-go-wa-bi-nech

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

Prosthesis

(body part) kaawin ($\Gamma \vdash \Delta \cdot \ 9d^{\circ}$) $b\Delta \cdot \$

((me-yow-we geh-goon) ga-win)

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

Protocol

amoogowaapinewininatawihiiwewi onajikewin ΔΔΔ·ΛτοΔ·σ αCΔ·"Δ∇·Δ·το ΔαΓ9Δ·το (a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-we-ni-na-ta-we-he-weh-we o-na-chih-geh-wi-nun)

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

---- R ----

Radiologist

omasinaatepijike DLγ_QUΛγ9

(o-ma-si-na-teh-bi-chih-geh)

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

Radiation Therapy

masinaatepijikewini natawihiiwewin $L \nearrow \alpha U \land \Gamma \land \Delta \cdot \sigma \quad \alpha \subset \Delta \cdot " \Delta \nabla \cdot \Delta \cdot \sigma \quad (\text{ma-si-na-teh-bi-chih-geh-wi-ni na-ta-we-he-weh-win})$ 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

jaakiswaakanoowak amoogowaapinewi manjoosesak megwehii しゃいもらるい くしゅくい へんこうしょう しゅっぱん (cha-gi-swa-ga-no-wuck a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-we man-cho-seh-suck meh-gweh-he)

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

oshki joojooshkaaniwan ▷ºP JJºbσ◁•³

(osh-gi-cho-chosh-ga-ni-wun)

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

Rectal Exam, gets a

ga'ochi miisiich memejikaajikewin bbr ry- \\alpha \alpha \boldon \\
(ga-o-chih mee-seech meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-keh-win) Is being examined in the anus.

Rectal Cancer

ga'ochi miisiich amoogowaapinewin bbr Γ $\Lambda^ \Lambda$ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ

(ga-o-chih mee-seech a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

Recurrence/relapse

kiiwe amoogowaapinewin
P∇· ◁ਤd◁·ΛъΔ·³
(key-weh a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)
Cancer "coming back" in same sites after treatment

Red Blood Cells

miskwi misko manjoosesak 「^P・ 「^dL^J\\\ (mis-kwee mis-ko man-cho-seh-suck) The cells in the blood that give strength.

Red Blood Count (RBC)

Regional Involvement

Remission

kipijimakan amoogowaapinewin PAC くしょう (gi-bi-che-ma-gun a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

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

Retching

kakwepaakomosewin b9·<dJ\∆·⁵

(ga-gweh-ba-go-mo-seh-win)

The body tries to vomit but no food or fluid come out. It can be a side effect of chemotherapy.



Sarcoma

amoogowaapinewin kamikikatek ima kiicitateyaabiik kaye okanik $4Jd4\cdot \Lambda d^{-3} b\Gamma PbU' \Delta L P\Gamma U D A' b D D C'$

(a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win ga-m-kih-ga-tek ee-ma key-che-ta-de-ya-beek ga-yeh o-ka-nick)

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

Scan (Radiostope Scan)

masinaatepisoniwaaboo jiishtahiikewin $L \sim U \wedge \sigma > \Gamma \cup \Gamma \wedge \sigma$

(ma-si-na-de-bi-soon-ne-wa-bo cheesh-ta-he-keh-win)

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

Shunt

wiikopikopijikaniyaab

Δ·dΛdΛΓbσ৮

(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"d ⊲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

C·ΔσΛ·ΡЬLΡ Δ"dω·Ρ

(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

gaamamaadaawisiij kichi mashkikiiwini bLLCΔ·γ- ργ LυρρΔ·σσ

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

Big medicine man.

Speculum

iikwewinik tokakwahiganaabik

 $C \Delta \cdot >> \omega \Lambda \rho \Delta \rho \Delta \Lambda$

(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 ⟨\dolda\d

(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

ohsitamosikoon memejikaajikaate

DYC7543 JJUPUPO

(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

√□ d⁰bLb \ √w √□d√o∆·○
(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

 $\checkmark \cdot \nabla \cdot \alpha \cap \varphi \triangle \cdot ^{2} \quad \varphi \supset \cap b \cup ^{\circ} \quad \triangle \nabla \cdot \quad \triangleleft \exists d \checkmark \cdot \wedge \neg \triangle \cdot ^{2}$ (wah-weh-na-chih-geh-win geh-do-chih-ga-teg ee-weh a-mo-qo-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

(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)

Sunscreen

giizis / piisom egaa jijaakisok shishoonigan Pr' / Λr' ∇b ΓυΡr' Γωσ b² (key-sis / be-soom eh-ga chih-cha-gi-sook shih-sho-ni-gun) A cream, lotion or gel applied to the skin to help protect it from the harmful rays of the sun. Sunscreens are rated in strength by the sun protection factor (SPF) from 2 to 60; the higher the number, the greater the protection.

Surgery

maajishoowewin

 $L \cap \nabla \nabla \cdot \Delta \cdot \nabla$

(ma-chih-sho-weh-win)

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

Suture

gashgwaaniwewin

bυb·σ∇·Δ·³

(gush-gwa-ne-weh-win)

Is sewn up - stitches in the skin after surgery.

Sweating

apwesiiwin

4V-7V->

(a-bweh-see-win)

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

Symptoms, has

aakosiiwenimoo

 \Box

(a-ko-see-weh-ni-mo)

Physical changes that may be signs of cancer or another disease.

Systemic Therapy (See chemotherapy)

---- T ----

Terminal Cancer

kaagotaatikwak maawach amoogowaapinewin bdCNb·\ Ld·- dJdd·\no\odo-o (ga-ko-da-ti-gwuk ma-wuch a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)
An advanced, progressively worsening cancer that cannot be cured and eventually results in death.

Test results, has negative

kaawin gegoon jimikikaateg bΔ· 9d^o ΓΓΡbU\
(ga-win geh-goon chih-mi-gi-ga-teg)
Test shows no problems.

Test results, has positive

gegoon mikikaate

993 LbPA

(geh-goon mih-gi-ga-teh)

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

Testicular Cancer

inini pashkwewash amoogowaapinewin $\Delta\sigma\sigma < ^{\circ}Q \cdot Q \cdot ^{\circ} \cup AdQ \cdot \Lambda \sigma \Delta \cdot ^{\circ}$ (ee-ni-ni pash-kweh-wush a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win) Cancer that grows in the testicles, scrotal sac or "balls".

Testicular Self-Examination (TSE)

Thoracotomy

tawaakikaneshwaakanoo

(ta-wa-gi-ga-neh-shwa-gun-no)

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

Throat Cancer (See head or neck cancer)

Thrombosis

kibimiskoyaabiiwise Pハコ^odトハム^o(gi-bi-mis-ko-yaa-be-wi-seh) A clot in the blood in the vein that blocks it off.

Thrush (see mucosites)

omigiiwigonewewin ▷ΓΡΔ·d·o∇·Δ·³ (o-me-key-wi-go-neh-weh-win)

Thyroid cancer

mikotashgwahii oniish amoogowaapinewin ΓdC'b·"Δ ▷σ' ຝ_Jdປ·ΛτοΔ·

(mih-go-dush-gwa-he o-neesh a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win) 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)

Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

 $wiisiniiwaapikeshin \\ \Delta \cdot \prime \sigma \triangleleft \cdot \wedge 9 \mathcal{J}^{\circ} \\ \text{(we-sih-nee-wa-bi-geh-shin)}$

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

Toxic Reaction

pichipoosewin ΛΓ>\Δ·³

(bi-chih-bo-seh-win)

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

Tracheostomy

tawikotashkweshwaakano

 $CV-dC_0\partial \cdot W \cdot P \circ$

(ta-wih-go-dush-gweh-shwa-gun-no)

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

Transfusion

gamiinakanooch miskwiini odakosii bΓωbω Γ^P·σ DCdr (ga-me-na-ka-nooch mis-kwee-ni o-ta-ko-see) Giving blood to patient.

Tumour (see cancer)



Ultrasound

jakaatesijikewi memejikaajikewin LbU/ \cdot \cdo

(cha-ga-deh-si-chih-geh-we meh-meh-chih-ga-chih-geh-win) A picture that uses sound waves to outline the shape of tissues and organs in the body and to detect abnormalities. Ultrasound tests may be used to help differentiate between cysts and solid tumours.

Unconventional Therapy

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

 $\Gamma d \sigma > \Gamma \Gamma \rho \rho \Phi \Phi \Phi$

(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

ΓσΔ·ᡗdα>

(mi-nee-wi-shih-go-na-bo)

Has pus in the urine.

Uterine Cancer

iikwewi amoogowaapinewin

 c c d $^{\sigma}$ $^{\Lambda}$ D b L D A $^{\rho}$ $^{\Delta}$

(ee-kweh-we a-mo-go-wa-bi-neh-win)

Cancer of the female organs.



Vagina

abinoochiish ga'ochi nitawikich

(a-bi-no-cheesh ka-o-chih ni-ta-we-gich)

Passage where a baby comes through when it is born.

Vein

miskoyaab

してのプ

(mis-ko-yaab)

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

Vertigo, has

giwashgweyaabi

Pd. 9. 7

(key-wush-gweh-yaa-bih)

See dizzy

Virus

majimanjooses

 $\Gamma \Gamma_2 \Gamma_2$

(ma-chih-man-cho-sehs)

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

Vomit

baakomowin

<P_IA.>

(ba-ko-mo-win)

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



White Blood Cells (leukocytes - blast cells)

waabimisko manjoosesak

 4.15° 1.15°

(wa-bi-mis-ko-man-cho-seh-suck)

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



X-Rays

masinaatepijikan / masinaatepisowin /

bawaatepisowin / chakaatepisowin

(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)

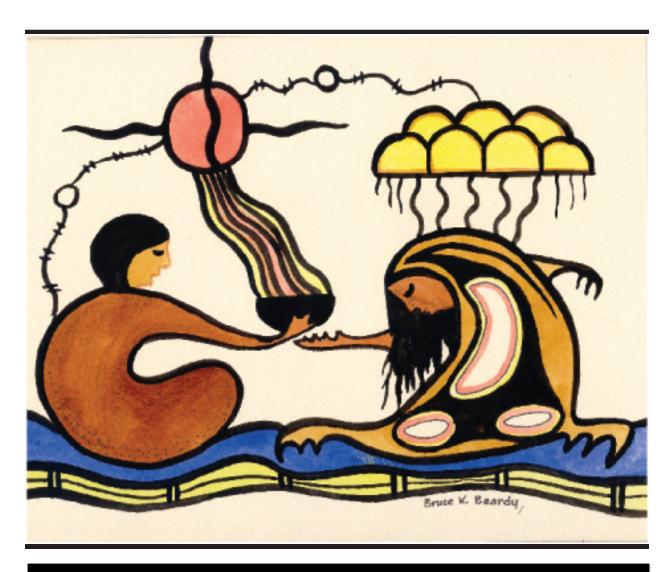
A picture of your body is used to diagnose and treat cancer.

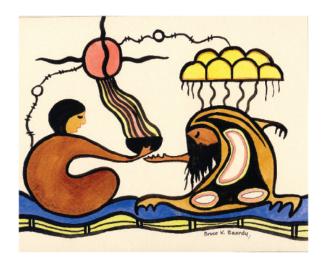
N	ote	es
No	ote	es

CANCER WORD BOOK

With

OJIBWE EQUIVALENTS





Cover artwork

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

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







CANCER WORD BOOK

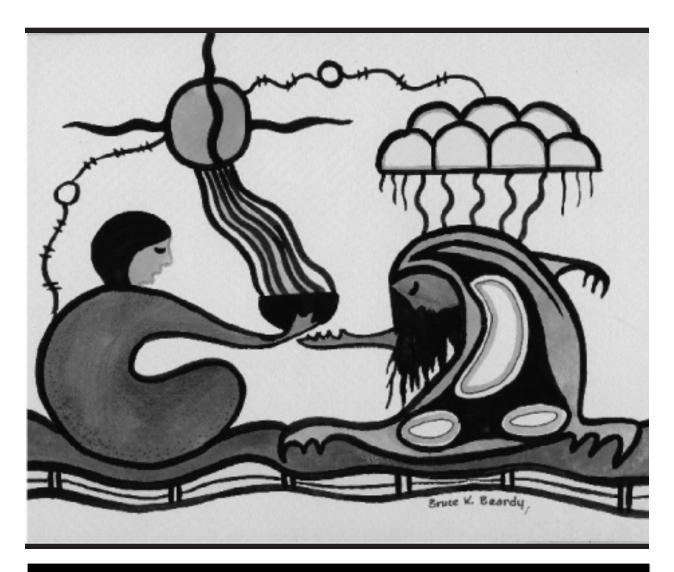
With OJIBWE EQUIVALENTS

Anishinabemowin <σsolvio

igidowinan ΔΡΟ·Δα^α

ga'amoogot b⊲Jd°

gichi aakosiiwinan onji Pr adyla o o o



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

2. Long Vowels

vowel	English Equivalent	Ojibwe		Translation
<u>e</u>	p <u>e</u> t	sh <u>e</u> boozigan	î.>\b°	laxative
<u>ii</u>	b <u>ea</u> t	w <u>ii</u> yaw	٠À৮°	body
00	ch <u>oo</u> se	abin <u>oo</u> ji	1¢∧⊳	child
<u>aa</u>	f <u>a</u> x	wis <u>aa</u> wisewin	$\cdot \Delta$ i $\cdot \cdot \Delta$ $\cdot \cdot \cdot \Delta$ °	jaundice

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

Consonants	W	p/b	t/d	k/g	ch/j	m	n	s/z	sh/zh	у
Vowels	e	i	ii	0	00	a	aa			

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

			final	English gloss	
i	ρ	را	∙∆	a	Burned, is
jaa	ki	ZO	wi	n	

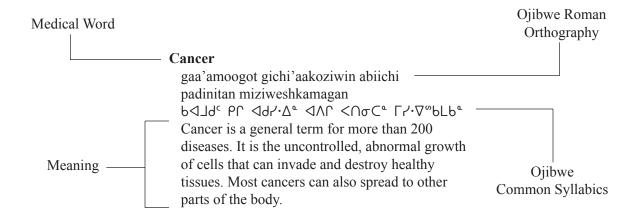
With the 'final' infix and with a 'w' in between the consonant and vowel (c'w'v) cluster:

		final	c'w'v				final	English gloss
ρ	·⊲	ه	.9	i-	<	C	L	Dizzy, feels
gii	wa	sh	gwe	yaa	ba	da	m	

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

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

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



OJIBWE CONSONANT - VOWEL SYLLABLE CHART

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

COMMON OJIBWE SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART with Roman equivalents

					Finals
	∇ e	Δ i	▷o	⊲ a	
W	·∇ we	∙∆ wi	∙⊳ wo	•⊲ wa	o
p/b	V pe/be	Λ pi/bi	> po/bo	< pa/ba	<
t/d	U te/de	∩ ti/di	O to/do	⊂ ta/da	c
k/g	9 ke/ge	ρ ki/gi	d ko/go	ь ka/ga	ь
ch/j	∩ che/je	∩ chi/ji	J cho/jo	∪ cha/ja	l
m	7 me	Г mi	Д mo	L ma	L
n	o ne	σ ni	o no	o na	Q.
s/z	\\ se/ze	ہ si/zi	را so/zo	\ sa/za	\$
sh/zh	Ն she/zhe	∫ shi/zhi	ο sho/zho	ω sha/zha	v
у	ح ye	> yi	۲ yo	≻ ya	۶

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

OJIBWE LONG VOWEL SYLLABICS WRITING SYSTEM CHART with Roman equivalents

					Finals
	∇ e	Δ i	o	⊲i a	
east w	.∆ we	·À wi	·⊳ wo	∙⊲ wa	o
p/b	V pe/be	Å pi/bi	; po/bo	< pa∕ba	<
t/d	U te/de	Ċ ti/di	to/do	Ċ ta/da	c
k/g	۹ ke/ge	ρ̇ ki/gi	∂ ko/go	Ь ka/ga	ь
ch/j	n che/je	Ċ chi/ji	j cho/jo	i cha/ja	L
m	٦ me	Γ΄ mi	j mo	Ľ ma	L
n	ne	σ˙ ni	ف no	о̀ na	Q.
s/z	se/ze	ز si/zi	نہ so/zo	i\ sa/za	`
sh/zh	ጊ she/zhe	் shi/zhi	ώ sho/zho	ю́ sha/zha	ω
у	۲ ye	i yi	خٰ yo	ь ya	ל

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

---- A -----

Ache

dewiziwin

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

(deh-wi-ze-win)

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

Acute

gidatabaapinewin

ρ<<>Λο∙Δ°

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

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

Adenocarcinoma

anida gaa'amoogot oniisgok

DOC PD790 DO190

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

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

Adrenal glands

niizhin aa'gaasinoon wakichi odetikosiiwik gaa' oji'anookiimagak wiiyawig

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

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

Allergic, is

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

bLαΓΓ6U° / bLαΓσ·6U° / bLαΔ·6JΔU°

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

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

Alopecia

gaabaapaagizidoch owiinizisan mashgigi ochi b<<P/>
δ·Δσ/১° L'PP DΓ

(ga-ba-ba-gi-si-dooch o-we-ni-ze-sun mush-ge-ge o-chih) Hair loss from chemotherapy. This can include all body hair as well as scalp hair. Your hair grows back after treatment is finished.

Amputation

giizhgigadezhwa giizhginikezhwa gaye naasizhigaade gaa'odabinek

ρώρρης ρώρσηνω ρά στιρη βραγιών με στιρη μετική μετ

(keysh-gi-ka-deh-zhwa keysh-gi-ni-geh-zhwa ga-yeh na-si-zhih-ga-deh ga-o-da-bi-neck)

Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

Analgesic

adawi'on ji'adawiisagedak ⟨⟨.∆⟩° ⟨⟨.∆\9€

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

A drug that takes away pain.

Anemia

bibaagaazheyagamin misgwi

ለ<bጊ≻bГ° Г′∙Р

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

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

Anesthesia

nibe'iidiiwin

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

(ni-beh-ee-dee-win)

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

Anorexia

gaawiisiniisig

6.072

(ga-wee-si-nee-sick)

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

Antibiotic

gaa'ojimino'ayaag mashgigi δΡΓΓΔΦ⁶ L^ωΡΡ

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

Healing medicine.

Anticoagulant

mashgigi gaa'abadak L°PP b◁<C⁵ ՐР∧\ተው⁵ ୮ጐP

(mush-ge-ge ga-a-ba-duck)

Drug/medicine that is used to prevent blood clots from forming in your body.

Antiemetic

mashgigi gaa'abadak jinishamaaji'ozik gaye jizhashishigagowezik

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

A drug that prevents or relieves nausea and vomiting.

Antifungal

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

(mush-ge-ge ga-a-ba-duck bi-chih-bo-we-zeh-wi-nick) A medicine used to treat fungal infections.

Artificial Larynx

aanimigiziwijigaade noodagozijigan gaanaabishgigadeg

 $\forall \sigma \Gamma P \wedge \Delta \Gamma b \cup \Delta \Gamma P \wedge \Delta$

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{(aa-ni-me-gi-zi-we-chih-ga-deh no-da-go-zi-chih-gun ga-na-bish-gi-ga-dek)}$

After the voice box (larynx) is removed for cancer an artificial voice box is used. This battery operated machine is held against the throat to create vibrations that enable a person to be heard.

Ascites

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

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

Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the belly.

Aspirate

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

(ga-we-gwa-ee-geh-ma-guck sha-bo-ni-gun)

The process of removing fluid from a specific area, using a big needle, often used for diagnostic purposes to relieve discomfort.

Atrophy

ojidateyaabiin gaa'akozit トロント bくはく

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

Thinning or wasting of the muscles of the body.

Autoimmunity

(we-ya-wig ga-a-ni-sa-be-a-no-key-ma-ga-zi-nook)

An abnormal condition in which the body's immune system fights and rejects itself.

Axillary Dissection

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

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

---- B -----

Bacteria

manijoozesak gaa'oji'aakozik gaye bichimowise LoJosson's bdabba alan baran bar

(ma-ni-cho-zeh-suck ga-o-chih-a-ko-zik ga-yeh bi-chih-mo-wi-seh)

Tiny bugs that can cause infection and disease. Can only be seen with a microscope.

Barium Swallow

gaaminigwadeg jizhaabwadeshimich omizat gaye onagish

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

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

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

Basal Cell Carcinoma (see Skin Cancer)

giziswadek oji aagoziwin gaa'amoogot ozhagayag

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

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

Benign (tumour on your body)

gaa'ozhi'omagak wiiyawig gaawiinonjiji' izhinaagwak gaa'amoogot bDJDLbb · \Db · \Db

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

Bilateral

gwekweginage wiiyawig gaawiisagedak ·9·9ρ_Q9 ·Δ>·Δ^b b·Δ\9C^b

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

Bile Duct Cancer

owiizap gaa'ojik gaa'amoogot iinabinewin ▷·Δ\^c b▷∩^b b⊲Jd^c ΔαΛτ·Δ^a

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

Biopsy

baki gaabagwajizhigadek ji'adogigejigadek <P b<·bſſbU⁵ ſ⟨JDP9ſbU⁵

(ba-key ga-ba-gwa-chi-zhi-ga-dek

chih-a-do-gi-geh-chih-ga-dek)

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

Birthmark, has a

omiiniiman

DΓσL°

(o-me-nee-mun)

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

Bladder

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

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

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

Blast Cells

owiin nibiiwa ozhi'omaganon gaawaabishgagin misgwiimik gaa'ojimisgwiiwaabinech δ·Δ° σΛ·Δ δβδλδ° δ·ΔΛ°δρ° Γ'·ρΓ° δδρΓ'·ρ·ΔΛο°

(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

 $b \triangleleft C \cdot \Delta D^{\iota} b \triangle J \cdot J \Delta^{\circ} \Delta L \cdot \Delta \sigma \cap \Lambda^{\circ} \Delta \Phi$

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

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

Blood Count

misgwiimak gaamisgwagin gaa'abadagin gaye gaayagasigin edasinagwanoogwenan F'PL bF'bP b'A<P bA b>bAP

VCA-bo-9a

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

Blood Pressure

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

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

Blood Transfusion

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

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

Blood Typing

misgwii bezhigwan jidinoowak jibwamiinit awiiya

 $\Gamma' \cdot P' \vee J \cdot b^{\circ} \cap D \cdot d^{\circ} \cap C \cap G^{\circ} \vee \Delta b$

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

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

Blood Work

omisgwiimak gaa'odabinigadek ▷Γ∵ΡL⁵ b⊳CΛσbU⁵

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

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

Bone Cancer

gaa'amoogot okanig b⊲Jd^c ⊳bσ^b

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

A cancer that grows in the bones of the body.

Bone Marrow Biopsy

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

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

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

Bone Marrow Depression (Suppression)

owiin okanig omisgwii gaa'ozhimakasinogin gaaminoshgagin

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

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

Bone Marrow Transplant

okanig gaa'oji'ashamiinidig owiin $bb\sigma^b bb \cap d\omega \Gamma \sigma \cap b \cdot \Delta^c$

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

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

Bone Scan

okanig gaazhabwadesijigadek ⊳bob bw:<U/CbUb

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

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

Brachytherapy

okanig gaa'adawe'iwemagak ⊳ьσ⁵ ь⊲C·∇Δ·∇Lь⁵

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

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

Brain Scan

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

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

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

Brain Tumour

gaa'amoogot gaa'izhamagak wiinidibik b $\triangleleft Jd^c$ b $\triangle \omega Lb^b$ $\cdot \Delta \sigma \cap \Lambda^b$

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

Cancer that starts in or spreads to the brain.

Breast Reconstruction

ojoojooshimigaanag

 $DJJJLP\sigma_{\rho}$

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

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

Breast Self-Examination (BSE)

jinidawiigiimaganogwen gegoon ojoojooshimig gaananaadawii'gigenimidizot

ΓσC·ΔΡL6Δ·9° 96° DJJJΓ°

βαα**C**•ΔΡ9σΓΩΖ^c

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

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

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

Bronchi

opanig oji'bagidanamoowin $\triangleright < \sigma^b \triangleright \cap < \rho \subset \alpha \sqcup \Delta^a$

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

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

Bronchogenic Carcinoma

odanaag gaa'amoogot gaa'izhi'magiwiibagin ▷Co^b b⊲Jd^c b∆∫LP·∆<P^o

(o-da-naak ga-a-mo-goot ga-ee-shih-ma-gi-we-ba-kin) Cancer that starts in the large tubes (bronchi) that connect the windpipe (trachea) to each of the lungs.

Bronchoscopy

ogodashgwak wasakone gaabindabikinigadek aaniin ezhinagwanogwen opanig

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

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

Bruised, is

ozhaawashgose

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

(o-zha-wush-go-seh)

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

Burned.is

jaakizowin

الهجري

(cha-gi-zo-win)

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



Cancer

gaa'amoogot gichi'aakoziwin abiichi padinitan miziweshkamagan

PATPC PATP

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

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

Cancer in-situ

gaa'amoogot iinabinewin gaadazhi'gichi' wiizhgamagak

6⊲1q° Δσνο·Δο βClbι·∇ωβΓρρ

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

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

Carcinoma

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

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

CAT scan

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

Catheter

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

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

Cauterization

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

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

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

Cell

gaa'ojibimaadagin gegoonan ayaaniwan gakina a'awiizhak gaye gidigaanik bbralcpa 9daa dboda bra ddabb bc

661,VFC6, 1995, 324.7, 865 33.70%, 84 6082,

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

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

Cellulitis

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

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

The inflammation of the skin and the underlying tissue.

Central Nervous System (CNS)

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

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

Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)

wiinidib owaawiganeyaab ganibiiwagamig gaa'ojizidomijimisig

·ΔσΠ´ ▷·Ϥ·ΔЬъЬ´ ЬσΛ·ϤЬΓ° Ь▷ΓΥ⊃ΓΓΓΥ°

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

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

Cervical nodes

ogwekanig oniisgwag ▷·9bσʰ ▷σ¹·bʰ

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

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

Cervix

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

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

Chemotherapy

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

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

Cholecystectomy

gaabakwajizhigadeg owiisob b<.bCJbUb D.∆\<

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

The surgical removal of the gallbladder.

Chronic

gaaminwaakadabine'igot bezigamaagan aakoziwin

ρΓ·σρCγωγq_c ΛλρΓρ_σ ααγ·γ_σ

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

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

Claustrophobia

gaagoodaajik egashgedak bidik bdCrb Vb^o9Cb Anb

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

Clinical Trials

gaagagwejijigadegin ji'anokiimaganogenan mashgigiwan gaye aakoziwin ji'ojigigejigadek bb.9^^bUP^ ^
^b_bPb_b9a^ L^PPP·
d b4

dd/·\D^ ^PPPCbUb

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

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

Clot

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

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

Cobalt Treatment

gobwan iizhinikazo mashgigini adawii'on gagi'odinamogwech

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

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

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

Colon Cancer

gaa'amoogot iima gaa'izhimichaabikeyaak onagish

6⊲19° ΔΓ ΡΩΊΓΓΥΘΡ° ⊳σδω

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

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

Colonoscopy

gaa'abadak wasikone gaawiibaabikeyaak epiizabajigadek onagish

 $bd<C^b \cdot dd$ $b\cdot \Delta<\Lambda 9$ $\nabla \Lambda 4<\Gamma bU^b \triangleright \Phi P^{\omega}$

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

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

The anus is looked at with this instrument.

Colostomy

miiziiwin gaa'iizhaamagak biinji'onagishiyaabiik Γγ·Δ° bΔωLb^b Λ°ΓραΡ₃ γδ^b

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

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

Colposcopy

aabajijigan epiizabajigadek gaa'ojibimizagichi' nitawigich

 \forall < Γ b $^{\circ}$ \forall Λ $^{\circ}$ < Γ b \cup $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

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

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

Coma, is in a

nepijinibaa ekoshgozisik $\sigma \Lambda \Gamma \sigma < \nabla d^{\omega} d \ell' \ell^{b}$

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

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

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

misiwe gaa'adogigejigadek misgwi maaya ezhinaagwak

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

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

Cone Biopsy (conization)

gabagwanidiwa gaa'amoogot gaa' ojinitawiginaniwak b<·bσ∩·⊲ b⊲Jd° b⊳ՐσC·Δρασ·⊲⁵

(da-pa-dma-ui-qi-ma da-a-mo-doot

ga-o-chih-ni-ta-we-gi-na-ni-wuck)

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

Confusion

giiwashgweyedam P∙⊲°∙94C<

(key-wush-gweh-yeh-dum)

Is confused.

Congestive Heart Failure

nibiini gaamoshgineshgagot owiiyawig ode'iwapinewin

σΛσ 6Α"Ρο"6Ας ΟιΔΕιΔι ΟΠΔιαΛοιΔι

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

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

Consent

nagodab magizha gaye gaa'ozhibi'otizat αdC' LPω b4 bDJΛDN'

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

Constipated

gibisa'oji P∧Sb⊲∩

(gi-bi-sa-o-chih)

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

Consultation

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

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

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

Contrast Medium (See IVP)

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

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

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

Core Needle Biopsy

shaaboniganesig gaa'oji'odabinigaadek ewii'adogigecigadek

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

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

Corticosteroid

mashgigiwan gaa'abadagin ji'adebagishig gaye gaamisgwazhaget

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

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

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

Coughs Up Blood

obijiswadan misgwini

⊳∧Ր∖∙Ϲ° Γʹ·∙Ρσ

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

Blood comes up when coughing.

Cryotherapy

gaamashgawiiwaatesidwa jibagwadizowad gaa'amoogot

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

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

A procedure which "freeze burns" away cancer cells.

CT Scan

godag miina shaabwadeshimigowin gaamazinatesijigemagak

9C, Lo 0.<Allegates PF4oAtbles

(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

∇Ϳωδον, δΓ ρν.ρ.ρ.ς, ρας.∇δ.

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

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

Cystitis

gagishideshgamaji'och shikiiwinaboo gaa'izhibiindek

 $PLO_P LU_P PLO_P PLO_P$

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

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

Cystectomy

bagii gaabagwajishigadek shikiiwinaboo gaa'izhibiindek

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

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

Surgical removal of part of your bladder.

Cystoscopy

gaa'wasgonek gaawiibabikeyaag gaabisabaajigaganiwanig shikiiwinaboo gaa'izhibiindek

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

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

Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

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

LσJ^ω 6DΓD\ΓΡΓ</br>

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

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



Depression (suffers from)

$$\label{eq:constraint} \begin{split} & migoshgadendamowin \\ & \Gamma d^\omega b U C J \boldsymbol{\cdot} \Delta^\alpha \\ & (\text{mi-goosh-ga-den-da-mo-win}) \end{split}$$

Not happy.

Dermatitis

ginaagazhemaji'on Pablloo

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

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

Diabetes, has

(see-see-ba-gwa-da-pi-neh-win)

Has sugar illness.

Diagnosis

gaa'ojigigedagwak ezhi'ayaaniwak aakoziwin bbrpgcbb VJJ504 dd/\D^

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

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

Diarrhea

shebogaawiiziiwin

 $1 > 6 \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta^{\circ}$

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

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

Dies

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

Diet, is on a

iinajigewin

ΔοΓ9·Δο

(ee-na-chih-geh-win)

Made to eat something different because of chemotherapy or radiation.

Dietitian

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

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

Person who can help you if eating becomes a problem.

Digital Rectal Examination (DRE)

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

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

Dizzy, feels

giiwashgweyaabadam P∙√º·9≻<C¹

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

Feeling of spinning around.



ECG-See electrocardiogram

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

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

Edema

baagishi gaa'izhinibiiwishgak gegoom <PJ bΔJσΛ·Δ^ωb^b 9d^a

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

EKG-See electrocardiogram

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

 $PALPA = PALPA \cdot PALP$

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

Electro-larynx

aanimigiziwan gaa'ozhijigadek ogidashgwak jinoodaagozich

49L64-40 PDJLPN, DbC₀-Pp L⁷C95p

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

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

Electrocardiogram (ECG/EKG)

gaa'ojigigedagwak ode'ik ji'aakozigwen b⊳rpqC⋅bʰ ▷∪∆ʰ r⊲d7⋅q°

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

Embolism

sesaagoj gagibisgwesech omisgwayaabiik gemaa gabikwajiisek

 $^{\ }$ ጎ\d\ $^{\ }$

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

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

Endometrial Biopsy

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

 $\Delta V = P \nabla V \nabla V + P \nabla V + P$

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

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

Endoscope

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

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

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

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

Endoscopy

gaawiibabikeyaag bisaabajikagewin ogwadashgwayaabiik

 $b \cdot \Delta < \Lambda 9 \rightarrow \Lambda 4 < \Gamma 6 9 \cdot \Delta^c D \cdot 6 \subset 0.6 \to 0.6$

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

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

Enema

biindabawazowin

 $V_{\sigma}C<\cdot \triangleleft \neg \cdot \nabla_{\sigma}$

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

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

Epidural Anaesthesia

gaagichida'odwa owaawiganiyaabiik ji'aatewiisagedak

ΡΡΓΟΣΙΟ ΣΙΔΙΑΘΕΡΑΙ ΓΟΙΙΙΔΙΘΟ

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

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

Erythema

gaamisgwazheshgaaj b Γ '•b Γ "

(ga-mis-gwa-zhesh-kaach)

Redness of the skin.

Erythrocyte (RBC)

gaamisgwagin iizhonikadewan misgwiimik mino'aanokimaganoon

ΡΕΙ'-ΡΕ' ΔωσΡΕΡΡ' ΓΣΩΙΡΕΡΡ'

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

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

Esophageal Speech

onoodaagoziwin gaagi'odaabinigadenig meshgwaach gigwajigech ojinoodaagozi gaagi'ajigadek

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

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

Estrogen

gaagi'oji'ozhi'omagak iikwe obijiya'i waawan gaa'izhamagak gaye godagiyan gegoonan bPDPDJDLbb Δ·9 DΛPDΔ ·Δ·Δb bΔωLbb bΔ dCPDa 9daa

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

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

Examine/ Examination

nanaadowiimigowin οουλΓd·Δ°

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

Checks someone out.

Excision

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

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

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



Faint, feels

waniikemaji'o

·dogled

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

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

Fatigue(d)

gaagiiji'ayekozit

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

Extreme tiredness.

Fear

gaazegizit

6467c

(ga-zeh-gi-zit)

Feeling scared.

Fecal Occult Blood

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

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

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

Feces, your

gimiiziiwin

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

(gi-mee-zee-win)

Feces, bowel movements.

Feelings

iinamaji'onan

 $\forall \sigma \Gamma L D \sigma_{\sigma}$

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

Thoughts, emotions, feelings.

Feeling scared (see Fear)

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

Fever

gizhisowabine

σΛ**▷**·\\\

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

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

Fibroid Tumour

agogwewan gaanidawigigin iikwe gaa'ojinik odizhidwawinik

 $\forall d9. \forall$ $\forall \sigma C. \Delta PP$ $\Delta. 9$ $\forall D C \sigma$ $D C. \Delta \sigma$

(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

 $P\Gamma \Delta P d P \cdot \Delta^{\circ}$

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

Feels like a cold - bad cold.

Fungal Infections

bijiboowisetog gaa'aakozisgagowach adawi'igowin oji

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

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

---- G ----

Gas, passes

boogitiiwin

>Ρ∩•Δ°

(po-ki-tee-win)

Farts.

Gastroscopy

gaabiidaabigenigadek wasaakone omisat gaawaabajigaadek

6ACA9660 . 479 DL7, P.4<6P0.

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

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

Genetic Counselling

gaawaawiidamaaget odaganeziwinig gaa'anikewijigemagak gaa'amoogot b·Δ·ΔCL9° DCbor·Δσ° bຝσ9·ΔΓ9Lb° bຝJd°

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

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

Genetic Testing

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

(ba-key ga-ba-gwa-chih-zhi-ga-deck ga-na-na-do-gi-geh-chih-ga-ssot ga-a-mo-goot

chih-weh-chih-ga-chih-ti-ni-go-kwen)

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

Germs

manijooshak gaa'oji'aakozinaniwak LσJω^b b⊳r⊲dγοσ·⊲^b

(ma-ni-choo-shuck ga-o-chih-a-ko-zi-na-no-wuck)
Bacteria-bad little bugs. People taking chemotherapy are more likely to get infections from germs.

Grief

gaagichi'manedak bprloC^b

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

Feels so sad about losing something.

Guilt

anaamenidizowin

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

Feels to blame for the cause of something.



Headache

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

(teh-wi-gweh-win)

Head hurts - head aches.

Head and Neck Cancer

odigwanig gaye ogweganig gaa'amoogot $\triangleright \cap \cdot b \sigma^b b \prec \triangleright \cdot 9b \sigma^b b \prec d d^c$

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

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

Heart Attack, has

iishgwaade'e Δ°·bU∇

(eesh-gwa-deh-heh)

Heart stops.

Hemorrhage

nedisgwego

P6•4∪α

(neh-dis-kweh-go)

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

Hereditary

aanikewiijikade gegoon oniigii'ogimaak gaa'amoogot

⊲σ9·ΔΓЬU 9d° DσPDPL° b⊲Jd°

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

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

High Grade

gaa'amoogot iikwe gidadabimagak emaajishgaamagak

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

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

Cancers that tend to spread quickly.

Hodgkin's Disease (Lymphoma)

gaa'amoogot oniizhgomak

 $\rho \triangleleft \exists q_c \, \, \triangleright \alpha, q \Gamma_{\rho}$

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

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

Hormone Therapy

gaawiiji'iiwemagak wiiyawig mishgigi b $\cdot \Delta \Gamma \Delta \cdot \nabla L b^{\flat} \cdot \Delta \succ \cdot \Delta^{\flat} \Gamma^{\omega} PP$

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

Hormones

gaaminowiiji'iiwemagagin wiiyawig gaa'ozhi'omagagin

 $PL^{0}\cdot \nabla L^{0}\cdot \Delta \Gamma Pb_{\sigma} \cdot \nabla^{2}\cdot \nabla^{2} \cdot PD^{2} \Gamma Pb_{\sigma}$

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

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

Hospice

go'ojiwiijiiwidwa gaagichi'aakoziwaj gaye gaagimazhisewaach

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

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

Hospital

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

Hygiene

bekii'iidizowin VPΔ∩~Δ°

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

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

Hysterectomy

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

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

---- I ----

Immune System

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

(ga-wee-chih-he-ko-yuk gi-do-ya-min wi-ya-wick chih-mi-shish-ka-go-zi-wuck a-ko-see-win)
The body's defense against invading bacteria and foreign chemicals and cells.

Impotence

inini gaamayaawagoshgaa'igosik Δσσ bL>·\do"bΔd76

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

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

In Situ Cancer

gaa'amoogot gaamisiweshkaamagak b⊲Jd° bГ√∙∇°bLb⁵

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

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

Incontinence

maamiiziisewin gaye shaashigisewin בראי Δ° 64 של של של הארשים

(ma-mee-zee-seh-win ga-yeh sha-shih-gi-seh-win)
Not being able to control bowel movements
(defecation) or urination. Pees on self too easily
- urinates too easily. Wetting your pants when
you cough or sneeze - can happen after
treatment for prostate cancer.

Indigestion, feeling of

maazhishgodama

L√∾dCL

(ma-shihsh-go-da-ma)

Indigestion - stomach hurts or feels uncomfortable after eating.

Infection

bijiboowise

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

(bi-chih-bo-wih-seh)

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

Inflammation

gizhashgwadowe

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

(gi-shash-gwa-do-weh)

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

Injection

jiida'ogowin

 $\mathbb{C} \wedge \mathbb{C} \wedge \mathbb{C} \wedge \mathbb{C}$

(chee-ta-o-go-win)

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

Intravenous

saagabigeshima

46M9SL

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

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

Intravenous Pyelogram (IVP)

saagabigeshima gaawii'adowimit odetigosik gaye gaa'ojishigit

APVARP PARPERS PARPE

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

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

Invasive

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

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

Irritated, skin is

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

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

Isolation

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

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

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

Itches

eginagizit

 $\Delta b \sigma b \lambda_c$

(eh-ki-na-gi-sit)

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



Jaundice

wisaawisewin

 Δ 5. Δ 5. Δ $^{\circ}$

(wi-sa-wi-seh-win)

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

---- L ----

Laryngectomy

gaabagwajizhigadek gaa'ojinoodaagozit b<-br/>brodub brodub

(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 $P^{\omega}PJ^{9}Lb^{\alpha}$ $b\cdot d d b Lb^{b}$ $b\Delta J d d^{c}$ $b\cdot \Delta b \cdot \Delta^{b}$

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

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

Laxative

sheboozigan し>/b°

(sheh-bo-si-gun)

Drug to help move bowels.

Lesion

aakoziwin magizha bijishinoowin gaa'anoji'aakozit

(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 ¬'·ρ·ຝΛο·Δ°

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

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

Leukopenia

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

δ'•ρ•Δ'• b•

δ'•ρ•ΔL

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

Linear Accelerator

gaamashgawazigemagak aabadan ozhaagayaag gaa'amoogot

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

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

Liver Cancer

okonig gaa'amoogot ⊳dσ^b b⊲Jd^c

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

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

Lobectomy

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

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

Localized Cancer

gaa'amoogot bezhigwanog ga'ayaamagak bald Vいらら babbbb

(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 $b < V \cap \sigma C \cdot \Delta P L b^b b < J J d^c$

(ga-ba-peh-chih ni-ta-we-key-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot) A type of cancer that tends to grow slowly.

Lump

(ga-bi-go-cheesh-ka-ma-guck aa-na-mig o-zha-ga-yag) Something grows roundly. A growth found under skin on any part of the body that may be cancerous.

Lumpectomy

gaabagwajizhigadek ojoojoozhimig gegoon gaabigojiishgamagak

P<-PLP DJJLL dq PVqL PYqL

(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

(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 $DJJ\Gamma^b < PJ D D C \cdot \Delta \Delta d \cdot \Delta^c$

(o-cho-cho-shi-mick ba-gi-shi o-chih o-na-da-we-e-go-win) Tissue swelling caused by a blockage in nearby lymphatic vessels or nodes. A side effect of breast cancer treatment.

Lymphoma

(ga-a-mo-goot ga-o-chih-o-zhih-o-ma-guck o-nees-kook)
The type of cancer that begins in lymph nodes.
There are different kinds of lymph nodes cancers. Doctors determine the different lymphomas by the type of cell that is involved in the tumour.

---- M -----

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

gaamazinaadebii'iigemak gaa'abatak gaa'amoogot ezhinaagwagin bLγαUΛΔ9L^b b

(ga-ma-si-na-deh-be-ee-ge-ma-guck ga-a-ba-duck ga-a-mo-goot eh-zhi-na-kwa-kin)

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

Mammogram

shaabwadeshimaa ojoojoozhimig ω < USL \triangleright JJS Γ^{b}

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

Mastectomy

gaabagwejishigaazot ojoojoozhip b<-9056/c DJJJ<

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} (ga-ba-kweh-chih-shi-ga-zoot o-cho-cho-ship) \\ Surgical \ removal \ of \ a \ breast. \end{tabular}$

Melanoma (see skin cancer)

ominiimig gaa'amoogot niigaan gaananisanedagwak

ΣΓσΓ° b⊲Δd° σb° bασ\σC·b°

(o-mi-nee-mick ga-a-mo-goot nee-gaan ga-na-ni-sa-neh-da-gwuck)

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

Metastasis

gaa'amoogot ojoojoozhimig gaa'aniishaamagak opanig miinawa okanig

<code>b◁ϤϤʹ</code> <code>▷ͿͿͿΓͰ ϧϤϭͷͰϧͰ ▷<ϭͰ Γͼ·Ϥ ▷ϧϭͰ</code>

(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

ρνα·ρο·Δ_Γ ⊲ω∇υ·∇_Γ ⊳υ ρνα·ρο·Δγο_Γ

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

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

Myelogram

adiziganaaboo gaajida'ot jibwashabwateshimit odatagwaganig

(a-ti-si-gun-na-bo ga-che-ta-oot che-bwa-sha-bwa-teh-shi-mit o-da-ta-gwa-ga-nick)

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

Myeloma

gaa'amoogot ozhi'omagan opigak okanig odatagwaganig

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

(ga-a-mo-goot o-shih-o-ma-gun o-pi-gak o-ka-nick o-da-tagwa-ga-nick)

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



Narcotic

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

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

A prescription drug used to reduce pain.

Nausea

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

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

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

Nuclear Medicine

gaa'ojigigedaagwak gaye geizhi'atawi'idwa bbrpgc.b b≤ 9∆∫
dc.∆∆.C

(ga-o-chih-gi-geh-da-gwuck ga-yeh

geh-ee-zhi-a-ta-we-e-twa)

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

Numb, feels

gaanisodomaji'ojik magizha oji maajizhoogowin δσζΌΣΓΟΓ LPW DP LPWd·Δ°

(ga-ni-so-do-ma-chih-o-chick ma-gi-sha o-chih ma-chih-sho-go-win)

Cannot feel-can be a side effect of surgery.



Occult Blood

misgwii gaanagwasinok omoowin Γ'·Ρ ba·bγ o^b DJ·Δ^b

(mis-kwee ga-na-gwa-si-nook o-mo-win)

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

Oncology

gaa'amoogonaniwak ezhijigemagak gaananaagajitowaj mashgigiwininiwak b $\triangleleft Jdo\sigma\cdot \triangleleft^b \nabla \mathcal{J} \cap PLb^b boob \cap \mathcal{J}^b$ $L^{\omega} PP \cdot \Delta \sigma \sigma \cdot \triangleleft^b$

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

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

Ostomy

edojigateg maajizhigowin ∇ϽՐЬՍ⁶ LՐℷժ·Δ⁶

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

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

---- P ----

Palliative Care

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

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

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

Pelvic Examination

iikwe atawimigowin gaa'ojisaagijinitawigij abinooji

Δ·9 ϤϹ·ΔΓℲ·Δ· ϧϘΓΫΡΓΦϹ·ϪΡ· ϤΛΦΓ

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

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

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

Pathology

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

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

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

Photosensitivity

gaawagegizhasogot giizisan b·ଏ୨Pのとd° Pととa

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

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

Platelets

misgwiimig gaa'ayagin agazinan gaa'ojigibadazhigawig misgwii $\Gamma \cdot P \Gamma^b \ b \lhd P^a \ \lhd b \land C^a \ b \rhd \Gamma P < C \ldotp b \cdot \Delta^b \ \Gamma \lq \cdot P$

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

Small blood cells needed to stop bleeding.

Pneumonectomy

gaa'odabinigadek misiwe nabane opan gemaa bakii

₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽

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

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

Polyp

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

ρας·∇ϧ, ∇٩υ, ιδρλρΓρ, ραηθ_ι

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

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

Port (infusion)

giizhaaj gaazhegasijigadek miskweyaabiik ji'ojisaagaabigeshimit

₽ω^ւ ԵՂԵՀՐԵՍ[⊾] Γ[\].9≻Λ^₅ Ր▷Ր\ԵΛ9ℐΓ^c

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

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

Preventative Measures

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

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

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

Primary Site (primary tumour)

(wee-ya-wick ga-key-o-chih-o-zhi-o-ma-guck ga-a-mo-goot) The area of the body where a tumour originally started.

Prognosis

ge'inetamoowaj ge'ani'izhiyaaniwak mashgigiwininiwak

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

(geh-e-neh-ta-mo-waach geh-a-ni-e-zhi-ya-ni-wuck mush-ge-ge-wi-ni-ni-wuck)

The prediction of how a disease will progress.

Prostate Cancer

(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 δααζ·Δρ9σΓς Γαν-9° δαμθς

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

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

Prosthesis

gaanaabishgigaadegin okatig ojoojoozhip gemaa oshkiishig

POVOLP DPU DITOL OF DITOL

(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 \triangleleft J d^c b \triangleright α CbU b 9 Δ S \triangleleft C \cdot Δ D c Γ \sigma d^b b \triangleleft \triangleleft Λ 9 \cdot \triangleleft < Γ^c

(ga-a-mo-goot ga-o-na-chih-ka-teck geh-e-shih-a-ta-we-eet mi-ni-gook ga-yeh a-pee geh-wa-ba-mit)

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

---- R ----

Radiologist

shaabwadezhimigowinan gaawaawaabadagin ω·<USΓd·Δα^a b·d·d<CP^a

(sha-bwa-teh-shi-mi-go-wi-nun ga-wa-wa-ba-da-kin) Is a doctor who specializes in reading x-rays and diagnostic tests.

Radiation Therapy

(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

(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 ⊳JJJΓЬ⁶ bαΛ^ωPbU⁶

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

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

Rectal Exam, gets a

gaa'ojimiiziij gaananaatawimit bDCC/^L baaC·ΔC^c

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

Is being examined in the anus.

Rectal Cancer

gaa'ojimiiziit gaa'amoogot borry bald

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

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

Recurrence/relapse

gaabigiwemagak gaa'amoogot aakoziwin b $\Lambda P \cdot \nabla Lb^b$ b $\triangleleft Jd^c$ $\triangleleft d \land \cdot \Delta^c$

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

Red Blood Cells

gaamisgwaagin gaa'izhonigaadegin misgwiimik gaa'ojimashgawaadizig bΓ'·bΡ° bΔωσbUΡ° Γ'·PΓ° bD∩L″b·ຝ∩/°

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

ga o criii i i i i i a wa ui sick)

The cells in the blood that give strength.

Red Blood Count (RBC)

etasinoogwenan gamisgwaagin misgwii gaa'otabinigadek

 $\Delta C \nabla \nabla \partial \sigma_{\sigma} \rho$ $\rho \nabla \nabla \partial \sigma \rho \cap \rho_{\sigma} \rho$

(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

δασδαΓΓΓρ, βαΤας αCδρφ, ·γρ.γα.

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

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

Remission

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

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

Retching

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

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

----- S -----

Sarcoma

gaa'amoogot gaa'ozhi'omagak okanig gemaa ojitaat

PATA POLP PPA BL PLC

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

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

Scan (Radiostope Scan)

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

64σΓΡ·Δι Δ<ΓΓΒι 6ΓCDς σσC·Δ6ΔLPΩΓΡΩΓΡΟΓΙ Ασυνικό ΣΡΑΘΕΡΟΓΙΑ Ασυνικό ΣΕΙΘΕΡΟΓΙΑ ΕΕΘΕΡΟΓΙΑ ΕΕΘΕΡ

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

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

Shunt

aagasin gaawiibaabigeyaak wiiyaawig shaagonigade gaa'ojiwiigwa'iigemagak wiinidibik mayaa ojitat ⟨b⟩'^ b·Δ<\Λ9\> ·Δ\>.Δ\>.Δ\ ωdσbU b⟩\C\Δ\b\D\Lb\ ·Δσ∩Λ\ L\> \CCC

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

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

Side Effect

gaa'inishgaagemagagin mashgigiwan wiiyaawig bΔσ°b9LbP° L°PP·⊲° ·Δ≻·Δ♭

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

Skin Cancer

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

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

Specialist

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

Speculum

dogaagwa'iganabik iikwe Οδ·δΔοΔ⁶ Δ·9

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

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

Spinal tap

odatagwanig gaanibiiwagamig gaa'odinigadek $\triangleright CC \cdot b\sigma^b b\sigma \wedge \cdot db\Gamma^b b \cap \sigma bU^b$

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

Sputum Test

sikowin gaananaadawigigejigadek Yd·Δ° baaC·ΔP9ſbUb

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

A microscopic test of phlegm coughed up from the lungs.

Staging

gaa'amoogot aniin minigok azhaa emoshideshkanij

 $b \triangleleft J d^c \triangleleft \sigma^e \Gamma \sigma d^e \triangleleft \sigma \nabla J \wedge U^{\omega} b \sigma^e$

(ga-a-mo-goot a-neen mi-ni-gook a-sha

eh-mo-shi-desh-ga-nich)

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

Simulator

gaa'ojigigejigadek maayaa ge'izhi'atawi'iwewaj bbrpgrbUb Lb 9Δsqc·ΔΔ·∇·db

(ga-o-chih-gi-geh-chih-ga-deck ma-ya

geh-ee-shi-a-ta-we-e-weh-waach)

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

Stoma (see ostomy)

iinaabin owiin gaa'izhiwiidek ΔοΛ^α ▷·Δ^α bΔJ·ΔU^b

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

Stomach Cancer

gaa'amoogot omisatak bくコd^c Dにいて^b

(ga-a-mo-goot o-mi-sa-taak)

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

Stomatitis (see macositis)

iinaabin gaa'izhiwiidek

 $\nabla \sigma V_{\sigma} \ P \nabla \mathcal{V} \cdot \nabla \Omega_{P}$

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

Sunscreen

gaazhizhobiiginaniwak gigizhadek δ∫ωΛΡασ∙⊲^b ΡΡω∪^b

(ga-shi-sho-be-gi-na-ni-wuck key-gi-sha-teck)

A cream, lotion or gel applied to the skin to help protect it from the harmful rays of the sun. Sunscreens are rated in strength by the sun protection factor (SPF) from 2 to 60; the higher the number, the greater the protection.

Surgery

maajishoowewin

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

(ma-chih-sho-weh-win)

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

Suture

gaagashgigwanidwa gaa'ishgwamaajizhoodwa bb^ωP·bσ·C bΔ^ω·bLPω·C

(ga-gash-gi-gwa-ni-dwa ga-eesh-kwa-ma-chih-sho-twa)
Is sewn up - stitches in the skin after surgery.

Sweating

gaawabazonaniwak

ᠪ᠂ᢒ<᠘ᢐᢐ᠂ᢒᢑ

(ga-wa-ba-zo-na-ni-wuck)

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

Symptoms, has

gaa'ani'izhiyaaniwak giishbin gaa'amoogot bdσΔͿʹσοισοιδο ροιδοιδοίο bddc

(ga-a-ni-ee-zhi-yaa-ni-wuck geesh-pin ga-a-mo-goot) Physical changes that may be signs of cancer or another disease.

Systemic Therapy (See chemotherapy)

iinaabin gaa'izhi'ozhibii'idek atawi'igowin ΔοΛ° bΔ\$D\$ΛΔU° << ΔΔd·Δ°

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

---- T ----

Terminal Cancer

ji'aninisigot gaagijiyaagoset amoogowin $\Gamma \forall \sigma \sigma \gamma d^c \ b \rho \Gamma \not = d \cdot \Delta^c \ \forall J d \cdot \Delta^c$

(chih-a-ni-ni-si-goot ga-gi-chih-ya-ko-set a-mo-ko-win) An advanced, progressively worsening cancer that cannot be cured and eventually results in death.

Test results, has negative

gaawin gegoon jiwabajigaadek aakoziwin gi'izhimigigade gaaginanaatawigigejigadek b·Δ° 9d° Γ·</br>
bra a C·ΔΡ9ΓbUb

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

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

Test shows no problems.

Test results, has positive

gaawabajigaadek gegoon e'izhinagwak gi'izhimikigade b·</r>
b·</r>
b·</r>
brac</r>
c</r>
c

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

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

Testicular Cancer

gaa'amoogot oniishiwig $b \triangleleft J d^c \triangleright \sigma \mathcal{J} \cdot \Delta^b$

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

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

Testicular Self-Examination (TSE)

wiin'igo dibinaawe gaa'adogigenimidisot oniishiwan

·Δ°Δd ΠΛα·∇ b

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

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

Thoracotomy

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

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

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

Throat Cancer (See head or neck cancer)

ogwadashgwak gaa'amoogot (iinaabin gaa'ozhibi'iigadek otigwanig magizha ogwekanig gaa'amoogot)

▷·bC^ω·b^b b⊲Jd^c (ΔαΛ^α b▷JΛΔbU^b ▷∩·bσ^b

LPω ▷·9bσ^b b⊲Jd^c)

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

Thrombosis

gaagibishgwasek omisgweyaabiik bPΛ^ω·bΥ^c DΓ^v·9≻Λ^b

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

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

Thrush (see mucosites)

iinaabin gaa'izhiwiidek bigogwanewesi ΔαΛ° bΔJ·ΔU^b Λd·b¬·∇r

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

Thyroid cancer

gaa'amoogot ogwadashgwak inage gaa'ayaag bddc ▷·bC°·b ∆o9 bd>b

(ga-a-mo-goot o-gwa-dush-gwaack ee-na-keh ga-a-yaag) Cancer in the gland that secretes hormones to help regulate growth and metabolism. It is located in the throat, near the windpipe (trachea).

TNM Classification (see staging)

gaa'ojigigejigaadek enigogwak gaa'agogek gaa'amoogot

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

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

Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

gaa'oji'ashaamij gaasaagaabigeshig magizha gaye biidabigenigan

Ь▷Ր◁ωΓ¹ Ь\ЬΛ9∫⁵ LΡω Ь≺ ΛСΛΡσЬ°

(ga-o-chih-a-sha-mich ga-sa-ga-bi-keh-shick ma-gi-sha ga-yeh bee-da-bi-keh-ni-gun)

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

Toxic reaction

gaa'amoogot onatawi'igowin nanasanadan jibijiboowiset

 $PATP_{c} Patrices Patrices PATP_{c} PATP_{c} Patrices P$

(ga-a-mo-goot o-na-ta-we-e-go-win na-na-sa-na-tun chih-bi-chih-bo-wi-set)

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

Tracheostomy

gaamaajizhwaaganiwij weweni jibabagidanaamoot bL Γ·ωbσ·Δ^ι·∇·∇σ Γ<< ΡCa J^c

(ga-ma-chih-shwa-ga-nee-wich weh-weh-ni chih-ba-qi-da-na-moot)

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

Transfusion

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

Tumour (see cancer)

iinaabin gaa'moogot gaa'izhiwiidek $\Delta \circ \Lambda^\circ \ \, b \circ \ \, d \circ \ \, b \circ \circ \cup b$

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

---- U ----

Ultrasound

gaamazinadesig gaa'ojiganawaabajigadek ezhinagwanogwen wiiyaawig bL/QU/b bbfbq·</br>

(ga-ma-si-na-teh-sick ga-o-chih-ga-na-wa-ba-chih-ka-teck eh-zhi-na-gwa-no-gwen wee-ya-wick)

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

Unconventional Therapy

gaa'ojigagwejijigaadek pakaan gegoon atawi'igowin gaa'amoogot bbrb·9rrbU^b

b^α 9d^α 4C·ΔΔd·Δ^α b4Jd^c

(ga-o-chih-ga-gweh-chih-chih-ka-teck pa-kaan geh-goon a-ta-we-e-ko-win ga-a-mo-goot)

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

Urinalysis

shikiiwinaboo gaa'odabinigadek ezhinagwanogwen $SP \cdot \Delta a > bD \subset \Lambda \sigma bU^b \nabla \Delta \cdot b \cdot 9^a$

(shih-key-wi-na-bo ga-o-da-pi-ni-ga-deck eh-zhi-na-gwa-no-gwen)

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

Urinary Tract Infection, has

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

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

Uterine Cancer

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

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

Cancer of the female organs.



Vagina

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

Passage where a baby comes through when it is born.

Vein

miskweyaab

L1.9ト<

(mis-kwe-yaab)

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

Vertigo, has

giwashgweyaabadap P·◁º·٩♭<C<

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

See dizzy

Virus

agaasin gaamanajoozhiwak aakoziwin gaa'ojimagak

 \forall b \land e bL α J \cdot d ϵ e dd \cdot d ϵ e bD \cap Lbe

(a-ga-sin ga-ma-na-cho-zhi-wuck a-ko-see-win

ga-o-che-ma-guck)

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

Vomit

zhishigakowe

 Γ

(shih-shih-ka-go-weh)

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

---- W -----

White Blood Cells (leukocytes - blast cells)

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

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

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

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



X-Rays

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

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

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

	Cancer Word Book with Ojibwe Equivalents
Notes	