

## Symptom Management Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Ascites</b>	Accumulation or retention of free fluid within the peritoneal cavity.
<b>Bowel obstruction</b>	Most commonly associated symptoms are cramping, abdominal pain, abdominal distention, and high-pitched bowel sounds.
<b>Candidiasis</b>	Fungal infection of the mucous membranes of the mouth.
<b>Delirium</b>	A disorder characterized by waxing and waning confusion, inattentiveness, disorientation, illusion, and withdrawal or agitation. It may result from toxic/metabolic conditions or structural brain lesions.
<b>Emetogenic</b>	Having the capacity to induce emesis (vomiting), a common property of anticancer agents and opioids.
<b>Fecal Impaction</b>	Obstructing fecal mass in rectum or higher intestine
<b>Gastroparesis</b>	Chronic delayed gastric emptying.
<b>GI Stents</b>	Gastrointestinal (GI) stent has been developed for palliation of obstructive symptoms in various diseases causing obstruction of GI tract.
<b>Haloperidol</b>	is an antipsychotic that functions as a dopamine antagonist and is used as an antiemetic. Consensus opinion is based largely on case series, suggesting that haloperidol is an effective antiemetic for chemical and metabolic (CTZ) causes of nausea and vomiting.
<b>Hepatomegaly</b>	Enlargement of the liver.
<b>Hypoxia</b>	Insufficient levels of oxygen in blood or tissues.
<b>Hypoxia at rest</b>	Defined as pulse oximeter reading less than or equal to 88 percent when breathing room air at rest.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Neutropenia</b>	Low white blood cell count.
<b>Peristalsis</b>	Sequential muscle contraction, that pushes the contents of the intestines in one direction.
<b>Pleural effusion</b>	Presence of fluid in the pleural cavity.
<b>Pleurodesis</b>	The therapeutic production of adhesions between the parietal and visceral pleura in order to prevent reaccumulation of fluid.
<b>SNRIs</b>	Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors
<b>Splenomegaly</b>	Enlargement of the spleen.
<b>SSRIs</b>	Selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitors
<b>Stridor</b>	A high-pitched noisy sound occurring during inhalation or exhalation, a sign of respiratory obstruction.
<b>Tachypnea</b>	Increased respiratory rate.
<b>Tenesmus</b>	The feeling that you need to pass stools, even though your bowels are already empty. It may involve straining, pain, and cramping.