


Diagnostic Procedures	Definition
Allergist (AL-er-jist)	Physician who specializes in testing for and treating allergies
Immunology (im-yoo-NALL-oh-jee)	Branch of medicine concerned with diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases and other disorders of the immune system
Pathology (pah-THOL-oh-gee)	Branch of medicine concerned with determining underlying causes and development of diseases
Hives 	Appearance of wheals as part of allergic reaction
Inflammation (in-flah-MAY-shun)	Tissues' response to injury from pathogens of physical agents
Lymphedema (limf-eh-DEE-mah)	Edema appearing in extremities due to obstruction of lymph flow through lymphatic vessels
Splenomegaly (spleh-noh-MEG-ah-lee)	Enlarged Spleen
Urticaria (er-tih-KAIR-ee-ah)	Severe itching associated with hives, usually linked to food allergy, stress, or drug reactions
Allergic Reactions	
Allergic asthma (ah-LER-jik/ AZ-mah)	Inflammation and narrowing of airways triggered by inhaling of an allergen; symptoms include wheezing, coughing, and shortness of breath
Allergic conjunctivitis (ah-LER-jik/ kon-junk-tih-VYE-tis)	Inflammation of the conjunctiva caused by allergens in the air
Allergic rhinitis (ah-LER-jik/ rye-NYE-tis)	Allergic reaction caused by inhaling an allergen such as pollen, animal dander, or mold. Symptoms may include sneezing, runny nose, congestion, post-nasal drip, cough, and itchy, watery eyes. Commonly called hay fever
Allergy	Hypersensitivity to common substance in environment or to medication
Anaphylactic shock (an-ah-fih-Lak-tik)	Life-threatening condition resulting from a severe allergic reaction. Examples include bee strings, medications, or ingestion of foods. Circulatory and respiratory problems occur
Contact dermatitis	Skin irritation caused by skin coming into direct contact with an allergen. Symptoms may include redness, itching, rash, and blisters. Common

	allergens are poison ivy, soaps, fragrances, and jewelry.
Lymphatic System	
Adenoiditis (ad-eh-noyd-EYE-tis)	Inflammation of adenoids
Autoimmune disease	Disease resulting from body's immune system attacking its own cells as if they were pathogens. Examples include systemic lupus, erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, and multiple sclerosis
Elephantiasis (el-eh-fan-TYE-ah-sis)	Inflammation, obstruction, and destruction of lymph vessels resulting in enlarged tissues due to edema
Hodgkin's Disease (HOJ-kins)	Also called Hodgkin's lymphoma. Cancer of lymphatic cells found in concentration in lymph nodes
Lymphadenitis (lim-fad-en-EYE-tis)	Inflammation of lymph nodes
Lymphadenopathy (lim-fed-eh-NOP-ah-thee)	General term for lymph node disease
Lymphangioma (lim-fan-jee-OH-mah)	Tumor in a lymphatic vessel
Lymphoma (lim-FOH-mah)	Tumor in lymphatic tissue
Mononucleosis (mon-oh-noo-kee-OH-sis)	Acute infectious disease with large number of abnormal mononuclear lymphocytes; caused by Epstein-Barr virus
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL)	Cancer of lymphatic tissues other than Hodgkin's lymphoma
Thymoma (thigh-MOH-mah)	Tumor of thymus gland
Tonsillitis (than-sill-EYE-tis)	Inflammation of tonsils
Immune System	
Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (im-yoo-noh-dih-FIH-shen-see/SIN-drohm) (AIDS)	Disease involving defect in cell-mediated immunity system; syndrome of opportunistc infections occurring in final stages of infection with human immunodeficiency virus
AIDS- related complex (ARC)	Early stage of AIDS where there is a positive test for the virus but only mild symptoms of weight loss, fatigue, skin rash, and anorexia
Graft versus host disease (GVHD)	Serious complications of bone marrow transplant
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (im-yoo-noh-dih-FIH-shen-see)	Virus that causes AIDS and is also known as a retrovirus
Immunocompromised (im-yoo-noh-KOM-proh-myzd)	Having immune system that is unable to respond properly to pathogens
Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) (KAP-oh-seez/sar-KOH-mah)	Form of skin cancer frequently seen in patients with AIDs; consists of brownish-purple papules that spread from skin and metastasize to internal organs
Multiple myeloma (my-eh-LOH-mah)	Originates in plasma cells. Type of lymphocyte that responsible for making antibodies)

Opportunistic infections	Infectious disease associated with patients who have compromised immune systems and therefore lowered resistance to infections and parasites; may be result of HIV infection
Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) (noo-moh-SIS-tis/ noo-MOH-nee-ah)	Pneumonia common in patients with weakened immune systems, such as AIDS patients, caused by Pneumocystis jiroveci fungus
Sarcoidosis (sar-koyd-OH-sis)	Autoimmune disease of unknown cause that forms fibrous lesions commonly appearing in lymph nodes, liver, skin, lungs, spleen, eyes, and small bones of hands and feet
Severe combined immunodeficiency syndrome (SCIDS)	Disease seen in children born with nonfunctioning immune system
Nosocomial infection	
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae infection (kar-bah-PEN-em/ ree-ZISS-tent/ enter-oh-bak-teer-ee-AY-see-ee)	Infection by group of bacteria that have resistance to powerful group of antibiotics called carbapenems
Clostridium difficile (C. Diff) (klah-STIRH-dee-um/ dif-ee-SEEL)	Infection with C. diff bacteria caused inflammation of colon; symptoms include diarrhea, nausea, fever, and abdominal pain. Infection spread through contact with contaminated feces
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection (MRSA)	Infecting bacteria are resistant to many common antibiotics, such as methicillin, oxacillin, penicillin, and amoxicillin; spread through contact with contaminated surface, often improperly washed hands.