

Update

What's New in Medicine

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abnormal bowel wall enhancement—a finding on CT possibly indicative of ischemia (also seen in hypotensive shock bowel).

Acorn cardiac support device

(ACSD)—a ventricular containment device designed to treat heart failure by containing the heart to prevent further dilation.

Allgower-Donati technique—a suturing technique used in orthopedic procedures. (Allgower appears in some references, but not coupled with Donati.)

angel wing—a figurative term for a portion of an A-P bevel resection guide, shaped like an angel wing, used in joint replacement surgery. Also may refer to a *Miller resection guide*.

aortomyoplasty—a treatment for heart failure in which the latissimus dorsi muscle is wrapped around the aorta and stimulated to contract during diastole to provide chronic diastolic counterpulsation. In one technique, the latissimus dorsi muscle (LDM) is wrapped en bloc around the aorta and secured to itself (*circumferential wrap*). In a second technique, a 4–5 cm wide strip of the lateral portion of LDM is isolated and wrapped as a helical coil around the descending thoracic aorta. A newer third technique is called a *wringer wrap*, in which the oblique transverse portion of the LDM is wrapped clockwise around the superior portion of the descending thoracic aorta, coupled to the lateral portion of LDM, which is wrapped in a counterclockwise direction distal to the oblique-transverse portion.

Bead Block—a polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) embolic microsphere used for the treatment of hypervascular tumors and arteriovenous malformations. PVA beads are also being used to treat uterine fibroids.

Blinkeze external lid weights—a treatment for lagophthalmos; the weights, made of tantalum, have adhesive backs and are placed on the upper lids.

bone morphogenetic protein—a protein involved in the formation of bone and cartilage. Bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP2) belongs to a superfamily called transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta). BMP2 is an indication of osteoporosis risk.

BPM (bioabsorbable polymeric material)—a new embolic agent incorporated into Guglielmi detachable coils, used in treating aneurysms.

Cardioblade XL—a surgical ablation pen.

CD Horizon M8 multiaxial screws for lumbar fixation.

Collect graft preparation device—a bone marrow aspiration technique for iliac crest cell harvest, used to obtain osteogenic graft material that is rich in cells that can be prepared by surgeons without subjecting the patient to an iliac crest graft harvesting procedure. The Selective Retention process can be quickly performed intraoperatively and delivered to the patient at a reasonable cost.

colostomy shift en masse—a novel technique in which the colostomy is shifted along with a rim of skin and abdominal wall tissue. This provides additional length of distal bowel if needed during pull-through anastomosis.

Concentric retriever system (CRS) — a small metal wire with a loop at the end that removes clots from arteries and thereby restores blood flow to the brain.

DAVF (dural arteriovenous fistula) (Neuro).

D blood typing and antibody screening—formerly Rh blood typing. Related terminology includes D incompatibility (when a D negative woman is pregnant with a D positive fetus); D hemolytic disease; D antibody; administration of D immunoglobulin or Rho(D) immune globulin; weak D; and D isoimmunization.

EDR (extreme drug resistance) assay —a test performed prior to chemotherapy.

Embol-78—a liquid embolic material used for vein embolization.

embolotherapy—a coined word denoting embolization treatment.

embryo biopsy—a procedure performed when an in vitro fertilized embryo has reached the 8-cell stage in which a laser is used to make a hole in the envelope surrounding an IVF embryo and a single cell removed using a pair of tiny pipettes for the purpose of genetic diagnosis. The 7-celled embryo that remains is just as viable as the 8-celled one and remains in the petri dish while the biopsied cell is being studied genetically.

EVOH (ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer).

Gill laminectomy—a procedure for spondylolisthesis, which consists of removing the involved loose lamina and decompressing the exiting nerve roots by removing hypertrophic fibrocartilage in the pars defect. Because of the risk of slip progression, a concurrent fusion procedure in adults to prevent late symptomatic instability, especially in the setting of degenerative disk disease has been recommended. (Note: *Not Gil*.)

Gimmick elevator—used in otologic surgery. “When opening posterior fossa dura, put a Gimmick in and

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cut with Belucci scissors over the top, always pulling outward to look for vessels.”

Goodwin sound—a sound used in the endoscopic treatment of obliterated membranous urethral strictures.

GUARD—saphenous vein graft intervention using AngioGuard for reduction of distal embolization.

Gynecare Gynemesh PS—a polypropylene mesh indicated specifically for pelvic floor repair in cases of cystocele, rectocele, and vaginal vault suspension.

hepatoprotection—a coined word denoting factors that protect the liver against toxicity.

high-dose-rate (HDR) brachytherapy—a treatment for prostate cancer in which very tiny plastic catheters are placed into the prostate gland. A series of radiation treatments are given through these catheters. The catheters are then easily pulled out, and no radioactive material is left in the prostate gland. This temporary brachytherapy is in contrast to the usual permanent seed placement.

Hiss, angle of—anatomic site encountered in laparoscopic gastric bypass procedure. “The root of the left diaphragmatic crus was exposed by caudad traction on the stomach fundus by the assistant to the patient’s left, and the phrenogastric ligament was incised at the level of the angle of Hiss.” Do not confuse with *His bundle of the heart*.

implantable gastric stimulation (IGS) system—a relatively new approach of electrical gastric stimulation to treat obesity. The operative technique is relatively simple and the system does not alter gastrointestinal anatomy.

keel and wing—phrase used in joint replacement procedures.

keel punch—a bone punch.

Kiwi vacuum extraction cup—a device consisting of a rigid plastic,

Malmström-type cup attached by a wire to a unique combined handle/pump, especially useful for cases involving cranial deflexion/malpositioning.

latissimus dorsi demand dynamic wrapping—an aortomyoplasty technique in which the latissimus dorsi muscle wrap is stimulated to provide active systolic assistance. See *aortomyoplasty*.

long-edge medullary nail (Ortho).

MACE (major adverse cardiac events).

maze procedure—a procedure performed on the left and right atrium for treatment of atrial fibrillation. Its name is based on the concept of a puzzle. The incisions made create barriers and several blind alleys allowing for only one major route for an electrical impulse to travel from the top to the bottom of the heart.

Merci Retriever—a wire with a corkscrew-like twist in the middle, the first medical device cleared by the FDA to remove blood clots from the brain in patients experiencing an ischemic stroke. The device was evaluated in the MERCI (mechanical embolus removal in cerebral ischemia) trial. The Merci Retriever is also used to remove foreign bodies in the peripheral, coronary, and neuro vasculature.

MIVAT (minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy).

MOST (trademarked) **options system rotating hinge revision knee**.

n-butyl cyanoacrylate (n-BCA)—a permanent liquid embolic material and tissue adhesive for use in cerebral arteriovenous malformations.

Neuroform microdelivery stent system—a device used for the treatment of intracranial aneurysms.

Nichols-Condon bowel prep.

Novoste Beta-Cath system (brachytherapy).

Onyx—an experimental nonadhesive liquid embolic agent (ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer [EVOH]) used for treatment of spinal dural AV fistula (DAVF) where penetration into the proximal radicular vein is required and for cerebral aneurysms.

passive girdle effect (adynamic-girdling)—an aortomyoplasty technique in which the latissimus dorsi muscle is used for passive restraint of the ventricle. See *aortomyoplasty*.

percutaneous nephrolithotripsy (PNL)—a technique for removal of large, dense stones and staghorns via a port created by puncturing the kidney through the skin and enlarging the access port to 1 cm in diameter. There is no surgical incision. The procedure is done under anesthesia and real-time live x-ray control (fluoroscopy). Because x-rays are involved a super-specialist in radiology (interventional radiologist) may perform this part of the procedure. The endourologist will then continue to insert instruments via this port into the kidney, break up the stone, and remove most of the stone debris.

Powerline catheter—a low-profile rapid-exchange PTCA catheter that provides better trackability for tortuous vessels and crossability for tight lesions.

preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)—a therapy-oriented embryonic screening procedure using a procedure called *embryo biopsy*.

rainbow coverage—the use of sliding scale insulin coverage for inpatient glucose control. However, this method does not work well. Sliding scale methodology dates to diabetes monitoring by urine glucose levels. The tape that was used for the test would change colors, depending on how much glucose was in the urine. Insulin was then given based on the change in color. This was called

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“rainbow coverage.” Unfortunately, whether urine or plasma glucose is used, there is no physiologic basis for this form of insulin therapy. Patients therefore tend to have “roller coaster glucose control.” Under this protocol, the patient would not receive insulin when their glucose level is normal. A few hours later their glucose level increases because no insulin had been given. Insulin is then administered for the elevated glucose level and a few hours later the glucose level returns to normal. This cycle is repeated again and again.

retrograde intrarenal surgery (RIRS)—a procedure in which a fiberoptic endoscope is placed through the urethra into the bladder and into the ureter and kidney. The stone is seen through this optical instrument and can be manipulated, crushed by ultrasound probe, evaporated by laser probe, grabbed by small forceps, pushed back into the kidney (for subsequent ESWL).

roller coaster glucose control—see *rainbow coverage*.

sedentary death syndrome (SeDS)—a condition which is linked to syndrome X, dysmetabolic syndrome, obesity, increased rates of type 2 diabetes, and childhood obesity.

sentinel clot—a mesenteric hematoma or a focal area of higher density clotted blood seen on CT suggestive of vascular injury.

SonoSite portable ultrasound.

SprayGel absorbable adhesion barrier system—an adhesion barrier that can be delivered laparoscopically or via laparotomy to form a strongly adherent hydrogel film to prevent adhesions in gynecological surgery.

SST (stainless steel rod).

S-Stent—a new-generation smaller stainless steel corrugated ring stent with a proprietary Quadrature Link system allowing for easier maneu-

vering in smaller, more tortuous vessels.

stress Myoview—noninvasive nuclear imaging technique for patients unable to undergo traditional stress testing.

suction-bubble technique—an easily visualized movement of air bubbles in attached tubing caused by the vacuum created by hip-joint distraction, thereby verifying intraarticular needle placement for hip aspiration and arthrography.

SutureGroove gold eye weights—weights of 99.9% pure gold used for the treatment of lagophthalmos. A small incision is made in the eyelid, just above the lashes, and a small pocket created. The weights are secured to the lid with sutures placed through small channels or grooves in the weight, and the incision closed. Placement of the eyelid implant may be septal, mid pretarsal or low pretarsal.

Syed template—an interstitial gynecologic brachytherapy. Previously, the technique required blind insertion of the interstitial needles, potentially risking inaccurate placement of the radioactive sources and viscus perforation. These concerns arise particularly in the management of anterior vaginal tumors where difficulties in negotiating the pubic arch can prevent optimal needle placement. In answer to this problem, a technique utilizing an open retropubic approach for Syed template interstitial implants in anterior vaginal tumors under direct visualization has been developed.

TG-60 dosimetry parameters—dosing protocol for Novoste Beta-Cath 90Sr/Y source trains for intravascular brachytherapy.

ThinProfile eyelid implants—see *SutureGroove gold eye weights*.

THRIVE (T1 high resolution isotropic volume examination) technique—a powerful new imaging sequence

that combines a 3-D T1-weighted TFE sequence with SPIR fat suppression and SENSE, enabling fast, high-resolution imaging with large FOV coverage and excellent fat suppression in as short as a single 20-second breath hold.

transscrotal extratunica vaginalis procedure—a technique for bilateral varicocele repair using a single scrotal incision that can be performed on an outpatient basis. Key terminology: “The veins of the anterior and posterior pampiniform plexus were ligated and sectioned bilaterally.”

Trufill—a brand name of n-butyl cyanoacrylate (n-BCA).

vacuum phenomenon, spontaneous—a finding on x-ray of the lateral compartment of the knee, possibly related to traction on a joint or the absence of an effusion. The presence of this finding on a plain radiograph, or of artifacts associated with it on magnetic resonance imaging, is said by some to create the false impression of a meniscal tear, especially in the medial compartment. Others consider it a true indication of meniscal degeneration with tearing.

Ventrex mesh—a mesh patch used in hernia repair.

ventricular containment device—see *Acorn cardiac support device*.

wringer wrap—see *aortomyoplasty*.

X-10 Crosslink plates—a spinal plate system that allows surgeons to convert a dual-rod construct into a frame to improve both axial and torsional stiffness, reduce motion at the bone-implant interface, and decrease the risk for fatigue breakage.

Xomed dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) drill.

“zomed”—phonetic for *Xomed*.