

ADJUVANT THERAPY.

Another treatment given with the main treatment.

ALLOGENEIC TRANSPLANT.

A bone marrow or stem cell transplant using bone marrow or stem cells from a donor.

ANAEMIA.

A low number of red blood cells in the blood.

ANAESTHETIC.

Drugs that stop pain.

BIOLOGICAL THERAPY.

Treatment for cancer that acts on processes within the cells of the body.

BIOPSY.

A doctor takes a small sample of tissue from the body to be examined under a microscope.

BLOOD COUNT.

A blood test to measure the number of platelets, red blood cells and white blood cells in the blood.

BLOOD LEVEL.

Means the amount of a particular substance in the blood, like iron.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

When a person has extra blood given to them.

BONE MARROW.

The soft, sponge-like tissue in the centre of most bones. It makes white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets.

CANCER.

A disease that starts inside the cell.

CENTRAL LINE.

A thin, flexible tube inserted through the vein with one end staying outside the body so drugs can be given.

CHEMOTHERAPY.

The use of anti-cancer drugs to destroy cancer cells.

CLOTTING.

The way the body stops bleeding by some of the blood thickening and forming a clot.

CT SCAN (COMPUTERISED TOMOGRAPHY SCAN).

A scan that makes a picture of the body by taking a series of X-rays.

DAD

DAUGHTER

DIAGNOSIS.

The process of knowing what kind of cancer a person has, from its signs and symptoms.

FAMILIAL CANCER.

A cancer that runs in the family but not everyone gets it as no known gene passes the disease on.

FATIGUE.

An extreme feeling of tiredness and lack of energy.

HORMONE.

A chemical made by glands in your body that control the actions of certain cells or organs

HORMONE THERAPY.

Treatment that adds, blocks, or removes hormones to slow or stop the growth of certain cancers.

HOSPICE.

A place where people can go for treatment and relief of symptoms from their cancer.

HYSTERECTOMY.

An operation to remove the womb.

DNA.

The genetic code that controls how the body's cells behave. We inherit half our DNA code from our mother and half from our father.

BORDERLINE.

A tumour that has cells that are only just .

CONSENT.

Agreement to something.

PRIMARY CANCER.

Refers to the area in the body where the cancer started.

PROGNOSIS.

The way a disease is likely to affect someone in the future

COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY (CBT).

A way of talking about how you think about yourself, the world and other people.

RADIATION.

Means giving off any energy particles or waves.

PROSTHESIS.

A replacement for a part of the body that has been removed.

PROSTATE.

A gland found in men surrounding the tube which carries urine from the bladder to the penis.

SPREAD.

Means that cancer cells have spread away from where the cancer first started

REMISSION.

If a cancer is in remission, there is no sign of it in examinations or tests, although cancer still may be in the body.

CARCINOMA.

A cancer that starts in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs.

SYMPTOM.

Anything noticed by a person that indicates there is something wrong.

STAGE.

Describes the size of a cancer and how far it has spread.

SUPPORT GROUP.

A group of people with similar cancers or concerns who help each other by sharing experiences, knowledge, and information.

GLAND.

An organ in the body which makes and releases a chemical in the body.

INFLAMMATION.

The body's response to injury or illness.

IMPLANT.

Something put into the body.

SARCOMA.

A cancer that starts in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue.

HICKMAN LINE.

A thin tube inserted into a vein near the heart with one end staying outside the body so drugs can be given.

GRADE.

Describes how abnormal cancer cells look under the microscope.

LYMPH NODES/GLANDS.

A network of glands throughout the body (including armpits, neck and groin) that drain away waste fluid, waste products and damaged cells from the body.

IMMUNE RESPONSE.

How the body reacts to anything from outside the body like viruses and cancer cells.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

Part of the immune system in the body which filters body fluid and fights infection. It is made up of the lymph glands, and organs such as bone marrow, thymus, spleen and lymph nodes.