

# Glossary

- Deficiency - an inadequate supply of essential nutrients in the diet resulting in malnutrition or disease.
- Hydrophilic molecules –a molecule is one whose interactions with water and other polar substances are more thermodynamically favorable than their interactions with oil or other hydrophobic solvents. They are typically charge-polarized and capable of hydrogen bonding
- Membrane permeability - All cells are enclosed with a cell membrane. A selectively permeable cell membrane is one that allows certain molecules or ions to pass through it by means of active or passive transport
- Satiety value - is the degree at which food gives a human the sense of food gratification, the exact contrast feeling of hunger.
- Adipocytes - a cell specialized for the storage of fat, found in connective tissue
- Neurotransmitters - a chemical substance which is released at the end of a nerve fibre by the arrival of a nerve impulse and, by diffusing across the synapse or junction, effects the transfer of the impulse to another nerve fibre, a muscle fibre, or some other structure
- Thrombogenicity - refers to the tendency of a material in contact with the blood to produce a thrombus, or clot. It not only refers to fixed thrombi but also to emboli, thrombi which have become detached and travel through the bloodstream
- Inflammation - a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection
- Atherosclerosis - a disease of the arteries characterized by the deposition of fatty material on their inner walls
- Dyslipidemia - elevated total or low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol levels, or low levels of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, is an important risk factor for coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke
- 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

- Prostaglandin - any of a group of compounds with varying hormone-like effects, notably the promotion of uterine contractions. They are cyclic fatty acids.
- Vasodilation - the dilatation of blood vessels, which decreases blood pressure.