

The following vocabulary substitutions should be considered when writing a consent document.

1. **ABRASION** area where skin or other tissue is scraped away
2. **ABSCESS** Swelling filled with pus
3. **ABSORPTION** the way a drug or other substance enters the body
4. **ACUTE** lasting a short time but often causing a serious problem
5. **ADHESION** being stuck together
6. **ADRENAL GLAND** gland found over each kidney
7. **ADVERSE EFFECT** side effect
8. **ANALGESIC** drug used to control pain
9. **ANEMIA** decreased number of red blood cells
10. **ANESTHESIA** loss of sensation or feeling
11. **ANESTHETIC** drug is used to keep a person from feeling pain
12. **ANGIOPLASTY** operation to open up a narrow blood vessel
13. **ANOREXIA** no appetite for food
14. **ANTACID** drug used to decrease acid in the stomach
15. **ANTIBIOTIC** drug used to stop or slow down the growth of bacteria and germs
16. **ANTIBODY** type of protein that helps protect the body against foreign matter, such as bacteria and viruses
17. **ANTICOAGULANT** drug used to stop blood from clotting
18. **ANTIHISTAMINE** drug used to treat allergic reactions
19. **ANTISEPTIC** substance used to stop or slow down the growth of germs
20. **APHASIA** not able to speak or write and not able to understand spoken or written words
21. **APNEA** to stop breathing
22. **ARRHYTHMIA** uneven heartbeat
23. **ARTERY** type of blood vessel that carries blood and oxygen from the heart to the rest of the body
24. **ARTHRITIS** swelling of one or more joints
25. **ASPHYXIA** suffocation, unable to get enough oxygen
26. **ASSAY** lab test
27. **ASSENT** agreement
28. **ATROPHY** wasting away or decrease in size
29. **BACTERIA** microscopic creatures that live in and around us; they sometimes cause disease

30.	<b>BENEFIT</b>	a valued or desired outcome; an advantage
31.	<b>BENIGN</b>	not cancerous
32.	<b>BETA BLOCKER</b>	drug used to slow down the heart
33.	<b>BILATERAL</b>	having to do with both sides (of the body)
34.	<b>BIOPSY</b>	removal of tissue so it can be looked at under a microscope
35.	<b>BOLUS</b>	an amount given all at once
36.	<b>BONE MARROW</b>	soft tissue inside bones that makes blood cells
37.	<b>BRADYCARDIA</b>	slow heartbeat
38.	<b>BRONCHITIS</b>	inflammation of the lungs
39.	<b>BRONCHUS</b>	tube that carries air from the windpipe to the lungs
40.	<b>BULIMIA</b>	eating disorder in which a person cannot stop eating and often vomits to make room for more food
41.	<b>CALCIPENIA</b>	low in calcium
42.	<b>CANCER RADIOTHERAPY</b>	treatment of cancer using X rays
43.	<b>CAPILLARY</b>	tiny blood vessel
44.	<b>CARCINOGENIC</b>	causing cancer
45.	<b>CARDIAC</b>	having to do with the heart
46.	<b>CARPAL BONES</b>	wrist bones
47.	<b>CATARACT</b>	clouding of the lens of the eye
48.	<b>CATHETER</b>	flexible tube
49.	<b>CEPHALALGIA</b>	headache
50.	<b>CEREBELLUM</b>	the part of the brain that controls the movement of the muscles and helps maintain balance
51.	<b>CHEMOTHERAPY</b>	treatment of disease using drugs
52.	<b>CHLOASMA</b>	tumor arising from the skin and other organs
53.	<b>CHRONIC</b>	lasting a long time
54.	<b>CLAVICLE</b>	collarbone
55.	<b>CONGENITAL ANOMALY</b>	birth defect
56.	<b>CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF)</b>	failure of the heart resulting in fluid buildup in the lungs, other body tissues, or both
57.	<b>CONTRACEPTION</b>	birth control
58.	<b>CONTRAINDICATED</b>	disadvantageous, perhaps dangerous; a treatment that should not be used in certain individuals or conditions due to risks (e.g., a drug may be contraindicated for pregnant women and persons with high blood pressure).
59.	<b>CONTRAINDICATIONS</b>	medical reasons that prevent a person from using a certain drug or treatment
60.	<b>CONTROLLED TRIAL</b>	study in which the experimental procedures are compared to a standard (accepted) treatment or procedure
61.	<b>CONTUSION</b>	bruise
62.	<b>CONVULSION</b>	seizure

63.	<b>CORNEA</b>	clear tissue covering the front part of the eye
64.	<b>CULTURE</b>	test for infection, or organisms that could cause infection
65.	<b>CUMULATION</b>	increased action of a drug when given over a period of time
66.	<b>CYTOID</b>	like a cell
67.	<b>DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS</b>	blood clot in a deep vein
68.	<b>DEMENTIA</b>	mental decline
69.	<b>DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA)</b>	material that makes up the genes
70.	<b>DEPRESSANT</b>	drug that slows down the action of the central nervous system
71.	<b>DERMATITIS</b>	skin inflammation
72.	<b>DHHS</b>	A federal agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; formerly the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW).
73.	<b>DIAGNOSTIC (PROCEDURE)</b>	tests used to identify a disorder or disease in a living person
74.	<b>DIURETIC</b>	water pill
75.	<b>DOUBLE BLIND TRIAL</b>	See Double-Masked Design
76.	<b>DOUBLE-MASKED DESIGN</b>	A study design in which neither the investigators nor the subjects know the treatment group assignments of individual subjects. Sometimes referred to as "double-blind."
77.	<b>DUCT</b>	tube that carries a body fluid
78.	<b>DYSPEPSIA</b>	trouble digesting food with discomfort after meals
79.	<b>DYSPHAGIA</b>	trouble swallowing
80.	<b>DYSPLASIA</b>	abnormal cells
81.	<b>DYSPNEA</b>	trouble breathing
82.	<b>ECZEMA</b>	type of itchy skin rash
83.	<b>EDEMA</b>	swelling caused by fluid held in the tissues
84.	<b>EFFICACY</b>	effectiveness
85.	<b>ELECTROCARDIOGRAM (ECG)</b>	picture of the electrical action of the heart
86.	<b>ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH (EEG)</b>	picture of brain wave activity
87.	<b>EMBOLUS</b>	blood clot
88.	<b>EMESIS</b>	vomiting
89.	<b>ENDORPHIN</b>	substance made by the body to stop pain
90.	<b>ENDOSCOPE</b>	tool used to look into body structures and hollow organs, such as the stomach
91.	<b>EPIDERMAL</b>	having to do with the outer layer of skin
92.	<b>EPIDERMIS</b>	outer layer of skin
93.	<b>ESOPHAGUS</b>	tube that goes from the throat to the stomach
94.	<b>EXTRAVASATE</b>	to leak outside of a blood vessel
95.	<b>FASTING</b>	not eating or drinking for a set amount of time
96.	<b>FATIGUE</b>	tiredness

97.	<b>FDA</b>	Food and Drug Administration; an agency of the federal government that regulates food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, and other products to make sure they are safe and effective to use
98.	<b>FETAL MATERIAL</b>	The placenta, amniotic fluid, fetal membranes, and umbilical cord
99.	<b>GASTRITIS</b>	inflammation of the stomach
100.	<b>GENE THERAPY</b>	treatment of genetic disease accomplished by altering the genetic structure of either somatic (nonreproductive) or germline (reproductive) cells
101.	<b>GENES</b>	material passed from parent to child that determines the makeup of the body and mind
102.	<b>GENETIC SCREENING</b>	tests to identify persons who have an inherited predisposition to a certain phenotype or who are at risk of producing offspring with inherited diseases or disorders
103.	<b>GENOTYPE</b>	the genetic makeup of an individual.
104.	<b>GLAUCOMA</b>	increased pressure inside the eye that causes visual problems
105.	<b>GLUCOSE</b>	type of sugar found in the blood
106.	<b>GUARDIAN</b>	an individual who is authorized under state or local law to give permission on behalf of a child or an adult who is not able to make decisions.
107.	<b>GYNECOLOGIST</b>	doctor who specializes in treating a woman's organs that are related to pregnancy and childbirth
108.	<b>GYNECOLOGY</b>	the study of the reproductive system of women
109.	<b>HEMATOLOGIST</b>	doctor who treats blood disorders
110.	<b>HEMATOMA</b>	a bruise, a black and blue area
111.	<b>HEMORRHAGE</b>	bleeding
112.	<b>HEPARIN LOCK</b>	needle placed in the arm with blood thinner to keep the blood from clotting
113.	<b>HEPATITIS</b>	inflammation of the liver
114.	<b>HYPEROPIA</b>	farsightedness
115.	<b>HYPERTENSION</b>	high blood pressure
116.	<b>HYPODERMIC</b>	under the skin
117.	<b>HYPOGLYCEMIA</b>	not enough sugar in the blood
118.	<b>HYPOTENSION</b>	low blood pressure
119.	<b>HYPOTHERMIA</b>	low body temperature
120.	<b>INSOMNIA</b>	sleeplessness
121.	<b>INVESTIGATIONAL</b>	experimental
122.	<b>IN VITRO</b>	literally, "in glass" or "test tube" used to refer to processes that are done outside the living body, usually in the laboratory, as distinguished from in vivo.
123.	<b>IN VIVO</b>	literally, "in the living body" processes, such as the absorption of a drug by the human body, carried out in the living body rather than in a laboratory (in vitro).
124.	<b>INCAPACITY</b>	Refers to a person's mental status and an inability to understand information presented, to appreciate the consequences of acting (or not acting) on that information, and to make a choice. Often used as a synonym for incompetence (See also: Incompetence).
125.	<b>INCOMPETENCE</b>	Technically, a legal term meaning inability to manage one's own affairs. Often used as a synonym for incapacity. (See also: Incapacity.)
126.	<b>INFLAMMATION</b>	swelling, redness, and pain in tissues caused by injury or damage

127.	<b>INFLUENZA</b>	the flu
128.	<b>INTRAMUSCULAR (IM) INJECTION</b>	injection of a substance into a muscle (e.g., upper arm or backside)
129.	<b>INTRAVENOUS (IV) INJECTION</b>	injection of a substance into a vein
130.	<b>INVESTIGATOR</b>	In clinical trials, an individual who actually conducts an investigation [21 CFR 312.3]. Any interventions (e.g., drugs) involved in the study are administered to subjects under the immediate direction of the investigator (See also: Principal Investigator).
131.	<b>LACTATING</b>	making milk
132.	<b>LACTATION</b>	period of time during which a woman is providing her breast milk to an infant or child
133.	<b>LATERAL</b>	toward or having to do with one side (of the body)
134.	<b>LESION</b>	abnormal area of tissue, such as a wound, sore, rash, or boil
135.	<b>LIBIDO</b>	sexual desire
136.	<b>LIPID</b>	fat
137.	<b>LYMPHOMA</b>	cancerous growth made up of lymph tissue
138.	<b>MACRO</b>	large or long
139.	<b>MASTECTOMY</b>	surgery to remove a breast
140.	<b>MONITOR</b>	check on, keep track of, watch carefully
141.	<b>MORBIDITY</b>	undesired result or complication
142.	<b>MORTALITY</b>	death or death rate
143.	<b>MRI (MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING)</b>	the use of magnetic waves to look at soft tissues of the body
144.	<b>MUCOID</b>	slimy
145.	<b>MYOPIA</b>	nearsightedness
146.	<b>NASO-GASTRIC TUBE</b>	Tube that goes through the nose and into the stomach
147.	<b>NECROSIS</b>	death of tissue or skin
148.	<b>NEUROLOGIST</b>	doctor who treats disorders of the central nervous system and nerves
149.	<b>NEUROSIS</b>	mental and emotional disorder
150.	<b>ONCOLOGY</b>	the study of cancer
151.	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGIST</b>	doctor who treats eye disorders
152.	<b>ORAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	giving a drug by mouth
153.	<b>ORTHODONTIST</b>	dentist who treats teeth and jaw disorders
154.	<b>ORTHOPEDIST</b>	doctor who treats bone and joint disorders
155.	<b>OTOLOGIST</b>	doctor who treats disorders of the ear
156.	<b>OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIST</b>	doctor who treats disorders of the ear, nose, and throat
157.	<b>OTOSCOPE</b>	tool used to look into the ear
158.	<b>PAP TEST</b>	microscope test used to detect virus infection of the cervix or cancer of the vagina, cervix, or lining of the uterus (Also called Pap Smear).
159.	<b>PATHOGENIC</b>	causing disease
160.	<b>PERCUTANEOUS</b>	through the skin

161.	<b>PHALANX</b>	finger or toe bone
162.	<b>PHARYNX</b>	throat
163.	<b>PLACEBO</b>	inactive medication
164.	<b>PODIATRIST</b>	foot doctor
165.	<b>POLYDIPSIA</b>	too much thirst
166.	<b>POSTPARTUM</b>	after childbirth
167.	<b>POTENTIATION</b>	increase in drug action from using two drugs together instead of using each drug alone
168.	<b>PRN</b>	as needed
169.	<b>PROCTOLOGIST</b>	doctor who treats disorders of the rectum and anus
170.	<b>PROGNOSIS</b>	forecast of the probable outcome of a disease
171.	<b>PROSTHESIS</b>	artificial body part
172.	<b>PROTOCOL</b>	The plan of study. The protocol includes a description of what the research hopes to prove, how the study will be carried out, etc.
173.	<b>PROXIMAL</b>	nearest
174.	<b>PRURITUS</b>	itchiness
175.	<b>PSYCHOLOGIST</b>	doctor who helps people understand interested in the workings of the mind, thought, and behavior
176.	<b>PSYCHOSIS</b>	severe mental disorder; craziness
177.	<b>PSYCHOSOMATIC</b>	having a connection between the mind and physical symptoms
178.	<b>PULMONARY NEOPLASM</b>	lung tumor
179.	<b>RANDOM</b>	by chance, like the flip of a coin
180.	<b>RELAPSE</b>	the return of a disease
181.	<b>RENAL</b>	having to do with the kidney
182.	<b>RESEARCH</b>	a systematic investigation (i.e., the gathering and analysis of information) designed to develop or contribute to general knowledge
183.	<b>RETROSPECTIVE</b>	looking back over past experience
184.	<b>RISK</b>	the probability of harm or injury (physical, psychological, social, economic) occurring as a result of participation in a research study
185.	<b>SCAPULA</b>	shoulder blade
186.	<b>SERUM</b>	clear liquid part of blood
187.	<b>SHUNT</b>	artificial or natural channel running between two other channels
188.	<b>SLEEP APNEA</b>	breathing problems while sleeping
189.	<b>SOMATIC</b>	having to do with the body
190.	<b>STERNUM</b>	breastbone
191.	<b>SUBCUTANEOUS (SC)</b>	under the skin
192.	<b>SUBLINGUAL</b>	under the tongue
193.	<b>SYNDROME</b>	set of signs that happen at the same time in the body
194.	<b>THORAX</b>	the chest
195.	<b>TITRATION</b>	slow increase or decrease in drug dosage, guided by patient's responses

196. **TOLERANCE** decrease in response to a fixed dosage of drug; over time, higher and higher doses of a drug are needed to get the desired effect
197. **TOPICAL APPLICATION** giving a medication by putting it directly on the skin
198. **TOXICITY** any harmful effect of a drug or poison
199. **TRACHEA** windpipe
200. **TRANQUILIZER** drug used to control anxiety
201. **TRANSDERMAL** through the skin
202. **UROLOGIST** doctor who treats disorders of the urinary tracts of men and women
203. **VOLUNTARY** Free of coercion, duress, or undue inducement. Used in the research context to refer to a subject's decision to participate (or to continue to participate) in a research activity.