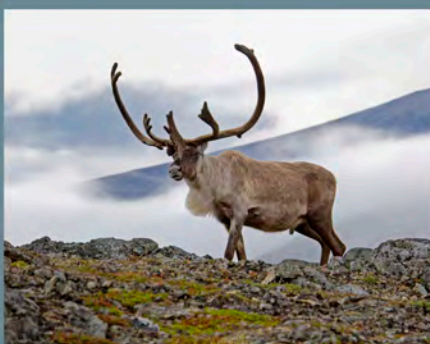




TUKITTANGIT KIANSAIT UKAUSITTANGITA

CANCER CARE & BODY PART TERMINOLOGY



kiansaKajut paigijaugutinginnut amma timimmiutanut uKauset

CANCER CARE AND BODY PART TERMINOLOGY

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1. atujut kamatsianiKagiaKajut nalautsisiasimagiamut tapvanejunik atuttaugialladlutik sakKititausimajunik;
2. tâna kiansalet Paigijaugutinginnut Suliangujuk nalunaittitaugutiKalluni tigusipviusimanninganik atuttaujunik;
3. taikkua sakKititaugiallasimajut ilitagijaugutiKangituk pimmagittojutitut atugiallasimajanginnut, ilingattitaugutiKagatillonet ubvalu ikajutsitaugutiKasimangitut taijaujumit.

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Foreword

The Nunatsiavut Government, Department of Health and Social Development, has highly valued the work that has been done through the Journey in the Big Land cancer project. The commitment and partnership of this project has aimed to improve the very complex and difficult journey that cancer patients and their families face. This booklet, along with Pauktuutit's Inuit Cancer Glossary *Kaggutiq*, is meant to help patients and families better understand some of the medical terms that may be heard during the cancer journey.

Tina Buckle RN. BN. CCHN(C)
Community Health Nursing Coordinator
Nunatsiavut Government, Department of
Health & Social Development

Pigiasiutik

Nunatsiavut kavamangani, SuliaKapvik Inositsiagittotitsigiamut amma InoKatigeguset Pivalliatitaugutinginnut, pimmagittojumik nittusisimajut suliajiausimajumik kajusitsiatitaudluni taijaujukkut AkKutigijaujuk tamâni taijaujumi Big Land kiansamut ilingajunut suliangujuk. katsungaigutiKannikut amma ikajuttigeKatigennikut tamatsumunga suliangujuk tugâgutigijautillugu piusititsiagiasuannimut ajunnatummagiujumik amma uKumaittumagiujumik akKutigijaujumik kiansaKanimmut ânniasiuttauKattatunut, ilagijanginnulu. Tâna allaKutik, ilautillugit Pauktuutimiut Inuit kiansamut UKausingita Tukittangit *Kaggutik*, tugâgutigijaujut ikajugiamut ânniasiuttaujunik ammalu ilanginnik piunitsamik tukisiniKattisigiamut ilanginnik ânniasiuttaugutet uKausittanginnik kiansaKajut akKutigijangani tusattaugajattunik.

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Nunalet Ânniasiupvingani Paitsijet Aulatsijinga
Nunatsiavut kavamangani, SuliaKapvik
Inositsiagittotitsigiamut amma InoKatigeguset
Pivalliatitaugutinginnut

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In addition to the language collaborators, we also acknowledge the assistance of a number of individuals.

Thank you to Dr. Joy McCarthy, Division Chief, Medical Oncology and Dr. Jonathan Greenland, Division Chief, Radiation Oncology at the Cancer Care program for ensuring diagrams were inclusive. To the countless staff of the Cancer Care Program who reviewed materials and provided feedback. A special thank you to Chris Power and Bernadine O'Leary for all your feedback. To all members of the steering committee and the three working groups for the initiative *A Journey in the Big Land*. To Aboriginal Patient Navigators Katie Dicker and Solomon Semigak for sharing your expertise and commitment to Aboriginal patients. Finally, heartfelt gratitude to our representatives from Nunatsiavut Government Department of Health and Social Development Tina Buckle, Sophie Pamak, Joan Goudie, Dawn Michelin and Michelle Kinney. Your contributions, sharing of knowledge and dedication are greatly appreciated. Thank you to Dr. Douglas Wharram for proofreading the Inuktitut translations.

This work is based on two previously-published documents: the *Inuit Cancer Care* prepared by *Pauktuutit* Inuit Women of Canada in 2013 and the *Innu Medical Glossary* 2014. Permission was granted by *Pauktuutit* Inuit Women of Canada to reproduce their list of Cancer Care terms with the Labrador Inuktitut translations, supplemented with additional cancer terms from the *Innu Medical Glossary* for Labrador. The body part diagrams from the Innu glossary were used as well, with some additional diagrams and terms added. Information on the work and people involved in these two books can be found in the books themselves.

Kaggutik: Inuit Cancer Glossary published by *Pauktuutit* Inuit Women of Canada, 2013; pdf version available at: <http://pauktuutit.ca/kaggutiq/>.

Innu Medical Glossary Marguerite MacKenzie, Robin Goodfellow-Baikie, Elizabeth Dawson and Laurel Anne Hasler (eds.) Sheshatshiu, NL: Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation, 2014; pdf version available at <http://www.innu-aimun.ca/modules.php?name=specializedvocab> and free apps available through iTunes and Google Play.

The Innu Language Project (ILP), Department of Linguistics, Memorial University, was contracted to prepare the database and to format and print four versions (Nunatsiavut Inuktitut, Sheshatshiu Innu-aimun, Natuashish Innu-aimun, NunatuKavut) with lists of cancer terms, body part terms and body part diagrams with labels in English and each of the Aboriginal languages.

The diagrams of body parts and systems were prepared by Behak Rueentan, a member of the ILP team. She created new illustrations, updated existing versions (published previously in the *Innu Medical Glossary* and the *Innu Body Part Diagrams* booklet), and added colour to select diagrams. The earlier versions were created by Behak Rueentan, Jeannie Nemagoose, and Erin Piatt, and include original drawings as well as reproductions from the *Cree Medical Dictionary* of Fort Severn with the permission of the Sioux Lookout MenoYa Win Health Centre.

Production of this document has been made possible through financial support from the Canadian Partnership against Cancer and Health Canada, as well as through the partnership between the Cancer Care Program and the ILP.

ilitagijaugutet

Ilagiallugit uKausituKamut ikajuKattasimajut, ilitatsiniKagivugut ikajuKattasimajunik unuttugalannik immigojunik.

Nakumevigijavut Dr. Joy McCarthy, SuliaKapvimi Aulatsijujuk, Ânniasiuuttauvingani kiansaKajut amma Dr. Jonathan Greenland, SuliaKapvimi Aulatsijujuk, Otâttitauvingani kiansaKajut taitsumani kiansaKajut Paigijaugutinginnut Suliangujumi kamatsianiKasimaneginnut allanguattausimajut nalunaittitaugutet iluingasiammangâta. Taikkununga unuttumagiujunut suliaKattiujunut kiansaKajut Paigijaugutinginnut suliangujumi KimigguKattasimajunut suliangusimajunik ammalu pitâtitsiKattadlutik isumagijanginnik. Pimmagittojumik nakummevigijaujok Chris Power amma Bernadine O’Leary ilonnanginnut kiugutigisimajanginnut. Ilonnanginnut katimajuiKataujunut tasiugajiudlutik katimattini taikkualu pingasolingadlutik suliaKaKatigeKattaluttut pigiasittaugutingani taijaujop *AkKutigijaujok taijami Angijuk Nunak*. Taikkunongalu NunaKakKâsimajonnut Ânniasiuuttaujunik kamajuijonnut Katie Dicker amma Solomon Semigak ikajusimaneginnut Kaujimajâginnut ammalu katsungaigutiKanneginnut ikajugiamut NunaKakKâsimajunik ânniasiuuttauKattatunik. kingullipâmik, ommatittinit Kujalipvigijavut kiggatuttivut pisimajut Nunatsiavut kavamangata SuliaKapvinganit Inositsiagittotitsigiamut amma InoKatigeguset Pivalliatitaugutinginnut Tina Buckle, Sophie Pamak, Joan Goudie, Dawn Michelin amma Michelle Kinney. Tunisimajasi, Kaujitsiutigisimajasi ammalu katsungaigutiKannigijasi angijummagimik Kujaliutigijavut.

Tâna suliangujuk tungaviKajuk sivungani sakKititausimajonnik allaKutennik: tainna *Inuit kiansaKajut Paigijaugutinga* suliangusimajuk ukununga *Pauktuutit* Inuit Annait Canadami 2013-nami amma tainna Innu Ânniasiuuttaugutingita Tukittangit 2014-nami. Kinupviugamik angitiKasimalauttut *Pauktuutit* Inuit Annait Canadami sakKititaugiallagianginnut tulligettidlugit allasimajangit kiansaKajut Paigijaugutingita uKausittangit Labrador Inuttitut allasânguttitaugianginnut, ilagiattausimatillugit asigiallanginnik kiansait uKausittanginnik pisimajunut taijaujumi Innu Ânniasiuuttaugutingita Tukittangit ilingatillugit Labradorimut. Taikkua timimmiutait allanguattausimajuni nalunaittitaugutingit pisimajut Innu tukittanginnit amma atuttausimammijut, ilangit ilagiattausimatillugit allanguattausimajut amma uKausittangit. Kaujimattitaugutet suliagijaugutigisimajanginnut ammalu inunnut kamaKatausimajunut tâkkunâni allaKutenni takujaugunnatut taikkunanilluasiak allaKutenni.

Kaggutik: Inuit kiansaKajut Tukittangit sakKititausimajut ukununga *Pauktuutit* Inuit Annait Canadami, 2013-nami; pdf Kagitaujatigut atuinnaujut uvani: <http://pauktuutit.ca/kaggutiq/>.

Innu Ânniasiuuttaugutingita Tukittangit Marguerite MacKenzie, Robin Goodfellow-Baikie, Elizabeth Dawson amma Laurel Anne Hasler (eds.) Sheshatshiu, NL: Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation, 2014; pdf Kagitaujatigut atuinnaujut uvani <http://www.innu-aimun.ca/modules.php?name=specializedvocab> amma akiKatinnagit Kagitaujatigut atuinnaumijut taijaujutigut iTunes amma Google play.

Tâna Innu UKausituKanganut Suliangujuk (ILP), SuliaKapvimi UKausituKaliginimmut, Memorial Ilinniavitsuangani, kântrâttitausimajuk atuinnauguigiamut Kaujisattausimajunik ammalu nenitsilutik ammalu sakKititsilutik sitamaulingajunik uKausituKanik (Nunatsiavut Inuttitut, Sheshatshiu Innu-aimun, Natuashish Innu-aimun, NunatuKavut) allatausimajunik tulligettitausimatillugit kiansait uKausittangit, timimmiutait uKausittangit ammalu timimmiutait allanguattausimatillugit

nalunaittaugutingit nalunaikkusijaugutiKatillugit Kallunâtitut ammalu atunit NunaKakKâsimajut uKausituKangititut.

SakKititaugunnasimajuk tâna allaKutik ikajutsitaugutigijausimajukkut kenaujatigut pisimajunut taijaujunit Canadami Ikajuttigennikut Akiniajut kiansanik amma Inositsiagittotitsijinit Canadami, ammalu ikajuttigegutingagut akungani kiansaKajut Paigijaugutinginnut Suliangujop amma Innu UKausituKanganut Suliangujumut.

Preface

The Cancer Care Program of Newfoundland and Labrador, administered by Eastern Health, delivers general cancer treatment across the province as well as some specialized cancer treatments in St. John's. For First Nations, Inuit and Métis (FNIM) residents in small or remote coastal communities in Labrador, a cancer diagnosis has obvious health implications but also social, financial and interpersonal challenges. Individuals residing in Labrador must leave their homes to seek health services in unfamiliar surroundings. For FNIM patients in Labrador, language barriers and a misunderstanding of cultural practices and beliefs can make communication difficult. When a first language is not English there can be communication breakdown between patients and health care providers.

In March 2014, work began on a three-year initiative funded by the Canadami Ikajuttigennikut Akiniajut kiansanik, entitled *A Journey in the Big Land*. This initiative is aimed at enhancing the cancer care journey for First Nations, Inuit and Métis (FNIM) patients in Labrador. As part of the proposal-planning phase of this initiative, a forum with stakeholders including Mushuau and Sheshatshiu Innu First Nations, Nunatsiavut Government, NunatuKavut Community Council, Labrador-Grenfell Health, Eastern Health, Canadian Cancer Society, Dr. H. Bliss Murphy Cancer Care Foundation, and cancer patients and caregivers from Labrador was held in Happy Valley-Goose Bay in October 2013. The purpose of the forum was to identify gaps in service and priorities for service delivery. The Forum participants clearly identified three priority areas for the three-year initiative.

These priority areas include:

- Enhancing **Transitions in Care** between hospital and community settings;
- Enhancements to the **Tele-oncology** model for improved consultation between oncology specialists and Labrador-Grenfell physicians, nurses in community clinics and patients themselves;
- Enhancing **Cultural Safety** through employee training programs, information packages in the languages of Labrador FNIM groups and placement of Labrador imagery at the Dr. H Bliss Murphy Cancer Clinic.

Inuit and Innu interpreters have been working at the hospitals and medical clinics in Labrador, St. Anthony and St. John's for many decades with little support or training. This glossary, with its list of cancer terms with translations into Inuttitut and of body part terms and diagrams, will serve as a much needed tool for both interpreters and health professionals in their daily work.

This Inuttitut edition is for the use of health professionals who work with the people of Nunatsiavut predominately residing on the north coast of Labrador. Nunatsiavut communities include: Rigolet, Postville, Makkovik, Hopedale and Nain. In addition there are a large number of land claims beneficiaries who live all over Newfoundland and Labrador. Further information about these communities and health services available to residents can be found in another resource developed through this initiative: *Community and Clinic Profiles*. Copies can be requested through the Provincial Cancer Care program.

Tukisititsiutik

Tâna kiansaKajut Paigijaugutinginnut Suliangujuk Newfoundlandimi amma Labradorimi aulatauKattuk taijaujunut kitâmi Inositsiagittotitsijet taikkua kiansaKajut ânniasiuttauKattatillugit ilonnangani prâvinsimi ilangit pimmagiluattut ânniasiuttaugutingit kisiani atuinnautillugit St. John'simi. Taikkua Allait, Inuit amma Allangajuit iniKajut mikijuni ubvalu Kaningituni sadjugiami nunalinni Labradorimi, Kaujittitaugamik kiansaKalinningit nalunangitumik inosingit uKumaillititauKattatut tâvatuak amma inogusinginni, kenaujaliugusinginnut ammalu ilagegusinginni sakKititauKattatunik sâlaKagasuagiaKaKattadlutik. Immigojut iniKajut Labradorimi KimaigiaKaKattatut angiggagijanginnik amma sungiutisimajanginnik avatigiKattatanginnik ânniasiutinnut ikajuttaugiattugiamut sungiutisimangitanginni iniKajunut. Taikkua Allait, Inuit amma Allangajuit ânniasiuttaugiattuKattatut Labradorimit-tukisianginimminut uKumailutaKagiallaKattatut ammalu tukisinillutauKattaningit ilikKusinginni atuKattangit, uppigusingillu uKumaittumettitauKattamijut. UKausituKagijaujuk Kallunâtitongimat tukisiutigunnaKattangitut akungani ânniasiuttaujut amma ânniasiutet asingillu ikajuttet ânniasiuttaujunik.

March 2014-nami, suliajiaugutinga pigiasittausimalauttuk ilingatillugu pingasuni jârini pigasuagutigijaujumut kenaujaKattitautillugu Canadamiumut IkajuttigeKatigejunut NukKatitsigasuagiamut kiansamik, taijaugutiKatillugu *AkKutigijaujuk taijaujumi Angijumi Nunami (A Journey in the Big Land)*. Tâna pigasuagutigijaujuk tugâgutigijaujuk piusittisigiagasuagiamut kiansaKajut paigijaugutinginnik akKutigijanginnut ilingajunut Allanut, Inunnut amma Allangajunut ânniasiuttaugiattuKattatunut Labradorimi. Ilangautillugu Kinugautiliugutigijaujop pannaitaugutigijangani tâtsuma pigasuagutigijaujop, katimasimalauttut ikajutsitiujut ilautillugit, Mushuau amma Sheshatshiu Innu Allait, Nunatsiavut kavamanga, NunatuKavut Nunalet katimattangit, Labrador-Grenfell Ânniasiupvinga, kitâmi Inositsiagittotitsijet, Canadian Cancer Society, Dr. H. Bliss Murphy Cancer Care Foundation, amma kiansaKajut ânniasiuttaujut amma ikajutsitingit pisimajut Labradorimit Happy Valley-Goose Baymi Oktobara 2013-nami. Taitsumani katimanniusimajumi pidjutiKasimajut nalunaittitauitsigiamut kingomagijaujunik ikajuttaugutitsani ammalu sivulliutitaujutsait ilingajut ikajuttaugutitsait sakKititaugutitsanginnut. Taitsumani katimannimut ilausimajut nalunaittitauitsisimajut pingasunik sivulliutitaujutsanik tapvani pingasuni jârini pigasuagutigijaujumi.

Ukua sivulliutitaugumatillugit sakKititausimajut ilautitsijut:

- Piusittitaugiaugutingit **AsiangunigiKattatangit Paigijaugutet** akungani ânniasiupvet ammalu nunagijaujut;
- Piusitigiattaugiaugutingit **Fonnikut-kiansalinnut kamagijaugutik** piusigijauKattasimajuk piunitsamik KaujimaKatigesongugiamut akungani kiansaliginimmut ânniasiutet amma Labrador-Grenfell ânniasiutingit, paitsijellu nunalet ânniasiupvinginni ammalu taikkualuatsiak kiansaKanimmut ânniasiuttaugiaKaKattatut;
- Piusittitaugiaugutingit **IlikKusimmi Pilukattautailigutet** akKutigijautillugit suliaKattet ilinniataugutinginnut suliangujut, Kaujimattitaugutikkut katitsutaumajutigut uKausituKagijangit atuttautillugit Labradorimi Allait, Inuit, Allangajuillu ilijauningitigut

Labradorimi ilukkut Kimiggutaugutet kiansalinnut ânniasiuttauvimmut taijaujumut Dr. H Bliss Murphy Cancer Clinic.

Inuit amma Innu tusâjiujut unuttugiallâni jârini suliaKaKattasimalittut ânniasiupvini Labradorimi, St. Anthony amma St. John's-imi ikittumaginnik ikajutsitaugutiKadlutik ammalu ilinniatitautesiasimagatik. Tâna tukittalik, pitaKatillugu kiansait uKausinginnut allasânguttitautesimajunik Inuttitut amma timimmiutait pitanginnik uKausittaKatillugit amma allanguattautesimatillugit takutsautitautillugit, sakKititautesimajut ikajuttaugutitsagijautillugit tamainnut tusâjiuKattatunut amma ânniasiutitut amma ânniasiuttaujunik ikajuttitut Kaut tamât suliaKiKattatanginni.

Una Inuttitut allatautesimajuk ilingajuk ânniasiutitut asinginnulu ânniasiuttaujunik ikajuKattatut Nunatsiavummi ununnigijaujunik iniKajuni taggami sadjugiangani Labradoriup. Nunatsiavut nunalingit ukuangujut: Rigolet, KipukKak, Makkovik, Hopedale amma Nain. Ammalu unuttumaget nunamik satusainnimut ilaliugutilet iniKajut nanituinnak Newfoundlandimi Labradorimilu. Kaujigiallagumajut iniKajunut taikkunani nunalinni ammalu ânniasiuttaugutinnut ikajuttaugutigijausot atuinnaujut tamâniminut napvâtaugunnnatut asinginni ikajuttaugutigijausoni sakKititautesimajuni akKutigijautillugu una pigiasutigijausimajuk taijak *Nunalet amma Ânniasiuttauvet Kaujimajaugutingit*. Adjinginnik pigumajut Kinugunnatut taijaujumit Prâvinsimi kiansaKajut Paigijaugutinginnut suliangujuk.

Glossary of cancer terms

tukittangit kiansait uKausittangita

BLOOD AND LABORATORY TESTS

auk amma Kaujisapvimi ottugattaugutet

Blood chemistry

aup pitangit

Tests to measure levels of substances in the blood that can tell a doctor whether or not various organs are healthy and functioning properly during treatment.

Blood glucose

aukkut ingiggaKattatut sukarait

Sugar that is transported through the bloodstream to supply energy to all the cells in our bodies. The sugar is made from the food we eat.

Complete blood count (CBC)

ilonnâgut aukkut Kaujisattaugusik

A test to evaluate overall health and detect a wide range of disorders including anemia, infection and leukemia. It measures several things in the blood including red blood cells, which carry oxygen.

False negative

KanimmasiKatillugu

KanimmasiKangnginigâttaujuk

A test result that indicates that a person does not have a certain disease when the person in fact does have the disease.

False positive

KanimmasiKanigâttaujuk

KanimmasiKatinnagu

A test result that says a person has a certain disease when the person actually does not have it.

Fecal occult blood test (FOBT)

anait auttaKammangâta

Kimiggutauningit

A test that looks for blood in the stool that cannot be seen with the eyes.

Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori)

aKiagummi inaluakulummilu

sukkutitsigunnatuk

A type of bacteria that causes inflammation and ulcers in the stomach and small intestine.

Liver function

tingop aulatsiagusinga

How well the liver works.

Occult blood

aut takutsaungitut

Blood that is hidden or invisible to the eye. Commonly tested for in the feces.

Platelet*augialiugutik*

A type of blood cell that helps blood to clot.

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test*ottugautik angutiup aunganik*

A test to measure the level of PSA in a man's blood; this level is often high in men with prostate cancer.

Stool test / Stool sample*anait ottutaugusinga*

A small amount of feces taken to be examined for problems with the stomach, intestines or other parts of the digestive system.

Transfusion, blood*auttâtaunnik kapputikkut*

Putting blood or blood products into the body through a vein with an IV.

Urinalysis*Itigop pitangita ottutaugusinga*

A test of the urine to find out its contents and describe what it looks and smells like.

Urine culture*itiguk KumaujattaKammangât
ottutaugusinga*

A test that checks if there is bacteria in the urine.

Urine cytology*itigop kangngasotittangita
ottutaugusinga*

A test of the cells that are shed by the lining of the bladder into the urine.

CANCER

kiansak

Adenoma

*pullik piguKattatuk Kinidlimi
kiansataKangngituk*

A tumour that grows on a gland, not cancerous; gland gives off too many hormones, causing illness.

Antibody

*aummejuk timimmik
Kanimmasittâtailitsisok*

Something (a protein) found in blood that helps the body fight disease.

Antigen

timiup Kanimmatailiutingit

Something that gets into or on a person's body and causes it to make antibodies.

Benign growth

pullik kiansataKangngituk

A growth (tumour) that is not cancerous or a disease that is not dangerous and may not need to be treated. Opposite of malignant.

Bile duct cancer

kiansak sungaKautiup iluani

An abnormal growth in the bile duct.

Bladder cancer / Bladder tumour

nakasukkut kiansak/pullik

An abnormal growth in the bladder.

Bone cancer

saunimmi kiansak

An abnormal growth, a tumour in a bone.

Brain tumour, cancerous

Kagitammi pullik, kiansattalik

An abnormal, malignant growth in the brain.

Brain tumour, non-cancerous

*Kagitammi pullik,
kiansattaKangngitumik*

A growth in the brain is not abnormal or malignant.

BRCA gene

pigodjaugiallagekkutik

One of 2 genes that normally help stop cell growth. If they are abnormal they increase the risk of getting breast cancer or other cancers.

Breast cancer

amâmammi kiansak

An abnormal growth in the breast.

Cancer

kiansak

Abnormal growths in the body.

Cancer in situ*kiansak tagvanitsainâttuk*

A cancer stays in the original place where it began and does not spread to other parts of the body.

Cancer survivor*kiansaKasimadluni âkKisimajuk*

A person who is still living after being diagnosed with cancer.

Cancerous growth*kangngasotet kiansattalet pigusimajut*

Abnormal cells that grow in or on the body.

Carcinogen*kiansattânattuk*

Anything that causes cancer.

Carcinoma*kiansak piguKattatuk timimmiutanni, silatinginnillonnet*

The most common type of cancer that grows on the surface of organs or on the inside lining of an organ.

Cell*timiup kangngasotinga*

The most basic, smallest unit of all living things.

Cervical cancer*illiap pângani kiansak*

An abnormal growth on a woman's cervix.

Colorectal cancer*inaluakkut, idlumillonet kiansak*

An abnormal growth in the colon or rectum.

Congenital*inolitainnatop ilusinga*

When something abnormal is present in the body at birth.

Diagnosis*Kaujittitaugutik*

A description of the disease a person has and what is causing the disease.

Early detection and screening*Kaujitausagainnik, Kimiggutaunillu*

Looking for cancer before a person has any symptoms. This can help find cancer at an early stage when it may be easier to treat.

Grade*nalunaitsititaugutik pullimik*

Describing a tumour based on how different the cancer cells look from normal cells, how quickly the cancer cells are growing and dividing, and how likely they are to spread.

Hodgkin's disease / Hodgkin's lymphoma*kiansak Kinidlini*

A cancer that begins in the white blood cells and spreads from one lymph node to another.

In situ cancer*kiansak tagvanitsainâttuk*

A cancer stays in the original place where it began and does not spread to other parts of the body.

Inoperable*pilattaugunnangituk*

A disease or tumour that cannot be treated with an operation.

Invasive cancer*siammasimajuk kiansak*

A cancer that spreads beyond where it begins.

Leukemia*kiansak sauniup patingani*

A cancer of the bone marrow (the spongy, red material found inside the bones that makes the blood cells).

Liver cancer*tingukkut kiansak*

An abnormal growth in the liver.

Localized cancer*tagvanitsainâttuk kiansak*

A cancer stays in the original site or place and does not spread to other parts of the body.

Lung cancer*puvakkut kiansak*

An abnormal growth in the lungs.

Lymphoma*kiansak pigiasiKattatuk Kinidlini*

A cancer that begins in the lymph nodes. There are several different types.

Malignant*kiansatalik*

Cancerous.

Melanoma*uvinimmi kiansak*

A cancerous growth on the skin, a type of skin cancer.

Metastasis*siammasimajuk kiansak*

The cancer spreads from where it begins to another part of the body.

Nasopharyngeal cancer*Kingaup iluani kiansak*

An abnormal growth in the nose.

Non-melanoma*uvinimmi pigujuk kiansattaKangituk*

A growth on the skin is not cancerous.

Oncology*Kaujisattaugutinga kiansait*

The study of cancers, including development, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Oral cancer*Kanimmi kiansak*

An abnormal growth in the mouth.

Ovarian cancer*manniKautimmi kiansak*

An abnormal growth in a woman's ovaries, the small sacs which contain her eggs.

Pathology*Kaujisannik Kanimmasinik*

The study of disease, including causes, development and effects on the body.

Precancerous*pullik kiansangusok*

A growth in the body which could become cancer.

Prognosis*utigiallagunnatut*

The chance of recovery or of a disease coming back.

Prostate cancer*angutiup nakasungani Kinidlik
kiansattalik*

An abnormal, malignant growth in a man's prostate gland.

Recurrence*utipviugiallanik*

A disease that has come back after a period of time when there were no signs or symptoms of disease.

Remission*âkKiumisimannik*

A period of time when the signs and symptoms of a disease get better or go away.

Sarcoma*kiansak sakKiluaKattatuk Katsitaudluni*

A cancer that develops in soft tissue (cartilage or muscle), usually first as a painless lump.

Screening and early detection*Kimiggunik amma Kaujisagainnik*

Looking for cancer before a person has any symptoms. This can help find cancer at an early stage when it may be easier to treat.

Skin cancer*uvinimmi kiansak*

An abnormal growth on the skin.

Spinal cord tumour*patiujammi pigujuk*

An abnormal growth in the spinal cord.

Stage*Kanuilingausik*

The amount of cancer in the body, including the size of the tumour, whether there are cancer cells in the lymph nodes and whether the disease has spread from where it started to other parts of the body.

Stomach cancer*aKia gummi kiansak*

An abnormal growth in the stomach.

Teratogen*nutagatsamik ânnesot*

Anything that can harm a baby before it is born.

Terminal cancer*tuKutsisok kiansak*

A cancer that causes death.

Testicular cancer*idjumi kiansak*

An abnormal growth in a man's testicles.

Throat cancer*iggiami kiansak*

An abnormal growth in the throat.

Toxin*tuKunnatuk*

A poison made by something living, such as a plant, animal, fungus, bacteria, virus or other micro-organism.

Tumour*pullik*

An abnormal growth that can be harmless (benign) or cancerous (malignant).

Tumour marker*timiup pitanga Kaujittitaugutigijausok
kiansamik*

A substance in the body that may suggest the person has a certain type of cancer.

Uterine cancer*illiami kiansak*

An abnormal growth in a woman's womb or uterus.

Vagina or vulva cancer*âKâmmi silatinganillonet kiansak*

An abnormal growth in or around a woman's vagina.

COMORBIDITIES

asingit Kanimmasittâgijausot kiansalinnut

Blood pressure, high

aup tillininga, pitsatuluadlaninga

The blood runs too fast.
Also called: Hypertension

Blood pressure, low

aup tillininga, pitsakiluadlaninga

The blood runs too slowly, and not enough flow of blood to the body's organs can cause strokes, heart attacks, and kidney failure.
Also called: Hypotension

Bowel obstruction

anaKautik simitsimaninga

Blockage of the colon or small intestine so that waste cannot pass out of the body.

Cirrhosis of the liver

tingullusinnik

A serious disease caused by scarring of the liver, with no cure.

Depressed / Depression

*Inosikkut katangannik;
sivunitsaigutinnik*

A feeling of sadness and hopelessness that is greater than normal.

Diabetes

*aummi sukaraKaluaadlanimmot
Kanimmasik*

A disease in which the pancreas does not make enough insulin which causes elevated levels of glucose (sugar) in the blood.

Dysplasia

*kangngasotet asianguvalliajut
kiansangugunnatut*

Cells that are changing their size, shape and organization within tissue and are likely to become cancer cells.

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)

*Kumaujak ejammot
âkKitaugunnangituk*

A virus that causes a highly infectious disease that may cause cancer.

Esophagitis

aKiaqop akKutinga otânninga

Inflammation of the esophagus (food pipe) that can make it hard to swallow.

Fibroid

*kiansataKangngituk pigujuk
kangngasotet ikajuttigenginni*

A benign (not dangerous) growth of fibrous tissue, usually in the wall of the uterus.

Hepatic encephalopathy*tingullumut Kagitaliginik*

A condition that affects the brain because the liver does not work properly.

Hepatitis*Kanimmasik otâtitsisok tingummik*

A disease which causes inflammation of the liver.

Human papillomavirus (HPV)*Kanimmasik ungngutâtitsisok, kiansamillu*

A virus that causes warts and cancer.

Hypertension*aup tillininga, pitsatulvadlaninga*

The blood runs too fast.

Also called: Blood pressure, high

Hypotension*aup tillininga, pitsakilvadlaninga*

The blood runs too slowly.

Also called: Blood pressure, low

Infertility*Kitungngatâgunnanginik*

Not being able to have children.

Inflammation*timiup kiugutinga*

The body's response to irritation or injury, including signs of heat, redness, and pain.

Inflammatory bowel disease*onatsititsisok anapvimik Kanimmasik*

When the lining of the intestines becomes inflamed, the intestinal walls become swollen and ulcers develop.

Jaundice*Kutsusititsisok uvinimmik Kanimmasik*

A yellowness of the skin and the white part of the eyes from a build-up of a yellow chemical (bile) in the blood.

Mole*tatsak*

A tan, brown or flesh-coloured growth on the skin.

Osteoporosis*saunet sâlliningit*

When bones become weak and easy to break.

Pneumonia*puvakkut nuvannik*

Infection of one or both lungs caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi.

Polyp*mikijuk pigujuk*

A small growth on the lining of an organ or body part, such as the colon, bladder, uterus, vocal cords or nose and can interfere with a person's normal actions.

Ulcer*kalaujak*

An open sore on the skin or in a thin, moist layer of tissue in the body.

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

Kaujisannimut Kimiggutaugutet

Computed tomography scan (CT scan or CAT scan)

Kimiggutaunik Kagitaujatigut

A scan which shows details of internal organs that cannot be seen in conventional X-rays.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

ilummiutanik adjiliugutik

A procedure that produces a picture of internal organs on a computer using a magnetic field.

Mammogram

amâmammigut Kimiggutaunik kiansaKammangât

An X-ray of the soft tissue of the breast used to check for cancer.

Positron emission tomography scan (PET scan)

Kimiggotimmut ottugattaunik

An imaging test that helps reveal how your tissues and organs are functioning, using a radioactive drug (tracer) to show this activity.

Ultrasound

timiup iluanettunik adjiliugutik

A test which uses sound to give a picture of things inside the body.

X-ray

taijaujuk X-ray adjiliugigunnatuk ilummiutanik timimmi

A picture of any inside part of the body.

GENETICS

ilusittâgijauKattatut ilaminit

BRCA gene

pigodjaugiallagekkutik

One of 2 genes that normally help stop cell growth. If they are abnormal they increase the risk of getting breast cancer or other cancers.

Familial

ilagenik attuiniKasok

Happening in or affecting more members of a family than would be expected by chance.

Family history

*ilaget ânniasiuuttaugutinginnut
Kaujimajaugutingit*

The medical history of a person's family, including mother, father, brothers, sisters and grandparents.

Gene

kinguvâget ilusigisongit

Something which is inherited from our parents, such as hair colour, skin colour, height, etc.

Gene mutation

ilusimmitogunnaituk

A permanent change in a gene.

Genetic consult or referral

kinguvâget Kaujisattaugutinga

A health service that provides information and support to people who have, or may be at risk for, genetic disorders. During a consultation, a genetics professional meets with an individual or family to discuss genetic risks or to diagnose, confirm, or rule out a genetic condition.

Genetic testing

ilusinga ottugattaujuk

Looking at someone's DNA to see if there is a permanent change in a gene that may mean the person has a higher risk for getting a disease.

Hereditary

angajukKânginnit ilusittâgijausot

Passed or capable of being passed from parents to their children through information in genes.

HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

ânniasiutet asingillu ikajuKattatut ânniasiuttaujunik

Family physician / Family doctor

ilaget ânniasiutinga

The doctor who regularly sees a patient and the family.

Gynecologist

ânniasiutillagik kamagiamut annanik

A doctor who specializes in women's diseases that affect the breasts, the uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries and vagina.

Nurse, registered

paitsijik, nalunaikkusijaugutiKajuk

A nurse who has graduated from a college's nursing program or from a school of nursing and has passed a national licensing exam.

Oncologist

ânniasiutik kiansaKajunut

A doctor who treats cancer.

Pain and symptom management

ânniagekkutet amma malunnatojut aulattaugusinga

A branch of medicine employing an interdisciplinary approach for easing the suffering and improving the quality of life of those living with pain.

Pharmacist

ilinniagesimajuk ejaligijiugiamut

A health professional qualified to prepare and give out medicinal drugs.

Social worker

niKitâtitsiji

A professional who helps individuals, families, groups and communities to improve their individual and collective well-being.

LIFESTYLE AND/OR RISK FACTORS

inogusik amma/ubvalu ilimanattumettisisot

Asbestos

ilupiatsajait

A material commonly used for fireproofing or insulating buildings that causes cancer.

Healthy living

inositsiagittonik

Making positive choices that enhance your personal physical, mental and spiritual health.

Indoor tanning

illumi palititsiutet

Using tanning beds or sun lamps that give off ultraviolet radiation (UVR) to tan the skin.

Occupational exposure

suliaKapvini kiansattâtitsigunnatut

Coming in contact with chemicals or other materials at work that can cause cancer.

Physical activity

iKailisannik

Any type of movement or exercise that makes your heart beat faster and makes you breathe harder than when you're resting.

Prevention / Preventative measures

nukKatitsigiamut /

nukKatitsigasuannimullu pigasuagutet

Actions to stop something from happening.

Risk factor

ilimanattuk

The chance of getting a disease.

Second-hand smoke

sikarejunut isipviuKattanik

Smoke from the burning end of a cigarette, cigar or pipe, or breathed out by a smoker.

Smoking cessation

sikarennimik nukKaujinik

Stopping smoking.

Sunscreen

minguagutik otâttaugekkutik

A cream, lotion or gel applied to the skin to help protect it from the harmful rays of the sun.

Ultraviolet radiation

palitsiutet otânattut

Invisible rays of light that are part of the energy that comes from the sun or that are made by sun lamps or tanning beds.

Weight

uKumainnik

How much a person weighs.

MEDICATION

âkKisattaugutet (ejait, ânniasiuuttaugutellu)

Acetylsalicylic Acid (ASA)

niaKutsiutik

Non-prescription medication used to relieve minor pain and reduce fever.

Also called: Aspirin

Analgesic

ânniagekkutik

A medicine that helps stop pain (Aspirin, Tylenol, codeine, Demerol, and morphine).

Antibiotics

ejait sujodjaugekkutet

Medications that attack germs and fight infection.

Anti-cancer drugs

ejait kiansamik pigugunnangititsisot

Drugs used to stop cancer growth.

Anti-emetic drug

ejak migiatiginimmik

nukKatitsigunnatuk

A drug that prevents or stops vomiting.

Anti-inflammatory drug

ejak pullinimmik ikullaumititsigunnatuk

Drug used to reduce swelling and inflammation, e.g. Ibuprofen.

Aspirin

niaKutsiutik

Non-prescription medication used to relieve minor pain and reduce fever.

Also called: Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA)

Birth control pill

nutagattâgekkutik ejak

A drug that women take by mouth to prevent pregnancy.

Diuretic

ejak Kanuittutuinnak timimmi

itiguliugiallatitsisok

Any drug or substance that causes the body to make more urine.

Dose

nâmmasiatillugu atuttaugialik

The amount of a drug or radiation given at one time.

Enema

itikkut imattâtaunik salummaigiamut

anaKautimmik

Putting liquid into the colon and rectum through a tube into the anus.

HPV vaccine

kapputik Kanimmasittâtailigiamut

taijamik (HPV)

A vaccine that helps prevent infection from Human papillomavirus (HPV).

Injection*kappittaunik*

Being given a needle.

Intravenous (IV)*kapputikkatitauk taKakkut*

Inside a vein.

Narcotics*ânniagekkutet uigilukattaugunnatut*

Drugs that make someone think or feel differently from normal and that can be addictive, e.g. morphine, heroin or Demerol. Often used for pain management.

Steroids*timiup adjigengngitotingit*

Special hormones that the body makes or that can be given as medicine.

Vaccine therapy*kaputtaunik*

A treatment that uses an antigen to trigger the immune system to make antibodies that fight a disease.

NUTRITION

niKitsiat

Dietary fibre

niKet anatsianattut

The part of fruit, vegetables, beans and grains that the body cannot break down but that helps the body move and digest food.

Dietician

niKitsialigijik

A health care professional that focuses on food and nutrition.

Fluids / Hydration

imet; saluattailigiamut

Drinking water or other fluids, which sometimes helps to reduce the concentration of toxic substances in the body.

Nutrition

niKitsiat

Eating foods that are good for the body so it can work normally.

PAIN

ânniak

Abdominal pain

nâliginnik

Pain in the belly, in the part of the body that lies below the chest and above the pelvis.

Acute pain

*tapvangatsuatuinnak ajunnatumik
ânniakallanik*

Very bad pain that happens suddenly or gets worse quickly.

Burning pain

otânnatumik ânnianik

A kind of pain that is often related to nerves, but which could have many other causes. Injuries, natural wear and tear, infections, and autoimmune disorders could all cause nerve damage and pain.

Chronic pain

ânnianginnanik kajusijumik

Pain that happens slowly, lasts a long time or gets worse over time.

Cramping

Kilujinnik

The sudden and painful tightening of a muscle. Used to describe sharp pains that come and go in the stomach, leg, hand or any other body part.

Neuropathic pain

ânnianik ânnesimanimmot

ippiniagutinnik, patiujamik, Kagitamik

Pain from an injury to or problem with nerves, the spinal cord or the brain.

Pain

ânniak

The physical feeling caused by disease, injury, or something that hurts the body.

Pain diary

ânniasainatut allaKutinga

A record that people with chronic pain keep to track when pain is greatest during the day and the amount of medicine or other treatments that make the pain go away.

Painless

ânnianginik

No pain.

Phantom limb pain

pettausimalittumi ippiniagijausot

Pain, numbness, tingling or itching that someone feels where a removed limb used to be.

Rating pain

ânniat nalunaittitaugutinga

Describing the strength of pain based on a scale. For example, 1 to 10 where 1 means no pain or very little pain and 10 is the worst pain.

Sharp pain

tapvangatsuatuinnak ajunnatumik

ânnikallanik

Sudden and severe pain.

Sinus pain***niakKigik***

A headache or pain in the upper part of the face caused by infection or pressure in the sinuses.

Somatic pain***timiup ilangagut ânnianik***

Pain from an injury to or problem with the skin and deep tissues.

Visceral pain***ilummigut ânnianik***

Pain in any organ in the chest or belly.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Kaujimaugutingit ânniasiuttaujop amma Kaujimmattitaugutingit ânniasiuttaujop

Advanced health care directive

sivungagut paigijaugusinnut tilitsiutik

A legal document, also called a living will, personal directive, advance directive, or advance decision, in which a person says what actions should happen if they are no longer able to make decisions for themselves because of illness or incapacity.

Advanced health care planning

*sivungagut paigijaugusinnut
pannaigutik*

An ongoing process in which patients, their families and health care providers reflect on patient's goals, values and beliefs, discuss how they inform current and future medical care to accurately document future health care choices.

Code status

ilimanattuKalippat Kaujititsiutik

A code is called when a patient goes into cardiac or respiratory arrest. Code status refers to the level of medical interventions a patient wishes to have started if the heart or breathing stops.

Do not resuscitate (DNR)

anitsâtitaugasuagiaKangngituk

An order not to attempt cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in the event a patient suffers cardiac or respiratory arrest.

Donor

aittuijuk

Someone who gives blood, cells, tissues or an organ to be used in another person.

Goals of care

tugâgutet paigijaugusinnut

Designations are used to describe, communicate and document the general focus of care for the patient.

Informed consent

Kaujimmattitaunimmut angiutik

When a person learns the potential risks, benefits and limits of a procedure, treatment, clinical trial or test before deciding to participate.

Medical history

*ânniasiuttaugutigijausimajunut
allaKutik*

A record of someone's risk factors, symptoms and past medical events and problems.

PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS

ânniasiuttaujut tilijaugutingit

Hold still, breathe normally

nukKangatsiagiaKannik, anittigitsialuni ilusigijaujutut

It is very important not to move

ikKanattumagik aulidjagiaKangnginik

No creams or lotions

atugiaKangnginik uvinimmi mingugutigalannik

No feeling or sensation

ippiniangngituk ubvalu ippiniKattangituk

SURGERY AND COMMON PROCEDURES

pilattauguset adjigengitut

Ablation

petsiviunik

Removing or destroying cells, tissues or organs.

Amputation

nakatsiviuk

An operation to remove an arm, leg, finger or any other body part.

Anesthesia, general

sinittitaunik

The condition of 'being put to sleep'.

Anesthesia, local

kapittaunikkut ippiniagunnangittitaunik

A temporary loss of feeling by drug injection in one part of the body, usually for a surgical procedure.

Angiography

tauttutâgutikkut ottutaunningit aup sullungit

A test that takes an X-ray of the blood vessels using a dye that is injected into the body.

Also called: Arteriography

Arteriography

ottutaunningit aup sullungita aulausingit

A test done to see if there is a problem with the blood vessels going to a certain part of the body.

Also called: Angiography

Biopsy

petsiviunnik Kimiggugatsanik

A test in which tissue is taken out of a living body and looked at under a microscope.

Bone marrow biopsy

sauniup patinganit petsiviunik

The removal of soft tissue from inside a bone.

Bowel re-section

pilattauninga anaKautik

An operation to remove part or all of the large bowel.

Breast conserving surgery

amâmakkut petsiviunik

An operation to remove a tumour and some healthy tissue around it so that most of the breast remains.

Breast self-examination

amâmakkut imminik-Kimiggunik

A screening method used to detect early breast cancer; the woman herself looks at and feels each breast for possible lumps, distortions or swelling.

Bronchoscopy

*ikumalik Kimiggotik tudlumik,
anitsâvinnik, puvannilu*

A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the windpipe, airways and lungs.

Clinical breast exam (CBE)

amâmakkut Kimiggutaunik

A physical exam of the breasts and nearby lymph nodes.

Colectomy

*inaluangata ilanga, ilonnangalonnet
pejaunninga*

An operation to remove part or all of the colon.

Colonoscopy

anaKautiup Kimiggutaugusinga

A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the colon, large bowel or anus.

Colostomy

inaluanga kilattauninga nâkkut

An operation to make an opening from the colon to the outside of the body through the belly to release waste.

Colposcopy

ottutaunik Kimiggotimmut

A test that uses a lighted magnifying tool to examine the vulva, vagina and cervix.

Cone biopsy

sikkitatut ilutsilimmik petsiviunik

Removing a cone-shaped piece of tissue from the cervix to look at the cells under a microscope and check for cancer.

Cystectomy

nakasuittaunik, ilangadlugulonnet

An operation to remove part or all of the bladder.

Cystoscopy

ikumautik adjiliugutik nakasummik

A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the bladder and urethra.

Digital rectal examination (DRE)

itikkut Kimiggutaunik

The examination through the rectum with gloved finger, e.g. of the cervix during labour, or the prostate gland in men.

Endoscopy

ikumalik Kimiggotik ilummiutanik

Any test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat organs or structures in the body.

Excisional biopsy

petsiviunnik Kimiggugatsamik

Removing all of the tumour or abnormal tissue, along with some normal tissue around it, to look at them under a microscope.

Gastrectomy

aKiaukkut pilattaunik

An operation to remove part or all of the stomach.

Hepatectomy

tinguittaunik

An operation to remove part or all of the liver.

Hysterectomy*illiangittaunik*

An operation to remove the uterus.

Ileostomy*pilattaunik nâkkut*

An operation to make an opening from the last part of the small intestine to the outside of the body through the belly.

Incisional biopsy*petsiviunik ottutaugatsamik*

Removing a small sample of the tumour or abnormal tissue to look at it under a microscope.

Invasive*itâsimajutut pisimajuk*

A test or tool that breaks the skin or enters a body cavity. A disease that grows into surrounding tissue.

Laparoscopy*Kimiggutaugutinga iggavet*

A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat organs inside the belly.

Laryngectomy*pilattaunikkut nilliagutettaunik*

Surgical removal of the larynx or voice box.

Lobectomy*pilattaunik petsiviudluni*

An operation to remove part or all of a lobe from an organ or gland.

Lumpectomy*pilattaunik petsiviugiamut*

An operation to remove a lump or a tumour without removing large amounts of surrounding tissue.

Mammogram*amâmammigut Kimiggutaunik
kiansaKammangât*

An X-ray of the soft tissue of the breast used to check for cancer.

Mastectomy*amâmaittaunik*

An operation to remove a breast.

Mastectomy, modified radical*amâmaittaunik, pettaudlutillu
Kinidlimejut*

The removal of the breast and lymph tissue.

Nasal endoscopy*ikumalik sullunik Kimiggotik*

A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the inside of the nose and the sinuses.

Neck dissection*Kungasikkut pilattaunik*

An operation to remove some or all of the lymph nodes or other tissues in the neck.

Non-invasive*ottugattaunik timiup silatiagut*

A test or tool that does not break the skin or enter the body cavity. A disease that is only in one place.

Operable*pilattaugunnatuk*

A disease or tumour that can be treated with an operation.

Pap test / Pap smear*illiap pângagut Kimiggutaunik*

A test that scrapes cells from the cervix and looks at them under a microscope.

Pelvic examination*illiakut kamagijaunik*

A physical exam that checks for changes in a woman's reproductive organs, including the uterus, cervix, ovaries and vagina.

Pneumonectomy*puvattaunik, ilangadlugulonnet*

An operation to remove part or all of a lung.

Polypectomy*pettauninga mikijuk pigujuk*

The removal of a polyp.

Prosthesis*timiup ilâtsanga*

An artificial device used to replace a part of the body removed because of injury or disease.

Punch biopsy*petsiviunik aumaluamik uvinimmit*

Removing a round piece of skin or other tissue using a sharp, hollow tool to look at it under a microscope.

Reconstructive surgery*pilattaunik âkKisuttaudluni*

An operation to a part of the body to help it work or look better, or to help heal a wound.

Re-section*pilattaunik petsiviugiamut*

An operation to remove part or all of an organ.

Rhinectomy*Kingaittaunik, ilangadlugulonnet*

An operation to remove part or all of the nose.

Shave biopsy*uvinettaujuk Kimiggugatsamik*

Removing the outermost layer of skin to look at it under a microscope.

Sigmoidoscopy*ikumalik Kimiggotik idlumik*

A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look at or treat the colon and rectum.

Skin exam*uvinimmik Kaujisannik*

A physical exam that checks for changes in or problems with the skin.

Skin flap*uviniup ilanga*

A piece of skin with its own blood supply that is used to cover or fix an injury at a nearby place on the body.

Skin graft*uvinittâtaunik*

A piece of skin taken from a donor or another part of the body and used to replace diseased or injured tissue.

Skin surgery*uvinikkut pilattaunik*

An operation to remove moles, cysts, skin cancer and other skin growths.

Surgery*pilattaunik*

An operation which involves cutting through the skin to take out or fix the damaged part of the body.

Thoracotomy*sapvikut ammataunik*

A cut to open the chest wall.

Trachelectomy*illiap pânga pettauninga amma sipviami
Kinidlet*

An operation to remove the cervix and the pelvic lymph nodes.

Tracheostomy*pilattaunik tudlukut*

An operation to make an opening in the windpipe.

Upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy*ikumalik Kimiggotik Kanikkut*

A test that uses a hollow tube with a light and camera to look inside the mouth, down the throat and esophagus to the stomach and upper part of the small intestine.

Upper gastrointestinal (GI) series*ottotik adjiliugigiamut aKiaadop
akKutinganik, aKiaagummik,
inaluakulummilu*

A test that uses X-rays to make a series of pictures of the upper gastrointestinal (GI) tract, including the esophagus, stomach and duodenum.

Wide local excision*petsiviunik pullimik*

An operation to remove a tumour along with some normal tissue around it.

SYMPTOMS / SIDE EFFECTS

malunnatuit / piusigijausimajumit kingungani sukkutitsiKattatut

Adverse reaction

ânniasiuttaugutimmut sukkutaunik

An unwanted, bad or harmful response to a drug or other therapy.

Allergic reaction

timiup nâmmagingngitanga

An unexpected or unwanted reaction to an allergen; a mild reaction may include sneezing, watery eyes, a stuffy nose, diarrhea, etc.

Anaphylaxis

*timiup nâmmagingngitanga
tuKunnatosongujuk*

A very bad, possibly deadly, allergic reaction.

Anemia

aukittuk

Not enough healthy red blood cells.
Also called: Low blood

Anxiety

sivogannik

An uneasy feeling, tension, worry, distress.

Ascites

nâkkut imattâsimajuk

A buildup of fluid in the abdomen.

Asymptomatic

*KanimmasiKammangât
malugijaugutiKangngituk*

Having no signs or symptoms of a disease.

Bacteria / Bacterial infection

Kanimmaset/Kanimmaset sujutitsisot

Tiny, single-celled living things (microorganisms) that can live in or on the human body. Some bacteria can cause diseases such as pneumonia, but others can help with activities like digesting food. The plural of bacterium.

Bladder spasm

nakasukkut Kilujinik

A sudden tightening of the bladder muscle that causes a need to urinate or urine to leak from the bladder.

Bone marrow suppression

*sauniup patingani otâttaukKâdluni
sukkutitausimanik*

A serious side-effect of chemotherapy making the person more likely to catch an infection.

Constipation

anagunnangiumanik

Difficulty having a bowel movement.

Coughs*Kuittunet*

Expels/pushes out air from the lungs with a sudden sharp sound.

Dehydration*saluannik*

Losing too much water from the body.

Depressed / Depression

*Inosikkut katangannik;
sivunitsaigutinnik*

A feeling of sadness and hopelessness that is greater than normal.

Diarrhea*anagannik, itittanik*

Having loose, watery bowel movements again and again.

Dry eye syndrome*ijikkut saluatsimanik*

Having fewer tears than normal.

Dry mouth*Kanikkut saluatsimanik*

Having less saliva than normal so that it is hard to chew, swallow or talk.

Dysuria*Kuigunnangiumanik*

Having trouble or pain when urinating.

Esophagitis*aKiaqop akKutinga otânnunga*

Inflammation of the esophagus (food pipe) that can make it hard to swallow.

Fatigue / Fatigued*mingngutullaginnik; nukegusimanik*

Feeling very tired or not having enough energy.

Fecal occult blood*anammi auttalik*

Blood (hidden) in the stool.

Fever*timik onaluanninga*

A higher than normal body temperature.

Fibroid

*kiansataKangngituk pigujuk kangasotet
ikajuttigenginni*

A benign (not dangerous) growth of fibrous tissue, usually in the wall of the uterus.

Fluid retention*timikkut imaKaluattuk*

A buildup of fluid in the body.

Hair loss*nujaigutinnik*

Balding or loss of hair from the scalp or body.

Hematuria*itiguk auttalik*

Blood in the urine.

Hemoptysis*Kuittugami aummik ugiaKattanik*

Coughing up blood.

Hoarse voice*iggengak*

An abnormally deep, rough voice.

Incontinence

pigiallaviKagani nukKatitsigunnanginik
Kuillânimik ubvalu anaganimmik

Not being able to control urination (pee) or bowel movements.

Indigestion

aKianguliginik

Feeling uncomfortable after eating a meal; may include heartburn, nausea, gas, cramps or burping.

Inflammation

timiup kiugutinga

The body's response to irritation or injury, including signs of heat, redness, and pain.

Insomnia

sinigunnangiumanik

Difficulty falling or staying asleep or not getting enough good sleep.

Jaundice

Kutsusititsisok uvinimmik Kanimmasik

A yellowness of the skin and the white part of the eyes from a build-up of a yellow chemical (bile) in the blood.

Loss of appetite

nigigumaitsimanik ammalu
nigigunnainik

Losing interest in food and not eating.

Lump

pullik

An abnormal mass in the body.

Lymphedema

pullititaunnik imammut

Swelling of an arm or leg caused by a buildup of fluid in tissues.

Nausea

migiangnguk, migiagumannik

Feeling sick to the stomach or wanting to vomit.

Neutropenia

mamisautiKatsiangituk

Not enough white blood cells that help the body fight bacteria, viruses and fungi.

Nosebleed

Kingakkut aunânnik

Bleeding from the nose.

Numbness

ippinigunnanginik

A loss of sensation or feeling in a part of your body, often with other changes, such as a pins-and-needles feeling, burning or tingling.

Occult blood

aut takutsaungitut

Blood that is hidden or invisible to the eye. Commonly tested for in the feces.

Phlebitis

taKallunik

Inflammation of a vein causing redness, swelling and pain.

Radiation sickness

otâttitausimanimmut Kanimmatitaunik

Symptoms caused by large doses of radiation.

Shortness of breath

aninniniattaunik

Difficulty breathing or being unable to take full breaths.

Side effect

piungngitumik sukkutitausimanik
ânniasiuttaugusigijausimajumut

An unwanted, bad or harmful reaction caused by a medical treatment or procedure.

Skin change

uvinik asianguninga

An abnormal change in the skin that may be the sign of a disease such as cancer.

Skin reaction

uviniup nâmmagingngitanga

The skin has an unexpected or unwanted reaction to an allergen.

Swollen lymph nodes

pullijut Kinidlet

When lymph nodes become larger than normal.

Symptom

malunnatuk

Something that a patient notices which means that something may be wrong.

Treatment-induced menopause

ânniasiuttaugutitut
takKiKagunnagunnaititaunik

The permanent end of menstruation that happens when the ovaries are removed or they are damaged by chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

Virus

Kumaujait ejamut âkKitaugunnangitut

A very small germ that can be spread from one person to another to infect cells and cause disease.

Vomit

migiaticijuk

Throwing up the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

Wheezes / Wheezing

aninninga kokkuviajuk

Difficulty breathing that causes a whistling sound because the airways are narrowed.

TREATMENT

ânniasiuuttaunik âkKitaugiamut

Active surveillance

kamagijaunnagiaKanik

Using tests and exams on a regular basis to watch for changes in a person's health.

Adjuvant therapy

ânniasiuuttauKâdluni kamagijaugutik

A treatment plan used after the standard treatment to reduce the risk of cancer coming back.

Alternative therapy

asiagut ânniasiuuttaugusik

A treatment used instead of the currently accepted and widely used treatment.

Biological therapy

tuKutsiutet timiup kangngasotinginnik

A treatment that uses natural or artificial materials to kill, control or change the way cells behave.

Chemoradiation therapy

kapputikkatitaunik otâttitaudlunilu atautsikut

A treatment that gives chemotherapy during the same time period as radiation therapy.

Chemotherapy

kapputikkatitaunik

A treatment that uses drugs to kill or destroy cancer cells.

Clinical trial

Kaujisaunik nukKatitsigiamut

Kanimmasimmik

A research study that tests new ways to prevent, detect, treat or manage a disease in people.

Combination therapy

adjigengitunik atullutik ânniasiuuginnik

A treatment plan that uses more than one type of treatment at the same time.

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)

adjigengngitut ânniasiuuttauguset

A variety of treatment approaches used along with or instead of currently accepted conventional treatment.

Conventional therapy

atuttaunginnatuk ânniasiuuttaugusik

Kanimmasimmik

The currently accepted and widely used treatment for a disease.

Cryotherapy

pisigijauKattatuk Kuattidlugit

pejaudlutik kiansaup kangngasotingit

A procedure to freeze off cancer cells.

Drug therapy*ejanut âkKisattaunik KanimmasiKadluni*

A treatment that uses medical drugs to treat a disease.

Experimental drug*âkKisattaugutik ottugattaujuk
atusongummangât*

A drug that is being tested to find out if it works and is safe, but that is not yet approved for use.

Follow-up*ânniasiuttauKâdluni kamagijauKattanik*

Keeping track of a person's health for a period of time after treatment to watch for problems or for signs that the disease has come back.

Hormonal therapy*timiup adjigengngigutinni
ânniasiuttaugusik*

A treatment that adds, blocks or removes hormones in the body to treat a disease.

Internal radiation*ilukkut otâttitaunik*

A piece of radioactive material is placed inside the body for a short time in order to damage or destroy cancer cells.

Neoadjuvant therapy*ânniasiuttaunik pigiasiutigijaujumik
iKititsigiamut pullimik*

Treatment given as a first step to shrink a tumour before the main treatment. Examples include chemotherapy, radiation therapy and hormone therapy.

Palliative care*âkKitaugunnagunnaitumik paitsinik*

Looking after someone and keeping them comfortable at the end of their life.

Photodynamic therapy*otâttitaunik*

A treatment that uses drugs that react to light to treat a disease.

Radiation treatment*otâttitaunikkut ânniasiuttauguset*

The use of high-energy rays or particles, such as X-rays, to damage or destroy cancer cells.

Rehabilitation*âkKisattaunik âkKititauKattanikkut,
iKailisannikullu*

Helping a person get better through physical therapy, massage and exercise.

Surgery*pilattaunik*

An operation which involves cutting through the skin to take out or fix the damaged part of the body.

Targeted therapy*ânniasiugutik tuKutsiKattanikkut
kiansait kangngasotinginnik*

Any treatment that mainly kills cancer cells with little or no effect on normal cells.

Transplant*notsitnik kangasotet ikajuttigenginnik,
ilummiutamillonet timimmit asingata
timinganut*

Moving tissue from one place in a person's body to another. Moving tissue or an organ from a donor to another person.

Treatment*ânniasiuttaunik âkKitaugiamut*

An action to cure or relieve a disease or disorder.

VITAL SIGNS

ânniasiuutiup Kaujimattitaugutigisongit timimmi

ânniasiuuttaujuk Kanuimmangât

Blood pressure

aup tillininga

The force of blood pushing on the walls of blood vessels.

Body mass index

timiup ottutaugusinga

A measurement used to tell if people are underweight, overweight, obese or in the normal weight range for their height.

Pulse

tillitâk

A heartbeat. A rhythmical throbbing of the arteries as blood is propelled through them, typically as felt in the wrists or neck.

Respiration

anittiginnik

Breathing; the act of respiring; inhalation and exhalation of air.

Temperature

timiup ilungata niguminninga

The degree of internal heat of a person's body.

Weight

uKumainnik

How much a person weighs.

Prefixes and suffixes

pigianningit amma isudliutingit

Aden-, Adeno-

Kinidlik

Gland

Angio-

taKak

Blood vessel

Anti-

akigattuk

Against

Audio-

tusâk

Hearing

Auto-

imminik

Self

Carcin-, Carcino-

kiansak

Cancer

Cardio-

ommatik

Heart

Cerebri-, Cerebro-

Kagitak

Brain

Cervic-, Cervico-

Kungasik, pâk

Neck (of the body or uterus)

Col-, Colo-

angijuk inaluak, anaKautik

Colon, large intestine, bowel

Coron-, Corono-

ommatik

Heart

Denti-, Dento-

kigutet

Teeth

Derm-, Derma-, Dermo-, Dermat-, Dermato-

uvinik

Skin

Dys-

ajunnatuk

Difficulty or trouble

-ectomy

pejauk

Removal

-emia

aulittâjuk

Blood

Gastr-, Gastro-*aKiaguk*

Stomach

Glyc-, Glyco-, Gluc-, Gluco-*mamattuk*

Sugar, sweet

-gram*ottotik*

Record, measure

Gravid-, Gravido-*nutagatsalik*

Pregnant

Hemi-*apvak*

Half

Hem-, Hema-, Hemo-, Hemat-, Hemato-*auk*

Blood

Hepat-, Hepato-, Hepati-*tinguk*

Liver

Hyper-*uimak*

Excessive, above, beyond

Hypn-, Hypno-*sinik*

Sleep

Hypo-*uimangituk*

Under, deficient, beneath

-itis*timiup kiugutinga*

Inflammation, infection

Macr-, Macro-*angijuk*

Large, big

-meter*ottotik*

Measure

Micro-*mikijuk*

Small

My-, Myo-, Myos-, Myoso-*nukik*

Muscle

Neur-, Neuro-*ippiniagutik*

Nerve, nerves, or nervous system

-ology; -ologist*Kaujisattik*

The study of something; the person who studies something

-oma*pullik*

Tumour

Orth-, Ortho-*sittungak*

Straight, normal position

Or-, Oro-*Kanik*

Mouth

-osis*Kanuilinganninga*

State or condition

Oste-, Osteo-*saunik*

Bone

-ostomy*settauvik*

Surgical opening

Ot-, Oto-*siutik*

Ear

Ox-, Oxi-, Oxo-*aninnik*

Oxygen

Patho-, -pathy*Kanimmasik*

Disease

Ped-, Pedo-*sugusik*

Child

Pharm-, Pharmi-*ejak*

Medicine, drug

-phobia*ilusigijaungitutut kappiasunginnanik*

Abnormal fear or intolerance, sensitivity

Photo-*ikumak*

Light

-plasty*pilaidluni âkKisuinnik*

Surgical shaping or formation

Pneum-, Pneumo-*puvak (sg); puvâk (pl)*

Lungs or breathing

Psych-, Psycho-*isumak*

Mind

Pulmo-, Pulmono-*puvak (sg); puvâk (pl)*

Lungs

Quadr-, Quadri-*sitamat*

Four

-sclerosis*sitijugunnik*

Hardening

-scopy, -scopic*Kimiggunik*

Act of visually examining

Thromb-, Thrombo-*augiak*

Clot

Tox-, Toxi-, Toxo-, Toxic-*tuKunnatuk*

Toxin or poison

Terms for body parts

taijaugusingit timimmiutait

Abdomen

nâk

The part of the body which lies below the lungs and above the pelvis.

Abdominal muscle

nâmmi nukik

One of three sets of muscles that cover the front of the trunk of the body.

Achilles tendon

nukiguak

The strong string-like cord above the heel that connects the calf muscles to the heel bone.

Adam's apple

nilliagutik

The larynx which sticks out at the front of the throat of males.

Adipose tissue

utsutalet kangngasotet ikajuttiget

The fatty tissue under the skin and around the organs.

Also called: Fatty tissue

Adrenal glands

Kinidlet Kângani atunit tattop

The glands above each kidney that produce hormones.

Afterbirth

nutagaup kingullia

A round organ found in pregnant women which brings food and oxygen to the baby and brings the baby's waste to the mother so that she can get rid of it.

Also called: Placenta

Alveoli

aninniup utigiavingit

Tiny sacs (at the ends of the bronchioles) within our lungs that allow oxygen and carbon dioxide to move between the lungs and bloodstream.

Amniotic fluid

nutagatsaup pongata imanga

The liquid in the sac around a fetus.

Amniotic sac

nutagatsaup ininga

The sac that attaches to the placenta and goes around the growing baby.

Ankle

singinnik

The joint between the leg and the foot, which lets us move our foot.

Ankle bone

singinniup sauninga

Also called: Talus

Anus*itik*

The last part of the digestive tract.

Aorta*Kalluviak*

The body's largest blood vessel, arising from the top of the heart.

Appendix*Kipinguk*

A closed tube located near where the small and large intestines join.

Areola*aupaluttagalak ubvalu kajuangajuk
muliup killingani*

The reddish or brownish area around the nipple on the breasts.

Arm*talik***Armpit***unik*

Also called: Axilla

Artery*aup taKanga aniudjiKattatuk aummik
ommatimit adjigengitunut timimmi*

The blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart to all the different parts of the body.

Artery, common carotid*taKak Kungasimmi*

The artery in the neck.

Artery, pulmonary*taKak auKattisiKattatuk puvânnik*

The blood vessel which brings blood to the lungs.

Artery, renal*taKak auKattisiKattatuk tattonik*

The blood vessel which brings blood to the kidneys.

Atrium, left*ommatimmi aup aninnitaKajop
itipvinga, saumiani*

The small upper chamber in the heart that receives blood full of oxygen and pumps it into the ventricles.

Atrium, right*ommatimmi aup aninnitaKangitop
itipvinga, talippiani*

The small upper chamber in the heart that receives blood with no oxygen in it and pumps it into the ventricles.

Axilla*unik*

Also called: Armpit

Axillary nodes*unimmi Kinidlet*

The lymph nodes in the armpit.

Back*Kulek***Back of skull***makkak, tunua***Backbone***kujapigak*

Back, lower*Kitik***Bartholin's glands***mikijut Kinidlet annaup âKângata
killingani*

The small glands in the lips of the vagina.

Beard, moustache, whiskers*umik***Belly button***Kalasik*

Also called: Navel, Umbilicus

Biceps muscle*nukik sânganejuk Kulliani talimmi*

The muscle in the front of the upper arm that forms a bump when the elbow bends.

Bicuspid tooth*tulugiap sanianejuk kigutik*

The tooth next to the canine tooth.

Bile duct*sungaKautik*

A small tube that carries bile from the liver and the gallbladder to the duodenum.

Birth canal*âkâk*

Also called: Vagina

Bladder, urinary*nakasuk*

The bag where pee is kept.

Blood*auk***Blood vessels***aup taKangit*

Arteries, veins, arterioles, capillaries and venules which carry blood around the body.

Body*timik***Bone***saunik***Bone marrow***patik*

The soft tissue inside the bones.

Bowel*anaKautik; angijuk inaluak*

The part of the intestinal tract that goes from the small intestine to the anus.

Also called: Colon, Large intestine

Brain*Kagitak*

Also called: Cerebrum

Brain stem*Katsitak kujapigaup patiujangata
Kânganejuk*

The bulge at the top of the spinal cord.

Also, the lowest part of the brain.

Breast*amâmak***Breast tissue (dense)***amâmaup pitangit*

Tissue in the breast that has more connective tissues, glands and milk ducts than fatty tissue.

Breastbone*tunitjuk*

Also called: Sternum

Bronchial tubes*aninniup akKutingit tudlumit tikidlutik
puvânnut*

The hollow air passageways branching from the windpipe to the lungs.

Bronchioles*anniniup akKutingit*

The tiny branches of the bronchi that spread throughout the lungs.

Bronchus*angijuk tudlop isungata aippanga
puvâmmolingajok*

One of the two main branches of the windpipe (trachea) that go into the lungs.
Plural form: Bronchi.

Bum*nuluk (sg); nulok (pl)*

Also called: Buttock

Buttock*nuluk (sg); nulok (pl)*

Also called: Bum

Calf*nakasunnak; kanâk***Calf muscle***kanâmmi nukik*

The large muscle at the back of the lower leg which pulls up the heel.

Canine tooth*tulugiak*

One of the four sharp, pointed cone-shaped teeth that tear and shred food.

Also called: Cuspid

Capillaries*taKaujait*

One of the tiny thin blood vessels which connect arterioles to venules.

Cardiovascular system*ilummiutait ilonnatik ilautillugit
ommatik amma aup taKangit*

The organ system that includes the heart and blood vessels.

Carotid arteries*taKait Kungasimmi aninnitalimmik
auttaKattatut niaKummut*

The four main arteries found in the neck which bring blood with oxygen in it to the head.

Carotid artery, common*taKak Kungasimmi*

The artery in the neck.

Cartilage*natakKulâk*

Flexible connective tissue found in parts of the body (e.g., nose, ear, joints) that helps protect bones from rubbing against each other and wearing away.

Cell*timiup kangngasotinga*

The most basic, smallest unit of all living things.

Central nervous system*Kagitak amma patiujak kujapigammi*

The brain and spinal cord.

Cerebellum*Kagitaup ilanga kujapigaup
patiujangata Kânganejuk*

The part of the brain which is a clump of tissue at the top of the spinal cord.

Cerebral cortex*Kagitaup anginingata silatinga*

The outside layer of the biggest part of the brain.

Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)*Kagitaup amma kujapigaup
patiujangata imagianga*

The clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

Also called: Spinal fluid

Cerebrum*Kagitaup anginingata silatinga*

Also called: Brain

Cervical nodes*Kungasimmi Kinidlet*

The lymph nodes in the neck.

Cervical spine*Kungasimmi kujapiat*

The part of the spine commonly referred to as the neck.

Cervix*illiap pânga*

The narrow, lower end of the uterus which is at the top of the vagina; it is the neck of the uterus.

Cheek*uluak***Cheekbone***uluap sauninga*

Also called: Zygomatic arch

Chest*sapvik*

Also called: Thorax

Chin*talluk***Circulatory system***ilumiutait aummik
ingiggaKatitsisainatut timikkut*

The system of organs that keeps blood continuously moving around the body.

Clavicle*Kutuk*

Also called: Collar bone

Clitoris*annaup ippiniagutinga âKângani*

A female sexual organ that is small, sensitive, and located on the outside of the body in front of the opening of the vagina.

Coccyx*pamialluk*

The small triangular bone at the bottom of the spine.

Also called: Tailbone

Cochlea*siutigojak atunit siutiup iluani*

The snail-shaped organ found deep inside each ear, behind and slightly below the eyeball.

Collarbone*Kutuk*

Also called: Clavicle

Colon*anaKautik; angijuk inaluak*

The longest part of the intestine that goes from the small intestine to the anus.

Also called: Bowel, Large intestine

Common carotid artery*taKak Kungasimmi*

The artery in the neck.

Connective tissue*kangasotet timimmiutait
atatsiagutingit*

Ligaments or tendons.

Cranium*makkak*

All of the bones of the head, except the jawbone.

Also called: Skull

Crown of head*kadjik*

The top of the head.

CSF (Cerebrospinal fluid)*Kagitaup amma kujapigaup
patiujangata imagianga*

The clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

Also called: Spinal fluid

Cyst*mannilittalik ippiasojak*

A fluid-filled sac found inside the body.

Deltoid muscle*tuip tunuani nukik*

The muscle that forms the top of the shoulder.

Diaphragm*angilik*

The band of muscle under the lungs that helps with breathing.

Digestive system*siKalleKattatut niKinik timimmi*

The parts of the body that help to digest food.

Disc, spinal*kujapigait atunit akungani natakKulât*

The spongy, round sac found between each of the 33 vertebrae of the spine.

Also called: Intervertebral disc

Duct*mikijuk ippiasojakuluk*

A tiny tube in the body for carrying a secretion (milk, tears, bile, saliva, semen, Bartholin's fluid) from a gland.

Duodenum*inaluakuluk*

The first part of the small intestine.

Ear*siutik***Ear canal***siutiup killanga*

The tube-like hole that runs from the outer part of the ear to the middle ear.

Eardrum*kaviguak*

A thin piece of tissue that separates the ear canal from the middle ear.

Elbow*ikusik*

The joint between the forearm and the upper arm.

Embryo*nutagatsak suli pigungituk*

An unborn human in its first two months of growth.

Epiglottis*tupigekkutik*

The flap of tissue which covers the entrance of the trachea (airway).

Esophagus*aKiangummut akKutik*

The hollow tube that goes from the throat to the stomach.

Ethmoid sinus*sulloK KupviuguteK saniani*

Pocket of space located close to the tear ducts of the eye.

Eustachian tube*siutiup KikKangata atautinga iggiamut*

The narrow tube which connects the middle ear with the throat.

Eye*ijik***Eye socket***saunik ijiup iningani*

The area of bone around the eye.

Also called: Orbit

Eyebrow(s)*Kalluk (sg); Kalluk (pl)***Eyelash***Kallugiak*

One of the many hairs that grows on the edge of the skin which surrounds the eyeball.

Eyelid*ijiup aminga***Face***kenak*

The front part of the head from the forehead to the chin.

Fallopian tube*aippanga manniup akKutegta illiamut*

One of the two tiny, hollow tubes that go from each ovary to the uterus.

Fat*utsuk*

The greasy, yellow material underneath the skin of an animal or mixed in with its flesh.

Fatty tissue*utsutalet kangngasotet ikajuttiget*

The fatty tissue under the skin and around the organs.

Also called: Adipose tissue

Femur*Kutugaup sauninga*

Bone of the part of the leg above the knee.
Also called: Thigh bone

Fetus*nutagatsak*

A baby growing in the uterus is called a fetus from eight weeks after the egg has been fertilized until it is born.

Fibula*kanâp sauninga aminnisak*

The outside, smaller bone of the lower leg.

Finger(s)*inuganguak (sg); inuganguat (pl)***Finger, index***tikik*

The second finger.

Also called: Forefinger

Finger, middle*Kitidlik***Finger, pinky***iKikKuk*

The last, smallest finger.

Also called: Baby finger, Little finger

Finger, ring*mikiligak*

Also called: Fourth finger

(Finger)nail*kukik***First molar tooth***tamuagutik kigutik***Flesh***timiup niKittanga***Fontanel***nutagaup niaKungani aKittunga*

The soft spot on top of a baby's head.

Foot*itigak***Foot, sole of***aluk*

Bottom of foot.

Forearm*aggautik*

The lower part of the arm.

Forearm muscle*aggautiup nukinga*

The lower part of the arm.

Forefinger*tikik*

The second finger.

Also called: Index finger

Forehead*Kauk***Foreskin***ulivik*

A fold of skin which covers the head of the penis.

Fourth finger*mikiligak*

Also called: Ring finger

Freckles*milakkait***Frontal sinus***sulloK Kallop tunuani*

Pocket of space located behind the brow ridge.

Gallbladder*sungaKautik***Genitals***Kuit*

The private parts of a man or woman.

Gingiva*ikket*

Also called: Gums

Gland*Kinidlik*

The clump of tissue which makes and gives off a special fluid.

Glands, adrenal*Kinidlet Kângani atunit tattop*

The glands above each kidney that produce hormones.

Glands, Bartholin's*mikijut Kinidlet annaup âKângata
killingani*

The small glands in the lips of the vagina.

Glands, salivary*nuvaujaliugutet Kanimmi*

Glands around the mouth that create saliva.

Gland, prostate*Kinidlik angutiup nakasungani*

The gland found at the bottom of the bladder in men.

Gland, thymus*Kinidlik tunitjop tunuani*

A gland, located behind the breastbone (sternum), that produces cells for the immune system.

Gland, thyroid*Kinidlik Kungasimmi*

The large gland found in the middle of the neck at the front of the windpipe (trachea).

Gluteus maximus muscle*nulonni nukik*

The main muscle of the buttocks.

Groin*Kuik*

The area of the body between the insides of the thighs and the lower abdomen.

Gum socket*kigutiup ininga ikkimi*

A hollow in the gum ridge that a tooth fits into.

Gums*ikket*

Also called: Gingiva

Hair*nujait***Hair, pubic***mikkuit Kuimmi*

The hair growing in the groin area of a person.

Hand*aggak***Hand, left***aggak saumimmi***Hand, right***aggak talippimi***Head***niaKuk*

Head, crown of*kadjik*

The top of the head.

Heart*ommatik*

The muscular organ that expands and contracts to move blood through the arteries and veins.

Heel*kimmik*

The back part of the foot.

Hip*kotsinâk*

The area below the waist on each side of the body around the hip joint.

Hip joint*kotsik*

The place where the head of the thighbone/femur attaches to the pelvis.

Humerus*taliup sauninga Kullianejuk*

The bone of the upper arm.

Immune system*timiup Kanimmasittâgekkutingit*

The cells and organs that defend the body against infection, disease and other materials that enter the body.

Incisor tooth*kipitsiutik kigutik*

One of the front teeth.

Index finger*tikik*

The second finger.

Also called: Forefinger

Inferior vena cava*angijuk taKak auttaKattatuk
atânidlianit timiup ommatimut*

A large vein carrying blood from the lower body to the heart.

Inguinal area*Kuik*

The area of the body between the insides of the thighs and the lower abdomen.

Also called: Groin

Inguinal nodes*Kinidlet Kuimmi*

Glands between the insides of the thighs and the lower abdomen (groin).

Intervertebral disc*kujapiat akungani natakKulâk*

The spongy, round cushion found between each of the 33 bones of the spine.

Also called: Spinal disc

Intestine, large*anaKautik; angijuk inaluak*

The part of the intestinal tract that goes from the small intestine to the anus.

Also called: Bowel, Colon

Intestine, small*inaluakuluk*

The part of the intestine between the stomach and the large intestine.

Iris of eye*ijiup tauttulinga*

The coloured part of the eye that circles the black part of the eye (pupil).

Iron*autsiagittonattuk*

A chemical element which is important to the body because it is used to make hemoglobin which brings oxygen to the tissues through the blood.

Jaw, lower*alliguk, allia*

The part of the skull from which the teeth grow.

Also called: Mandible

Jaw, upper*alligop Kullia*

The part of the skull from which the teeth grow.

Also called: Maxilla

Joint*nagguak*

The place where two or more bones meet.

Kidney*tattuk (sg); tattok (pl)*

One of a pair of organs that filters waste products, chemicals, and unneeded water from the blood.

Knee*sekKuk*

The joint between the thigh and the lower leg.

Kneecap*sekKuak*

Also called: Patella

Knuckle*nagguak inuganguami*

The joint of a finger.

Labia*âKâmmi illugejok Kangasinângujâttok*

The inner and outer folds of the vulva, at either side of the vagina.

Lactation*amâmâk immuliunnegik*

The making of milk by the breasts.

Large intestine*anaKautik; angijuk inaluak*

The part of the intestinal tract that goes from the small intestine to the anus.

Also called: Bowel, Colon

Larynx*nilliagutik*

The voice box; contains the vocal cords which give sound to the voice.

Left atrium*ommatimmi aup aninnitaKajop**itipvinga, saumiani*

The small upper chamber in the heart that receives blood full of oxygen and pumps it into the ventricles.

Left hand*aggak saumimmi***Left ventricle***KalluKattatuk aummik timimmut,**saumianit*

One of the two lower spaces found in the heart. The left ventricle pumps blood to the body.

Leg*niuk*

Lens*ijiup Kinnitangata tunua*

A part of the eye. The lens is round and found just behind the black part of the eye (pupil).

Ligaments*nukigulât*

The strong, string-like material that connect bones to each other.

Lip, lower*Kangasinâk***Lip, upper***kakkiviak***Little finger***iKikKuk*

The last, smallest finger.
Also called: Pinky finger, Baby finger

Liver*tinguk*

A large organ that cleans the blood and produces bile.

Lobe

*mikijummagik ilummiutami atajuk sollu
Kagitami, puvammi, tattumilonnet*

A clear division or extension of an organ that can be seen without a microscope, for example in the brain, lung or kidney.

Lobule (breast)

*mikijummagik pettausimajuk
Kimiggugiamut*

A very small division of a lobe in the breast that produces milk for breast-feeding.

Lower back*Kitik***Lower jaw***alliguk, allia*

The part of the skull from which the teeth grow.
Also called: Mandible

Lower lip*Kangasinâk***Lumbar spine***atânidliani Kulemmi kujapiat*

The lowest section of the spine, with five vertebrae.

Lung(s)*puvak (sg); puvâk (pl)***Lymph nodes***Kinidlet*

Glands that trap germs that pass through them.

Mandible*alliguk*

The part of the skull from which the teeth grow.
Also called: Jaw, lower

Marrow*patik*

The soft material inside bones.

Maxilla*alliguk, Kullia*

The part of the skull from which the teeth grow.
Also called: Jaw, upper

Maxillary sinus*sullok ijek atâni*

Pocket of space located to the side of the nasal cavity, below the eye.

Meninges*Kagitaup amianga*

A thin layer of tissues that cover the brain.

Metacarpals*aggaup sauningit*

The five bones of the hand that the fingers attach to.

Metatarsals*itigaup sauningit*

The five bones of the foot that the toes attach to.

Middle finger*Kitidlik***Molar tooth***tamuagutik kigutik*

One of the flat teeth located at the back of the mouth, used for grinding food.

Mole*tatsak*

A tan, brown or flesh-coloured growth on the skin.

Mouth*Kanik***Muscle***nukik*

One of many tissues in the body that can tighten and relax to produce movement.

Muscle, abdominal*nâmmi nukik*

One of three sets of muscles that cover the front of the trunk of the body.

Muscle, biceps*nukik sânganejuk Kulliani talimmi*

The muscle in the front of the upper arm that forms a bump when the elbow bends.

Muscle, calf*kanâmmi nukik*

The large muscle at the back of the lower leg which pulls up the heel.

Muscle, deltoid*tuip tunuani nukik*

The muscle that forms the top of the shoulder.

Muscle, forearm*aggautiup nukinga*

The lower part of the arm.

Muscle, gluteus maximus*nulonni nukik*

The main muscle of the buttocks.

Muscle, pectoral*sapvimi nukik*

One of the four large paired muscles that cover the chest and assist with movement of shoulder and arm.

Muscle, quadriceps*Kutugaup sângani nuket*

The large muscles at the front of the thigh which straighten the knee.

Muscle, trapezius*tunusummit kujapigamolingajut angijut nuket*

One of two large back muscles extending from the bottom of the skull along the spine. It helps to move the shoulder blade and to support the arm.

Muscle, triceps*nukik tunuani Kulliani talimmi*

The muscle in the back of the upper arm which helps to straighten the arm.

Nail*kukik*

A fingernail or toenail.

Nasal cavity or passage*angijuk sunataKangngituk Kingaup iluani*

A large space above and behind the nose.

Navel*Kalasik*

Also called: Belly button, Umbilicus

Neck*Kungasik***Nerve***ippiniagutik*

A string-like bundle of nerve fibers which carries messages to and from the brain.

Nerve, optic*ijiup ippiniagutinga*

The nerve that goes from the back of the eye to the part of the brain which allows us to see.

Nipple*mulik*

The dark part of the skin which sticks out from the breast and through which milk is supplied to a baby.

Nose*Kingak***Nostril***sulluk Kingammi*

One of the two holes in the nose.

Optic nerve*ijiup ippiniagutinga*

The nerve that goes from the back of the eye to the part of the brain which allows us to see.

Oral cavity*Kanik*

The mouth, including the lips, gums and teeth, cheeks, roof of the mouth, floor of the mouth and the tongue.

Orbit*saunik ijiup iningani*

The area of bone around the eye.
Also called: Eye socket

Ostomy*ammatausimajuk nâkkut anaKautimmit*

The opening from inside the bowel to the outside of the body through the belly.

Ovary*annaup manniKautinga nutagamik*

The small sac which contains a woman's eggs.

Ovum*mannik*

Egg.

Palate*Kilak*

The roof of the mouth.

Palm*itimak*

The inside part of the hand from the wrist to the base of the fingers.

Pancreas*matsak*

The long, leaf-shaped gland found just below and to the back of the stomach.

Patella*sekKuak*

Also called: Kneecap

Pectoral muscle*sapvimi nukik*

One of the four large paired muscles that cover the chest and assist with movement of shoulder and arm.

Pelvis*sigviak*

Circle formed by the hip bones and the sacrum (triangular bone at the bottom of the spinal column) and all the tissues contained within.

Peritoneum*ilumiutait silatinga nâmmi*

The thin lining covering all of the organs in the abdomen, such as the stomach, intestines, liver, etc.

Phallus / Penis*usuk***Pharynx***iggiak*

Also called: Throat

Pinky finger*iKikKuk*

The last, smallest finger.
Also called: Baby finger, Little finger

Placenta*nutagaup kingullia*

A round organ found in pregnant women which brings food and oxygen to the baby and brings the baby's waste to the mother so that she can get rid of it.
Also called: Afterbirth

Prostate gland*Kinidlik angutiup nakasungani*

The gland found at the bottom of the bladder in men.

Pubic hair*mikkuit Kuimmi*

The hair growing in the groin area of a person.

Pulmonary artery*taKak auKattisiKattatuk puvânnik*

The blood vessel which brings blood to the lungs.

Pupil of eye*ijiup Kinnitanga*

The black part of the eye in the middle surrounded by a coloured circle (iris).

Quadriceps muscle*Kutugaup sângani nukik*

The large muscle at the front of the thigh which straightens the knee.

Radius*aggautiup sauninga silinnisak*

The shorter and thicker bone in the lower arm (forearm), on the same side as the thumb.

Rectum*idluk*

The place where solid waste (feces) is kept until it is ready to leave the body through the anus.

Renal artery*taKak auKattisiKattatuk tattonik*

The blood vessel which brings blood to the kidneys.

Reproductive system*nutagattâtitsisot ilangit*

The organs in the body involved in reproducing children. In women, the reproductive organs are the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix and vagina. In men, they are the testicles, prostate and penis.

Reproductive system, female*nutagatsatâtitsigiamut ilingajut, annak*

The organs in the body involved in reproducing children. In women, the reproductive organs are the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix and vagina.

Reproductive system, male*nutagatsatâtitsigiamut ilingajut, angutik*

The organs in the body involved in reproducing children. In men, they are the testicles, prostate and penis.

Retina*ijaguvaup tunua*

A part of the eye found at the back of the eye ball.

Rib*tulimâk***Right atrium***ommatimmi aup aninnitaKangitop itipvinga, talippiani*

The small upper chamber in the heart that receives blood with no oxygen in it and pumps it into the ventricles.

Right hand*aggak talippimi***Right ventricle***KalluKattatuk aummik puvânnut, talippianit*

One of the two lower spaces found in the heart. The right ventricle pumps blood to the lungs.

Ring finger*mikiligak*

Also called: Fourth finger

Root*amâk*

The part of the tooth, nail, hair, etc. that is under the skin.

Sacrum*kotsinik*

The big triangle-shaped bone at the bottom of the spine.

Saliva*Kanimmi saluagekkutik*

The slippery, watery fluid produced inside the mouth.

Also called: Spit

Salivary glands*nuvaujaliugutet Kanimmi*

Glands around the mouth that create saliva.

Scalp*niaKop aminga*

Skin covering the top of the head.

Scapula*kiasik (taijauKattatuk ilanginnut: ulojak)*

Also called: Shoulder blade

Scrotum*idjuKautik*

The sac of skin containing a man's testes (balls).

Semen*Kapuk*

Whitish liquid that comes out of the tip of a man's penis and contains sperm.

Seminal vesicle*sullojak Kinidlik iniKajuk angutet nakasungata tunuani*

A tube-like gland which makes most of a man's semen and is located behind the bladder.

Shin*kanâk*

Front of lower leg.

Shin bone*kanâp sauninga silinnisak*

The inner and larger bone of the lower leg.

Also called: Tibia

Shoulder*tuik*

The part of the body where the arm joins the body, between the neck and upper arm.

Shoulder blade*kiasik (taijauKattatuk ilanginnut: ulojak)*

Also called: Scapula

Sinuses*sulluit niaKummi*

Four pairs of air spaces in the bone around the nose area.

Also called: Sinus cavities

Sinus, ethmoid*sullok Kupviugutek saniani*

Pocket of space located close to the tear ducts of the eye.

Sinus, frontal*sullok Kallop tunuani*

Pocket of space located behind the brow ridge.

Sinus, maxillary*sullok ijek atâni*

Pocket of space located to the side of the nasal cavity, below the eye.

Sinus, sphenoid*sullok Kingaup tunuani*

Pocket of space located on the top of the nose cavity, above the nasopharynx.

Skeleton*saunikuk*

All the bones of the body.

Skin*uvinik*

The covering of the body.

Skull*makkak*

All of the bones of the head, except the jawbone.

Also called: Cranium

Skull, back of*makkak, tunua***Small intestine***inaluakuluk*

The part of the intestine between the stomach and the large intestine.

Sole of foot*aluk*

Bottom of foot.

Sperm*Kapuk angutiup mannisaliugutinga*

A cell produced by the male sexual organs and that combines with the female's egg to form an embryo.

Sphenoid sinus*sullok Kingaup tunuani*

Pocket of space located on the top of the nose cavity, above the nasopharynx.

Sphincter*aumaluangajut nuket (sollu itimmi)*

The circular band of muscles that control an opening, e.g. anal sphincter.

Spinal cord*patiujak kujapigammi*

The round, white cord of nerve tissue found inside the hollow of spine bones (vertebrae) and joined to the brain.

Spinal fluid*Kagitaup amma kujapigaup
patiujangata imagianga*

The clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

Also called: Cerebrospinal fluid

Spine*kujapigak*

Also called: Backbone

Spit*Kanimmi saluagekkutik*

The slippery, watery fluid produced inside the mouth.

Also called: Saliva

Spleen*Kinidlivak*

A purple, fist-sized organ that lies in the upper left abdomen towards the back ribs and behind the stomach.

Sputum*nuvak*

Phlegm that is spit up.

Sternum*tunitjuk*

Also called: Breastbone

Stomach*aKiaguk*

A sac-like organ in the body where food begins to be digested.

Stomach lining*aKiaġop silatinga siKialiuKattatuk*

The thin, moist lining of the stomach that makes juices to help with digestion and mucus to protect the stomach.

Superior vena cava*angijuk taKak auttaKattatuk timiup
Kullianit ommatimut*

A large vein carrying blood from the upper body to the heart.

Swollen lymph nodes*pullijut Kinidlet*

When lymph nodes become larger than normal.

Tailbone*pamialluk*

Also called: Coccyx

Talus*pengniup sauninga*

Also called: Ankle bone

Teeth*kigutet***Tendon***nukigulâk*

A strong cord that joins muscle to bone or muscle to muscle.

Testicle*idjuk*

One of two egg-shaped things in the sac of saggy skin under a man's penis.
Also called: Testis

Thigh*Kutugak*

Top part of the leg.

Thigh bone*Kutugaup sauninga*

Also called: Femur

Third molar tooth*pingajua tamuagutik kigutik*

Also called: Wisdom tooth

Thoracic spine*Kulemme Kullianejut kujapigait*

The part of the spine in the upper back.

Thorax*sapvik*

Also called: Chest

Throat*iggiak*

Also called: Pharynx

Thumb*kulluk***Thymus gland***Kinidlik tunitjop tunuani*

A gland, located behind the breastbone (sternum), that produces cells for the immune system.

Thyroid gland*Kinidlik Kungasimmi*

The large gland found in the middle of the neck at the front of the windpipe (trachea).

Tibia*kanâp sauninga silinnisak*

The inner and larger bone of the lower leg.
Also called: Shin bone

Tissue, adipose*utsutalet kangngasotet ikajuttiget*

The fatty tissue under the skin and around the organs.
Also called: Fatty tissue

Tissue, breast (dense)*amâmaup pitangit*

Tissue in the breast that has more connective tissues, glands and milk ducts than fatty tissue.

Tissue, connective*kangngasotet timimmiutait atatsiagutingit*

Ligaments or tendons.

Tissue, fatty*utsutalet kangngasotet ikajuttiget*

The fatty tissue under the skin and around the organs.
Also called: Adipose tissue

Toe*putuguk***Toenail***putugop kuinga***Tongue***uKak***Tonsils***Kinidlek*

Clumps of tissue on both sides of the throat that help fight infections; part of the lymphatic system.

Tooth (teeth)*kigutik (sg); kigutet (pl)***Tooth, bicuspid***tulugiap sanianejuk kigutik*

The tooth next to the canine tooth.

Tooth, canine*tulugiak*

One of the four sharp, pointed cone-shaped teeth that tear and shred food.
Also called: Cuspid

Tooth, first molar*tamuagutik kigutik***Tooth, incisor***kipitsiutik kigutik*

One of the front teeth.

Tooth, molar*tamuagutik kigutik*

One of the flat teeth located at the back of the mouth, used for grinding food.

Tooth, third molar*pingajua tamuagutik kigutik*

Also called: Wisdom tooth

Trachea*tudluk*

Also called: Windpipe

Trapezius muscle*tunusummit kujapigamolingajut angijut nuket*

One of two large back muscles extending from the bottom of the skull along the spine. It helps to move the shoulder blade and to support the arm.

Triceps muscle*nukik tunuani Kulliani talimmi*

The muscle in the back of the upper arm which helps to straighten the arm.

Ulna*aggautiup sauninga aminnisak*

The longer and thinner bone in the lower arm (forearm), on the same side as the little finger.

Umbilical cord*nutagaup Kalasingata inaluanga*

The cord that goes from the baby to the placenta.

Umbilicus*Kalasik*

Also called: Navel, Belly button

Upper jaw*alligop Kullia*

The part of the skull from which the teeth grow.

Also called: Maxilla

Upper lip*kakkiviak***Ureter***itigop akKutinga tattumit*

One of the two tubes that carries urine (pee) from each of the kidneys to the bladder.

Urethra*itigop akKutinga nakasummit*

The tube that brings urine (pee) from the bladder to the outside.

Urinary bladder*nakasuk*

The bag where pee is kept.

Urinary tract or system*ilonnatik itiguliugutet timimmi*

All the parts of the body involved in making pee.

Uterus*itigop akKutinga*

The organ in a woman's body that holds and nourishes the baby during pregnancy.

Also called: Womb

Uvula*uKalugaujak*

The small, soft piece of flesh that hangs down from the back part of the roof of the mouth.

Vagina*âKâk*

An opening through which babies are born.

Also called: Birth canal

Valve*ommatiup Kallutinga*

A flap of tissue that allows blood to flow in only one direction, e.g. heart valve.

Vas deferens*sulluk KaputtaKattatuk idjumit*

A tube which carries sperm from a testicle towards the penis.

Vein*taKak auttaKattatuk ommatimut*

The blood vessel which brings blood towards the heart.

Vena cava, inferior

*angijuk taKak auttaKattatuk
atânidlianit timiup ommatimut*

A large vein carrying blood from the lower body to the heart.

Vena cava, superior

*angijuk taKak auttaKattatuk timiup
Kullianit ommatimut*

A large vein carrying blood from the upper body to the heart.

Ventricle, left

*KalluKattatuk aummik timimmut,
saumianit*

One of the two lower spaces found in the heart. The left ventricle pumps blood to the body.

Ventricle, right

*KalluKattatuk aummik puvânnut,
talippianit*

One of the two lower spaces found in the heart. The right ventricle pumps blood to the lungs.

Vertebra

kujapigak

One of the bones that make up the spine.

Vertebrae

kujapigait

The 33 bones that make up the spine.

Vertebra, lumbar

kotsinik

One of five bones at the bottom of the spine.

Vocal folds / Vocal cords

nipiKautet

Voice box; thin bands of smooth muscle on opposite sides of the airway which extend from the front to the back of the larynx.

Vulva

âKâp silatinganejut

The parts of the female sexual organs that are on the outside of the body.

Windpipe

tudluk

Also called: Trachea

Womb

illiak

Also called: Uterus

Wrist

*papvik (taijauKattatuk ilanginnut:
ulojak)*

The part of the body where the hand joins the lower arm.

Zygomatic arch

uluap sauninga

Also called: Cheekbone

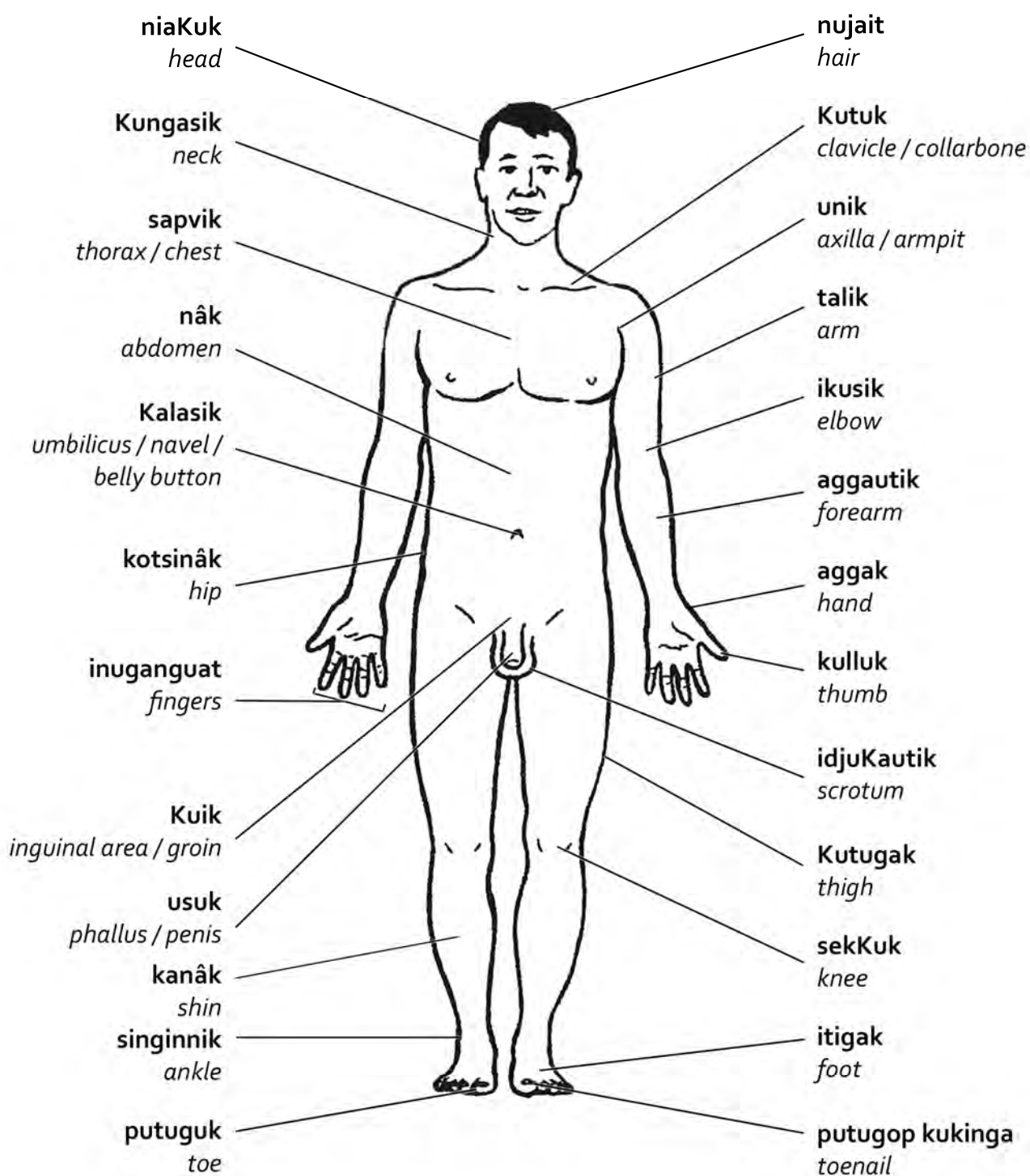
Diagrams

allanguattausimajut nalunaittitaugutet

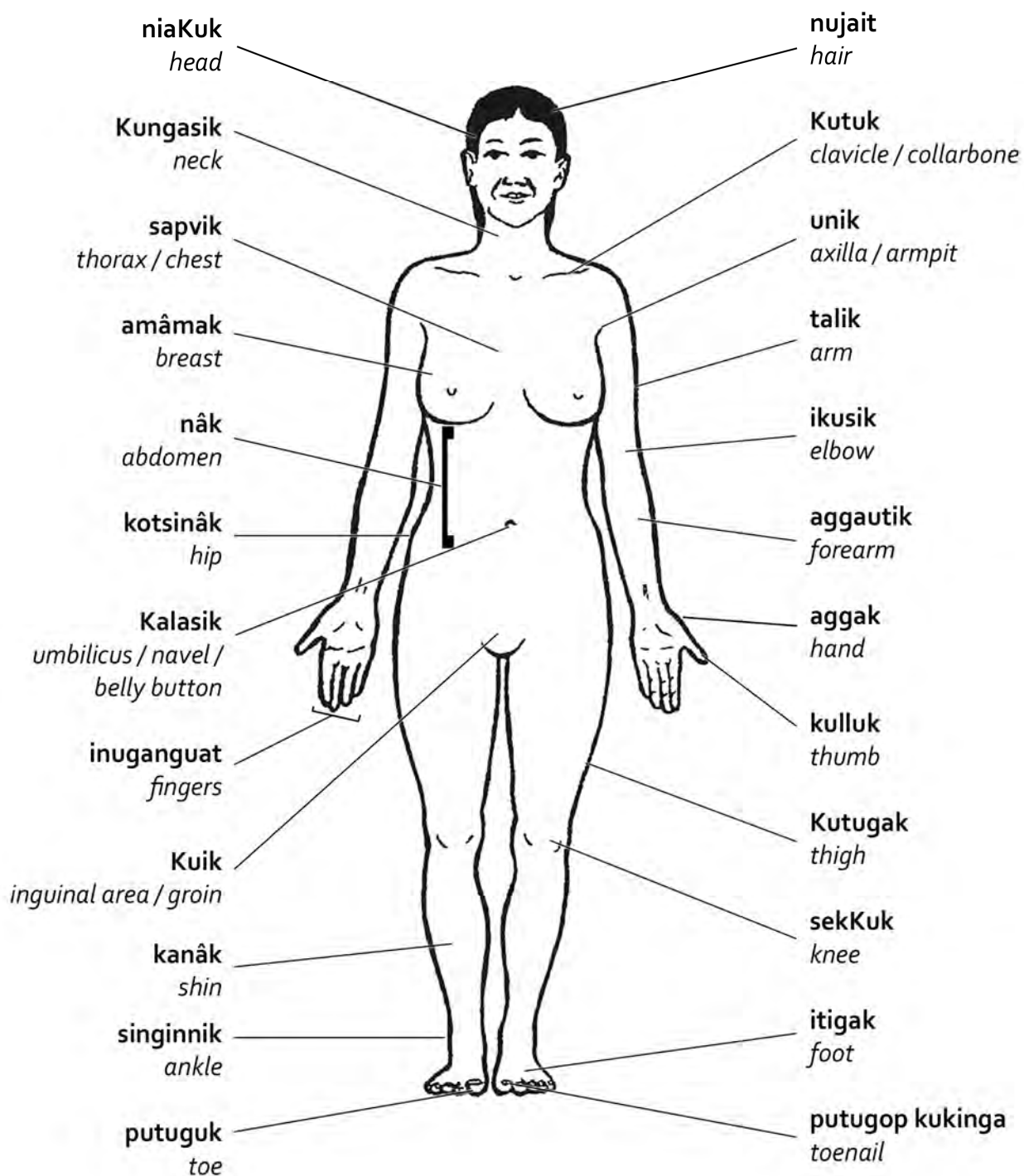
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timik (angutik)

body (male)

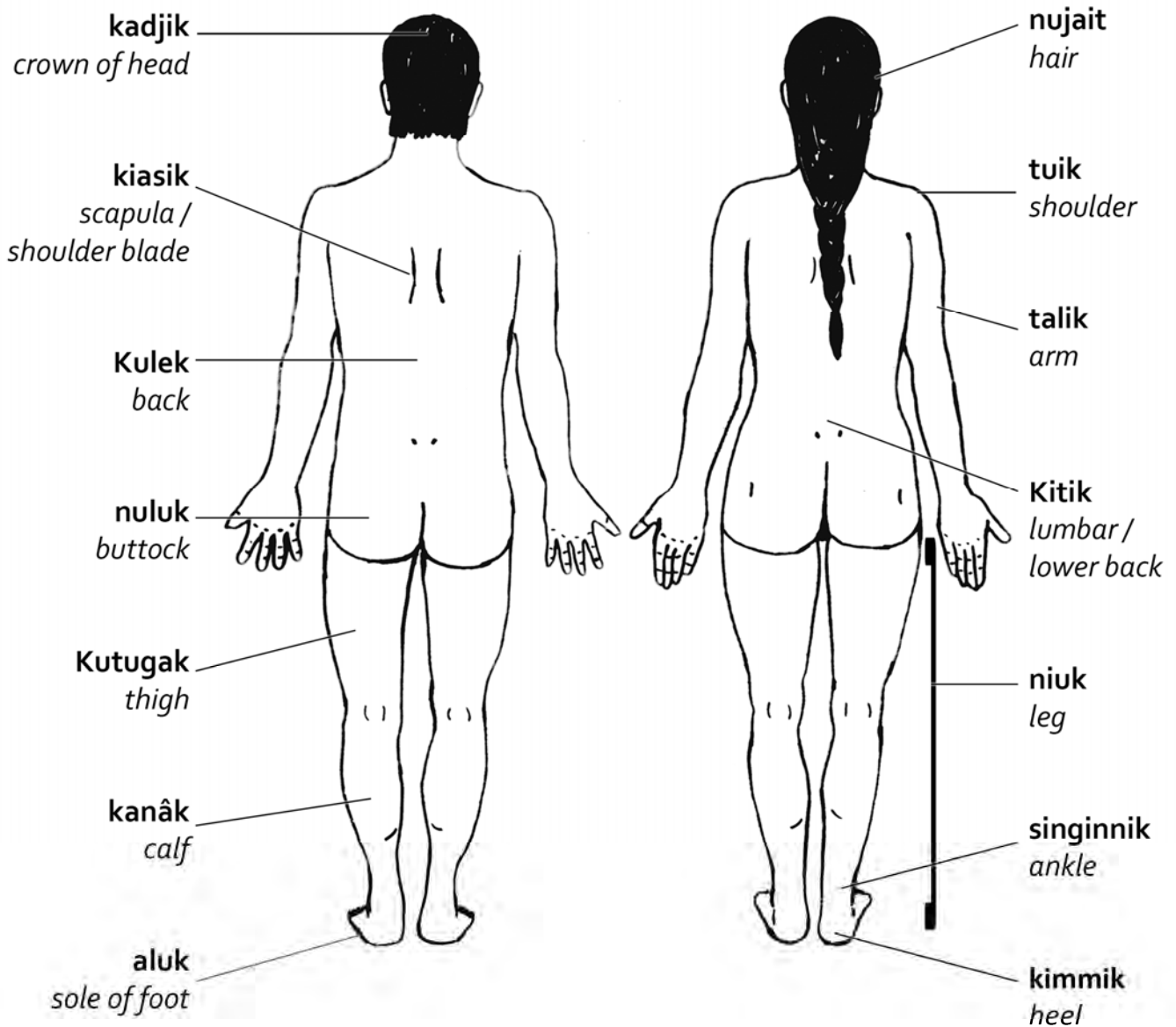


timik (annak) body (female)



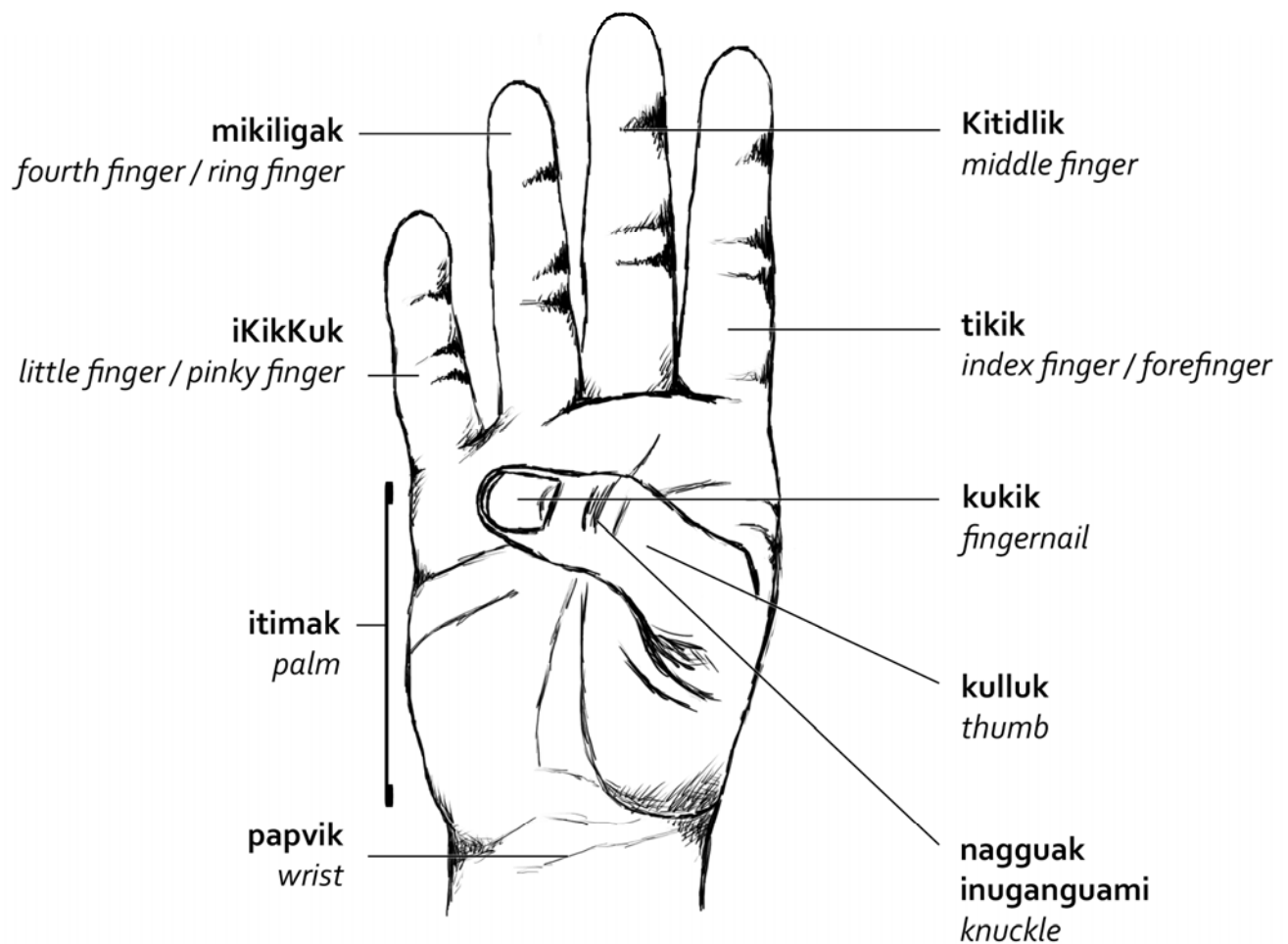
timik

body

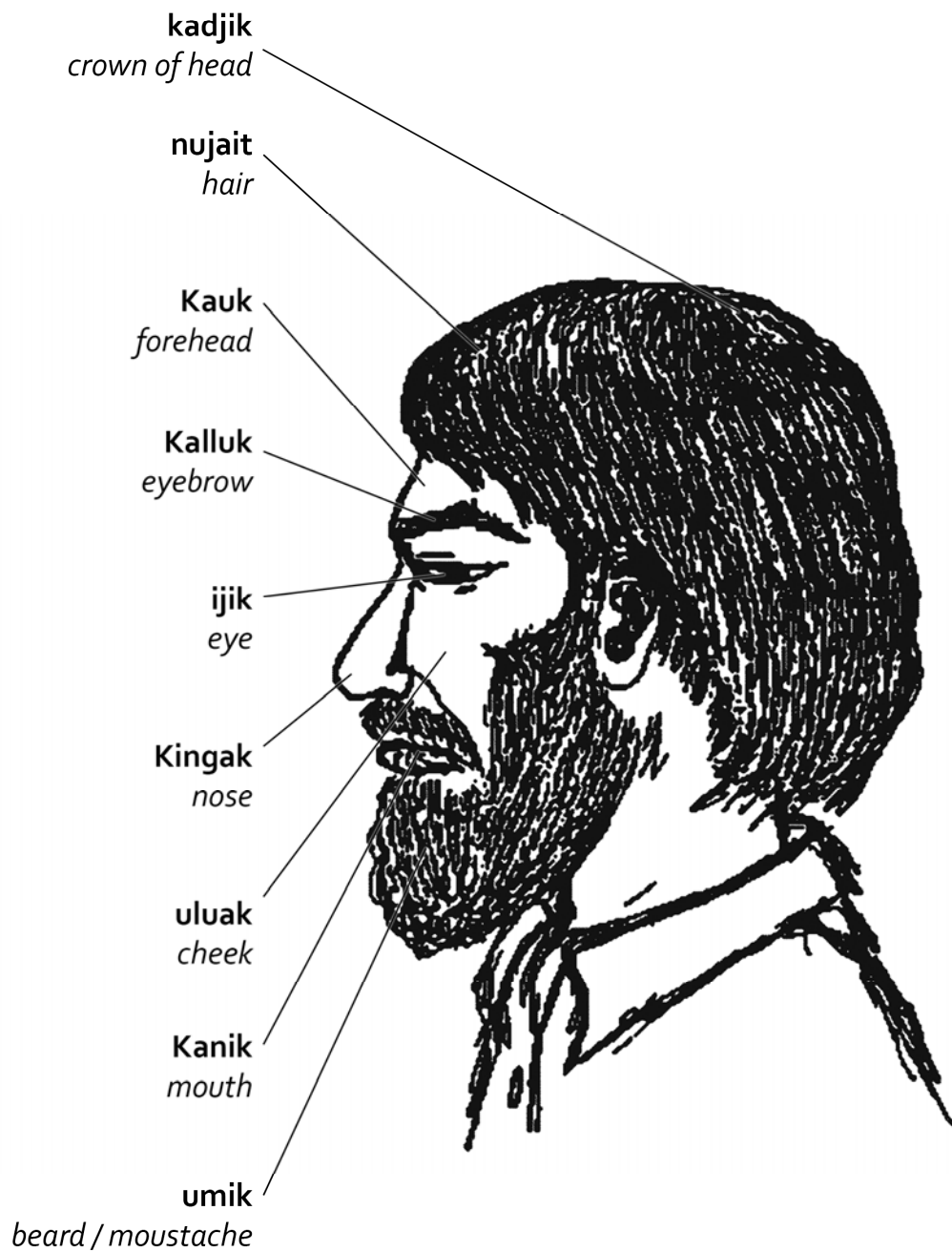


aggak amma nuganguat

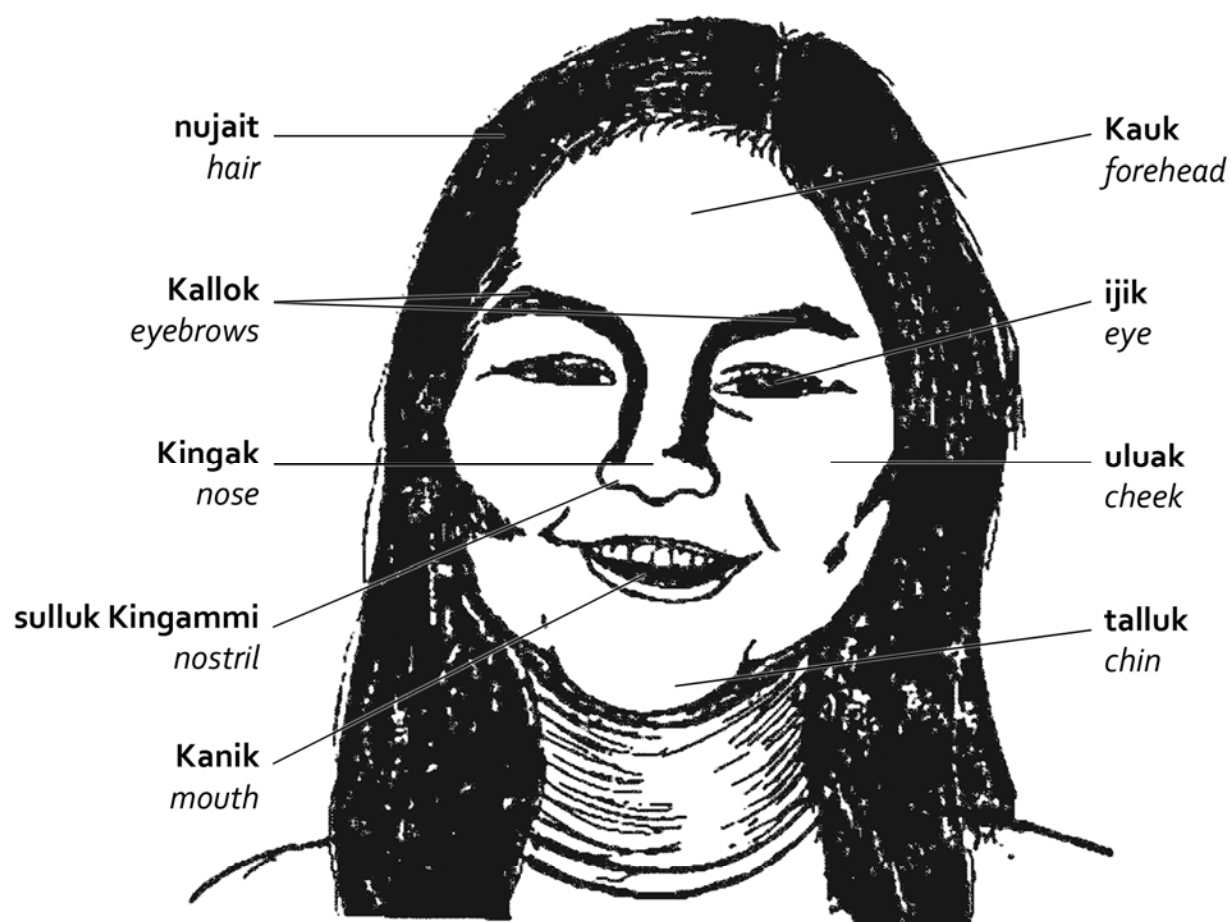
hand and fingers



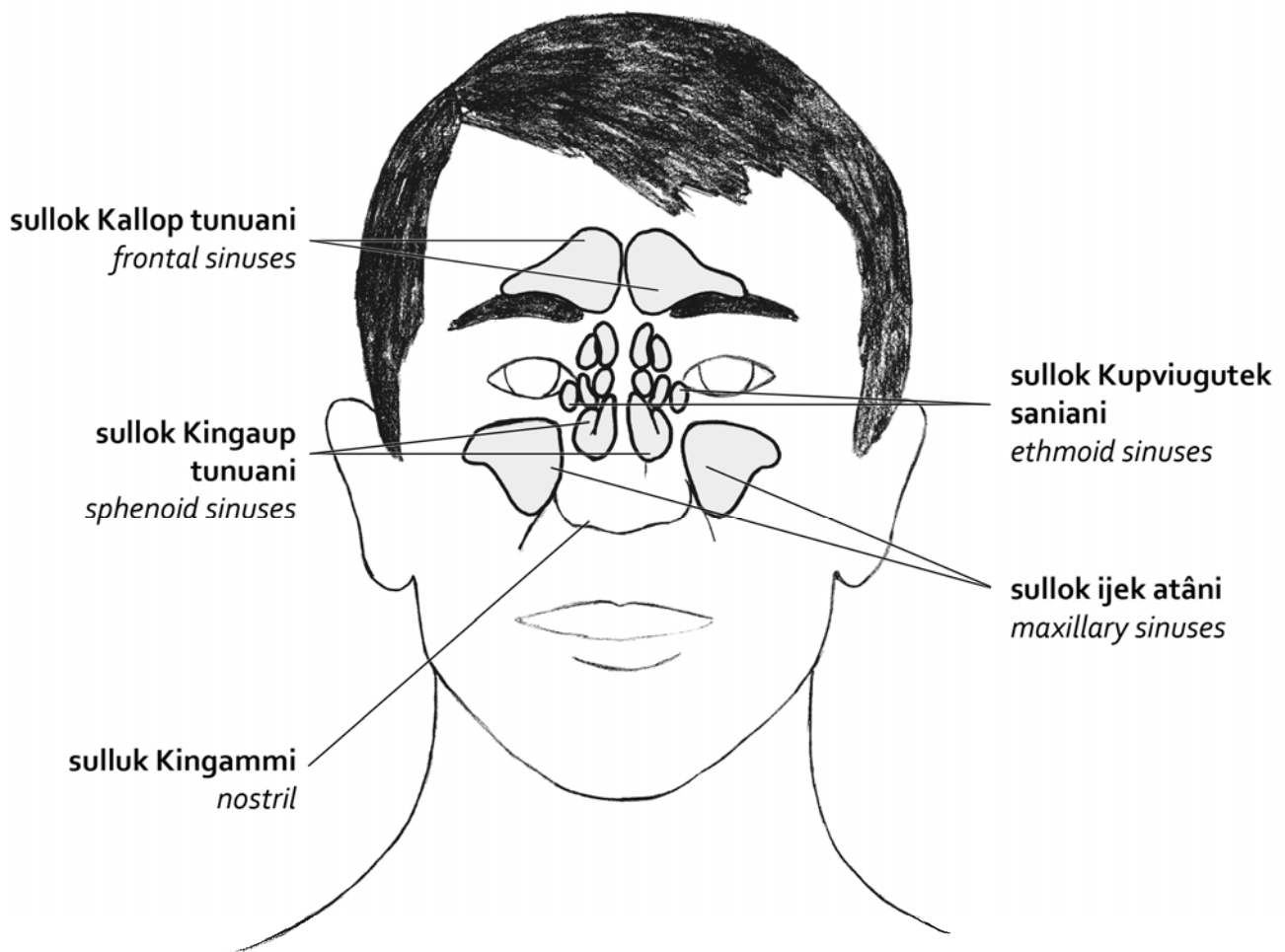
kenak (angutik) *face (male)*



kenak (annak) *face (female)*

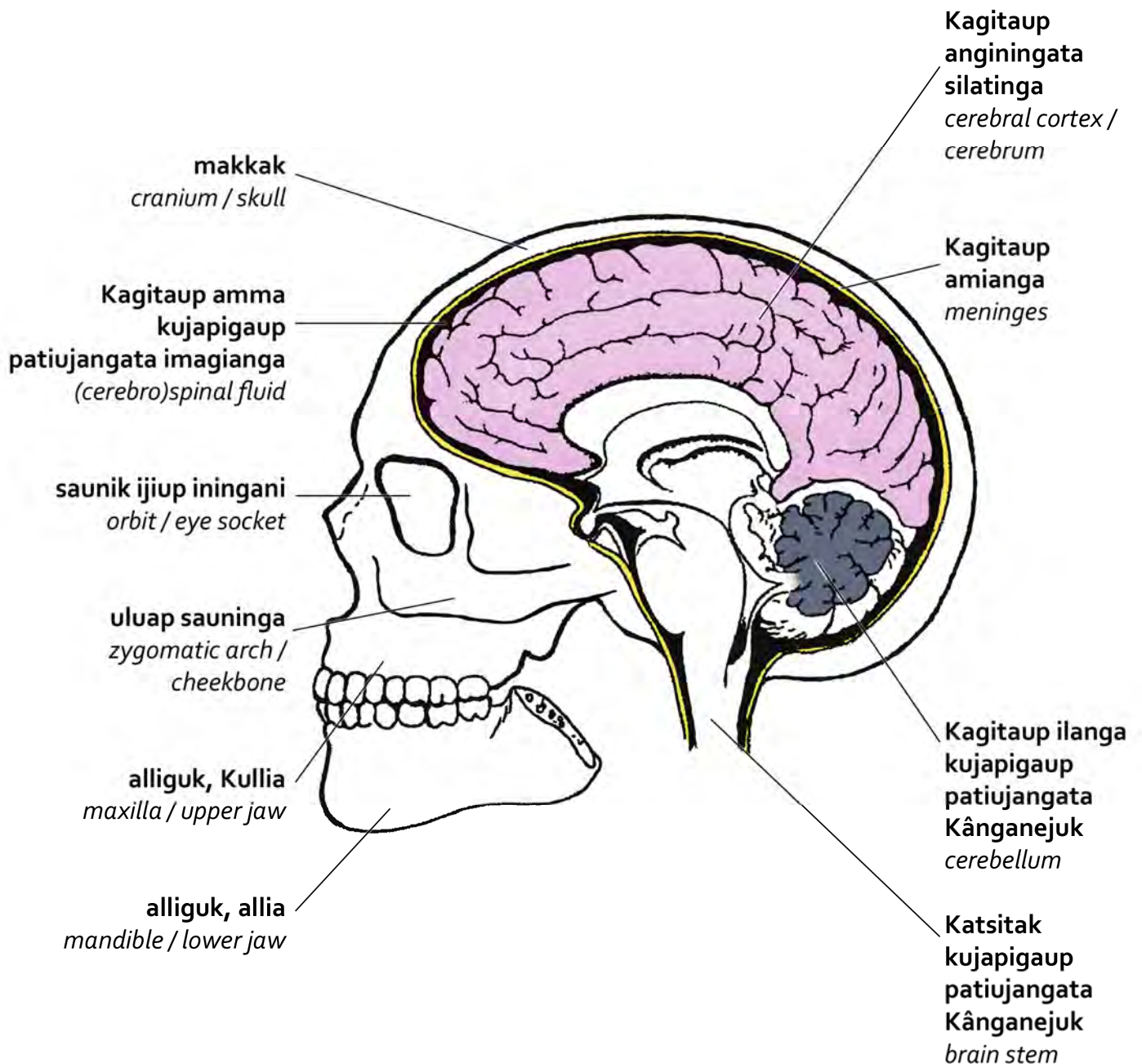


sulluit niaKummi *sinuses*

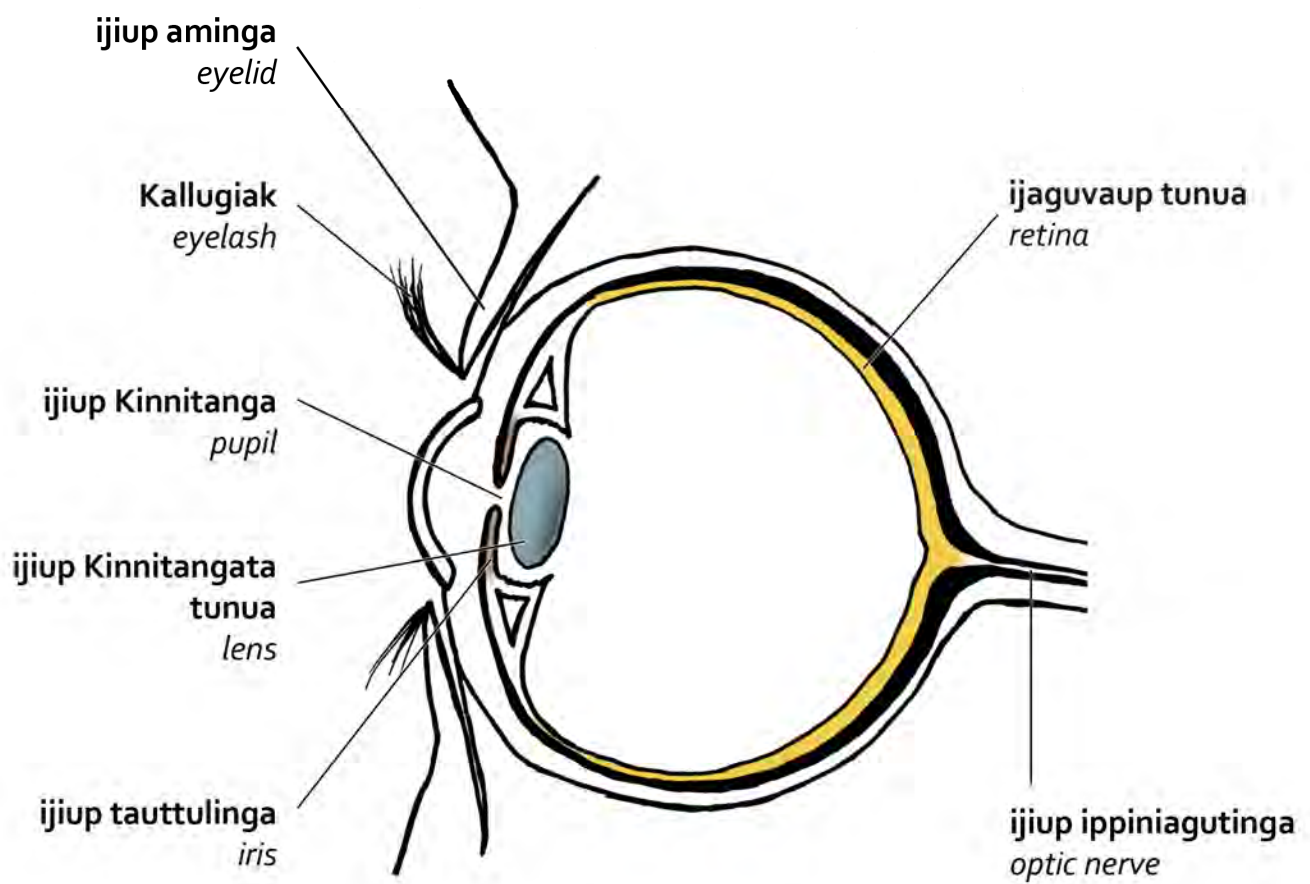


Kagitak amma makkak

brain and skull

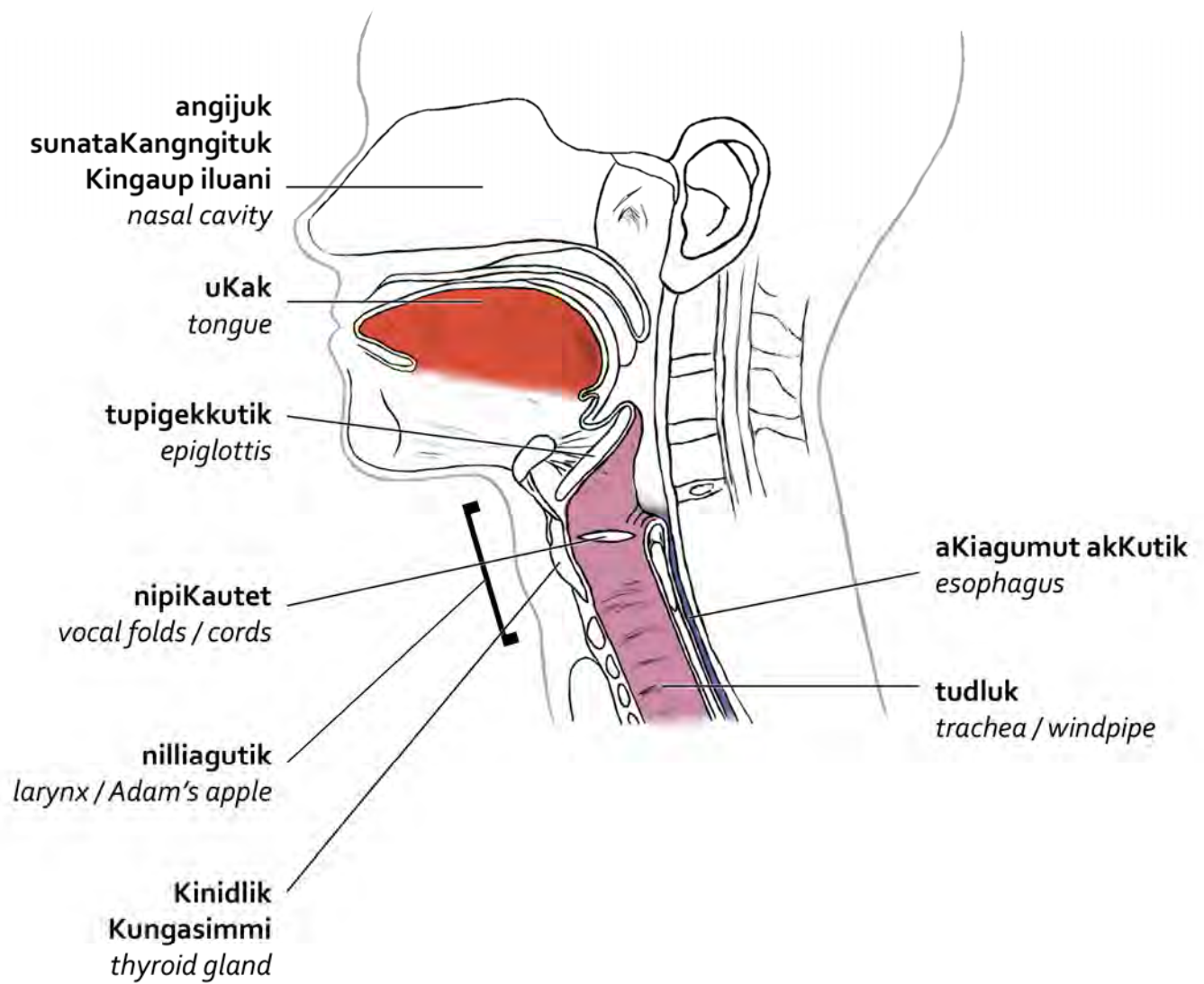


ijik eye



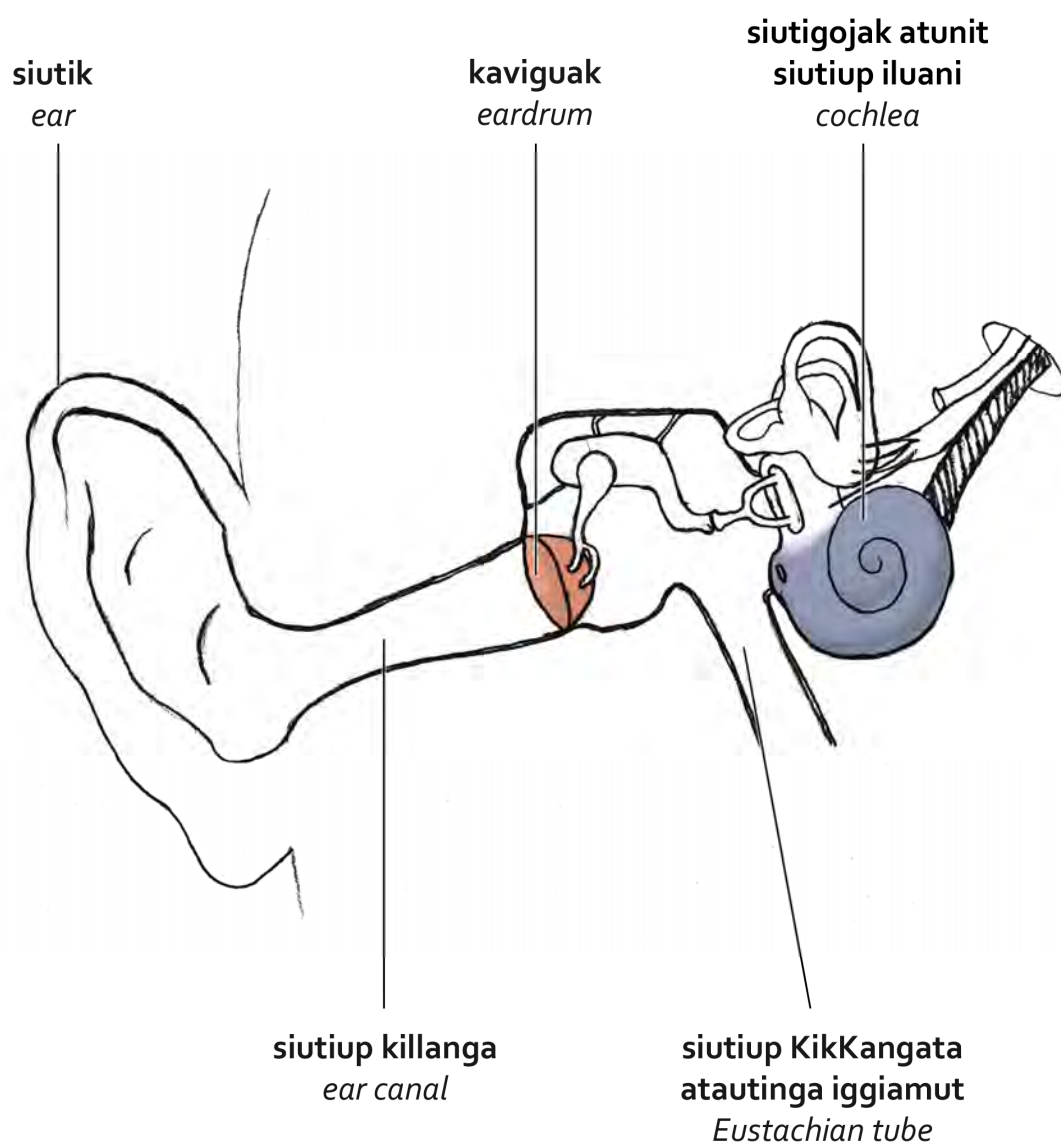
iggiak

pharynx / throat



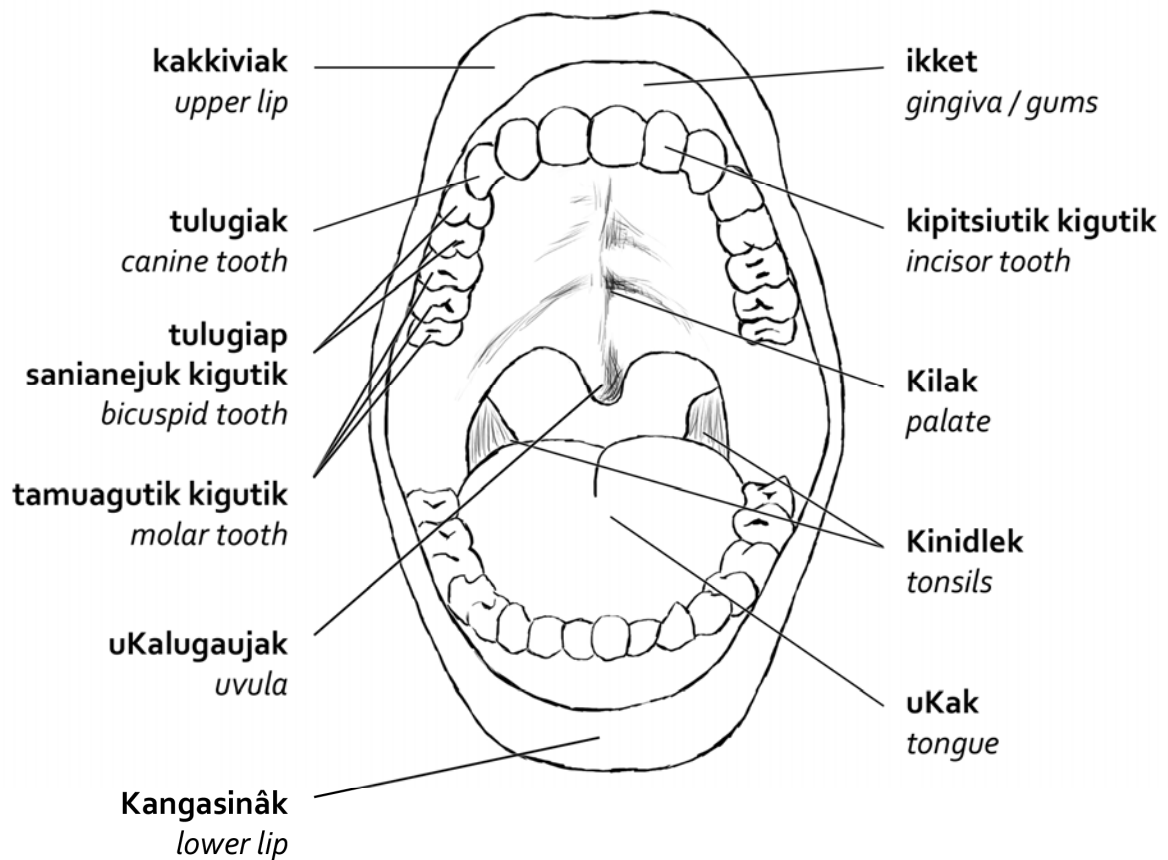
siutik

ear

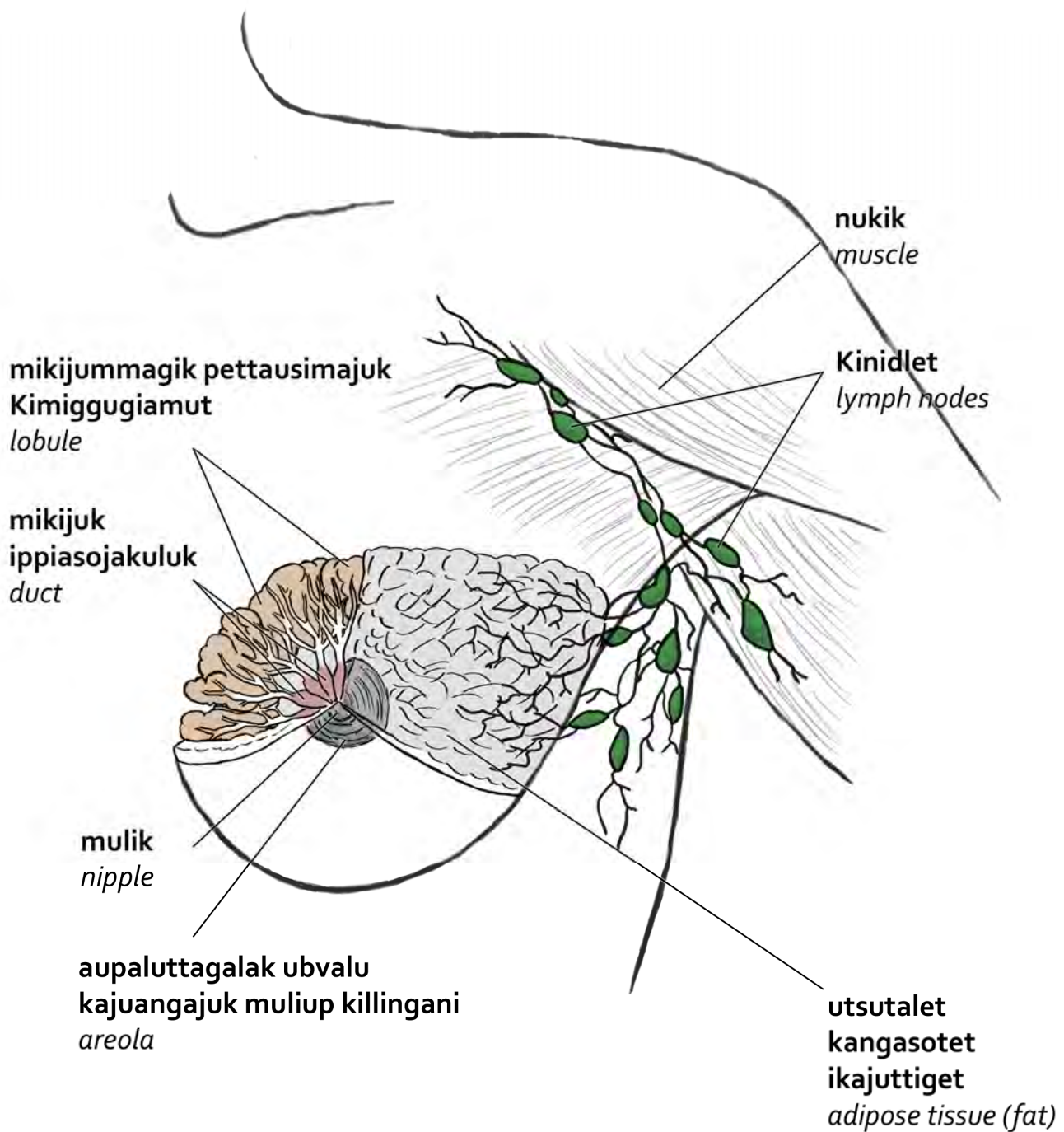


Kanik amma kigutet

oral cavity / mouth and teeth

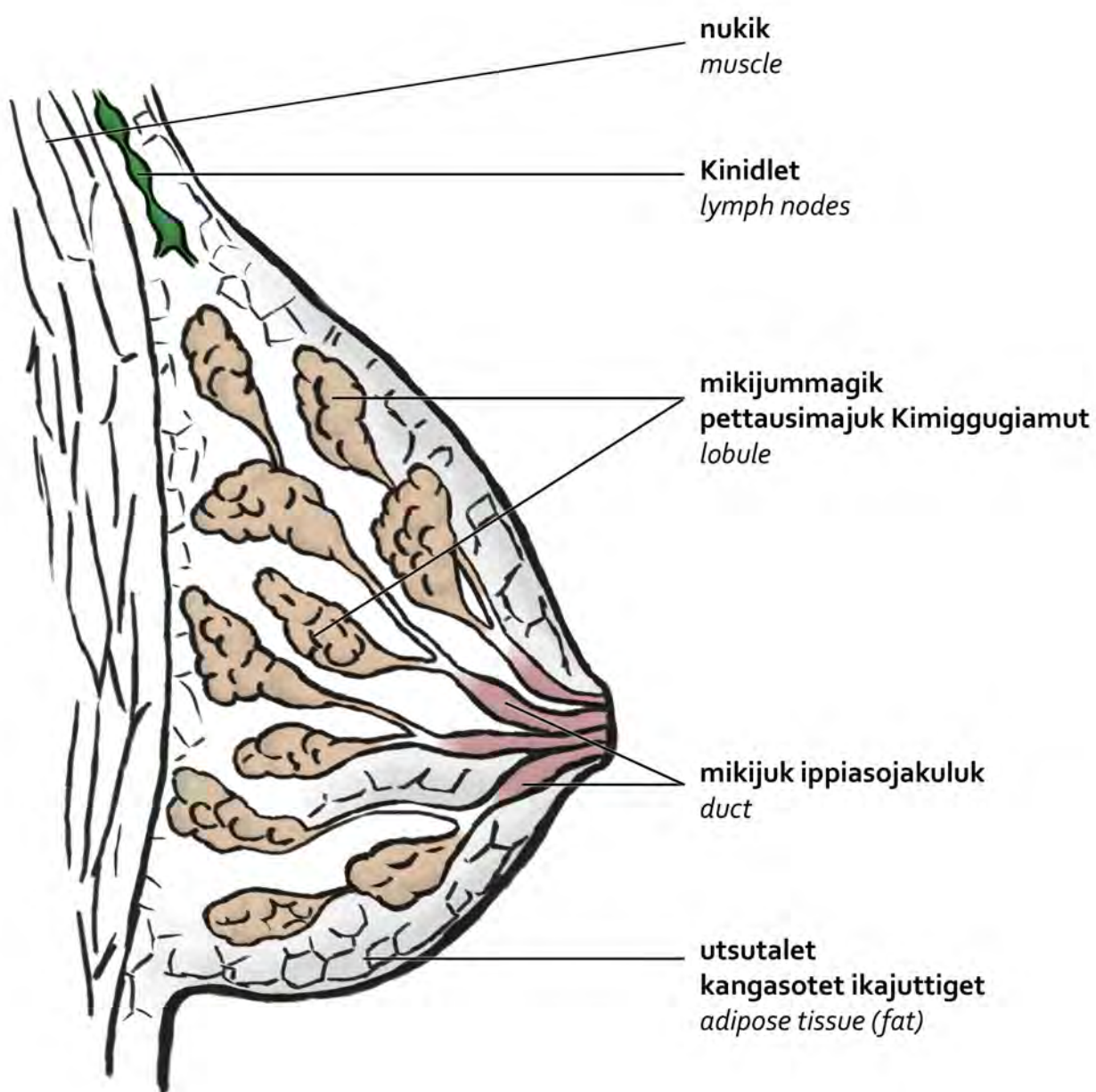


amâmak (sânganit) *breast (front)*

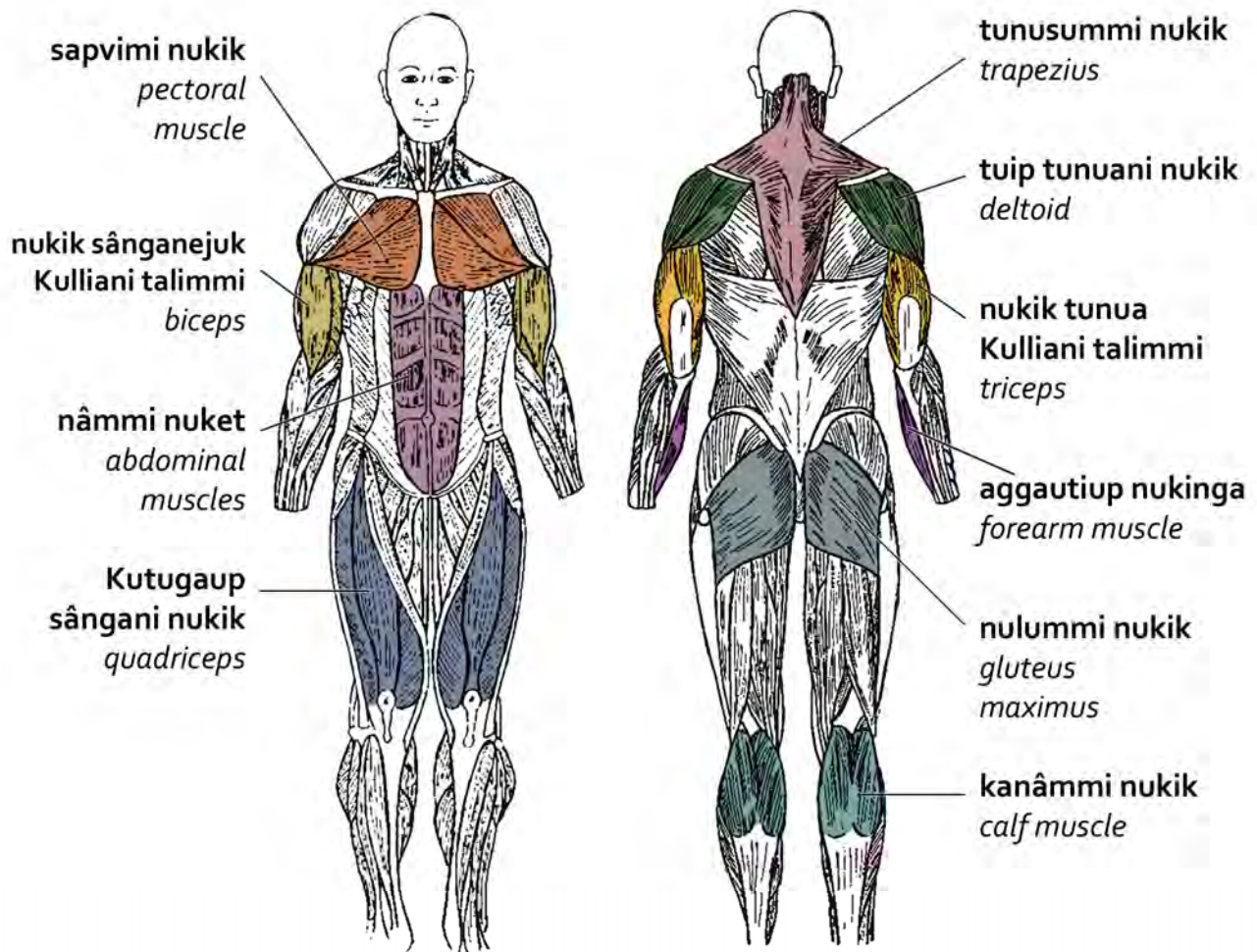


amâmak (sânigânit)

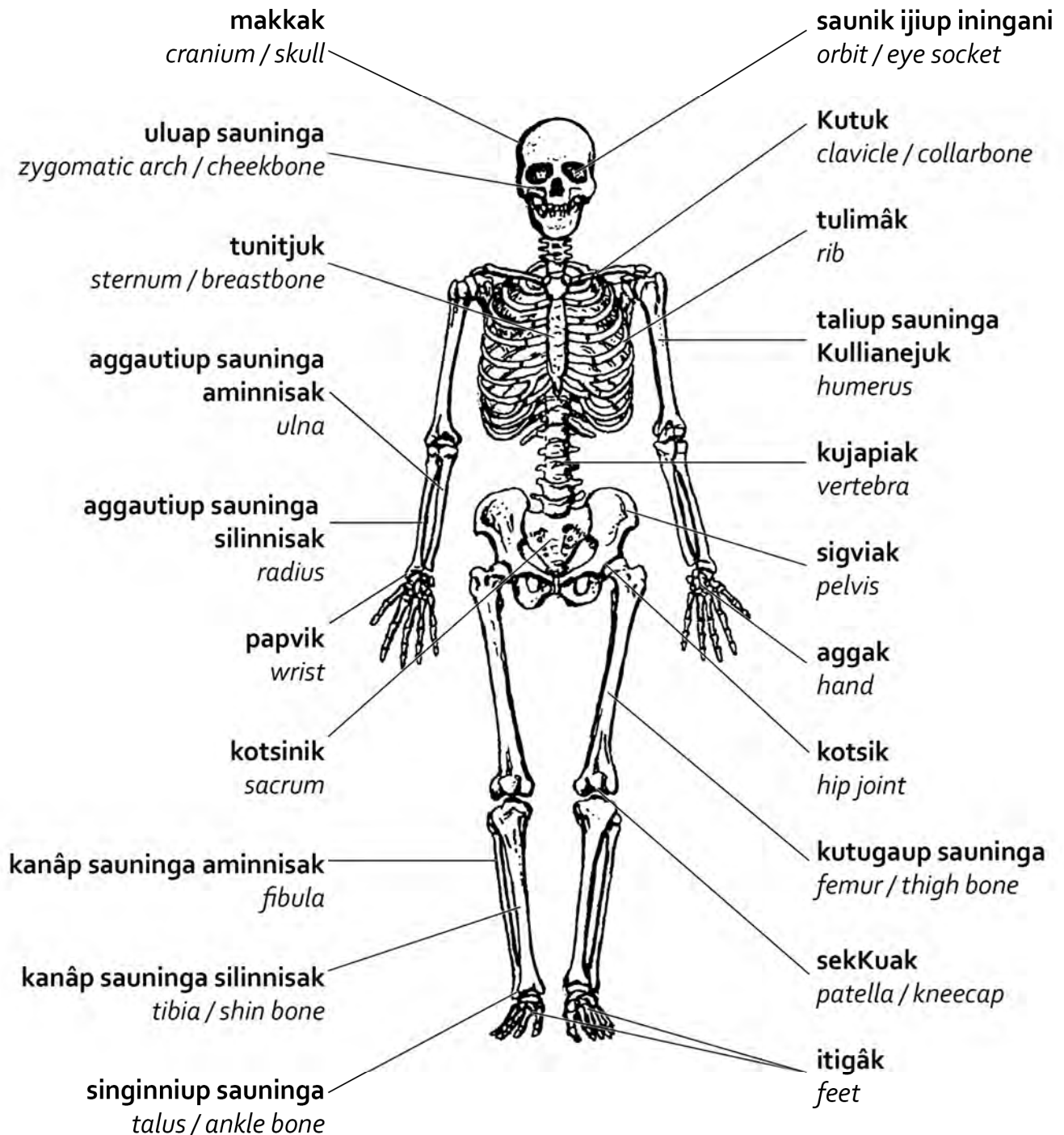
breast (side)



nuket muscles

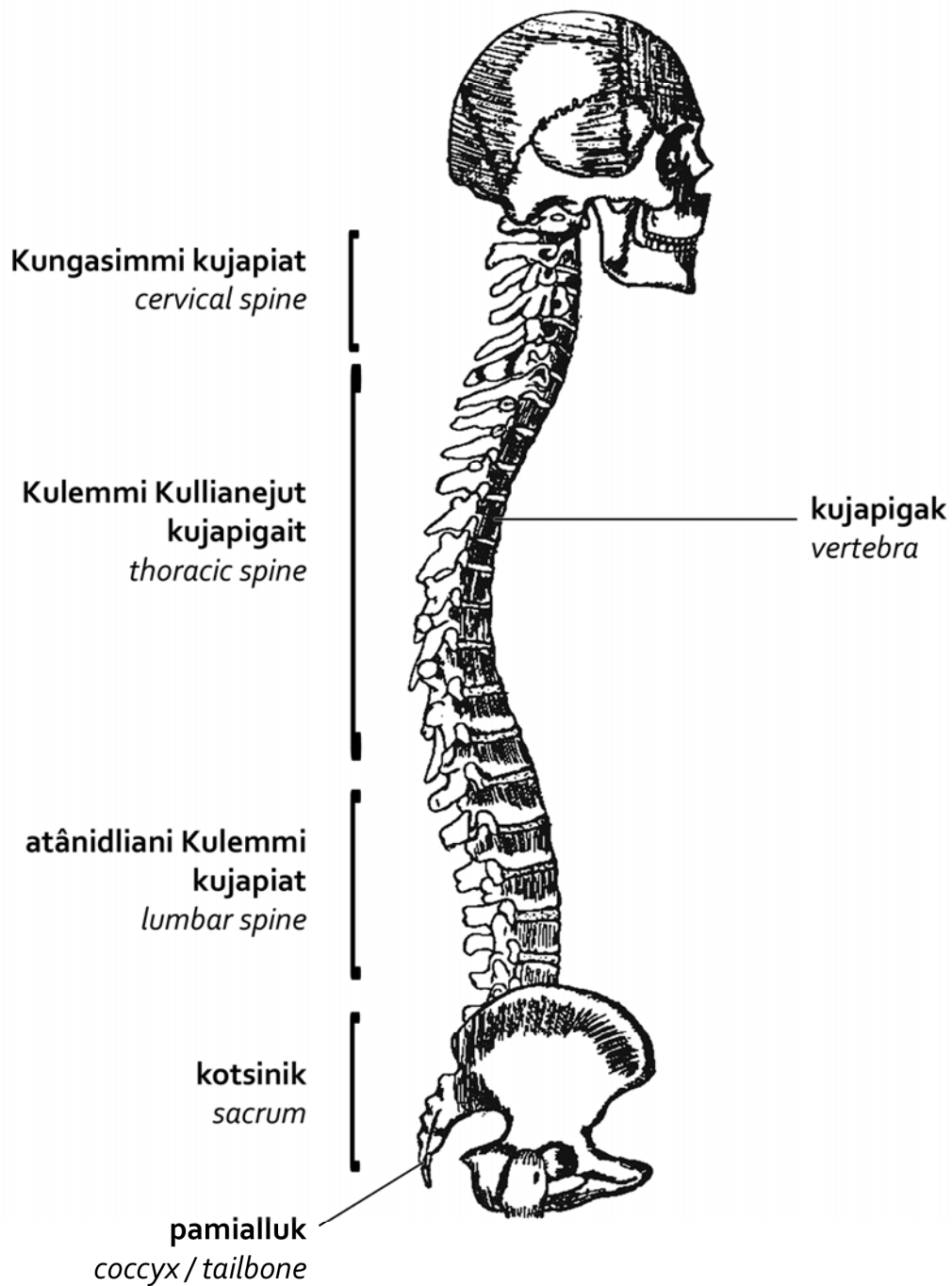


saunikuk skeleton

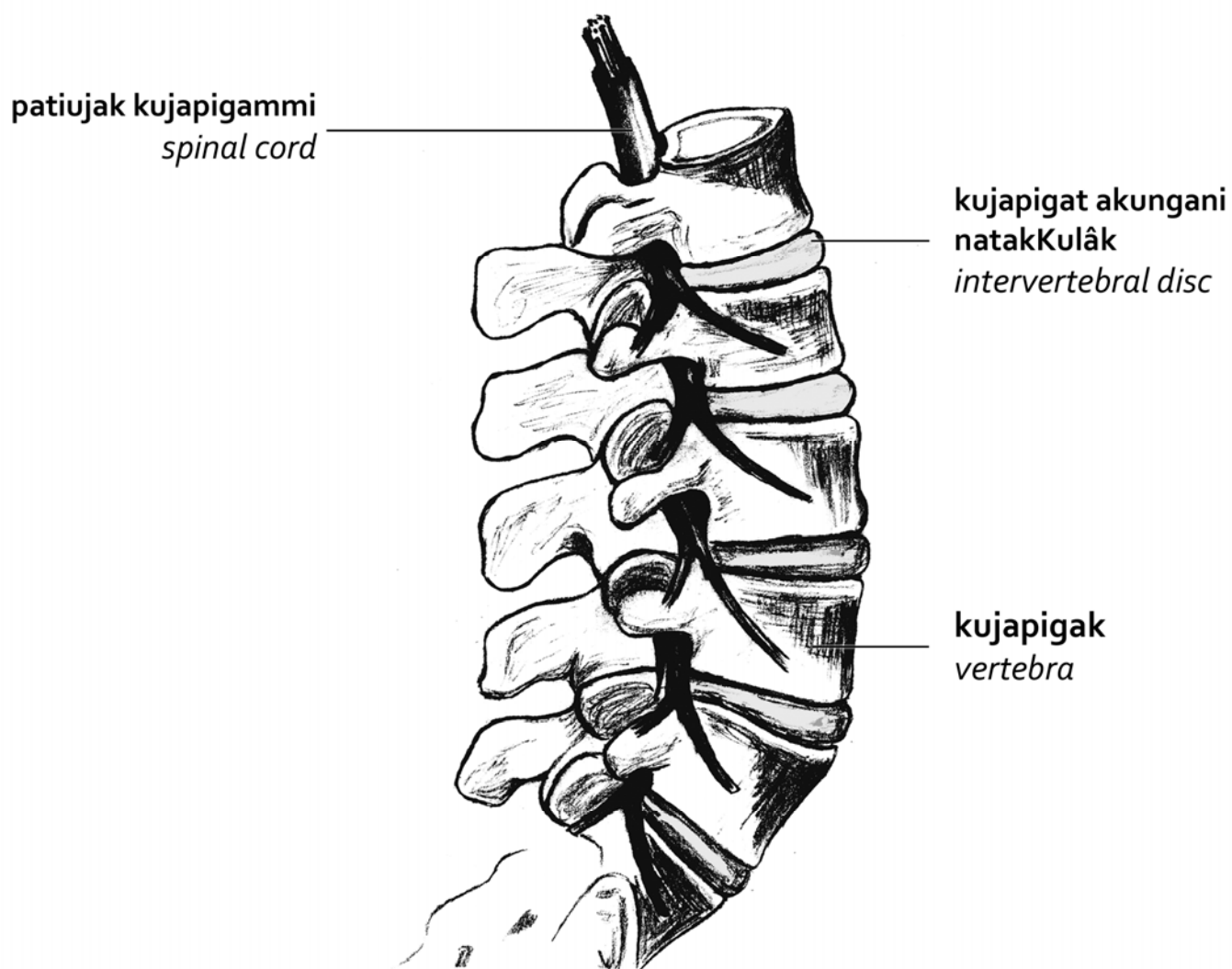


kujapigat

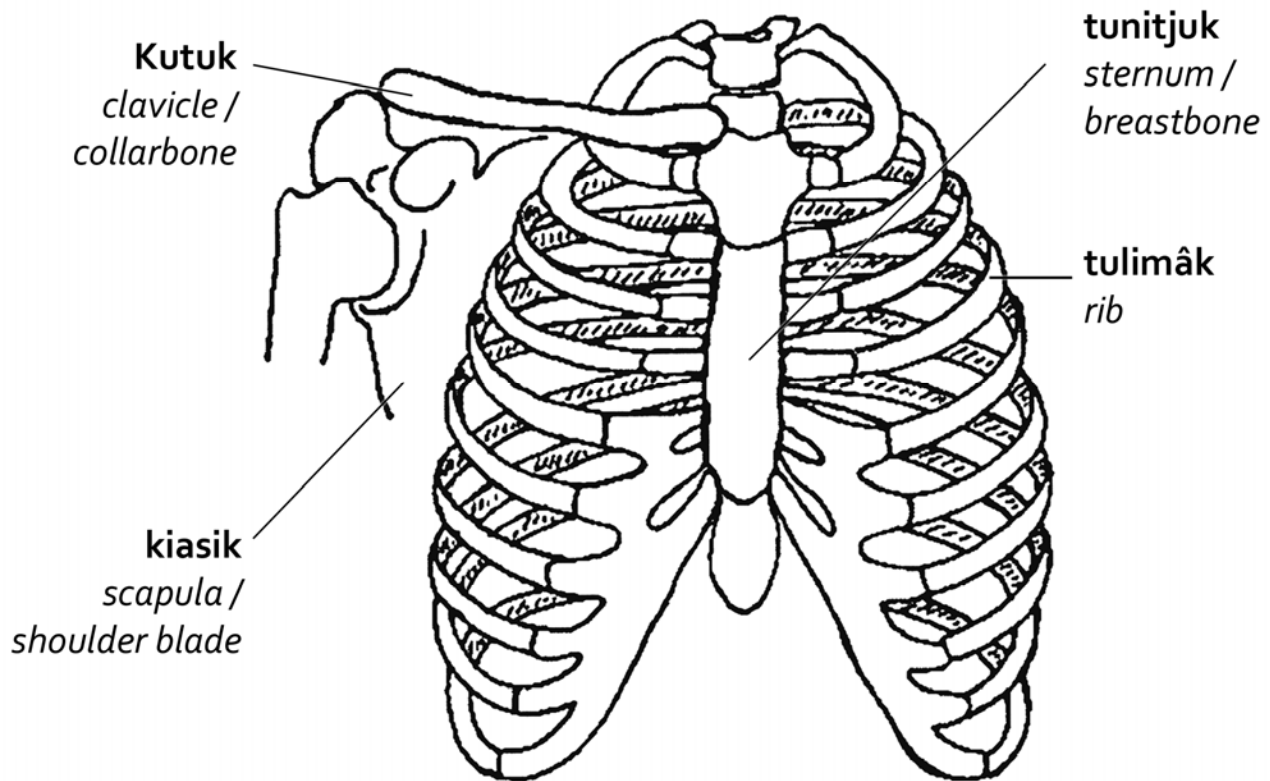
spine / backbone



kujapiat *vertebrae*

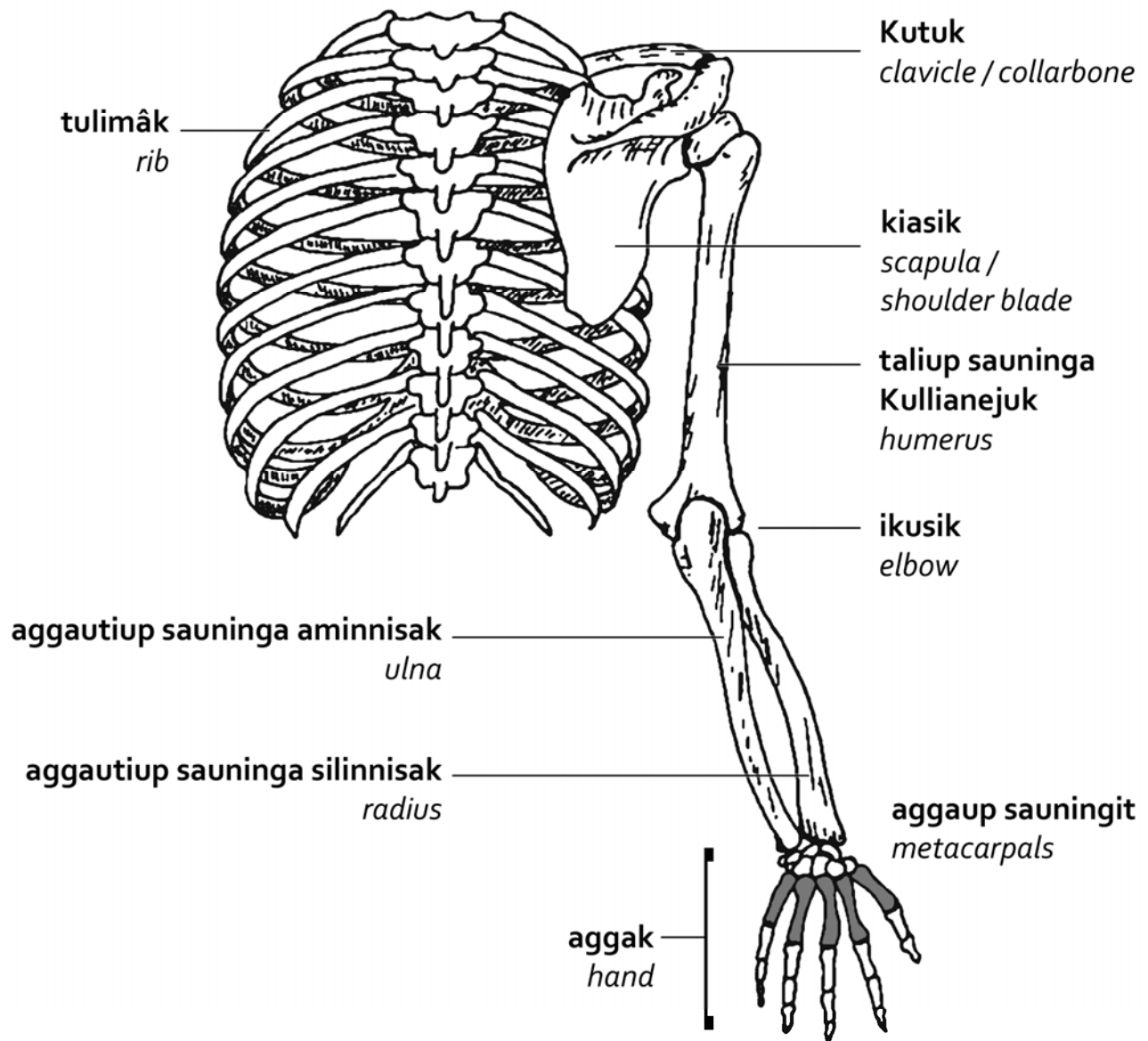


tulimât (sânganit) *rib cage (front)*



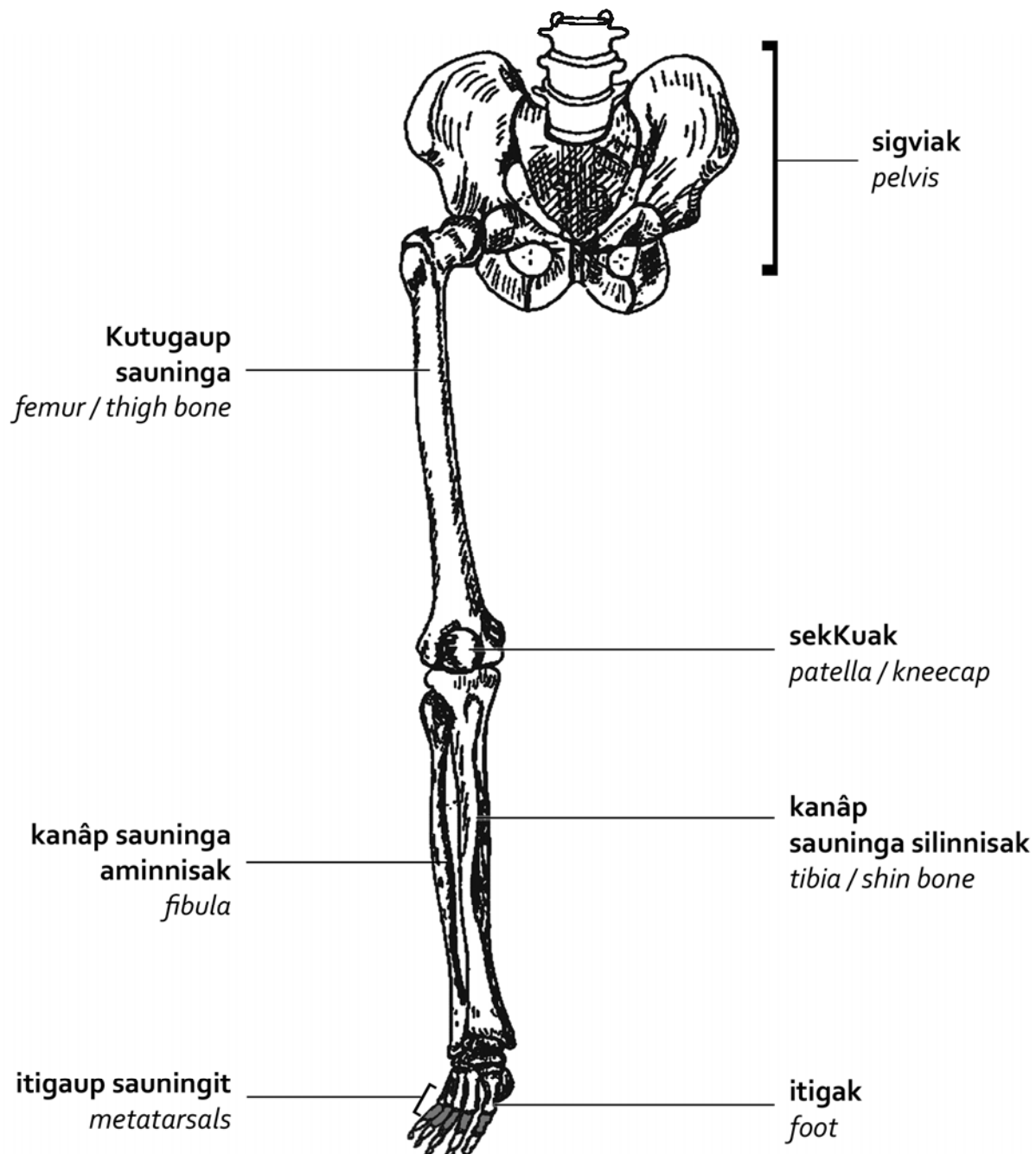
tulimât amma talik (tunuanit)

rib cage and arm (back)

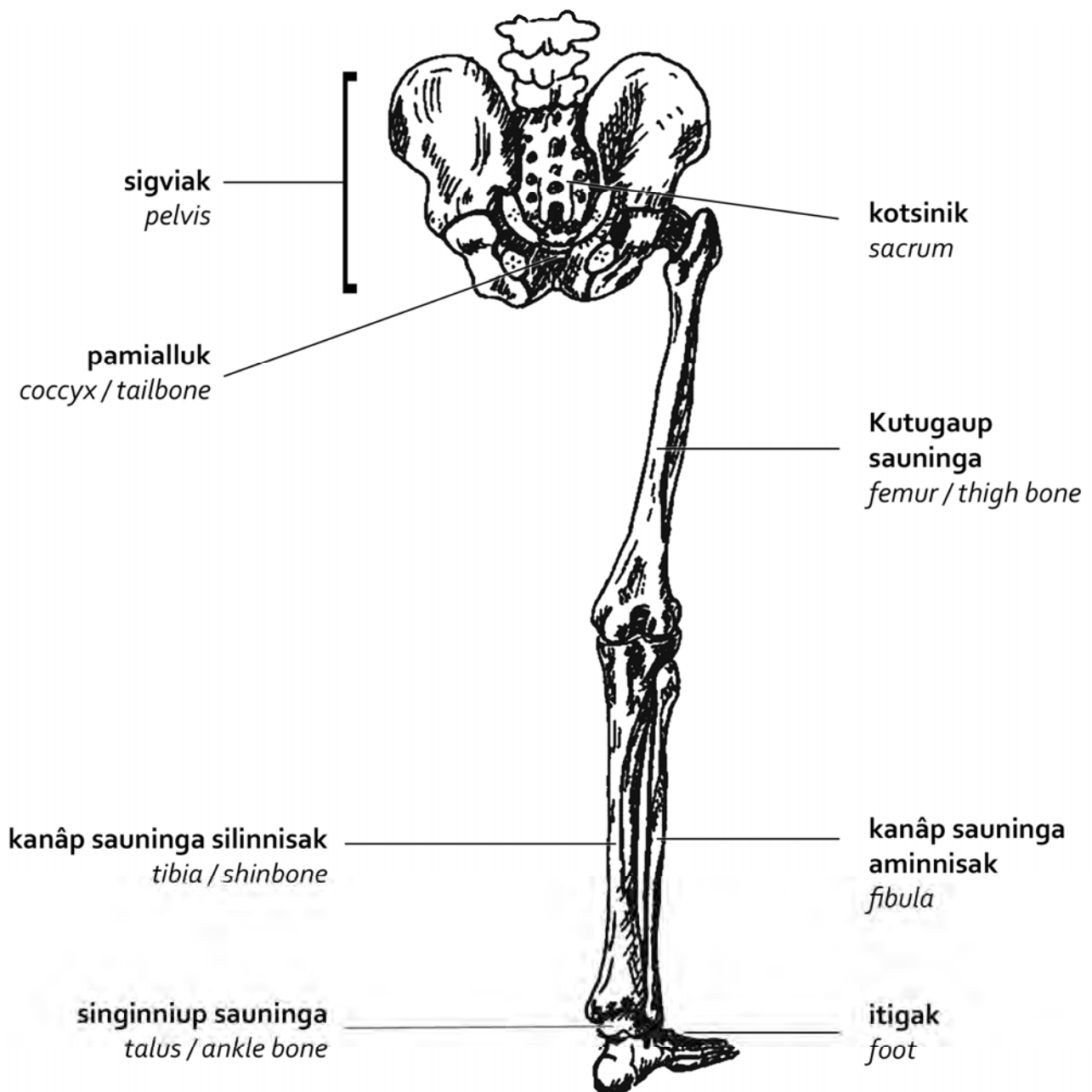


sigviak amma niuk (sânganit)

pelvis and leg (front)

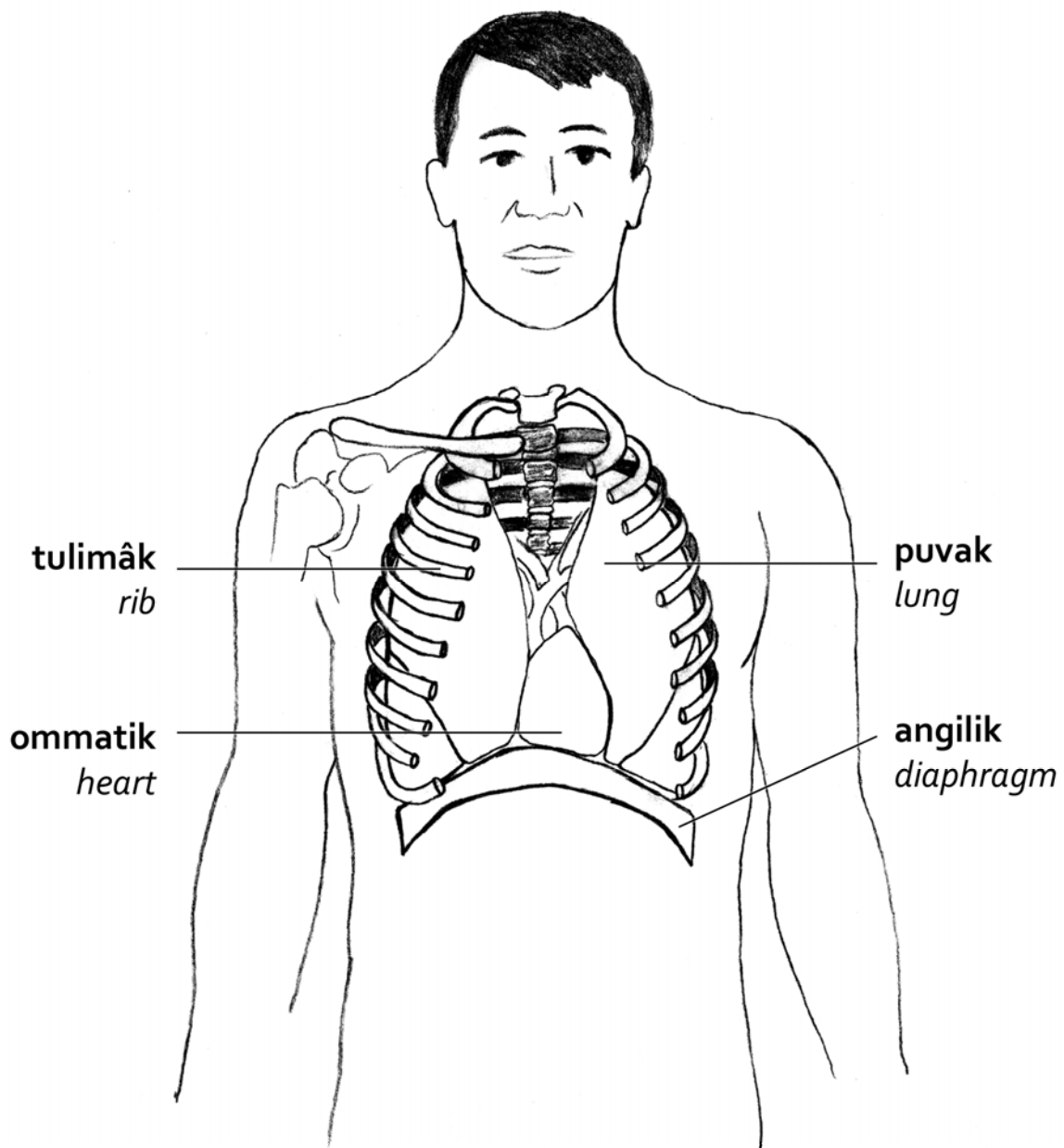


sigviak amma niuk (tunuanit) *pelvis and leg (back)*

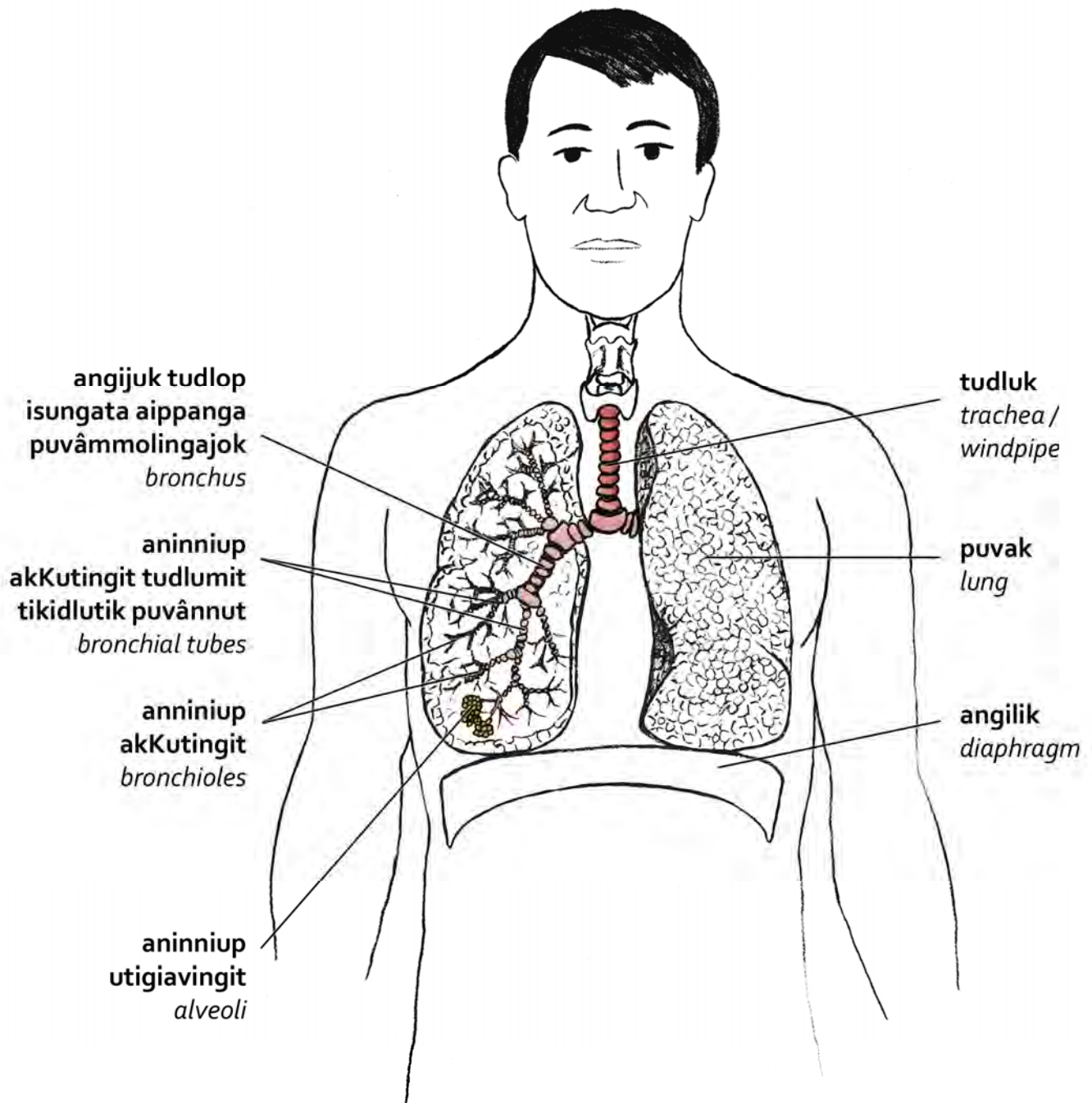


sapvik

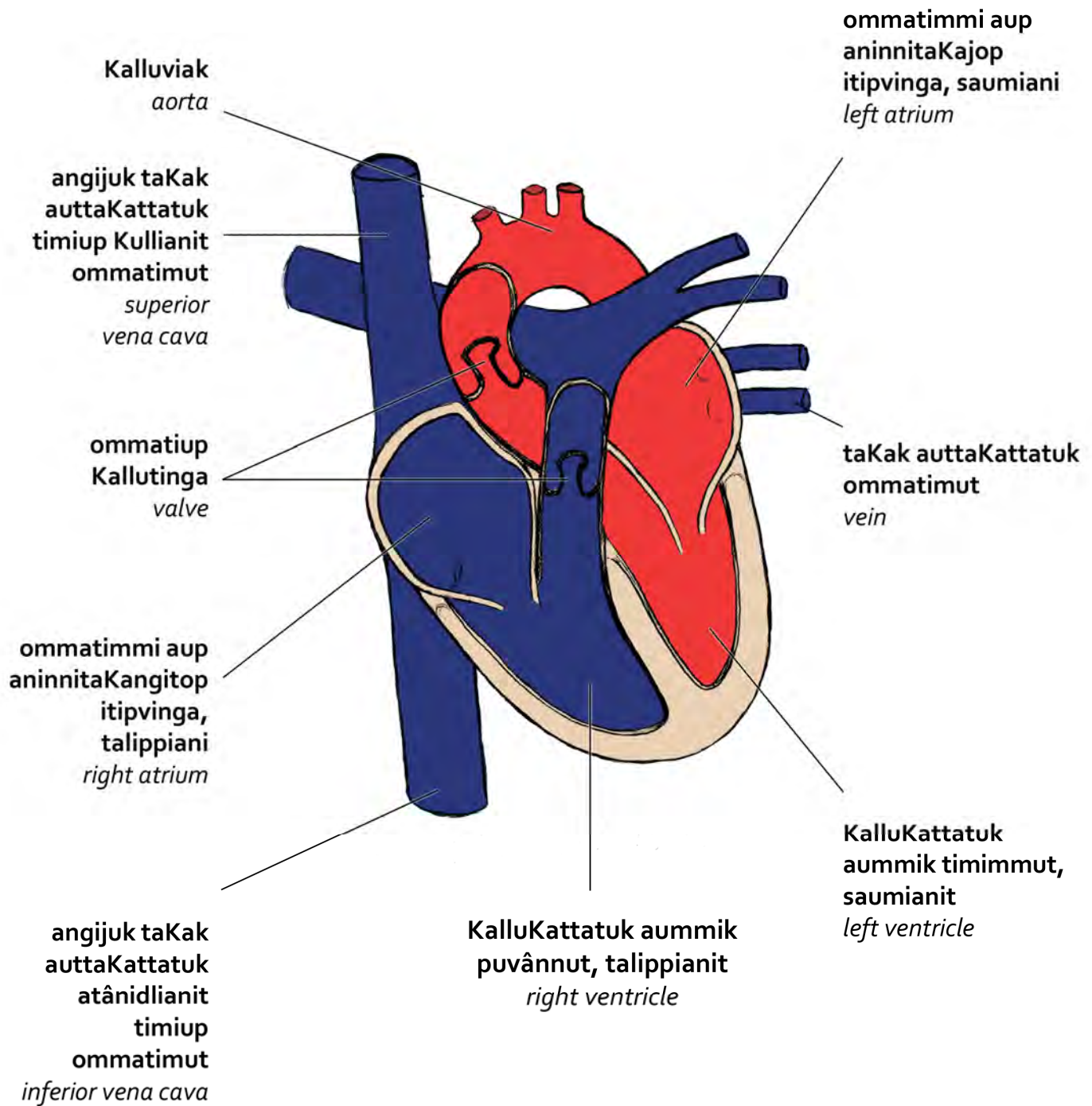
thorax / chest



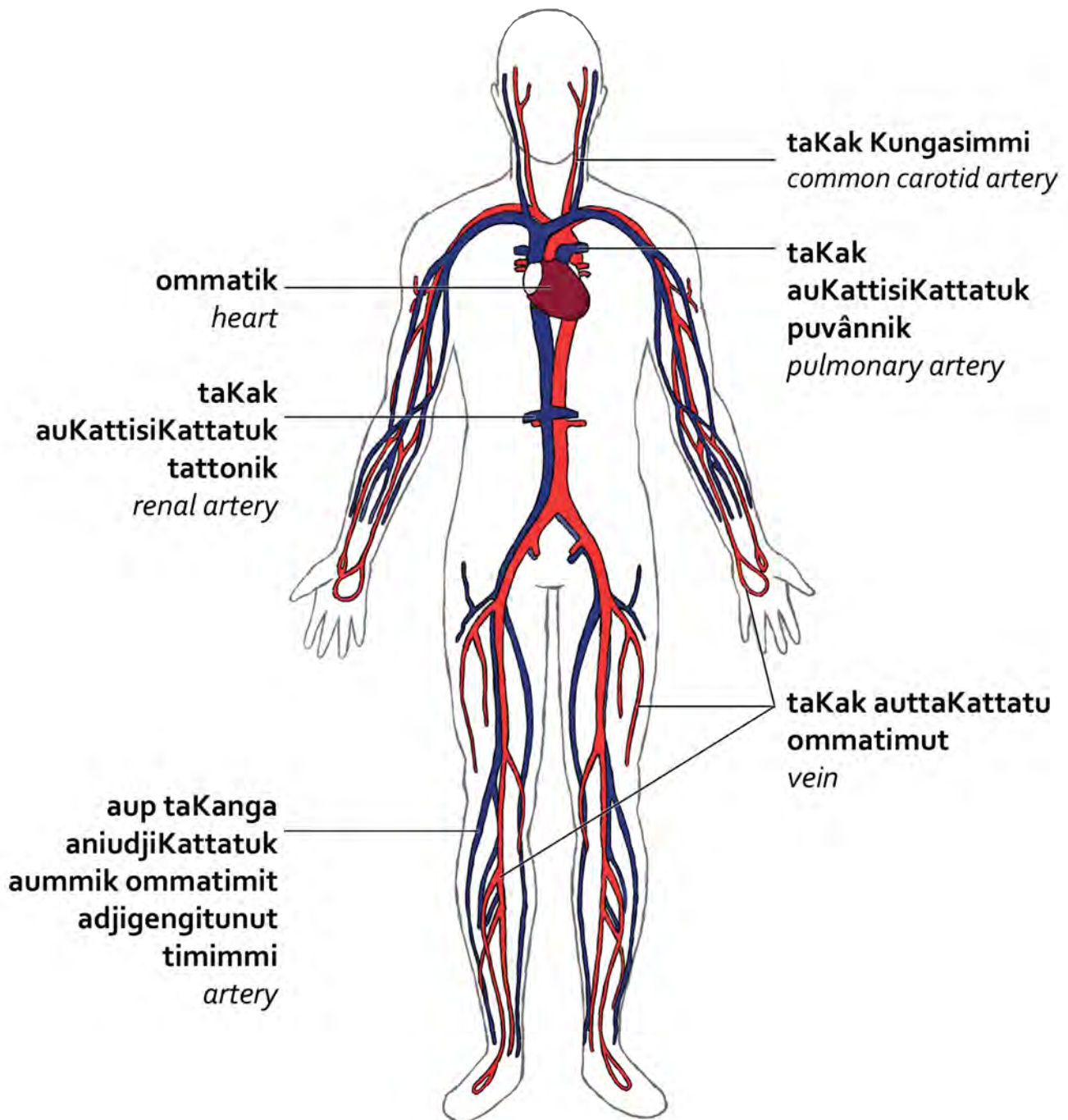
puvâk lungs



ommatik heart

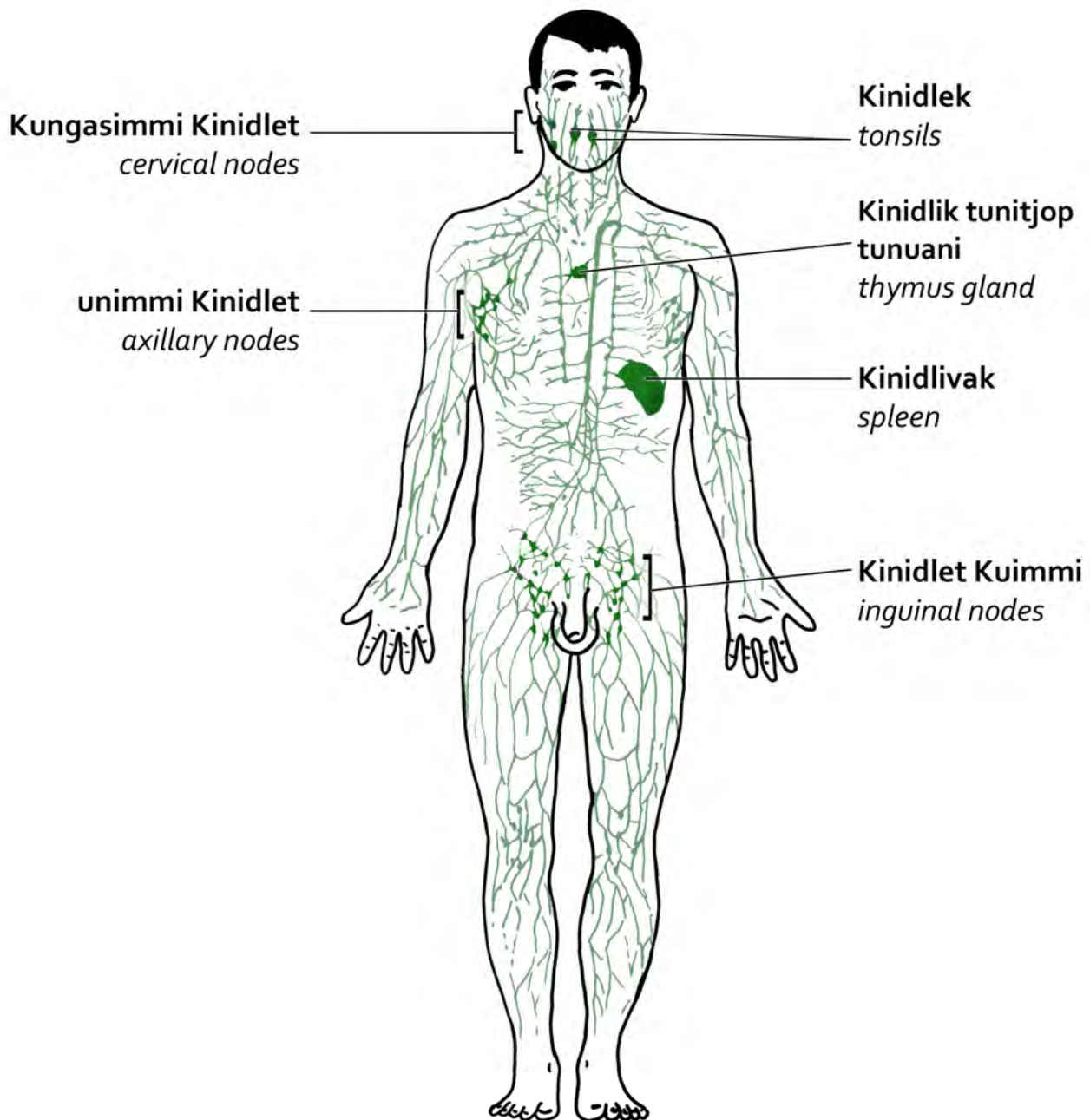


ilummiutait ilonnatik ilautillugit ommatik amma aup taKangit *cardiovascular system*



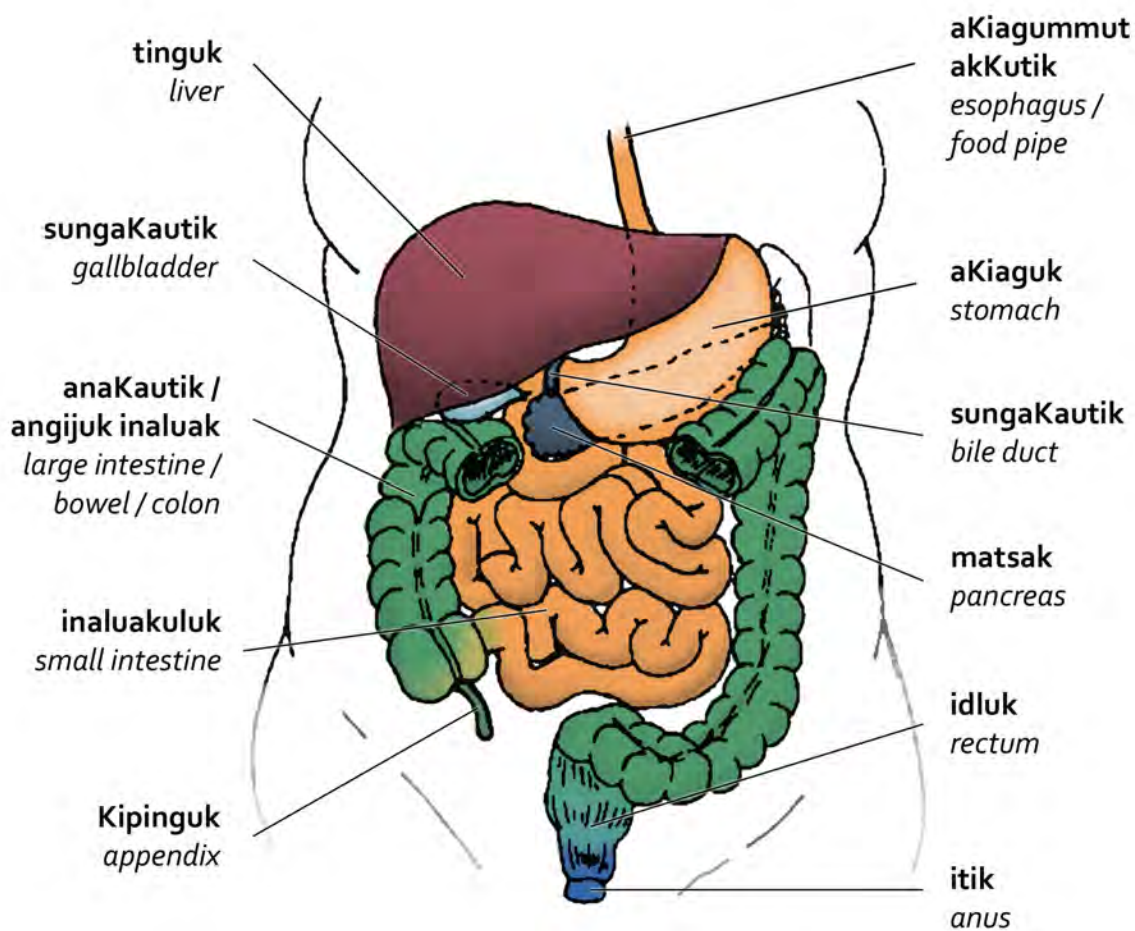
Kinidlet ippiniagutet plusigisongit

lymphatic system

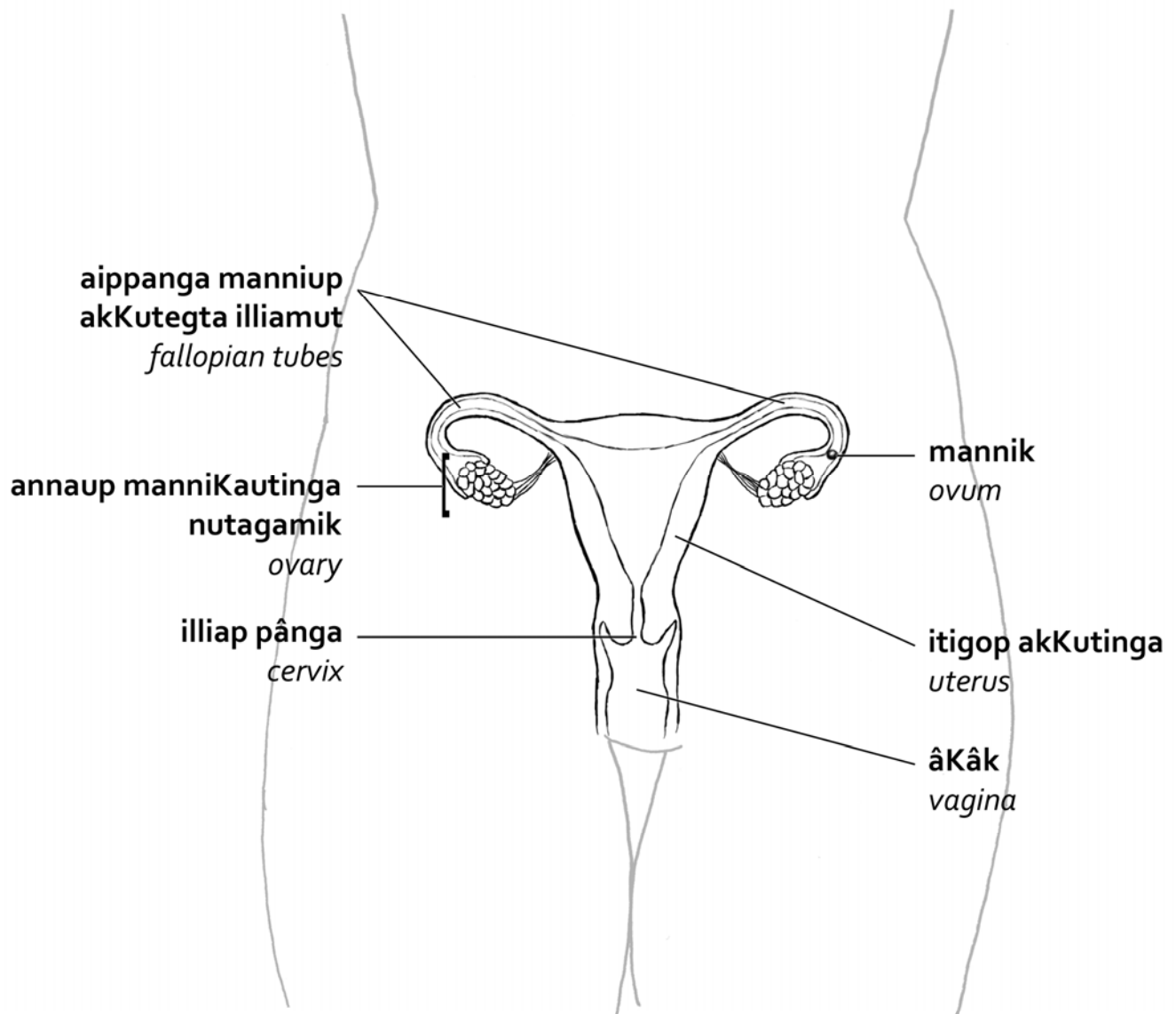


siKalleKattatut niKinik timimmi

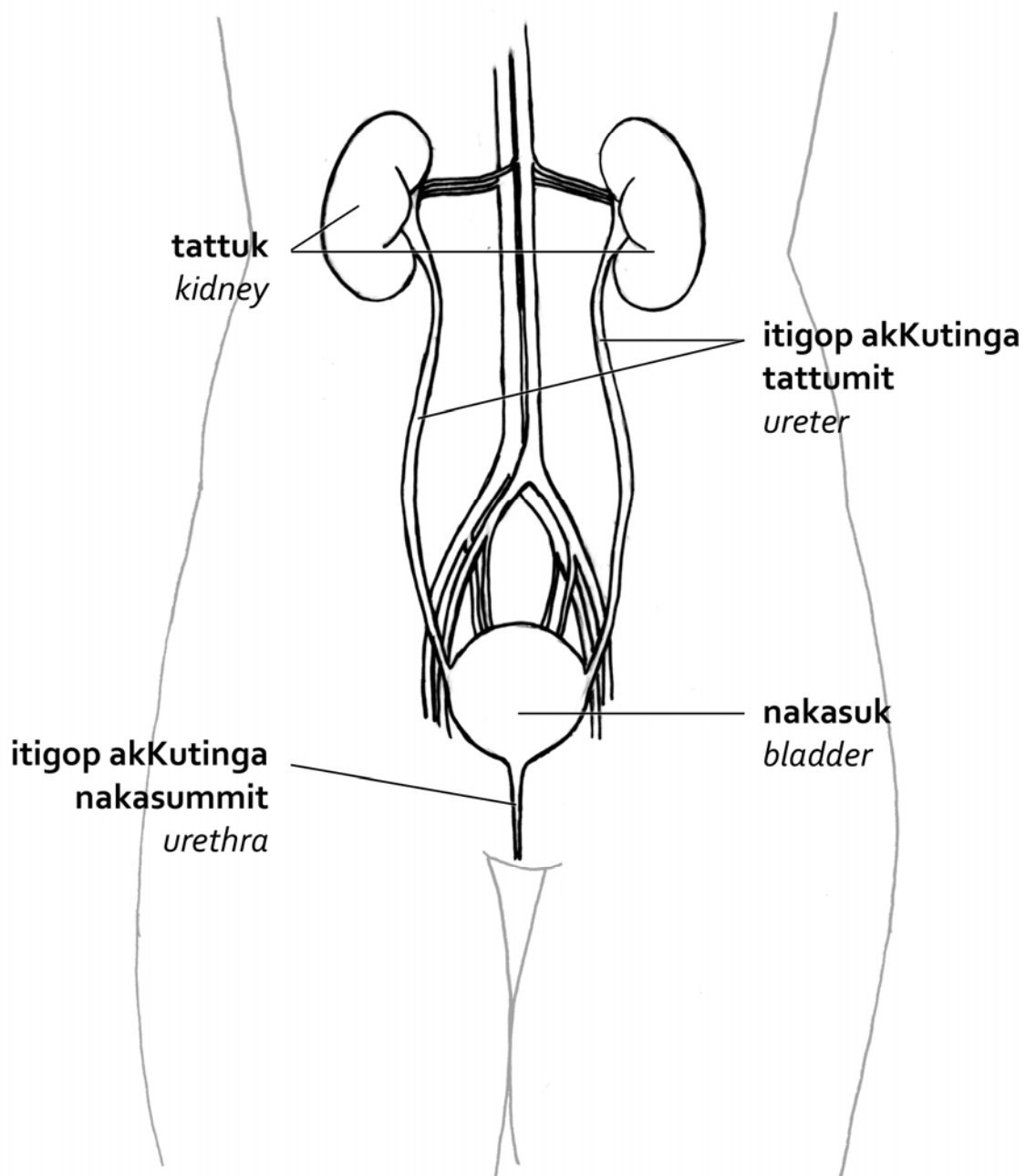
digestive system



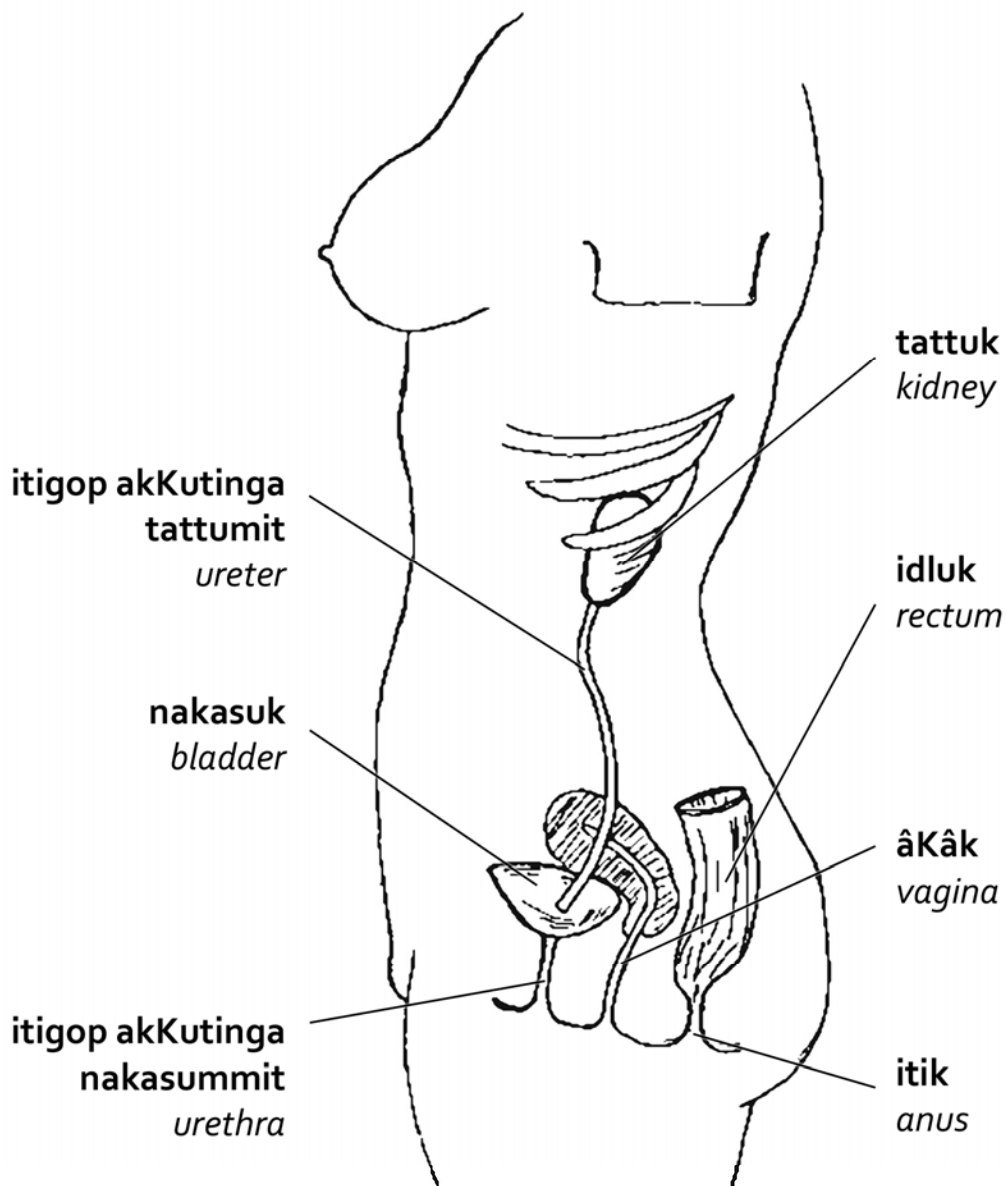
nutagattâtitsisot ilangit
(annani)
reproductive system (female)



ilonnatik itiguliugutet timimmi
(annani, sânganit)
urinary system (female, front)

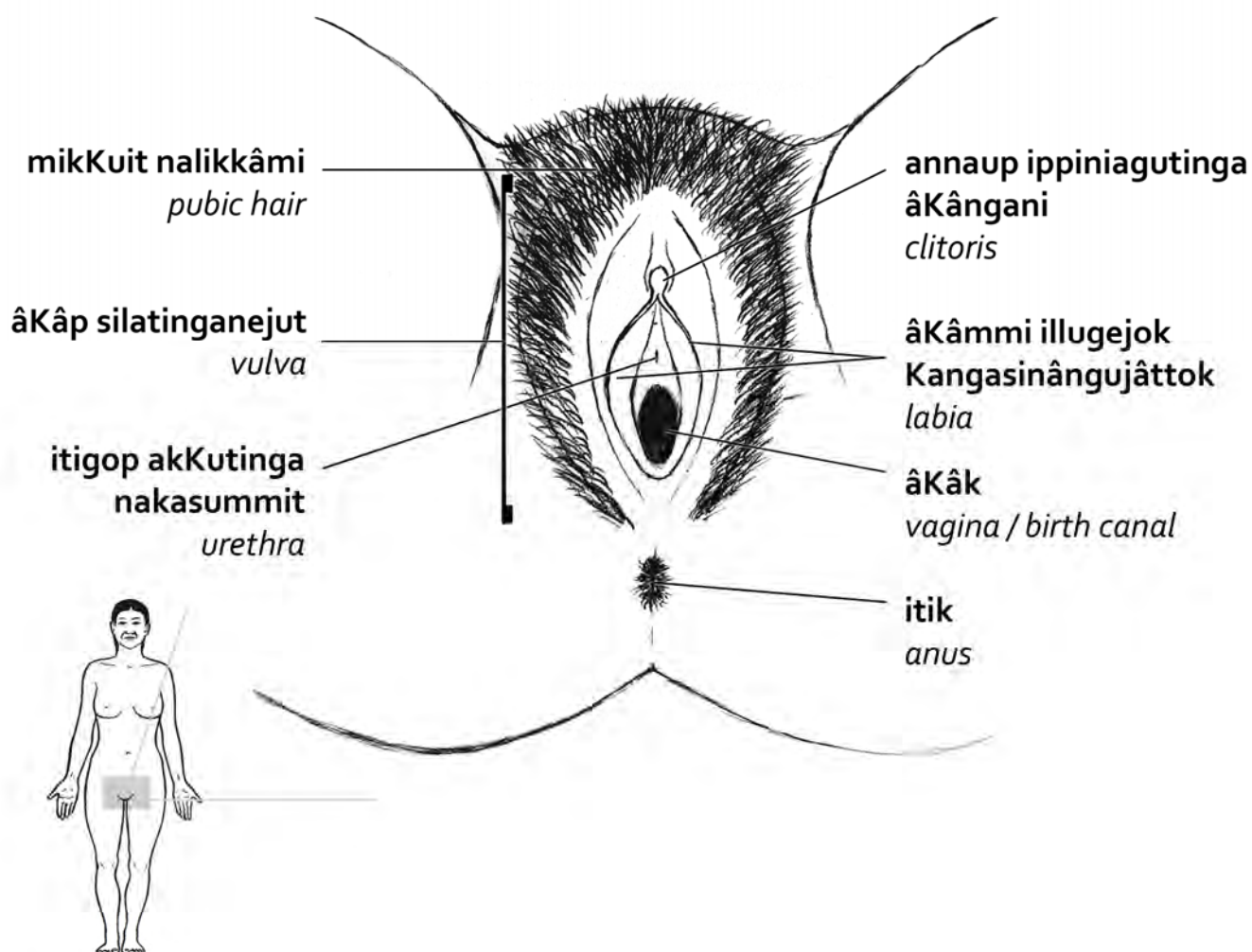


ilonnatik itiguliugutet timimmi
(annaup, sâinigânit)
urinary system (female, side)



annaup Kuingit

female genitals



nutagatsak illiami *pregnant abdomen*

