Translating medicalese: Loaded terms

abnormal

Carries the same kinds of negative values as "deviant" and "degenerate." Just name the specific condition or give more details.

afflicted with, suffering with, sufferer, victim of

This is dramatic and pitying language. Ask yourself if it's really accurate, really essential, and really the best way to put it.

breakthrough

Medical science is built on millions of small advancements, some of which have great significance nonetheless. In one perspective, it's all breakthroughs, but breakthrough is a Hollywood term—it overpromises.

• committed suicide

Commit implies a crime. Try "died by suicide."

confined to a wheelchair, wheelchairbound

Without the wheelchair they wouldn't be getting around at all. For people who can't walk, wheelchairs are more freeing than confining.

cure

Be very careful about calling something a "cure" for the same reason you should be very careful about calling a document "final."

differently abled

Can seem condescending or euphemistic. Ask whether it's necessary to mention it at all – is their physical ability relevant to the story, really? And if it is, can you be more specific?

• dramatic

This term is so imprecise and overused as to be meaningless. Don't wave your hands; give specific details.

drug

Has negative associations with illegal drugs. To quote a real person I heard recently, "I don't take drugs, I take medication."

Medication and treatment are less valueladen terms.

· failed, treatment failure

Failure is bad; people and things that fail are seen as weak. Speak of the effects produced and not produced.

hero, brave, inspiring

Hollywood terms. People don't get sick or injured so you can feel good. Sick people are not mountaineers or warriors; they didn't choose it. Don't be like that politician who told a vet he wished he could have gotten a purple heart.

hope

A heartstring-tugging word, great for narratives but not for factual details. Also: hope can be disappointed, and that's bad.

lucky

Often used for someone who could have died, been hurt even worse, or gotten even sicker. Luckier still would have been not to get hurt or sick at all.

miracle

Medicine is science. It's not a miracle. It may be wonderful, but it involves doctors and scientists, not deities, and healing is usually slow and difficult even with "miracles."

natural

Implies that other things are unnatural, which has the whiff of evil. Do you even need this term? Is it accurate?

noncompliant

Treats the person like a child. If they're not following treatment instructions, there must be a reason. What's the obstacle?

normal

By implication, anything not normal is abnormal, which is a morally bad thing.

promising

This is a sales word for something that hasn't delivered yet.

pure

Has obvious moral overtones. How relevant or accurate is it in the context?

struggling with, fighting

Are they, or are you attributing something to them? You make it sound like it's a real difficulty and they may lose. It also has moral overtones.

Things that mean something different in medicalese

Term	Everyday or sloppy use	Medical use
abortion	induced abortion	any premature end of pregnancy, including miscarriages
acute	bad	having a short course, peaking and resolving soon
aggravate	irritate	make worse
aspiration	hope	inhaling matter into the lungs; withdrawing fluid by a needle
chemical	bad toxic stuff	literally anything at the molecular level
chronic	dragged out	having a long course, not resolving (can have acute exacerbations)
cloning	making exact (or designer-modified) copies of people and animals	using part of an organism to make another organism that is genetically the same or nearly the same
controversial	makes people upset	scientists have published differing opinions and results
GI	soldier	gastrointestinal (pertaining to the gut)
gut	the middle of you	the digestive system from the stomach to the anus
hernia	slipped disc	protrusion through a rupture in any of many places (often in the abdomen)
hypertension	too much stress!	high blood pressure
hypothesis	wild-ass guess	possible explanation for a phenomenon, to be tested and confirmed or refuted
in	inside, into	the all-purpose medical preposition (because of the prevalent container metaphor)
incompetent	loser!	of an organ or organism, not functioning well (often in a specific respect)
indicated	pointed to	of a drug, officially approved for a specific use in a specific circumstance; in other contexts, suggested
morbidity	thinking about death	condition of being diseased; rate of disease in a population
OCD	fussy	a compulsive disorder where a person has to do or think about things in spite of wishing they couldn't
paranoia	fretfulness, concern about the opinions of others	believing others are plotting against you, and despising them for it
patient	a person being treated in a health care facility or by a doctor	any person subject to medical consideration
population	the people in a place	the group of people in a study or having a specific condition
present (verb)	show	appear to the doctor as
prophylactic	condom	anything done or used to prevent something
retarded	dumb	delayed
risk	danger	likelihood
schizophrenia	split personality	a wide variety of dissociative disorders
significant	noteworthy	of sufficient frequency or probability to be treated as real
spastic	uncontrolled	subject to spasms
stat	statistic	immediately
theory	just, like, your opinion, man	a well-constructed and tested explanation of an observed phenomenon
ulcer	hole in your stomach	eroded area of tissue in any of many places

Greek and Latin lexical building blocks

Bolded terms are especially likely to get confused or be misleading.

- adip—'fat'
- *alb* 'white'
- alges—'pain'
- all- 'different'
- ambi– 'both sides'
- amphi– 'both sides'
- amylo-'starch'
- an-'without'
- ana- 'back, again, up'
- angi– 'blood vessel'
- ankyl- 'bent'
- ante-'before'
- anti- 'against, opposed to'
- apo- 'away from'
- arseno- 'male'
- articul— 'joint'
- ather–'fatty deposit'
- aur-'ear'
- aut-'self'
- bar– 'heavy'
- bis-'twice'
- blast-'germ, bud'
- blephar- 'eyelid'
- brachy–'short'
- brady–'slow'
- bucc-'cheek'
- burs– 'bursa (fluid sac between bones)'
- cac- 'bad'
- cand—'white'
- capit– 'head'
- carcin– 'cancer'
- cardi– 'heart'
- carp-'wrist'
- cata– 'down'
- cav- 'hollow'
- celer-'fast'
- cephal— 'head'
- chlor- 'green'
- cholecyst– 'gallbladder'
- chrys-'gold'
- cili- 'eyelashes'
- *circum* 'around'
- cirrh— 'red-orange'
- cis- 'near side'

- coel– 'hollow'
- colp-'vagina'
- coron-'heart'
- cortic—'outer layer'
- cost-'rib'
- crani- 'skull'
- cry-'cold'
- cut-'skin'
- cyan– 'blue'
- cyst– 'bladder'
- dactyl—'finger'
- *de* 'from, down, away from'
- dermat–'skin'
- dex-'right side'
- di(s)- 'apart, separation'
- di– 'twice'
- dia-'across'
- dif—'apart'
- diplo-'double'
- dis-'separation'
- dors-'back'
- *dur* 'hard'
- dys-'bad'
- *ec* 'out, away'
- ect- 'outer'
- encephal— 'brain'
- endo-'inside'
- enter-'intestine'
- epi– 'on'
- episi– 'vulva'
- erythr–'red'
- eu-'good'
- eury–'wide'
- ex- 'out of, away from'
- extra- 'outside'
- flav- 'yellow'
- front- 'forehead'
- galact-'milk'
- *gastr* 'stomach'
- gloss—'tongue'
- gluc– 'sweet'
- gluc sweetglyc sugar'
- المعادية المعادية
- gnath- 'jaw' grav- 'heavy'
- hem-, hæm- 'blood'

- hemi– 'half'
- hepat–'liver'
- heter-'other'
- hom(o)– 'same'
- home—'similar'
- hyp(o)– 'below normal'
- hyper– 'beyond normal'
- hyster–'uterus'
- iatr-'medicine, physician, care'
- idio-'self, own'
- infra— 'below'
- inter-'between, among'
- intra-'within'
- ipsi–'same'
- *irid* 'iris'
- *isch* 'restriction'
- iso-'same, equal'
- *kal* 'potassium'
- kary– 'nucleus'
- kerat– 'cornea, skin'
- kyph- 'hump'
- laryng— 'lower throat'
- lat- 'wide'
- leuk– 'white'
- *lev* 'left side'
- lingu- 'tongue'
- lip-'fat'
- liss-'smooth'
- lith-'stone'
- lys-'dissolution'
- macr– 'long'
- *mal* 'bad'
- mast– 'breast'
- mega– 'big'
- melan– 'black'
- *men* 'month, menstrual cycle'
- mening—'membrane'
- mer– 'part'
- mes-'middle'
- meta- 'after, beside, beyond'
- metr– 'uterine'
- micr- 'small'

- mon–'single'
- mort–'dead'
- my-'muscle'
- myel– 'marrow'
- narc- 'numbness, sleep'
- nas-'nose'
- necr-'dead'
- nephr-'kidney'
- noci- 'pain'
- ocul- 'eye'
- odont-'tooth'
- olig-'few'
- onc- 'tumor'
- onych-'nail'
- oo- 'egg'
- oophor–'ovary'
- or-'mouth'
- orchi– 'testes'
- orth– 'normal, correct'
- oste- 'bone'
- ot– 'ear'
- ov-'egg'
- oxo-'oxygen'
- oxy-'sharp'
- pachy-'thick'
- pan-'all'
- papill— 'nipple'
- para-'alongside'
- parvo-'small'
- path-'disease'
- pauci- 'few'
- ped—'foot'
- per– 'through'
- peri- 'around'
- phag-'eating'
- pharyng- 'upper throat'
- phleb– 'vein'
- phon-'sound'
- phos-'light'
- phot-'light'
- phren-'mind'
- phyt-'grow'
- plan-'flat'
- platy-'flat'
- *pleio* 'multiple, excessive'
- pleur- 'rib'
- pneumon-'lungs'
- poikil—'irregular'
- poly-'many, much'

- porphyr- 'purple'
- presby—'old age'
- prim- 'first, foremost'
- pro-'before'
- proct- 'anus'
- prosop—'face'
- pseud—'false'
- psor-'itching'
- pulmon-'lungs'
- pyel- 'pelvis'
- pylor—'gate (between stomach and intestines)'
- pyr-'fever'
- radic—'root, beginning'
- retro-'backward'
- rhabd—'rod-shaped'
- rhin–'nose'
- salping— 'uterine tubes'
- sarc– 'flesh, muscle'
- schist-'split'
- schizo- 'split, doublesided'
- scler- 'hard'
- scoli– 'twisted'
- scoto- 'darkness'
- semi- 'half'
- *sial* 'saliva, salivary gland'
- sigmoid— 'S-curve'
- sinistr- 'left side'
- som-, somat- 'body'
- somn–'sleep'
- splen-'spleen'
- *spondyl* 'spine, vertebrae'
- squam— 'scale, skin flake'
- sten-'narrow'
- steth-'chest'
- sthen-'strength'
- stom-'mouth, hole'
- stomat—'mouth'
- sub-'under'
- super-'over'
- tachy-'fast'
- tetan-'rigid, tense'
- thely-'female'
- thorac—'chest cavity'
- thromb-'clot'
- thym-'emotion'
- ton-'tension, tone'

- tort– 'twisted'
- trans– 'far side'
- trich—'hair'
- ultra- 'beyond'
- unqui
 – 'nail'
- varic– 'swollen or twisted vein'
- vas–, vascu– 'blood vessel'
- ventr–'stomach'
- vir– 'male'
- xanth–'yellow'
- xen- 'foreign, different'
- –algia 'pain'
- –ary 'pertaining to'
- –ase 'enzyme'
- –asis 'condition, formation, presence'
- –asthenia 'weakness'
- –cele 'pouching, cyst'
- –centesis 'puncture for aspiration'
- –cide 'killing'
- –clast 'break'
- –crine 'secretion'
- –desis 'binding'
- –dipsia 'thirst'
- –drome 'course'
- –dynia 'pain'
- –ectasia, –ectasis
 'expansion, dilation'
- –ectomy 'cutting out, cutting up'
- –emesis 'vomiting'
- –emia 'blood condition'
- *-gen* 'born in, from'
- -qen 'of a certain kind'
- –genic 'producing'
- *-gnosis* 'knowledge'*-iasis* 'condition,
- formation, presence'
- -icle 'small'-ism 'condition'
- -itis 'inflammation'
- -itus (actually -us noun suffix plus a root ending in -it; don't confuse with -itis)
- –lepsis, –lepsy 'seizure'
- –lysis 'destruction'
- -lytic 'dissolver'

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- –malacia 'softening'
- –oid 'resembling'
- *-ole* 'small'
- –opsy 'examination'
- –osis 'diseased condition'
- –ostomy 'cutting a hole'
- -otomy 'incision, removal'
- –paresis 'slight paralysis'
- –pathy 'disorder'
- –penia 'deficiency'
- –pepsia 'digestion'
- –pes 'foot'
- *-phage* 'eater'
- –phagy 'eating'

- –philia 'attraction'
- –phobia 'aversion'
- –plasia 'growth, formation'
- –plasty 'repair'
- –plegia 'paralysis'
- –plexy 'stroke, seizure'
- –poiesis 'production'
- –ptosis 'downward movement'
- –rrhage 'burst forth'
- –rrhagia 'rapid flow'
- -rrhea 'flow'
- –rrhexis 'rupture'
- –sclerosis 'hardening'
- -spadia 'slit, fissure'

- –stalsis 'contraction'
- -stasis 'stopping, staying'
- -staxis 'dripping, trickling'
- -stenosis 'narrowing'
- –stomy 'cutting a hole'
- –tension 'pressure'
- -tomy 'incision, removal'
- –tony 'tension'
- –tripsy 'crushing'
- -trophy 'nourishment, growth'
- –ula, –ule 'small'
- –version 'turning'