

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

ASA – Aspirin

BID – twice a day

Bladder Augmentation – is a reconstructive surgery to increase the reservoir capacity of the bladder.

Bladder Instillation – Instilling medication into the bladder through a catheter that is inserted into the urethra to the bladder.

Brachytherapy – the placement of radioactive sources (SEEDS) in contact with or implanted into tumor tissues to be treated for a period of time.

Circumcision – removal of foreskin for penis

Contigen injections – injecting collagen into the urethra to help treat urinary incontinence or leakage.

Cryotherapy – using cold as a destructive medium

Cystectomy – surgical removal of the bladder

Cystoscopy – fiberoptic scope used to look into the bladder

DaVinci Robotic Prostatectomy – robotic assisted surgical procedure that removes the prostate when cancer is present.

Diverticulectomy – Surgical removal of a pouch-like herniation in the bladder.

Deflux – a treatment option for a Vesicoureteral Reflux (VUR)

Dysuria – pain with urination

Endopylotomy – endoscopic procedure done when there is an obstruction of the ureter

Epididymis – a coiled tube behind each testicle

Epididymitis – inflammation of the epididymis

Epididymectomy – Surgical removal of the epididymis

Green Light Laser (GLL) – a treatment option for an enlarged prostate. It uses laser energy to remove enlarged prostate tissue.

Hematuria – blood in the urine

Hydrocele/Inguinal Hernia Repair – (pediatric) repair the hernia in the groin area

Hydrocelectomy – (Adult) removal of fluid around the testicle

Hydrodistention – surgery that expands the bladder with sterile water to diagnose and treat interstitial cystitis.

HS – bedtime

Hypospadias Repair – surgical correction of the placement of the urethral opening

– an implanted electrical device for urgency, frequency, incontinence, and pain.

Kidney Stone – stone that forms in the kidney, and can drop down into the ureter and eventually down to the bladder.

Lithotripsy (ESWL) – shock wave lithotripsy for kidney stones, uses sound waves to break up kidney stones.

Meatotomy – surgery that dilates the meatus (opening to the urine channel) to help improve urination

Microwave Therapy – used in treating BPH (enlarged prostate) with exposure to high temperatures.

Neo Bladder – a surgical procedure done to create a new bladder from the large intestine, once a cystectomy is done.

Nephrectomy – surgical removal of the kidney

NKA – no known allergies

NKDA – no known drug allergies

NKMA – no known medical allergies

Nocturnal Enuresis – night time incontinence, or bed wetting.

NPO – nothing by mouth

Orchiectomy – surgical removal of testicle

Orchiopexy – bringing testicle down into the scrotum

Orchitis – inflammation of the testicle

Paraphimosis – the foreskin is retracted for so long that it is unable to be pulled back over the head of the penis.

Partial Cystectomy – surgical removal of part of the bladder

Partial Nephrectomy – surgical removal of part of the kidney

Partial Penectomy – surgical removal of part of the penis

Penectomy – surgical removal of the penis

Penile Prosthesis – a device surgically implanted in the penis to treat erectile dysfunction

Perineal Prostatectomy – surgical removal of the prostate through an incision between the scrotum and the anus.

Pessary – a device inserted into the vagina to function as a supportive device for the uterus.

Phalloplasty – repairative or plastic surgery to the penis.

Pyelolithotomy – removal of a stone from the pelvis of the kidney through an incision.

Pyeloplasty – repairative surgery on the pelvis of the kidney.

Radical Prostatectomy – surgical removal of prostate gland and some surrounding tissue.

Retropubic Prostatectomy – surgical removal of the prostate through an incision in the abdomen.

Sacral Neuromodulation – an implanted electrical device for urgency, frequency, incontinence, and pain.

Stone Extraction – surgical removal of kidney, bladder, ureteral stone.

Suprapubic Tube Placement – procedure where a catheter is placed in the bladder through an incision in the lower abdomen, above the pubic bone.

Ureteral Reimplantation – surgery that changes the way an abnormally positioned ureter connects to the bladder.

Ureteral Stent – a small tube placed in the ureter to allow the kidney to drain fluid to the bladder.

Urethroplasty – surgical procedure done to reconstruct the urethra.

Ureteroscopy – a small scope is inserted into the bladder and then into the ureter.

Urinary Diversion – procedure done to reroute urine flow from its normal pathway, once the bladder has been surgically removed.