

(Book 1)

aches [N-COUNT-U10] Aches are unpleasant pains in the body. / πόνοι

advanced degree [N-COUNT-U15] An advanced degree is a college degree higher than a bachelor's degree. / ανώτερο πτυχίο

affect [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Affect is the displaying of emotion through facial expressions, movements, etc. / συναίσθημα, διάθεση

alternating pressure mattress [N-COUNT-U3] An alternating pressure mattress is a mattress that helps to prevent sores by keeping pressure off of certain areas of the body. / στρώμα εναλλασσόμενης πίεσης

alveoli [N-COUNT-U7] Alveoli are the sacs in the lungs that allow oxygen to enter the blood. / κυψελίδες πνευμόνων

anesthesiologist [N-COUNT-U1] An anesthesiologist is a doctor who gives patients anesthetics to keep them from feeling pain. / αναισθησιολόγος

antibiotic [N-COUNT-U12] An antibiotic is a drug that destroys harmful bacteria in the body. / το αντιβιοτικό

antidepressant [N-COUNT-U12] An antidepressant is a drug that lifts a person's mood. / αντικαταθλιπτικό φάρμακο

antihistamine [N-COUNT-U12] An antihistamine is a drug that combats symptoms of allergic reactions. / αντιισταμινικό φάρμακο

anti-inflammatory [N-COUNT-U12] An anti-inflammatory is a drug that reduces redness and swelling. / αντιφλεγμονώδες φάρμακο

aorta [N-COUNT-U6] The aorta is the major tube in the heart that carries blood to the body. / αορτή

appendicitis [N-UNCOUNT-U8] Appendicitis is inflammation of the appendix. It is a medical emergency that requires the removal of the appendix. If left untreated, appendicitis can be fatal. / σκωληκοειδίτιδα

arm [N-COUNT-U4] The arm is one of two limbs at the side of the body with the hands at the end. / μπράτσο (από τον καρπό και πάνω)

arrhythmia [N-COUNT-U6] An arrhythmia is a condition in which the heart beats abnormally. / καρδιακή αρρυθμία

artery [N-COUNT-U6] An artery is a tube in the body that carries blood from the heart to other parts of the body. / αρτηρία

associate's degree [N-COUNT-U14] An associate's degree is a degree granted to people who have completed two years of coursework at a college. / πτυχίο μετά από διετή φοίτηση

asthma [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Asthma is a condition where people have trouble breathing because of narrow or blocked air passages. / άσθμα

atrium [N-COUNT-U6] An atrium is one of the two upper chambers of the heart. / It holds blood returning to the heart from the lungs and body. / καρδιακός κόλπος

auscultation [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Auscultation is the process of examining the body by listening to its internal parts. / στηθοσκοπήση

bachelor's degree [N-COUNT-U14] A bachelor's degree is a degree granted to people who have completed four years of coursework at a college or university. / πτυχίο μετά από τετραετή φοίτηση σε κολλέγιο ή πανεπιστήμιο

bedside [ADJ-U13] If care is bedside, it happens while a patient is in a hospital bed. / για όσο διάστημα ο ασθενής βρίσκεται στο κρεβάτι

bedsore [N-COUNT-U13] A bedsore is a sore on the body caused by lying down in the same position for too long. / έλκος από παρατεταμένη κατάκλιση

biohazard waste container [N-COUNT-U3] A biohazard waste container is a special container that stores harmful biological substances. / κάδος απόρριψης βιολογικών αποβλήτων

bleeding [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Bleeding is loss of blood. / It occurs when blood escapes from the circulatory system. / αιμορραγία

board certified [ADJ-U15] Someone who is board certified has taken a test to document his or her expertise in an area of medicine. / πιστοποιημένος από επιτροπή

body build [N-UNCOUNT-U9] A person's body build refers to the overall appearance and shape of a person's body. / σωματότυπος

bone [N-COUNT-U4] A bone is one of the hard white parts inside a person's body that gives the body shape. / οστό

bronchial tube [N-COUNT-U7] The bronchial tubes carry air from the windpipe to the lungs. / βρογχικός σωλήνας

burning [ADJ-U11] If something is burning, it feels as if it were caused by heat or a fire. / κάψιμο

call button [N-COUNT-U3] A call button is a button in a hospital room that a patient presses to summon a nurse. / κουμπί κλήσεως νοσηλεύτη

capillary [N-COUNT-U6] A capillary is a small tube in the body that lets blood and tissue exchange oxygen and nutrients. / τριχοειδές αγγείο

carbon dioxide [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Carbon dioxide is the gas created when people breathe. It is what people breathe out. / διοξείδιο του άνθρακα

cardiologist [N-COUNT-U1] A cardiologist is a doctor who specializes in treating heart conditions. / καρδιολόγος

cardiology [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Cardiology is the medical discipline that deals with the heart. / καρδιολογία

certified [ADJ-U13] When someone is certified they have documentation that they have finished training for something. / πιστοποιημένος

clot [N-COUNT-U5] A clot is a collection of platelets in blood that come together to stop a wound from continuing to bleed. Clots are essential to surviving when one's skin is broken and one is bleeding. / θρόμβος

colon [N-COUNT-U8] The colon is the last part of the large intestine. / το τμήμα του παχέος εντέρου από το τυφλό μέχρι το απευθυσμένο

colonoscopy [N-COUNT-U8] A colonoscopy is a procedure wherein a doctor uses a small camera to perform an inspection of the colon and large intestine. / κολονοσκόπηση

compatible [ADJ-U5] If something is compatible, it is capable of working or existing with something else. / συμβατός

consent [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Consent is verbal or written permission for something to happen. / συγκατάθεση

constant [ADJ-U11] If something is constant, it does not stop, change or vary. / συνεχής

cough [N-COUNT-U10] A cough is forcing air out of the lungs and making a loud sound to clear the throat of blockage. / βήχας

counseling [N-UNCOUNT-U15] Counseling is professional guidance using psychological methods. / συμβουλευτική

cramping [N-UNCOUNT-U8] Cramping is a piercing pain that occurs in the area of the stomach. / σπασμός

degree [N-COUNT-U13] A degree is a document showing that someone has completed study at a college. / πτυχίο

demand [N-UNCOUNT-U14] Demand is a desire or need for something. / ζήτηση

- demographic** [ADJ-U9] Demographic data is personal information such as age, sex, and nationality. / δημογραφικός
- dermatology** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Dermatology is the medical discipline that deals with the health of the skin. / δερματολογία
- diagnose** [V-T-U15] To diagnose something is to identify the illness or disease affecting a person. / κάνω διάγνωση
- diarrhea** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] Diarrhea is the condition of having loose or liquid bowel movements. Such bowel movements must occur at least three times in a day in order for the condition to be considered diarrhea. / διάρροια
- distress** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Distress is a state of sorrow, misery, or suffering. / ανησυχία
- dose** [N-COUNT-U12] A dose is a specific amount of a medicine. / δόση
- electronic health record** [N-COUNT-U13] An electronic health record is a collection of health information about patients that is stored on a computer. / ηλεκτρονικό αρχείο με το ιστορικό των ασθενών
- elevate** [V-T-U4] To elevate something is to move it to a higher level. / ανυψώνω
- emergency** [N-COUNT-U2] An emergency is a situation in which someone's life is in danger. Emergencies require immediate attention from trained medical personnel. / επειγόν περιστατικό
- emphysema** [N-COUNT-U7] Emphysema is a disease that destroys alveoli and limits their function, causing breathing and heart problems. / εμφύσημα
- epithelial cell** [N-COUNT-U7] Epithelial cells make up the tissue that line the lungs. / επιθηλιακό κύτταρο
- esophagus** [N-COUNT-U8] The esophagus is the muscular tube that allows food to pass from the mouth to the stomach. / οισοφάγος
- excruciating** [ADJ-U11] If something is excruciating, it is extremely painful. / ανυπόφορος
- external** [ADJ-U4] When something is external it is located on the outside of the body. / εξωτερικός
- extremities** [N-COUNT-U4] The extremities are the body parts that are furthest from the center of the body, like hands and feet. / άκρα (χέρια και πόδια)
- factor** [N-COUNT-U14] A factor is an element contributing to a particular situation. / παράγοντας
- fatigue** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] Fatigue is a feeling of great tiredness. / κούραση
- fever** [N-COUNT-U10] Fever is a condition when the body temperature is extremely high, usually a result of illness. / πυρετός
- gauze** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Gauze is a thin cloth used to cover injuries. / γάζα
- general practitioner** [N-COUNT-U1] A general practitioner is a doctor with no specialization who provides primary health care. / παθολόγος
- gown** [N-COUNT-U3] A gown is a special hospital garment that a patient wears. / ρόμπα ασθενούς
- hand** [N-COUNT-U10] The hand is the part at the end of the arm that grabs and holds things. / χέρι (από τον καρπό και κάτω)
- head** [N-COUNT-U4] The head is the part on top of the body that holds the brain, eyes, ears, nose, and mouth. / κεφάλι
- headache** [N-COUNT-U10] A headache is a pain in the head. / πονοκέφαλος
- heart** [N-COUNT-U6] The heart is a major organ that pumps blood to the rest of the body. / καρδιά
- hospital-based diploma program** [N-COUNT-U14] A hospital-based diploma program is a nursing program that takes place in a hospital and combines classroom instruction with hands-on work with patients. / τμήμα νοσηλευτικής μέσα σε νοσοκομείο (με ταυτόχρονη διδασκαλία και πρακτική εξάσκηση)
- immunization** [N-COUNT-U15] An immunization is an administration of a medical substance to help protect a person against a disease. / ανοσοποίηση (με εμβολιασμό)
- impact** [N-COUNT-U11] An impact is an influence or effect something or someone has on an object, person, or situation. / αντίκτυπος
- injection** [N-COUNT-U13] An injection is the insertion of medicine into the body through a needle. / ένεση
- inspection** [N-COUNT-U9] An inspection is a visual examination of a part of the body. / έλεγχος
- intensity** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Intensity is the degree or extent of something. / ένταση
- intermittent** [ADJ-U11] If something is intermittent, it stops and starts over and over again. / ανά διαστήματα
- internal** [ADJ-U4] When something is internal it is inside the body. / εσωτερικός
- lab technician** [N-COUNT-U1] A lab technician is someone who analyzes samples in a medical laboratory. / τεχνικός εργαστηρίου
- large intestine** [N-COUNT-U8] The large intestine is the last part of the digestive system. It absorbs water from the indigestible food matter that has passed through the esophagus, stomach, and small intestine before that matter is released from the body. / παχύ έντερο
- latex gloves** [N-COUNT-U3] Latex gloves are gloves made of latex that doctors often wear. / γάντια λιάτεξ
- laxative** [N-COUNT-U12] A laxative is a drug that helps ease bowel movements. / καθαρτικό
- leg** [N-COUNT-U4] The leg is the bottom part of the body that is used for walking and standing. / πόδι (από τον αστράγαλο και πάνω)
- license** [N-COUNT-U13] A license is a document stating that a person is capable of doing something and has official permission to do so. / άδεια
- licensed** [ADJ-U14] If someone is licensed, they hold a license that permits them to practice something. In the case of nursing, a nurse must be licensed by the state board of nursing in order to practice nursing. / αδειούχος
- licensure exam (NCLEX-RN)** [N-COUNT-U14] A licensure exam is a test administered by a state board of nursing to make sure that new nurses have the required skills to practice nursing. The licensure exam must be passed in order to become a licensed nurse. / εξέταση για απόκτηση άδειας ασκήσεως του επαγγέλματος του νοσηλευτή
- lung** [N-COUNT-U7] A lung is one of a pair of organs in the chest that people use to breathe. / πνεύμονας
- lung cancer** [N-COUNT-U7] Lung cancer is a disease where cells grow uncontrollably in the lungs. / καρκίνος του πνεύμονα
- mild** [ADJ-U10] When something is mild it is slight and not extreme. / ήπιος
- moderate** [ADJ-U10] When something is moderate it is not as strong as possible. / μέτριας ισχύος
- Nurse Practice Act** [N-COUNT-U14] A Nurse Practice Act is an act passed by the legislature of a state that defines which tasks a nurse may or may not perform while they are practicing nursing. / νόμος που ορίζει τα καθήκοντα του νοσηλευτή

- nurse practitioner** [N-COUNT-U15] A nurse practitioner (NP) is a nurse with advanced training that can diagnose and treat certain problems. / διπλωματούχος νοσηλεύτριάς
- objective data** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Objective data is health information that an observer can see and test. / στοιχεία για τον ασθενή που βρίσκει ο γιατρός με την εξέταση
- obstetrician** [N-COUNT-U1] An obstetrician is a doctor trained in caring for pregnant women. / γυναικολόγος
- obstetrics** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Obstetrics is the medical discipline that deals with the care of women and children during pregnancy and childbirth. / γυναικολογία
- orthopedics** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Orthopedics is the medical discipline that deals with the treatment of bones, muscles, ligaments, and tendons. / ορθοπαιδική
- oxygen** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Oxygen is a gas in the air that people need to live. / οξυγόνο
- oxygen tank** [N-COUNT-U3] An oxygen tank is a container that holds pure oxygen. / φιάλη οξυγόνου
- painkiller** [N-COUNT-U12] A painkiller is a drug that reduces physical pain. / παυσίπονο
- palpation** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Palpation is the process of examining parts of the body by touch. / εξέταση με ψηλάφηση
- pathology** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Pathology is the medical discipline that deals with the study and diagnosis of diseases. It often involves the inspection of organs, tissues, and bodily fluids. / παθολογία
- patient flow** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Patient flow is the process of admitting, treating and discharging patients. / κίνηση ασθενών
- pediatrician** [N-COUNT-U1] A pediatrician is a doctor who treats children. / παιδίατρος
- pediatrics** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Pediatrics is the medical discipline that deals with the care of children. / παιδιατρική
- percussion** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Percussion is the process of examining the body by tapping various parts. / εξέταση με κρούση
- pharmacist** [N-COUNT-U1] A pharmacist is a person who prepares drugs and medicine. / φαρμακοποιός
- pharmacy** [N-COUNT-U2] A pharmacy is a location staffed by pharmacists that distributes pharmaceutical drugs. / φαρμακείο
- physical exam** [N-COUNT-U15] A physical exam is a process in which a doctor examines a person's body to check for illness. / βασική εξέταση (χωρίς μηχανήματα)
- physical therapy** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] Physical therapy is treatment for injury or pain that helps restore or enhance movement. / φυσικοθεραπεία
- plasma** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Plasma is the part of blood in which blood cells are suspended. It is the part of blood that makes it a liquid. / πλάσμα αίματος
- platelet** [N-COUNT-U5] A platelet is an irregularly-shaped cell that circulates in one's blood and causes clots to form when one is injured and bleeding. / αιμοπετάλιο
- point of entry** [N-COUNT-U15] A point of entry is something that provides access to a particular area. / σημείο εισόδου
- prescribe** [V-T-U15] To prescribe something is to specify the medical treatment a person should receive. / δίνω ιατρική συνταγή
- pulmonary** [ADJ-U6] A pulmonary tube is one that relates to the lungs. / πνευμονικός, των πνευμόνων
- pulse** [N-COUNT-U4] Pulse is the movement of blood through the body. / σφυγμός
- radiologist** [N-COUNT-U1] A radiologist is a doctor who specializes in using imaging technology like X-rays and MRIs. / ακτινολόγος
- radiology** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Radiology is the medical discipline that deals with the use of technology such as x-rays, MRIs, and CAT scans to identify and diagnose disease. / ακτινολογία
- receptionist** [N-COUNT-U1] A receptionist welcomes visitors and answers phones. / υπάλληλος υποδοχής
- red blood cell** [N-COUNT-U5] A red blood cell is a cell within one's blood that carries oxygen throughout the body. It is also where antigens can be found, which determine which type of blood a person has. / ερυθρό αιμοσφαίριο
- registered nurse** [N-COUNT-U14] A registered nurse is a person who has received a degree or diploma in nursing and has passed the required licensure exam. Registered nurses usually practice nursing in hospitals and doctors' offices and spend much of their time caring for patients. / πτυχιούχος νοσηλεύτριάς
- respiratory system** [N-COUNT-U7] The respiratory system is the set of organs that allow you to breathe in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. / αναπνευστικό σύστημα
- re-order** [V-T-U13] To re-order something is to order something that has been ordered previously in order to ensure that supplies do not run out. / ξαναπαραγγέλλω
- sedative** [N-COUNT-U12] A sedative is a drug that puts a person to sleep or calms the person down. / ηρεμιστικό
- severe** [ADJ-U10] When something is severe it is extremely strong. / έντονος
- sharp** [ADJ-U11] If something is sharp, it is felt acutely and intensely. / οξύς
- sharps container** [N-COUNT-U3] A sharps container is a special container that stores sharp hospital objects. / κάδος αιχμηρών αντικειμένων
- shooting** [ADJ-U11] If something is shooting, it feels as though it is flashing through one's body. / έντονος
- shortage** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] A shortage is a deficiency of something that is needed. / έλλειψη
- small intestine** [N-COUNT-U8] The small intestine is the part of the digestive system where the majority of digestion and absorption of food into the bloodstream takes place. Food enters the small intestine directly after passing through the stomach. / λεπτό έντερο
- sore throat** [N-COUNT-U10] A sore throat is a condition in which someone feels pain in the throat caused by inflammation. / ερεθισμένος λαιμός
- spinal** [ADJ-U4] If something is spinal, it relates to the bones in your back that support the body. / της σπονδυλικής στήλης
- state board of nursing** [N-COUNT-U14] A state board of nursing is a board that decides the rules regulating the licensure of nurses and the practice of nursing in a given state. / κρατική επιτροπή αδειοδότησης των νοσηλευτών
- stimulant** [N-COUNT-U12] A stimulant is a drug that makes someone become more active or alert. / δυναμωτικό φάρμακο
- stomach** [N-COUNT-U8] The stomach is a muscular, hollow organ that is also the main part of the digestive system. It contains strong acids that are used to digest food. / στομάχι
- stuffy** [ADJ-U10] When a nose is stuffy it is blocked up, causing breathing difficulty. / μπουκωμένος

subjective data [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Subjective data is health information that only the patient is aware of. This includes things such as pain or itching. / στοιχεία για την κατάσταση του που δίνει ο ασθενής στο γιατρό

suppository [N-COUNT-U12] A suppository is a pill that is inserted into a person's rectum. / It is used to administer medicine. / υπόθετο

surgeon [N-COUNT-U1] A surgeon is a doctor who cuts open patients and performs medical operations. / χειρουργός

surgery [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Surgery is the medical discipline that deals with the use of instruments to operate on patients. Surgery is used to diagnose and treat disease and injury. / χειρουργείο

syringe [N-COUNT-U3] A syringe is a container shaped like a tube that is used to draw liquid out of or into something. / σύριγγα

throbbing [ADJ-U11] If something is throbbing, it feels as if it is pulsating. / παλλόμενος

Type A [ADJ-U5] If blood is Type A, it has only the A antigen on its red blood cells. It also has the A antibody in its plasma. / (για το αίμα) ομάδας A

Type AB [ADJ-U5] If blood is Type AB, it has both the A and B antigens on its red blood cells. It has neither the A nor B antibodies in its plasma, though. / (για το αίμα) ομάδας AB

Type B [ADJ-U5] If blood is Type B, it has only the B antigen on its red blood cells. It also has the B antibody in its plasma. / (για το αίμα) ομάδας B

Type O [ADJ-U5] If blood is Type O, it has neither A nor B antigens on its red blood cells. It does have both the A and B antibodies in its plasma, though. / (για το αίμα) ομάδας O

ulcer [N-COUNT-U8] An ulcer is an unusually acidic area of the digestive system that is very painful. Most ulcers occur in the stomach or the small intestine. / έλκος

unbearable [ADJ-U11] If something is unbearable, it is intolerable or unendurable. It is too much for a person to take. / αβάσταχτος

universal donor [N-COUNT-U5] A universal donor is someone whose blood is capable of being given to any other person in the world, no matter what their blood type is. Specifically, a person with Type O blood is a universal donor. / παγκόσμιος δότης (δότης του οποίου το αίμα είναι κατάλληλο για όλους τους τύπους αίματος)

vaccine [N-COUNT-U13] A vaccine is a substance given to a person to help them become immune to a disease. / εμβόλιο

valve [N-COUNT-U6] A valve is a structure in the heart that opens and closes. It keeps blood from traveling backwards. / βαλβίδα

vein [N-COUNT-U6] A vein is a tube in the body that carries blood back to the heart. / φλέβα

vena cava [N-COUNT-U6] The vena cava is one of the two major veins that carries blood back to the heart. / κοίλη φλέβα

ventricle [N-COUNT-U6] A ventricle is one of the two lower chambers of the heart. It holds blood that is going to be sent out to the body. / καρδιακή κοιλία

wheelchair [N-COUNT-U3] A wheelchair is a chair with wheels that people who cannot walk use to move around. / αναπηρικό καροτσάκι

wrist [N-COUNT-U4] The wrist is the body part that connects the hand and the arm. / καρπός

(Book 2)

abdomen [N-COUNT-U11] The abdomen is the front section of the body below the chest and above the waist. / κοιλιακή χώρα

administrative [ADJ-U13] If an employee is administrative, that employee handles business or organizational matters. / διοικητικός

admit [V-T-U4] To admit someone to a hospital is to have that person stay in the hospital to receive treatment. / κάνω εισαγωγή ασθενούς (σε νοσοκομείο)

advance directive [N-COUNT-U4] An advance directive is an order specifying what is to be done in the event that a certain situation arises. An advance directive may state, for example, that a patient does not wish to be resuscitated in the event that he or she experiences cardiac or pulmonary arrest. / οδηγία για έκτακτη ανάγκη

advocacy [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Advocacy is the practice of speaking on behalf of someone else or providing information and support to another person. / υποστήριξη

aids [N-COUNT-U9] Hospital aids are the various medical supplies and equipment that hospitals use. / ιατρικά βοηθήματα

albumin [N-UNCOUNT-U8] Albumin is a type of protein found in the body. / λευκωματίνη (πρωτεΐνη ζωικής προέλευσης)

allergy [N-COUNT-U4] An allergy is a disorder of the immune system that causes normally harmless substances such as pollen, plants, or food items to produce an adverse reaction. / αλλεργία

aneroid monitor [N-COUNT-U5] An aneroid monitor is a device used to measure one's blood pressure. / πιεσόμετρο

antibiotic [ADJ-U2] If something is antibiotic, it kills or prevents the growth of bacteria. / αντιβιοτικός

antimicrobial [ADJ-U2] If something is antimicrobial, it kills or prevents the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria. / αντιμικροβιακός

apnea [N-COUNT-U5] Apnea is irregular or difficult breathing. / άπνοια, δυσκολία αναπνοής

appointment [N-COUNT-U13] An appointment is an arrangement to meet with a doctor or medical professional at a specific time and place. / ιατρικό ραντεβού

associate [N-COUNT-U15] An associate is an employee. / συνεργάτης

asthma attack [N-COUNT-U9] An asthma attack is a condition in which a person's airways become tight and the person has trouble breathing. / κρίση άσθματος

bacteria [N-PLURAL-U2] Bacteria are unicellular microorganisms that are capable of infecting a host organism. / βακτήρια

bactericidal [ADJ-U12] If something is bactericidal, it will kill bacteria upon contact. / βακτηριοκτόνος

bandage [N-COUNT-U6] A bandage is a piece of cloth used to cover a wound. / επίδεσμος

bathing [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Bathing is the act of cleaning oneself. / καθαρισμός σώματος, μπάνιο

beats per minute [N-COUNT-U5] Beats per minute is the common unit of measurement used to express a person's heart rate. / καρδιακοί παλμοί ανα λεπτό

bili light [N-COUNT-U11] A bili light is a special lamp that emits a blue light which can break down bilirubin in the skin. / μπλε λαμπτήρας για τα νεογέννητα που έχουν ίκτερο

- bilirubin** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Bilirubin is a pigment in blood cells that if not removed by the liver can build up and give skin a yellow appearance. / χολερυθρίνη
- biographic data** [N-COUNT-U4] Biographic data is information regarding one's life, including, for example, name, age, marital status, and experiences. / βιογραφικά στοιχεία
- biopsy** [N-COUNT-U8] A biopsy is a medical procedure in which a piece of tissue is removed and examined to help determine an illness. / βιοψία
- blister** [N-COUNT-U6] A blister is a pocket of fluid in the skin that is caused by many things, including burns. / φουσκάλα
- blood pressure** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] Blood pressure is a measure of the pressure with which blood moves through the body. / πίεση αίματος
- bloody show** [N-UNCOUNT-U5&U10] Bloody show refers to the blood or bloody substance that the body sometimes releases in the later stages of pregnancy. / εμφάνιση αίματος σε έγκυο
- body temperature** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Body temperature is the temperature of the body. 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit is normal human body temperature. / θερμοκρασία σώματος
- Braxton-Hicks contraction** [N-COUNT-U10] Braxton-Hicks contractions are contractions that are strong, but do not become longer or more frequent like true labor contractions. / σύντομη σύσπαση
- BUN test** [N-COUNT-U8] A BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) test is a test to determine the amount of urea nitrogen in the blood. / εξέταση για την ουρία στο αίμα
- B-vitamins** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] B-vitamins are a group of vitamins that have a range of health benefits, including the promotion of skin and muscle health as well as proper immune system function. / βιταμίνες της ομάδας Β
- carbohydrates** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Carbohydrates are substances found in sugar, bread, potatoes etc which provide the body with heat and energy. / υδατάνθρακες
- CDC** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] The CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention) is an organization in the United States that monitors and responds to outbreaks of disease. / υπηρεσία ελέγχου ασθενειών
- cellulitis** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Cellulitis is inflammation of connective tissue or skin that occurs in places where the skin has previously been broken. Cellulitis is most common in skin on the face or lower legs. / βακτηριακή μόλυνση του δέρματος
- chest compression** [N-COUNT-U6] A chest compression is a physical intervention designed to create artificial circulation in a person whose heart has stopped functioning. Chest compressions are a part of CPR. / πίεση στο στήθος (για να επαναφέρουμε κάποιον του οποίου σταμάτησε η καρδιά)
- chief complaint** [N-COUNT-U4] A chief complaint is a statement indicating the symptom, condition, or problem that is causing a patient to seek medical attention. / το κύριο σύμπτωμα
- chore** [N-COUNT-U13] A chore is a household task that must be completed, such as cleaning or laundry. / δουλειά του νοικοκυριού
- CKD** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) is a medical condition in which a person loses kidney function over time. / χρόνια νεφρική ανεπάρκεια
- clinical** [ADJ-U15] If something is clinical, it is related to the practice of medicine. / κλινικός
- communicable** [ADJ-U14] If a disease is communicable, it can be passed on from one person to another. / (για ασθένεια) μεταδοτική
- contraction** [N-COUNT-U10] A contraction is a tensing of the uterus during pregnancy and labor. / σύσπαση
- coordinator** [N-COUNT-U12] A coordinator is a person who is in charge of a system or organization and who is responsible for keeping the system running smoothly. / συντονιστής
- countersign** [V-T-U3] To countersign something is to put one's signature to it in order to authenticate or verify it. / υπογράφο για να επικυρώσω
- coverage** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Coverage refers to the amount of medical costs a health insurance company will pay. / ασφαλιστική κάλυψη
- CPR** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) is a procedure designed to be used on people in cardiac and/or pulmonary arrest. It creates artificial circulation and respiration. / καρδιοαναπνευστική ανάνηψη
- creatinine** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] Creatinine is a waste product found in blood that the kidney usually removes. / κρεατινίνη
- cross check** [V-T-U3] To cross check something is to determine the accuracy of it by verifying it with multiple sources. / διασταυρώνω πληροφορίες, εξακριβώνω την εγκυρότητα
- c-section** [N-COUNT-U10] A c-section (caesarean-section) is a medical procedure that involves cutting into a pregnant woman's abdomen to deliver a baby. / καισαρική τομή
- debridement** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Debridement is a procedure whereby dead tissue is surgically removed from a living organism. / χειρουργικός καθαρισμός πληγής
- defibrillator** [N-COUNT-U6] A defibrillator is a device which delivers an electric shock to the heart in an effort to reset an abnormal heartbeat. / ανινιδωτής
- desiccation** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Desiccation is a condition wherein tissue becomes excessively dry, frequently leading to cracking. / αφυδάτωση
- diastolic** [ADJ-U5] If a blood pressure measurement is diastolic, it is a measurement of blood pressure as a heart rests. / διαστολική (πίεση) (η μικρή)
- discharge** [N-COUNT-U9] A hospital discharge is the release of a patient after care is given. / δίνω εξιτήριο από νοσοκομείο
- discharge** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] Discharge is light-colored mucus that the body releases in the later stages of pregnancy. / βιολογικό έκκριμα εγκυμοσύνης
- discharge planner** [N-COUNT-U9] A discharge planner is a person who plans the details of a hospital discharge. / υπεύθυνος εξιτηρίων
- disinfectant** [N-COUNT-U2] A disinfectant is a substance that is used to clean a non-living object and kill any microorganisms that are living on it. / απολυμαντικό υγρό
- dosage** [N-COUNT-U3] A dosage is the amount of medication to be given to a patient. / δοσολογία
- dress** [V-T-U7] To dress a wound is to apply medication or a bandage to it. / επιδένω (πληγή)
- elevated** [ADJ-U11] If something is elevated, it is higher than usual. / σε υψηλό επίπεδο
- epidemic** [N-COUNT-U14] An epidemic is the sudden spread of a disease through a significant portion of a population. / επιδημία

- erythema toxicum** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Erythema toxicum is a harmless skin condition in which infants' skin has yellow and white bumps surrounded by red skin. / τοξικό ερύθημα των νεογνών
- eschar** [N-COUNT-U7] An eschar is a piece of dead tissue that has fallen from the surface of the skin. / εσχάρα (πληγή που κλείνει δύσκολα), νεκρός ιστός
- eupnea** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Eupnea is normal, unlabored breathing. / καλή αναπνοή
- existing services** [N-COUNT-U9] Existing services are the hospital services that a patient is currently receiving. / παρεχόμενες υπηρεσίες
- expiration date** [N-COUNT-U3] An expiration date is a date that marks the final day that a particular dose of medication is considered fit for use. / ημερομηνία λήξης
- exudate** [N-COUNT-U7] An exudate is a fluid that has escaped from the circulatory system and flowed into tissue as a result of inflammation. / απόστημα, εκκρίσεις πληγής
- facemask** [N-COUNT-U2] A facemask is a piece of cloth worn over the face that is intended to prevent the spread of disease. / μάσκα προσώπου
- family history** [N-COUNT-U4] A family history is a list of the medical conditions or problems experienced by members of one's family. / οικογενειακό ιστορικό
- fats** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Fats are organic compounds that are used to store excess nutrients in order to produce energy at a later time. / λιπαρά
- fetal movement count** [N-COUNT-U10] A fetal movement count is a count of the number of times a fetus moves during a certain amount of time. / μέτρηση κινήσεων του εμβρύου
- follow-up** [N-COUNT-U9] A follow-up is a visit to a doctor following treatment or a procedure to ensure that a patient is healthy. / επανέλεγχος ασθενούς
- forceps** [N-PLURAL-U12] Forceps are an instrument used in surgery to grasp small objects or to clamp blood vessels shut. / λαβίδα
- full-time** [ADJ-U15] If a job is full-time, it requires a person to work at least forty hours a week. / πλήρους απασχόλησης
- GFR test** [N-COUNT-U8] A GFR (Glomerular Filtration Rate) test is a test to determine how much kidney function a person has. / εξέταση της λειτουργίας των νεφρών
- grooming** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Grooming is the practice of taking care of one's personal appearance, such as combing hair or shaving. / περιποίηση της εμφάνισης
- heart rate** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Heart rate is a measurement of how many times per minute a person's heart beats. / καρδιακός ρυθμός
- high fructose corn syrup** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] High fructose corn syrup is a modified corn syrup that is used as a sugar substitute. High fructose corn syrup is found in most processed foods and drinks. / επεξεργασμένο σιρόπι καλαμποκιού (υποκατάστατο ζάχαρης)
- hospitalize** [V-T-U4] To hospitalize someone is to put that person in a hospital so that he or she will be given the necessary treatment. Usually, only people with fairly serious medical conditions are hospitalized. / εισάγω ασθενή σε νοσοκομείο
- hygiene** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Hygiene is the practice of keeping oneself clean. Among other things, it includes proper bathing and hand washing habits. / υγιεινή, καθαριότητα
- identification bracelet** [N-COUNT-U3] An identification bracelet is a bracelet worn by patients in a hospital that has essential information such as the patient's name and birth date written on it. / βραχιόλι ταυτοποίησης του ασθενούς
- illness** [N-COUNT-U13] An illness is a disease or condition that damages a person's health. / ασθένεια
- immune system** [N-COUNT-U11] The immune system is the body's defense against infection that includes special cells that attack and destroy foreign substances. / ανοσοποιητικό σύστημα
- infection** [N-COUNT-U2] An infection is a colonization of a host organism by a microorganism such as bacteria or a virus. Infections are usually harmful for the host organism. / μόλυνση
- infectious** [ADJ-U14] If a disease is infectious, it can be spread from one person to another. / (για ασθένεια) μεταδοτική
- inflammation** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Inflammation is a response by tissue to a harmful substance such as pathogens, irritants, or damaged tissue. / φλεγμονή
- infusion therapy** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Infusion therapy is the process of passing medicine into the body over a long period of time by using an intravenous line. / θεραπεία με έγχυση (φαρμάκου στο σώμα με ένεση)
- injury** [N-COUNT-U13] An injury is physical damage to part of the body. / τραυματισμός
- insurance** [N-COUNT-U4] Insurance is a form of risk management wherein one pays a company a certain amount of money each month in exchange for the assurance that the company will cover the costs incurred by a specified situation, such as a car accident or a medical emergency. / ασφάλεια
- international** [ADJ-U15] If something is international, it concerns or involves a different country. / διεθνής
- intramuscular administration** [N-COUNT-U3] Intramuscular administration is the introduction of medication into the body by way of an injection. / ενδομυϊκή χορήγηση φαρμάκου
- isolate** [V-T-U2] To isolate someone is to keep that person by him or herself so that he or she cannot infect others with a disease. / απομονώνω
- jaundice** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Jaundice is a medical condition resulting from poor liver function which is characterized by yellow skin and eyes. / ίκτερος
- keynote speaker** [N-COUNT-U14] A keynote speaker is the featured speaker at a public event who delivers a speech after others have spoken. / βασικός ομιλητής
- kidney** [N-COUNT-U8] A kidney is one of the two organs that removes waste from the blood and produces urine. / νεφρό
- labor** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] Labor is a natural childbirth process in which a woman's uterus contracts in preparation to deliver the baby. / τοκετός
- lightening** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] Lightening occurs when the fetus drops down into the pelvis in the later stages of pregnancy. / εκλάμψια
- maceration** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Maceration is a condition wherein tissue becomes soft and pale from being constantly wet. / μούλιασμα (των ιστών του σώματος)
- medical history** [N-COUNT-U4] A medical history is a detailed list of previous medical experiences. This may include past surgeries or other forms of treatment. / ιατρικό ιστορικό

metered dose inhaler [N-COUNT-U9] A metered dose inhaler is a small device that delivers a measured amount of medication to your lungs when you press down on the device whilst breathing in. / συσκευή παροχής φαρμάκου με εισπνοές

mobility [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Mobility is the ability to move, especially moving to complete a task. / κινητικότητα

moderate [V-T/I-U14] To moderate a meeting is to be in charge of it and lead the discussion. / προεδρεύω σε συνέδριο

morphine [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Morphine is a highly addictive psychoactive drug used as a pain reliever in serious situations. / μορφίνη

MSN [N-COUNT-U14] An MSN (Master's of Science in Nursing) is an advanced degree available to nurses who wish to become administrators or practice medicine more independently. / μεταπτυχιακό δίπλωμα νοσηλευτικής

nebulizer [N-COUNT-U9] A nebulizer is a machine that converts liquid medicine into a mist that a person inhales using a mask. / ψεκαστήρας (συσκευή μετατροπής υγρών σε σταγονίδια για εισπνοή)

necrosis [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Necrosis is a condition wherein the cells in a living organism's tissue are dying. / νέκρωση (ιστών του σώματος)

newborn [N-COUNT-U11] A newborn is a child that is less than four weeks old. / το νεογέννητο

next of kin [N-COUNT-U4] A next of kin is one's closest living relative who should be contacted about medical decisions or events. / πλησιέστερος συγγενής

nutrition [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Nutrition is the process of taking in food and nutrients and using them for growth and energy. / διατροφή

OB Triage [N-COUNT-U10] An OB Triage is an area of a hospital for emergency care for pregnant women. / τμήμα για έκτακτα περιστατικά μαιευτικής

obesity [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Obesity is a medical condition wherein excess body fat leads to health problems and a decreased life expectancy. / παχυσαρκία

omega-3 [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Omega-3 is a fatty acid that promotes brain functions and development and helps prevent cancer and cardiovascular disease. / ωμέγα 3 (ευεργετικό λιπαρό οξύ)

operating room [N-COUNT-U12] An operating room is a room in a hospital specially designed to have surgical procedures performed in it. / χειρουργείο

oral administration [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Oral administration is the introduction of medication into the body by way of the mouth. / χορήγηση φαρμάκου απ' το στόμα

oral thrush [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Oral thrush is an infection in the mouth that causes painful sores. / στοματική λοίμωξη

outbreak [N-COUNT-U14] An outbreak is the sudden appearance of a disease in a population. / ξέσπασμα επιδημίας

out-of-network [ADJ PHRASE-U13] If something is out-of-network, it is not covered by an insurance policy. / χωρίς ασφαλιστική κάλυψη

outreach [N-UNCOUNT-U14] Outreach is the practice of going to a community or population that might usually be ignored or neglected in order to help people there or get them involved in a productive effort. / βοήθεια και παροχές σε λιγότερο ευνοημένες κοινωνικές ομάδες

over-the-counter [ADJ PHRASE-U4] If something is over-the-counter, it is available without a prescription. Common painkillers and cough suppressants are examples of over-the-counter medications. / (για φάρμακα) χωρίς ιατρική συνταγή

paramedic [N-COUNT-U6] A paramedic is a person trained to respond to emergency situations and provide medical assistance. / βοηθός ιατρικών επαγγελματιών

part-time [ADJ-U15] If a job is part-time, it requires a person to work less than forty hours a week. / μερικής απασχόλησης

passport [N-COUNT-U15] A passport is a document issued by a government that allows people to enter and exit other countries. / διαβατήριο

pathology report [N-COUNT-U8] A pathology report is a report that discusses what was found after cells and tissue were examined. / έκθεση με τα ευρήματα εργαστηριακών εξετάσεων

per diem [ADJ-U15] If a job is per diem, it hires and pays an employee by the day instead hiring that employee full or part time. / (για εργασία) ανά ημέρα

phototherapy [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Phototherapy is the use of light to treat a skin disorder. / φωτοθεραπεία

physical therapy [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Physical therapy is treatment for an injury that helps a person regain movement. / φυσικοθεραπεία

physiotherapist [N-COUNT-U9] A physiotherapist is a doctor who specializes in physical therapy. / φυσικοθεραπευτής

post-operative unit [N-COUNT-U12] A post-operative unit is a part of a hospital where patients are taken after surgical procedures to recover. / μετεγχειρητική μονάδα

poultry [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Poultry is meat that comes from birds, such as chicken or turkey. / πουλερικά

pregnancy [N-COUNT-U10] Pregnancy is a state in which a woman carries a developing child inside her body. / εγκυμοσύνη

prescription [N-COUNT-U3] A prescription is a note from a doctor stating that a patient should receive a certain amount of a powerful medicine. / ιατρική συνταγή

preventative [ADJ-U14] If something is preventative, it is intended to stop something else from occurring. / προληπτικός

protein [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Protein is a nutrient that contributes to the development of healthy tissue, bone, muscle, skin, and blood. / πρωτεΐνη

psychosocial history [N-COUNT-U4] A psychosocial history is a list of one's experiences or problems with psychological development and social interaction. / ψυχοκοινωνικό ιστορικό

public health nursing [N-UNCOUNT-U14] Public health nursing is the field of nursing that concerns educating the public and promoting good health, as well as preventing and treating disease in groups or populations. / νοσηλευτική για τη δημόσια υγεία

qualification [N-COUNT-U15] A qualification is a requirement that someone must have or meet in order to be eligible for something. / προσόν

rash [N-COUNT-U11] A rash is an area of irritated skin. / εξάνθημα

recovery [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Recovery is the process of healing from an injury or becoming healthy after an illness. / ανάρρωση

renal [ADJ-U8] Something that is renal is related to the kidneys. / νεφρικός

- rescue breathing** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Rescue breathing is a physical intervention designed to create artificial respiration in a person who is unable to breathe on their own. Rescue breathing is a part of CPR. / τεχνητή αναπνοή
- respiration** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Respiration is the transport of oxygen from outside the body to inside the body. / αναπνοή
- responsiveness** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Responsiveness is the ability to react to external stimuli such as noise or touch. / ανταπόκριση, αντίδραση
- resting rate** [N-COUNT-U5] A resting rate is a measurement of how many times a person's heart beats per minute while they are resting and not engaged in physical activity that raises their heart rate. / καρδιακός ρυθμός σε περίοδο χαλάρωσης
- retractor** [N-COUNT-U12] A retractor is an instrument used in surgery to hold an incision open. / διαστολέας
- route of administration** [N-COUNT-U3] A route of administration is the method by which a medication is introduced to the body. / μέθοδος χορήγησης φαρμάκου
- sanitize** [V-T-U12] To sanitize something is to clean it and kill or remove all bacteria. / απολυμαίνω
- scalpel** [N-COUNT-U12] A scalpel is a very sharp knife used in surgery to cut into a patient. / νυστέρι
- scissors** [N-PLURAL-U12] Scissors are sharp metal blades that are connected in a way that allows them to slide past one another and cut any material between them. / ψαλίδι
- scrub room** [N-COUNT-U12] A scrub room is a room near an operating room that contains sinks and strong disinfectants in order to allow all medical personnel to remove bacteria from their skin. / δωμάτιο απολύμανσης
- shock** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Shock is a life-threatening medical emergency wherein a decrease in blood circulation to the body's tissue threatens the life of the tissue or the entire organism. / καταπληξία
- shot** [N-COUNT-U3] A shot is the act of injecting medication into a patient's body. / ένεση
- side effect** [N-COUNT-U3] A side effect is an undesired effect of taking medicine. Side effects are usually harmful or unpleasant. / παρενέργεια
- slough** [N-COUNT-U7] A slough is a mass of dead tissue. / κάκαδο πληγής
- sore** [N-COUNT-U11] A sore is a damaged or infected area on the surface of a body part. / ερεθισμένος, πονεμένος
- sponge** [N-COUNT-U12] A sponge is an absorbent material that is used in surgery to soak up blood or to apply disinfectant. / σπόγγος, σφουγγάρι
- stable** [ADJ-U5] If someone is stable, they have unvarying vital signs or a favorable prognosis. / σταθερός
- statistics** [N-PLURAL-U14] Statistics are numbers, values, or data that can be used to make predictions or analyze a population. / στατιστικά δεδομένα
- sterilize** [V-T-U6] To sterilize something is to make it unable to transmit infection or disease by destroying the microorganisms found on it. / αποστειρώνω
- surgical procedure** [N-COUNT-U12] A surgical procedure is a procedure in which a surgeon uses instruments to cut into a living body to repair damage or remove diseased tissue. / χειρουργική διαδικασία
- suture** [N-COUNT-U7] A suture is a stitch or fastener used to join together the edges of a wound and promote healing. / χειρουργικό ράμμα
- systolic** [ADJ-U5] If a blood pressure measurement is systolic, it is a measurement of blood pressure as a heart beats. / συστολική (πίεση) (η μεγάλη)
- tablet** [N-COUNT-U3] A tablet is a form of medication that is swallowed. Tablets are often referred to as "pills". / χάπι
- temporary housing** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] Temporary housing is a place in which a person lives for a short time before establishing a more permanent home. / προσωρινός χώρος διαμονής
- thermometer** [N-COUNT-U5] A thermometer is a device that is used to measure the temperature of something. / θερμόμετρο
- third-degree burn** [N-COUNT-U6] A third-degree burn is a skin injury caused by heat. Third-degree burns are very serious burns that result in the loss of the epidermis and damage to the subcutaneous tissue. / έγκαυμα τρίτου βαθμού
- tissue** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Tissue is a grouping of cells that form a structural material with a specific purpose. Examples include skin or muscle. / ιστός
- transition** [N-COUNT-U15] A transition is the process of changing from one thing or place to another. / μετάβαση
- transmit** [V-T-U2] To transmit something is to pass it from one place or person to another. / μεταδίδω
- transportation** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Transportation is the movement of a person or thing from one location to another, often in a vehicle. / μετακίνηση
- travel nursing** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] Travel nursing is a field in which nurses move to different locations that need nurses. / εργασία νοσηλεύτη σε διαφορετικά μέρη
- trimester** [N-COUNT-U10] A trimester is a period of three months that pregnancy is commonly divided into. / τρίμηνο εγκυμοσύνης
- urinalysis** [N-COUNT-U8] A urinalysis is a test that examines a urine sample. / ανάληψη ούρων
- urine** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] Urine is a liquid waste product that the body produces. / ούρα
- virus** [N-COUNT-U2] A virus is an infectious microorganism that is capable of replicating within the cells of a living organism. / ιός
- vital signs** [N-COUNT-U5] A person's vital signs are measurements of important medical statistics, including body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, and respiratory rate. / κρίσιμες μετρήσεις (πίεσης, θερμοκρασίας, παλμών κ.λπ.)
- Vitamin A** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Vitamin A is a vitamin that benefits the eyes. / βιταμίνη Α
- Vitamin C** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Vitamin C is a vitamin that acts as an anti oxidant and helps prevent heart disease and promotes overall health. / βιταμίνη C
- Vitamin D** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Vitamin D is a vitamin that contributes to bone health, helping to prevent osteoporosis. / βιταμίνη D
- water breaks** [V PHRASE-U10] A pregnant woman's water breaks when the fluid-filled sac around the fetus ruptures. This happens shortly before labor occurs. / (για έγκυο) σπάνε τα νερά
- work visa** [N-COUNT-U15] A work visa is a document that allows a person to work in a foreign country. / άδεια παραμονής σε ξένη χώρα λόγω εργασίας
- workshop** [N-COUNT-U14] A workshop is an educational event in which professionals are led through a discussion of a topic in order to better understand or deal with it. / εργαστήριο (μετά από σεμινάριο)
- wound** [N-COUNT-U7] A wound is an injury that usually involves the rupture of the skin or other tissue and results from something other than disease. / πληγή, τραύμα

zinc [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Zinc is a metallic chemical element that contributes to the development and functioning of the brain and central nervous system. / ψευδάργυρος

(Book 3)

abbreviation [N-COUNT-U8] An abbreviation is a short form of a word or phrase. / συντομογραφία

abdominal obesity [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Abdominal obesity is when a person has a large quantity of fat around the waist and stomach, to an extent that is unhealthy. / υπερβολικό πάχος στην περιοχή της κοιλιάς

acuity [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Acuity refers to the severity of a patient's condition. / κρισιμότητα κατάστασης

acute [ADJ-U3] An acute condition is one that appears suddenly and often with great intensity. / έντονος, οξύς

addiction [N-COUNT-U14] Addiction is a condition in which a person cannot stop doing something which is bad for them. / εθισμός

adhere to [V-T-U8] To adhere to rules or guidelines means to follow them correctly. / ακολουθώ πιστά

alcohol [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U4] Alcohol is the chemical substance in drinks, such as wine and beer, that causes people to get drunk. / αλκοόλ

alcohol-based [ADJ-U11] If a cleaning product is alcohol-based, it contains alcohol rather than water. / αλκοολούχος

Alzheimer's disease [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Alzheimer's disease is a brain disease that causes a person to lose memory and the ability to think clearly. / η νόσος του Αλτσχάιμερ

amputation [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U4] Amputation is when a person's limbs, fingers or toes are removed during surgery. / ακρωτηριασμός

anesthesia permit [N-COUNT-U10] An anesthesia permit is a license that allows a person to administer anesthetic to patients. / άδεια χορήγησης αναισθησίας

anti-angiogenesis therapy [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Anti-angiogenesis therapy is a form of cancer treatment that uses drugs or other substances to stop a tumor from building new blood vessels. / είδος αντικαρκινικής θεραπείας

anxiety [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Anxiety is a feeling of nervousness and worry. / άγχος

aspirin [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U6] Aspirin is a type of drug, most often in pill form, that is used to relieve pain, inflammation and fever. Aspirin is sometimes prescribed to people with heart problems because it also stops blood from forming clots. / ασπιρίνη

assessment [N-COUNT-U8] An assessment is the act of deciding what condition a person is in. / αξιολόγηση

assisted living [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Assisted living is a living situation in which a person receives assistance with daily activities, but does not need 24-hour care. / καθημερινή φροντίδα διαβίωσης

at risk [ADV-PHR-U8] If someone or something is at risk, they are in danger. / σε κίνδυνο

bed sores [N-COUNT-U13] Bed sores are skin wounds caused by too much pressure cutting off blood circulation to a part of the body. / δερματικές πληγές λόγω παρατεταμένου κατάκλισης

bipolar disorder [N-UNCOUNT-U14] Bipolar disorder is a mental illness in which a person shows two extreme and opposing moods. / διπολική διαταραχή

blindness [N-UNCOUNT-U4] Blindness is when a person cannot see at all, or when a person's vision is severely impaired. / τύφλωση

BMI [N-COUNT-U4] BMI is a measurement of the quantity of fat in a person's body. / δείκτης μάζας σώματος

budget [N-COUNT-U1] A budget is a plan that details how much money can be spent in certain areas. / προϋπολογισμός

burial [N-COUNT-U15] A burial is the act of putting a dead body underground. / ταφή

cancer [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U5] Cancer is a serious disease in which cells in one or more parts of the body begin to grow in an uncontrolled and abnormal way. / καρκίνος

cardiovascular [ADJ-U6] If something is cardiovascular, it is related to the heart or blood vessels. / καρδιαγγειακός

cataract [N-COUNT-U4] A cataract is a medical condition in which the lens of the eye becomes white, causing a person to slowly lose the ability to see. / καταρράκτης (πάθηση του ματιού)

chemotherapy [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Chemotherapy is a drug or combination of drugs, given to a patient, in order to kill cancer cells. / χημειοθεραπεία

chlorhexidine [N-UNCOUNT-U10] Chlorhexidine is a chemical that kills bacteria. / χλωρεξιδίνη (βακτηριοκτόνος ουσία)

cholesterol [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Cholesterol is a substance located in the blood and cells of the body. Too much cholesterol is linked to problems with the heart and arteries. / χοληστερίνη

chronic [ADJ-U3] A chronic condition is one that develops slowly and lasts a long time. / χρόνιος

chronic bronchitis [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Chronic bronchitis is a persistent condition in which tubes in the lungs swell and make it difficult to breathe. / χρόνια βρογχίτιδα

chronological order [N PHRASE-U8] If something is written in chronological order, it is written in a list of times or dates, with the earliest time or date first. / χρονολογική σειρά

compassionate [ADJ-U15] If a person is compassionate, that person takes other people's feelings into consideration when making decisions and attempts to do what would make other people feel better. / συμπνετικός

compound fracture [N-COUNT-U7] A compound fracture is a fracture in which the bone protrudes through an open wound. / κάταγμα στο οποίο το οστό διατρύπη το δέρμα

comprehensive [ADJ-U8] If something is comprehensive, it is complete and includes everything which is necessary. / περιεκτικός, πλήρης

concise [ADJ-U8] If something is concise, it is written briefly, but includes a lot of detail. / συνοπτικός, σύντομος

condition [N-COUNT-U3] A condition is a medical illness or disease. / πάθηση

congenital heart disease [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Congenital heart disease is a condition where the heart or blood vessels do not form correctly while a baby is in the womb. Sometimes it is detected at birth, or during childhood, but sometimes it is not detected until adulthood. / συγγενής καρδιοπάθεια (εκ γενετής)

contamination [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Contamination is the spread of something, making something else less pure or poisonous. / μόλυνση

continuous [ADJ-U9] If something is continuous, it happens all the time and doesn't stop. / συνεχής

- coronary artery disease** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Coronary artery disease is a condition where the arteries become blocked and narrow, which prevents sufficient blood from reaching the heart. / στεφανιαία νόσος
- crash cart** [N-COUNT-U10] A crash cart is a drawer on wheels that contains various medical tools and supplies. / καροτσάκι με εξοπλισμό για έκτακτη ανάγκη
- cremation** [N-COUNT-U15] A cremation is the act of burning a dead body and crushing the bones so that only ash remains. / αποτέφρωση
- cultural differences** [N-COUNT-U2] Cultural differences are different ways of doing or thinking about something in different societies. / πολιτιστικές διαφορές
- death certificate** [N-COUNT-U15] A death certificate is a document produced to certify that a person is dead, which is needed for legal purposes. / πιστοποιητικό θανάτου
- demand** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Demand is the need for something to be available. / ζήτηση
- dementia** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] Dementia is a mental illness common in old people, characterized by loss of memory. / άνοια
- depression** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] Depression is a mental illness in which a person feels sad or hopeless. / κατάθλιψη
- direct** [ADJ-U9] If something is direct it goes immediately to the place where it is needed. / άμεσος
- diverse** [ADJ-U14] If something is diverse, there are many different types of this thing. / ποικίλος, διαφορετικός
- dizziness** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Dizziness is a feeling that things around you are spinning. It makes you feel like you might fall down. / ζαλάδα
- DNR order** [PHRASE-U15] A DNR (Do Not Resuscitate) order is an instruction in a terminally ill patient's file that instructs medical personnel not to attempt to save the patient's life or not to make any effort to bring them back to life after they are dead. / εντολή μη ανάνηψης ασθενούς
- document** [V-T-U1] If you document something, you make a written note of what happened. / έγγραφο
- drug interaction** [N-COUNT-U13] A drug interaction is the combined use of drugs that results in negative reactions. / αλληλεπίδραση φαρμάκων
- DSM-IV** [N-COUNT-U14] DSM-IV is the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. / η πιο πρόσφατη έκδοση του εγχειριδίου ψυχασθενειών
- E. Coli** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] E. Coli is a bacteria found in undercooked food which can cause illness. / είδος βακτηρίου
- eating disorder** [N-COUNT-U14] An eating disorder is a mental illness characterized by a person's unhealthy eating habits. / διατροφική διαταραχή
- EKG report** [N-COUNT-U10] An EKG report is an image that records the heart's electrical currents. / ηλεκτροκαρδιογράφημα
- electroconvulsive therapy** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Electroconvulsive therapy is the treatment of illness using electric shocks. / θεραπεία με ηλεκτροσόκ
- emergency severity index** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] The Emergency Severity Index (ESI) is a method of classifying patients into five categories based on the severity of their conditions and resource needs. / δείκτης σοβαρότητας περιστατικού
- empathy** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Empathy is the ability to share and relate to someone else's feelings or experiences. / συμπόνια
- end of life care** [PHRASE-U15] End of life care is the medical action taken when a person is close to death. The goal of end of life care is to make the patient feel comfortable instead of to save his or her life. / φροντίδα ετοιμοθάνατου
- endocarditis** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Endocarditis is a chronic condition in which the inner layers of the heart become inflamed due to bacteria growing inside. / ενδοκαρδίτιδα
- ESI 1** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] ESI 1 is the stage at which a patient has a life-threatening condition and needs immediate treatment. / δείκτης πολύ σοβαρού περιστατικού που μπορεί να προκαλέσει το θάνατο και χρήζει άμεσων φροντίδων
- ESI 2** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] ESI 2 is the stage at which a patient needs immediate treatment, but is not dying. / δείκτης πολύ σοβαρού περιστατικού που δε θα προκαλέσει το θάνατο αλλά χρήζει άμεσων φροντίδων
- ESI 3** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] ESI 3 is the stage at which a patient is not critically ill, but needs several resources. / δείκτης περιστατικού που χρήζει σημαντικής φροντίδας
- ESI 4** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] ESI 4 is the stage at which a patient is not critically ill, but needs one resource. / δείκτης περιστατικού που χρήζει μικρής φροντίδας
- ESI 5** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] ESI 5 is the stage at which a patient is not critically ill and needs no resources. / δείκτης περιστατικού που δε χρήζει φροντίδας
- estrogen** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Estrogen is a hormone that is produced in the ovaries which regulates the menstrual cycle. / οιστρογόνο
- euthanasia** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] Euthanasia is the practice of killing a patient in order to end the patient's suffering. / ευθανασία
- exhaustion** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Exhaustion is a feeling of being very tired and lacking energy. / εξάντληση
- fertility** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Fertility is the ability to have children. / γονιμότητα
- fracture** [N-COUNT-U7] A fracture is a medical condition in which a person's bone is broken. / κάταγμα
- full-time** [ADJ-U1] Someone with a full-time job works for the full workday. / πλήρους απασχόλησης
- funeral** [N-COUNT-U15] A funeral is a ceremony in which a dead person is spoken of and remembered by friends and family before being buried or cremated. / κηδεία
- geriatric** [ADJ-U13] Geriatric nursing is a field of nursing that specializes in the care and treatment of the elderly. / γηριατρικός
- gestational diabetes** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] Gestational diabetes is a medical condition that occurs during pregnancy when a woman's body is unable to produce enough insulin to regulate the sugar in the blood. / διαβήτης της εγκυμοσύνης
- glaucoma** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] Glaucoma is a serious disease of the eyes in which a high level of pressure in the eye causes a person to go blind. / γλauκωμα
- glucose** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] Glucose is a natural form of sugar created by plants. It is also found in the bodies of humans and animals, when carbohydrates are broken down into their core parts. / γλυκόζη
- grieve** [V-I-T-U15] To grieve is to experience and think about sad feelings caused by a person's death. / θρηνώ
- gum** [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U4] A gum is one of the firm, pink pieces of flesh found in the mouth to which the teeth are attached. / ούλο
- gynecology** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Gynecology (GYN) is the field of medicine that concerns the female reproductive organs. / γυναικολογία

health literacy [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Health literacy is the ability to understand and make decisions about health-related information. / στοιχειώδεις γνώσεις για την υγεία

hearing loss [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Hearing loss is the loss of a portion or all of one's hearing. / απώλεια ακοής

heart failure [N-UNCOUNT-U6] Heart failure is a condition where the heart cannot pump blood at a fast enough rate. As a result, the body does not receive sufficient oxygen and nutrients. / καρδιακή ανεπάρκεια

highlight [V-T-U8] To highlight something means to stress it because it is important. /

hormone therapy [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Hormone therapy is the process of providing a patient with additional hormones or causing a patient's body to produce more hormones in order to achieve a medical goal. / ορμονοθεραπεία

hospice [N-UNCOUNT-U15] Hospice is medical care provided to people in the final stages of a terminal illness, with the intent of providing as much comfort as possible. / φροντίδα ατόμων στα τελευταία στάδια της ζωής τους

hot flash [N-COUNT-U12] A hot flash is a sudden sensation of heat in the face and neck that is triggered by hormone changes in menopause. / έξαψη

hypertension [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Hypertension is a chronic condition in which a person's blood pressure is higher than it should be. / υπέρταση

hypertonic [ADJ-U9] If a solution is hypertonic, it draws fluid out of cells and into arteries and veins. / (για διάλυμα) υπερτονικό

hypotonic [ADJ-U9] If a solution is hypotonic, it forces fluids out of arteries and veins into cells. / (για διάλυμα) υποτονικό

immobility [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Immobility is the loss of a portion or all of one's movement. / ακινησία

immunotherapy [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Immunotherapy is a form of cancer treatment that strengthens the patient's immune system, artificially or naturally. It can also be used to carry poisons straight to cancer cells. / ανοσοθεραπεία

incentive [N-COUNT-U1] An incentive is something that motivates someone to do something. / κίνητρο

incontinence [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Incontinence is the inability to control one's bladder or bowel movements. / ακράτεια

infusion [N COUNT-U9] An infusion is the passive introduction of a substance into the body. / έγχυση φαρμάκου στο σώμα με ένεση

initial [V-T-U10] To initial a document is to write the initials of your first and last name on it. / σημειώνω τα αρχικά του ονόματός μου

insomnia [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Insomnia is a condition in which people have extreme difficulty falling asleep for several days. / αϋνία

insulin [N-UNCOUNT-U4] Insulin is a substance produced by the body that is responsible for regulating the levels of sugar in the blood. / ινσουλίνη

intermittent [ADJ-U9] If something is intermittent, it happens occasionally. / ανά διαστήματα

intervention [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Intervention is the process of treating a condition to cure it or prevent it from becoming worse. / παρέμβαση

isotonic [ADJ-U9] If a solution is isotonic, it does not change the fluids in the body's cells or arteries. / (για διάλυμα) ισοτονικό

IV pump [N COUNT-U9] An IV pump is a machine which controls the flow rate of fluids and medicines via a tube to patients. / αντλία ενδοφλέβιας χορήγησης φαρμάκου

jargon [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Jargon is the specialized vocabulary used by people in a particular field. / επαγγελματική γλώσσα (με πολλούς τεχνικούς όρους)

legibly [ADV-U8] Something which is written legibly is written in clear handwriting which is easy to read. / ευανάγνωστα

libido [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Libido is a person's sexual urges. / σεξουαλικό ένστικτο

life expectancy [N-UNCOUNT-U15] Life expectancy is the amount of time a patient with a terminal disease is expected to live. / προσδόκιμο ζωής

macro drip [N UNCOUNT-U9] Macro drip is an infusion rate for IVs that uses large drips to deliver lower amounts of solutions. / ρυθμός χορήγησης ενδοφλέβιας αγωγής με μεγάλες σταγόνες

medication reconciliation form [N-COUNT-U10] A medical reconciliation form is a form that reviews a patient's past medication orders and compares it to current orders. / έντυπο με τις παρελθοντικές φαρμακευτικές αγωγές ενός ασθενούς

menopause [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Menopause is the end of a woman's menstruation, after which she is no longer capable of becoming pregnant. / εμμηνόπαυση

menstrual cycle [N-COUNT-U12] The menstrual cycle is the monthly process in which the lining of a woman's uterus prepares for pregnancy and an egg is released by the ovaries. If the woman does not become pregnant, the lining and egg are shed. / ο κύκλος της γυναικείας περιόδου

micro drip [N UNCOUNT-U9] Micro drip is an infusion rate for IVs that uses almost continuous small drips to deliver larger amounts of solutions. / ρυθμός χορήγησης ενδοφλέβιας αγωγής με μικρές σταγόνες

miscommunication [N-UNCOUNT-U2] Miscommunication is a mistake about the content of a communication. / ελλιπή επικοινωνία

MRSA [N COUNT-U9] MRSA is a type of bacteria which cannot be treated with antibiotics. / βακτήρια ανθεκτικά στα αντιβιοτικά

nonverbal [ADJ-U2] Nonverbal communication refers to communication without the use of spoken language. / (για επικοινωνία) χωρίς λέξεις

nosocomial [ADJ-U11] A nosocomial infection or disease is an illness which breaks out in a hospital. / νοσοκομειακό

NPO order [N-COUNT-U10] An NPO (Nil Per Os) order is an order from a physician to not eat or drink anything a specific number of hours before surgery. / εντολή απαγόρευσης φαγητού πριν από χειρουργείο

nursing home [N-COUNT-U13] A nursing home is a facility that provides 24-hour care to elderly patients. / γηροκομείο

obstetrics [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Obstetrics (OB) is the field of medicine that concerns the care of pregnant women and the delivery of children. / μαιευτική

oncologist [N-COUNT-U5] An oncologist is a doctor who specializes in the study and treatment of cancer and tumors. / ογκολόγος

oncology [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Oncology is the part of medical science that studies and treats cancer and tumors. / ογκολογία

- open-ended question** [N-COUNT-U2] An open-ended question is a question that requires an answer longer than a one-word response. / ερώτηση που χρειάζεται μακροσκελή απάντηση
- operative permit** [N-COUNT-U10] An operative permit is a consent form that specifies details of the surgery and allows the doctor to perform the surgery. / συγκατάθεση για χειρουργείο
- osteoporosis** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Osteoporosis is a chronic condition in which the bones slowly weaken and become prone to breaking. / οστεοπόρωση
- outpatient** [N-COUNT-U5] An outpatient is a patient who receives medical treatment in a hospital and does not have to spend the night there. / ασθενής εξωτερικών ιατρείων
- ovary** [N-COUNT-U12] An ovary is one of two organs in a woman's body that holds and releases eggs during the menstrual cycle. / ωοθήκη
- overtime** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Overtime refers to the time spent working beyond normal work hours. / υπερωρία
- overworked** [ADJ-U1] People who are overworked work so much that they become exhausted. / εξαντλημένος
- pacemaker** [N-COUNT-U6] A pacemaker is a piece of electronic equipment, put inside a person's chest, to help the heart muscles move regularly. / βηματοδότης
- palliative** [ADJ-U15] If a treatment is palliative, it is intended to lessen uncomfortable symptoms rather than cure a disease. / καταπραϋντικός, ανακουφιστικός
- parenteral** [ADJ-U9] Parenteral nutrition is a supply of nutrition which is delivered into the veins via IV. / παρεντερικός
- part-time** [ADJ-U1] Someone with a part-time job works for part of the working day. / μερικής απασχόλησης
- pass away** [PHRASAL VERB-I-U15] To pass away is to die. / The phrase is used as a gentle way of referring to a person's death. / πεθαίνει
- pathogen** [N-COUNT-U11] A pathogen is a vector of disease, such as a bacteria or virus. / παθογόνος μικροοργανισμός
- perimenopause** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Perimenopause is the stage that precedes menopause in which a woman's menstrual cycle becomes more irregular. / στάδιο που προηγείται της εμμηνόπαυσης
- personal effects** [N-COUNT-U10] Personal effects are items that a person regularly carries such as a watch, jewelry, or glasses. / προσωπικά αντικείμενα
- photodynamic therapy** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Photodynamic therapy is a form of cancer treatment that uses light and drugs to kill cancer cells. / φωτοδυναμική θεραπεία
- plan of care** [N PHRASE-U8] A plan of care is a document stating how a patient should be treated. / σχέδιο αγωγής
- plaque buildup** [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U6] Plaque buildup is a slow increase in the amount of cholesterol, white blood cells, calcium and other substances forming against the walls of the arteries. / συσσώρευση πλάκας
- pneumonia** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Pneumonia is an acute condition in which the lungs become inflamed and filled with fluid. / πνευμονία
- poison** [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U5] A poison is a substance that can kill or sicken a person, animal or thing, if it is absorbed or ingested. / δηλητήριο
- polypharmacy** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Polypharmacy is the use of too many medications at once. / πολλαπλή χρήση φαρμάκων
- post-op** [ADJ-U10] Something that is post-op occurs after a surgical procedure. / μετεχειρητικός
- preconception** [N-COUNT-U2] A preconception is an assumption that someone has about something before knowing much about it. / λανθασμένη γνώμη που σχηματίζεται χωρίς μελέτη των δεδομένων
- pre-existing** [ADJ-U3] A condition that is pre-existing is present before one obtains medical insurance. / που προϋπάρχει
- pre-op** [ADJ-U10] Something that is pre-op occurs before a surgical procedure. / προεχειρητικός
- progesterone** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Progesterone is a hormone that is produced in the ovaries and which prepares the uterus lining for pregnancy and maintains the uterus lining during pregnancy. / προγεστερόν
- psychiatric nursing** [N UNCOUNT-U14] Psychiatric nursing is a field of nursing which involves the care of people with mental illnesses. / ψυχιατρική φροντίδα
- psychotherapy** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] Psychotherapy is the treatment of mental illness by discussing the problem with the patient. / ψυχοθεραπεία
- radiation therapy** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Radiation therapy is a form of cancer treatment that uses high-energy x-rays to prevent cancer cells from growing or splitting further. / ακτινοθεραπεία
- rapport** [N-COUNT-U2] A rapport is a feeling of understanding and a connection between two people that helps them communicate well. / αρμονική σχέση και συμπάθεια
- rehabilitation** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] Rehabilitation is the return of a person to a healthy, normal state of living. / αποκατάσταση
- remains** [N-PLURAL] Remains is a term used to describe a dead human body. The term is used as a gentle way of referring to a person's body after death. / λείψανο νεκρού, η σορός
- resource** [N-COUNT-U7] A hospital's resources are the medical tests and aids it provides to patients needing care. / μέσον, τρόπος
- retirement** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Retirement is the stage when people stop working because they are too old. / συνταξιοδότηση
- roller clamp** [N-COUNT-U9] A roller clamp is a plastic device fitted to an IV tube which controls how much fluid goes down the tube. / στρόφιγγα που ρυθμίζει τη ροή του ορού
- saline** [ADJ-U9] If a solution is saline, it contains salt. / αλατούχος
- sanitizer** [N-COUNT-U11] A sanitizer is a product which you use to clean something and make it free of harmful bacteria. / απολυμαντικό υγρό
- scarlet fever** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] Scarlet fever is an acute illness characterized by a fever, sore throat, and bright red rashes on the body. / οστρακιά
- schizophrenia** [N UNCOUNT-U14] Schizophrenia is a mental illness characterized by the inability to distinguish what is real and what is imaginary. / σχιζοφρένεια
- shift** [N-COUNT-U1] A shift is the period of time during which a person works. / βάρδια
- staph infection** [N COUNT-U11] Staph infection is an illness caused by the bacteria staphylococcus. / μόλυνση με σταφυλόκοκκο
- status** [N-COUNT-U8] A person's status is their current condition or position. / κατάσταση
- stent** [N-COUNT-U6] A stent is an artificial tube inserted into an artery, or other tube in the body, to keep it open. / έλσασμα που κρατάει μια αρτηρία ανοιχτή

strep virus [N-COUNT-U3] The strep virus is a bacteria that causes throat infections and scarlet fever. / ο ιός του στρεπτόκοκκου

stress [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U6] Stress is a worried or anxious feeling that makes it hard for a person to relax. / ψυχική ένταση, στρες

stroke [N-COUNT-U3] A stroke is an acute condition in which brain function is lost due to a disruption in blood flow to the brain. / εγκεφαλικό επεισόδιο

supervision [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Supervision is the act of watching over someone or something to make sure nothing is going wrong. / επιτήρηση

survey [N-COUNT-U1] A survey is a set of questions asked in order to analyze people's opinions. / έρευνα

terminal [ADJ-U15] If a disease is terminal, it will definitely kill the person afflicted with it. / (για ασθένεια) μη αναστρέψιμη, που οδηγεί στο θάνατο

therapeutic [ADJ-U2] Something that is therapeutic helps someone to heal or feel relaxed. / θεραπευτικός

transplant [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U6] A transplant is a medical operation in which a body part from one person is placed in the body of another. / μεταμόσχευση

trauma [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Trauma refers to a serious injury to a person's body. / τραύμα

triage [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Triage refers to the process of assessing the severity of patients' conditions to determine the order in which to treat them. / εκτίμηση της σοβαρότητας ενός περιστατικού

tumor [N-COUNT-U5] A tumor is a mass of cells in the body, that grow in an abnormal way. Tumors can be either malignant (life-threatening) or benign (harmless). / όγκος

type 1 diabetes [N-UNCOUNT-U4] Type 1 diabetes is a serious medical condition, that usually affects children and teens, whose bodies are not able to make insulin. This results in there being too much sugar in the bloodstream. / διαβήτης τύπου 1 (παιδικός)

type 2 diabetes [N-UNCOUNT-U4] Type 2 diabetes is a serious medical condition that usually develops in adulthood. People with this condition do not make enough insulin to control the levels of sugar in their blood stream, and/or they are resistant to the insulin that is produced. / διαβήτης τύπου 2 (ενήλικων)

update [V-T-U8] If you update something, you write or tell someone the most recent information. / ενημερώνω

urinary catheter [N COUNT-U11] A urinary catheter is a tube fitted to a person's body which allows them to urinate without leaving the bed. / ουροκαθετήρας

uterus [N-COUNT-U12] The uterus is a hollow organ in a woman's body in which a fetus develops during pregnancy. / μήτρα

vector [N-COUNT-U11] A vector is something which carries a disease from one place to another. / φορέας μικροβίου

ventilator-associated pneumonia [N UNCOUNT-U11] Ventilator-associated pneumonia is a type of pneumonia which occurs when people are on a machine which helps them to breathe. / είδος πνευμονίας που προκαλείται από μηχανήμα για την υποβοήθηση της αναπνοής

verbal [ADJ-U2] If communication is verbal, it is done through the use of spoken language. / λεκτικός

vigilant [ADJ-U11] A vigilant person is always careful to notice possible problems or dangers. / σε επαγρύπνηση

witness [V-T-U10] To witness a document is to sign it as proof that some event occurred. / υπογράφω ως μάρτυρας

workload [N-COUNT-U1] A workload is the amount of work a person has to do during a certain time. / φόρτος εργασίας

X-ray [N-COUNT-U5] An X-ray is a beam of radiation that can travel through solid objects. It is used to see inside things such as the human body or suitcases in an airport. / ακτινογραφία