Appendix D

Explanation of Terms

D.1 Cardiovascular Outcomes

TERMS	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
Angina Pectoris	Chest pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart muscle, usually brought on by physical exertion. The pain is typically located in the center of the chest, and may travel (radiate) down the left arm and/or up the neck to the jaw. It may be difficult to distinguish from chest pain due to other causes (e.g. stomach problems). Subtypes of angina are **unstable angina**, or **crescendo angina** which, if not treated successfully, may go on to a heart attack, and **atypical** or **variant angina** in which the chest pain does not conform to the typical presentation.	
Angiogram/ Arteriogram	angio = blood vessel; gram = picture. An x-ray in which a radio-opaque material is injected into the blood vessels of interest. Used to look for abnormalities such as narrowing, blockage, dilatation or aneurysm (a sac formed by localized vessel dilatation). Angiograms are often used to look for signs of heart disease (see **Coronary Angiogram**) and disease of the arteries that supply blood to the brain (see **Carotid Angiogram**).	Radiology
Angioplasty	angio = blood vessel; plasty = reconstructive surgery. Usually refers to surgical procedures to break apart atheromatous plaque in vessels (formed by cholesterol and other products) in order to improve blood flow. Angioplasty is most frequently used to improve blood supply to the heart muscle (see **Coronary Angioplasty**).	Operative
Ankle-Arm Blood Pressure Procedure	Blood pressure measurements are taken on the upper arm and the ankle. The ratio of the ankle to arm systolic (peak) blood pressure measurements is computed. This is used as a diagnostic test for peripheral arterial disease. If the ankle blood pressure is low in relation to the arm blood pressure, there is probably some blockage in the arteries above the ankle.	
Atherectomy	A procedure to remove atheromatous plaque from the inside of an artery in order to improve blood flow.	Operative
CABG (pronounced "cabbage")	See **Coronary Artery Bypass Graft**.	
Cardiac Catheterization (Heart Cath.)	A procedure in which a thin catheter (hollow tube) is threaded into the heart through an artery (usually in the groin). Radiocontrast material is then injected into the heart or coronary arteries. This is most often done to obtain a coronary angiogram. (See **Coronary Angiogram**.)	Procedure/ Operative
Cardiac Enzymes	Enzymes that are present in heart muscle and which are usually released into the blood in the event of a myocardial infarction (heart attack) resulting in elevated blood levels. (See **Creatine Kinase** and **Lactate Dehydrogenase**.)	Lab
Cardiomyopathy	A disease of heart muscle. There are several different types, with different causes and different clinical manifestations.	

TERM	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
Carotid Angiogram	X-ray studies of the carotid arteries in the neck, usually done to look for narrowing or blockage in the blood flow to the brain. Typically done in people who have had one or more transient ischemic attacks (TIAs).	Radiology
Carotid Studies	Tests to look for narrowing or blockage in the carotid arteries in the neck. These include carotid angiogram (see above) and/or doppler ultrasound.	Radiology
CAT Scan	See **Computerized Axial Tomography Scan**.	
CK	See **Creatine Kinase**.	
Computerized (Axial) Tomography Scan (CT Scan, CAT Scan)	A non-invasive scan whereby a computer is able to produce images of the body in cross-section. In stroke patients a CT scan of the head is useful in distinguishing between thrombotic stroke (caused by blockage of a blood vessel to the brain) and a hemorrhagic stroke (caused by bleeding into the brain).	Radiology
Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	A condition in which the heart's ability to pump blood is impaired, resulting in a build up of pressure in the veins. This leads to a leakage of fluid from the veins, resulting in edema (fluid build-up) of the lungs or ankles, depending on what part of the circulation is affected.	
Contrast Ventriculography	X-ray study of the left ventricle (chamber) of the heart. A radio-opaque material is injected into the heart so that the outline of the ventricle shows up on x-ray. May be done in people with congestive heart failure, or suspected damage to the heart muscle function due to a myocardial infarction (MI, heart attack) or a cardiomyopathy (disease of heart muscle).	Radiology
Coronary Angiogram	X-ray film of the coronary arteries. A radio-opaque material is injected into the coronary arteries. Used to localize areas of blockage or narrowing in the coronary arteries in people with ischemic heart disease (unstable angina, a previous myocardial infarction, or a threatened myocardial infarction).	Radiology
Coronary Artery Bypass Graft	A surgical procedure whereby veins taken from the leg or arteries taken from the chest wall are used to bypass areas of narrowing or blockage in the coronary arteries. Done in people with ischemic heart disease (angina and/or a previous myocardial infarction).	Operative
Coronary Angioplasty	A surgical procedure to break apart atheromatous plaque in the arteries supplying blood to the heart muscle in order to improve blood flow. (See **Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty**).	Operative
Creatine Kinase	One of the cardiac enzymes used to confirm the diagnosis of myocardial infarction. There are several different creatine kinase isoenzymes (subtypes) in different tissues. The one that occurs in heart muscle is known as the MB isoenzyme, abbreviated CK-MB. Rarely laboratories measure only total CK, while most laboratories measure CK-MB as well. CK-MB is usually detectable in the serum only in the first 24-72 hours after a myocardial infarction.	Lab
CT Scan	See **Computerized Tomography Scan**.	
Defibrillation	Use of special "paddles" to convey an electric shock to the heart in order to restore normal heart rhythm. Done as an emergency measure in people with ventricular fibrillation, a serious disturbance in heart rhythm that is rapidly fatal if not corrected.	

TERM	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
Doppler	Ultrasound equipment that measures the conduction velocity of wave pulses through blood vessels. Used to diagnose peripheral artery disease in the legs and narrowing of the carotid arteries in the neck.	Radiology
ECG / EKG	See **Electrocardiogram**.	
Echocardiography (Echo.)	Procedure that uses ultrasound to visualize the movements of the heart walls and heart valves with each heart contraction. Often called two-dimensional echocardiogram (2-D echo).	Procedure and radiology
Electrocardiogram	A printout showing the conduction pattern of electrical impulses through the heart. The shape/pattern of the waves on the printout may indicate damage to the heart muscle such as occurs following a myocardial infarction. Also useful in documenting conduction abnormalities of heart (rate and rhythm).	Interspersed with other documents.
Exercise Tolerance Test (ETT)	See **Stress Test**.	
Heart Cath.	See **Cardiac Catheterization**.	
Lactate Dehydrogenase	One of the cardiac enzymes used to confirm the diagnosis of myocardial infarction. There are two main LDH enzymes (subtypes), LDH1 and LDH2. LDH2 is usually the predominant type detectable in blood, but soon after a myocardial infarction LDH1 is raised (peaking after 2 - 4 days), and the level in the blood may exceed LDH2.	Lab
LDH	See **Lactate Dehydrogenase**.	
Lumbar Puncture (LP)	Procedure whereby a needle is inserted between the spinal vertebrae to obtain a specimen of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF, the fluid that surrounds the brain and spinal cord). In stroke patients, the purpose is to determine whether there is blood in the CSF to determine if a type of hemorrhagic stroke has occurred.	Procedure/ Operative
Lung Scan	See **Perfusion Scintigraphy**.	
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	A non-invasive procedure that provides computerized cross-sectional images of parts of the body. The picture is similar to a CT scan but provides a more detailed picture of the anatomy. (It is also a lot more costly.) Its uses are similar to those of a CT scan. In stroke patients a MRI scan of the head may be done to distinguish between thrombotic stroke (caused by blockage of a blood vessel to the brain) and hemorrhagic stroke (caused by bleeding into the brain). Occasionally referred to as a NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) scan.	Radiology
MRI	See **Magnetic Resonance Imaging**.	
MUGA Scan	**Multigated acquisition scan**. A type of nuclear heart scan in which tagged blood components are followed through the heart and vessels. Scan data collection is synchronized with an ECG, and selected aspects are used to create a "moving picture" of heart function.	Radiology
Myocardial Infarction (MI)	Heart attack.	

TERMS	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
PA View (X-ray)	Posterior-anterior view, i.e. an x-ray taken from the back "looking" towards the front. Chest x-rays usually include a PA view.	Radiology
Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA)	A procedure for widening blocked or narrowed coronary arteries. A special catheter is threaded into a coronary artery and, once in place, the narrowed artery is opened. Methods include balloon inflation, shunt placement, atherectomy, rotablation, etc.	Procedure Operative
Perfusion Scintigraphy (also called V-Q scan)	A type of lung scan in which radioactive material is introduced into a vein, and then pumped into the pulmonary (lung) arteries by the heart. A picture is taken in which areas of radioactivity in the lungs show up. If parts of the lung do not show up on the picture, this means that there is a blockage in the artery supplying that segment of the lung. This test is used to diagnose pulmonary embolism (a blood clot lodged in the pulmonary arteries).	Radiology
PTCA	See **Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty**.	
Pulmonary Arteriogram	X-ray of the pulmonary (lung) arteries. Used to check for blocked pulmonary arteries in cases of suspected pulmonary embolism.	Radiology
Radionuclide Ventriculography (RVG)	A nuclear medicine technique to take a picture of the heart, aorta, and pulmonary artery.	Radiology
RVG	See **Radionuclide Ventriculography**.	
Stress Test	Used to diagnose ischemic heart disease (angina or previous myocardial infarction). The person has to walk on a treadmill while an ECG recording is made. The stress of exercise sometimes brings on changes in the ECG that are not evident at rest. Other stresses used besides exercise include dobutamine, dipyridamole, and pacing. Measures to record heart function besides ECG include echo and perfusion scintigraphy.	Radiology
Stroke	Permanent destruction of part of the brain tissue due to either a blockage in blood flow to a part of the brain (**ischemic stroke**) or localized bleeding into the brain tissue (**hemorrhagic stroke**). This usually results in neurological problems such as coma, lameness/paralysis on one side of the body, or speech problems. It is often fatal. A mini-stroke that lasts for less than 24 hours without any residual neurological effects is known as a **transient ischemic attack** or **TIA.**	
TIA	See **Transient ischemic attack**.	
Transient ischemic attack	A mini stroke that lasts for less than 24 hours without any residual neurological effects.	
Troponin	Troponin (C, I, or T) is a regulatory contractile protein used to assess myocardial damage because of its cardiac specificity. Because it is not normally found in blood, identification of Troponin in the blood is a clear indicator of heart muscle damage.	Lab
Ventillation-Perfusion Scan (V-Q Scan)	See **Perfusion Scintigraphy**.	

D.2 Cancer Outcomes

TERM	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
Adenocarcinoma	Cancer arising in adenomatous (glandular) tissue.	
Benign Neoplasm/ Benign Tumor	A non-cancerous growth.	
Bronchial carcinoma	Lung cancer.	
Cancer Registry	A cancer reporting system for the centralized collection of information on all cancers diagnosed within a geographic region or hospital. Information on cancer is collected using standardized methods and recording forms. This information is entered into a computerized database which is maintained on an ongoing basis and updated as reports of new cases of cancer are received. The best known set of cancer registries in the United States is the SEER system (See **SEER**).	
Carcinoma	Cancer of epithelial cell origin. Most cancers diagnosed in the U.S. are carcinomas.	
Carcinoma in Situ	A localized cancer that has not grown beyond the layer of tissue in which it originated, i.e. which has not extended into the surrounding tissue. In situ cancers are usually small and well-differentiated, and are usually cured by surgical removal.	
Colectomy	Operation to removal the colon (large bowel) or a segment of it. Commonly done in people with colon cancer.	Operative
Colonoscopy	A procedure in which the inside surface of the colon (large bowel) is examined using a **colonoscope**. A colonoscope is a flexible hollow tube that is inserted into the colon via the rectum. It uses fiberoptic technology to allow direct visualization of the inside of the bowel without an operation. **Sigmoidoscopy** is a more limited form of colonoscopy in which only the sigmoid colon (the segment of colon closest to the rectum) is analyzed.	Procedure/ Operative
Colostomy	Opening of the colon onto the abdominal wall, formed by means of surgery. The colon discharges its contents through a stoma (opening in the abdominal wall) into a colostomy pouch. This procedure is sometimes done in patients with cancer of the colon or rectum if it is not possible to reconnect the two ends of the bowel after removing the tumor.	Operative
Cytology Report	Report on characteristics of a specimen of cells. The cells are stained and examined under a microscope to look for changes in cell appearance suggestive of cancer. Special stains are sometimes used to detect tumor markers.	Lab or pathology
Debulking procedure	An operation to reduce the size of a cancerous tumor. This is done to relieve symptoms and/or slow the progression of the disease, in cases where complete removal of the tumor is not feasible.	Operative
Ductal carcinoma	A type of breast cancer that arises in the milk-carrying ducts of the breast.	
Endometrial aspiration	Removal of tissue lining the uterus using a suction device that is inserted into the uterus via the vagina and opening in the cervix. The tissue is then submitted for histology (tissue analysis). This is usually done to screen for endometrial cancer.	Procedure/ Operative

TERMS	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
Endometrial biopsy	See Endometrial aspiration.	
Endometriosis	Benign overgrowth of endometrial (uterine lining) tissue outside of the uterus. Occurs predominantly in premenopausal women. Should not be confused with endometrial carcinoma.	
Estrogen Receptor Assay (ERA)	A test done in women with breast cancer to see if the tumor cells have estrogen receptors. Tumor cells with estrogen receptors are called **estrogen receptor positive (ER positive)**. The results of this test are considered when planning treatment. Women with ER positive tumors are sometimes treated with an anti-estrogen drug called Tamoxifen in order to reduce the risk of tumor recurrence.	Lab
Exfoliative Cytology	Specimen of loose cell scrapings taken for pathology, usually to check for cancerous changes. Cells may be obtained from a number of different sites, depending on what type of cancer is suspected, e.g. bronchial brushings to look for lung cancer, Pap smear to look for cervical cancer.	Pathology
Flow Cytometry	Flow cytometric DNA analysis of tumor cells provides information on both the nuclear DNA content (DNA ploidy), which is often abnormal in primary tumor cells, and the percent in the S-phase (S-phase fraction, SPF), which is a measure of the proliferative rate of a growing cell population.	Pathology
Grade	A term used to describe how malignant the cancer cells are. High-grade tumors are very malignant and are generally associated with a poor prognosis, while low-grade tumors are less malignant and are generally associated with a better chance of cure.	
Histology	The characteristics of a tissue biopsy specimen at a microscopic level. This is similar to cytology, except that intact tissue is examined rather than loose cells. Histology is generally superior to cytology for diagnosing and characterizing cancer.	Pathology
Hodgkin's Disease	A type of lymphoma. **(See Lymphoma).**	
Hormone Receptor	See **Estrogen Receptor Assay** and **Progesterone Receptor Assay.**	
Hysterectomy	Surgical removal of the uterus, usually done through an incision in the abdominal wall. However some hysterectomies are done vaginally , which requires a shorter hospital stay, and is sometimes done as a day surgery.	Operative
Invasive/invasion	Tumor that extends locally beyond the layer of tissue in which it originated. Indicates more advanced disease than the non-invasive counterpart.	
Leukemia	Cancer of the white blood cells. There are several different types e.g. chronic myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia.	
Lobular carcinoma	A type of breast cancer that arises in the lobules (glandular tissue) of the breast.	
Lumpectomy	A colloquial term used to describe the removal of a breast cancer (or other type of breast lump) without removing the whole breast.	Operative

TERMS	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
Lymphoma	Cancer of the lymph nodes. There are two major types of lymphoma: **Hodgkin's disease** or **Hodgkin's lymphoma**, and **non-Hodgkin's lymphoma**.	
Malignancy	Cancer.	
Malignant	Cancerous.	
Mammogram	A special type of x-ray of the breasts used to detect breast cancer in its early stages when it is still too small to be felt as a lump.	Radiology
Mastectomy	Removal of the breast. Removal of the breast alone is sometimes called a **simple mastectomy**. A more extensive operation in which the underlying pectoralis major muscle and all the lymph nodes in the armpit are removed, as well as the breast, is known as a **radical mastectomy**. This is sometimes done in cases where the breast cancer tumor is large and locally-invasive at the time of diagnosis. A more limited procedure in which only a part of the breast is removed (usually one quadrant) is known as a **partial mastectomy**. This is sometimes done for in situ breast cancer.	Operative
Melanoma	A cancer that arises from melanocytes, the cells in the skin that produce brown pigment. Although most melanomas occur on the skin (most commonly on the leg, foot, or the face), melanomas are generally not called skin cancer. However so as to make the distinction between melanomas and other cancers that occur on the skin clear, other skin cancers are sometimes referred to as "non-melanoma skin cancer". This distinction is important because melanomas often metastasize to other sites can be fatal, whereas non-melanoma skin cancers rarely metastasize and are rarely fatal.	
Metastases (Mets.)	Satellite cancer tumors occurring at a site in distant to the site of origin, i.e. not directly contiguous to the primary tumor.	
Neoplasm	Synonym for a tumor. Literally means "new growth". This term may be applied to benign tumors as well as cancers.	
Oncology Consult	Consult by a physician who is specialized in the clinical management of people with cancer.	Consultation
Oophorectomy	Removal of the ovary. "Bilateral oophorectomy" means removal of both ovaries. If the fallopian tube is removed with the ovary, the procedure is sometimes called salpingo-oophorectomy.	Operative
Papillary	A descriptive term applied to tumors (benign or cancerous) that have multiple finger-like protrusions when examined under the microscope.	
Poorly-differentiated	Tumor that differs markedly from non-cancerous tissue. Generally a sign of high-grade malignancy, associated with a poor prognosis.	Pathology
Primary Cancer Site	The site where the cancer tumor originated. This may occasionally differ from the site where the cancer was first detected. With poorly-differentiated tumors it is sometimes not possible to determine the primary site.	

TERMS	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
Progesterone Receptor Assay (PRA)	A test done in women with breast cancer to see if the tumor cells have progesterone receptors. Tumor cells with progesterone receptors are called **progesterone receptor positive (PR positive)**. This assay is usually done at the same time as an estrogen receptor assay. The results of this test are considered when planning treatment.	Lab
Prognosis	A term used to describe the likelihood of progression of cancer or other medical conditions. A cancer with a poor prognosis is usually fatal, while a cancer with a good prognosis is usually curable.	
Radiotherapy	Radiation therapy for cancer. Done to shrink large tumors before surgery, to slow the growth of inoperable tumors, or to kill off stray cancer cells that may remain after surgery but are not visible to the naked eye. May be used as therapy for a variety of cancers including breast cancer, lymphoma, and bone metastases.	Outpatient Records
Sarcoma	Cancer of connective tissue or bone. Sarcomas are a less common form of cancer than carcinomas. (e.g., osteosarcoma = bone cancer, angiosarcoma = cancer of blood vessels.)	
SEER	**Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program**. This is a series of population-based cancer registries that record details on all cancers diagnosed in a region according to a standardized information reporting system. This information is used to describe and monitor trends in different types of cancer in the United States. Information in SEER registries is sometimes used to identify people who have had cancer diagnosed, in order to request their participation in research studies. Some of the WHI Clinical Centers are located in areas that have SEER registries.	Cancer registry
Squamous	A descriptive term meaning flat. A squamous carcinoma is made up of cells originating in flat cells that are generally present on the outer layer of epithelial surfaces such as the skin and bronchi.	
Staging system	A type of classification system to describe the severity, size, and extent of spread of cancer. Assessing the stage of a cancer is important in deciding on the type of therapy to use, and in making educated judgments of the probability that the cancer will be cured, or if not a curable cancer, how long the person with cancer can be expected to survive. TNM staging **(see TNM Staging)** is the most widely used staging system overall, but other staging systems exist (e.g. CIN and Bethesda staging systems for cervical cancer).	Cancer staging
TNM Staging	T = tumor; N = (lymph) nodes; M = metastases. A way of staging cancers according to size and the extent of tumor spread. Tumors are given numerical codes for each of T, N, and M. The codes vary slightly, depending on the tumor site. Bigger numbers indicate a more extensive tumor. For example, a breast cancer that is T1 N0 M0 would be under 2 cm in size, with no lymph node spread or distant metastases, while a breast cancer that is T3 N2 M1 would be over 5 cm in size with spread to the regional lymph nodes as well as metastases.	Cancer staging

TERMS	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
Tumor marker	A type of protein that is characteristically produced by certain types of cancer cells, but is normally either undetectable or present in very low concentrations. Tests for tumor markers may be done using a blood specimen or tumor tissue. In clinical practice (as opposed to research) these tests are usually done to screen for the presence of tumor and to monitor for tumor recurrence following treatment. There are many different types of tumor markers, but many are used for research purposes only. Common tumor markers include **carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)**, a non-specific tumor marker present in many different types of cancer (especially colorectal cancer), and **CA 125** which is used as a marker of ovarian cancer. (CA 125 may also be elevated in benign conditions such as endometrioisis.)	Lab
Undifferentiated	Very poorly differentiated. (See **poorly-differentiated**.)	
Well-differentiated	A low-grade type of cancer with cell appearance that doesn't differ markedly from non-cancerous cells. Generally associated with a favorable prognosis.	Pathology

D.3 Fracture Outcomes

TERM	EXPLANATION	Location in Medical Records
Anatomical Names for Selected Bones:		
Carpal bones	Wrist bones.	
Costal bones	Ribs.	
Clavicle	Collar bone.	
Coccyx	Tail bone.	
Femoral Neck	The "neck" of bone that connects the "head" of the fermor to the rest of the thigh bone.	
Femur	Thigh bone.	
Fibula	Thinner of two long bones in the lower leg.	
Greater trochanter	A broad, flat area protruding from the lateral surface of the upper end of the fermor. A fracture of the greater trochanter is classified as a hip fracture.	
Humerus	Upper arm bone.	
Malleolus	Bony protrusion on either side of the ankle. The inner protrusion is known as the **medial malleolus**, and the outer protrusion is known as the **lateral malleolus**.	
Patella	Knee cap.	
Radius	Larger of two bones in the lower arm.	
Tibia	Shin bone. Larger of two bones in the lower leg.	
Ulna	Smaller of two bones in the lower arm.	
Other Fracture Terminology		
AP View (X-ray)	Antero-posterior i.e. x-ray that "looks" from the front through to the back.	Radiology
Bone Scan	A picture of bone in which radioisotopes are used. Areas of bone with high uptake of radioisotopes are more metabolically active than remaining areas. This may indicate a recent fracture undergoing repair, or a bone tumor including metastases (spread) from cancers of non-bone sites like the breast.	Radiology
Colles' Fracture	A wrist fracture caused by a fall onto an outstretched hand. Common in women in the WHI age range.	
Compression Fracture	Usually applies to the front portion of the vertebral bones of the spine collapsing, resulting in a curved back (kyphosis or "dowager's hump"). Usually a sign of advanced osteoporosis.	
Compound Fracture	A fracture in which the broken bone penetrates the skin.	
Intertrochanteric region	The "shoulder" at the top of the femur that lies between the greater trochanter large lateral protruberance and the lesser trochanter (small, medial). A fracture of this region is classified as a hip fracture.	
Lateral View (X-ray)	X-ray taken from the side.	Radiology

TERMS	EXPLANATION	LOCATION IN MEDICAL RECORDS
MRI Scan	Magnetic Resonance Imaging scan. A type of scan that provides a picture of anatomical structures in cross-section. An expensive procedure, occasionally done for hard to diagnose hip fractures.	Radiology
Osteoporosis	Reduction in the density of bone. This reduces the strength of bone and predisposes to fractures. Common in postmenopausal women, especially thin women and older ages.	
Paget's disease (of bone)	A bone disease of older persons leading to thickening and softening of bones and bending of the weight-bearing bones; may be localized to bones such as the pelvis or skull, or may be generalized.	
Pathologic Fracture	Fracture occurring at a site that is particularly susceptible due to the presence of abnormal bone. This may be due to a localized abnormality such as a bone cyst or cancer, or may be part of a generalized bone disorder, for example Paget's disease of bone. Fractures due to osteoporosis are not considered pathologic fractures.	
Stress Fracture	A mild fracture with cracks in the bone but no complete break. Caused by overuse or repeated stress on a bone. Commonly seen in ballerinas and athletes.	
Thoracolumbar X-ray	X-ray of the thoracic and lumbar region of the spinal vertebrae. The spine is subdivided into 5 regions, from neck to tailbone: Cervical (neck), thoracic (or dorsal), lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal (tailbone). Vertebrae are often referred to by a letter and number, e.g. T10 means the tenth thoracic vertebra and C6 means the sixth cervical vertebra.	Radiology

Appendix D:
Explanation of Terms

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