SECTION 11 GLOSSARY

ACS
American Cancer Society

Adenocarcinoma
Cancer which develops from the glandular epithelium

ACR
American College of Radiology Accreditation
A voluntary mammography accreditation program which has become one of the standards for quality assurance. The following major areas are assessed:
1. Personnel qualifications and experience;
2. Equipment specification and technical procedures;
3. Quality assurance practices; and
4. Evaluations of mammograms from the applicants practice and through the use of phantom images.

Aspiration Biopsy
A procedure in which the specimen for biopsy is removed by aspirating it through an appropriate needle that pierces the skin and penetrates into the underlying tissue to be examined.

Atypia
The condition of being irregular or not conforming to type.

Benign
Not malignant, not recurrent, favorable for recovery

Bethesda System
A method for the reporting and classification of Pap smear specimens developed in 1988 and revised in 2006. The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) regulations mandate the use of the Bethesda System for laboratory reporting and proficiency testing.

Biopsy
The removal and examination by a pathologist of tissue, cells, or fluids from a living body. The sample of tissue is for examination.

BSE
Breast Self-Examination

Carcinoma
A malignant tumor of epithelial origin. Epithelial cells are those which cover the surfaces of tissues.

Carcinoma in Situ
A neoplastic entity wherein the tumor cells are confined to the epithelium of origin, without invasion of the basement membrane; popularly applied to cells in the uterine cervix. Called also cancer in situ and preinvasive.
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examination.

**Cone Biopsy**
The removal of a cone shaped piece of tissue from the Inner Os of the cervix. This is a more serious procedure than a cervical biopsy and is performed in the hospital or outpatient surgical setting. It is used when abnormal cells extend up into the Os or through the tissue. It is also used to treat, and usually cure, in-situ disease and dysplasia.

**Conization**
The removal of a cone of tissue, as in partial excision of the cervix uteri. Cold conization is done with a cold knife, as opposed to electrocautery, to better preserve the histologic elements.

**Consensus Statements**
Recommendations for the management of a disease or health problem which are formulated by a group of experts based upon scientific and clinical information.

**Cryosurgery**
Destruction of tissue by application of extreme cold.

**Cytobrush**
A brush-like device used to obtain a cervical specimen for a Pap smear.

**Cytopathology**
The study of cells in disease.

**Cytotechnology**
A specialty in medical technology concerned with the identification of cells and cellular abnormalities.

**Cytology**
A branch of biology dealing with the structure, function, multiplication, pathology, and life history of cells.

**Diagnostic Mammogram**
Diagnostic mammography is defined by the American College of Radiology as “mammography performed on women who, by virtue of symptoms or physical findings, are considered to have a substantial likelihood of having breast disease.” Also referred to as “Additional Views.”

**Dysplasia**
Abnormality of development; in pathology, alteration in size, shape and organization of adult cells.

**Endocervical Curettage**
The surgical scraping of the lining of the uterine cervix.
**Endometrium** Membrane lining of the uterus.

**FDA** Food and Drug Administration

**Fibrocystic Condition** Presence of single or multiple benign cysts usually in clusters in the breast.

**Fine Needle Aspiration** A method for obtaining cell samples from internal body sites through the utilization of a long needle and syringe. This procedure does not require an incision using a scalpel.

**FPL** Federal Poverty Level; these income levels are updated annually based upon the last calendar year’s increase in prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

**Frozen Section** Method of surgical pathology in which a specimen is rapidly frozen and examined for malignancy. It is used to obtain a preliminary pathology diagnosis while the patient is still in the operating room.

**Grade** The classification of the severity of a disease. Some examples are as follows:

- **High Grade SIL:** Bethesda System term used to describe a Pap test finding which correlates to cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, grade 3 (CIN 3).

- **Low Grade SIL:** Bethesda term used to describe a Pap test finding which correlates to mild dysplasia and cellular changes associated with human papillomavirus (HPV).

**Health Education** Any combination of learning experiences designed to facilitate voluntary adaptations of behavior conducive to improving health.

**Health Promotion** Refers to activities directed toward developing the resources of clients that maintain or enhance well-being.
**Histology**
A branch of anatomy that deals with the minute structure, composition and function of the tissues.

**Human Papillomavirus**
A species of virus which has been associated with the development of cervical cancer. Certain other forms cause common skin warts, usually vaginal warts, also called condyloma.

**Hysterectomy**
Surgical removal of the uterus.

**Incidence**
Number of new cases diagnosed during a specified time.

**Inflammation**
A local response to cellular injury that is marked by capillary dilatation, redness, heat, pain, swelling, and infiltration by cells of the immune system.

**Intervention**
Part of a strategy, incorporating methods and techniques that actually interact with a patient or population.

**Invasive Cervical Carcinoma**
Infiltration of cancer cells into the tissue beyond the epithelium of the cervix. This term indicates that a malignant growth extends deeper than 3mm into the tissue layers.

**Laser**
A device which transforms light of various frequencies into an extremely intense, small, and nearly nondivergent beam. Capable of mobilizing immense heat and power when focused at close range. It is used as a tool in surgical procedures, in diagnosis, and in physiologic studies. This can be used for treatment of abnormal cervical cells and is usually done with the aid of a colposcope in this situation.

**LEEP**
Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure

**Lumpectomy**
Removal of a breast lump plus a margin of normal tissue around it. If tissue is found to be malignant, it is often followed by radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or mastectomy.
**SECTION 11 GLOSSARY**

**Mammogram**
An x-ray of the breast.

**Mammography Facility**
A facility that has met Program requirements to become an approved provider of mammography.

**Mastectomy**
Surgical removal of the breast(s).

**Modified Radical Mastectomy**
Removal of the breast and underarm lymph nodes, and the lining over the chest muscles. Sometimes the smaller of the two chest muscles is also removed. This procedure is also called a *total mastectomy with axillary node dissection*.

**Mastitis**
Inflammation of the mammary gland or breast.

**Medical Professional**
Physician, Physician’s Assistant, Nurse Practitioner, Certified Nurse Midwife or Registered Nurse.

**Metaplasia**
Abnormal replacement of cells by cells of another type. This does not represent a malignant or pre-malignant condition.

**Metastasis**
Transfer of a cancer cell from an original site of disease to another part of the body with the development of a similar cancer in the new locations.

**MQSA**
Mammography Quality Standards Act.

**NIH**
National Institutes of Health.

**NCI**
National Cancer Institute.

**Neoplasia**
The pathologic process that results in the formation and growth of a neoplasm. The neoplasm is a new growth or tumor that may be benign or malignant.

**Papanicolaou Test**
A screening test of the cells of the cervix used to detect early signs of cancer.

**Pelvic Examination**
An internal physical examination used to detect a variety of gynecological disorders. Includes a visual inspection of the external genitalia, vagina and cervix as well as palpation of...
the uterus and ovaries.

**Program**
The Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (IBCCP).

**Screening Guidelines**
Recommendations for the application of screening procedures, which are formulated by professional and governmental agencies.

**Staging**
The classification of the extent of cancer.

**Tumor**
An abnormal growth of tissue. Tumors may be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous).

**Ultrasound**
Use of high frequency sound waves to obtain an image. Can be used to distinguish between solid and cystic masses.

**Underinsured**
A client is considered underinsured if she has medical insurance that does not cover IBCCP screening services (CBE, screening mammogram, and Pap test or the insurance covers screening as part of the plan but a deductible must be met prior to covering the diagnostic procedures. The client would qualify for the program up to the amount of unmet deductible. Screening should be provided by the women’s primary medical provider and referred to IBCCP for diagnostic services if screening results are abnormal. This does not included co-pays.

**Underserved**
Individuals or groups of individuals who chronically lack access to health care for a variety of reasons.