

Medical Condition Definitions 医学疾病定义



Cancer Conditions:

癌症疾病:

Any malignant tumor (including hematologic malignancies) characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells and invasion of tissue. Including adrenal, bladder, bone (all forms), brain, breast, cervical, colon, colorectal, duodenal, endometrial, esophageal, eye, follicular, gallbladder, gastric, kidney, intestinal, laryngeal, liver, lung, malignant soft tissue, medullary, melanoma, metastatic spine tumor, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndrome (myelodysplasia), nasopharyngeal, neuroblastoma, oral cavity, ovarian, pancreatic, papillary, parotid, prostate, rectal, sarcomas, skin cancer (non-melanoma), stomach, testicular, thyroid, uterine, vaginal, vocal cord. We cover all malignant conditions.

恶性细胞的生长和传播和组织的侵蚀不受控制的任何恶性肿瘤（包括恶性血液疾病）。包括肾上腺癌、膀胱癌、骨癌（所有形式）、脑癌、乳腺癌、宫颈癌、结肠癌、结肠直肠癌、十二指肠癌、子宫内膜癌、食管癌、眼癌、滤泡癌、胆囊癌、胃癌、肾癌、肠癌、喉癌、肝癌、肺癌、恶性软组织、髓样癌、黑素瘤、脊柱转移性肿瘤、多发性骨髓瘤、骨髓增生异常综合征（骨髓发育不良）、鼻咽癌、神经母细胞癌、口腔癌、卵巢癌、胰腺癌、乳头状癌、腮腺癌、前列腺癌、直肠癌、肉瘤、皮肤癌（非黑色素瘤）、胃癌、睾丸癌、甲状腺癌、子宫癌、阴道癌、声带癌。我方承保所有恶性病症。

Cardiovascular Disorders:

心血管疾病:

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm: When the large vessel that supplies blood to the abdomen, pelvis, and legs becomes abnormally large or balloons outward.

腹主动脉瘤: 向腹部、盆腔、腿部供应血液的大血管异常变大或膨出。

Angina: Chest pain or discomfort that occurs when an area of the heart muscle doesn't get enough oxygen-rich blood.

心绞痛: 当一部分的心肌得不到足够的富含氧气血液时所引起的胸部疼痛或不适。

Angioplasty: Any endovascular procedure that reopens narrowed blood vessels and restores forward blood flow.

血管成形术: 任何重新打开狭窄血管，恢复前向血流的血管内治疗。

Aortic Aneurysm: This is an enlargement of the aorta at a weakened spot in the muscular part of the wall.

主动脉瘤: 主动脉壁肌肉部分脆弱处的膨大。

Cardiac Arrhythmia: A problem with the rate or rhythm of the heart beat.

心律不齐: 心跳速率或节奏方面出现问题。

Cardiac Pacemaker: (History of) A device that can trigger mechanical contractions of the heart by emitting periodic electrical discharges.

心脏起搏器: 一种通过发出周期性电流刺激心脏机械收缩的装置（的记录）。

Cardiomyopathy: Any disease that affects the heart muscle, diminishing cardiac performance.

心肌病: 影响心脏肌肉，减弱心脏功能的任何疾病。

Congenital Heart Defect: This is an abnormality of the heart present at birth.

先天性心脏病: 一出生就出现的心脏异常。

Congestive Heart Failure: A condition in which the heart can no longer pump enough blood to the rest of the body.

充血性心力衰竭: 心脏不能再泵出足够的血液输往全身的一种疾病。

Coronary Artery Disease (CAD): This is (implicitly) atherosclerotic damage to and obstruction of the arteries supplying the heart muscle.

冠状动脉疾病 (CAD): 这（暗）指为心脏肌肉供应血液的动脉的粥样硬化病变和阻塞。

Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery: Surgical establishment of a shunt that permits blood to travel from the aorta or internal mammary artery to a branch of the coronary artery at a point past an obstruction.

冠脉搭桥手术: 手术设置一个分流器，使得血液在某一点通过阻塞，从主动脉或乳内动脉流向冠状动脉分支。

Dilated Cardiomyopathy: A condition in which the heart becomes weakened and enlarged and it cannot pump blood efficiently.

扩张型心肌病: 心脏无力、肿大，不能有效地泵出血液的一种病症。

Eisenmenger's Syndrome: Pulmonary hypertension that results from any congenital defect.

艾森曼格综合征: 任何先天性缺陷引起的肺动脉高压。

Heart Disease: Any cardiovascular disease which affects the heart.

心脏病: 任何影响心脏的心血管疾病。

Heart Transplantation: (Evaluation For)

心脏移植: (为此做的评估)

Heart Valve Surgery: These are surgical procedures to repair or replace heart valves that are congenitally defective or have acquired damage during life.

心脏瓣膜手术: 这些是用于修复或替换具有先天缺陷或后天损伤的心脏瓣膜的手术治疗。

Hypertensive Heart Disease: Chronically elevated blood pressure

高血压性心脏病: 长期性血压升高

Myocardial Infarction (MI): This term means the death of heart muscle cells (myocardial cells), caused by a lack of oxygen due to acute blockage of the coronary arteries supplying those cells.

心肌梗死 (MI): 这一术语意为由于为心肌细胞供应血液的冠状动脉的急性堵塞导致缺氧，进而引发的心脏肌肉细胞（心肌细胞）的死亡。

Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension: This term describes elevated blood pressure in the lungs.

肺动脉高压：这一术语描述的是肺部的血压升高。

Surgery to Aorta: self explanatory

主动脉手术：无需解释

Valvular Heart Disease: Disease involving the valves of the heart.

心脏瓣膜病：涉及心脏瓣膜的疾病。

Dermatological Disorders:

皮肤病症：

Skin Ulcer: A sore on the skin or a mucous membrane, accompanied by the disintegration of tissue.

皮肤溃疡：一种皮肤或粘膜上的疮疹，伴随着组织分解。

Endocrine Disorders:

内分泌失调：

Adrenalectomy for Adrenal Adenoma: Excision of one or both adrenal glands

肾上腺腺瘤切除术：切除一条或全部肾上腺腺体

Aldocortisol Secreting Tumor: Aldosterone secreting tumor of the adrenal gland.

Aldocortisol 分泌肿瘤：肾上腺腺体的醛固酮分泌性肿瘤。

Chronic Adrenal Insufficiency (Addison's Disease): A rare illness marked by gradual and progressive failure of the adrenal glands and insufficient production of steroid hormones.

慢性肾上腺功能不足（爱迪生氏病）：以渐进的、进行性的肾上腺腺体衰竭以及类固醇激素分泌不足为特征的一种罕见病。

Graves Disease: An autoimmune disorder that leads to over activity of the thyroid gland.

葛瑞夫兹氏病：一种自身免疫性疾病，会导致甲状腺机能亢进。

M. E. N. (Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Syndrome): Encompasses several distinct syndromes featuring tumors of endocrine glands, each with its own characteristic pattern.

M. E. N.（多发性内分泌腺肿瘤综合征）：包括几种不同的内分泌腺肿瘤综合征，每一种都有自己的自己的模式特征。

Pheochromocytoma: A neuroendocrine tumor found in the adrenal glands.

嗜铬细胞瘤：肾上腺上发现的一种神经内分泌肿瘤。

Thyroiditis: The inflammation of the thyroid

甲状腺炎：甲状腺的炎症

Infectious Diseases:

传染性疾病：

AIDS/HIV: Any diagnosis of infection by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or suffering from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

艾滋病/HIV：任何诊断为感染人类免疫缺陷病毒 (HIV) 或患有获得性免疫缺陷综合征 (AIDS)。

Bacterial Meningitis: Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord or brain, usually but not always caused by an infectious illness.

细菌性脑膜炎： 脊髓膜或脑膜的炎症，通常但并非总是由传染性疾病引起。

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever: An acute febrile illness transmitted to humans by the bite of a *aedes aegypti* mosquito endemic in tropical regions.

登革热： 热带地区流行的经埃及伊蚊传播的一种急性发热性疾病。

Ebola: A viral disease that has appeared in sporadic outbreaks in Africa. There is widespread bleeding into many organs and fever.

埃博拉： 非洲地区零星爆发的一种病毒性疾病。引起多个器官广泛出血和发热。

Encephalitis: Inflammation of the white and gray matter of the brain.

脑炎： 脑白质和灰质的炎症。

HIV Infection: Subsequent development of opportunistic infections associated HIV virus.

HIV 感染： HIV 病毒机会性感染的后续发展。

Infective Endocarditis: Infection or inflammation of the heart valves or of the lining of the heart.

心内膜炎： 心脏瓣膜或内膜的感染或炎症。

Moderately Severe Infective Endocarditis: See above

中度心内膜炎： 请见上述

Poliomyelitis: Virus on the spinal cord that leads to the classic manifestation of paralysis.

脊髓灰质炎： 脊髓的病毒导致瘫痪的典型表现。

Tuberculosis Meningitis: Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord or brain, in this case caused by a tuberculosis infection.

结核性脑膜炎： 由结核病感染引起的脊髓膜或脑膜的炎症。

Tuberculous Myelitis: Inflammation of the spinal cord in this case resulting from a tuberculosis infection.

结核性脊髓炎： 由结核病感染引起的脊髓膜的炎症。

Sensory Disorders:

感官病症：

Age Related Macular Degeneration: A medical condition which usually affects older adults and results in a loss of vision in the center of the visual field (the macula) because of damage to the retina

年龄相关性黄斑变性： 通常影响老年人，由于视网膜损伤而导致视野中心视力（黄斑）丧失的一种医学疾病

Blindness: Inability to see.

失明： 看不见。

Diabetic Retinopathy: Damage to the eye's retina that occurs with long-term diabetes.
糖尿病性视网膜病变: 长期糖尿病引发的眼睛视网膜的损伤。

Loss of Hearing: The inability to hear sounds.
听力丧失: 听不见声音。

Loss of Speech: Total permanent and irreversible loss of the ability to speak as a result of physical injury or disease.
失语: 因物理伤害或疾病引起的永久性且不可逆的丧失说话的能力。

Macular Detachment: Separation of the macula from underlying layer of supportive tissue associated with retinal detachment.
黄斑脱离: 黄斑从与视网膜脱离相关的支持组织的底层中分离出来。

Proliferative Vitreo Retinopathy: A disease that develops as a complication, secondary to rhegmatogenous retinal detachment. The formation of scar tissue within the eye.
增生性玻璃体视网膜病变: 孔源性视网膜脱离继发的一种并发症。形成眼内瘢痕组织。

Retinal Detachment: A disorder of the eye in which the retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue.
视网膜脱离: 视网膜从其支持组织的底层脱落的一种眼部疾病。

Gastrintestinal Disorders:

胃肠功能紊乱:

Chronic Relapsing Pancreatitis: This is recurring inflammation of the pancreas.
慢性复发性胰腺炎: 胰腺的复发性炎症。

Cirrhosis: This term describes the result (and the process) of the destruction of liver cells (hepatocytes) and their replacement by non-functioning fibrous tissue.
肝硬化: 这一术语描述的是肝部细胞（肝细胞）被破坏以及被非功能性纤维组织取代的结果（和过程）。

Colitis: Swelling (inflammation) of the large intestine (colon).
结肠炎: 大肠（结肠）的肿胀（炎症）。

Crohn's Disease: A form of inflammatory bowel disease marked by patchy areas of full thickness inflammation anywhere in the gastrointestinal tract.
克罗恩病: 以胃肠道内任何地方的片状区域全层炎症为特征的一种炎症性肠病。

(End Stage) Liver Disease: This implies damage to or the loss of liver cells (hepatocytes). The liver then becomes unable to perform its many metabolic functions adequately.
终末期肝病: 这表示肝部细胞（肝细胞）的损伤或损失。导致肝无法适当地进行其许多的代谢功能。

Fulminant Viral Hepatitis: Severe inflammation of the liver. May be life threatening.
重性急症型肝炎: 肝的重度炎症。可能会危及生命。

Hepatitis: Swelling and inflammation of the liver.
肝炎: 肝的肿胀和炎症。

Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A group of inflammatory conditions of the colon and small intestine.

炎症性肠病： 结肠和小肠的一系列炎症病症。

Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A disorder that leads to abdominal pain and cramping, changes in bowel movements, and other symptoms.

肠易激综合征： 一种会导致腹痛和抽筋，肠部运动改变和其他症状的疾病。

Liver Failure: This is the inability of the liver to perform many or all of its critical metabolic functions; often leading to premature death.

肝功能衰竭： 肝无力进行许多或全部的关键性代谢功能，通常会导致早逝。

Liver Surgery: Self explanatory

肝手术： 无需解释

Large Bowel Disease: Abnormal condition occurring in the large bowel.

大肠疾病： 发生在大肠的腹部疾病。

Small Bowel Disease: Abnormal condition occurring in the small bowel.

小肠疾病： 发生在小肠的腹部疾病。

Ulcerative Colitis: This is an autoimmune, inflammatory disease primarily affecting the colon with ulcerations.

溃疡性结肠炎： 这是自身免疫性炎症疾病，主要导致结肠溃疡。

Gynecological Disorders:

妇科疾病：

Infertility (Female): The biological inability of a person to contribute to conception.

不孕症（女性）： 一个人生理上无法怀孕。

Hematological Disorders:

血液病：

Aplastic Anemia: This is a state where there is failure of the bone marrow to produce enough blood cells to sustain life.

再生障碍性贫血： 骨髓无法产生足够的血细胞以维持生命的一种病症。

Coagulopathies: A condition in which the blood's ability to clot is impaired.

凝血： 血凝块的能力受损的一种病症。

Hodgkin's Disease (Pediatric): A type of lymphoma, which is a cancer originating from white blood cells called lymphocytes.

霍奇金病（儿科）： 一种淋巴瘤，是源于被称为淋巴细胞的白细胞的一种癌症。

Leukemia (Adult & Pediatric): A type of cancer of the blood or bone marrow.

白血病（成人及儿童）： 一种血液性或骨髓性癌症。

Lymphoma (Adult & Pediatric): A cancer of the lymphocytes.

淋巴瘤（成人及儿童）：一种淋巴细胞癌症。

Myelofibrosis: A myeloproliferative disorder marked by the over production of a single stem cell clone and reactive bone marrow fibrosis.

骨髓纤维变性：以单一干细胞克隆的超产以及骨髓纤维反应为特征的骨髓增生性疾病。

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (Adult & Pediatric): Cancer of the lymphoid tissue, which includes the lymph nodes, spleen, and other organs of the immune system.

非霍奇金淋巴瘤（成人及儿童）：淋巴组织的癌症，包括淋巴结、脾和免疫系统的其他器官。

Neurological Disorders:

神经系统疾病：

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: This is a degenerative neurological disorder of the motor neurons causing progressive paralysis.

肌萎缩侧索硬化症：这是一种运动神经元的退行性神经系统疾病，会导致进行性瘫痪。

Apallic Syndrome (Vegetative State): This syndrome occurs when higher brain functions are lost.

闭锁综合症（植物人状态）：大脑高级功能丧失时会产生的一种综合症。

Coma: A state of unconsciousness from which one cannot be aroused.

昏迷：一种无意识状态，无法唤醒。

Creutzfeld-Jacob Disease: A central nervous system disease that causes rapidly progressive dementia usually accompanied by muscle jerking, difficulty walking, and aphasia.

克雅氏病：一种中枢神经系统疾病，会迅速导致进行性痴呆，通常伴有肌肉抽搐、行走困难和失语。

Medullary Cystic Disease: This is a congenital abnormality of the kidneys that often progresses to renal failure.

肾髓质囊肿病：这是一种肾部先天性异常，通常会发展为肾衰竭。

Moderately severe brain damage: Self explanatory

中度脑损伤：无需解释

Motor Neuron Disease: A degenerative disease of the CNS neurons that control muscular activity and movement.

运动神经元病：一种控制肌肉活动和运动的中枢神经系统神经元的退行性疾病。

Multiple Sclerosis: MS is progressive disease of the central nervous system (CNS) where the protective covering of the nerve fibers in the brain and spinal cord is destroyed.

多发性硬化症：多发性硬化症是脑内和脊髓神经纤维的保护层遭受破坏的一种中枢神经系统的进行性疾病。

Muscular Dystrophy: This is a grouping of inherited diseases characterized by premature destruction of muscle cells causing weakness.

肌肉萎缩症：这是遗传性疾病的一种组合，特征是肌肉细胞过早遭受破坏导致肌无力。

Myasthenia Gravis: This is a disease involving the connection between the motor neurons and the muscle cells they activate.

重症肌无力： 涉及运动神经元及其刺激的肌肉细胞之间联系的一种疾病。

Paralysis: This term, at its most basic, means inability of the muscles to contract, thus preventing movement of the involved body part.

瘫痪： 这一术语，最基本的意思是指肌肉无力收缩，因而阻止了有关身体部位的运动。

Parkinson's Disease (PD): Pure Parkinson's Disease is a Central Nervous System disease resulting from the destruction of cells involved in the control and transmission of impulses from the motor cells of the cerebral cortex.

帕金森氏症 (PD)： 纯粹的帕金森氏症是一种由于参与控制和传递来自大脑皮层运动细胞的冲动的细胞遭受破坏，从而导致的中枢神经系统疾病。

Primary Lateral Sclerosis (PLS): A rare neuromuscular disease characterized by progressive muscle weakness in the voluntary muscles.

原发性侧索硬化 (PLS)： 一种罕见的神经肌肉疾病，以随意肌的进行性肌无力为特征。

Progressive Muscular Atrophy: A progressive wasting away; a decrease in size of an organ or tissue. In this case muscle.

进行性肌萎缩症： 一种进行性日益衰弱；器官或组织的萎缩。在这种情况下指的是肌肉的萎缩。

Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (Steele disease): A chronic progressive degenerative disease of the central nervous system. Onset in middle age.

进行性核上麻痹 (斯蒂尔病)： 一种中枢神经系统的慢性进行性退行性疾病。中年时期发病。

Type 1 Juvenile Spinal Amyotrophy: Progressive muscular atrophy in children.

1 类青少年脊髓性肌萎缩： 儿童的进行性肌萎缩症。

Neurosurgical

神经外科

Benign Brain Tumor: This is a non-malignant growth of new tissue within the skull.

良性脑肿瘤： 这是颅内新组织的非恶性生长。

Cerebral Aneurysm: A weak area in the wall of a blood vessel that causes the blood vessel to bulge or balloon out. When occurring in the brain it is cerebral.

脑动脉瘤： 血管壁的脆弱地带引起的血管鼓起或膨胀。当发生在脑部，它就成为脑动脉瘤。

Severe Brain Damage: An insult to the brain, not of a degenerative or congenital nature, caused by an external physical force that may produce a diminished or altered state of consciousness, which results in an impairment of cognitive abilities or physical functioning.

严重脑损伤： 由外部物理力量导致的对脑部的损害，非退行性或先天性，可能产生意识状态的减弱或改变，进而引起认知能力或身体机能的损伤。

Cerebral AV Malformation: An abnormal connection between the arteries and veins in the brain.

脑动静脉畸形： 脑内动脉与静脉之间的异常连接。

Major Head Trauma: Self explanatory
严重头部创伤： 无需解释

Severe Brain Damage: An insult to the brain which interferes with normal functioning.
严重脑损伤： 妨碍正常机能的一种脑部损害。

Orthopedic Disorders: 骨科疾病：

Arthritis (Hip): Inflammation of one or more joints.
关节炎（髋）： 一个或一个以上关节的炎症。

Arthritis (Knee): Inflammation of one or more joints.
关节炎（膝）： 一个或一个以上关节的炎症。

Avascular Necrosis of Hip: Bone death caused by poor blood supply to the area.
髋关节缺血性坏死： 由于该区域血液供应不良导致的骨头坏死。

Avascular Necrosis of Knee: Bone death caused by poor blood supply to the area.
膝关节缺血性坏死： 由于该区域血液供应不良导致的骨头坏死。

Hip injury / disorders: Abnormal conditions of the hip.
髋部受伤/疾病： 髋部的异常状况。

Loss of Limbs: The permanent and irreversible severance of a limb.
肢体分离： 肢体的永久性和不可逆分离。

Osteogenesis Imperfecta: An inherited disorder of the connective tissue marked by defective bone matrix, short stature, and abnormal bony fragility.
骨质疏松症： 一种结缔组织的遗传性疾病，表现为骨基质缺陷、身材矮小以及骨异常脆弱。

Osteoporosis with Fractures: Loss of bone mass that occurs throughout the skeleton, predisposing patients to fractures.
骨折骨质疏松症： 整个骨架的骨质缺失，使得患者容易骨折。

Post – Traumatic Arthritis (Knee): Caused by the wearing out of a joint that has had any kind of physical injury.
创伤性关节炎（膝）： 之前受过任何物理伤害的关节的磨损所导致的疾病。

Severe Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis: A systemic inflammatory disease in children which primarily attacks the joints.
严重的青少年类风湿关节炎： 发生在儿童身上的一种全身性炎症疾病，病变主要在关节部位。

(Severe) Rheumatoid Arthritis: This is a systemic inflammatory disease which primarily attacks the joints.
（严重的）类风湿关节炎： 一种全身性炎症疾病，病变主要在关节部位。

Shoulder Fractures / Injuries: Self explanatory
肩部骨折/伤害： 无需解释

Still's Disease: Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
斯提耳病：青少年类风湿关节炎

Unstable shoulder: Self explanatory
肩关节不稳：无需解释

Orthopedic Disorders (Tumors): 骨科疾病（肿瘤）：

Benign / Malignant Bone Tumor: A neoplastic growth of tissue in bone.
良/恶性骨肿瘤：骨内组织的肿瘤生长。

Benign / Malignant soft tissue: A neoplastic growth within soft tissue.
良/恶性软组织：软组织的肿瘤生长。

Pulmonary Disorders: 肺部疾病：

Asthma: A disorder that causes the airways of the lungs to swell and narrow, leading to wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing.
哮喘：一种会导致肺部气道肿胀、狭窄，进而引发哮鸣音、呼吸急促、胸闷和咳嗽的疾病。

Bronchitis: Inflammation of the main air passages to the lungs.
支气管炎：通向肺部的主要气道发生的炎症。

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): COPD is a lung condition resulting from narrowing of the small airways, loss of elasticity and loss of alveoli. This causes a chronic lack of oxygen in the body.

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD)：COPD 是由小气道狭窄、弹性缺失和肺泡缺失引起的肺部疾病。这会导致身体的慢性缺氧。

Cystic Fibrosis (CF): This is a genetic disease which causes progressive pulmonary disease leading to death in the third and fourth decades of life.

囊性纤维化 (CF)：这是一种基因疾病，会引发进行性肺病进而导致患者在三四十岁时死亡。

Emphysema: This is lung damage almost exclusively due to cigarette smoking. The damage impairs gas exchange, especially oxygen, and results in chronic shortness of breath.
肺气肿：这是一种几乎可以确定仅仅是由抽烟引起的肺部损伤。这种损伤会妨害气体交换，尤其是氧气的交换，从而导致慢性呼吸急促。

(End Stage) Lung Disease: Any process which causes ongoing damage to the lungs, potentially resulting in premature death.

（终末期）肺部疾病：能导致对肺部的持续伤害，潜在引起早逝的任何过程。

Eosinophilic Granuloma: A general name for a group of syndromes that involve an abnormal increase in the number of immune cells called histiocytes.

嗜酸性肉芽肿：涉及名为组织细胞的免疫细胞数量的异常增加一组综合症的通用名称。

Histiocytosis X (Lung): An abnormal amount of histiocytes in the blood.
组织细胞增生症 X (肺): 血液里组织细胞的数量异常。

Chronic Pneumonia: An inflammatory condition of the lung—especially affecting the microscopic air sacs (alveoli).

慢性肺炎: 肺部的炎症病症——尤其是影响微小气囊 (滤泡)。

Pulmonary Fibrosis: The formation or development of excess fibrous connective tissue (fibrosis) in the lungs.

肺间质纤维化: 肺部多余的纤维结缔组织的形成或出现 (纤维化)。

Primary Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension: A very elevated systolic blood pressure in the lungs, from an unknown cause.

原发性肺动脉高压: 原因不明的肺部收缩压上升。

Wegener's Granulomatosis: A rare disorder in which blood vessels become inflamed, making it hard for blood to flow.

韦格纳肉芽肿: 血管红肿导致血液难以流动的一种罕见疾病。

Spine Disorders (multiple):

脊椎疾病 (多种):

Ankylosing Spondylitis: A long-term disease that causes inflammation of the joints between the spinal bones, and the joints between the spine and pelvis.

强直性脊柱炎: 导致脊柱骨之间关节以及脊柱和盆骨之间关节的炎症一种长期性疾病。

Herniated disc(s): A medical condition affecting the spine due to trauma, lifting injuries, or idiopathic, in which a tear in the outer, fibrous ring (*annulus fibrosus*) of an intervertebral disc (*discus intervertebralis*) allows the soft, central portion (*nucleus pulposus*) to bulge out beyond the damaged outer rings.

椎间盘突出: 由于创伤、起重伤害或特发性状况引发的影响脊柱的一种医学疾病, 其中, 椎间盘 (*discus intervertebralis*) 的外部纤维环 (*annulus fibrosus*) 的裂缝使得柔软的中心部位 (髓核) 突出到受损的外环之外。

Spinal Abscess: A spinal cord abscess is caused by an infection inside the spine.

脊柱脓肿: 脊柱脓肿是由脊柱内的感染导致的。

Spinal Stenosis: Narrowing of the spinal column that causes pressure on the spinal cord.

椎管狭窄: 脊柱的狭窄导致对脊髓的压迫。

Spinal Tumor: An abnormal growth of body tissue on the spine.

脊柱肿瘤: 脊柱身体组织的异常生长。

Vertebral Fracture: A collapse of a vertebra. It may be due to trauma or due to a weakening of the vertebra.

脊椎骨折: 一个椎体的塌陷。可能由创伤引起或由椎体的脆弱引起。

Urological Disorders:

泌尿系统疾病:

Kidney Failure: This is the inability of the kidneys to filter the blood, remove metabolic end products, toxins and balance salt and water levels.

肾功能衰竭: 肾不能过滤血液、去除代谢终产物、毒素和保持水盐平衡。

Renal Artery Disease: Caused by the buildup of plaque in the arteries that lead to the kidneys. Plaque is made up of fats and cholesterol, and as it accumulates in the renal arteries, it causes the arteries to stiffen and narrow, which blocks the flow of blood to the kidney.

肾动脉疾病: 由肾动脉内的斑块堆积引起。斑块由脂肪和胆固醇组成，由于它在肾动脉内不断累积，导致动脉的僵硬和狭窄，阻塞了通往肾部血液的流动。

Vascular Disorders:

血管疾病:

Arteriosclerosis Obliterans: A condition of the blood vessels that leads to narrowing and hardening of the arteries that supply the legs and feet.

下肢动脉硬化闭塞症: 导致向腿部和脚供应血液的动脉狭窄和硬化的一种血管疾病。

Cerebral Shunt Insertion: A procedure that relieves pressure in the brain by draining fluids

脑分流插入: 通过排液舒缓脑内压力的一种治疗

Cerebrovascular Diseases: These are conditions resulting from congenital abnormalities or acquired diseases of blood vessels within the skull.

脑血管疾病: 这是由颅内血管的先天性异常或后天疾病引起的病症。

Elephantiasis: This is syndrome of extreme swelling of one or more extremities and is due to a tropical infection affecting the lymphatic system.

象皮病: 由热带感染影响淋巴系统而引起的一个肢体或多个肢体肿胀的一种综合症。

Embolism: A clot which can get stuck in an artery and block blood flow.

血栓: 一种会堵塞动脉，阻塞血液流动的栓块。

Endovascular Treatment for Cerebral Aneurysm: A procedure used to block blood flow into an aneurysm.

颅内动脉瘤血管内治疗: 阻塞血液流向动脉瘤的一种治疗。

Endovascular Treatment of Peripheral Arterial Disease: Minimally invasive non-surgical techniques that can be used to open and or widen peripheral vessels that have become narrowed or blocked.

外周动脉疾病血管内治疗: 可用于打开或拓宽狭窄或阻塞的外周血管的微创非手术技术。

Lower Extremity (Leg) Problems-Arterial: Abnormal condition affecting the arteries in the leg.

下肢（小腿）的问题——动脉: 影响腿部动脉的异常病症。

Lower Extremity (Leg) Problems- Venous: Abnormal condition affecting the veins in the leg.

下肢（小腿）的问题——静脉：影响腿部静脉的异常病症。

Peripheral Vascular Disease: A condition of the blood vessels that leads to narrowing and hardening of the arteries that supply the legs and feet.

周围血管疾病：导致向腿部和脚供应血液的动脉狭窄和硬化的一种血管疾病。

Stroke – Bleeding into the brain

中风——脑内出血

Vena cava Syndrome: the direct obstruction of the superior vena cava or inferior vena cava.

腔静脉综合征：上腔静脉或下腔静脉的直接阻塞。

Venous Insufficiency: A condition in which the flow of blood through the veins is impaired.

静脉功能不全：血液流经静脉遭受损害的一种病症。

Venous Thromboembolism: A blockage of an artery in the lungs by fat, air, a blood clot, or tumor cells.

静脉血栓栓塞症：肺动脉被脂肪、空气、血栓或肿瘤细胞阻塞。

Systemic:

全身：

Facial Burns due to accident: Self explanatory

意外事故引起的脸部烧伤：无需解释

Major Burns: Major burns which result in full thickness skin destruction of at least 20% of the total skin area. OR Third degree burns covering at least 20% of the body surface area

严重烧伤：严重烧伤导致全层皮肤损伤达全部皮肤区域的至少 20%。或三度烧伤包含至少 20% 的身体表面区域

Necrotizing Fasciitis: (Flesh eating disease) a rare infection of the deeper layers of skin and subcutaneous tissues.

坏死性筋膜炎：（食肉病）一种罕见的更深层皮肤和皮下组织的感染。

Progressive Scleroderma: A chronic systemic autoimmune disease characterized by hardening of the skin.

进行性硬皮病：一种慢性全身性自身免疫性疾病，表现为皮肤的硬化。

Poliomyelitis: Virus on the spinal cord that leads to the classic manifestation of paralysis.

脊髓灰质炎：脊髓的病毒导致瘫痪的典型表现。

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: This is a systemic, inflammatory rheumatic disease which affects multiple organs and organ systems.

全身性红斑狼疮：这是一种全身性炎症风湿性疾病，影响多个器官和器官系统。

Third Degree Burns: The injury extends to all layers of the skin.

三度烧伤：该伤害扩展至所有皮肤层。

Wilson's Disease: An autosomal recessive genetic disorder in which copper accumulates in tissues.

威尔逊氏病：一种常染色体隐性遗传病，表现为组织中的铜沉积。

Major Organ Transplantation:

主要器官移植：

Major Organ Transplantation: The replacement of a failing organ(s) when this is the only means to prevent death. This includes bone marrow, cornea, heart, lung, kidney, liver, pancreas, skin graft.

主要器官移植：作为唯一阻止死亡的方法时而进行的置换衰竭器官。包括骨髓、角膜、心脏、肺、肾、肝、胰脏、皮肤移植。