

Glossary

- 1.Organic substances - An organic compound is any member of a large class of gaseous, liquid, or solid chemical compounds whose molecules contain carbon
- 2.Syndrome - a group of symptoms which consistently occur together, or a condition characterized by a set of associated symptoms.
- 3.Symptoms - a physical or mental feature which is regarded as indicating a condition of disease, particularly such a feature that is apparent to the patient.
- 4.Deficiency - a lack or shortage
- 5.Hematopoietic - Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) or hemocytoblasts are the stem cells that give rise to all the other blood cells through the process of haematopoiesis. They are derived from mesoderm and located in the red bone marrow, which is contained in the core of most bones.
- 6.Recommended dietary allowance - the amount of an essential nutrient, as a vitamin or mineral, that has been established by the Indian Council of Medical Research, Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences as adequate to meet the average daily nutritional needs of most healthy persons according to age group and gender.
- 7.Prolonged - continuing for a long time or longer than usual; lengthy.
- 8.Manifested - show (a quality or feeling) by one's acts or appearance; demonstrate
- 9.Hyperkeratosis - abnormal thickening of the outer layer of the skin.
- 10.Prevalent - widespread in a particular area or at a particular time
- 11.Hypertrophy - the enlargement of an organ or tissue from the increase in size of its cells.
- 12.Oedema - a condition characterized by an excess of watery fluid collecting in the cavities or tissues of the body
- 13.Constipation - a condition in which there is difficulty in emptying the bowels, usually associated with hardened faeces
- 14.Anorexia -lack or loss of appetite for food (as a medical condition).
- 15.Parenteral nutrition- also known as intravenous feeding, is a method of getting nutrition into the body through the veins. While it is most commonly referred to as total parenteral nutrition (TPN), some patients need to get only certain types of nutrients intravenously
- 16.Vulnerable groups - Vulnerability is the degree to which a population, individual or organization is unable to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts of disasters.
- 17.Photophobia - extreme sensitivity to light
- 18.Lacrimation - the flow of tears
- 19.A normocytic anemia - defined as an anemia with a mean corpuscular volume (MCV) of 80-100 which is the normal range. However, the hematocrit and hemoglobin is decreased.
- 20.Convulsions - a sudden, violent, irregular movement of the body, caused by involuntary contraction of muscles and associated especially with brain disorders such as epilepsy, the presence of certain toxins or other agents in the blood, or fever in children.
- 21.Homocysteine - an amino acid which occurs in the body as an intermediate in the metabolism of methionine and cysteine

22.Hallucinations - an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present

23.Paresthesia - an abnormal sensation, typically tingling or pricking ('pins and needles'), caused chiefly by pressure on or damage to peripheral nerves

24.Anticonvulsant - used to prevent or reduce the severity of epileptic fits or other convulsions

25.Megaloblastic anemia (or megaloblastic anaemia) - is an anemia (of macrocytic classification) that results from inhibition of DNA synthesis during red blood cell production. When DNA synthesis is impaired, the cell cycle cannot progress from the G2 growth stage to the mitosis (M) stage.