

Glossary of frequent terms in Gynaecology

Biopsy

Is the removal of a small piece of living tissue from an organ or part of the body for microscopic examination. A biopsy can help to diagnose cancer or fragment of tumour.

Contraception

This is known as the method of preventing unwanted pregnancy, which can be achieved by various means and types for example the pills, IUD such Mirena coil contains hormones and are more suitable for woman heavy bleeding, after inserted it is effective contraceptive for 5 years only. Nova- plus T380 Copper coil contained no hormones, but it is as effective as the mirena, it is better suit able for woman with lighter periods. Nexplanon is and implant sort of contraceptive which is 2mm in width and 40mm length it is normal implanted in the upper arm and once implanted it can be used for 3 years.

CA19-9 test

Is known as a substance whose presence in the bloodstream can be increased in a certain cancers, such as pancreatic cancers and is increasingly used as a tumour marker

CA125 test

Is to date, the best known test for ovarian cancer diagnosis, and is the serum marker most widely used to monitor therapeutic response and to detect disease, or disease recurrence, for epithelial ovarian cancer.

Cyst

Is an abnormal sac or closed cavity lined with epithelium and filled with liquid or semisolid matter. There are many types of cyst.

Ovarian cyst

Is a benign tumour of the ovary, of which there are many varieties. The most common is a follicular cyst, which resulting from growth of a Graafian follicle that fails to ovulate or from involution of a mature follicle, at times this can be rupture, it can causes pain. A Luteal cyst can occurs after an egg has been released from a follicle, which then becomes a corpus luteum; instead of breaking down if a pregnancy does not occur it is normally fill with blood or fluid.

Candida (Thrush)

Is a common genus of yeasts (formerly called Monilia) which inhabit the vagina and alimentary tract and can-under certain conditions-cause candidiasis.

Chlamydia Infection is common sexually transmitted infection (STI) in humans caused by the bacterium, Chlamydia Trachomatis. It's passed o by vaginal, anal or oral sex and from an infected mother to her baby during a vaginal childbirth. Chlamydia can cause a blindness in babies and sterility in Adults.

Symptoms: Women: 50%-70% asymptomatic

Men: 50% have symptoms of Urethritis

Treatment: Antibiotics

Dilatation and Evacuation (ERPC)

Dilation and evacuation is also is referrers to as dilation of the cervix and surgical evacuation of the contents of the uterus. It is the method of abortion as well as a therapeutic procedure used after miscarriage to prevent infection by ensuring that the uterus is fully evacuated. In some health care centre it is known by different name such as D&E (Dilation and Evacuation), ERPC (Evacuation of Retained Products of Conception).

Endometriosis

Is the presence of fragments of endometrial tissue at sites in the pelvis outside the uterus or, rarely, throughout the body (e.g. in the lung, rectum, or umbilicus).

Endometrium

Is the mucous membrane lining the uterus.

Smear Test (PAPT)

Is known as thin prep smear, this test is done for women only to dictate any form of abnormal cervix cells, which can be found at the neck or mouth of the cervix.

Recommended screening for all women age 25-65 every 3-5 Years.

Human papillomavirus (HPV): is a test which can be done within a smear test. HPV is used to screen a person for high or low risk HPV DNA which can cause different types of cancers and also HPV provides the current risk of cervical cancer.

Fibroid, Uterin Fibroid, Fibroma, Myoma

Is known as the benign tumour and muscular tissue, and it at times could be one or more of which may develop within or attached to the outside of the uterus. Most Fibroids are unsystematic. They can grow and cause heavy and painful menstruations. The malignant version of a Fibroid is extremely uncommon.

Gonorrhoea is commonly known as the (Clap) it is a common sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoea*. The usual symptoms in men are burning with urination and penile discharge. Women, on the other hand, are asymptomatic half the time or have vaginal discharge and pelvic pain. However in both men and women if gonorrhoea is left untreated, it may spread locally causing epididymitis or pelvic inflammatory disease or throughout the body, affecting joints and heart valves.

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the spirochete bacteria *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum*. The primary route of transmission is through sexual contact however it may also be transmitted from mother to fetus during pregnancy or at birth resulting in congenital syphilis in the baby.

Many people infected with syphilis do not have any symptoms for years, yet remain at risk for late complications if they are not treated. There are a few stages of syphilis: Primary, Secondary and Latent. Primary is marked by a sore that if left untreated, progresses to the Secondary stage which includes rashes, fever, swollen glands, sore throat, hair loss, headaches, and muscle aches. The Latent stage progresses unknown to the carrier, eventually damaging internal organs, including the brain, nerves, eyes, heart, blood vessels, liver, bones, and joints.

Herpes Simplex is a viral disease caused by both herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and type 2 (HSV-2). Infection with the herpes virus is categorized into one of several distinct disorders based on the site of infection.

Oral Herpes is the visible symptoms of which are colloquially known as cold sores or fever blisters, it infects the face or mouth. Oral herpes is most common form of infection.

Genital herpes is known as herpes, it is the second most common form of herpes. Which infect the male penis or female vagina. Herpes viruses cycle between periods of active disease- presenting blisters containing infectious virus particles- that last 2-12 days, this can be followed by a remission period. Genital herpes however, is often asymptomatic, though viral shedding may still occur. After an initial infection, the viruses are transported along sensory nerves to the sensory nerve cell bodies, where they become latent and reside life-long. The cause of recurrence are uncertain, though some potential triggers have been identified, including immunosuppressant drugs.

Hemorrhagic

Usually average in a menstrual cycle there is blood flow for 7 days but when the flow remains for longer period that is more than 7 days and bleeding which soaks more than one pad every hour it is called as Menorrhagia. It is a type of Dysfunctional uterine Bleeding.

Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS)

Is a disorder characterized by a set of hormonal changes that trigger disruptive symptoms in a significant number of women for up to two weeks prior to menstruation.

Sensitive breasts, water retention, headaches, sadness, depressed feelings, nervousness, pain in the abdomen are some of the symptoms of premenstrual problems.

Painful Menstruation:

Hormonal fluctuation, abnormal growth of tissues in the uterus (endometriosis), surgical scars (after caesarean section), and a tumour are causes of painful menstruation. Emotional stress can also be responsible. Check with your physician before starting self treatment.

Menopause

The time in a woman's when the ovaries cease to produce an egg cell every four weeks: menstruation ceases and the women are no longer able to bear children. The menopause can occur at any age between the middle thirties and the middle fifties, most commonly between 45 and 55, however the median age is 51.

Menstruation Menstruation is the shedding of the uterine lining through the vagina. Menstruation occurs on average once a month, for 4 to 7 days. This is also commonly called your "menstrual period," or just your period. Regulated by hormones.

Menorrhagia

Is an abnormally heavy bleeding at menstruation, which may not be associated with abnormally long periods.

Ovary

Is known as the main female reproductive organ, which produces ova (egg cells) and steroid hormones is a regular cycle.

Ovarian Hyper-stimulation syndrome

A potentially life-threatening condition classically associated with ovarian stimulation using gonadotrophins in assisted conception procedures, such as in vitro fertilization.

Polycystic ovary (PCO) Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a condition in which women typically have a number of small cysts around the edge of their ovaries (polycystic ovaries). They also have one or more additional symptoms: Irregular or light periods, problems getting pregnant, weight gain, acne and excessive hair growth. Women with PCOS either fail to ovulate, or they ovulate infrequently, which is why it is one of the leading causes of fertility problems.

Polyps

Polyp is an abnormal growth of tissue / mucous membrane. Polyps are commonly found in the nose, in the vagina, colon.

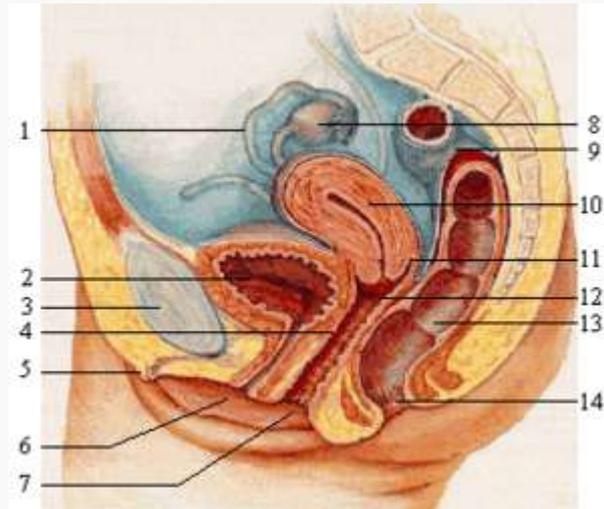
Polypectomy

Is an endoscopic or surgical removal of a Polyps.

Progesterone:

Progesterone is naturally secreted by the ovary in the second two weeks of the menstrual cycle. Progesterone has been used also as therapy for PMS syndrome and for women with infertility or frequent pregnancy loss.

The Female Reproductive system:



1: fallopian tube, 2: bladder, 3: pubic bone, 4: g-spot, 5: clitoris, 6: urethra, 7: vagina, 8: ovary, 9: sigmoid colon, 10: uterus, 11: fornix, 12: cervix, 13: rectum, 14: anus