



STEDMAN'S SURGERY WORDS

INCLUDES ANATOMY, ANESTHESIA,
& PAIN MANAGEMENT

FOURTH EDITION

*Includes
More Than
3,800
Brand New
Terms*



Wolters Kluwer
Health

Lippincott
Williams & Wilkins



Stedman's

**SURGERY
WORDS**

**INCLUDES
ANATOMY,
ANESTHESIA, &
PAIN MANAGEMENT
Fourth Edition**



Wolters Kluwer | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
Health

Philadelphia • Baltimore • New York • London
Buenos Aires • Hong Kong • Sydney • Tokyo

Publisher: Julie K. Stegman
Editorial Manager: Eric Branger
Associate Managing Editor: Erin M. Cosyn
Manufacturing Coordinator: Margie Orzech-Zeranko
Typesetter: Aptara, Inc.
Printer & Binder: Data Reproductions Corporation

Copyright © 2009 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
351 West Camden Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-2436



All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, including photocopying, or utilized by any information storage and retrieval system without written permission from the copyright owner.

Printed in the United States of America

Fourth Edition, 2009

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Stedman's surgery words : includes anatomy, anesthesia & pain management. – 4th ed.
p. ; cm. – (Stedman's word book series)

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 978-0-7817-9008-6

I. Surgery–Terminology. I. Stedman, Thomas Lathrop, 1853–1938. II. Title: Surgery words. III. Series: Stedman's word books.

[DNLM: 1. Surgery–Terminology–English. WO 15 S8124 2009]

RD16.S74 2009

617.001'4–dc22

2008008838

09 10 11 12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Acknowledgments

An important part of our editorial process is the involvement of medical transcriptionists—as advisors, reviewers, and/or editors.

We extend special thanks to Ellen Atwood and Patricia Lee White, CMT, for editing the manuscript, helping resolve many difficult questions, and contributing material for the appendix sections. We are grateful to our MT Editorial Advisory Board members, including Sandy Kovacs, CMT, AHDI-F; Terry B. Lary, CMT; Helen Littrell, IMT; and Wendy Ryan, RHIT, who were instrumental in the development of this reference. They recommended sources and shared their valuable judgment, insight, and perspective.

We also extend thanks to Janet West for working on the appendices. Additional thanks to Helen Littrell, IMT for performing the final prepublication review. Other important contributors to this edition include Cheryl Ackerman; Kimberly Adams, CMT; Susan Bartolucci, CMT, FAAMT; Jeanne Bock, CSR, MT; Shemah Fletcher; Rhonda S. Hase; Diane S. Heath, CMT; Robin Koza; Wendy Ryan, RHIT; and Jenifer F. Walker, MA.

And, as always, Kathy Cadle played an integral role in the process by reviewing the content files for format and updating the database.

As with all our *Stedman's* word references, this resource incorporates the suggestions and expertise of our many contacts in the medical transcriptionist community. Thanks to all of our advisory board participants, reviewers, and editors; AAMT meeting attendees; and others who have written to us with requests and comments—keep talking, and we'll keep listening.

Editor's Preface

New transcriptionists may wonder why “ops” are deemed so difficult; I certainly thought I knew enough to type them, back in the greenhorn days. Then I rather quickly realized that the savvy transcriptionist needs to be well-versed in the deepest knowledge, those things that experienced people “just know,” things that may not even be written down, or are only contained in one venerable resource no longer in print. An obstetrician would not perform a heart transplantation and an eye surgeon does not venture deep into the brain. But, an MT who is skilled in surgical reports must understand terms common to lancing a boil, then switch to those of complex maxillofacial reconstruction with the click of a mouse.

Surgery is dynamic: the biggest, most dramatic, most all-encompassing portion of medical transcription. Ophthalmologic, plastic, and neurosurgery are the oldest known procedures, having been practiced by so-labeled “primitive” peoples for eons, although it is unknown if a report was dictated. With such a long history, the types, improvements, variations, and minutiae of surgery and its adjuncts are endless. Eponyms are now strung like pearls in front of a procedure’s description as newer techniques augment the traditional. Necessary knowledge includes grounding in all the aspects of medicine, such as disease and condition names; drugs and therapies before, during, and after surgery; and laboratory and diagnostic tests. In some specialties, drugs and diagnostics are an integral part of the operative procedure. Technology is producing not only new equipment and techniques, but also novel, living materials that replace diseased and malfunctioning organs and structures. This topic is so huge we need 3, even 4, separate books to adequately cover the myriad basics: *Stedman's Medical and Surgical Equipment Words, Fifth Edition*; *Stedman's Anatomy & Physiology Words, Second Edition*; *Stedman's Medical Eponyms, Second Edition*; and this work, *Stedman's Surgery Words, Includes Anatomy, Anesthesia, & Pain Management, Fourth Edition*.

Surgery dictators add special flavor to their reports, with wide extremes ranging from precisely enunciated technical language all the way to reports composed entirely of abbreviations and acronyms. Some doctors give us written templates that they follow punctiliously. Another variety is a sort of verbal template, almost a chant, nearly unintelligible to the

user. Hardest of all for the MT may be those surgeons who, despite style rules we all want to adhere to, insist on certain terms being typed in a way at wide variance with those rules.

Anesthesiologists are key. Originally requiring the administration of a few drugs and gases, anesthesia has become a complex multidrug, multifaceted, highly individualized specialty. Depth and type of anesthesia are tailored to individual patient needs and type of operation, with various innovations in sedation and induced coma assisting in trauma and severe medical illness recovery. When the acute pain of surgery or trauma does not gradually resolve and fade away, anesthesiologists develop treatment protocols for chronic pain states, widening their field of contact from surgeons to physiatry, respiratory therapy to psychiatry.

Many other specialist physicians, nurses, technicians, and allied health personnel are involved in patient preparation for and recovery from surgery. Currently, dictated reports are not required from each professional involved in patient care before, during, or after surgery. That may well come someday as the demand for accurate, careful documentation continues to evolve, and surgery expands to involve even more subspecialties.

Thus, mastery of the art of surgical transcription includes not only a massively broad knowledge base, but also the ability to efficiently search qualified reference materials, such as *Stedman's Word Books*. Calling on accumulated understanding and inner sense to quickly recognize and transcribe a new, obscure, or unintelligible term is a skill built over time and with exposure. Knowing which reference to consult, which category of term, which variation on a theme to look for aids in speedily completing an accurate report.

This fourth edition of *Stedman's Surgery Words, Includes Anatomy, Anesthesia, & Pain Management* with its companion volume, *Stedman's Medical & Surgical Equipment Words, Fifth Edition* will quickly become the premier reference for medical transcriptionists. You will find the arcane, unusual, and most importantly, practical information logically ordered in a standardized, easy-to-use format.

Special thanks to Patricia White, who suddenly, valiantly leapt into the midst of this book's needs shortly after completing a challenging project. Janet West provided valuable insight and new material for the appendices, and earns my appreciation and admiration. Thanks especially to Erin Cosyn for her innovations in dealing with some new technical surprises, and to the online editor Kathy Cadle who turns the squiggles into crisp typescript. The entire team at Stedman's, many whose names never appear in print, are held in high esteem for their commitment to providing dependable, quality reference products for medical transcriptionists and others who rely on *Stedman's Word Books*. Most importantly, thanks to the many medical transcriptionists who make their needs known, and in particular to those who serve on the editorial advisory board. With your input, we are able provide resources suitable to your locale along with the national and international.

Ellen Atwood
March 20, 2008

Publisher's Preface

Stedman's Surgery Words, Includes Anatomy, Anesthesia, & Pain Management, Fourth Edition, offers an authoritative assurance of quality and exactness to the wordsmiths of the healthcare professions—medical transcriptionists, medical editors and copyeditors, health information management personnel, court reporters, and the many other users and producers of medical documentation.

We have received many requests for updates to *Stedman's Surgery Words*. As a result, we have published this new edition that includes surgical, anatomical, anesthesia, and pain management terminology. As with the previous edition, we have opted to omit equipment terminology. You will find *Stedman's Medical & Surgical Equipment Words, Fifth Edition* to be an excellent companion source for verifying equipment terminology.

In *Stedman's Surgery Words, Includes Anatomy, Anesthesia, & Pain Management, Fourth Edition* users will find thousands of words as they relate to the specialties of surgery, gross anatomy, anesthesia, and pain management. Users will also find terms for protocols, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, new techniques, lab tests, clinical research terms, as well as abbreviations with their expansions. The appendix sections provide anatomical illustrations with useful captions and labels, sample reports, common terms by procedure, a pain glossary, pain management techniques, an explanation of dermatomes, American Academy of Pain Management (AAPM)-accredited pain programs, drugs commonly used in pain practice, drugs used for anesthesia, drugs by indication, anesthesia methods, common suture techniques and materials, common surgical intubation techniques, and common surgical fluids.

This compilation of more than 100,000 entries, fully cross-indexed for quick access, was built from a base vocabulary of approximately 66,000 medical words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. The extensive A-Z list was developed from the database of *Stedman's Medical Dictionary, 28th Edition*, and supplemented by terminology found in current medical literature (see References on page xix).

We at Lippincott Williams & Wilkins strive to provide you with the most up-to-date and accurate word references available. Your use of this word

book will prompt new editions, which we will publish as often as updates and revisions justify. We welcome your suggestions for improvements, changes, corrections, and additions—whatever will make this *Stedman's* product more useful to you. Please visit us online at www.stedmans.com to submit your suggestions and recommendations.

Explanatory Notes

Medical transcription is an art as well as a science. Both approaches are needed to correctly interpret the dictation of a physician, whose language is a product of education, training, and experience. This variety in medical language means that there are several acceptable ways to express certain terms, including jargon. *Stedman's Surgery Words, Includes Anatomy, Anesthesia, & Pain Management, Fourth Edition* provides variant spellings and phrasings for many terms. These elements, in addition to complete cross-indexing, make *Stedman's Surgery Words, Includes Anatomy, Anesthesia, & Pain Management, Fourth Edition* a valuable resource for determining the validity of terms as they are encountered.

Alphabetical Organization

Alphabetization of main entries is letter by letter as spelled, ignoring punctuation, spaces, prefixed numbers, or other characters. For example:

chlormerodrin accumulation test

2-chloroprocaine

Cho anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction

Terms beginning or ending with Greek letters show the Greek letters spelled out and listed alphabetically. For example:

beta

b. adrenoreceptor

b. hemolytic streptococci infection

In subentry alphabetization, the abbreviated singular form or the spelled-out plural form of the noun main entry word is ignored.

Format and Style

All main entries are in **boldface** to expedite locating a sought-after term, to enhance distinction between main entries and subentries, and to relieve the textual density of the pages.

Irregular plurals and variant spellings are shown on the same line as the singular or preferred form of the word. For example:

acetabulum, pl. acetabula
discectomy, diskectomy

Hyphenation

As a rule of style, multiple eponyms (e.g., Mears-Rubash approach) are hyphenated. Also, hyphens have been added between a manufacturer and one or more eponyms (e.g., Vital-Metzenbaum dissecting scissors). Please note that in many cases, hyphenation is a question of style, not of accuracy, and thus is a matter of choice.

Possessives

Possessive forms have been dropped in this reference for the sake of consistency and conformance with the guidelines of the American Association for Medical Transcription (AAMT) and other groups. Please note, however, that in many cases, retaining the possessive, like hyphenating, is a question of style, not of accuracy, and thus is a matter of choice. To form the possessive of a word, simply add the apostrophe or apostrophe “s” to the end of the word.

Cross-indexing

The word list is in an index-like main entry-subentry format that contains two combined alphabetical listings:

(1) A *noun* main entry-subentry organization, which is typical of the A-Z section of medical dictionaries like *Stedman's*:

mallet	reconstruction
m. finger deformity	mandibular r.
m. fracture	r. method
m. toe deformity	microsurgical r.

(2) An *adjective* main entry-subentry organization, which lists words and phrases as you hear them. The main entries are the adjectives or modifiers in a multiword term. The subentries are the nouns around which the terms are constructed and to which the adjectives or modifiers pertain:

mucinous	regional
m. adenocarcinoma	r. anesthetic technique
m. ascites	r. block
m. cystic neoplasm (MCN)	r. flap

This format provides the user with more than one way to locate and identify a multiword term. For example:

end	expiratory
e. expiratory	end e.
algorithm	registration
registration a.	r. algorithm

It also allows the user to see together all terms that contain a particular descriptor, as well as all types, kinds, or variations of a noun entity. For example:

hand	knee
h. massage	k. anatomy
radial club h.	k. arthroplasty
h. ratio	descending artery of k.

Wherever possible, abbreviations are separately defined and cross-referenced. For example:

ICU
intensive care unit
intensive
i. care unit (ICU)
unit
intensive care u. (ICU)

References

In addition to the manufacturers' literature we gather at various medical meetings, scientific reports from hospitals, and the lists of our MT Editorial Advisory Board members (from their daily transcription work), we used the following sources for new terms in *Stedman's Surgery Words, Includes Anatomy, Anesthesia, & Pain Management, Fourth Edition*.

Books

- Abram SE, Haddox JD. *The Pain Clinic Manual, 2nd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000.
- Ballantyne GH, Marescaux J, Giulianotti PC, eds. *Primer of Robotic & Telerobotic Surgery*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2004.
- Ballantyne JC, ed. *The Massachusetts General Handbook of Pain Management, 3rd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Barash PG, Cullen BF, Stoelting RK. *Handbook of Clinical Anesthesia, 5th Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Cheng DCH, David TE, eds. *Perioperative Care in Cardiac Anesthesia and Surgery*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Chung KW. *Gross Anatomy, 5th Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Corman ML. *Colon and Rectal Surgery, 5th Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Drake E. *Sloane's Medical Word Book, 4th Edition*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 2001.
- Fischer JE, Bland KI, Callery MP, Clagett GP, Jones DB, eds. *Mastery of Surgery, 5th Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2006.
- General Surgery/GI Words and Phrases*. Modesto, CA: Health Professions Institute, 2001.
- Greenfield LJ, Mulholland MW, Oldham KT, Zelenock GB, Lilemoe KD. *Surgery: Scientific Principles and Practice, 3rd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2001.
- Hiatt JL, Gartner LP. *Textbook of Head and Neck Anatomy, 3rd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000.
- Hollinshead WH. *Anatomy for Surgeons, The Head and Neck, 3rd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1982.
- Inabnet WB, DeMaria EJ, Ikramuddin S, eds. *Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgery*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Jaffe RA, Samuels SI, eds. *Anesthesiologist's Manual of Surgical Procedures, 3rd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2004.
-

References

- Kalimi R, Faber LP, eds. *Clinical Scenarios in Thoracic Surgery*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2004.
- Lance LL. *Quick Look Drug Book 2002*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2002.
- Lawrence PF, Bell RF, Dayton MT, Ahmed MI, eds. *Essentials of General Surgery, 4th Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Loeser JD, Butler SH, Chapman CR, Turk DC. *Bonica's Management of Pain, 3rd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000.
- McCaffery M, Pasero C. *Pain Clinic Manual, 2nd Edition*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1999.
- Mulholland, MW, Doherty GA, eds. *Complications in Surgery, 5th Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Nirula, R. *High-Yield Surgery, 2nd Edition*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Olson T. *A.D.A.M. Student Atlas of Anatomy*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1996.
- Pain Management Made Incredibly Easy!* Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2003.
- Schwartz SI, Shires GT, Spencer FC, Galloway AC. *Principles of Surgery, 7th Edition*. Columbus: McGraw-Hill, 1998.
- Shapiro FE. *Manual of Office-Based Anesthesia Procedures*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2007.
- Slinger PD, ed. *Progress in Thoracic Anesthesia*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2004.
- Stedman's Medical Dictionary, 28th Edition*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000.
- Taylor J. *Comprehensive Sports Injury Management: From Examination of Injury to Return to Sport*. Austin: Pro-Ed, 2003.
- Tessier C. *The AAMT Book of Style*. Modesto, CA: AAMT, 1995.
- Tessier C. *The Surgical Word Book, 2nd Edition*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1991.
- Upchurch Jr, GR, Henke PK, eds. *Clinical Scenarios in Vascular Surgery*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
- Valentine JR, Wind GG. *Anatomic Exposures in Vascular Surgery, 2nd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2003.
- Vera Pyle's *Current Medical Terminology, 10th Edition*. Modesto, CA: Health Professions Institute, 2005.
- Washington Manual of Surgery, 4th Edition*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.
-

Whyte-Ferguson L, Gerwin R, eds. *Clinical Mastery in the Treatment of Myofascial Pain*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005.

CD

Lippincott's Interactive Anesthesia Library v3.0. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2001.

Image Sources

Abraham SE and Haddox JD. *The Pain Clinic Manual, 2nd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000.

Agur AMR, Lee MJ. *Grant's Atlas of Anatomy, 10th Edition*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1999.

Caldwell S, Pikesville, MD. From *Stedman's Medical Dictionary, 27th Edition*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000.

Cousins MJ, Bridenbaug PO eds. *Neural Blockade in Clinical Anesthesia and Management of Pain*. Philadelphia: Lippincott-Raven Publishers, 1997.

Georgiade NG, Riefkohl R, Levine LS, Georgiade, GS. *Plastic, Maxillofacial and Reconstructive Surgery, 3rd Edition*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996.

LifeART Emergency 4, CD-ROM. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

LifeART Nursing 1-2, CD-ROM. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

LifeART Pediatrics 1, CD-ROM. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

LifeART Super Anatomy Collections 3-8, CD-ROM. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

MediClip Clinical Cardiopulmonary, CD-ROM. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

MediClip Human Anatomy 1-3, CD-ROM. Baltimore: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins.

Mikki Senkarik, San Antonio, TX. From Pillitteri A, PhD, RN, PNP. *Maternal & Child Health Nursing: Care of the Childbearing & Childrearing Family, 3rd Edition*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1998.

Mikki Senkarik, San Antonio, TX. From *Stedman's Medical Dictionary, 27th Edition*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000.

Neil O. Hardy of Westport, CT and Susan Caldwell of Pikesville, MD. From *Stedman's Medical Dictionary, 27th edition*. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000.

Smeltzer SC & Bare BG. *Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical Surgical-Nursing, 8th Edition*. Philadelphia: JB Lippincott Company, 1996.

Ward L of Salt Lake City, UT. From Fuller J, RN, PhD & Schaller-Ayers J, RN, MNsc, PhD. *A Nursing Approach, 2nd Edition*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1994.

Willis MC. *Medical Terminology: The Language of Health Care*. Baltimore: Williams Wilkins, 1996.

Journals

Anesthesia & Analgesia. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005–2007.

Anesthesiology. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2001–2007.

Annals of Surgery. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1999–2007.

Clinical Journal of Pain. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1999–2007.

Colon and Rectal Surgery. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2004–2005.

Computer Aided Surgery. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997–2000.

Journal of the American College of Surgeons. New York: Elsevier Science, 1997–2007.

Laparoscopic Update. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1998–2001.

Latest Word. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1999–2001.

Surgical Laparoscopy Endoscopy & Percutaneous Techniques. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1999–2007.

Topics in Pain Management. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2001–2007.

Websites

<http://www.aapainmanage.org/search/FacilSearch.php>

<http://carecure.rutgers.edu/spinewire/Articles/SpinalLevels.html>

<http://my.webmd.com/index>

<http://surgery.medscape.com/Home/Topics/surgery/surgery.html>

<http://www.aapainmange.org>

<http://www.anesthesiology.org>

<http://www.asahq.org>

<http://www.aspmn.org>

<http://www.centerwatch.com>

<http://www.facs.org>

<http://www.gasnet.com>

<http://www.hpisum.com>

<http://www.laparoscopy.com>

<http://www.lapsurgery.com>

<http://www.mtdaily.com>
<http://www.mtdesk.com>
<http://www.mtmmonthly.com>
http://www.nccn.org/patients/patient_gls/_english/_pain/3_treatment.asp
<http://www.nci.nih.gov/cancertopics/treatment/types-of-treatment>
<http://www.pain.com>
<http://www.sciwire.com>
<http://www.sls.org>
<http://www.theasgs.org>
<http://www.ussurg.com>
<http://www.webmd.com>