

Serbian and Croatian–English Medical Dictionary
by Svetolik P. Djordjević

SAMPLE ENTRIES

D

- divertikul** \nm\ : D [diverticulum] <an outpouching or sac arising from a hollow organ or structure> [See also **ampula 2**, **divertikulum** and **proširenje 1**]
- ~, **faringo-ezofagusni**: hypopharyngeal/pharyngoesophageal/Zenker('s) diverticulum
- ~, **Ganserov**: Ganser('s) diverticulum
- ~, **Graserov**: Graser('s) diverticulum
- ~, **intestinalni**: intestinal diverticulum <a pouch or sac formed by hernial protrusion of the mucous membrane through a defect in the muscular coat of the intestine>
- ~, **laringealni/larinksni**: laryngeal diverticulum <a diverticulum of the laryngeal mucous membrane>
- ~, **lažni**: false diverticulum
- ~, **Meckelov**: MD [Meckel('s) diverticulum]
- ~, **Nuckov**: canal of Nuck; Nuck('s) diverticulum; processus vaginalis peritonei
- ~, **pravi**: true diverticulum <a diverticulum that includes all the same tissue layers as the organ from which it originates>
- ~, **pulsijski/pulsioni**: **pressure/pulsion diverticulum** <a diverticulum formed by pressure from within a tubular organ, frequently causing herniation of mucosa through the external muscular layer>
- ~, **Rokitanskyjev**: Rokitansky('s) diverticulum
- ~, **stečeni**: acquired diverticulum <any diverticulum produced secondarily, mechanically, or by disease>
- ~, **trakcioni**: traction diverticulum <a localized distortion, angulation, or funnel-shaped bulging of the full thickness of the wall of the esophagus, caused by adhesions resulting from some external lesion>
- ~, **Vaterov**: ampulla hepatopancreatica; ampulla of Vater; hepatopancreatic ampulla
- ~, **Zenkerov/ždr(ij)elno-jednjački**: See ~, **faringo-ezofagusni**
- ~ **cr(ij)eva**: See ~, **intestinalni**
- ~ **duodenuma**: duodenal diverticulum <diverticulum of the duodenum, often large, which is occasionally found projecting from the duodenum near the duodenal papilla>
- ~ **jednjaka, pulzioni**: See ~, **pulsijski**
- ~ **jednjaka, trakcioni**: See ~, **trakcioni**

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES

Headwords are in bold, followed by part of speech.

Cross referenced headwords appear in bold, with definition numbers, if applicable.

Subentries in which the headword appears at the end of the phrase are listed first (comma preceding): **faringo-ezofagusni divertikul**; **Ganserov divertikul**; **Graserov divertikul**; **intestinalni divertikul** . . .

To save space, synonymous subentries appearing in alphabetical order are combined on the same line, separated by a slash. This subentry can read either **laringealni divertikul** or **larinksni divertikul**.

Abbreviations are followed by their expansions in square brackets. The expanded term is not repeated.

Words in the English definition separated by slashes are interchangeable: pressure diverticulum or pulsion diverticulum.

Eponyms appear as headwords as well as subentries under the subject noun of the term. If a definition is given, it will appear at the eponym headword (in this case, at **Rokitanskyjev divertikul** in R).

Definitions of the English term or terms appear in angled brackets.

After the section of subentries in which the headword appears at the end of the phrase, a new section begins for the subentries in which the headword appears at the beginning or within the phrase: **divertikul creva**; **divertikul crijeva**; **divertikul duodenuma**; **pulzioni divertikul jednjaka**; **trakcioni divertikul jednjaka** . . .

SAMPLE ENTRIES

- ~ **mokraćne bešike**: vesical diverticulum
 ~ **mokraćnog mjehura**: See ~ **mokraćne bešike**
 ~ **sigmoidnog kolona, lažni**: See ~, **Graserov**
 ~ **sluznice grkljana**: See ~, **laringealni**
divertikulektomija \nf\ : diverticulectomy <excision of a diverticulum>
divertikulitis \nm\ : diverticulitis <inflammation of a diverticulum>
 ~ **bešike**: bladder diverticulitis
divertikulopeksija \nf\ : diverticulopexy <surgical fixation of a diverticulum in a new position>
divertikuloza \nf\ : diverticulosis <presence of diverticula, particularly of colonic diverticula, in the absence of inflammation>
divertikulum \nm\ : D [diverticulum] [See also **ampula 2**, **divertikul** and **proširenje 1**]
 ~, **faringo-ezofagusni**: hypopharyngeal/pharyngoesophageal/Zenker(s) diverticulum
 ~, **Meckelov**: MD [Meckel(s) diverticulum]
 ...

K

- k** [kapi] \abbr\ : drops [See also **kâp 2** and **kapljica**]
k [kičma; kralješnica; kralježnica] \abbr\ : See **kičma** and **kralješnica**
K \abbr\ : 1. See **kalij**; 2. **K** [kelvin]; 3. **k/K** [kilo-] <a combining form used in naming units of measurement to indicate a quantity one thousand times the unit designated by the root with which it is combined>
K; K. [kontrola] \abbr\ : See **kontrola**
K [krv] \abbr\ : See **krv**
KA [kongenitalna anomalija] \abbr\ : congenital anomaly
KA [koronarna arterija] \abbr\ : See **koronarka**
kabanica \nf\ : (**brain**) **mantle**; cerebral cortex; cortex cerebri; cortex of cerebrum; pallium [See also **kora**, **korteks** and **plašt 1**]
kabinet \nm\ : **1.** lab/LB [laboratory] [See also **laboratorija** and **laboratorijum**]; **2.** ofc/off. [office] [See also **ordinacija 1**]
 ~, **fizikalni**: physics laboratory
 ~, **hemijski**: chemistry laboratory
Kabotovi prstenovi \epo\ : Cabot(s) ring bodies; Cabot(s) rings
kaciga \nf\ : galea [1. helmet; 2. <helmet-like structure>]
 ~, **kožna**: leather galea
 ~, **zaštitna**: crash/safety helmet
kâda \nf\ : 1. bath; 2. bathtub; 3. tub
 ~ **za kupanje**: See **headword 2**

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES

Subentries may refer up to previously defined terms, but only within the same headword. If two consecutive synonymous subentries consist of multiple words, they will appear on separate lines to avoid confusion.

When more than one term is given on a line, the referring subentry will reference only the first full term.

An italicized cross-reference indicates that a definition appears at the cross-referenced term, which is synonymous with the referring headword.

Subentries are repeated in full under each headword, and do not refer to synonymous subentries under other headwords.

Headwords are grouped or separated according to the information that precedes the colon (expansion of abbreviations and part of speech).

Terms and abbreviations are capitalized according to standard usage in their respective languages.

Abbreviations generally refer to the spelled-out term within the same letter. Serbian and Croatian abbreviations are expanded before the part of speech.

Words or letters in parentheses are optional within a term: mantle or brain mantle.

Definition numbers are used when a headword has more than one meaning in English, and cross references are grouped according to definition number.

Eponyms appear under their proper names and as subentries under the subject noun of the term (in this case, the entry also appears as a plural subentry under the headword **prsten**).

Pronunciation marks are given in headwords where deemed appropriate.

SAMPLE ENTRIES

kadaver \nm\ : See **korpus 2**

Kadero va operacija \epo\ : Kader('s)/Kader-Senn operation (the feeding tube is introduced through a valvelike flap that closes when the tube is withdrawn) [**Gastrostomy**]

kadica \nf\ : bidet

~ **za ispiranje polnih organa žene**: See **headword**

kadmi(j)um \nm\ : Cd [cadmium]

kadulja \nf\ : sage; *Salvia officinalis*

Kafergot[®] : **Cafergot**[®] [trademark for a combination of caffeine and ergotamine tartrate]

kaheksija \nf\ : cachexia (general ill health and malnutrition) [See also **mršavost**]

~, **hipofizna**: ateliotic dwarfism; hypophyseal/hypophysial/pituitary cachexia; panhypopituitarism; Simmonds(') disease

~, **karcinomska**: cancerous cachexia (the weak, emaciated condition seen in cases of malignant tumor)

~, **pituitarna/Simmondsova**: See ~, **hipofizna**

kahektičan \adj\ : cachectic

Kah(1)erova bolest \epo\ : Kahler('s) disease; **MM/MYEL** [multiple myeloma]; (multiple) myelomatosis; myeloma(tosis) multiplex; plasma cell myeloma

Kahlerova bolest \epo\ : **Köhler('s) bone disease** [1. epiphysitis/osteoarthritis juvenilis; Köhler-Mouchet/Köhler('s) disease; os naviculare pedis retardatum; tarsal scaphoiditis; 2. juvenile deforming metatarsophalangeal osteochondritis; Freiberg('s) disease; Köhler('s) second disease]

Kahnova reakcija, **Kahnov test** \epo\ : Kahn('s) test (a precipitin test for syphilis)

kakodil \nm\ : (di)cacodyl; tetramethyldiarsine

kakodilat \nm\ : cacodylate (a salt or ester of cacodylic acid)

kakvoća \nf\ : qual [quality]

~ **života**: QL [quality of life]

kala-azar \nm – Hindi\ : Assam/Burdwan/cachectic/cachexial/Dumdum fever; black sickness; kala azar; tropical splenomegaly; visceral leishmaniasis

kalaj \nm\ : Sn [stannum]; tin

kalcemija \nf\ : (hyper)calcemia [See **hiperkalcemija**]

kalcibilija \nf\ : calcibilia (the presence of calcium in the bile)

kalcifikacija \nf\ : calcification; liming (the process by which organic tissue becomes hardened by a deposit of calcium salts within its substance) [See also **mineralizacija** and **ovapnjenje**]

~, **plućna**: calcification of lung

~ **karotis interne**: calcified internal carotids; internal carotid artery calcification

kalcifikacije, potkožne: subcutaneous calcification

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES

"See" references, or index-references, refer from a headword with no subentries to a synonym within the same letter-chapter (with the appropriate definition number, if applicable).

Context is given in square brackets after the English definition, but before any cross references.

If a subentry is synonymous with the headword, it will refer up to the headword (with the appropriate definition number, if applicable).

Trade names are indicated in both languages with a trademark symbol. Note that some trademarked drugs do not have commercial equivalents in the opposing language(s).

English terms are separated by semicolons and are generally listed in alphabetical order, although terms are often combined to save space. As an example, the English equivalents for **hipofizna kaheksija** are: ateliotic dwarfism; hypophyseal cachexia; hypophysial cachexia; pituitary cachexia; panhypopituitarism; Simmonds disease; Simmonds' disease

When a term or phrase has more than one abbreviation, those abbreviations are separated by a forward slash and followed by the expanded term in square brackets.

When an English term has more than one meaning and the headword encompasses some or all of the multiple meanings, the English term or terms common to all definitions will be given first, followed by an elaboration of the multiple meanings in brackets under separate definition numbers.

To save space, consecutive synonymous headwords with the same part of speech are combined on the same line. Multiple headwords are separated by semicolons.

When a headword is an exact spelling of a foreign term, the source language appears after the part of speech.

When an English definition of the current term appears at a different headword and that headword has no subentries, that headword is italicized and referred to with "See" ("See also" is used to refer to headwords containing subentries).

Plural subentries follow after the full listing of singular subentries; in the first plural subentry, the headword appears in plural form, underlined. All subentries that follow use the plural form of the headword.