

# Glossary

1. Inorganic substances - An inorganic compound is a chemical compound that is not an organic compound. The term is not well defined, but in its simplest definition refers to compounds that do not contain carbon, and not consisting of or deriving from living matter.
2. Intracellular fluids - Human cells are bathed in fluids both inside the cell and out. In fact, the water that is inside the cell makes up about 42% of the total body weight. The fluid inside the cell is called intracellular fluid.
3. Extracellular fluid or extracellular fluid volume - usually denotes all body fluid outside the cells.
4. Calcification of bones - Calcification is the accumulation of calcium salts in a body tissue. It normally occurs in the formation of bone, but calcium can be deposited abnormally in soft tissue, causing it to harden.
5. Dentin and enamel - Dentin or dentine is a calcified tissue of the body and, along with enamel, cementum, and pulp, is one of the four major components of teeth.
6. Hematologic - Hematology, also spelled haematology, is the branch of medicine concerned with the study, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases related to blood. Hematology includes the study of etiology.
7. Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) - is a method of feeding that bypasses the gastrointestinal tract. Fluids are given into a vein to provide most of the nutrients the body needs. The method is used when a person cannot or should not receive feedings or fluids by mouth.
8. Metabolism - the chemical processes that occur within a living organism in order to maintain life.
9. Relaxant - a drug used to promote relaxation or reduce tension
10. Toxemia of pregnancy - blood poisoning by toxins from a local bacterial infection
11. Postoperative Complications - Pathologic processes that affect patients after a surgical procedure
12. Malabsorption syndrome - refers to a number of disorders in which the intestine can't adequately absorb certain nutrients into the bloodstream. It can impede the absorption of

macronutrients (proteins, carbohydrates, and fats), micronutrients (vitamins and minerals), or both

13. Idiopathic - relating to or denoting any disease or condition which arises spontaneously or for which the cause is unknown
14. Osmotic pressure - the pressure that would have to be applied to a pure solvent to prevent it from passing into a given solution by osmosis, often used to express the concentration of the solution
15. Hypertension - abnormally high blood pressure. a state of great psychological stress.
16. Plasma osmolality - osmolality is a measure of the osmoles (Osm) of solute per kilogram of solvent (osmol/kg or Osm/kg)
17. Oxidative phosphorylation - is the metabolic pathway in which cells use enzymes to oxidize nutrients, thereby releasing energy which is used to reform ATP. In most eukaryotes, this takes place inside mitochondria. Almost all aerobic organisms carry out oxidative phosphorylation
18. Hypercalciuria or hypercalcinuria - is the condition of elevated calcium in the urine. Chronic hypercalcinuria may lead to impairment of renal function, nephrocalcinosis, and renal insufficiency. Patients with hypercalciuria have kidneys that put out higher levels of calcium than normal.
19. Arrhythmia - is a problem with the rate or rhythm of the heartbeat. During an arrhythmia, the heart can beat too fast, too slow, or with an irregular rhythm. A heartbeat that is too fast is called tachycardia
20. Glomerular ultrafiltrate - In renal physiology, ultrafiltration occurs at the barrier between the blood and the filtrate in the glomerular capsule (Bowman's capsule) in the kidneys. The Bowman's capsule contains a dense capillary network called the glomerulus
21. Hyperplasia - the enlargement of an organ or tissue caused by an increase in the reproduction rate of its cells, often as an initial stage in the development of cancer.
22. Lipolysis - the breakdown of fats and other lipids by hydrolysis to release fatty acids.
23. Cartilage - firm, flexible connective tissue found in various forms in the larynx and respiratory tract, in structures such as the external ear, and in the articulating surfaces of joints. It is more widespread in the infant skeleton, being replaced by bone during growth.

- 24. Fibrosis - the thickening and scarring of connective tissue, usually as a result of injury
- 25. Apathy - is a lack of feeling, emotion, interest, and concern. Apathy is a state of indifference, or the suppression of emotions such as concern, excitement, motivation, and/or passion.