

COMMON MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY OF FPGEE

Reiter Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reactive arthritis ▪ Ttt: as RhA
Barrett Esophagus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peptic ulcer of esophagus ▪ Ttt: as GERD
Barlow Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mitral valve prolapsed ▪ Ttt: echocardiography & BB
Behçet Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oral ulcers, genital ulcers, uveitis, synovitis, vasculitis ▪ Ttt: tetracycline (DOC) dissolve cap in water & hold in mouth ▪ Also: topical CS, lidocaine, hyaluronic acid
Boerhaave Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spontaneous esophagus rupture ▪ Ttt: fluid resuscitation & surgery
Bornholm Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coxsackie virus → pleurodynia, sore throat, myalgia
Bowen Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Squamous carcinoma
Braxton-Hicks Contractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Painless uterine contractions in 2nd & 3rd trimesters
Budd-Chiari Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obstruction of hepatic venous outflow ▪ Occur in pts with thrombosis problems (polycythemia vera, clotting disorder, preg, chronic inflame dis) ▪ Ttt: mgmt of ascites, anticoagulation, angioplasty
Buerger Disease (Thromboangiitis Obliterans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nonatherosclerotic segmental vascular inflam ▪ Associated with tobacco ▪ Ttt: D/C tobacco, iloprost (PG; no US), thrombolytic
Burkitt Lymphoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly aggressive B cell lymphoma ▪ One of the fastest growing tumors ▪ Associated with EBV
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compression in carpal canal nerve (median nerve of hand) → pain, paresthesia, weakness, ▪ Ttt: surgery (decompression), steroid inj
Cauda Equina Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trauma of spinal cord → inflam ▪ Ttt: immobilize, ABC, methylprednisolone
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inherited ▪ Slowly progressive atrophy & weakness of distal muscles ▪ Loss of sensory due to peripheral neuropathy ▪ Ttt: physical tx, TCA & anticonvulsant (neuropathy)
Chvostek's Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Latent tetany in hypoCa ▪ Tapping the facial nerve on the bone anterior to ear → ipsilateral contraction of facial ms
Coomb's Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Looking for Ab that bind RBCs causing hemolysis ▪ Anti-IgG or Anti-C3 ▪ Methyldopa → false +ve
Ewing's Sarcoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bone sarcoma in children
Gilbert Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hyperbilirubinemia due to ↓ glucouronyltransferase activity ▪ Ttt: phenobarbital

Gullian-Barré Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polyneuropathy ▪ Immune-mediated demyelination & weakness ▪ Ttt: ABC, O₂, cardiac monitor for arrhythmia, immunosuppressive tx
Hartmann's Solution (Compound Na Lactate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NaCl, Na lactate, K phosphate & chloride, Ca phosphate & chloride ▪ Alkalinizer (use in acidity) ▪ Not identical to lactated Ringer's
Henoch-Schönlein Syndrome (Purpura)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Systemic vasculitis (destruction of bl v) ▪ Deposition of IgA immune complexes in skin & kidney ▪ Purpuric rash, colicky abd pain, polyarthralgia, glomerulonephritis ▪ Unknown cause, but may after inf w/ gp A strept, viruses ▪ Self-limited ▪ Ttt: supportive (fluid replacement;hydration), treat cause, CS, NSAIDs (arthralgia), immunosupp, Ig
Hiatal Hernia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prolapse of part of stomach into diaphragm ▪ Ttt: surgery, as GERD
Hirschsprung's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Congenital aganglionic megacolon ▪ Developmental disorder of enteric nervous system ▪ Absence of ganglionic cells in distal colon → <u>functional</u> obstruction ▪ Ttt: surgery, establish nl fluid & electrolyte balance. BOTOX® → nl bowel movements
Homan's Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In DVT ▪ Compression of calf ms → pain & tenderness
Kawasaki Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infants & children ▪ Oral & lips inflam, erythema & edema of hands & feet, cervical lymphadenitis, coronary artery aneurysm ▪ Most common cause of acquired ht dis (then Rh fever) ▪ Ttt: prevent CAD, IV γ globulin, ASA, CS (controversial)
Kehr's Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pain in Lt shoulder due to spleen rupture
Kleihauer-Betke Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bl test: measure amount of fetal Hb transferred from fetus to mother ▪ Mainly in Rh -ve mothers to determine dose of RhIg (Rh immunoglobulin) & prevent Rh dis in Rh +ve newborn
Kupffer Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phagocytic cells in liver ▪ Metabolize old RBCs & digest Hb
Lhermitte's Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flexing head → sudden electric-like shocks extending down the spine ▪ Occur in MS, vit B6 tox, vit B12 def
Mallory-Weiss Tear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defect in gastroesophageal junction → bleeding
Marie-Strumpell Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis (Reiter), IBD, spondyloarthropathy, Whipple dis, Behçet dis ▪ Ttt: surgery, physical tx, NSAIDs, sulfasalazine, TNF-α antagonists (etanrecept, infliximab, adalimumab, golimumab)

Munchausen's syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factitious disorder ▪ Psychiatric dis in which pt assume himself as sick bcuz of preposterous roles or stories he did
Oat Cell Carcinoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small cell lung cancer
Obstipation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe constipation due to intestinal obstruction
Ochronosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accumulation of dark pigment in cartilage & connective tissue ▪ Indicates alkaptunureia & phenol poisoning
Oophorectomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal of both ovaries
Overlap Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Autoimmune disease in which pt presents w/ 2 or more diseases
Paget Disease (Osteitis Deformans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Begins with ↑ bone resorption followed by ↑ bone formation
Pancoast Tumor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apical lung cancer → invade neurons around trachea (cervical sympathetic plexus)
Paraneoplastic Syndromes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Altered immune response to neoplasm
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infection & inflam of ♀ upper reproductive tract ▪ Begins w/ infection in vagina or cervix ascends up ▪ 3rd gen cephalosporins +/- metro
Phrenic Nerve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From cervical spinal roots down to thorax & diaphragm
Pick Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frontal lobe dementia w/ Pick bodies ▪ Ttt: D/C drugs impair memory (antidepressants, BZs...), empiric thiamine IV/IM
Rectocele	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protrusion of rectum into vagina
Relaxin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hormone produced by corpus luteum in last days if preg → relaxes pelvic ligaments & prepare uterus for labor
Sciatica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neuralgia of sciatic nerve
Syndesmophyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bone growth inside ligament ▪ Commonly in spine
Takayasu Disease (Arteritis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Systemic inflam large-vessel vasculitis ▪ Ttt: CS, immuosupp (if CS-resistant)

