

Term	Definition
Ascites	an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the abdomen.
Basophil	White blood cell that increases in response to parasitic infections and allergic reactions.
Basophilic	Of or pertaining to basophil
Cellular	pertaining to or consisting of cells
Chromatin	the material within a cell nucleus from which the chromosomes are formed. It consists of fine, threadlike strands of DNA attached to proteins called histones and is readily stained with basic dyes. Chromatin occurs in two forms, euchromatin and heterochromatin, which are distinguishable during the phases of the cell cycle by their different degrees of staining, which in turn depends how tightly they are coiled. During cell division, portions of the chromatin condense and coil to form the chromosomes.
Cytoplasm	The protoplasm outside a cell nucleus.
Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	a pathological activation of coagulation (blood clotting) mechanisms that happens in response to a variety of diseases. As its name suggests, it leads to the formation of small blood clots inside the blood vessels throughout the body. As the small clots consume all the available coagulation proteins and platelets, normal coagulation is disrupted and abnormal bleeding occurs from the skin (e.g. from sites where blood samples were taken), the digestive tract, the respiratory tract and surgical wounds. The small clots also disrupt normal blood flow to organs (such as the kidneys), which may malfunction as a result. For more information, go to: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disseminated_intravascular_coagulation">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disseminated_intravascular_coagulation</a>
Endotoxemia	the presence of endotoxins in the blood.
Endotoxins	A toxin that forms an integral part of the cell wall of certain bacteria and is only released upon destruction of the bacterial cell.
Fibrin	a stringy insoluble protein produced by the action of thrombin on fibrinogen in the clotting process. Fibrin is responsible for the semisolid character of a blood clot.
Fibroblasts	A type of cell found in connective tissue; produces collagen.
Foci	the chief center of a morbid process; plural of focus
Fusiform	Tapering at each end; spindle-shaped.
he·pat·ic	emanating from or pertaining to liver.
Hepatocyte	a parenchymal liver cell that performs all the functions ascribed to the liver
Histiocyte	A relatively inactive, immobile macrophage found in normal connective tissue. Also called <i>fixed macrophage</i> , <i>histocyte</i> .
Histiocytic	pertaining to histiocytes
Hyperplasia	An abnormal increase in cells in a tissue or organ, excluding tumor formation, whereby the bulk of the tissue or organ is increased.
hypoechoic	in ultrasonography, giving off few echoes; said of tissues or

	structures that reflect relatively few of the ultrasound waves directed at them. Imaging <i>adjective</i> Relating to an abnormal ↓ in echoes by ultrasonography, due to a pathologic change in tissue density
Lymphadenopathy	a condition characterized by an abnormal increase in the size of the lymph nodes or lymph vessels
Lymphoid	Of or relating to lymph or the lymphatic tissue where lymphocytes are formed.
Lysis	Destruction of cells with release of contents
Lytic	pertaining to lysis or a lysin
Macrophages	White blood cells whose job is to destroy invading microorganisms
Melanin	a black or dark brown pigment that occurs naturally in the hair, skin, and iris and choroid of the eye.
Mesenteric	pertaining to the mesentery.
Mesentery	a membranous sheet attaching various organs to the body wall, especially the peritoneal fold attaching the intestine to the dorsal body wall.
Metaphase	the second stage of cell division (mitosis or meiosis), in which the chromosomes, each consisting of two chromatids, are arranged in the equatorial plane of the spindle prior to separation.
Monocytes	the largest of the white blood cells. They have one nucleus and a large amount of grayish-blue cytoplasm. Develop into macrophages and both consume foreign material and alert T cells to its presence
Mononuclear	Having only one nucleus
Multifocal	Relating to or arising from many foci
Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome (MODS)	Altered organ function in an acutely ill patient requiring medical intervention to remain stable. For more information, go to: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiple_organ_dysfunction_syndrome">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiple_organ_dysfunction_syndrome</a>
Necrosis	the morphological changes indicative of cell death caused by progressive enzymatic degradation; it may affect groups of cells or part of a structure or an organ.
Neoplasm	tumor; any new and abnormal growth, specifically one in which cell multiplication is uncontrolled and progressive. Neoplasms may be benign or malignant
Neutrophils	white blood cells with cytoplasmic granules that consume harmful bacteria, fungi, and other foreign materials.
Nucleoli	any one of the small, dense structures composed largely of ribonucleic acid that are situated within the cytoplasm of cells. Nucleoli are essential in the formation of ribosomes that synthesize cell proteins.
Papilla	Nipple
Papillary	pertaining to a papilla; having the characteristics of a papilla.
Parenchyma	the functional tissue or cells of an organ or gland, as distinguished from supporting or connective tissue.
Sepsis	Sepsis refers to a bacterial infection in the bloodstream or body

	tissues. This is a very broad term covering the presence of many types of microscopic disease-causing organisms.
Sinusoid	a form of terminal blood channel consisting of a large, irregular anastomosing vessel having a lining of reticuloendothelium and found in the liver, heart, spleen, pancreas, and the adrenal, parathyroid, carotid, and hemolymph glands
Spindle Cell	any of various cells that are shaped like spindles, being more or less round in the middle with two ends that are pointed. A spindle-shaped cell characteristic of certain tumors
Steatitis	An inflammation of adipose tissue
Suppuration	The formation or discharge of pus.
Suppurative	pertaining to or emanating from suppuration
Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS)	An inflammatory state of the whole body without a proven source of infection. For more information, go to: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SIRS">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SIRS</a>
Vacuolated	Containing vacuoles or a vacuole
Vacuole	a clear space in the substance of a cell. It may stem from a degenerative process, or it may serve the cell as a temporary cell stomach for the digestion of a foreign body inclusion.