PEDIATRIC TERMINOLOGY

GENERAL TERMS

NEWBORN: recien nacido

BREASTFEED: amamantar

LACTATION: lactancia

BREAST PUMP: sacaleches
Milk may be extracted from the breasts by using a breast pump and stored for later use.

BOTTLE: biberon

LATCH: prenderse
The baby latches on to the nipple to feed.

NIPPLE SHIELD: pezonera
Sometimes the there difficulties in latching and nipples get sore or cracked. In theses cases a nipple shaped sheath called a nipple shield may be used during breastfeeding.

FORMULA: leche maternizada
If a mother does not want to breastfeed then the baby may be given formula

DIRTY/SOILED DIAPERS: pañales sucios

WET DIAPERS: pañales mojados

BULB SYRINGE: perilla

Used to remove secretions from the baby's nose or mouth.
PACIFIER: chupete o chupon

CAR SEAT: asiento para niños

WIC (WOMEN, INFANTS & CHILDREN): WIC (mujeres, bebes y niños) is a federal assistance program which provides healthcare and nutrition of low-income pregnant women, mothers and their children under 5 years of age.

NICU (NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT). Babies may need to spend some time in NICU when they are having difficulty breathing or other problems. Especially the preterm babies.

DROPPER: gotero Babies may be given liquids or medicines using a dropper.

STROLLER: carriola

RASH: sarpullido
**CHICKEN POX:** *varicella*
Viral infection characterized by a vesicular rash (blisters)

**MEASLES:** *sarampion*
Viral infection characterized by a red skin spots.

**RUBELLA** (aka GERMAN MEASLES OR 3-DAY MEASLES): *rubeola*
Viral infection. Three day rash. Light red spots. Swollen lymph glands nape.

**SCARLET FEVER:** *escarlatina*
Red body rash that can appear after strep throat infection.

**HAND-MOUTH-FOOT DISEASE:** *fiebre aftosa humana*

**HEAD LICE:** *pediculosis*

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**ORTHOPEDICS**

**MISALIGNED HIP:** *cadera dislocada/ luxada*
This implies a displacement of the femoral head from the place where it should normally be in the joint causing a loss of function. It causes the child to limp and can be due to: hip dysplasia, a slipped capital femoral epiphysis (SCFE) or Perthe's disease.

**HIP DYSPLASIA:** *displasia de cadera*
Due to degenerative changes in the head of the femur.

**SLIPPED CAPITAL FEMORAL EPIPHYSIS** (SCFE): *epifisiolisis de cadera*
Due to a fracture at the growth plate, a “slippage” of the femoral head occurs leaving it out of place.

**PERTHES' DISEASE:** *enfermedad de Perthes:* due to deficient blood supply, the femoral head doesn't develop well, becoming too small to bear the weight of the hip. Something like taking a car removing it's normal wheel and replacing it with a motorcycle wheel!
GREENSTICK FRACTURE: fractura en tallo verde
Children's bones are more flexible than an adult's so they tend to have **incomplete fractures** called “greenstick fractures”.

CLUBFOOT: pie zambo
Is a **foot deformity** where the **foot is deviated inwards and downwards** so that the only part of the foot that makes contact with the floor is the ball of the foot (**like a horse hoof**).

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY: distrofia muscular: is a group of genetically transmitted disorders characterized by **progressive weakness and muscle fiber degeneration** without nerve damage. The onset of muscular dystrophy is early in life. Duchenne's and Becker's are forms of muscular dystrophy.

MUSCLE BIOPSY: biopsia de musculo
Either a needle or an incisional biopsy can be **used to diagnose muscle diseases** like muscular dystrophy.

CPK LEVEL: examen de creatina fosfoquinasa
CPK stands for Creatinine Phosphokinase and is an **enzyme whose levels increase in muscular dystrophy**.
TETRALOGY OF FALLOT: tetralogia de Fallot

Congenital heart malformation that includes 4 defects:

- Stenosis of the pulmonary artery
- Ventricular septal defect
- Aorta shifted to the right (causing it to receive blood from both ventricles when it should only receive blood from the left ventricle) and
- Enlargement (hypertrophy) of the right ventricle.

PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS: ductus arterioso persistente

The ductus arteriosus is a blood vessel that communicates the aorta and the pulmonary artery in the fetus. It normally shrivels up at birth. When it fails to close we get what's known as a patent ductus arteriosus. More frequently seen in preterm babies.

COARCTATION OF THE AORTA: coartacion de aorta

Congenital heart defect characterized by a narrowing of the aorta.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE GREAT VESSELS: transposicion de grandes vasos

Congenital condition in which the 2 major arteries of the heart (the aorta and the pulmonary artery) are reversed in position (the aorta originating from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery from the left ventricle). Baby turns blue after birth.

VENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT: comunicacion interventricular

ATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECTS: comunicacion interauricular

These last two conditions imply that there is a hole in the wall that separates the atria or the ventricles.
RHEUMATIC FEVER: fiebre reumatica: sometimes a child can develop a sore throat, a throat infection called “strep throat” because it is caused by a bacteria called: Group A Steptococcus. After that throat infection an inflammatory, autoimmune response against the child's joints and heart can occur this is called rheumatic fever. It can cause serious damage to the heat valves and also affect the brain causing chorea (see presentation on nervous system).

RESPIRATORY

ENLARGED ADENOIDS: hipertrofia de adenoides
Hypertrophy (enlargement) of the adenoids in young children may be great enough to interfere with the child's breathing causing a snoring noisy sound when the child breathes.

BRONCHIOLITIS: bronquiolitis
Inflammation of the small airways (bronchioles). Most frequently seen in babies (3-6 months old).

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (SDRA): sindrome de distres respiratorio
Condition seen in preterm babies with immature lungs. A collapse of the alveoli creates a severe impairment of respiratory function. Leading cause of preterm death.

PERTUSIS (WHOOPING COUGH): tos ferina

CROUP (LARYNGOTRACHEOBRONCHITIS): crup (laringotraqueobronquitis)
Respiratory infection that causes inflammation and swelling of the larynx with hoarseness, barking cough, stridor and may interfere with normal breathing.

STRIDOR: estridor
High-pitched wheezing sound due to upper airway obstruction (inflammation of the larynx).

EPIGLOTTITIS: epiglotitis
Inflammation of the epiglottitis with stridor. Emergency with may require intubation.
SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (SIDS): muerte infantil subita

CYSTIC FIBROSIS: fibrosis quística o mucoviscidosis
Genetic disease of the mucous and sweat glands where these glands produce abundant and thick secretions. This mainly affects the lungs where the thick secretions interfere with the breathing process and predispose to infections

DIGESTIVE

CLEFT PALATE: paladar hendido
Congenital defect where the right and left bony plates that form the roof of the mouth did not fuse during fetal development leaving a fissure or opening in the palate.

CLEFT LIP: labio Leporino
Congenital indentation in the upper lip.

BOWEL OBSTRUCTION: obstrucccion intestinal
A form seen in children is called intussusception (the first 2 syllables of the word: IN-TU) help us to remember that what's basically happening here is that the small intestine folds “into” itself sort of like what happens when you close a telescope by sliding it's parts into each other.

PYLORIC STENOSIS: estenosis pilorica
Congenital narrowing of the stomach outlet which obstructs the emptying of the chyme into the duodenum.

LACTOSE INTOLERANCE: intolerancia a la lactosa
Inability to digest milk, causes diarrhea.

DIARRHEA: diarrea
Has many causes. In children frequently caused by rotavirus.

BRAT DIET: dieta Brat (dieta para la diarrea)
BRAT stands for banana, rice, apple, toast

ORAL REHYDRATION SALTS: sales de rehidratacion oral
Used to treat dehydration (diarrhea).

ONCOLOGY

BURKITT'S LYMPHOMA: linfoma de Burkitt

GLIOMAS: glioma
MEDULLOBLASTOMA: meduloblastoma
Gliomas and Medulloblastomas are brain tumors frequently located in the cerebellum.

WILM'S TUMOR: tumor de Wilm's
Type of kidney cancer seen in children.

**NEUROBLASTOMA**: neuroblastoma

Most common cancer of infancy. Arising in nervous tissue, it can appear in different parts of a child's body.

**OSTEOSARCOMA**: osteosarcoma

Bone cancer.

**HEMATOLOGY**

**DIAMOND-BLACKFAN ANEMIA**: anemia de Blackfan-Diamond

Inherited aplastic anemia with low RBC count

**FANCONI'S ANEMIA**: anemia de Fanconi

Inherited aplastic anemia with pancytopenia (counts of ALL blood cells are low)

**NEONATAL JAUNDICE**: Some newborns are born with high bilirubin levels because their liver is still working a little slow or due to hemolysis. Lights help lower the bilirubin levels.

**UROLOGY**

**EPISPADIAS**: epispadias

Birth defect where instead of the urethra opening at the tip of the penis it opens on the upperside of the penis.

**HYPOSPADIAS**: hipospadias

Is a birth defect where instead of the urethra opening at the tip of the penis it opens on the underside of the penis.

**PHIMOSIS**: fiosis

Means that the uncircumcised foreskin is too snug, can't be pulled back.

**CRYPTORCHIDISM**: criptorquidia

Means that one of the testicles didn't make it down to the scrotum. Remember we had said that in the fetus the testicle is located in the abdomen. This condition needs to be corrected surgically because the testicle that is still up inside is at increased risk to develop testicle cancer.

**VOIDING CYSTOURERETOGRAPHY (VCUG)**: cistouretrografía miccional (CUGM)

Urinary study done in children with recurrent UTI to see if they have ureteral reflux.

**NEUROLOGY**

**SPINA BIFIDA**: espina bifida

Spina bifida is a neural tube defect. The neural tube is an embryological structure from which the brain, spinal cord and spinal column derive. Spina bifida occurs when the one or more vertebrae do not form completely (the posterior vertebral arches fail to close) thus leaving an opening in the vertebral spine through which elements of the spinal cord can protrude. This may result in leg weakness or paralysis.
SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA: espina bifida oculta
The defects in the vertebrae are so small that no elements of the spinal cord can protrude. Sometimes a tuft of hair is present in the skin above the defect.

SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA: espina bifida quistica
If what protrudes into the cyst is only meninges then it is called a:
- MENINGOCELE: meningocele
If what protrudes into the cyst is meninges and spinal cord then it is called a:
- MENINGOMYELOCELE: mielomeningocele

CEREBRAL PALSY: paralisis cerebral

A collective term used to describe congenital brain damage that is permanent but not progressive and characterized by a child's lack of control of voluntary muscles.

HYDROCEPHALUS: hidrocefalia
Congenital disorder with abnormal increase of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain that causes the cerebral ventricles to dilate. Infant will have a large head and open fontanelles.
FONTANELLES: fontanelas (mollera-colloquial term)
Soft spots on a baby's skull where skull bones are not yet calcified permitting brain and skull to grow

ABSENCE SEIZURES (PETIT MAL): crisis de ausencia
Characterized by small seizures in which there is a sudden, temporary loss of consciousness lasting only seconds but recurring 50-100 times a day. Blank stare during seizure.

VALPROIC ACID: acido valproico
Used to treat absence seizures

FEBRILE SEIZURE: convulsion febril

POLIOMYELITIS (POLIO): poliomielitis (polio)

EAR

BRAINSTEM AUDITORY EVOKED RESPONSE (BAER TEST): potenciales evocados auditivos del tronco cerebral (PEATC)
Because a baby or child are too young to undergo an audiometry if it is suspected that they are hard of hearing they undergo a BAER test which does not require that they participate in the test for it to be done. This test detects electrical activity in the cochlea and auditory pathways in the brain. Test is done by placing electrodes on scalp and earlobes.
Impaired social interaction and communication. These are children who fail to develop normal social behaviors and show stereotyped behavior like hand flapping. They seem to live in their own worlds. Some of them are less impaired and have a high functional autism known as:

**ASPERGER'S SYNDROME:** síndrome de Asperger

**ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD):** trastorno de déficit de atención e hiperactividad (TDAH): disorder characterized by persistent excessive inattention and hyperactivity. These kids can't stay still or focus on something for long. Bad grades at school call to it's attention.

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