Bilingual Guide
to understanding cancer-related terminologies
in English and Samoan

Ta’iala
mo le malamalama’aga
i upu tau kanesa
i le faaperetania ma le faasamo

Keseta Okenaisa Fauolo– Manila
Tafito Aitaoto

mamala plant
la’au o le mamala
Traditionally, extracts from the bark of the mamala plant was used by Samoans for the treatment of hepatitis. The active ingredient, prostratin is now being used in a wide variety of applications including as an anti-cancer drug.

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Foreword

Part of the American Samoa Community College mission statement focuses on building awareness in Samoa Studies. The importance of research and publications in Samoan Language is emphasized in teaching, learning, researching and recording. Language is God’s gift to humanity so people can communicate.

In communications, it is vital to understand the message expressed through language. Thus, there are many challenges to language translations. The message must not change when it is translated from one language to another. More challenges are faced with translations when one tries to translate into a common or layman’s language the technical terms of science, medicine and other specialized fields of studies.

This Bilingual Guide is the beginning for other translation publications. Also, this text is a contribution to the body of Samoan written records.

I congratulate the authors of this Bilingual Guide and it is my sincere hope that this text will serve as a basis to understanding medical and related terms of cancer. There are many Samoan words recorded as proof of the richness in its language and also changes that reflect evidence the Samoan language is very much alive.

Seth P Galeai, Ed.D
President
American Samoa Community College
Upu Tomua

O le tasi lea o vaega o le manulauti a le Kolisi Tuufaatasi o Amerika Samoa, o le faa-
tauaina lea o le gagana Samoa. E lē tauilo le taua o le suesue ma tusitusi galuega i le
gagana Samoa. E le gata i le faatauaina o aoaoga, suesuega aemaise foi o le taofiofia
lea o le gagana Samoa e ala i tusitusiga. O le gagana o se meaalofa taua mo le tagata
soifua ua foai’ina e le Atua mo fesootaiga.

I fesootaiga e manaomia le malamalama o le feau e momoli e le gagana. E tele lui
o galuega e faaliliu ai upu a gagana eseese. E mafaua lea, ona e le tatau ona suia le
feau o loo aumaia e le tusitala talu ai lana faaliliuga. E faatuputupu laia lui o galuega
faapenei pe fai o faaliliuga o upu faapitoa i mataupu faasainenisi, faafomai ma le tele o
agavaa faapitoa o loo agai i ai lo tatou soifuaga.

O le a avea lenei Taiala, ma amataga o nisi galuega faapenei. E le gata foi i lea ae o le
a faaopoopo i galuega tusitusia a le gagana Samoa.

E fia faaaoga lenei avanoa ou te faafetai ai i le au tusitala. Ou te faamoemoe o le a
aoga tele le lenei galuega mo le faamalamalamaina o upu faasainenisi i le faamai o le
kanesa. Aemaise ai, ua tusia i lenei taiala, nisi o upu Samoa e faailoa ai le oa o lana
gagana, faatai ai ma ona suiga ona o fesuiaiga o le soifuaga.

Seth P. Galeai Ed.D.
Peresetene
Kolisi Tuufaatasi o Amerika Samoa
Preface

For several years, researchers in cancer have encountered immense difficulty translating scientific information from English to Samoan. How else would Samoans, who do not have a full command of the English language, learn and understand the discoveries that can bridge the gap between scientific discoveries in the laboratory and their applications in the treatment of persons afflicted by cancer? This is the disparity encountered in the lives of populations like Samoans; which Harold Freeman aptly described as the “Disconnect” between the flow of information from the laboratory to the practice of medicine in the community. Therefore, to say that a Bilingual guide of English to Samoan is needed in disseminating the large body of information on cancer in the world literature would be an understatement of great proportions. As someone who is involved in coordinating cancer education among people in American Samoa, I welcome the present bilingual guide and applaud those that authored it.

Throughout the history of Samoa, its people have usually relied on the passage of information by word of mouth. Uniformity of concepts and consistency of data was often missing and largely depended on the bias of the informant. Consequently, there is no plethora of information on how Samoans practiced medicine in the olden days. For instance, which leaves, roots, or barks were utilized in the treatment of cancerous lesions or conditions? Cancer was, and still is, poorly misunderstood by the majority of Samoans. Its dreaded effects and treatments were clouded in mystery and mysticism. All of this can be traced directly to a lack of awareness of even the basic information about cancer in scientific discourse. The Bilingual guide will hopefully eliminate many of these problems.

One needs only to peruse the brochures and leaflets disseminated by different organizations on cancer, to discover the problems with translating English to Samoan. The word for the basic unit of living organisms, the cell, is translated as sela or sele. Unfortunately, sela also means: running out of breath or having asthma; while sele means: to cut, harvest, or trim. Some brochures on cervical cancer have literally translated the word cervix to seviki, while others use the descriptive phrase gutu o le faaautama. These two translations are faulted by some researchers as follows: there is no “k” in “cervix”, the “x” is a softer less guttural letter than “k”, making it more appealing to say sevisi or sevise. The use of the word gutu, or mouth in Samoan, to refer to the opening of the cervix, is faulted by some as inappropriate, because it conjures up associations of the mouth with the cervix. On the contrary, others point out that such negative associations are never conjured up by terms such as “gutu o le paipa” for faucet, or “gutu o le fagu” for bottle opening.
The authors of the present Bilingual guide have toiled diligently to provide a multi-purpose guide to the translations of cancer information from English to Samoan. G.B. Milner pointed out in an exhaustive Preface to the Samoan Dictionary (1993 Edition) that an important criteria in judging a dictionary, “is that of comprehensiveness.” This imposes a burden on the author, “as the gaps tend to be noticeable and to attract adverse comment, whereas the amount of information, which he has often secured only with considerable difficulty, tends to be taken for granted. The work of a lexicographer should therefore be judged not only in absolute terms but in relation to the opportunities which were open to him and the limitations, of whatever kind, which he has had to overcome.”

The Bilingual guide is certainly not meant to be reference with fixed terms, fixed scope, or fixed translations. On the contrary, it should be a work in transition, which is sensitive to the need for change. Language often changes as words become coined while others become obsolete. Cancer is an evolving field of science, manifested for instance by the discovery of the human genome and the discovery of mutations that lead to a variety of cancers in organs such as: breast, colon, and prostate. The Bilingual guide should evolve in kind and accommodate all such changes.

The collaborative effort of the Samoan Studies Institute of the American Samoa Community College and the American Samoan Community Cancer Network owes is existence to the hard work of Okenaisa Fau’olo, her staff, consultants, and Luana Scanlan (Project Director of ASCCN). It is hoped that the students and researchers who use the Bilingual guide, will all use the words in it as the standard translations of cancer-related terminologies in English and Samoan.

Tofaeono, Victor T. Williams, MD, FACS
Upu Faalauiloa

Mo ni tausaga, sa feagai le au suesue i le kanesa ma le faigata ona faaliliu faamatalaga faasaienisi mai le faaperetania i le faasamo. E faapefea ona a’oa’oina ma malamalama tagata Samoa i faaiga o suesuega mai potu suesue ma lo latou faaaogaaga e togafitia ai tagata ua maua i le kanesa? O se esesegae tele lea o loo feagai ma tagatanaamu e pei o tagata Samoa; ua faamatalaina lelei e Harold Freeman le le „le fesooatai“ lea o aoaoga mai potu suesue ma le faatinoga o togafitiga o le kanesa i e ua maua i lenei ma’i faigata. Ua manaomia ai tele se taiala mo le faaliliuiuna o le gagana saisenisi faaperetania i le faasamo, aua le faasalalauina o faamatalaga tau kanesa mo le malamalama’aga o tagata Samoa. O lea ua ou talia aloaia ai lenei taiala ma patipatia i latou na tusia.

I le tala faasolopito o Samoa, e faalagolago lava ona tagata e tu’u fofofa le momoliga o faamatalaga. O le o gatasi o manatu ma le tutusa o faamatalaga na masani ona le maua ma e telē le faalagolago i le ave feau. O le mafuaaga lea ua le tele ai ni faamatalaga i auala na faaaogaaina e tagata Samoa e togafitia ai ma’i a aso anamua. Mo se faataitaiga, o a lau, a’ā, po o pa’u laau na faaaoga e togafiti ai tulaga tau kanesa? Sa le le malamalama o le toatele o tagata Samoa i le kanesa ma e o’o mai i le asō. O ona aafiaga taufaamata’u ma togafitiga sa ufitia i talitonuga ma manatu lilo. O nei tulaga uma e mafai ona mafua mai i le lē lava o le iloa o faamatalaga faaave o le kanesa mai i faamatalaga faasaenisi. E faamoemoe o le a foi a e le taiala le tele o ia faaletonu.

E iloa le faaletonu i faaliliuga o le faapperetania i le faasamo, pe a suesue i pepa faailoa tau i le kanesa ua saunia e faalapotopotoga eseese. O le upu mo le iunite faavae o meaola, o le cell, o le sele po o le sele. Peita’i, o le upu sele e faasinio fo’i i le le lava o le mānava po o le ma’i sele, ae o le sele o ona uiga o le tipi, selesele, po o le ‘oti. O nisi pepa faailoa tau i le kanesa (cervical cancer) ua faaliliuina ai le upu cervix i le seviki, ae o nisi ua faaaoga le faita gutu o le faaautama. O nei faaliliuga e lua e lape i tulaga nei: e leai se “k” i le upu cervix, o le “x” e vaivai atu lona faaleoina na i lo le “k”, ma ua tau talafeagai ai le faapea o le sevisi po o le sevise. O le faaagaina o le upu gutu e faasinio i le totoga o le cervix, e lape i nisi ona e foliga mai ai se sootaga o le gutu (fofofa) ma le totoga (cervix). O nisi ua faapea e leai se afaina ona o lo o faaaogaina i fuaitau e pei o le gutu o le paipa po o le gutu o le fagu.

O tusitala o le nei taiala ua latou galulue filifiliga e faia se taiala e tele ona aoga i le faaliliuina o faamatalaga tau i le kanesa mai le faaperetania i le faasamo. Na ta’ua e G.B. Milner i le faamatalaga o le tusi lolomifefilo Samoa lomiga o le 1993 e faapea, o se vaega taua i le faamasinoina o se lolomifefilo “e faigofie le faamalamalamaga”. O le a avea lea tulaga ma lui o le tusitala, o le eseesega i manatu ma le tupu o faamatala-
laga tete’e, e mafua talu ai ua le amanaia le galuega filiga na feagai ma tusitala. E le tatau ona faamasinoina le galuega a tusitala e fua i le tu’u sa’o o upu, ae o avanoa mo susuega faapea le lavelave o le galuega sa taumafai e faatino.

E le tamau lenei taiala i le faatulagaga o upu, lona tele, po o faaliliuga. I se isi itu, e tatau ona avea ma galuega o lo o faailoa ai le manaomia o se suiga. E sui le gagana, e fau upu fou ae o isi upu ua le toe faaaogaina. O le kanesa o se matāta faasaienisi o lo o tupu pea, e faailioa i le mauaina o le kene o tagata (human genome) ma le tulaga o suiga o kene e mafua ai le tele o ituiga kanesa i tononu o totoga e i ai susu, gaau, ma le puna toala fanau. E tatau i le taiala ona tupu ma amanaia ia suiga uma.

O lenei galuega fai faatasi a le Ofisa Tutotonu o A’oa’oga o le Gagana ma Measina a Samoa ma le Ofisa o Sootaga tau i le Kanesa a Amerika Samoa ua mafai ona o le galuega fitā a Okenaisa Fau’olo, o lana aufaigaluega, tagata na soa laupule, ma Luana Scanlan. O se faamoemoega i tamaiti aoga ma tagata suesue e faaaogaina le taiala, o le a faaaogaina upu ua i tononu e tusa o faaliliuga o upu tau i le kanesa i le faaperetania ma le faasamoa.

Tofaeono, Victor T. Williams, MD, FACS
Acknowledgments

This book which is a product of the American Samoa Community College and the American Samoa Community Cancer Network partnership would have not been completed if it was not for the valuable assistance of the following individuals.

1. Thank you to Dr. Seth Galeai ASCC President, Tofaeono Dr. Victor Williams ASCCN Principal Investigator and Mrs. Luana Scanlan Project Director for the endless support and encouragements for the success of this project.

2. Thank you to the Medical Reviewers’ Committee and their positive critiques - Salausa Dr. John Ah Ching, Galumalemana Fuapopo Avegalio, Magele Malaefou Anesi, Ipu A. Lefiti, Val Tuilefano, Shamain Edwards and Tele Frost Hill.


4. Thank you to Mrs. Eseta Faafeu Hope and Mrs. Iokapeta Matamua - Nursing lecturers of National University of Samoa in highlighting changes in nursing profession which are also reflecting the changing in language usage.

5. Thank you to Mrs. Faamanatu Faletoese Nielsen president of Samoa’s Nursing Association for passionately sharing her knowledge, her 40 plus years of experience in the nursing field and vital information and knowledge in Samoa’s traditional healing and nursing.

6. Thank you to Silao Kasiano for helping in our search for appropriate Samoan words that are given by our natural environment.

7. Thank you to Rev. Dr. Elia Taase and Mrs. Galoane Sunia Taase for checking and correcting our usage of the 3 levels of the Samoan language. Also, the given help on variations in everyday language usage between Manua, Tutuila and Upolu.

8. Thank you to Patrick Mafoe for the professional drawings used in this guide.

9. Thank you for the enlightening conversations and language corrections from Tui Atua Tupua Tamasese Efi, Oka and Soo Fau’olo, and Magele Apelu Aitaoto.

May this book serve its purpose of eliminating language barriers between English and Samoan.

______________________
Okenaisa Fau’olo
Tafito Aitaoto
Upu Faafetai

Pe ana lē seanoa i latou o loo faapito a i ai lenei faafetai, se manū e le uma lenei tusi, e faatino ai le galuega faapaaga a le Kolisi Tuufaataasi o Amerika Samoa ma le Ofisa o Sootaga tau i le Kanea o Amerika Samoa.

1. Faafetai tele i le susuga i le peresetene o le Kolisi Tuufaataasi o Amerika Samoa Dr. Seth Galeai, le susuga i le fomai Tofaeono Victor Williams ma le faatonu o le ASCCN Luana Scanlan mo le lagolago malosi ia uma lenei tusi.

2. Faafetai tele ia i latou nei ma lo latou sao e ala i fautuga faafomai, faatausimai ma galuega laveai; Salausa Dr. John Ah Ching, Galumalemana Fuapopo Avegalio, Magele Malae'fou Anesi, Ipu A. Lefiti, Val Tuilefano, Shamain Edwards ma Tele Frost Hill.

3. Faafetai tele i susuga i faafeagaiga Anetone Sagaga, Kereta Faatonu ma Iama-fana Faaugaga ma le tamaitai o Tofu Taiakeresi Moe o le Ofisa Faaliliu Upu a le Palemene o le Malo Tutoatasi o Samoa i le mautu o upu ma manatu faasoa i le gagana Samoa.

4. Faafetai i susuga i faa'agaiga Eseta Faafu Hope ma Iokapeta Matamua o le mata-gaulega o le Tausi Soifua a le Iunivesete o Samoa mo le faailoa mai o suiga o le gagana Samoa o loo o faatasi ma suiga o le soifuaga o tagata Samoa.

5. Faafetai tele i le susuga Faamanatu Faletoese Neilsen o le peresetene o Alii ma Teine Tausi-soifua o Samoa, mo le talia fiafia ma le faamatala mai o lona silafia i le galuega faa teine taisimai ua loa ai lana tautua aemaise le tuuina mai o faa-matalaga taua i taulasea o Samoa.

6. Faafetai i le Susuga Silao Kasiano mo le fesoasoani aemaise le naunautaiga e sue faalumaga i le siosiomiaga faanatura o Samoa o loo i ai upu e mafai ona faamatala a i uiga o upu faaperetania.

7. Faafetai i le susuga i le faafeagaiga Dr. Elia Taase ma le faletua Galoane Sunia Taase i le sasaai mai o lo la silafia, aemaise ai o faamatala o faa teine eseese o le gagana Samoa i le va o Manua, Tutuila ma Upolu.

8. Faafetai ia Patrick Mafoe mo le tusia o ata o lenei tusi.

9. Faafetai tele mo le sao o Tui Atua Tupua Tamasese Efi, Oka ma Soo Fau’olo ma Magele Apelu Aitaoto mo talanoaga ma le faasaoga o le gagana.

Ia avea lenei tusi ma se tasi o taumafaiga na te fofoe eseina le va-gagana a Samoa ma papalagi.

__________________________________________
Okenaisa Fau’olo
Tafito Aitaoto
Faamatalaga otooto o le Taiala

Ua tele suesuega ua uma ona lolomia e uiga i manatu, aga ma togafitiga a tagata Samoa i le kanesa. E pei o tusistusiga a sikola nei; Hubbell, F.A., Luce, P.H., McMullin, J. M. 2005., Mishra, S.I., Luce-Aoilua, P., Hubbell, F.A. 1996, 2000, 2001. E atagia i nei suesuega ni manatu e mafua le kanesa ona o ma’i aitau. E le gata i lea ae o aga faaalia a le toatele o tagata Samoa e nofoai, sei oo ina ui le kanesa ona faatoa o lea i le falemai. E foliga mai foi e le o telē ma manatu mamafa tagata e o i le falemai e sue ai pe le o aafia i latou i lenei faamai.

E tele ni mafuaaga e faataetae aluga ai aga faaalia o tagata Samoa i lenei faamai. O se mafuaaga taatele lava ona le le kanesa e le se ma’i na afua mai i le siosiomiaga o Samoa. E iloa lava i le upu kanesa, o se upu nono mai le upu palagi o le cancer. E le gata i lea ae e manatu le toatele e le o tele ni aoaoga e puipui mai ai soifua manuia o tagata mai lenei faamai.

O loo taua i nisi suesuega le lē lava o faamatalaga faasamoa o loo faasalalau ma faailoa ai le tele o suesuega ma tusitusiga o loo ua maua e uiga i le kanesa. Ae o le mea ua mautinoa mai nei suesuega, o le kanesa, o loo lona lua i le lisi o ma’i ua maliliu ai tagata o Amerika Samoa (Ruidas et al., 2004). Mo ali Samoa, e taatele ai le kanesa o māmā, puna toala fanau o le tane, puta ma le au poo le ate. Ae o tamaitai o le kanesa o le susu ma le gutu o le toala fanau o le tamaitai o loo maua ai.

O lenei taiala, ua tusia e fesoasoani ai i tagata mo le faalauteleina o le silafia i lenei faamai.
O loo faataua ai le gagana Samoa ma le faaliliuga o upu mo le malamalama manino o le kanesa. E fa vaega tetele o loo vaevaicina ai lenei tusi.

Muamua, o le faauigaga o le kanesa. O loo aofia ai le uiga o le kanesa, o lona tupuaga faapea foi ma se ata o loo faasino ai vaega o le tino e ono tupu ai. O le upu kanesa o le upu lea ua faaigoa ai lenei faamai. Ae e tele ituaiga kanesa ma e iai foi o latou igoa faapitoa ua faaigoaina ai e saienisi ma fomai. Faataitaiga, o le kasinoma (carcinoma) o le kanesa e amata mai i totonu o le pau poo aano foi o le tagata.

Lua, o le lolomi fefiloi. O loo faasolo pea upu i le pi tautau poo le alafapeta (alphabet) faaperetania e pei ona sii sao mai ai i le upega o faamatalaga (website) a le National Cancer Institute a Amerika. E tauta le faitau faatai o le faaperetania ma le faasamoa ua tuuina atu. Aua e pei ona taua i le suesuega a le Kolisi Tuufaatai o Amerika Samoa e uiga i le tulaga o loo iai le gagana Samoa i le tausaga 2006, e 72 pasene o tagata Samoa e manatu e faigofie ona malamalama i gagana e lua o le faasamoa ma le faaperetania.
E tele upo o loo ua faaaogaina i lenei tusi, e lanu faatasi ai Amerika Samoa ma le Malo Tutoatasi o Samoa i le faaliliuga. Mo se faatakaiga o upu nei e pei o le kemikale mo le chemical ae kemisi mo le chemistry. O le carbon o le karponi, oxygen o le okesene ae o le carbon dioxide o le karponi taoesaita.

Tolu o le faaaogaina o fati poo vaega e tolu o le gagana Samoa (gagana faaaloalo, gagana o aso uma, gagana tufanua) i le faaigoaina o itutino o le tagata. Ua faataua lenei vaega ona o se faafaletui ma ali ma tamaitai e gafa ma le galugea faafomai, faateine tausimai poo le tausi soifua aemaise ai e o loo faatinoina le galugea laveai mumaua mo se faa'lavelave faa'ufasei. Ua lagolagoina nei manatu e le Ofisa Tutotonu o Aoaoga o le Gagana ma Measina a Samoa i le Kolisi Tuufa'atasi aua o se tasi lea o vaega a lana manulauti.

O le isi tupito o le aganuu a Samoa o lana gagana. E ese mai Samoa i isi aganuu o le lalolagi, ona o le ola ma le oia o lana gagana. Aua e tausi Samoa i ona upu ma o se tasi lea o ana aga faa'ave o lana gagana faaaloalo. E faamausali le faaaloalo pe o ina faaaoga e le Samoa lana gagana tufanua e faamapuepue ai lana faaaloalo. Faataitaiga, a fai e fesili se isi pe ua afaina le mata, ona faapea lea “O afaina lou fofoga?” Olo tali lea faapea “E, ia vae ane foi, o lou fela na paia i le otaota”. E iloa i le tali atu le tuu maulalo e le o loo tali ia lava, ona o le mauluga o lana faaaloalo. (talanoaga Tui Atua Tupuia Tamasese, 07/14/08)E le o aafia i le gagana tufanua upu masoā a le Samoa e faa'iloai a lona ita.

O le vaega mulimuli o le taiala o ata ia o vaega eseese o itutino o le tagata. Ua laasia lea tulaga ona le naunautai ia malamalama upu ma faaupuga o loo i le lolomi fefiloi. E le gata i lea, ae o le faamauina lea o igoa ma upu a tagata Samoa mo vaega eseese o le tino. E i ai le ato o loo faamau ai le tauloto o tamaiai mo le lima. E ala ona ave lulu i le taua, aua e faaaoga lea mo tuiga. Sa taua e tuua, o aso anamua, sa teteu tamalii i o latou teuga faatamalii i taimi o taua.

O suesuega ma le faaliliuga o lenei galugea, na maua mai a i ni autu se ono e ao lava ona matau. O le aotelega o autu e ono e faa'apea;

1. Ua iai upu faaperetania ia malamalama lelei i ai tagata Samoa e aunoa mo se toe faaliliuina. E pei la o upu nei o le HIV, AIDS, Leukemia, tumor ma isi. E ui lava e iai se faaliliuga o le AIDS o le faamai oti ma le HIV o le siama o le faamai oti. O le bypass ua faasamoa e nisi o le pai pasi ae ua iloa lava e le toatele o le taotoga o le fatu.

2. Ua i ai upu ua faaliliu agai i le aogā o le totoga. E pei o le gland ua tuu iai le upu o le puna.
E mafua lea ona o galuega e fai ma le aoga o lea totoga. E pei o le \textit{salivary gland} ua faaliliu o le puna faau. Soo se totoga lava e iai Iona aoga e na te faasoa mai ai ni sua, ua tuu lava iai le upu puna. Puna fua fanau o le tamaitai (ovary), puna toala fanau o le tane (prostate) ma isi.

Ua faaliliu le upu \textit{pelvis} i le ivitu tanoa. E mafua lea ona o le aoga o le \textit{pelvis} o le ivi lea e apoapoina totoga uma o le tagata o loo i le manava, ma e foliga faaofuofu e pei o se ipu supo. Ae talu ai e iai le tauloto a tamaiti e fai i le lima, lea e taua ai le tanoa faiava mo le alofi lima, ua manatu ai e faasamoa le \textit{pelvis} i le ivitu tanoa.

O le isi suiga ua faia i lenei tusi o le suia lea o le upu o le moa i le puimānava. Aua foi, o le \textit{diaphragm} ua taua e le toatele o tagata Samoa o le moa. Ae o le aoga o le \textit{diaphragm} o le puipuia lea o le vaega o totoga mānava (respiratory) o le tagata. O le moa e faasino i le vaega e i tonoto o le manava e taua i le faaperetania o le \textit{epigastrium}. (talanoaga Victor Williams 9/2/08) O le upu puimānava na fasia mai i le faau-puga o le puipui mo le vaega tau manava. E ese le puimānava mai le puimanava lea e faasino i le sulugatiti o le tagata (hips).

3. E tele naua upu ua faaliliu tuusao ona o le lavelave o latou uiga. E pei la o upu nei, kasinoma mo le \textit{carcinoma}, kene mo le \textit{gene}, atenoma mo le \textit{adenoma}. E faigofie le upu \textit{germs} ua faasamoa lava o le siama. Ae a tuu eseese loa ituaiga siama ona faapea lea \textit{bacteria} o le paketeri, \textit{virus} o le vairusi. Ae o le \textit{fungus} o le lega, \textit{parasite} o le mea ola ninii faalafua ma le \textit{microorganism} o manu ninii.

O loo atagia i nei faaliliuga tuusao le fafaigofie o le galuega faaliliu pe a faatusatusa i upu faapitoa poo agavaa faapitoa. Aua foi o nei upu pe a faaliliu ua le tasi pe lua ni upu Samoa ae ua faiaupu. E pei ona taua muamua upu o le nutereni ma le porotini. E faamanino atili lea manatau pe a faaagaga le upu o le \textit{metabolism} lea e faasamoa o le aotelega o suiga faakemikale ma suiga faaletino. (chemical and physical changes).

4. E iai upu ua ese o latou uiga ona o le suiga o le soifuaga o loo ua tatou ola ai nei. O le faataitaiga o le fatu o le isi ona igoa o le maa. (talanoaga Oka Fau’olo 05/20/08). Ma e iai la le manatu o iina e mafua ai le isi igoa o le fatu gao o le fatu maa. Ae peitai, ona ua iai nei le faamai e mafua ona o maa e maua i tonoto o fatu maa (kidney stone) faapea le au ona, ua onomea ai le taua o le \textit{kidney stone} o le fatu maa ae avea pea le upu o le fatu gao mo le kidney.

E i ai foi upu ua fafaigofie le faaaogaga. Faataitaiga \textit{nutrients} i le nutereni (taumafa tatau poo taumafa paleni), \textit{calcium} i le kalasiuma (minerale taatele) ma le \textit{protein} mo le porotini (taumafa faatupu tino).
5. E tele foi upu Samoa mo se upu faaperetania se tasi e pei la o le upu lea o le depression e faasino i le mafaufau o le tagata. Fetaui uma i ai upu nei o le atuatuvale, faavāivai ma lagona noatia. E faapena foi i le denial, e mafai ona faaaoga ai le teena, musuā ma le faafitia. O le ivi vaivai e taua o le cartilage e fetaui iai le ivi matolutolu ae o loo faaaoga e isī le ivi motomoto (Pratt). O le upu moto o le isi ona uiga o le le i matua ma o le isi foi lea upu mo le tu’i (punch). Ae a motomoto o lona uiga e le oo i se matua.

6. E iai upu Samoa e le faigofie ona faamatala i le faaperetania ae mise foi po o le a le faauigaga i le faasamo. E pei o upu nei o le toala, fatu manava, fatu tamalii, faapoga, fatupuiipui ma isi. E faasino le toala i soo se mea e fofo atu e taulasea o malo pe patupatu. (mass or a lump). E iai foi taimi e lagona ai e le taulasea le manavanava o le patupatu. O le talitonuga foi a nisi o taulasea o le toala o le tagata e fealuai, ma o le toala e maua uma i le tane ma le tamaitai.

Ua faasamoaina le prostate i le puna toala fanau o le tane. Ua mafua lea tulaga ona o le prostate ma le uterus e tutusa lo lau tupuaga embryological origin. (talanoaga John Ah Ching 5/27/08) O le prostate e i ai ona uiga faapuna ,(faasoa mai ai ni sua) ua talafeagai ai loa le igoa puna toala fanau o le tane.

E le natia le tele o lui o lenei galuega. Ae sa faigofie ona o le tuli matai o manatu sa faavae ai lenei taumafaiga o le fesoasoani lea i tagata Samoa i le faamalalamamaga o upu faapitoa i suesuega faafomai, faasaienisi faapea foi faamai. E auga foi i le galue e taofiofi le gagana, faaolaola pea le faasamo o aaoa upu a Samoa. E le o i ai se atoa i lenei galuega, ae ua na o se isi tusi e faaopopo i galuega tusitusia o le gagana Samoa. E faamaonia pea le alagaupu a Samoa “e poto le tautai ae e le atoa i’a i le vaa”. Ui i lea, afai ua susulu sina malamalama ma manino le feau, le mataupu ma upu e momoli e le gagana ona faapea lea, “ua tini pao le uto e pei o le faiva a tapalega”.

4 - Bilingual Guide to Understanding Cancer Related Terminologies
Research Overview

Much cancer research had already been done in American Samoa. These researches highlighted important information such as cancer being the second leading cause of death in American Samoa, the attitudes Samoans have towards cancer as being a foreign or introduced disease and many more. Thus, in light of not repeating research information by many scholars such as Hubbell, Luce, McMullin, Mishra and so forth, this brief write up emphasize the four areas of focus in this bilingual guide.

The first section focuses on the definition of cancer, its origin and site locations on the human body. It is accompanied with two diagrams for visual comprehension of cancer locations types as well as naming cancers.

Section two of this text is the list of related terms of cancer in alphabetical order as provided by the National Cancer Institute website. Each term is translated into Samoan. Thus, it is vital that the reader does not take these Samoan translations out of context. This is because the two languages used in the text compliments one another.

Section three of the bilingual guide is a list names’ of the different human body parts. This is to emphasize the fact that the Samoan language has three levels of usage namely respectful language, everyday language and colloquial. Indeed this is one unique element of Samoan culture is how its language developed into these three levels of usage.

Respect is one of the core values in Samoan culture. A good example is, one will use the respectful language to ask a person of what is wrong. The person commonly replies using colloquial language to reemphasize his utmost respect to the one who asked the question.

The final section of this guide is diagrams of the human anatomy and the different body systems. The labeling of these different diagrams is done in both Samoan and English. Diagram 9 is Samoan children rhyme of the whole hand.

In conducting the research and translation for this guide, six main outcomes must be explained to the reader. These are;

1. There are English words or acronyms Samoans have a good understanding of. Thus, it was deemed unnecessary to have these English words translated or to use the Samoan phrases already given to them. For example AIDS, HIV, Leukemia, tumor and heart bypass.
2. There are organs in which the translation is based on their functions. This is used in the cases of glands being termed as *puna*. The many types of gland like organs, the word *puna* is used as a prefix to define whether it is salivary, ovaries or prostate.

Additionally, some Samoan terms used for English words are based on how these organs and bones are shaped and looked like. This is in reference to the pelvic bone. It has a function on holding up the human structure and also, it is shaped like a bowl. The Samoan term used for pelvis is *ivitu tanoa*.

Similarly, the diaphragm which protects the respiratory system is translated as *puimānava*. *Pui* from the word *puipui* (protect) and *mānava* (to breathe or respire).

3. There are many English words that have been literally translated to its sound and pronunciation. For example carcinoma to *kasinoma*, bacteria to *paketeri* and so forth. This is because these specific terms could only be translated according to its definition. It is obvious that technical and scientific terms are more difficult to be translated into one Samoan word. For example the word metabolism which is translated into a Samoan phrase of “*o suiga faakemikale ma suiga faaletino*”.

4. There are some Samoan words that there meaning have changed due to modernity. For instance it is now more appropriate to refer to the kidney as *fatu gao* instead of *fatu maa*. *Maa* means stone and there are kidney stones. Additionally, *maa* is another word for heart.

5. For English terms that Samoans are familiar with, it then becomes obvious that there are more words. For example, there are three Samoan words that mean the same as depression (mental health). These are *atuatuvale*, *faavaivai* and *lagona noatia*. The same goes for the word blood, which is *toto, palapala, eleele*.

6. There are Samoan terms that are not easily defined in English. For example *fatu manava*, *fatupuipui*, *fatutamalii*, *faapoga*, *toala* and *moa*. Traditional healers uses the word *toala* in reference to a mass or a lump they find on a person. It is a traditional belief of traditional healers that *toala* does move and both male and female have *toala*.

In conclusion this research had its many challenges as highlighted in translating technical, scientific and medical terms. However, the rationale behind in creating a bilingual guide that will provide information for Samoans to understand cancer supersedes these difficulties. It is well understood that this guide adds to the collection of Samoan written work. Furthermore, it is to provide some informational help to Samoans. Thus, if this bilingual guide has allowed for people to have meaningful understanding about cancer, then it has definitely served its purpose as expressed in a Samoan proverbial expression “like the water game of *tapalega*, the *uto* has reached the goal line”
Defining Cancer
Cancer is a term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and can invade other tissues. Cancer cells can spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. Cancer is not just one disease but many diseases. There are more than 100 different types of cancer.

The main categories of cancer include:
Carcinoma - cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs.
Sarcoma - cancer that begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue.
Leukemia - cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow and causes large numbers of abnormal blood cells to be produced and enter the blood.
Lymphoma and myeloma - cancers that begin in the cells of the immune system.
Central nervous system cancers - cancers that begin in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord.

Faauigaga o le Kanesa
O le kanesa o se upu e ave i faama’i o lo o ua vāea ai sele tulaga ese e aunoa ma se faatonutonuga ma mafai ona osofā’ia isi a’ano. E mafai e sele o le kanesa ona sosolo atu i isi vaega o le tino e auala atu i le toto ma vaega o puna o le tino. O le kanesa e le na o se ma’i e tasi ae o ma’i e tele. E sili atu i le selau ituaiga kanesa eseese.

O vaega autu o le kanesa e aofia ai:
Kasinoma (carcinoma): kanesa e amata i totonu o le pa’u po o totonu o a’ano e fa’alo pe ufiufi ai totoga.
Sakoma (sarcoma): kanesa e amata i ivi, ivi matolutolu, ga’o, maso, ala toto po o i si sooga ma soā a’ano.
Lukimia (leukemia): kanesa e amata i totonu o anoivi ma mafua ai le tele o sele toto tulaga ese o le a gaosia ma ulufale atu i le toto.
Lifoma ma mailoma (Lymphoma and myeloma): kanesa e amata i totonu o sele o le vaega tete’e faama’i o le tino.
Kanesa o le vaega tutotonu o neura (central nervous system): kanesa e amata i totonu o a’ano o le faiai ma le maea alio.
Origins of Cancer
All cancers begin in cells, the body’s basic unit of life. To understand cancer, it’s helpful to know what happens when normal cells become cancer cells. The body is made up of many types of cells. These cells grow and divide in a controlled way to produce more cells as they are needed to keep the body healthy. When cells become old or damaged, they die and are replaced with new cells.

But sometimes this orderly process goes wrong. The genetic material (DNA) of a cell can become damaged or changed, producing mutations that affect normal cell growth and division. When this happens, cells do not die when they should and new cells form when the body does not need them. The extra cells may form a mass of tissue called a tumor. Not all tumors are cancerous; tumors can be benign or malignant.

Benign tumors aren’t cancerous. They can often be removed, and, in most cases, they do not come back. Cells in benign tumors do not spread to other parts of the body.

Malignant tumors are cancerous. Cells in these tumors can invade nearby tissues and spread to other parts of the body. The spread of cancer from one part of the body to another is called metastasis.

Most cancers are named for the organ or type of cell in which they begin. For example, cancer that begins in the stomach is called stomach cancer. Some cancers do not form tumors. For example, leukemia is a cancer of the bone marrow and blood.
Tupuaga o le Kanesa
O kanesa uma e amata i totonu o sele, o le iunite faavae o le ola o le tino. Ina ia mala-
malama i le kanesa, e fesoasoani le iloa o le mea e tupu pe a a’afia sele i le kanesa. E
tele ituaiga sele o lo o fausia ai le tino. O nei sele e tupu ma vavae i auala faatulagaina
mo le gaosia o sele e tele e mana’omia ina ia maloloaina ai le tino. Pe a o’o ina matutua
sele po o ua faaleagaina, e mamate ma suia e sele fou.

A’o isi taimi e sese ai faagasologia masani o lea faatulagaga. Ua faaleagaina ma suia
gaioga faavae o le sele masani ma mafua ai le ola le pulea o le sele. O lona uiga, o le
a ola le pulea sele ma tutupu ai loa patu po o tuma ma iu ai ina kanesa. E le o tuma
uma e maua i le kanesa.

O tuma po o patu penai (benign) e le maua i le kanesa. E mafai lava ona aveesea, ma
i le tele o tulaga faapea e le toe tupu mai. O sele i totonu o tuma penai e le sosolo atu i
isi vaega o le tino.

O tuma po o patu kanesa. E mafai e sele o nei tuma ona ulufale faamalosi atu i a’ano
lata ane ma sosolo atu i isi vaega o le tino. O le sosolo a le kanesa mai i le tasi vaega
e oo atu i isi vaega o le tino ua tauta o le ulufia. A tele loa vaega o le tino ua sosolo i ai
le kanesa ona ui lea o le ma’i ma le toe aogā i se togafitiga.

O le tele o kanesa ua faaigoaina i le totoga po o ituaiga sele na latou tutupu mai ai.
Mo se faataitaiga, o kanesa e amata i totonu o le puta e ta’ua o kanesa o le puta. O isi
kanesa e le tupu mai ai tuma. Mo se faataitaiga, o le lukimia o le kanesa o le anoivi
ma le toto.
Diagram 1: Types of Cancers
Ata 1: Ituaiga Kanesa

Leukemias Lukimia/ Kanesa
o le toto

bloodstream
ala toto

Lymphomas Kanesa o sele
o le vaega iete'e faama'i

lymph nodes
puna o sele papa'e

Some common carcinomas
O nisi o kasinoma taatele

lung
māmā

breast (women)
susu (fafine)

colon
guau tu

bladder
tagā feau lata

prostate (men)
puna to'ala funau
(alii)

Some common sarcomas
O nisi o sakoma taatele

fat
gu'o

bone
ivi

muscle
maso
Diagram 2: Naming Cancers
Ata 2: Faaigoaga o Kanesa
abdomen The area of the body that contains the pancreas, stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, and other organs. See diagrams 5 & 6.

manava, alo O le vaega o le tino o loo i ai le ate alii, puta, gaau, ate, au ona, ma isi totoga. Silasila i ata # 5 ma le 6.

abdominal Having to do with the abdomen, which is the part of the body between the chest and the hips that contains the pancreas, stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, and other organs.

taumanava O le vaega o le tino e i le va o le fatafata ma sui lapalapa, o loo i ai le ate alii, puta, gaau, ate, au ona, ma isi totoga.

abdominal x-ray An x-ray of the organs inside the abdomen. An x-ray is a type of radiation that can pass through the body and onto film, making pictures of areas inside the body. X-rays may be used to help diagnose disease.

fā’ata o le taufale O le fā’ata e faapitoa lona malosi e mafai ai ona ati lona malamalama ma iloa ai ata o mea i totonu o le tino. E aoga fā’ata i le sailiga po o le a tonu le faama’i.

abdominoperineal resection Surgery to remove the anus, the rectum, and part of the sigmoid colon through an incision made in the abdomen. The end of the intestine is attached to an opening in the surface of the abdomen and body waste is collected in a disposable bag outside of the body. This opening is called a colostomy. Lymph nodes that contain cancer may also be removed during this operation.

taotoga o le manava/ maliuga Taotoga e aveese ai le maliuga, ala feau mamo ma nisi vaega o le taufale e ala i se tipi e faia i le alo/manava ma to ae i luga le gaau e faaalu ese ai le otaota o le tino. E mafai foi i lenei taotoga ona aveese ai puna ua aafia i le kanesa.

ablation In medicine, the removal or destruction of a body part or tissue or its function. Ablation may be performed by surgery, hormones, drugs, radiofrequency, heat, or other methods.

aveesega I le togafitiga o ma'i, o le aveesega po o le faaleaogaga o se vaega o le tino, po o aano po o o latou aogā. E ono faia lenei tulaga e ala i taotoga, homoni, vailaau, malo-si faamaneta, vevela, po o isi meto-tia.

abnormal Not normal. An abnormal lesion or growth may be cancerous, premalignant (likely to become cancer), or benign.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>absorption</th>
<th>acupressure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>lemasani</strong></td>
<td><em>maua i lea faama’i e faigofie ona tupu ai o ni kanesa ma faama’ia ona ua vaivai le vaega tetee faama’i o le tino.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>absorption</strong> The process of taking nutrients from the digestive system into the blood so they can be used in the body.</td>
<td><strong>action study</strong> In cancer prevention clinical trials, a study that focuses on finding out whether actions people take can prevent cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mitiia</strong> <em>O le faasolo mai o nutireni mai le vaega o loo faamalū ai meaai e aga’i i totonu o le toto ina ia mafai ai ona faaaoga e le tino.</em></td>
<td><strong>suesuega</strong> <em>I suesuega mo le vaosia o le kanesa, o se suesuega e faaautu i le sailia pe mafai e gaioiga o loo faia e tagata ona vaosia le kanesa.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>acne</strong> A disorder of the skin in which oil glands and hair glands become inflamed.</td>
<td><strong>acupoint</strong> A specific spot on the body where an acupuncture needle may be inserted to control pain and other symptoms. Also called an acupuncture point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fuafua</strong> <em>Faama’i o le pa’u ina ua lugā puna ga’o ma puna o laulu.</em></td>
<td><strong>tulaga faapitoa</strong> <em>O se tulaga faapitoa o le tino e ono tui ai se nila e taofia ai le tiga ma isi āuga. E ta’ua foi o le acupuncture point.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>acoustic</strong> Having to do with sound or hearing.</td>
<td><strong>acupressure</strong> The application of pressure or localized massage to specific sites on the body to control symptoms such as pain or nausea. It is a type of complementary and alternative medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>faaleo</strong> <em>E faatatau i leo po o le faalogo.</em></td>
<td><strong>o’omi</strong> <em>O le o’omiina po o le fofo pitotasi o se vaega o le tino e taofia ai le tiga po o le faasau. O se ituaiga togafitiga faaopoopo ma e ese mai le togafitiga masani.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**acquired immunodeficiency syndrome**

AIDS. A disease caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). People with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome are at an increased risk for developing certain cancers and for infections that usually occur only in individuals with a weak immune system. Also called AIDS.

**AIDS (faama’i oti)** *O le faama’i e mafua mai le vairusi o le HIV. O tagata ua*
**acupuncture** The technique of inserting thin needles through the skin at specific points on the body to control pain and other symptoms. It is a type of complementary and alternative medicine.

**tui saina** O se faiga lea o le tui saina i tui manifi e tui ai vaega tonu o le tino e taofia ai tiga ma isi āuga. O se ituaiga tagafitiga faaopoopo ma e e ese mai le tagafitiga masani.

**acupuncture needle** A stainless steel needle that is slightly thicker than a human hair. Acupuncture needles are inserted through the skin at specific points on the body to control pain and other symptoms.

**nila tui saina** O se nila e le elea e maafiafa teisi lava nai lo le laulu o le tagata. O nei nila saina e tui atu i le pa’u i tulaga faapitoa o le tino e faatonutonu ai le tiga ma nisi āuga.

**acupuncture point injection** A procedure in which drugs, vitamins, herbal extracts, or other fluids are injected into the body at an acupuncture point using a syringe and needle.

**tuiga o tulaga faapitoa** O tuiga e tui ai vailaaau, vaimini, ma isi vai i tulaga faapitoa o le tino e faaogaina ai se tui po o se nila.

**acute** Symptoms or signs that begin and worsen quickly; not chronic.

**osolave** Āuga po o faailoga e vave o’o i se tulaga tigaina/leaga; e le tupu soo.

**acute leukemia** A rapidly progressing cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow, and causes large numbers of white blood cells to be produced and enter the blood stream.

**lukimia** O se kanesa e tupu vave e amata i totonu o aano gaosi toto e pei o anoivi ma maufua mai ai le fai o sele papa’e e tele ma ulu i ala toto.

**acute lymphocytic leukemia ALL.** A fast-growing type of leukemia (blood cancer) in which too many lymphoblasts (immature white blood cells) are found in the blood and bone marrow. Also called ALL and acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

**lukimia oso faafuase’i o le toto** O le ituaiga kanesa lea o le toto e tupu faafuase’i, ina ua tele sele pae’pae’ e le’i matutua ua maau i totonu o le toto ma le anoivi.

**acute myelogenous leukemia AML.** A quickly progressing disease in which too many immature white blood cells (not lymphocytes) are found in the blood and bone marrow. Also called AML, acute myeloid leukemia, and acute nonlymphocytic leukemia.

**lukimia oso vave o le toto** O se faama’i e tupu vave ina ua tele naua sele papa’e e mu’a ua maau i totonu o le toto ma anoivi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>acute pain</strong></th>
<th><strong>adjunct therapy</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>acute pain</strong></td>
<td>Pain that comes on quickly, can be severe, but lasts a relatively short time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tiga oso/ vave</strong></td>
<td><em>O se tiga e vave ona oso,</em> <em>e mafai ona tigaina,</em> <em>ae mo se taimi puupuu.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>addiction</strong></td>
<td>Uncontrollable craving, seeking, and use of a substance such as a drug or alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tu’inanauga/ amioa’i/ pa’ua’i/ eleele le malie i vai</strong></td>
<td><em>O se manaoga e faigata ona taofiofi,</em> <em>tuinanau mo le faaaoga-ga o anomea e pei o se fualaaau po o vailaau.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adenocarcinoma</strong></td>
<td>Cancer that begins in cells that line certain internal organs and that have gland-like (secretory) properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kanesa o le puna kasinoma</strong></td>
<td><em>O kanesa e amata i totonu o sele o loo faaofuina nisi totoga i totonu o le tino ma e i ai o latou uiga faapuna.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adenoid cystic carcinoma</strong></td>
<td>A rare type of cancer that usually begins in the salivary glands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kanesa o puna fāua</strong></td>
<td><em>O se ituaiga kanesa e seaseā maua e masani ona amata i totonu o puna fāua.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adenoma</strong></td>
<td>A noncancerous tumor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>atenoma</strong></td>
<td><em>O se tuma/ patu e le kanesa.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adenopathy</strong></td>
<td>Large or swollen lymph glands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O puna ua lugā ma fufula.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adenosquamous carcinoma</strong></td>
<td>A type of cancer that contains two types of cells: squamous cells (thin, flat cells that line certain organs) and gland-like cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kanesa o sele</strong></td>
<td><em>O se kanesa e aofia ai ituaiga sele e lua: o sele faatafafā (sele manifi o loo faaofu ai totoga) ma sele e foliga i puna.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adjunct agent</strong></td>
<td>In cancer therapy, a drug or substance used in addition to the primary therapy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vailaau faaopoopo</strong></td>
<td><em>I togafitiga o le kanesa, ose vailaau po o se anomea ua faaaogaina e faaopoopo i le ulua’i togafitiga.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adjunct therapy</strong></td>
<td>Another treatment used together with the primary treatment. Its purpose is to assist the primary treatment. Also called adjunctive therapy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>togaftiga faaopoopo</strong></td>
<td><em>O le isi togafitiga e faaaoga faataasi ma le ulua’i togafitiga. O lona aoga e fesoasoani i le ulua’i togafitiga.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
adjustment disorder  A condition in which a person responds to a stressful event (such as an illness, job loss, or divorce) with extreme emotions and actions that cause problems at work and home.

faama’ia le fetuuna’i  O se tulaga ua tali atu a se tagata i se mea ua tupu (e i ai le ma’i, leai se galuega, po o le tete’a ma le to’alua) i lagona ma amioga e tupu ai faafitauali i le galuega ma le aiga.

adjuvant therapy  Treatment given after the primary treatment to increase the chances of a cure. Adjuvant therapy may include chemotherapy, radiation therapy, hormone therapy, or biological therapy.

Togafitiga e faia pe a uma le uluai togafitiga ina ia maloloina. E aofia ai le faakimo, aave uialfaahomoni po o le faapaiolo.

ADL  Activities of daily living. The tasks of everyday life. Basic ADLs include eating, dressing, getting into or out of a bed or chair, taking a bath or shower, and using the toilet. Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) are activities related to independent living and include preparing meals, managing money, shopping, doing housework, and using a telephone. Also called activities of daily living.

gaiogia o le olaga i aso ta’itasi  E aofia ai le taumafā, faiga o teuga, faaao-gaga o le faletaele.

administration  In medicine, the act of giving a treatment, such as a drug, to a patient. It can also refer to the way it is given, the dose, or how often it is given.

pulega  I togafitiga o ma’i, o le faatinoga o se togafitiga, pei o le faainu o fualaa. E mafai foi ona faatatau i le ala o le faaimuina, le aofa’i po o taimi foi e faainu ai.

adrenal cancer  Cancer that forms in the tissues of the adrenal glands (two glands located just above the kidneys). The adrenal glands make hormones that control heart rate, blood pressure, and other important body functions. Adrenal cancer that starts in the outside layer of the adrenal gland is called adrenocortical carcinoma. Adrenal cancer that starts in the center of the adrenal gland is called malignant pheochromocytoma.

kanesa tau puna aterina  Kanesa e tupu i totonu o aano o le puna aterina (o puna e lua e tu i luga a’e o fatuga’o). O puna aterina e gaosia homoni latou te faatonutonua le tātā o le fatu, fia o le toto, ma īsī gaiogia aoga o le tino.

adrenal cortex  The outer part of the adrenal gland (a small organ on top of each kidney). The adrenal cortex makes androgen and corticosteroid hormones.

ufi o le puna aterina  O le vaega pito i fafo o le puna aterina e gaosia homoni.
adrenal gland  A small gland that makes steroid hormones, adrenaline, and noradrenaline. These hormones help control heart rate, blood pressure, and other important body functions. There are two adrenal glands, one on top of each kidney. Also called suprarenal gland.

puna aterina  O se puna e gaosia homoni e fesoasoani i le faatonu-tonuga o le tātā o le fatu, fua o le toto, ma isi gaioga tāua a le tino. E lua puna aterina, e ta’itasi i luga o fatuga’o.

adrenal medulla  The inner part of the adrenal gland (a small organ on top of each kidney). The adrenal medulla makes chemicals such as epinephrine (adrenaline) and norepinephrine (noradrenaline) which are involved in sending nerve signals.

pito i totonu o le puna aterina  O le vaega i totonu o le puna aterina e gaosia kemikale o loo auai i le auina o faailo o neura.

adrenalectomy  Surgery to remove one or both adrenal glands (a small organ on top of each kidney).

taotoga o puna aterina  Taotoga e aveese a'i se puna aterina e tasi po o le aveese uma foi o puna.

adrenocortical cancer  A rare cancer that forms in the outer layer of tissue of the adrenal gland (a small organ on top of each kidney that makes steroid hormones, adrenaline, and noradrenaline to control heart rate, blood pressure, and other body functions). Also called adreno-cortical carcinoma and cancer of the adrenal cortex.

kanesa o le ufi o le puna aterina  O se kanesa e seasea maua e tupu i le vaega pito i fafo o d’ano o le puna aterina.

advance directive  A legal document that states the treatment or care a person wishes to receive or not receive if he or she becomes unable to make medical decisions (for example, due to being unconscious or in a coma). Some types of advance directives are living wills and do-not-resuscitate (DNR) orders.

O se faamaumauga ua aloaia e le tulafono o loo tā’ua ai le togafitiga po o se faiga ua talosaga e le tagata ia faia pe le faia foi pe a fai ua le mafai e ia ona faia se faaiuga ona ua koma. E iai foi isi faasinomaga e pei o mavaega ma faatonuga e aua nei toe faateia pe a ua uma le mānava.

advanced cancer  Cancer that has spread to other places in the body and usually cannot be cured or controlled with treatment.

kanesa ua sosolo  Kanesa ua sosolo atu i isi vaega o le tino ma ua le mafai ona toe togafitia pe foia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adverse effect</th>
<th>An unwanted side effect of treatment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an adverse effect</td>
<td>An unexpected medical problem that happens during treatment with a drug or other therapy. Adverse events do not have to be caused by the drug or therapy, and they may be mild, moderate, or severe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faaletonu ua tupu</td>
<td>O se faaletonu e tupu faafiuase’i a’o togafitia i vailaau ma isi ituiga togafitiga. O se faaletonu ua tupu e le mafua ona o vailaau po o togafitiga. E ono itiiti, feololo, pe ogaoga lava.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerobic metabolism</td>
<td>A chemical process in which oxygen is used to make energy from carbohydrates (sugars). Also called aerobic respiration, oxidative metabolism, and cell respiration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aotelega o suiga faakemikale</td>
<td>O gasologa faakemikale e faaaoga ai le okesene mo le gaosia o le malosi mai suka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerodigestive tract</td>
<td>The combined organs and tissues of the respiratory tract and the upper part of the digestive tract (including the lips, mouth, tongue, nose, throat, vocal cords, and part of the esophagus and windpipe).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaega o le ala ea ma le ala ai</td>
<td>O le tuufaatasiga o totoga ma aano o le ala ea ma le vaega pito i luga o le faamalūina o meaai( e aofia ai laugutu, gutu, laulaufaiva, isu, faai, pusa leo, ma isi vaega o le ala ai ma le ala ea.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agent study</td>
<td>In cancer prevention, a clinical trial that studies whether taking certain medicines, vitamins, minerals, or food supplements can prevent cancer. Also called chemoprevention study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suesuega</td>
<td>O suesuega e iloa ai pe mafai ona te’ena le kanesa e ala i vailaau, vaitamini, minerale po o mea-taumafa. E ta’ua foi o le suesuega faakimo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggravating factor</td>
<td>Something that makes a condition worse. For example, tobacco smoke is an aggravating factor for asthma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faatupu</td>
<td>O se mea e atili ai ona leaga se tulaga. Faata’ita’iga o le ula tapa’a e atili faatupu ai le ma’i sela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggressive</td>
<td>A quickly growing cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupu vave</td>
<td>O se kanesa e vave lana tupu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**aggressive lymphoma** A type of lymphoma that grows and spreads quickly, and has severe symptoms. It is seen frequently in patients who are HIV-positive (AIDS-related lymphoma). Also called intermediate-grade lymphoma and high-grade lymphoma.

**sele pa’epa’e e tupu vave/ limufoma** O le ituaiga limufoma e tupu ma sosolo vave, ma e matua leaga ona āuga. O loo vaaia soo i ma’i ua i ai le HIV.

**AIDS-related cancer** Certain cancer types that are more likely to occur in people who are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The most common types are Kaposi’s sarcoma and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Other AIDS-related cancers include Hodgkin’s disease and cancers of the lung, mouth, cervix, and digestive system.

**kanesa tau AIDS** O ituaiga kanesa ta’atele e ono tupu i tagata ua inifeti i le vairusi o le HIV. O isi kanesa tau AIDS e aofia ai māmā, fofoga, gutu o le toala fanau o le tamaitai ma le vaega faamanu meataumafa.

**alcohol** A chemical substance found in beer, wine, and liquor. Alcohol is also found in some medicines, mouthwashes, essential oils (scented liquid taken from plants), and household products.

**ava malosi** O se anomea tau kemikale e maua i totonu o pia, uaina ma meainu malolosii. E maua foi i totonu o nisi vailaaau, vailaaau e pupu ai fofoga, ma mea faamanogii ma vailaaau fufulu fale.

**alcohol dependence** A disease in which a person craves alcohol, is unable to limit his or her drinking, needs to drink greater amounts to get the same effect, and has withdrawal symptoms after stopping alcohol use. Alcohol dependence affects physical and mental health, and causes problems with family, friends, and work. Also called alcoholism.

**ola faalagolago i le ava malosi** O le faama’i e maua ai se tagata ua ola faalagolago ile ava. Ua na le mafai ona taofi lona inu ava. O le ola faalagolago i le ava e aofia ai soifua maloloina o le tino ma le mafaufau. E tutupu ai foi faafitaui i totonu o aiga ma galuega faapea va ma uo.

**alteration** A change resulting in something that is different from the original.

**suiga** O se suiga e tupu ai se mea e ese mai le mea na tupuaga mai ai.
alternative medicine Practices used instead of standard treatments. They generally are not recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches. Alternative medicine includes dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, herbal preparations, special teas, acupuncture, massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation.

suiga o togafitiga O togafitiga e ese mai lo o faiga masani faafalemai. E tele lava ina le amanaia e le saofaiga a le falemai. O nei togafitiga e aofoia ai le sui o mea taumafa, inu vitamini, faaaga vaai faanatura, lauti e inu, faaaga nila e tatui ai, fofo, faaaga maneta, ma le faamalologa faale-agaga.

alveoli Tiny air sacs at the end of the bronchioles in the lungs. See diagram 8.

taga ea ninii O tamai taga ea e pito i lalo o ala ea o loo i totonu o māmā. Silasila i le ata # 8.

Alzheimer’s disease A brain disorder that usually starts in late middle age or old age and gets worse over time. Symptoms include loss of memory, confusion, problems thinking, and changes in language, behavior, and personality. Also called Alzheimer’s dementia.

ma’i faiai O se suiga o le faiai e masani ona maua ai tagata ua matutua. O lenei suiga e faasolo ina leaga. O āuga e aofoia ai le galogalo o mea, faaletonu mafaufauga ma sui le gagana, amio ma uiaga.

anal Having to do with the anus, which is the posterior opening of the large bowel.

tau maliuga Faatata i le maliuga

anal cancer Cancer that forms in tissues of the anus. The anus is the opening of the rectum (last part of the large intestine) to the outside of the body.

kanesa o le maliuga Kanesa o aano o le maliuga. O le maliuga, o le vaega lea e matala o le pito i lalo o le gaautu.

analgesia Pain relief.

Faatea tiga

analgesic A drug that reduces pain. Analgesics include aspirin, acetaminophen, and ibuprofen.

fualaa mo meatiga O se fualaa e faaitiiitia ai le tiga. E aofoia ai le asipulini ma isi.

analysis A process in which anything complex is separated into simple or less complex parts.

iloiloga O se gasologa e tuu eseese ai i ni vaega se mea lavelave ina ia faafaigofie ai

anatomic Having to do with anatomy (the study of the structure of a plant or animal).
anatomy

The study of the structure of a plant or animal.

**au ivi**  
O le suesuega o le faatulagaga o se laau po o se meaola.

anemia

A condition in which the number of red blood cells is below normal.

**toto vaivai**  
O le maulalo o le fuainumera o sele mumu o le toto mai le fuainumera masani.

anesthesia

Drugs or substances that cause loss of feeling or awareness. Local anesthetics cause loss of feeling in a part of the body. General anesthetics put the person to sleep.

**vai moe**  
Vailaau po o anomea e mafua ai ona le toe lagona se mea pe moe loa.

anesthesiologist

A doctor who specializes in giving drugs or other agents to prevent or relieve pain during surgery or other procedures being done in the hospital.

**foma’i o le vai moe/ tui faagase**  
Foma’i e faapitoa i le avatuina o vai-laau/ fualaua e puipuia pe faatea ai le tiga i taimi o taotoga po o nisi faiga ua faataumuaina i le falema’i.

anesthetic

A substance that causes loss of feeling or awareness. Local anesthetics cause loss of feeling in a part of the body. General anesthetics put the person to sleep.

**vai faagase**  
O se anomea e mafua ai le gagase/pēpē. E lua ituaiga vailaau faamoe; o le isi e pēpē ai na o se vaega o le tino, a o le isi e faamoe ai le tagata.

angiography

A procedure to x-ray blood vessels. The blood vessels can be seen because of an injection of a dye that shows up in the x-ray pictures.

**fā’ata o alatoto**  
O se suega e faaagaoga ai le fā’ata o alatoto. E mafai ona iloa alatoto ona ua tui sa’o ai se vai susu e iloa ai le eseesega o alatoto.

animal study

A laboratory experiment using animals to study the development and progression of diseases. Animal studies also test how safe and effective new treatments are before they are tested in people.

**suesueba i meaola**  
Suesueba e faia i potu suesue e faaagaoga ai meaola e suesue ai laasaga ma le tulaga o le tupu a ni faama’i. E faaagaoga foi meaola e suesue ai le saogalemu o togafitiga mo tagata.

anorexia

An abnormal loss of the appetite for food. Anorexia can be caused by cancer, AIDS, a mental disorder (i.e., anorexia nervosa), or other diseases.

**inoa’i**  
Leai se lagona po o le mana’o mo mea ai. E ono mafua lea tulaga mai le kanesa, aids, ma’i faale-mafaufau ma isi faama’i. E faaigoa e isi o le faama’i pae’e.
**anterior** In human anatomy, has to do with the front of a structure, or a structure found toward the front of the body.

**aloiluma** *Pito i luma o le faatulagaga o le tino o le tagata*

**anti-inflammatory** Having to do with reducing inflammation.

**faaititi lugā/fula** *Faatatau i le faaitititia o le lugā/fula.*

**antiangiogenic** Having to do with reducing the growth of new blood vessels.

**faaititi alatoto** *E faatatau i le faaitititia o le tutupu o ala toto fou.*

**antiapoptotic** Something that prevents apoptosis. Apoptosis is a type of cell death in which a series of molecular steps in a cell leads to its death.

*O se mea e taofia le pepē faatulagaina o sele.*

**antibacterial** A substance that kills bacteria or stops them from growing and causing disease.

**te’e siama** *O se anomea e tapē ai siama pe taofia ai mai le tupu ma mafua ai faama’i.*

**antibiotic** A drug used to treat infections caused by bacteria and other microorganisms.

**fualau tui** Vailaau ua faaaogaina e togafitia ai inifeti e mafua mai siama ma isi manu nini’i.

**antiviral** A drug used to treat infections caused by viruses.

**te’e vairusi** Vailaau ua faaaogaina e togafitia ai inifeti e mafua mai siama po o vairusi.

**anus** The opening of the rectum to the outside of the body. See diagram 10.

**maliuga** *O le matala pito i fafo o le alafeau. Silasila i le ata #10.*

**anxiety** Feelings of fear, dread, and uneasiness that may occur as a reaction to stress. A person with anxiety may sweat, feel restless and tense, and have a rapid heart beat. Extreme anxiety that happens often over time may be a sign of an anxiety disorder.

**atugaluga** Lagona o le fefe, le to’a e oso ona o le popole i se mea o tupu. O lenei tagata e ona afivule ma topetope le tata o le fatu. A tulaga ese ia lagona fefe, ma tupu soo, o faailoga ia mo se tagata ua faaletonu.

**aorta** The largest artery in the body. It carries oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to vessels that reach the rest of the body.

**alatoto autu mai le fatu** Alatoto pito i tele o i totonu o le tino o le tagata. E feaveai ai le toto okesene mai le fatu i le tino atoa.
**apoptosis**  A type of cell death in which a series of molecular steps in a cell leads to its death. This is the body’s normal way of getting rid of unneeded or abnormal cells. The process of apoptosis may be blocked in cancer cells. Also called programmed cell death.

**faaso'lo pē a sele**  O le faasologa o le pepe'a sele o le tino. O tulaga masani lava lea o le tino e aveesea ai sele e le o manaomia po o ua pepe'ai. E ono poloka lea faagasologa i sele kanesa.

**appendix**  A small, fingerlike pouch that sticks out from the cecum (the first part of the large intestine near the end of the small intestine). See diagram 10.

**pito gaau**  E laititi pei se tamai lima e lala ese mai le vaega muamua o le gaautu a o le i'u o le gaau taoto. Silasila i le ata #10.

**appetite**  A desire to satisfy a physical or mental need, such as for food, sex, or adventure.

**manogi/ faanaunauga**  O se naunauga e faamalie ai se mana'o faaletino pe faalemafaufau, e pei o meaai, feusu-aiga, po o se tafāoga foi.

**artery**  A blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to tissues and organs in the body.

**alatoto**  Alatoto mai le fatu aga'i atu i aano ma totoga i totonu o le tino.

**arthralgia**  Joint pain.

**Tiga o sooga ivi.**

**arthritis**  A disease that causes inflammation and pain in the joints.

**gugu**  O se faama'i e mafua ai le lugā ma le tiga i sooga o le tino

**asthenia**  Weakness; lack of energy and strength.

**vaivai**  Vaivai leai se malosi ma titio.

**asymptomatic**  Having no signs or symptoms of disease.

**Leai ni āuga po o ni faailoga o se faama'i.**

**axilla**  The underarm or armpit.

**aoao**

**backbone**  The bones, muscles, tendons, and other tissues that reach from the base of the skull to the tailbone. The backbone encloses the spinal cord and the fluid surrounding the spinal cord. Also called spine, spinal column, and vertebral column.

**ivitu**  O ponaivi, maso, uaua, ma isi aano e mai le muli ulu sei oo atu i le ivi nofoi. O le ivitu o loo iai totonu le maea alo ma le vai. E ta'ua foi o le tuasivi, ma ivi o le tuasivi.
**bacteria**  A large group of single-cell microorganisms. Some cause infections and disease in animals and humans. The singular of bacteria is bacterium.

**paketeri**  O se vaega tele o manu nini’i e inifeti ai ma maua ai meaola ma tagata i faama’i.

**barrier**  Something that blocks, pre-vents, separates, or limits.

**pa puipui**  O se mea e poloka, puipuia, faaeseese pe tapulaa ai se mea.

**basal cell carcinoma**  A type of skin cancer that arises from the basal cells, small round cells found in the lower part (or base) of the epidermis, the outer layer of the skin.

**kanesa o le pa’u**  O se ituaiga kanesa o le pa’u e tupu mai sele faavae, o sele laiti lapotopoto o loo i le pito i fafo o le pa’u.

**baseline**  An initial measurement that is taken at an early time point to represent a beginning condition, and is used for comparison over time to look for changes. For example, the size of a tumor will be measured before treatment (baseline) and then afterwards to see if the treatment had an effect.

**laina taoto**  O se ulua’i iloiloga e faia muamua e faailoa mai ai ni faalagona

**po o ni faailoga amata o se ma’i ma ia mafai ai foi ona faatusatusa ma iloilo po o le a le aafiaga o togafitiga.**

**Bellini duct carcinoma**  BDC. A rare type of kidney cancer that grows and spreads quickly. It begins in the duct of Bellini in the kidney.

**kanesa tau Bellini o le fatuga’o**  O se ituaiga kanesa o fatuga’o e seasea maua, e tupu ma sosolo vave.

**benign**  Not cancerous. Benign tumors may grow larger but do not spread to other parts of the body.

**penai**  E le maua i le kanesa. O tuma penai e ono tupu tele ae le sosolo atu i isi vaega o le tino

**benign tumor**  A noncancerous growth that does not invade nearby tissue or spread to other parts of the body.

**tuma/ patu penai**  O le ola a le tuma e le kanesa e le o’o atu i aano lata ane pe sosolo atu i isi vaega o le tino.

**best practice**  In medicine, treatment that experts agree is appropriate, accepted, and widely used. Health care providers are obligated to provide patients with the best practice. Also called standard therapy or standard of care.

**togafitiga e lelei atoatoa**  I le togafitiga o ma’i, o se togafitiga ua malilie ai foma’i e tatau, talia ma faaaogaina faalaua’itele.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>bilateral</strong></th>
<th><strong>bladder</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>bilateral</strong></td>
<td>Affecting both the right and left sides of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tupulua</strong></td>
<td>Aafia ai le itu taumatau ma le itu tauagavale o le tino.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bilateral cancer</strong></td>
<td>Cancer that occurs in both paired organs, such as both breasts or both ovaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kanesa e tupulua</strong></td>
<td>Kanesa e tupu i totoga uma e ta’i lua, e pei o susu ma fua fanau o le tamaitai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bilateral nephrectomy</strong></td>
<td>Surgery to remove both kidneys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taotoga e aveese ai fatuga’o uma e lua.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy</strong></td>
<td>Surgery to remove both ovaries and both fallopian tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taotoga e aveese ai fuafanau ma faaautama o tamaitai.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bile</strong></td>
<td>A fluid made by the liver and stored in the gallbladder. Bile is excreted into the small intestine, where it helps digest fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sua au (ate)</strong></td>
<td>O sua e gaosia e le au/ate ma faaputu i totonu o le au ona. E oo atu i totonu o le gaau taoto ma fesoasoani i le faamalūina o meaai ga’oa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bile duct</strong></td>
<td>A tube through which bile passes in and out of the liver. See diagram 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ala sua au</strong></td>
<td>O le faagaau e ulu fafo ma ulu pale ai sua o le au/ate Silasila i le ata #9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>biliary</strong></td>
<td>Having to do with the liver, bile ducts, and/or gallbladder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tau au</strong></td>
<td>Faatatau i le au, ala sua au, ma le au ona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>biopsy specimen</strong></td>
<td>Tissue removed from the body and examined under a microscope to determine whether disease is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aano mo suesuega</strong></td>
<td>Aano ua aveese mai le tino ma suesue i lalo o le maikosikope mo ni faama’i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>birth control pill</strong></td>
<td>A pill used to prevent pregnancy. It contains hormones that block the release of eggs from the ovaries. Most birth control pills include estrogen and progestin. Also called oral contra-ceptive pill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fualaau mo aiga fuafuaina</strong></td>
<td>Fualaau e puipuia ai mai maitaga le fuafuaina. O le tele o nei fualaau e i ai homoni e taofia le o ese mai o fua fanau mai puna fua fanau o tamaitai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bladder</strong></td>
<td>The organ that stores urine. See diagrams 11 and 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>taga feau lata</strong></td>
<td>O le totoga e faaputu ai le feau vai. Silasila i ata #11 ma le #12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### bladder cancer
Cancer that forms in tissues of the bladder (the organ that stores urine). Most bladder cancers are transitional cell carcinomas (cancer that begins in cells that normally make up the inner lining of the bladder). Other types include squamous cell carcinoma (cancer that begins in thin, flat cells) and adenocarcinoma (cancer that begins in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids). The cells that form squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma develop in the inner lining of the bladder as a result of chronic irritation and inflammation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Fijian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>kanesa o le taga feau lata</em></td>
<td>Kanesa o le totoga e faaputu ai feau lata/vai.</td>
<td><strong>blood thinner</strong> A drug that helps prevent blood clots from forming. Also called an anticoagulant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Fijian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>toto/ eleele/ palapala</em></td>
<td>O le aano e iai sele mumu, sele papae, sele vai ma isi anomea. O le toto na te avea le okesene ma nutereni i aano ma aveese mai otaota.</td>
<td><strong>blood pressure</strong> The force of circulating blood on the walls of the arteries. Blood pressure is taken using two measurements: systolic (measured when the heart beats, when blood pressure is at its highest) and diastolic (measured between heart beats, when blood pressure is at its lowest). Blood pressure is written with the systolic blood pressure first, followed by the diastolic blood pressure (for example 120/80).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>fua o le toto</em></td>
<td>E lua numera e faaaoga, o le fua o le tātā o le fatu ma le fua i le va o tata o le fatu.</td>
<td><strong>blood clot</strong> A mass of blood that forms when blood platelets, proteins, and cells stick together. When a blood clot is attached to the wall of a blood vessel, it is called a thrombus. When it moves through the bloodstream and blocks the flow of blood in another part of the body, it is called an embolus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>faitauga o sele o le toto</em></td>
<td>O le faitauina lea o le aofa’i o sele mumu ma sele pa’epa’e ma sele vai mai se matā’ua o le toto.</td>
<td><strong>blast</strong> An immature blood cell.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>potoi toto</em></td>
<td>Potoi toto e tupu pe a pipii faatasi toto, sele vai, porotini, ma sele.</td>
<td><strong>blood</strong> A tissue with red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, and other substances suspended in fluid called plasma. Blood takes oxygen and nutrients to the tissues, and carries away wastes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>fualaau faamanifi toto</em></td>
<td>O se fualaau e faamanifinifi ai le toto ma puipuia ai mai le tutupu o ni potoi.</td>
<td><strong>blood cell count</strong> A test to check the number of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in a sample of blood. Also called complete blood count and CBC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**blood vessel**  A tube through which the blood circulates in the body. Blood vessels include a network of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins.

**ala toto**  O se faagaau e feaveai ai toto i totonu o le tino. O ala toto eseese e aofia ai ala toto mai le fatu, ala toto ninii ma ala toto foi i le fatu.

**body image**  The way a person thinks about his or her body and how it looks to others.

O le vaai faalemafaufau a le tagata i lona tino ma faapefea ai ma le vaaiga i nisi.

**body mass index**  BMI. A measure that relates body weight to height. BMI is sometimes used to measure total body fat and whether a person is a healthy weight. Excess body fat is linked to an increased risk of some diseases including heart disease and some cancers. Also called BMI.

O le fua e fesootai ai le mamafa o le tino i le umi. E faaaoga e fua ai le tele o le ga'o o le tino o le tagata. E i ai le fesootaiga o le tino puta ma faam'ai o le fatu faapea nisi kanesa.

**bolus**  A single dose of drug usually injected into a blood vessel over a short period of time. Also called bolus infusion.

**tuitasi**  O se fua e tasi o se fualaaau e masani ona tui i totonu o ala toto i se taimi puupuu.

**bone cancer**  Primary bone cancer is cancer that forms in cells of the bone. Some types of primary bone cancer are osteosarcoma, Ewing’s sarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, and chondrosarcoma. Secondary bone cancer is cancer that spreads to the bone from another part of the body (such as the prostate, breast, or lung).

**kanaesa o ivi**  O le kanaesa o ivi e amata mai sele o le ivi.

**bone scan**  A technique to create images of bones on a computer screen or on film. A small amount of radioactive material is injected into a blood vessel and travels through the bloodstream; it collects in the bones and is detected by a scanner.

**fā’ata malosi o ivi**  Faaogaga o le fā’ata malosi e iloilo ai le tulaga o loo tai ivi.

**botanical**  Having to do with, or derived from, plants.

**tau laau**  E faatatau pe na tupu ma i laau.

**bowel**  The long, tube-shaped organ in the abdomen that completes the process of digestion. The bowel has two parts, the small bowel and the large bowel. Also called the intestine. See diagram 10.

**gaau**  O se totoga e umi ona foliga e i totonu o le manava. E lua vaega, o le gaau tu ma le gaau taoto. Silasila i le ata #10.
bowel function  The way the intestines work in terms of how often there are bowel movements, the ability to control when to have a bowel movement, and whether the stools are hard and dry as in constipation or watery as in diarrhea.

*aogā o le gaau* Galuega a le gaau e mafai ai foi ona malō le feau mamao ona ua mamau, pe vaia ona o loo manava tatā.

brain stem  The part of the brain that is connected to the spinal cord.

*au o le faiai* O le vaega o le faiai e sosoo i le maea alio.

brain stem tumor  A tumor in the part of the brain that connects to the spinal cord (the brain stem).

*tuma o le au o le faiai* O se tuma i totonu o le au o le faiai o loo sosoo i le maea alio.

brain tumor  The growth of abnormal cells in the tissues of the brain. Brain tumors can be benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous).

*tuma o le faiai* O le tupu a sele e le masani ai i totonu o aano o le faiai.

breast  Glandular organ located on the chest. The breast is made up of connective tissue, fat, and breast tissue that contains the glands that can make milk. Also called mammary gland. See diagram 6.

*bypass* A surgical procedure in which the doctor creates a new pathway for the flow of body fluids.

*susu* Totoga e maua i le fatafata. O le susu e fausia mai soo aano, ga’o ma aano o le susu o loo i ai puna e gaosia suasusu. Silasila i le ata #6.

breast cancer  Cancer that forms in tissues of the breast, usually the ducts (tubes that carry milk to the nipple) and lobules (glands that make milk). It occurs in both men and women, although male breast cancer is rare.

*kanesa o le susu* Kanesa o le susu e tele ina ola i aano o ala suasusu ma puna suasusu. E maua ai tamaloloa ma tamaitai. E seāseā ona maua tamaloloa i le kanesa o le susu.

breast reconstruction  Surgery to rebuild the shape of the breast after a mastectomy.

*taotoga o susu* Taotoga e toe faaleleia ai le tino mai o susu a se tagata ua uma ona tipi pe na taoto.

breast self-exam  An exam by a woman of her breasts to check for lumps or other changes.

*suega o susu* O se suega e faia e le tamaitai e sue ai se patu po o nisi foi suiga o ona susu.

*bypass* A surgical procedure in which the doctor creates a new pathway for the flow of body fluids.

*paipasi/ taotoga suia’i* O se faiga faataotoga e fai ai e le foma’i se ala fou e faa alu ai o sua o le tino.
calcium A mineral found in teeth, bones, and other body tissues.

kalasiuma (minerale taatele) O le minerale e maua i totonu o nifo, ivi ma isi vaega o le tino.

calorie A measurement of the energy content of food. The body needs calories as “fuel” to perform all of its functions, such as breathing, circulating the blood, and physical activity. When a person is sick, their body may need extra calories to fight fever or other problems.

kalori/fua o le malosi aogā o meataumafa O le fua o le malosi ua aofia i meaai. E mana’omia e le tino e faatino ai ana gaiogia uma, e pei o le mānava, taamiloga o le toto, ma taga faaletino. A ma’i se tasi, e mana’omia e lona tino le tele o kalori ina ia mafai ai ona teteet au i ma’i.

cancer A term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control. Cancer cells can invade nearby tissues and can spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. There are several main types of cancer. Carcinoma is cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs. Sarcoma is cancer that begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue. Leukemia is cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow, and causes large numbers of abnormal blood cells to be produced and enter the blood. Lymphoma and multiple myeloma are cancers that begin in the cells of the immune system. Central nervous system cancers are cancers that begin in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord.

kana O igoa mo faama’i o sele ua le mafai ona taofia le tutupu. Silasila i le ata #1.

cancer vaccine A vaccine designed to prevent or treat cancer.

vailaau o le kana Vailaau na gaosia e vaosia pe togafiti ai le kana.

capillary The smallest type of blood vessel. A capillary connects an arteriole (small artery) to a venule (small vein) to form a network of blood vessels in almost all parts of the body. The wall of a capillary is thin and leaky, and capillaries are involved in the exchange of fluids and gases between tissues and the blood. See diagram 8.

ala toto itiiti O le alatoto aupito itiiti. O puipui o ala toto itiiti o loo fesuiai ai sua ma kasa i le va o aano ma le toto. Silasila i le ata #8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>capsule</strong></th>
<th>In medicine, a sac of tissue and blood vessels that surrounds an organ, joint, or tumor. A capsule is also a form for medicine that is taken by mouth. It usually has a shell made of gelatin with the medicine inside.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>faaoufonu</strong></td>
<td>I le togafitiga o ma’i o se ofuofu o aano ma ala toto e si’omia ai se totoga, sooga, po o se patu. O le faaoufonu o fualaau e folo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>carbon dioxide</strong></td>
<td>A colorless, odorless gas. It is a waste product made by the body. Carbon dioxide travels in the blood from the body’s tissues to the lungs. Breathing out clears carbon dioxide from the lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kasa o laau/ karponi taimksesaita</strong></td>
<td>Kasa e leai se manogi po o se lanu. O otaota e gaosia e le tino. E auala atu i totonu o le toto mai aano o le tino aga’i atu i māmā. O le mānava i fafo e ulufafo ai lea kasa mai māmā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>carcinogen</strong></td>
<td>Any substance that causes cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cardiac</strong></td>
<td>Having to do with the heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tau fatu</strong></td>
<td>Faatatau i le fatu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cardiac sarcoma</strong></td>
<td>A rare cancer that develops in tissues of the heart. Also called heart cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kanaa o le fatu</strong></td>
<td>O se itu’aiga kanaa e seasea ona tupu e sosolo i totonu o aano o le fatu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cardiopulmonary</strong></td>
<td>Having to do with the heart and lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>faatoatau i le fatu ma māmā.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>castration</strong></td>
<td>Removal or destruction of the testicles or ovaries using radiation, surgery, or drugs. Medical castration refers to the use of drugs to suppress the function of the ovaries or testicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>teteu/ faaleaogaina</strong></td>
<td>Aveesega po o le faaleaogaina o fua fanau e ala i le faaogaina o malosi faaeletise, taotoga, po o fualaau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cataract</strong></td>
<td>A condition in which the lens of the eye becomes cloudy. Symptoms include blurred, cloudy, or double vision; sensitivity to light; and difficulty seeing at night. Without treatment, cataracts can cause blindness. There are many different types and causes of cataracts. They may occur in people of all ages, but are most common in the elderly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tu o le mata</strong></td>
<td>O āuga e iai le nenefu o le vaa i, maaleale pe a ki le moli, fai gata ona vaa i le po. A le toga fita le tu e ono tauaso ai. E mafai ona maau i soo se tasi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cavity</strong></td>
<td>A hollow area or hole. It may describe a body cavity (such as the space within the abdomen) or a hole in a tooth caused by decay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pu/ gaogao</strong></td>
<td>O se pu po o se mea gaogao e faasino i le tino e pei o le manava po o le nifo ua pala.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**cell**  The individual unit that makes up the tissues of the body. All living things are made up of one or more cells. See diagram 7.

**sele**  O le iunite e fausia ai aano o le tino. O meaola uma e fausia mai sele. Silasila i le ata #7.

**cervical**  Relating to the neck, or to the neck of any organ or structure. Cervical lymph nodes are located in the neck. Cervical cancer refers to cancer of the uterine cervix, which is the lower, narrow end (the “neck”) of the uterus.

**tau ua/’au**  E faatatau i le ua po o se au o se totoga. O puna o sele papa’e tau ua e tu i totonu o le ua.

**cervical cancer**  Cancer that forms in tissues of the cervix (the organ connecting the uterus and vagina). It is usually a slow-growing cancer that may not have symptoms but can be found with regular Pap tests (a procedure in which cells are scraped from the cervix and looked at under a microscope).

**kanesa o le gutu o le to’ala fanau**  O le kanesa o le aano o le au o le gutu o le to’ala fanau. E tuai lana sosolo ma e le i ai foi ni ona āuga, ae mafai ona maua i suega o totoga sa. (o le suega o sele o le au o le alatagata i lalo o le maikosikope)

**cervix**  The lower, narrow end of the uterus that forms a canal between the uterus and vagina. See diagram 13.

**gutu o le to’ala fanau**  E faasino i le va o le to’ala fanau ma le alatagata. Silasila i le ata #13. Talu ai ona o le cervix e matala ma mapuni, ua faaonga ai le upu gutu na i lo le ua.

**chaplain**  A member of the clergy in charge of a chapel or who works with the military or with an institution, such as a hospital.

**faife’au o le falema’i**

**chest wall**  The muscles, bones, and joints that make up the area of the body between the neck and the abdomen.

**pui fatafata**  O maso, ponaivi, ma sooga o ivi. O lo latou tulaga o le va o le ua ma le alo/manava.

**chest x-ray**  An x-ray of the structures inside the chest. An x-ray is a type of high-energy radiation that can go through the body and onto film, making pictures of areas inside the chest, which can be used to diagnose disease.

**Fā’ata o le fatafata.**

**chronic pain**  Pain that can range from mild to severe, and persists or progresses over a long period of time.

**tiga**  Tiga e faasolo mai le feololo i le matua tiga ma e umi ona maua ai.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>circumcision</strong></th>
<th><strong>colon cancer</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>circumcision</strong></td>
<td>Surgery to remove part or all of the foreskin (loose skin that covers the head of the penis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>peritome/ tipiga</strong></td>
<td>Taotoga e aveese ai pa’u o le totoga sa o le alii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>clergy</strong></td>
<td>Ordained individuals who perform spiritual and/or religious functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>faifeau</strong></td>
<td>Faife’au faau’u e mafai ona faatino tapuaiga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>clinical</strong></td>
<td>Having to do with the examination and treatment of patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>auaunaga faafoma’i</strong></td>
<td>O mataupu e tau i le suesuega ma le togafitiga o tagata gasegase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>clinical resistance</strong></td>
<td>The failure of a cancer to shrink after treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>teena auaunaga faafoma’i</strong></td>
<td>Le mafai ona faalaititi le kanesa tusa lava pe ua uma le togafitiga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>clinical study</strong></td>
<td>A type of research study that tests how well new medical approaches work in people. These studies test new methods of screening, prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease. Also called a clinical trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>suega o auaunaga faafoma’i</strong></td>
<td>O itu’aiga suesuega e iloilo ai le lelei o auala fou o loo faaaoga e togafiti pe fofo ai ma’i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>co-culture</strong></td>
<td>A mixture of two or more different kinds of cells that are grown together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tuufaatasia</strong></td>
<td>O le tuufaatasia o ni sele esese e lua pe sili atu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cognition</strong></td>
<td>The mental process of thinking, learning, remembering, being aware of surroundings, and using judgment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tau mafaufuga</strong></td>
<td>Gaioiga faalemafaufau e pei o mafaufuga, a’oa’oga, faamanatuga, ma faamasinoga ma le iloa o siosiomaga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>colitis</strong></td>
<td>Inflammation of the colon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lugā o le vaega o le gaau tu.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>colon</strong></td>
<td>The longest part of the large intestine, which is a tube-like organ connected to the small intestine at one end and the anus at the other. The colon removes water and some nutrients and electrolytes from partially digested food. The remaining material, solid waste called stool, moves through the colon to the rectum and leaves the body through the anus. See diagram 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gaau tu</strong></td>
<td>O le vaega pito i umi o le gaau tu, e fesoota’i ai le gaau taoto ma le maluiga. O le ala feau o loo aveese ai le vai ma i si nutereni mai mea taumafa e le i faamalū lelei. Silasila i le ata #10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>colon cancer</strong></td>
<td>Cancer that forms in the tissues of the colon (the longest part of the large intestine). Most colon cancers are adenocarcinomas (cancers that begin in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kanesa tau gaau tu</strong></td>
<td>Kanesa e tupu i totonu o aano o le vaega o le gaau tu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**cope**  To adjust to new situations and overcome problems.

**fetuunaiga**  Fetuunaiga i tulaga fou ma foia faaletonu.

**corpus**  The body of the uterus.

*O le tino o le to’ala fanau o tamaitai.*

**CT scan**  Computed tomography scan. A series of detailed pictures of areas inside the body taken from different angles; the pictures are created by a computer linked to an x-ray machine. Also called computed tomography scan, computerized tomography, computerized axial tomography scan, and CAT scan.

**fā’ata manino/malosi**  Fāata e faaaoga ai le komipiuta i le pueina faasolo o ata o vaega i totonu o le tino.

**culture**  The beliefs, values, and behaviors that are shared within a group, such as a religious group or a nation. Culture includes language, customs, and beliefs about roles and relationships.

**aganuu’u**  O talitonuga, aga faavae ma amioga a tagata. O le aganuu e aofia ai le gagana tu masani, talitonuga i tofiga ma faiȧ.

**cure**  To heal or restore health; a treatment to restore health.

**faamalolo**  fofō; vaifofo. Toe faafoi le soifua maloloina

**cystectomy**  Surgery to remove all or part of the bladder (the organ that holds urine).

**taotoga tau taga feau lata**  Taotoga e aveese uma ai pe na o se vaega o le taga feau lata.

**cytopenia**  A reduction in the number of blood cells.

*Faaititia le faitau aofā’i o sele o le toto*

**cytotoxic**  Cell-killing.

*Faamate pe tapē sele*

**D**

**dactinomycin**  An anticancer drug that is a type of antitumor antibiotic.

**vailaau te’e kanesa**  O se vailaau e tetee atu i le kanesa.

**dalteparin**  A drug that helps prevent the formation of blood clots; it belongs to the family of drugs called anticoagulants.

*O se fualaau e fesoasoani i le puipuia o le toto mai le potopotoi.*

**deceased**  Dead.

**maliu, oti, mate, malaia, tuumālo̱o**
deficiency  In medicine, a shortage of a substance (such as a vitamin or mineral) needed by the body.

le atoa  I le togafitiga’o ma’i, o le faaitiitia o se anomea e i ai vaitamini po o minerale o loo mana’omia e le tino.

dehydration  A condition caused by the loss of too much water from the body. Severe diarrhea or vomiting can cause dehydration.

matūtū  O se tulaga e mafua mai le tele o le vai ua alu ese mai le tino, e pei o le manava tata po o le pua’i.

denial  In psychiatry, a state in which a person is unable or unwilling to see the truth or reality about an issue or situation.

iē’ena/ musuā  O se tulaga faalemafaufau e musu ai pe teena foi e se tagata le mea moni o loo tupu.

dentist  A health professional who specializes in caring for the teeth, gums, and other tissues in the mouth.

foma’i nifo

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foma’i nifo

of death or suicide. Depression can affect anyone, and can be successfully treated. Depression affects 15-25% of cancer patients.

atuatuvala  Tulaga faalemafaufau e iloa i le faalogoga vaivai, faanoanoa, atuatuvala, ma le faigata ona faafèagai ma mea sa masani ai i lea aso ma lea aso. E 15 i le 20 pasene o tagata ua maua i le kanesa e aafia i le atuatuvala.

diabetes  A disease in which the body does not properly control the amount of sugar in the blood. As a result, the level of sugar in the blood is too high. This disease occurs when the body does not produce enough insulin or does not use it properly.

ma’i suka  O se faama’i ua le mafai e le tino ona faatomutonu le aofa’i o le suka i totonu o le toto ma ua mauluga tele ai. E maua lea faama’i pe a le mafai e le tino ona gaosi inisulini pe faaaoga tatau.

diagnosis  The process of identifying a disease by the signs and symptoms.

O le faatulagaga e iloa ai se faama’i e ala i faailoga ma āuga.

diagnostic trial  A research study that evaluates methods of detecting disease.

Suesuega e fua faatatau ai ala o le sueina o faama’i.
**dialysis**  The process of filtering the blood when the kidneys are not able to cleanse it.

**faamamā toto**  O le auala e faamamā ai le toto ona ua le mafai ona faamamā e fatuga’o.

**diaphragm**  The thin muscle below the lungs and heart that separates the chest from the abdomen. See diagram 8.

**puimānava**  O le maso manifi i lalo ifo o māmā ma le fātu e va ai le fatafata mai le manava/alo. Silasila i le ata #8.

**diarrhea**  Frequent and watery bowel movements.

**manava tātā**  Tulai soo ma vaia le feau mamo.

**diet**  The things a person eats and drinks.

**taumafa**  O mea e ai ma inu e se tagata.

**Dietary Reference Intakes**  DRI. A set of guidelines developed by U.S. and Canadian scientists to give information about the role of nutrients in human health. These guidelines include the Reference Daily Intakes (RDI), which are the recommended amounts of nutrients to be eaten each day to meet the needs of most healthy people. This system replaced the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA). Also called DRI.

**taiala o taumafataga**  O ni taiala na atinae e saiensisi Amerika ma Kanata e faamatala ai le tulaga o nuturieni

**differentiation**  In cancer, refers to how mature (developed) the cancer cells are in a tumor. Differentiated tumor cells resemble normal cells and tend to grow and spread at a slower rate than undifferentiated or poorly differentiated tumor cells, which lack the structure and function of normal cells and grow uncontrollably.

**faaeseesega**  I le kanesa, e faasino i le matua po o le tupu a sele kanesa i totonu o se tuma. O sele tuma ua faaeseeseina e atagia ai sele masani ma e tupu ma sosolo lemu na i lo sele e le i faaeseeseina.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diffuse</td>
<td>Widely spread; not localized or confined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sosolo</td>
<td>Salalau le sosolo: e le tumau i se mea e tasi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diffuse hyperplastic perilobar nephroblastosis.</td>
<td>A childhood condition in which abnormal tissue grows on the outer part of one or both kidneys. Diffuse hyperplastic perilobar nephroblastomatosis usually develops into Wilms tumor (a type of childhood kidney cancer) if not treated. Also called DHPLN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O se tulaga a'o tamaitiiti e tupu ai sele tulaga ese i le pito i fafo o se fatuga'o e tasi po o fatuga'o uma e lua.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digestion</td>
<td>The process of breaking down food into substances the body can use for energy, tissue growth, and repair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faamalū</td>
<td>O le gaioiga e faamalū ai mea taumafa i mea e mafai ona faaagoa e le tino mo le malosi, faatupu aano pe toe faaleleia ai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digestive system</td>
<td>The organs that take in food and turn it into products that the body can use to stay healthy. Waste products the body cannot use leave the body through bowel movements. The digestive system includes the salivary glands, mouth, esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, small and large intestines, and rectum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaega faamalū</td>
<td>O totoga e latou te avea i totonu mea ai ma liliu i mea e mafai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digital rectal examination  DRE</td>
<td>e le tino ona faaagoa ina ia soifua maloloina ai. O otaota o le tino e le mafai ona faaagoa e aveese mai i gaiogi a le puta. O le vaega faamalū mea ai e aoia ai puna fāua, fofoga, faai, puta, ate, ate ali, au ona, gaaau tu ma le ala feau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digestive tract</td>
<td>The organs through which food and liquids pass when they are swallowed, digested and eliminated. These organs are the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and rectum and anus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ala faamalū</td>
<td>O totoga e auala atu ai mea taumafa ma mea inu ina ua foloina, faamalūina ma faaumatiaina. O nei totoga o lefojoga, fāai, puta, gaautaoto ma le gaaau tu, ala feau ma le maliuga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digital mammography</td>
<td>A technique that uses a computer, rather than x-ray film, to record x-ray images of the breast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O se faiga e fääagoa ai komipiuta na i lo fā’ata e faamau ai ata o le susu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digital photography</td>
<td>A type of photography in which images can be viewed on a computer screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ata e fääagoa ai fuainumera</td>
<td>O le ituaiga pu’e ata e mafai ona vaaia ata i le komipiuta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digital rectal examination  DRE</td>
<td>An examination in which a doctor inserts a lubricated, gloved finger into the rectum to feel for abnormalities. Also called DRE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**dilate** To widen or enlarge an opening or hollow structure beyond its usual size, such as the pupil of the eye or a blood vessel.

**faatelē** O le faalauteleina po o le faatelēina o se matala po o se pu, e pei o le i’oimata po o se alatoto.

**dilator** A device used to stretch or enlarge an opening.

**dilute** To make something thinner, weaker, less concentrated, or less pure by adding something to it.

**sui** O le faia lea o se mea ia manifinifi, vaivai, itiiti ina ua faaopoopo ai se īsi mea.

**disorder** In medicine, a disturbance of normal functioning of the mind or body. Disorders may be caused by genetic factors, disease, or trauma.

**faama’ia** Suiga mai le mea e masani ai ona o se faama’i po o se faalavelave.

**disseminate** Scatter or distribute over a large area or range.

**distraction** In medicine, a pain relief method that takes the patient’s attention away from the pain.

**distress** Extreme mental or physical pain or suffering.

**mātuiā** Tigā mātuiā o le tino po o le mafaufau.

**dose** The amount of medicine taken, or radiation given, at one time.

**inumaga** Inumaga o se vaila’au i taimi ta’itasi.

**dose-rate** The strength of a treatment given over a period of time.

**disease progression** Cancer that continues to grow or spread.

**disease-free survival** Length of time after treatment during which no cancer is found. Can be reported for an individual patient or for a study population.
**drug**  Any substance, other than food, that is used to prevent, diagnose, treat or relieve symptoms of a disease or abnormal condition. Also refers to a substance that alters mood or body function, or that can be habit-forming or addictive, especially a narcotic.

**vaila’au/ fualaau**  Soo se anomea e ese mai meataumafa, e faaaoga e togafitia ai ni augā o se faama’i.

**drug abuse**  The use of illegal drugs or the use of prescription or over-the-counter drugs for purposes other than those for which they are meant to be used, or in large amounts. Drug abuse may lead to social, physical, emotional, and job-related problems.

**faaaoga sese o vailaau**  O le faaaogaga o vaila’au faasāina po o vaila’au masani i ni mafuaga e le tatau.

**early menopause**  A condition in which the ovaries stop working before age 40. Symptoms include hot flashes, mood swings, night sweats, vaginal dryness, and infertility. Some cancer treatments, such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery can cause early menopause. This may be temporary or permanent and may be treated with hormone replacement therapy. Also called premature ovarian failure or primary ovarian insufficiency.

**endometrium**  The layer of tissue that lines the uterus.  See diagram 13.
epidemiology  The study of the patterns, causes, and control of disease in groups of people.

*Suesuega o mafuaaga o faama’i ma fe’avea’iga o faama’i.*

epilepsy  A group of disorders marked by problems in the normal functioning of the brain. These problems can produce seizures, unusual body movements, a loss of consciousness or changes in consciousness, as well as mental problems or problems with the senses.

*ma’i māliu. E mafua i faafitauli o le faiai ma oso ai le lili, matapogia.*

erection  In medicine, the swelling of the penis with blood, causing it to become firm.

*tu  O le tu/ malo a le totoga sa o le tane.*

esophagus  The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach. See diagram 9.

*ala ai  Faagaau o le faai e auala atu ai meataumafa i le puta. Silasila i le ata #9.*

estrogen  A type of hormone made by the body that helps develop and maintain female sex characteristics and the growth of long bones. Estrogens can also be made in the laboratory. They may be used as a type of birth control and to treat symptoms of menopause, menstrual disorders, osteoporosis, and other conditions.

*honomi o fafine  O se homoni e fesoasoani i le tupu ma le faatumau o foliga ma faalologa tau tamaitai. E mafai foi ona faaaoga mo aiga fuafuaina ma togafitia ai auga o le tuanai o le taimi fanau, faama’ia o ma’i masina, ma’i tau ivi, ma isi tulaga.*

excision  Removal by surgery.

*Aveesega e ala i taotoga.*

eye cancer  Cancer that forms in tissues of and around the eye. Some of the cancers that may affect the eye include melanoma (a rare cancer that begins in cells that make the pigment melanin in the eye), carcinoma (cancer that begins in tissues that cover structures in the eye), lymphoma (cancer that begins in immune system cells), and retinoblastoma (cancer that begins in the retina and usually occurs in children younger than 5 years).

*kanesa o le mata  Kanesa e tupu i aano o le mata. E tele ituaiga kanesa o le mata e pei o le kanesa o le afuafu o le mata ma isi.*
fallopian tube  A slender tube through which eggs pass from an ovary to the uterus. In the female reproductive tract, there is one ovary and one fallopian tube on each side of the uterus. See diagram 13.

fatigue  A condition marked by extreme tiredness and inability to function due lack of energy. Fatigue may be acute or chronic.

fertile  Able to produce children.

fertility  The ability to produce children.

tau mafafanau  O le mafai ona maua tamaiti e ala i le feusua’i.

fetus  The developing offspring from 7 to 8 weeks after conception until birth.

tagata afuafiu  O se tagata fou e le i tu’u esea ma le manava o lona tina.

fever  An increase in body temperature above normal (98.6 degrees F), usually caused by disease.

fiva  E mafua ona o se faama’i.

fiber  In food, fiber is the part of fruits, vegetables, legumes, and whole grains that cannot be digested. The fiber in food may help prevent cancer. In the body, fiber refers to tissue made of long threadlike cells, such as muscle fiber or nerve fiber.
first-degree relative  The parents, brothers, sisters, or children of an individual.

gallstone  Solid material that forms in the gallbladder or common bile duct. Gallstones are made of cholesterol or other substances found in the gallbladder. They may occur as one large stone or as many small ones, and vary from the size of a golf ball to a grain of sand. Also called cholelith.

maa o le au ona  O mea e faapei o ni maa e tutupu a’e i totonu o le au ona po o le ala sua au.

first-degree relative  I taumafa, o le alava o le vaega o fuala’au aina, o mea mata, ma fatu o fuala’au e le mafai e le puta ona faamalū.

fluid  Liquid.

sua; vai

follow-up  Monitoring a person’s health over time after treatment. This includes keeping track of the health of people who participate in a clinical study or clinical trial for a period of time, both during the study and after the study ends.

vaaiga  O le vaavaiga o le soifua maloloina o se tagata ua uma ona fai sona taotoga.

foreskin  The loose skin that covers the head of the penis.

pa’u  Pa’u i le ulu o le totoga sa o le tane.

G

gallbladder  The pear-shaped organ found below the liver. Bile is concentrated and stored in the gallbladder. See diagram 10.

au ona  Totoga e foliga pei o se pea o loo maua i lalo ifo o le au. O sua au e faamalosia ma faaputu i le au ona. Silasila i le ata #10.

gallbladder cancer  Cancer that forms in tissues of the gallbladder. The gallbladder is a pear-shaped organ below the liver that collects and stores bile (a fluid made by the liver to digest fat). Gallbladder cancer begins in the innermost layer of tissue and spreads through the outer layers as it grows.

kanesa o le au ‘ona  Kanesa e tupu i aano o le au ona.

fragrance  A pleasant, sweet odor.

O se manogi manaia.
gastrectomy  An operation to remove all or part of the stomach.

taotoga o le manava  Taotoga e aveese ai atoa le puta pe na o se vaega.

gastric  Having to do with the stomach.

tau manava  Faatatau i le manava/alo

genital wart  A raised growth on the surface of the genitals caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. The HPV in genital warts is very contagious and can be spread by skin-to-skin contact, usually during oral, anal, or genital sex with an infected partner. A female with genital warts is at an increased risk for developing cervical cancer. Also called condyloma.

lafetoga i totoga sa  Lafetoga e ola a’e i luga o le totoga sa ma e pipisi. O se tamaitai e i ai lafetoga i ona totoga sa e tele le avanoa e tupu ai le kanesa o le gutu o le toala fanau.

germ-free  Free of bacteria, disease-causing viruses, and other organisms that can cause infection.

sa’oloto mai siama  E leai ni virusi, siama ma isi mea ola e ono tau avea ni faama’i.

gland  An organ that makes one or more substances, such as hormones, digestive juices, sweat, tears, saliva, or milk. Endocrine glands release the substances directly into the bloodstream. Exocrine glands release the substances into a duct or opening to the inside or outside of the body.

puna.  O totoga e gaosia ai se anomea po o ni anomea, e pei o homoni, sua faamalū tamafa, afu, loimata, fāua, po o sua susu.

glottis  The middle part of the larynx; the area where the vocal cords are located.

O le nofoaga o loo i ai le leo i le faai.

groin  The area where the thigh meets the abdomen. See diagram 5 and 6.

punalo/oga  O le vaega o le tino e sosoo ai le manava ma le ogavae. Silasila i le ata #5 ma le #6.

gums  The tissue of the upper and lower jaws that surrounds the base of the teeth. Also called gingiva.

tainifo  Aano o le auvae a luga ma le auvae a lalo. E tutu ai nifo.

head and neck cancer  Cancer that arises in the head or neck region (in the nasal cavity, sinuses, lip, mouth, salivary glands, throat, or larynx [voice box]).

kanesa o le ulu ma le ua  Kanesa e tupu i totonu o le ulu po o vaega o le ua e i ai le pu isu, pogai isu, lau gutu, gutu, puna faua, faai, pusa leo.
heart cancer  A rare cancer that develops in tissues of the heart. Also called cardiac sarcoma.

kanesa o le fatu  O se kanesa e seasea tupu e amata tupu i totonu o aano o le fatu.

hepatic  Refers to the liver.

tau ate (au)  Faasino i le ate.

hepatic artery  The major blood vessel that carries blood to the liver.

alatoto autu o le au (ate)  O le alatoto autu na te avea le toto i le au/ate.

hepatitis  Disease of the liver causing inflammation. Symptoms include an enlarged liver, fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and dark urine.

ate fefete  Faama’i o le ate e mafua ai ona lūga. O āuga e aofia ai le fula o le au, fīva, faafau, faasuati, tīga le manava, ma le lānu malosi o le feau vai.

herbal  Having to do with plants.

Faatatau i la’au.

herbicide  A chemical that kills plants.

vailaau fagavao  Kemikale e tapē pe faaumatia ai la’au.

high blood pressure  A blood pressure of 140/90 or higher. High blood pressure usually has no symptoms. It can harm the arteries and cause an increase in the risk of stroke, heart attack, kidney failure, and blindness. Also called hypertension.

toto maualuga.  O le fua o le toto e 140/90 pe e i luga atu. E leai ni ona āuga e aafia ai alatoto ma faatupulaia ai ma’i o le pepē o itutino, teia le fatu, leaga fatuga’o, ma tauto.

high-risk cancer  Cancer that is likely to recur (come back), or spread.

Kanesa e ono toe ola pe toe sosolo foi.

hormone  A chemical made by glands in the body. Hormones circulate in the bloodstream and control the actions of certain cells or organs. Some hormones can also be made in a laboratory.

homoni  O kemikale e gaosia e puna o i totonu o le tino. O nei sua e i totonu o le toto ma latou te faatou o gaiogai a ituaiga sele faapitoa po o totoga. E mafai foi i nisi o taimi ona gaosia nei sua i totonu o potu suesue.

host cell  A cell that is infected by a virus or another type of microorganism.

sele autu  O le sele ua inifeti po o ua aafia i se vairusi po o se i si ituaiga manu nini’i.
hydratation  Combining with water.

*Tu’u faatasia ma le vai.*

hygiene  The science of health, and the practice of cleanliness that promotes good health and well-being.

tu mamâ  *O le saienisi o le soifua maloloina ma le faatinoga o le tu mamâ e faalauiloa ai le soifua maloloina lelei ma le manuia.*

---

**I**

imaging  Tests that produce pictures of areas inside the body.

pu’ega o ata  *Suega e maua ai ata o vaega i totonu o le tino.*

**Imaging procedure**  A method of producing pictures of areas inside the body.

faasologa o pu’ega o ata  *O se metotia e maua ai ata o vaega i totonu o le tino.*

**Immune system**  The complex group of organs and cells that defends the body against infections and other diseases.

vaega tete’e faama’i  *O le fesootaiga lavelave o totoga ma sele e latou te puipui le tino mai ifetci ma i si faama’i.*

---

**Immunity**  The condition of being protected against an infectious disease. Immunity can be caused by a vaccine, previous infection with the same agent, or by transfer of immune substances from another person or animal.

tau tete’e faama’i  *O le tulaga o le puipuia mai faama’i pipisi.*

**Immunization**  A technique used to cause an immune response that results in resistance to a specific disease, especially an infectious disease.

tui puipui  *O se auala ua faaaoga e tupu ai le tete’e atu o le tino i faama’i.*

**Immunology**  The study of the body’s immune system.

O le susueuga i le vaega tete’e faama’i o le tino.

**In situ cancer**  Early cancer that has not spread to neighboring tissue.

O le kanesa e le i sosolo atu i totoga lata ane.

**Incision**  A cut made in the body to perform surgery.

alaala/ tipi  *O se tipi ua faa i totonu o le tino mo se taotoga.*

**Indication**  In medicine, a sign, symptom, or medical condition that leads to the recommendation of a treatment, test, or procedure.
**infection**  Invasion and multiplication of germs in the body. Infections can occur in any part of the body and can spread throughout the body. The germs may be bacteria, viruses, yeast, or fungi. They can cause a fever and other problems, depending on where the infection occurs. When the body’s natural defense system is strong, it can often fight the germs and prevent infection. Some cancer treatments can weaken the natural defense system.

**inflammaton**  Redness, swelling, pain, and/or a feeling of heat in an area of the body. This is a protective reaction to injury, disease, or irritation of the tissues.

**mumū**  Mumū, lūga, fula, tigā ma lagona o le vevela i totonu o se vaega o le tino. O le tali puipui lea a le tino i se manu’a, faama’i, po o le oia o aano.

**ingestion**  Taking into the body by mouth.

**folo**  Aveina i totonu o le tino e ala atu i le fofoga.

**inhale**  A device for giving medicines in the form of a spray that is inhaled (breathed in) through the nose or mouth. Inhalers are used to treat medical problems such as bronchitis, angina, emphysema, and asthma. They are also used to help relieve symptoms that occur when a person is trying to quit smoking.

**masini faamānava**  O se masini ua fausia e ave atu ai vaila'au i se tulaga e mafai ai ona mānavaina i totonu o le fofoga po o le isu.

**injection**  Use of a syringe and needle to push fluids or drugs into the body; often called a “shot.”

**tui**  Faaaogaga o le tui ma le nila e tui ai vailaau i totonu o le tino.
**inoperable**  Describes a condition that cannot be treated by surgery.

**ui**  *E faamatata ai se tulaga e le mafai ona togafitia i se taotoga/tipiga.*

**insomnia**  Difficulty in going to sleep or getting enough sleep.

**le moe**  *O le faigata ona faamoe po o le lē lava o le malolo.*

**isolation**  State of being separated from others. Isolation is sometimes used to prevent disease from spreading.

**tunfua**  *O le tu’u esea mai i isi. E faaaogaina i nisi o taimi e vaosia ai le pipisi o faama’i.*

**J**

**jaundice**  A condition in which the skin and the whites of the eyes become yellow, urine darkens, and the color of stool becomes lighter than normal. Jaundice occurs when the liver is not working properly or when a bile duct is blocked.

**fiva samasama**  *O le tulaga ua lanu samasama ai mata ma le pa’u, malosi le lanu o le feau vai, ma ua vaivai ai le lanu o feau mamo. E tupu lea tulaga pe a le lelei le ate po o ua poloka foi le ala sua au.*

**K**

**kava kava**  An herb native to islands in the South Pacific. Substances taken from the root have been used in some cultures to relieve stress, anxiety, tension, sleeplessness, and problems of menopause. Kava kava may increase the effect of alcohol and of certain drugs used to treat anxiety and depression. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration advises users that kava kava may cause severe liver damage. The scientific name is *Piper methysticum*. Also called intoxicating pepper, rauschpfeffer, tonga, and yangona.

**ava**  *O le laau e taatele i le Pasefika. O sua mai a’a ua faaaoga e nisi atunu’u e faate’a ai le popole, malō o maso, lē moe ma isi faafitauali i le vaitau ua tuana’i le taimi fanau. E ono faatupulaia e le ava aafiaga o ava malosi ma isi vailaau e togafitia ai faama’i o le atatuvalu. E fautuaina e le FDA le faaetete o le soona inuina o le ava ona e leaga ai le ate.*

**joint**  In medicine, the place where two or more bones are connected. Examples include the shoulder, elbow, knee, and jaw.

**sooga**  *I togafitia o ma’i, o le tulaga o loo soo ai ni ivi se lua pe tele atu. Faata’ita’iga o le tauau, tuli lima, tuli vae ma le auvae.*
kidney  One of a pair of organs in the abdomen. Kidneys remove waste from the blood (as urine), produce erythropoietin (a substance that stimulates red blood cell production), and play a role in blood pressure regulation. See diagram 9.

fatuga’o  Se tasi o totoga e i ai lona soa/ pea i totonu o le manava/alo. O fatuga’o la te aveesea otaota mai le toto (pei o le feau vai), faatupuina le faiga o sele toto mumu, ma fai lona sao i le faatonutonuga o le fua o le toto. Silasila i le ata #9.

kidney cancer  Cancer that forms in tissues of the kidneys. Kidney cancer includes renal cell carcinoma (cancer that forms in the lining of very small tubes in the kidney that filter the blood and remove waste products) and renal pelvis carcinoma (cancer that forms in the center of the kidney where urine collects). It also includes Wilms’ tumor, which is a type of kidney cancer that usually develops in children under the age of 5.

kanesa o le fatuga’o  Kanesa e tupu i totonu o aano o fatuga’o. E i ai le kanesa o le fatuga’o e amata mai le faaofu o ala fatuga’o e faamamā ai le toto ma aveese otaota. O le isi kanesa o le fatuga’o e amata mai i le vaega o loo faaputu ai le feau lata.

kidney failure  A condition in which the kidneys stop working and are not able to remove waste and extra water from the blood or keep body chemicals in balance. Acute or severe kidney failure happens suddenly (for example, after an injury) and may be treated and cured. Chronic kidney failure develops over many years, may be caused by conditions like high blood pressure or diabetes, and cannot be cured. Chronic kidney failure may lead to total and long-lasting kidney failure, called end-stage renal disease (ESRD). A person in ESRD needs dialysis (the process of cleaning the blood by passing it through a membrane or filter) or a kidney transplant. Also called renal failure.

leaga fatuga’o  Osetulaga ua le toegalulue fatuga’o ma ua le mafai ona aveese otaota mai le toto pe faatulaga tutusa sua o le tino. E tupu ai le faaletou o fatuga’o ma e ono mafai ona togafitia. O le faaletou soo o fatuga’o e ono mafua mai le toto maualuga po o le suka ma e le mafai ona foia. E o’o ai i le tulaga e faamamā ai le toto pe aveese le fatuga’o leaga ae sui ai se fatuga’o lelei.

kilogram  A measure of weight. A kilogram is equal to 2.2 pounds.

kilokalama  O le fua o le mafua. Tasi le kilokalama e tusu ma le 2.2 pauna.
laboratory study  Research done in a laboratory. These studies may use test tubes or animals to find out if a drug, procedure, or treatment is likely to be useful. Laboratory studies take place before any testing is done in humans.

suesuega i potu suesue  Suesuega e faia i totonu o se potu suesue. O nei suesuega e ono faaaoga ai fagu suesue po o meaola e iloa ai pe aoga vailaau, faiga, po o togafitiga. E muamua fai nei suega i potu suesue a’o le’i faia i tagata.

laboratory test  A medical procedure that involves testing a sample of blood, urine, or other substance from the body. Tests can help determine a diagnosis, plan treatment, check to see if treatment is working, or monitor the disease over time.

suega i potu suesue  O se faatulagaga faaletogafitiga o ma’i e aofia ai le suega o le toto, feau vai po o nisi anomea mai le tino. O nei suega e fesoasoani ina ia iloa ai se togafitiga e tatau mo le tulaga o le faama’i.

lactose  A type of sugar found in milk and milk products.

large intestine  The long, tube-like organ that is connected to the small intestine at one end and the anus at the other. The large intestine has four parts: cecum, colon, rectum, and anal canal. Partly digested food moves through the cecum into the colon, where water and some nutrients and electrolytes are removed. The remaining material, solid waste called stool, moves through the colon, is stored in the rectum, and leaves the body through the anal canal and anus. See diagram 10.

gaau tu  O le totoga umī e foliga i faagaau e sosoo le isi pito i le gaau taoto a o le isi i le maliuga. Silasila i le ata #10.

larynx  The area of the throat containing the vocal cords and used for breathing, swallowing, and talking. Also called voice box.

pusa leo  O le vaega o le fài ai faaaoga mo le mānava, folo, ma le tautala. E ta’ua foi o le pusa leo.

leukemia  Cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow and causes large numbers of blood cells to be produced and enter the bloodstream. See diagram 1.

lukimia/ kanesa o le toto  Kanesa e amata i totonu o aano faatupu toto, e i ai le anoivi ma tupu ai le aofa’i o sele o le toto o le a gaosia ma ulufale atu i ala toto. Silasila i le ata #1.
liver A large organ located in the upper abdomen. The liver cleanses the blood and aids in digestion by secreting bile. See diagram 9.

**au/ate**  O se totoga tele e tu i le pito i luga o le manava/alo. O le au/ate e faamamāina le toto ma fesoasoani i le faamalūina o meaai e ala i sua au. Silasila i le ata #9.

**liver cancer**  Primary liver cancer is cancer that forms in the tissues of the liver. Secondary liver cancer is cancer that spreads to the liver from another part of the body.

**kanesa o le au (ate)**  O le kanesa o le au e tupu i totonu o aano o le au. O le isi kanesa o le au e tupu mai i se kanesa na sosolo mai se i si vaega o le tino.

**lung**  One of a pair of organs in the chest that supplies the body with oxygen, and removes carbon dioxide from the body. See diagram 8.

**māmā**  O se tasi o totoga e i ai lona soa e i totou o le fatafata e faasoaina le okesene o le tino, ma aveesea le karaponi taiokesaita mai le tino. Silasila i le ata #8.

**lung cancer**  Cancer that forms in tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining air passages. The two main types are small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer. These types are diagnosed based on how the cells look under a microscope.

**magnetic resonance imaging MRI.** A procedure in which radio waves and a powerful magnet linked to a computer are used to create detailed pictures of areas inside the body. These pictures can show the difference between normal and diseased tissue. MRI makes better images of organs and soft tissue than other scanning techniques, such as computed tomography (CT) or x-ray. MRI is especially useful for imaging the brain, the spine, the soft tissue of joints, and the inside of bones. Also called MRI, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, and NMRI.

**kanesa o le māmā**  Kanesa e tupu i totonu o aano o le māmā, e masani ona tupu i totonu o sele o ala ea. O ituaiaga kanesa e lua o le māmā e afua mai, a le o le sele la’ititi, po o le sele e le la’ititi.

**pu’ega o ata e faaaoga ai malosi faamaneta**  O se faiga e faaaoga ai ave leitoia ma se sila malosi ua sosoo i se komipiuta e pue ai ata manino o vaega i totonu o le tino. O nei ata e iloa ai le eseesega i le va o aano masani mai aano ua aafia i se faama’i. E sili atu ata o totoga ma aano malu e faia e le MRI na i lo i si ituaiaga faïga e pei o le fā’ata. E aoga le MRI ae maise lava i le puega o ata o le faiai, ivitu, aano malu o sooga, ma totonu o ivi.
**mainstream medicine** A system in which medical doctors and other healthcare professionals (such as nurses, pharmacists, and therapists) treat symptoms and diseases using drugs, radiation, or surgery. Also called conventional medicine, Western medicine, orthodox medicine, biomedicine, and allopathic medicine.

**malignant** Cancerous. Malignant tumors can invade and destroy nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body.

**patu kanesa** E kanesa. O tuma/ patu malika(malignant) latou te mafai ona ulufale faamalosi atu ma fâaleaga aano lata ane ma sosolo atu i isi vaega o le tino.

**malignant meningioma** A rare, fast-growing tumor that forms in one of the inner layers of the meninges (thin layers of tissue that cover and protect...
malignant mesothelioma

A rare type of cancer in which malignant cells are found in the sac lining the chest or abdomen. Exposure to airborne asbestos particles increases one’s risk of developing malignant mesothelioma.

malignant mixed Müllerian tumor (MMMT). A rare type of tumor that is a mixture of carcinoma and sarcoma cells. MMMT usually occurs in the uterus. Also called MMMT.

malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (MPNST). A type of soft tissue sarcoma that develops in cells that form a protective sheath (covering) around peripheral nerves, which are nerves that are outside of the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord). Also called MPNST.

malignant pleural effusion

A condition in which cancer causes an abnormal amount of fluid to collect between the thin layers of tissue (pleura) lining the outside of the lung and the wall of the chest cavity. Lung cancer, breast cancer, lymphoma, and leukemia cause most malignant pleural effusions.

malnutrition

A disorder caused by a lack of proper nutrition or an inability to absorb nutrients from food.

malignant mesothelioma

the brain and spinal cord). Malignant meningioma often spreads to other areas of the body.

patu kanesa o atu aano o le faiai ma le maea alio O se tuma e seāsea maua ma e vave ola, e tupu i totonu o le tasi o atu pito i totonu o aano o loo ufuufi ma puipui ai le faiai ma le maea alio. E masani ona sosolo atu i i si vaega o le tino.

malignant mesothelioma

A rare type of cancer in which malignant cells are found in the sac lining the chest or abdomen. Exposure to airborne asbestos particles increases one’s risk of developing malignant mesothelioma.

patu kanesa o le fatafata po o le alo O se kanesa e seāsea maua. Ua maua ai sele kanesa i totonu o taga ea o loo faafuofu ai i le fatafata po o le alo. O le mānavaina o le asbestos mai vali o fale e ono maua o se tasi i lea kanesa.

malignant mixed Müllerian tumor (MMMT). A rare type of tumor that is a mixture of carcinoma and sarcoma cells. MMMT usually occurs in the uterus. Also called MMMT.

patu kanesa kasinoma ma le sakoma O se tuma e seāsea maua ua fefiloi ai sele kasinoma ma sele sakoma. E masani ona tupu i totonu o le to'ala fanau o fāfine.

malnutrition

A disorder caused by a lack of proper nutrition or an inability to absorb nutrients from food.

oge le taumafa tatau O se faama’i e mafiua i le lē lava o nutereni e tatau mo le tino po o le lē mafai e le tino ona mitiia nutereni mai mea taumafa.
**mammary** Having to do with the breast.

*Faatatau i le susu.*

**mammary dysplasia** A common condition marked by benign (noncancerous) changes in breast tissue. These changes may include irregular lumps or cysts, breast discomfort, sensitive nipples, and itching. These symptoms may change throughout the menstrual cycle and usually stop after menopause. Also called benign breast disease, fibrocystic breast disease, and fibrocystic breast changes.

*O se tulaga masani i suiga i totonu o aano o le susu. O nei suiga e ono aofia ai ni patu, tiga, le lelei le faalogoga i susu ma matasusu, ma mageso. O nei āuga e ono sui a‘o faasolo le ma‘i masina ma e masani ona uma pe a tuana‘i le taimi fanau.*

**mammary gland** Glandular organ located on the chest. The mammary gland is made up of connective tissue, fat, and tissue that contains the glands that can make milk. Also called breast. See diagram 6.

*susu* O se totoga foliga i puna e i luga o le fatafata. O le puna lea e fausia i soo aano, ga‘o, ma aano e i ai le puna e na te gaosia le sua susu. Silasila i le ata #6.

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

*tau fā‘ata o le susu* O se fā‘ata o le susu.

**mammary**

**mammography** The use of x-rays to create a picture of the breast.

*fā‘ata* O le faaaogaina o fā‘ata e maua ai le ata o le susu.

**massage therapy** A treatment in which the soft tissues of the body are kneaded, rubbed, tapped, and stroked. Massage therapy may help people relax, relieve stress and pain, lower blood pressure, and improve circulation. It is being studied in the treatment of cancer symptoms such as lack of energy, pain, swelling, and depression.

*fofō* O se togafitiga e lomi, mili, pōpō, ma tu‘itu‘i ai aano malu o le tino. O lenei togafitiga e fesoasoani i tagata ina ia malolo, faatea ai le popole ma le tiga, faapa‘u le fiua o le toto, ma faaaleleia le gasologa o le toto. O loo suesueina i le togafitiga o āuga o le kanesa e i ai le le lava o le malosi, tigā, fula, ma le atatuvale.

**mast cell** A type of white blood cell.

*O se ituaiga sele toto pa‘epa‘e.*

**mast cell tumor** A growth or lump of mast cells (a type of white blood cell). Mast cell tumors can involve the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and muscle tissue. Also called masto-cytoma.

*O se patu po o se fula o ituaiga sele toto pa‘epa‘e. E mafāi e lea tuma ona aafia ai le pa‘u, ma aano o i lalo ifo o le pa‘u, ma aano o maso.*
**mastectomy**  Surgery to remove the breast (or as much of the breast tissue as possible).

**taotoga o le susu**  Taotoga e aveese ai le susu (po o le tele foi o aano o le susu ua ono aveesea).

**maternal**  Having to do with or coming from the mother.

_E faatatau i le tinā._

**measles virus**  The virus that causes measles (a highly contagious disease marked by fever, cough, and raised red spots on the skin). The measles virus usually affects children, and is spread by coughing or contact with fluid from the nose or mouth of someone who has been infected.

_vairusi o misela_  O le vairusi e mafua ai misela (o se faama’i e pipisi gofie e faailogaina i le fiva, tale, ma togi mumū i luga o le pa’u). O le vairusi o misela e masani ona aafia ai tamaiti, ma e pipisi e ala atu i le tale po o le pa’i i sua mai i le isu po o le fofoa o se tasi ua inifeti.

**measurable disease**  A tumor that can be accurately measured in size. This information can be used to judge response to treatment.

_O se tuma e mafai tonu ona fua lona telē. O lenei faamatalaga e iloa ai se togafitiga e faia._

**medicine**  A legal drug that is used to prevent, treat, or relieve symptoms of a disease or abnormal condition. Also called medication.

_vailaau_  O se vailaau ua faatagaina i le e faaaoga e puipui, togafiti, pe faate’a ai āuga o faama’i po o tulaga e le masani ai.

**medullary breast carcinoma**  A rare type of breast cancer that often can be treated successfully. It is marked by lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell) in and around the tumor that can be seen when viewed under a microscope.

_O se ituaiga kanesa o le susu e seāseā maua, ma e mafai ona togafitia. E iloa i ituaiga sele toto pa’epa’e, e mafai ona iloa i lalo o le maikosikope._

**meiosis**  A special form of cell division in which each daughter cell receives half the amount of DNA as the parent cell. Meiosis occurs during formation of egg and sperm cells in mammals.

_vaevaega faapitoa o sele_  O se vaevaega faapitoa o sele e maua ai e sele tama ta’itasi le afa o le aofa’i o DNA mai le sele matua. E tupu lea vaevaega pe a tuu faatasia sele fua fanau o mea ola.

**melanin**  The substance that gives color to skin and eyes.

_faalau_  O se anomea e faalanua le pa’u ma mata.
**melanocyte**  A cell in the skin and eyes that produces and contains the pigment called melanin.

**sele faalanu**  O se sele e i totonu o le pa’u ma mata e gaosia ai le faalanu.

**melanoma**  A form of skin cancer that begins in melanocytes (the cells that make the pigment melanin). Melanoma usually begins in a mole. See diagram 2.

**melanoma**  O se kanesa o le pa’u e amata i totonu o sele e gaosia faalanu o pa’u ma mata. E masani ona amata i se ila. Silasila i le ata #2.

**melanoma in situ**  Cancer is found in the epidermis (outer layer of the skin) only. Also called stage 0 melanoma.

Kanesa o le atu pito i fafo o le pa’u.

**melanoma vaccine**  A cancer vaccine prepared from human melanoma cancer cells. It can be used alone or with other therapy in treating melanoma.

vailaau mo le melanoma  O se vailaau kanesa e saunia mai sele melanoma o le tagata. E mafai ona faaaoga faatasi ma isi togafitiga e foia ai le melanoma.

**membrane**  A very thin layer of tissue that covers a surface.

**afiuafu**  O le atu manifi o aano o loo ufiufi ai le vaega pito i fafo o se mea.

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**meningeal**  Having to do with the meninges (three thin layers of tissue that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord).

E faatatau i atu o aano manifi e tolu o loo ufiufi ma puipui ai le faiai ma le maea alio.

**meningeal metastasis**  Cancer that has spread from the original (primary) tumor to the meninges (three thin layers of tissue that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord).

Kanesa ua sosolo mai le tulaga na tupu ai le tuma e o’o atu i atu manifi e tolu o aano o loo ufiufi ma puipui ai le faiai ma le maea alio.

**meninges**  The three thin layers of tissue that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord.

**atu manifi e tolu**  O atu manifi e tolu o aano o loo ufiufi ma puipui ai le faiai ma le maea alio.

**meningioma**  A type of slow-growing tumor that forms in the meninges (thin layers of tissue that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord). Meningiomas usually occur in adults.

O se ituaiga tuma e tupu lemu i totonu o atu o aano manifi e tolu o loo ufiufi ma puipui ai le faiai ma le maea alio. E masani ona tupu i tagata matutua.
**meningitis** Inflammation of the meninges (three thin layers of tissue that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord). Meningitis is usually caused by a bacterial or viral infection, but sometimes is caused by cancer, drug allergies, or inflammatory diseases.

**menopause** The time of life when a woman’s menstrual periods stop. A woman is in menopause when she hasn’t had a period for 12 months in a row. Also called change of life.

**menorrhagia** Abnormally heavy menstrual bleeding.

**menstrual cycle** The monthly cycle of hormonal changes from the beginning of one menstrual period to the beginning of the next.

**menstrual period** The periodic discharge of blood and tissue from the uterus. From puberty until menopause, menstruation occurs about every 28 days, but does not occur during pregnancy.

**mental health** A person’s overall psychological and emotional condition. Good mental health is a state of well-being in which a person is able to cope with everyday events, think clearly, be responsible, meet challenges, and have good relationships with others.

**mental health counselor** A specialist who can talk with patients and their families about emotional and personal matters, and can help them make decisions.

**soifua maloloina o le mafaufau** O le aotelega o tulaga faalemefaafau ma lagona o se tagata. O le lelei o le tulaga faalemefaafau ma lagona, e mafai ai e le tagata ona feagai ma mea e tutupu i aso uma, maua mafauauga manino, feagai ma lu’i o le olaga, ma tausi mafutaga lelei ma isi.

**tagata faapitoa mo le soifua maloloina o le mafaufau** O se tagata faapitoa e mafai ona talanoa i ma’i ma o latou aiga e uiga i mataupu tau i le tagata ma ona lagona, ma e mafai ona fesoasoani ia i latou i le faia o filifiliga.
mercy killing  An easy or painless death, or the intentional ending of the life of a person suffering from an incurable or painful disease at his or her request. Also called euthanasia.

O le aveesea o le ola o le tagata ua tigaina i se ma’i e leai se fofo talu ai lana talosaga. E faaupu o le oti faigofo po o le oti e le lagona se tiga.

Merkel cell cancer  A rare type of cancer that forms on or just beneath the skin. Merkel cell cancer is divided into three types called trabecular, intermediate, and small cell.

kana se o le sele tau Merkel  O se kana se e seāsea maua e tupu i luga po o lalo ifo o le pa’u. O lea kana se ua vaevaeina i ituaiga e tolo.

mesenchymal  Refers to cells that develop into connective tissue, blood vessels, and lymphatic tissue.

E faatatau i sele ua tutupu ma avea ma soo aano, ala toto, ma aano o puna sele pa’epa’e.

metabolism  The total of all chemical changes that take place in a cell or an organism. These changes produce energy and basic materials needed for important life processes.

aotelega o suiga faakemikale  O le aofa’iga o suiga uma faakemikale ua tupu i totonu o se sele po o se mea ola. O nei suiga e gaosia ai le malosi ma tulaga faavae e mana’omia mo le ola.

metastatic cancer  Cancer that has spread from the place in which it started to other parts of the body.

kana se ua sosolo  O se kana se ua sosolo mai le nofoaga na amata ai ma aga’i atu i isi vaega o le tino.

methodology  In medicine, the rules and procedures for doing research and evaluating results.

tau metotia  I le togafitiga o ma’i, o tulafono ma faatulagaga mo le faia o suesuega ma le fuaina faatatau o i’uga o suesuega.

mineral  A nutrient required to maintain health.

minerale  O nutereni e tatau mo le faatumauina o le soifua maloloina.

mitosis  The process of division of somatic cells in which each daughter cell receives the same amount of DNA as the parent cell.

vaevaega o sele  O le faasologa o le vavaega o sele e maua ai e sele tama le aofaiga o DNA e tutusa ma le sele matua.

modulate  To adjust, or change.

Fetuuna’i pe sui
molecule  The smallest particle of a substance that has all of the physical and chemical properties of that substance. Molecules are made up of one or more atoms. If they contain more than one atom, the atoms can be the same (an oxygen molecule has two oxygen atoms) or different (a water molecule has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom). Biological molecules, such as proteins and DNA, can be made up of many thousands of atoms. See diagram 7.

molekiue  O le vaega aupito i laititi o se anomea o loo i ai uma tulaga faaletino ma le faakemikale. O molekiue ua fausia i atome e tasi pe tele atu. Afai ua aofia atome e sili atu i le tasi, e mafai ona tutusa pe eseese. O le molekiue o le okesene e lua atome. I molekiue faapaiolo, o le porotini ma le DNA e silia i le afe atome o loo faia ai. Silasila i le ata #7.

monocyte  A type of white blood cell.

O se ituaiga sele toto pa'epa'e.

morbidity  A disease or the incidence of disease within a population. Morbidity also refers to adverse effects caused by a treatment.

O se faama’i po o le tupu a se faama’i i ni tagata. E faasino foi i tulaga le lelei e mafua mai i se togafitiga.

motor  In medicine, having to do with the movement of body parts.

gaoioi  I le togafitiga o ma’i, e faatatau i le gaiioiga o vaega o le tino.

mucus  A thick, slippery fluid made by the membranes that line certain organs of the body, including the nose, mouth, throat, and vagina.

vavale  O se sua toto’o, ma mase’ese’e e gaosia e afuafu o loo ufiufi ai totoga o le tino, e i ai le isu, fofoga, faai, ma le ala fanau.

multicentric breast cancer  Breast cancer in which there is more than one tumor, all of which have formed separately from one another. The tumors are likely to be in different quadrants (sections) of the breast. Multicentric breast cancers are rare.

E tele patu kanesa o le susu. O kanesa ia e le taatele.

multiplicity  A large number or variety.

E tele le fuainumera po o ituaiga.

N

nasal  By or having to do with the nose.

E faatatau i le isu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>nausea</strong></th>
<th><strong>nephroureterectomy</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A feeling of sickness or discomfort in the stomach that may come with an urge to vomit. Nausea is a side effect of some types of cancer therapy.</td>
<td>Surgery to remove a kidney and its ureter. Also called ureteronephrectomy. See diagram 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fāa faaufaau</strong></td>
<td>O se lagona ma’i pe le lelei le faalogo i totonu o le puta e ono oso ai le fia suati. O le tulaga lea e tupu mai i nisi togafitiga o kanesa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>neck dissection</strong></td>
<td>Surgery to remove lymph nodes and other tissues in the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taotoga e aveesea ai puna ma isi aano o i totonu o le ua.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>necrosis</strong></td>
<td>Refers to the death of living tissues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E faatatau i le mamate o aano ola.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>needle biopsy</strong></td>
<td>The removal of tissue or fluid with a needle for examination under a microscope. Also called fine-needle aspiration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O le aveesega o aano po o sua e faaoga ai se nila mo suesuega i lalo o le maikosiko pe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>negative test result</strong></td>
<td>A test result that fails to show the specific disease or condition for which the test is being done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O se i’uga o se suega ua le mafai ona iloatoni ai se faama’i.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>neoplasia</strong></td>
<td>Abnormal and uncontrolled cell growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O le tulaga le masani ma le ola le faatonutonuina o sele.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nephrologist</strong></td>
<td>A doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating kidney disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>foma’i o fatuga’o</strong></td>
<td>O se foma’i faapitoa i le iloiloina ma le togafitiga o faama’i o le fatuga’o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nephrotomogram</strong></td>
<td>A series of x-rays of the kidneys. The x-rays are taken from different angles and show the kidneys clearly, without the shadows of the organs around them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fā’ata o fatuga’o</strong></td>
<td>O se faasologa o le fā’ataina o fatuga’o. O fāaata e pu’e mai i itu esese ma fāaali manino mai ai fatuga’o, e aunoa ma ataata o totoga lata a ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nephrotoxic</strong></td>
<td>Poisonous or damaging to the kidney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E o’ona pe faaleagaina ai le fatuga’o.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nephroureterectomy</strong></td>
<td>Surgery to remove a kidney and its ureter. Also called ureteronephrectomy. See diagram 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taotoga e aveesea ai le fatuga’o ma le faaau feau lata. Silasila i le ata #11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nerve  A bundle of fibers that receives and sends messages between the body and the brain. The messages are sent by chemical and electrical changes in the cells that make up the nerves.

neura  O le vaega o alava e mauaina ma aveina feau i le va o le tino ma le faiai. O nei feau o loo aveina e suiga faakemikale ma faaeletise i totonu o sele o loo fausia ia neura.

nerve block  A procedure in which medicine is injected directly into or around a nerve or into the spine to block pain.

O se faiga ua tui tonu ai le vailaau i totonu po o tafatafa o se neura po o i totonu o le ivitu e taofi ai le tiga.

nerve cell  A type of cell that receives and sends messages from the body to the brain and back to the body. The messages are sent by a weak electrical current. Also called a neuron.

sele o le neura  O se ituaiga sele e mauaina ma aveina feau mai le tino e aga’i atu i le faiai ma toe foi atu i le tino. O feau o loo aveina e a’ave eletise.

nervous system  The organized network of nerve tissue in the body. It includes the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord), the peripheral nervous system (nerves that extend from the spinal cord to the rest of the body), and other nerve tissue.

vaega o neura  O sootaga faatulagaina o aano neura i totonu o le tino. E aofia ai le faiai ma le maea alio, o neura taufafo, ma i si.

neural  Having to do with nerves or the nervous system, including the brain and the spinal cord.

tauneura  Faatatau i neura e aofia ai le faiai ma le maea alio.

neurocognitive  Having to do with the ability to think and reason. This includes the ability to concentrate, remember things, process information, learn, speak, and understand.

Faatatau i le mafai ona mafaufau ma fai faaiuga. E aofia ai le mafai ona mafaufau toto’a i se mea o fai, manatua o mea, fetuuna’i faama-talaga, a’oa’o, tautala, ma malama-lama.

nipple  In anatomy, the small raised area in the center of the breast through which milk can flow to the outside.

matā susu  O le patu laititi i le ogatotonu o le susu e mafai ai e le sua susu ona tafe i fafo.

node-negative  Cancer that has not spread to the lymph nodes.

O le kanesa e le i sosolo atu i puna o sele pā’epā’e.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>node-positive</th>
<th>nutrition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **node-positive**  Cancer that has spread to the lymph nodes.  

*Kanesa ua sosolo atu i puna o sele pa’epa’e.*  

**nodule**  A growth or lump that may be cancerous or noncancerous.  

*O se patu e ono kanesa pe le kanesa foi.*  

**nonmalignant**  Not cancerous.  

*E le kanesa.*  

**nonmetastatic**  Cancer that has not spread from the primary (original) site to other sites in the body.  

*Kanesa e le i sosolo atu i isi vaega o le tino mai le tulaga o loo tupu ai.*  

**nurse**  A health professional trained to care for people who are ill or disabled.  

**tausi ma’i/ tausi soifua**  *O se tagata tausi ma’i faapitoa ua a’oa’oina e tausia ma’i ma e i ai o latou manaoga faapitoa.*  

**nursing home**  A place that gives care to people who have physical or mental disabilities and need help with activities of daily living (such as taking a bath, getting dressed, and going to the bathroom) but do not need to be in the hospital.  

**maota tausi soifua**  *O se nofoaga e tausi ai tagata e i ai mana’oga faapitoa o le tino ma le mafaufau ma e mana’omia le fesoasoani i faatinoga o aso uma (e i ai le faamālī, faiga o lae, ma le alu i le fale mamo) ae le mana’omia le i ai i totonu o le maota gasegase.*  

**nutrient**  A chemical compound (such as protein, fat, carbohydrate, vitamins, or minerals) that make up foods. These compounds are used by the body to function and grow.  

**nutereni/ taumafa tatau/ taumafa paleni**  *O se vaega o kemikale e maua i mea taumafa e i ai porotini, ga’o, suka, vaitamini, po o minerale. E faaaogaina e le tino nei vaega e galue ma tupu ai.*  

**nutrition**  The taking in and use of food and other nourishing material by the body. Nutrition is a 3-part process. First, food or drink is consumed. Second, the body breaks down the food or drink into nutrients. Third, the nutrients travel through the bloodstream to different parts of the body where they are used as “fuel” and for many other purposes. To give the body proper nutrition, a person has to eat and drink enough of the foods that contain key nutrients.  

**tau nutereni/ mea taumafa tatau/ mea taumafa paleni**  *O le aveina i totonu ma le faaaogaina o mea taumafa ma i si mea faatupu malosi e le tino. E tolu maota ma’i fesoasoani le fesoasoani i faatinoga o aso uma (e i ai le faamālī, faiga o lae, ma le alu i le fale mamo) ae le mana’omia le i ai i totonu o le maota gasegase.*
nutritionist  A health professional with special training in nutrition who can help with dietary choices. Also called a dietitian.

obese  Having an abnormally high, unhealthy amount of body fat.

putagaele  E faatatau i le maualuga tulaga ese ma le le soifua maloloina o le aofa’i o le ga’o i totonu o le tino.

obesity  A condition marked by an abnormally high, unhealthy amount of body fat.

faama’i puta  O se tulaga ua maualuga le tulaga ese ma le le soifua maloloina o le aofa’i o le ga’o i le tino.

objective improvement  An improvement that can be measured by the health care provider (for example, when a tumor shrinks or there are fewer cancer cells in the blood).

observation  Closely monitoring a patient’s condition but withholding treatment until symptoms appear or change. Also called watchful waiting.

vaai toto’a  O le taga’i toto’a i tulaga o se ma’i ae o loo taofi togafitiga se ia ali a’e pe suí āuga.

obstruction  Blockage of a passageway.

occult primary tumor  Cancer in which the site of the primary (original) tumor cannot be found. Most metastases from occult primary tumors are found in the head and neck.

O se kanesa ua le maua le nofoaga na tupu ai le tuma.
occupational therapist  A health professional trained to help people who are ill or disabled learn to manage their daily activities.

O se tagata tausi ma’i faapitoa ua a’oa’onia e fesoasoani i e ua mama’i pe i ai mana’oga faapitoa ina ia mafai ona ola i aso ta’itasi.

odor  A smell.

O se manogi

ointment (cream)  A substance used on the skin to soothe or heal wounds, burns, rashes, scrapes, or other skin problems. Also called unguent.

kulimi  O se anomea e faaaoga i luga o le pa’u e faamālū pe faape ai manu’a, mu, mafo’e, faapepe po o isi faaletonu o le pa’u.

olfaction  The sense of smell.

O le sogisogi.

olfactory  Having to do with the sense of smell.

E faatatau i le faalogoga o le sogisogi.

olfactory system  The parts of the body involved in sensing smell, including the nose and many parts of the brain. Smell may affect emotion, behavior, memory, and thought.

O vaega o le tino e aafia i le sosogi o le manogi, e i ai le isu ma le tele o vaega o le faai. O le manogi e ono

aafia ai lagona, amio, manatu ma mafaufauga.

olfactory transduction  A series of events in which cells in the nose bind to scent-bearing molecules and send electrical signals to the brain where they are perceived as smells.

O gaiogia e pipi ai sele o i totonu o le isu i molekuie ave manogi ma ave ai faailoga faaeletise i le faai.

omentectomy  Surgery to remove part or all of the omentum.

Taotoga e aveese atoa ai le ofuofu o le alo pe na o se vaega foi.

omentum  A fold of the peritoneum (the thin tissue that lines the abdomen) that surrounds the stomach and other organs in the abdomen.

ofuofu o le alo  O le gauga o le aano manifi o loo ufi ai le alo e si’o ai le puta ma isi totoga i totonu o le alo.

oncogene  A gene that normally directs cell growth. If altered, an oncogene can promote or allow the uncontrolled growth of cancer. Alterations can be inherited or caused by an environmental exposure to carcinogens.

O se kene e masani ona faatonuina le tupu a sele. A suia, e mafai ona faatupu ai le ola le pulea o le kanesa. O nei suiga e mafai ona maua mai matua pe mafua foi ona o le si’osi’omiaga.
oncologist  A doctor who specializes in treating cancer. Some oncologists specialize in a particular type of cancer treatment. For example, a radiation oncologist specializes in treating cancer with radiation.

oncology  The study of cancer.

oral contraceptive pill  A pill used to prevent pregnancy. It contains hormones that block the release of eggs from the ovaries. Most oral contraceptives include estrogen and progestin. Also called birth control pill.

onset of action  The length of time it takes for a medicine to start to work.

optic nerve  The nerve that carries messages from the retina to the brain.

oral  By or having to do with the mouth.

oral cavity  The mouth.

oophorectomy  Surgery to remove one or both ovaries.

open label study  A type of study in which both the health providers and the patients are aware of the drug or treatment being given.

fuma'faapitoa o le kanesa  O se foma'i faapitoa mo le togafitiga o le kanesa.

fualaau mo aiga fuafuaina  O se fualaa e faaaoga e puipuia ai tamaitai mai le ma'i to. O loo i ai homoni e latou te taofia le tuuina atu o fua fanau mai puna fua fanau o le tamaitai.
oral surgeon  A dentist with special training in surgery of the mouth and jaw.

O se foma’i nifo ua i ai le tomai faapitoa i le taotoga o le fofoga ma le auvae.

organ  A part of the body that performs a specific function. For example, the heart is an organ.

totoga  O se vaega o le tino e faatinoa se aoga faapitoa. Faata’ita’iga o le fatu o se totoga.

organism  A living thing, such as an animal, a plant, a bacterium, or a fungus.

mea ola  O se mea ola, e pei o le manu, laau, paketeri, po o le lega.

orgasm  The final part of the sex act, which involves contraction of sexual organs and a sudden release of endorphins, leading to a feeling of pleasure. In males, orgasm usually occurs with release of semen.

tetena  O le vaega mulimuli o le faatinoga o feusuaiga. I alii, e tupu faatasi le tetena ma le tuuina atu o sua fanau.

osteogenic sarcoma  A cancer of the bone that usually affects the large bones of the arm or leg. It occurs most commonly in young people and affects more males than females. Also called osteosarcoma. See diagrams 1 & 2.

kanesa o ivi  O se kanesa o ivi e masani ona aafia ai ivi tetele o lima po o vae. E masani ona tupu i tagata laiti ma aafia ai tele alii na i lo tamaitai. Silasila i ata #1 ma le #2.

osteolytic  Causing the breakdown of bone.

Mafua ai le ta’e/ laulua o le ivi.

osteomyelitis  Inflammation of the bone caused by an infection, which may spread to the bone marrow and tissues near the bone. Osteomyelitis can cause severe pain in the infected bone. If it is not treated, it can kill bone tissue.

Lūga o le ivi e mafua mai i se infeti, e ono sosolo atu i totonu o le ivi ma aano lata ane. E mafai ona mafua ai tiga matuitui i totonu o le ivi ua infeti. A fāi e le togafitia, e mafāi ona faaumatia ai aano o le ivi.

ounce  A measure of weight (one-sixteenth pound) and volume (one-eighth cup).

aunese  O se fia o le mamafa (tasi vae sefuluono pauna) ma le fia o le loloto (tasi vae valu ipu)

outcome  A specific result or effect that can be measured. Examples of outcomes include decreased pain, reduced tumor size, and improvement of disease.

i‘uga  O se faaiuga e mafai ona fia. O faata’ita’iga e aofia ai le faaitiitia o le tiga, faaitiitia o le telē o le tuma, ma le gasolo lelei o le faama‘i.


**ovarian ablation**  Surgery, radiation therapy, or a drug treatment to stop the functioning of the ovaries. Also called ovarian suppression.

Taoioga e faaaoga ai malosi faaeletise, po o togafitiga e faaaoga ai vailaau e taofia ai le gaioiga a puna fua fanau o le tamaitai.

**ovarian cancer**  Cancer that forms in tissues of the ovary (one of a pair of female reproductive glands in which the ova, or eggs, are formed). Most ovarian cancers are either ovarian epithelial carcinomas (caner that begins in the cells on the surface of the ovary) or malignant germ cell tumors (cancer that begins in egg cells).

Kanesa o puna fua fanau o le tamaitai  O kanesa e tupu i totonu o aano o le puna fua fanau o le tamaitai. O le tele o kanesa o le puna fua fanau e kasinoma (kanesa e amata i totonu o sele o i luga o puna fua fanau) pe tuma sele malika (kanesa e amata i totonu o sele o fua fanau).

**ova**  The female reproductive cell, formed in the ovary. An ovary unites with a sperm to form an embryo.

**fua fanau o tamaitai**  A tuu faatasia le fua fanau o le tamaitai ma le fua fanau o le tane ona maua lea o le tagata afuafia.

**ovary**  One of a pair of female reproductive glands in which the ova, or eggs, are formed. The ovaries are located in the pelvis, one on each side of the uterus. See diagram 13.

**punatima fua fanau**  O se tasi o puna fua fanau o le tamaitai e tupu ai fua fanau. O puna fua fanau e tu i totonu o le suilapalapa. E ta’itasi i le itu o le to’ala fanau. Silasila i le ata #13.

**over-the-counter**  OTC. A medicine that can be bought without a prescription (doctor’s order). Examples include analgesics (pain relievers) such as aspirin and acetaminophen. Also called nonprescription and OTC.

O se vailaau/fualaau e mafai ona faatau e aunoa ma se fiaatonuga a le foma’i. Faata’ita’iga e aofia ai fualaau faatea tiga e pei o le asipurini ma isi.

**overdose**  An amount of drug that is more than what should be taken at one time.

O se aofa’iga o vailaau/fualaau ua sili atu na i lo le aofa’i e tatau mo se inumaga e tasi.

**overweight**  Being too heavy for one’s height. Excess body weight can come from fat, muscle, bone, and/or water retention. Being overweight does not always mean being obese.

Mamafa tele mo le umi o se tasi. O le ova o le mamafa o le tino ona o ga’o, maso, ivi, po o le tafoifioi o le vai o le tino. E le faapea o le mamafa tele ona faapea lea ua putagaele.

**ovulation**  The release of an egg from an ovary during the menstrual cycle.

O le tuuina atu o fua fanau mai i se puna fua fanau i le taimi o le ma’i masina.
oxygen  A colorless, odorless gas. It is needed for animal and plant life. Oxygen that is breathed in enters the blood from the lungs and travels to the tissues.

okesene  O se kasa e leai se lanu po o se manogi. E mana’omia mo le ola o manu ma la’au. O le okesene ua mānavaaina e ulufale atu i le toto mai māmā ma aga’i atu i aano.

oxygen therapy  Treatment in which a storage tank of oxygen or a machine called a compressor is used to give oxygen to people with breathing problems. It may be given through a nose tube, a mask, orent. The extra oxygen is breathed in along with normal air. Also called supplemental oxygen therapy.

Pagafitiga e faaaoga ai le okesene ua teu i totonu o se tane po o se masini e ave ai le okesene i tagata e i ai faaletou i le mānava. E ono tuuina atu e ala i se faagaau i le isu, o se ufi foliga, po o se faapulou.

P

Paget’s disease of bone  A chronic condition in which both the breakdown and regrowth of bone are increased. Paget’s disease of bone occurs most frequently in the pelvic and leg bones, skull, and lower spine. It is most common in older individuals, and may lead to bone pain, deformities, and fractures. Also called osteitis deformans.

faama’i o ivi  O se tulaga e faatupulaia ai le vaevaeina ma le tatupu o le ola o ivi. E tupu soo lea faama’i i sulapalapa ma ivi o vae, atigipo’o, ma le pito i lalo o le ivi tu. E masani ona tupu i tagata matutua ma ono o’o atu ai i le tiga pe gau i foi ivi.

pain threshold  The point at which a person becomes aware of pain.

O le tulaga ua iloa ai e le tagata le tiga.

palpation  Examination by pressing on the surface of the body to feel the organs or tissues underneath.

Suesuega e ala i le oomiga o le tino ina ia lagona ai totoga po o aano.

palpitation  A rapid or irregular heartbeat that a person can feel.

Tata vave po o le tata gase o le fatu e mafai e le tagata ona lagona.

pancreas  A glandular organ located in the abdomen. It makes pancreatic juices, which contain enzymes that aid in digestion, and it produces several hormones, including insulin. The pancreas is surrounded by the stomach, intestines, and other organs. See diagram 9.

ate pili  O se totoga e foliga i puna e tu i totonu o le alo. E gaosia sua e fesoasoani i le faamaliina o mea taumafa ma i si homoni ma le inisulini. E si’omia le ate alii e le puta, gaau, ma i si totoga. Silasila i le ata #9.
**pancreatectomy**  Surgery to remove all or part of the pancreas. In a total pancreatectomy, part of the stomach, part of the small intestine, the common bile duct, gallbladder, spleen, and nearby lymph nodes also are removed.

**taotoga o le ate pili**  Taotoga e aveesega uma ai pe na o se vaega o le ate pili. I le aveesega uma o le ate pili, e aveese ai ma se vaega o le puta, vaega o le gaau taoto, ala sua au, au ona, ate alii, ma isi.

**pancreatic**  Having to do with the pancreas.

*Faatatau i le ate pili.*

**pancreatic cancer**  A disease in which malignant (cancer) cells are found in the tissues of the pancreas. Also called exocrine cancer.

**kanesa o le ate pili**  O le kanesa o le ate pili.

**pancreatic duct**  Part of a system of ducts in the pancreas. Pancreatic juices containing enzymes are released into these ducts and flow into the small intestine.

**ala sua ate pili**  Vaega o faagaau i totonu o le ate pili. O sua o le ate pili e tuuina atu i totonu o faagaau nei ma tafe atu i totonu o le gaau taoto.

**pancreatic endocrine cancer**  A rare cancer that forms in the islets of Langerhans cells (a type of cell found in the pancreas). Also called islet cell carcinoma.

*O se kanesa e seāsea maua e tupu i totonu o ituaiga sele ua maua i totonu o le ate pili.*

**panic**  Sudden extreme anxiety or fear that may cause irrational thoughts or actions. Panic may include rapid heart rate, flushing (a hot, red face), sweating, and trouble breathing.

**meme**  O le fefe e tupu ai manatu ma amioga le talafeagai. E ono aofia ai le tata vave o le fatu, mu o foliga, afugia, ma faaletonu le mānava.

**paralysis**  Loss of ability to move all or part of the body.

**pēpē**  Ua le mafai ona faagaioi vaega uma po o se vaega o le tino.

**paranoia**  A mental disorder in which a person has an extreme fear and distrust of others. A paranoid person may have delusions that people are trying to harm him or her.

**tonugavale**  O se ma’i faalemafaufau ua i ai le fefe po o le le talitonu i isi tagata. O se tagata e maua i lea tulaga e i ai manatu taufaasese e faapea o loo lama ia e tagata.
parasite  An animal or plant that gets nutrients by living on or in an organism of another species. A complete parasite gets all of its nutrients from the host organism, but a semi-parasite gets only some of its nutrients from the host.

parasite  O se manu po o se laau e maua mai ana nutereni e ala i le ola i luga po o totonu o se mea ola o se isi ituaiga.

pathological staging  A method used to determine the stage of cancer. Tissue samples are removed during surgery or a biopsy. The stage is determined based on how the cells in the samples look under a microscope.

O se metotia ua faaaoga e iloa ai le laasaga o le kanesa. E aveese mai se fasi aano i le taimi o le taotoga. E iloa le laasaga i le tulaga o sele ua vaaia i lalo o le maikosikope.

pathologist  A doctor who identifies diseases by studying cells and tissues under a microscope.

O se foma’i e suea faama’i e ala i le suesueina o sele ma aano i lalo o le maikosikope.

pelvic  Having to do with the pelvis (the lower part of the abdomen located between the hip bones).

tau ivitu tanoa  Faatatau i le ivitu tanoa (o le vaega pito i lalo o le alo ma e tu i le va o ivi suilapalapa)

pelvis  The lower part of the abdomen, located between the hip bones. See diagram 14.

ivtu tanoa  O le vaega pito i lalo o le manava, e tu i le va o ivi suilapalapa. Silasila i le ata #14.

penectomy  Surgery to remove part or all of the penis

Taotoga mo le totoga sa o le alii.

penicillin  A drug that is used to treat infection. It belongs to the family of drugs called antibiotics.

fualaau penisini  O se vailaau/fualaau e faaaoga e togafitia ai inifeti.

penis  An external male reproductive organ. It contains a tube called the urethra, which carries semen and urine to the outside of the body. See diagram 12.

totoga sa o tane  O se totoga fanau pito i fajo o le tane. E aofia ai le ala feau lata e ulufafo ai sua fanau ma feauvai mai le tino. Silasila i le ata #12.

peripheral blood  Blood circulating throughout the body.

Toto o loo faataamilo i le tino.

pesticide  A chemical that is used to kill insects and other pests.

O se kemikale e faaaoga e tapē ai manu nini’i ma isi meaola fāalafuā.
**pharmacology**  The study of the origin, chemistry, and uses of drugs and their effects on the body.

O le suesuega o le tupuga, kemisi, ma aoga o vailaau/fualaau ma o latou aafiaga i le tino.

**phlegm**  A more than normal amount of thick mucus made by the cells lining the upper airways and lungs. A buildup of phlegm may be caused by infection, irritation, or chronic lung disease, and can cause discomfort in the chest and coughing.

vavale/fatu talea  O se vavale toto’o e sili atu i le aofa’i masani e gaosia e sele o loo faaofuina māma ma ala ea.

**phobia**  An extreme, irrational, fear of something that may cause a person to panic. Examples of common phobias include fear of spiders, flying in an airplane, elevators, heights, enclosed rooms, crowded public places, and embarrassing oneself in front of other people.

mata’u vale  O le fefe a’ia’i ma tupu ai le fememea’i. Faata’ita’iga o le fefe i le apogaleveleve, lele i le va’alele, lili’a ona o le maualuga.

**phyllodes tumor**  A type of tumor found in breast tissue. It is often large and bulky and grows quickly. It is usually benign (not cancer), but may be malignant (cancer). Also called cystosarcoma phyllodes.

tuma o le susu  O se ituaiga tuma/ patu o le aano o le susu. E vave ona tupu tele.

**physical examination**  An exam of the body to check for general signs of disease.

O se suega o le tino e sue ai faailoga o se faama’i.

**physical therapist**  A health professional who teaches exercises and physical activities that help condition muscles and restore strength and movement.

O le tagata faapitoa na te a’oa’oa faamalosi tino e fesoasoani i maso ma faafoisia le malosi o le tino ma le mafaufau.

**physical therapy**  The use of exercises and physical activities to help condition muscles and restore strength and movement. For example, physical therapy can be used to restore arm and shoulder movement and build back strength after breast cancer surgery.

O le faamalosi tino mo maso ma faafoisia le malosi o le mafaufau ma le tino. Faataitaiga, faamalosi tino o le lima ma le tavau ina ua uma le taotoga e aveese ai le kanesa o le susu.

**physician**  Medical doctor.

foma’i o le tino ma le mafaufau
**phytochemical** A substance found in plants. Some phytochemicals may reduce the risk of cancer.

*O se anomea e gaosia e laau e ono faaitiitia ai le ono maua o se tasi i le kanesa.*

**placenta** The organ that nourishes the developing fetus in the uterus.

*Foma'i faapitoa i le faaitiitia o ma'ilap o onooa na tupu ona o faalavelave, faaletonu i le fanau mai, po o togafitiga mo faama'i.*

**plastic surgeon** A surgeon who specializes in reducing scarring or disfigurement that may occur as a result of accidents, birth defects, or treatment for diseases.

*Ma'ea le taotoga.*

**plastic surgery** An operation that restores or improves the appearance of body structures.

*O se taotoga e faaatoa pe faaleleia ai le tino.*

**pneumonectomy** An operation to remove an entire lung

*O se taotoga e aveese ai atoa se māmā.*

**positive test result** A test result that reveals the presence of a specific disease or condition for which the test is being done.

*O suesuega e faaaoga ai manu e sue ai pe ono aoga se vailaau po o se togafitiga. E muamua faia ia suesuega a'o le i faia i tagata.*

**preclinical study** Research using animals to find out if a drug, procedure, or treatment is likely to be useful. Preclinical studies take place before any testing in humans is done.

**premalignant** A term used to describe a condition that may (or is likely to) become cancer. Also called pre-cancerous.

*O se upu e faaaoga e faamatala ai se tulaga e ono avea ma kanesa.*
**prescription** A doctor’s order for medicine or another intervention.

**pēpa talavai** O se faatonuga a se fomaʻi mo se vailaau ma isi faiga.

**prevention** In medicine, action taken to decrease the chance of getting a disease or condition. For example, cancer prevention includes avoiding risk factors (such as smoking, obesity, lack of exercise, and radiation exposure) and increasing protective factors (such as getting regular physical activity, staying at a healthy weight, and having a healthy diet).

**vaosiaga** I le togafitiga o maʻi, o tulaga e uia e faaitiitia ai le ono maua i se faamaʻi. Faataitaiga, aua le ulaula, toaga e faamalosi tino ma tausami mea taumafā e paleni.

**prostate** A gland in the male reproductive system. The prostate surrounds the part of the urethra (the tube that empties the bladder) just below the bladder, and produces a fluid that forms part of the semen. See diagram 12.

**puna toʻala fanau o le alii** O se puna i totonu o le vaega fanau o le alii. E sīʻo e le puna toʻala le vaega o le faaau feau lata e lalo ifo o le taga feau lata, ma e gaosia se sua e fausia se vaega o le sua fanau. Silasila i le ata #12.

**radiation** Energy released in the form of particles or electromagnetic waves. Common sources of radiation include radon gas, cosmic rays from outer space, and medical x-rays.

**quadrantectomy** Surgical removal of the region of the breast (approximately one quarter) containing cancer.

**quality of life** The overall enjoyment of life. Many clinical trials assess the effects of cancer and its treatment on the quality of life. These studies measure aspects of an individual’s sense of well-being and ability to carry out various activities.

**R**

**malosi tau eletise** E masani ona maua mai kasa, ave mai le va nimonimo, ma le fāʻata a le falemaʻi.
receptor  A molecule inside or on the surface of a cell that binds to a specific substance and causes a specific physiologic effect in the cell.

O se molekiue e i totonu po o i luga o se sele e pipii atu i se anomea faapitoa ma mafia ai suiga i totonu o sele.

reconstructive surgeon  A doctor who can surgically reshape or rebuild (reconstruct) a part of the body, such as a woman’s breast after surgery for breast cancer

O se foma’i e mafai ona ia toe faafoliga pe toe fau se vaega o le tino, e pei o se susu o se fainve pe a uma se taotoga.

recover  To become well and healthy again.

faafoisia le malosi  Ua toe manuia ma soifiu maloloina.

rectal  By or having to do with the rectum. The rectum is the last several inches of the large intestine and ends at the anus.

tau ala feau  E faatatau i le ala feau. O le ala feau o inisi mulimuli o le gaau tu ma faai’u i le maliuga.

rectal cancer  Cancer that forms in the tissues of the rectum (the last several inches of the large intestine before the anus).

kanesa o le ala feau  O le kanesa e tupu i aano o le ala feau.

rectal reconstruction  Surgery to rebuild the rectum using a section of the colon. This may be done when the rectum has been removed to treat cancer or other diseases.

Taotoga e toe fai ai le ala feau e faaaga ai se vaega o le gaau tu.

rectitis  Inflammation of the mucous membrane that lines the rectum. Also called proctitis.

Lugā o faaofuofu o le ala feau.

rectum  The last several inches of the large intestine. The rectum ends at the anus. See diagram 10.

ala feau  O le pito o le gaau tu e i’u i le maliuga. Silasila i le ata #10.

recurrence  Cancer that has returned after a period of time during which the cancer could not be detected. The cancer may come back to the same place as the original (primary) tumor or to another place in the body. Also called recurrent cancer.

toe tupu  Kanesa ua toe ali a’e. E tupu i le tulaga na amata ola ai pe tupu foi i se isi vaega o le tino.

red blood cell  RBC. A cell that carries oxygen to all parts of the body. Also called RBC and erythrocyte.

sele toto mūmū  O se sele e tauavea le okesene i vaega uma o le tino.
**regimen**  A treatment plan that specifies the dosage, the schedule, and the duration of treatment.

*O se fuafuaga e iloa ai tulaga o le togafitiga.*

**regional cancer**  Refers to cancer that has grown beyond the original (primary) tumor to nearby lymph nodes or organs and tissues.

*E faatatau i se kanesa ua sosolo atu i nisi vaega o le tino.*

**regression**  A decrease in the size of a tumor or in the extent of cancer in the body.

*O le faaitiitia o le kanesa.*

**rehabilitation**  In medicine, a process to restore mental and/or physical abilities lost to injury or disease, in order to function in a normal or near-normal way.

*O le toe faafoisia o le malosi o le tino ma le mafaufau talu ai se lawea po o se faama’i.*

**rehabilitation specialist**  A healthcare professional who helps people recover from an illness or injury and return to daily life. Examples of rehabilitation specialists are physical therapists and occupational therapists.

*O se tagata faapitoa e fesoasoani i e mama’i po o e sa laveva ina ia toe foi i se tulaga lelei.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>regimen</strong></th>
<th><strong>replicate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>relapse</strong></td>
<td>The return of signs and symptoms of cancer after a period of improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>toe ali a’e</strong></td>
<td><em>O le toe ali a’e o faailoga ma āuga o le kanesa.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>relative survival rate</strong></td>
<td>A specific measurement of survival. For cancer, the rate is calculated by adjusting the survival rate to remove all causes of death except cancer. The rate is determined at specific time intervals, such as 2 years and 5 years after diagnosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>relaxation technique</strong></td>
<td>A method used to reduce tension and anxiety, and control pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>renal artery</strong></td>
<td>The main blood vessel that supplies blood to a kidney and its nearby adrenal gland and ureter. There is a renal artery for each kidney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>replicate</strong></td>
<td>To make a copy or duplicate of something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kopi</strong></td>
<td><em>O le toe faia o se ata po o se faatusa o se mea.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reproductive cell</td>
<td>risk factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reproductive cell</td>
<td>An egg or sperm cell. Each mature reproductive cell carries a single set of 23 chromosomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sele fanau</td>
<td>O se sele fua fanau o le alii po o le tamaitai. E tofu sele fanau ma keromesome e ta’i 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resectable</td>
<td>Able to be removed by surgery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resected</td>
<td>Removed by surgery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resection</td>
<td>A procedure that uses surgery to remove tissue or part or all of an organ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>residual disease</td>
<td>Cancer cells that remain after attempts to remove the cancer have been made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respiratory system</td>
<td>The organs that are involved in breathing. These include the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs. Also called respiratory tract. See diagram 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaega tau mānava</td>
<td>O totoga o loo auai i le mānaviga. E aofia ai le isu, fa’ai, pusa leo ma isi. Silasila i le ata #8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>response</td>
<td>In medicine, an improvement related to treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O le sologa lelei ona o se taotoga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retina</td>
<td>The light-sensitive layers of nerve tissue at the back of the eye that receive images and sends them as electric signals through the optic nerve to the brain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afuafu o le mata</td>
<td>O atu o aano neura e tu i tua o le mata e mauaina ata ma ave i le faiai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rheumatism</td>
<td>A group of disorders marked by inflammation or pain in the connective tissue structures of the body. These structures include bone, cartilage, and fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gugu</td>
<td>O se vaega o faama’i e faailoga i le lugā po o le tiga i totonu o soo aano o le tino. E aofia ai ivi, ivi matolutolu ma ga’o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>risk factor</td>
<td>Something that may increase the chance of developing a disease. Some examples of risk factors for cancer include age, a family history of certain cancers, use of tobacco products, certain eating habits, obesity, lack of exercise, exposure to radiation or other cancer-causing agents, and certain genetic changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O se mea e ono tupu ai le maua o se tasi i se faama’i. Faata’ita’iga, o le maua o se totino o le aiga i se kanesa, faaaogaina o le tapaa, putagaele, le lava le faamalosi tino, ma isi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ritual  In medicine, a repeated action (such as hand washing) done to relieve feelings of fear, dread, and uneasiness. This is often seen in people who have an obsessive-compulsive disorder.

**tu ma aga masani** I togafitiga o ma’i, o tu masani e i ai le fufulu o lima e faate’a ai le atatuvalue. E vaaia lea tu masani i tagata e faama’ia.

**tu ma aga**

**masani**

**I**

**togafitiga**

**o ma’i**

**tu masani**

**e i ai**

**le fufulu**

**o lima**

**e faate’a ai le**

**atuvalu**

**e vaaia lea**

**tu masani i**

**tagata e**

**faama’ia.**

---

**salivary gland cancer**  A rare cancer that forms in tissues of a salivary gland (gland in the mouth that makes saliva). Most salivary gland cancers occur in older people.

**kanesa o le puna fāua**  O se kanesa e le taatele e tupu i aano o puna fāua.

**sarcoma**  A cancer of the bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue. See diagram 1.

**sakoma**  O le kanesa o le ivi, ivi matolutolu, ga’o, maso, ala toto, ma isi soo aano. Silasila i le ata #1.

**scan**  A picture of structures inside the body. Scans often used in diagnosing, staging, and monitoring disease include liver scans, bone scans, and computed tomography (CT) or computerized axial tomography (CAT) scans and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. In liver scanning and bone scanning, radioactive substances that are injected into the bloodstream collect in these organs. A scanner that detects the radiation is used to create pictures. In CT scanning, an x-ray machine linked to a computer is used to produce detailed pictures of organs inside the body. MRI scans use a large magnet connected to a computer to create pictures of areas inside the body.

**fā’ata manino**  O ata o vaega i totonu o le tino e faaogaga e iloilo ai laasaga ma vaai ai faama’i. E faaogaga le fā’ata manino e vaavaai ai faama’i o le ate ma ivi.

---

**S**

**sacrum**  The large, triangle-shaped bone in the lower spine that forms part of the pelvis. It is made of 5 fused bones of the spine. See diagram 14.

**ivi nofoi**  O le ivi tele e foliga tafatolu, e i totonu o le ivi tuasivi pito i lalo. E fausia ai vaega o le ivitu tanoa. Silisila i le ata #14.

**saliva**  The watery fluid in the mouth made by the salivary glands. Saliva moistens food to help digestion and it helps protect the mouth against infections.

**fāua**  O le sua vaia i totonu o fofoga e faia e puna fāua. O fāua e faasusuina mea taumafa e fesoasoani i le faamalūina ma puipui ai le fofoga mai inifeti.

**salivary gland**  A gland in the mouth that produces saliva.

**puna fāua**  O se puna i totonu o le fofoga e gaosia fāua.
scanner  In medicine, an instrument that takes pictures of the inside of the body.

O se masini e tapu'e ai ata o totonu o le tino.

screening  Checking for disease when there are no symptoms.

Suega o se faama’i pe a leai ni āuga.

screening mammogram  X-rays of the breasts taken to check for breast cancer in the absence of signs or symptoms.

Suega e faaaoga ai le fā’ata o susu e sue ai le kanesa pe a leai ni auga.

scrotum  In males, the external sac that contains the testicles. See diagram 12

pa’u o puna fua fanau  I tane, o pa’u pito i fafo o loo i totonu ai puna fua fanau. Silasila i le ata #12.

semen  The fluid that is released through the penis during orgasm. Semen is made up of sperm from the testicles and fluid from the prostate and other sex glands.

sua fanau  O le sua ua tuuina atu e ala i le totoga sa o le tane pe a o o ina tetena. O lenei sua fanau o loo i ai fua fanau mai i puna fua fanau, ma sua mai puna toala fanau ma isi puna mo feusuaiga o le tane.

semenal vesicle  A gland that helps produce semen. See diagram 12.

puna ao o sua fanau  O se puna e fesoa-

side effect  A problem that occurs when treatment affects healthy tissues or organs. Some common side effects of cancer treatment are fatigue, pain, nausea, vomiting, decreased blood cell counts, hair loss, and mouth sores.

O se faaletonu e tupu pe a aafia aano po o totoga lelei i se togafitiga o le kanesa. Faataitaiga, tino vaivai, tiga, faafaua, suati, toulu lauulu ma ola faapepe i le fofoga.

significant  In statistics, describes a mathematical measure of difference between groups. The difference is said to be significant if it is greater than what might be expected to happen by chance alone. Also called statistically significant.

I le matematika, o le esesega tele o tali faafuainumera i ni vaega se lua.

skeletal  Having to do with the skeleton (bones of the body).

E faatatau i ivi o le tino

skeleton  The framework that supports the soft tissues of vertebrate animals and protects many of their internal organs. The skeletons of vertebrates are made of bone and/or cartilage. See diagram 14.

au ivi  O le tulaga faavae e sapaia aano vaivai ma puipui totoga i totonu o se mea ola. E fausia le au ivi i ivi malō ma ivi matolutolu. Silasila i le ata #14.
**skin cancer**  Cancer that forms in tissues of the skin. When cancer forms in cells that make pigment, it is called melanoma. When cancer forms in cells that do not make pigment it may begin in basal cells (small, round cells in the base of the outer layer of skin) or squamous cells (flat cells that form the surface of the skin). Both types of skin cancer usually occur in skin that has been exposed to sunlight, such as the skin on the face, neck, hands, and arms.

*kanesa o le pa’u*  Kanesa e tupu i totonu o aano o le pa’u. A tupu le kanesa i totonu o sele faalanu ona ta’u lea o le melanoma.

**skin graft**  Skin that is moved from one part of the body to another.

*O le pa’u ua aumaia mai le tasi vaega o le tino e fono ai le pa’u ua leaga.*

**sleep disorder**  A disturbance of normal sleep patterns. There are a number of sleep disorders that range from trouble falling asleep, to nightmares, sleepwalking, and sleep apnea (problems with breathing that cause loud snoring). Poor sleep may also be caused by diseases such as heart disease, lung disease, or nerve disorders.

*faama’i moe*  Faama’ia o uiga masani

**spinal cord**  A column of nerve tissue that runs from the base of the skull down the back. It is surrounded by three protective membranes, and is enclosed within the vertebrae (back bones). The spinal cord and the brain make up the central nervous system, and spinal cord nerves carry most messages between the brain and the rest of the body.

*maea alio*  Aano neura e mai le atigipoo agai i lalo i le tua. E puipuia i ni faaafuafu se tolu ma ivi o le ivi tuasivi.
spine  The bones, muscles, tendons, and other tissues that reach from the base of the skull to the tailbone. The spine encloses the spinal cord and the fluid surrounding the spinal cord. Also called backbone, spinal column, and vertebral column. See diagram 14.

iví tu  O ivi, maso, uaua ma isi aano, e mai le atigipoo e oo i le ivi i’u. E puipua e le iví tu le maea alio. E taua foi o ivi o le tuasivi. Silasila i le ata #14.

spleen  An organ that is part of the lymphatic system. The spleen produces lymphocytes, filters the blood, stores blood cells, and destroys old blood cells. It is located on the left side of the abdomen near the stomach. See diagram 9.

ate alii  O se totoga o le vaega tete’e faama’i e tu i autafa o le puta. O aoga o le ate alii e aofia ai le faamama o le toto, faaputu sele toto mumu, ma faatamaia sele toto matutua. Silasila i le ata #9.

stem cell  A cell from which other types of cells develop. Blood cells develop from blood-forming stem cells.

sele faavae  O sele e tutupu mai ai isi ituāiga sele.

stomach  An organ that is part of the digestive system. The stomach helps digest food by mixing it with digestive juices and churning it into a thin liquid. See diagram 10.

puta  O se totoga o le vaega faamalū mea taumafa. Silasila i le ata #10.

superior vena cava  The large vein that carries blood from the head, neck, arms, and chest to the heart.

alatoto foi i le fatu (pito i luga)  O le alatoto e faafotui i le fatu toto mai le le ulu, ua, lima ma le fatatafa.

surgeon  A doctor who removes or repairs a part of the body by operating on the patient.

foma’i tipitipi

surgery  A procedure to remove or repair a part of the body or to find out whether disease is present. An operation.

taotoga  O se faiga e aveese pe toe fai ai se vaega o le tino pe sue ai se faama’i.

symptom  An indication that a person has a condition or disease. Some examples of symptoms are headache, fever, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and pain.

auga  O auga e iloa ai ua i ai se tulaga po o se faama’i i se tagata. O nisi faataitaiga o auga o le tiga o le ulu, fiva, tino gagase, faafau faafau, pua’i, ma le tiga.

symptomatic  Having to do with symptoms, which are signs of a condition or disease.

tau auga  E faatatau i auga, o faailoga o se tulaga po o se faama’i.
syndrome  A set of symptoms or conditions that occur together and suggest the presence of a certain disease or an increased chance of developing the disease.

sineroma  O se vaega o faailoga po o tulaga e tutupu faatasi e faailoa mai ai le i ai o se faama ‘i po o le maualuga foi o le avanoa e ono tupu ai se faama ‘i.

talk therapy  Treatment of mental, emotional, personality, and behavioral disorders using methods such as discussion, listening, and counseling. Also called psychotherapy.

T cell  One type of white blood cell that attacks virus-infected cells, foreign cells, and cancer cells. T cells also produce a number of substances that regulate the immune response. Also called T lymphocyte.

testicle  One of two egg-shaped glands found inside the scrotum that produce sperm and male hormones. Also called a testis. See diagram 12.

thermal ablation  A procedure using heat to remove tissue or a part of the body, or destroy its function. For example, to remove the lining of the uterus, a catheter is inserted through the cervix into the uterus, a balloon at the end of the catheter is inflated, and fluid inside the balloon is heated to destroy the lining of the uterus.

Togafitiga/Fofo

Togafitiga o ma’i faalemafaufau, lagona, uiga, ma amio e faaaoga ai metotia e pei o faatalatalanoaga, faalogologo, ma faufautua.

Togafitiga o ma’i faalemafaufau, lagona, uiga, ma amio e faaaoga ai metotia e pei o faatalatalanoaga, faalogologo, ma faufautua.

Togafitiga o ma’i faalemafaufau, lagona, uiga, ma amio e faaaoga ai metotia e pei o faatalatalanoaga, faalogologo, ma faufautua.
thermotherapy  Treatment of disease using heat.

Togafitiga o faama’i e faaaoga ai le vevela.

tissue  A group or layer of cells that work together to perform a specific function. See diagram 7.

aano  O se vaega po o se atu o sele o loo galulue faatasi e faatino se galuega ma’oti. Silasila i le ata #7.

tobacco  A plant with leaves that have high levels of the addictive chemical nicotine. The leaves may be smoked (in cigarettes, cigars, and pipes), applied to the gums (as dipping and chewing tobacco), or inhaled (as snuff). Tobacco leaves also contain many cancer-causing chemicals, and tobacco use and exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke have been linked to many types of cancer and other diseases. The scientific name is Nicotiana tabacum.

tapa’a

toxin  A poison produced by certain animals, plants, or bacteria.

‘ona  O se ona e gaosia e ituaiga meaola, laau po o paketeri.

trachea  The airway that leads from the larynx (voice box) to the bronchi (large airways that lead to the lungs).

Also called windpipe. See diagram 8.

ala ea  O ala ea e mai le pusa leo agai atu i lala o ala ea ma oo atu i māma. Silasila i le ata #8.

trust  A legal document in which a person states what is to be done with his or her property after death. There are many types of trusts, and a trust may take the place of a will.

mavaega faatulafono  O faamaumauga aloaia e le tulafono e i ai le mana’o o se tagata e uiga i le tulaga o ana meatotino pe a uma lona ola.

tumor  An abnormal mass of tissue that results when cells divide more than they should or do not die when they should. Tumors may be benign (not cancerous), or malignant (cancer-ous). Also called neoplasm.

tuma/ patu  O se tupu tulaga le masani o aano e mafua ina ua sili atu le tupu o sele i lo le tulaga masani pe le mamate foi i le taimi ua tatau ai. O tuma e ono le sosolo pe ono sosolo foi.

tumor load  Refers to the number of cancer cells, the size of a tumor, or the amount of cancer in the body. Also called tumor burden.

avega tuma  E faasinio i le faiatua aofo’ai o sele kanesa, o le telē o le tuma, faatasi ai ma le tele o le kanesa o loo i totonu o le tino.
umbilical cord blood

Blood from the umbilical cord of a newborn baby. This blood contains high concentrations of stem cells (cells from which all blood cells develop).

toto o le au o le pute
O le toto mai le pute o se pepe fou. O lenei toto e tele ai sele faavae.

unconventional cancer treatments
Approaches that use substances or methods of treating cancer that have not been shown to be effective by accepted scientific methods, such as carefully designed clinical trials.

Faiga e faaaoga ai ni anomea po o ni metotia e togaftia ai le kanesa ae e le i faamaonia nei faiga faasaienisi.

ureter
The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder. See diagram 11.

faaau feaulata
O le faagaau e ui atu ai feaulata mai i le fatuga’o aga’i atu i le taga feaulata. Silasila i le ata #11.

urethra
The tube through which urine leaves the body. It empties urine from the bladder. See diagram 11.

ala feaulata
O le ala e ulufafo ai feau lata mai le tino. Silasila i le ata #11.

urinary tract
The organs of the body that produce and discharge urine. These include the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. See diagram 11.

vaega o feau lata
Totoga o le tino e gaosia ma aveesea le feau vai. E aofia ai fatuga’o, faaau feau lata, taga feau lata, ma le ala feau lata. Silasila i le ata #11.

urine
Fluid containing water and waste products. Urine is made by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and leaves the body through the urethra.

miaga/feau lata/ pi
Sua e i ai le vai ma otaota. E faia e fatuga’o ma faaputu i totonu o le taga feau lata ma aveesea mai i le tino e ala atu i le ala feau lata.

urine cytology
Tests performed on cells in urine to detect disease.

Suega ua faia e sue ai sele i totonu o le feau vai mo ni faama’i.

urologist
A doctor who specializes in diseases of the urinary organs in females and the urinary and sex organs in males.

Foma’i faapitoa i faama’i o totoga tau feau lata o tamaitai, ma totoga tau feau lata faapea totoga mo feusuaiga a le tane.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uterine cancer</th>
<th>ventricle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer that forms in tissues of the uterus (small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman’s pelvis in which a baby grows). Two types of uterine cancer are endometrial cancer (cancer that begins in cells lining the uterus) and uterine sarcoma (a rare cancer that begins in muscle or other tissues in the uterus).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fluid-filled cavity in the heart or brain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kanesa e tupu i totonu o aano o le to’ala fanau o tamaitai. E lua ituaiga kanesa o le toala fanau; tasi o le kanesa o le ofuofu o le toala fanau, lua o le kanesa o maso ma isi aano o le toala fanau.

Kanesa e tupu i totonu o aano o le to’ala fanau o tamaitai. E lua ituaiga kanesa o le toala fanau; tasi o le kanesa o le ofuofu o le toala fanau, lua o le kanesa o maso ma isi aano o le toala fanau.

uterus The small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman’s pelvis. This is the organ in which a baby grows. Also called the womb. See diagram 13.

V

to’ala fanau O se totoga e laititi, gaogao, ma foliga i se pea e i totonu o le ivitu tanoa o le tamaitai. O le totoga lenei e tupu ai se pepe. Silasila i le ata #13.

u’ala tagata O le ava mai le to’ala fanau se i o’o i fajo o le tino o le tamaitai. E taua foi o le ala fanau. Silasila i le ata #13.

u’ala sua fanau Faagaau tavi’ovi’o e avea fua fanau i fajo o puna fua fanau. Silasila i le ata #12.

vaccinated Treated with a vaccine.

vaccine A substance or group of substances meant to cause the immune system to respond to a tumor or to microorganisms, such as bacteria or viruses. A vaccine can help the body recognize and destroy cancer cells or microorganisms.

vaccination Treatment with a vaccine.

tau tui puipuia/ faagata.

vaccination Treatment with a vaccine.

tau tui puipuia/ faagata.

vaccination Treatment with a vaccine.

tau tui puipuia/ faagata.

vas deferens A coiled tube that carries the sperm out of the testes. See diagram 12.

ventilator In medicine, a machine used to help a patient breathe. Also called respirator.

ventricle A fluid-filled cavity in the heart or brain.

V
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>virus</strong></th>
<th>A microorganism that can infect cells and cause disease.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>virusi</strong></td>
<td>ʻO se mea ola itiiti e mafai ona inifeti ai sele ma mafua ai faama’i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>virus replication cycle</strong></td>
<td>The reproduction cycle of viruses. A replication cycle begins with the infection of a host cell and ends with the release of mature progeny virus particles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vitamin</strong></td>
<td>A key nutrient that the body needs in small amounts to grow and stay healthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vaitamini</strong></td>
<td>ʻO nutereni aoga e manaʻomia e le tino i se aoʻa’i itiiti ina ia tupu ma tumau ai le malosi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vomit</strong></td>
<td>To eject some or all of the contents of the stomach through the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>puai, faasuati.</strong></td>
<td>ʻO se faama’i ua maua ai sele kanesa i totonu o le fatuga’o ma ono sosolo atu ai i māmā, au(ate) ma totoga lata ane. E taatele le tuma lea i tamaiti e 5 tausaga ma lalo ifo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **watchful waiting** | Closely monitoring a patient’s condition but withholding treatment until symptoms appear or change. Also called observation. |
| **vaai totoa** | Vaaiga toto’a o tulaga o se ma’i ae o loo taofi togaftiga se ia ali a’e pe sui āuga. |
| **whooping cough** | A serious bacterial infection of the lungs and breathing tubes that spreads easily. Whooping cough begins like a cold, but develops into severe coughing and gasping for air. Long spells of coughing may cause vomiting, and broken blood vessels in the eyes and on the skin. Also called pertussis. |
| **tale vivini** | Inifeti o māmā ma ala ea e faigofie ona sosolo. E amata le tale vivini e pei o auga o le fulu ma faatupulaia ai le leaga o le tale se i oo ina tau mānava. O le umi o le taimi o tale e ono tupu ai le faasuati, ma le papa o ala toto o mata ma le pa’u. |

| **Wilms’ tumor** | cells are found in the kidney, and may spread to the lungs, liver, or nearby lymph nodes. Wilms’ tumor usually occurs in children younger than 5 years old. |
| **tuma tau Wilms** | ʻO se faama’i ua maua ai sele kanesa i totonu o le fatuga’o ma ono sosolo atu ai i māmā, au(ate) ma totoga lata ane. E taatele le tuma lea i tamaiti e 5 tausaga ma lalo ifo. |
**x-ray** A type of high-energy radiation. In low doses, x-rays are used to diagnose diseases by making pictures of the inside of the body. In high doses, x-rays are used to treat cancer.

**fā’ata** O se ituaiga masini e faaaoga ai le malosi faaeletise. O le fā’ata e faaaoga e sue ai faamai i le pueina o ata o totonu o le tino.

**x-ray therapy** A type of radiation therapy that uses high-energy radiation from x-rays to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors.

Faaaogaga o le uila mai i le fā’ata e faaumatia ai sele kanesa ma fāaiiitia ai patu.

**xerogram** A picture of the body recorded on paper rather than on film. Also called a xeroradiograph.

O se ata o le tino ua faamauina i luga o le pepa na i lo luga o le pepa pu’e ata.
<table>
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<th>Gagana Tufanua</th>
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<td>ala toto autu mai le fatu</td>
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Diagram 3: Human Face
Ata 3: Foliga o le Tagata
Diagram 4: Human Hand
Ata 4: Lima o le Tagata
Diagram 5: Male
Ata 5: Alii/Tane
Diagram 6: Female
Ata 6: Tamaitai
Diagram 7: Breakdown Chart of the Human Body
Ata 7: Faasologa o Vaega o le Tino o le Tagata

Note: Organism—living thing in Samoan—meaola. However, because it is a human being used in this diagram, it is disrespectful in Samoan to refer to it as meaola. Reason why we use Samoan word for human which is tagata soifua.
This diagram without the Samoan translations was copied from the Hole’s Human Anatomy and Physiology 7th Edition textbook. Illustrator of original image: Chris Creek.
Diagram 8: Respiratory System
Ata 8: Vaega Tau Mānava
Diagram 9: The Pancreas and Nearby Organs
Ata 9: O le Atepili ma Totoga lata ane
Diagram 10: The Small Intestine and Nearby Organs
Ata 10: O le Gaau Taoto ma Totoga lata ane
Diagram 11: The Urinary Tract and Blood Vessels
Ata 11: Vaega Tau Feau Lata ma Ala Toto

- Adrenal gland
  *Puna aterina*
- Inferior vena cava
  *Ala toto foi i le fatu (pito i lalo)*
- Abdominal aorta
  *Ala toto autu mai le fatu*
- Kidney
  *Fatuga'o*
- Ureter
  *Faau feau lata*
- Urethra
  *Ala feau lata*
- Bladder
  *Taga feau lata*
Diagram 12: Male Reproductive Organs
Ata 12: Totoga Fanau o le Alii
Diagram 13: Female Reproductive Organs
Ata 13: Totoga Fanau o le Tamaita’i
Diagram 14: Human Skeleton
Ata 14: Auivi o le Tagata
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Tagata Fesoasoani  
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Anesi, Malaefou. Personal interview. 12 April 2008, 26 April 2008  
Edwards, Shamain. Personal interview. 12 April 2008  
Efi, Tui Atua Tupua Tamasese Taisi. Personal interview. 14 July 2008  
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