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WOORDELYS

ABO-sisteem

Hierdie sisteem is gebaseer op die aanwesigheid of afwesigheid van antigene A en B: bloed van groepe A en B bevat antigene A en B respektiewelik; groep AB bevat beide antigene en groep O nie een van die twee nie. Bloed van groep A bevat teenliggame teen antigeen B: groep B bevat anti-A-teenliggame; groep AB het nie een van die teenliggame nie en goep O het albei. 'n Persoon wie se bloed een (of albei) van hierdie teenliggame bevat, kan nie 'n oortapping van bloed wat die korresponderende antigene bevat, ontvang nie.

Agnosia

'n Breindisfunksie waar die pasiënt sensasies nie korrek kan interpreteer nie, hoewel die sintuie en senubane wat die sensasie na die brein gelei, normaal funksioneer. Dit is te wyte aan 'n afwyking in die assosiasie-areas in die pariëtale lobbe. Met ouditiewe agnosie kan die pasiënt hoor, maar nie klanke (insluitend spraak) interpreteer nie. 'n Pasiënt met tas-agnosie (astereognose) behou normale tassensasie in sy hande, maar kan nie drie-dimensionele voorwerpe deur betasting alleen herken nie. Met visuele agnosie kan die pasiënt sien, maar hy kan nie simbole, insluitend letters, interpreteer nie.

Albumien

'n Wateroplosbare proteïen wat stol wanneer dit verhit word, bv. serumalbumien in bloed-plasma wat belangrik is vir die instandhouding van plasmavolume. Albumien word in die lewer vervaardig. Die onvermoë om albumien te vervaardig is 'n prominente kenmerk van chroniese lewersiekte.

Amigdala

Vorm deel van die basale ganglia: 'n amandelvormige grys massa diep binne-in elke serebrale hemisfeer. Dit het uitgebreide verbindings met die olfaktoriese sisteem en die hipotalamus. Funksioneel hou die amigdala klaarblyklik verband met gemoed, emosies, instink en moontlik geheue van onlangse gebeure.

Aminosuur

'n Organiese verbinding wat 'n aminogroep ($-NH^2$) en 'n karbosiëlgroep ($-COOH$) bevat. Aminosure is die basiese boustone van alle proteïene. Sommige van hierdie aminosure kan deur die liggaam vervaardig word; ander, die essensiele aminosure, moet verkry word uit proteïen in die dieet.

Anemie

Bloedarmoede weens 'n vermindering in die hoeveelheid suurstofdraende pigment in die bloed, bekend as hemoglobien. Die simptome is hoofsaaklik oormatige moegheid en uitputting, kortasemigheid tydens inspanning, bleekheid en swak weerstand teen infeksie.



Apnee

Tydlike staking van asemhaling weens verskeie oorsake. Apnee-aanvalle is algemeen onder pasgebore babas en behoort ernstig opgeneem te word, hoewel dit nie noodwendig ernstige siekte aandui nie.

Apoptose

Apoptose verwys na geprogrammeerde seldood, ook bekend as geprogrammeerde snoeiing of "*pruning*".

Apraksie

'n Onvermoë om sekere doelgerigte, gekoördineerde bewegings akkuraat uit te voer weens 'n breindisfunksie. Dit word gewoonlik teweeggebring weens 'n versteuring van die serebrale korteks wat lei tot onvermoë om bewegings te organiseer, eerder as lompheid weens swakheid, sensoriese verlies, of siekte van die serebellum. Dit word meestal veroorsaak deur letsels aan die pariëtale areas van die brein en soms ook deur beskadiging van die premotoriese area geleë in die frontale lobbe.

Asfiksie

'n Lewensgevaarlike toestand waar suurstofruiling (gaswisseling) na die weefsel verhoed word weens obstruksie van, of skade aan enige deel van die respiratoriese stelsel, waarna ook soms verwys word as anoksie. Breinselle kan nie vir langer as omtrent vier minute sonder suurstof oorleef nie.

Asidose

'n Toestand waartydens die suurgehalte van liggaamsvloeistowwe en -weefsels abnormaal verhoog weens wanfunksionering van die pH-regulerende meganismes verantwoordelik vir die behoud van 'n balans tussen sure en alkalieë in die bloed.

Asimptomaties

'n Afwesigheid van simptome.

Astrosiete

'n Soort sel met talle bladagtige uitsteeksels uit die selliggaam. Dit word wydverspreid in die sentrale senuweestelsel aangetref. Dit is een van die verskillende selsoorte wat die glia vorm. Die funksie van die selle is om voedingstowwe te verskaf aan die neurone en moontlik ook om deel te hê aan die inligtingsbergingsprosesse.

Atetose

Motoriese steurnis as gevolg van letsels aan die basale kerne.

Atrofie

Die wegkwyning van 'n normaal ontwikkelde orgaan of weefsel weens seldegenerasie.



Basale ganglia

Verskeie groot massas grysstof wat diep binne-in die witstof van die serebrum ingebed is. Dit sluit in die koudaatsnukleus en lentikulêre nukleus (saam bekend as die corpus striatum) en die amigdaloidnukleus. Die lentikulêre nukleus bestaan uit die putamen en globus pallidus. Die basale ganglia het komplekse senuweeverbindings met die serebrale korteks sowel as die talamus: dit is betrokke by die regulering van willekeurige bewegings op 'n onbewuste vlak.

Bilateraal

Verwysend na albei kante van die liggaam of 'n weefsel of orgaan, of albei van 'n paar organe, of wat dit affekteer.

Bloed-brein-skans (BBS)

Meganisme waardeur die sirkulerende bloed apart gehou word van die weefselvloei-stowwe wat die breinselle omring. Dit is 'n halfdeurlaatbare membraan waardeur oplossings kan beweeg maar nie soliede partikels en groot molekules nie.

Bloeditruiltransfusie (BET)

Die inspuit van 'n volume bloed, verkry van 'n gesonde persoon, in die sirkulasie van 'n pasiënt wie se bloed gebrekkig is t.o.v. hoeveelheid of gehalte weens 'n ongeluk of siekte. Gedurende 'n oortapping tap die bloed m.b.v. gravitasie deur 'n naald wat in een van die ontvanger se are gesteek is.

Coomb se toets

'n Metode vir die opsporing van rhesusteenliggame op die oppervlak van rooibloedselle wat proteïene in die bloedserum presipiteer. Die toets word gebruik by die diagnose van hemolitiese anemie by babas met rhesus-onverenigbaarheid, waar die rooibloedselle vernietig word.

Corpus callosum

Die breë senuweefselband wat die twee serebrale hemisfere verbind en wat na beraming 300 miljoen vesels bevat.

Degradering

Om af te breek.

Deurlatendheid

Mate waarin membrane stowwe sal deurlaat of nie.

Diffundeer

Versprei a.g.v. diffusie.

Diffusie

Passiewe verspreiding van molekules vanaf 'n hoë na 'n lae konsentrasie van 'n substansie, totdat die konsentrasie van die substansie oral gelyk is.

**Disartrie**

Spraakgebrek waarin die uitspraak onduidelik is, alhoewel die taalinhoud en betekenis normaal is.

Diskalkulie

‘n Verworwe onvermoë om berekeninge te kan doen. ‘n Algehele onvermoë staan bekend as akalkulie.

Disfagie

‘n Toestand waarin die slukaksie óf moeilik óf pynlik is, of geslukte kos skynbaar op pad na die maag vassteek. Dit word veroorsaak deur pynlike toestande in die mond of keel, obstruksie van die farinks of slukderm deur siektes van die wand, of druk van buite, of abnormaliteite van die spieraksie van die farinks of esofagus.

Disfunksie

Abnormale of versteurde funksie van veral ‘n orgaan.

Disgrafie

‘n Verworwe motoriese skryfbelemmering of swak handskrif weens ‘n breindisfunksie, alhoewel die krag en koördinasie van die hand normaal bly. Dit is verwant aan taalgebreke en word veroorsaak deur steurings in die pariëtale areas van die brein.

Diskinesie

‘n Groep onwillekeurige bewegings wat die normale, soepele en willekeurige bewegings van ledemate en -gesigbewegings inkort.

Drempel

Die tydstip waarop ‘n stimulus ‘n reaksie begin ontlok, en dus ‘n aanduiding van die sensitiwiteit van ‘n stelsel onder bepaalde omstandighede.

Eggodensiteit

Die digtheid van klankgolwe binne ‘n bepaalde area.

Ekstrapiramidale stelsel

Die groep senuweebane wat die serebrale korteks, basale ganglia, talamus, serebellum, retikulêre formasie en spinale neurone in ‘n komplekse netwerk saamsnoer en wat nie in die piramidale stelsel ingesluit is nie. Die ekstrapiramidale stelsel is hoofsaaklik betrokke by die regulering van stereotipe spierbewegings.

Enkefalopatie/Ensefalopatie

Enige van verskeie siektes wat die werking van die brein affekteer.



Eritrosiete

‘n Bloedsel wat die pigment hemoglobien bevat en waarvan die hoof funksie die vervoer van suurstof is. ‘n Volwasse eritrosiet het geen kern nie en het die vorm van ‘n bikonkawe skyf, sowat 7 mikron in deursnit. Daar is omtrent 5×10^{12} eritrosiete per liter bloed.

Forniks

‘n Geboë of gewelfde struktuur.

Fototerapie

Behandeling van geelsug met fluoressente lig met ‘n spesifieke golflengte. Bilirubien word in die vel deur fototerapie geïsoomeriseer en omgeskakel na ‘n wateroplosbare vorm wat dan uitgeskei word. Fototerapie kan ‘n paar dae lank volgehou word, totdat die gewenste bilirubienvlakke bereik is. Daar heers twyfel oor die volkome veiligheid van fototerapie vir die premature baba. Moontlike gevare wat met oormatige fototerapie geassosieer word, is:

- Oogskade
- Hiperpigmentasie
- Dehidrasie
- Diarree en
- ‘n Swak moeder-baba-binding.

Geelsug/Ikterus

‘n Geel verkleuring van die vel en/of die wit van die oë as gevolg van ‘n oormaat bilirubien in die bloed. Geelsug word verdeel in drie groepe: *obstruktiwe geelsug* kom voor wanneer gal wat in die lewer vervaardig is nie in die spysverteringstelsel gestort word nie weens obstruksie in die galbuise (bv. deur galstene) of cholestase. Die urien is donker, die faeces kleurloos en die pasiënt kan jeuk. *Hepatosellulêre geelsug* is te wyte aan ‘n lewersiekte, byvoorbeeld hepatitis, waar die lewer nie in staat is om die bilirubien te benut nie, wat meebring dat bilirubien dan in die bloed versamel. Die urien kan donker wees, maar die faeces behou sy kleur. *Hemolitiese geelsug* kom voor wanneer daar oormatige vernietiging van die rooibloedselle voorkom. Urien en faeces behou hulle normale kleur.

Gestasie

Die tydperk waartydens ‘n bevrugte eier ontwikkel tot ‘n volterm baba gereed vir geboorte. Gestasie is gemiddeld 266 dae by die mens.

Girus

‘n Opgehewe vou van die serebrale korteks, tussen twee splete (sulci).

Globus pallidus

Deel van die lentikulêre nukleus in die brein.

G6PD

Glukose-6-fosfaat-dehidrogenase.



Glukuronsuur

'n Suiker verkry van glukose. Glukuroniensuur is 'n belangrike bestanddeel van chondroïetiensulfaat en hialuroonsuur.

Hapties

Ook bekend as aktiewe taktiele eksplorاسie of aktiewe aanraking en dit word tipies bereik deur gebruik van die hand om 'n objek te gryp en te manipuleer, of om die vinger oor 'n oppervlak te beweeg sodat 'n opeenvolging van kontak tussen die vel en die objek bewerkstellig word.

Heem

'n Ysterbevattende verbinding wat met die proteïene globien verbind om hemoglobien te vorm, wat in rooibloedselle voorkom.

Hemoglobien

Die kleurstof van die rooibloedselle wat suurstof na die weefsels en koolsuurgas na die longe dra. Hemoglobien het die unieke eienskap om omkeerbaar met suurstof te verbind en is die medium waarin suurstof deur die liggaam vervoer word. Dit absorbeer suurstof wanneer bloed deur die longe vloei en stel dit vry wanneer die bloed deur die weefsels vloei. Bloed bevat normaalweg 12-18 g/dl hemoglobien.

Hemolise

Die vernietiging van rooibloedselle. Hemolise kan ontstaan weens disfunksie van die rooibloedselle, of weens vergiftiging, infeksie of die werking van teenliggame, byvoorbeeld tydens onverenigbare bloedoortapping. Dit veroorsaak gewoonlik anemie.

Hidrasie

Proses van chemiese verbinding met water.

Hipertonie

Buitengewoon sterk spiertonus.

Hipoksie

'n Suurstoftekort in die weefsels.

Hipoplasie

Onderontwikkeling van 'n orgaan of weefsel. Dentale hipoplasie is die gebrekkige vorming van dele van 'n tand a.g.v siektes soos masels of ondervoeding terwyl die tand gevorm word. Dit word gekenmerk deur dwarslae bruin, defektiewe emalje, wat die siektedatum aandui.



Hipotalamus

Die streek van die voorbrein in die vloer van die derde ventrikel, verbind aan die talamus daarbo en die hipofise daaronder. Dit bevat verskeie belangrike sentra wat beheer uitoefen oor liggaamstemperatuur, dors, honger en voeding, waterbalans en seksuele aktiwiteit. Dit hou verband met emosionele aktiwiteit en slaap en funksioneer as 'n sentrum vir die integrasie van hormoon- en outonome sensuïwiteit deur sy beheer van hipofisesekresies.

Hipotonie

'n Toestand van verlaagde spieronus.

Hippokampus

Die seepervormige senubundel in die brein wat waarskynlik verantwoordelik is vir reuk-, spier- en korttermyngeheuefunksies. Funksioneel hou die hippokampus waarskynlik ook verband met die limbiese sisteem, d.i., emosionele beheer.

Infusie

Die stadige toedien van bloed of vloeistof in 'n aar of subkutane weefsel.

Iskemie/Ischemie

Ontoereikende bloedvloei na 'n liggaamsdeel, veroorsaak deur vernouing of blokkasie van die bloedvate.

Katabolisme

Die chemiese ontbinding van komplekse stowwe deur die liggaam na eenvoudige stowwe, met die vrystelling van energie. Die afgebreekte stowwe sluit in nutriënte in voedsel (koolhidrate, proteïne ens.) asook die liggaam se bergingsprodukte (soos glikogeen).

Kern-Magnetiese Resonansie (KMR)

'n Tegniek van chemiese analise wat gebruik word in die diagnose van breinabnormaliteit, vaskulêre siekte en kanker. Dit is gebaseer op die absorpsie van spesifieke radiofrekwensies deur atoomkerne en maak dit moontlik om op enige vlak 'n beeld van sagte weefsel te verkry.

Kinesteties

Registrasie in die brein van sensoriese prikkels afkomstig uit die spiere en gewigte wat inligting verskaf oor die liggaamshouding en -beweging. 'n Onvermoë om sensoriese prikkels in die brein te registreer lei gewoonlik tot ataksie.

Koglea

Die spiraalvormige orgaan in die labarint van die oor wat betrokke is by die registrasie van klank.

Koudaal

Te doen met die onderlyf of rompedeelte van die liggaam.



Korteks

Die buitenste deel van 'n orgaan, geleë direk onder sy kapsule of buitenste membraan, byvoorbeeld die brein of die nier.

Kranio

Prefiks wat dui op die skedel.

Krenasie

Die abnormale kreukelrige of onreëlmatige voorkoms van selwande wat andersins glad onder 'n mikroskoop vertoon. Krenasie kan aanduidend wees van sekere bloedsiektes.

Letargies

Geestelike en fisiese traagheid of 'n mate van onaktiwiteit en gebrek aan normale responsiwiteit weens 'n siektetoestand.

Letsels

'n Weefselone met belemmerde funksie a.g.v. skade deur siekte of 'n wond.

Lipied

Een van 'n groep nie-wateroplosbare verbindings wat in die natuur voorkom en oplosbaar is in middels soos chloroform of alkohol. Lipiede is belangrike nutriënte, nie net a.g.v. hulle hoë energiewaarde nie, maar ook weens sekere vitamieë en vetsure wat daarmee geassosieer word.

Mamillêre liggame

Twee geronde uitstulpinge aan die basis van die hipotalamus reg agter die pituitêre klier.

Maturasie (rypwording)

Die proses waarby volle ontwikkeling bereik word.

Medulla oblongata (miëliensefalon)

Die verlenging binne die skedel van die boonste deel van die rugmurg, wat die onderste deel van die breinstam vorm. Behalwe dat dit die vernaamste baan vorm vir sensuïel-impulse wat die skedel binnekom en verlaat, bevat die medulla ook sentra wat verantwoordelik is vir die regulering van die hart en bloedvate, asemhaling, speekselvorming en sluk.

Membraan

1. 'n Dun laag weefsel wat 'n orgaan of weefsel heeltemal of gedeeltelik omring, wat 'n holte uitvoer, of aanliggende strukture of holtes skei.
2. Die lipoproteïenomhulsel om 'n sel.



Metabolisme

1. Die som van al die chemiese en fisiese veranderings wat in die liggaam plaasvind en die voortgesette groei en funksionering daarvan moontlik maak. Metabolisme behels die afbreek van komplekse organiese stowwe in die liggaam en die vrystelling van energie wat vir ander prosesse benodig word, asook vir die opbou van komplekse verbindings uit eenvoudige stowwe wat byvoorbeeld as boustowwe benodig word vir weefselvorming en groei.
2. Die som van die biochemiese prosesse wat 'n spesifieke stof in die liggaam ondergaan, byvoorbeeld proteïenmetabolisme.
3. Die fisiese en chemiese verandering van voedsel in die liggaam wat nodig is om liggaamsweefsel op te bou.

Mitochondria

'n Struktuur wat in wisselende getalle in die sitoplasma van elke sel voorkom en wat verantwoordelik is vir die sel se energieproduksie. Mitochondria bevat ATP en die ensieme betrokke by die sel se metaboliese aktiwiteite. Elkeen word omhul deur 'n dubbele membraan en die binneste membraan is na buite gevou om uitsteeksels te vorm.

Modaliteit

'n Vorm van sensasie, soos reuk, gehoor, smaak of temperatuur. Verskille in modaliteit is nie die gevolg van verskille in die struktuur van die betrokke senuwees nie, maar weens verskille in die werking van sensoriese reseptore en die areas van die brein wat die sensoriese impulse ontvang.

Morbiditeit

Die aanwesigheid van 'n siektestoestand.

Mortaliteit

Die voorkoms van sterftes in die bevolking in 'n gegewe tydperk.

Nekrose

Die dood van sommige van of al die selle in 'n orgaan of weefsel wat deur siekte, fisiese of chemiese besering of inmenging met die bloedtoevoer veroorsaak word.

Neurogenese

Die groei en ontwikkeling van sensuselle.

Neuron

Een van die basiese funksionele eenhede van die sensustelsel: 'n gespesialiseerde sel wat elektriese senu-impulse oordra en so inligting van een deel van die liggaam na 'n ander deel vervoer. Elke neuron het 'n vergrote gedeelte, die selliggaam (*perikarion*), wat die kern bevat; uit die selliggaam groei verskeie *dendriete* waardeur impulse ontvang en oorgedra word. Die kontakpunt tussen twee neurone staan as 'n sinaps bekend.

**Neurotransmitter**

‘n Chemiese stof wat deur senu-eindpunte vrygestel word om impulse oor sinaptiese gapings te stuur.

Nomogram

‘n Grafiese voorstelling van numeriese verwantskappe.

OBR

Ouditiewe breinstamrespons.

OGB

Ongekonjugeerde bilirubien.

Oksigenase

Enige van die ensieme wat nodig is om die reaksie waar suurstof uit die atmosfeer in die weefsels geïnkorporeer word, te kataliseer.

Oksitosien

‘n Hormoon wat deur die pituitêre klier vrygestel word en wat die sametrekking van die uterus tydens kraam veroorsaak en melkvloei uit die bors stimuleer deur die spierwesels van die melkbuis te laat saamtrek.

Okulomotories

Oogbewegings.

Opistotonos

Die posisie van die liggaam waarin die kop, nek en rugstring agteroor buig.

Osmolaliteit

‘n Eienskap van ‘n oplossing wat afhanklik is van die konsentrasie van die opgeloste stof per eenheid oplosmiddel (bv. konsentrasie van die stof per liter oplosmiddel).

Outopsie

Disseksie en ondersoek van ‘n liggaam na dood om die oorsaak van dood of die aanwesigheid van siektetoestande vas te stel.

Patogenese

Siekteoorsaak, manier waarop ‘n siekte ontstaan.

Patologies

M.b.t. of a.g.v siekte.

Perifere Senuweestelsel

Alle dele van die senuweestelsel buite die sentrale senuweestelsel (brein en rugmurg). Dit sluit in die kraniale senuwees en spinale senuwees en hulle vertakkings, wat die reseptor- en effektororgane met die brein en rugmurg verbind.



Perinataal

Verwys na die tydperk wat 'n paar weke voor geboorte begin en die geboorte insluit.

Periventrikulêre

Peri- = prefiks wat dui op naby, om of omhullend.

Ventrikul- = prefiks wat dui op 'n ventrikel (van die brein of hart)

1. Een van twee onderste kamers van die hart wat dik spierwande het. Die linker-ventrikel, wat dikker is as die regter een, ontvang bloed van die pulmonêre vena via die linkeratrium en pomp bloed wat van die venae cavae (via die regteratrium) ontvang word na die pulmonêre arterie.
2. Een van die vier vogge vulde holtes binne die brein. Die gepaarde eerste en tweede ventrikels (*laterale ventrikels*), een in elke serebrale hemisfeer, is in verbinding met die derde ventrikel in die middellyn tussen hulle. Dit lei weer deur 'n nou kanaal, die *serebrale aqueductus*, na die vierde ventrikel in die agterbrein wat aaneenlopend is met die spinale kanaal in die middel van die spinale koord. Serebrospinale vog sirkuleer deur al die holtes.

Piramidale versteurings

Die term piramidale versteurings verwys na 'n geleidingsweg met letsels van die piramidale selle van die vyfde en sesde lae van die neokorteks tot die rugmurg.

Plastisiteit

Eienskap van 'n liggaam om van vorm te kan verander (plooibaarheid).

Polisitemie

'n Verhoging in die hemoglobienkonsentrasie van die bloed. Dit kan die gevolg wees van 'n afname in die totale volume van die plasma, of van 'n verhoging in die totale volume van die rooiselle.

Pons

Die deel van die breinstam wat die medulla oblongata en die talamus verbind, en voor die serebellum uitbult, waar dit deur die vierde ventrikel geskei word. Dit bevat talle sensubane tussen die serebrale korteks en die rugmurg en verskeie kerne van grysstof. Die trigeminale sensuwees kom uit op die voorste oppervlak.

Posteromediale

Postero = Prefiks wat dui op posterior/agter.

Mediaal = Verwys na of geleë in die sentrale deel van 'n orgaan, weefsel of die liggaam.

Postpartum

M.b.t. die tydperk van 'n paar dae onmiddelik na geboorte.



Premature

Geboorte van 'n baba voor die volle swangerskapstermyn verstreke is. Aangesien die datum van bevrugting dikwels nie presies is nie, word 'n premature baba omskryf as een wat minder as 2 500g by geboorte weeg. As sulke babas nie 'n normale liggaamstemperatuur kan handhaaf nie, verg hulle spesiale aandag in 'n broeikas.

Presipitasie

Sediment/Neerslag.

Prognose

'n Evaluering van die toekomstige verloop en uitkoms van 'n siekte-toestand, gedrags- of emosionele probleem, gebaseer op kennis oor die verloop van die siekte of toestand by ander pasiënte, saam met die algemene gesondheid, ouderdom en geslag van die pasiënt.

Proprioseptor

'n Gespesialiseerde sensoriese senu-eindpunt wat interne veranderinge wat in die liggaam deur beweging en spieraktiwiteit veroorsaak word, monitor. Proprioseptors, geleë in spiere en tendons, dra inligting oor wat gebruik word om spieraktiwiteit te koördineer.

Proteïen

Een van 'n groep organiese verbindings van koolstof, waterstof, suurstof en stikstof. 'n Proteïenmolekule is 'n komplekse struktuur wat bestaan uit een of meer kettings van aminosure wat deur peptiedverbindinge aanmekaargeskakel is. Proteïene is noodsaaklike bestanddele van die liggaam; hulle vorm die strukturele materiaal van spiere, weefsels, organe, ens., en is ewe belangrik as die reguleerders van funksies, en as ensieme en hormone. Proteïene word in die liggaam gevorm deur koppeling van hulle konstituerende aminosure, wat verkry word uit die vertering van proteïene in die dieet. 'n Oormaat proteïen kan in glukose omgesit word en as energiebron benut word.

Putamen

'n Deel van die lentikulêre nukleus.

Regenereer

Vermoë om beskadigde weefsel te herstel of te herbou.

Retikulêre formasie

Die stelsel wat die algemene wakkerheidstoestand van die brein reguleer.



Rhesus faktor (Rh-faktor)

'n Groep antigene wat by sommige mense op die oppervlak van rooibloedselle kan voorkom. Dit vorm die basis van die rhesus-bloedgroepstelsel. Die meeste mense is Rh-positief. Persone met 'n afwesigheid van hierdie faktor word bestempel as Rh-negatief. Onverenigbaarheid van Rh-positiewe en Rh-negatiewe bloed is 'n belangrike oorsaak van bloedoortappingsreaksies en hemolitiese siekte by pasgebore babas.

Ribosoom

Kom in selle voor en bestaan uit RNA en proteïen. Verantwoordelik vir proteïen-sintese in die sel. Ribosome is gewoonlik vasgeheg aan die endoplasmiese retikulum of kom as polisome vry voor in die sitoplasma.

Rostraal

Term wat dikwels in embriologie gebruik word om na die voorste of sternale mond- en neusgedeelte van die embrio te verwys.

Sentrale Senuweestelsel (SSS)

Die brein en die rugmurg.

Septisemie

Uitgebreide vernietiging van weefsel weens absorpsie van siektedraende bakterieë of hul toksiene uit die bloedstroom.

Septum

'n Afskorting of skeidingswand binne 'n anatomiese struktuur.

Serebellum

Die kleinbrein, die grootste gedeelte van die agterbrein, wat uitbult agter die pons en die medulla oblongata, onder die oksipitale kwabbe van die serebrum. Soos die serebrum, besit dit 'n buitenste grys korteks en 'n kern van wit materiaal. Drie breë bande senuweevesels - die onderste, middelste en boonste serebellum-pedunkels - verbind dit onderskeidelik aan die medulla, die pons en die middelbrein. Dit besit twee hemisfere aan weerskante van die sentrale streek en die oppervlak is geplooi in dun voue bekend as *folia*. Daar binne lê vier pare nukleusse. Die serebellum is noodsaaklik vir die handhawing van spieronus, balans en die sinchronisering van die aktiwiteit in die spiergroepe onder willekeurige beheer, en omskep spierkontraksies in egalige, gekoördineerde beweging.

Serebraal

Te doen met die brein of serebellum.



Sferosiet

‘n Rooibloedsel (eritrosiet) met ‘n abnormale vorm, m.a.w. bolvorming i.p.v. skyfvormig. In ‘n bloedsmeer vertoon sferosiete kleiner en kleur hulle dieper as normale rooiselle. Hulle is kenmerkend van sekere vorms van hemolitiese anemie. Sferosiete word gewoonlik uit die bloed verwyder wanneer dit deur die milt beweeg.

Sferositose

Die aanwesigheid van abnormaal gevormde rooibloedselle in die bloed. Sferositose kan oorerflik wees of dit kan in sekere hemolitiese anemies voorkom.

Sinaptogenese

Die geprogrammeerde vorming van sinapse tydens en na gestasie.

Sintese

Vorming van ‘n nuwe, meer komplekse molekule uit ‘n eenvoudige molekule; samestelling.

Sitoplasma

Die jellieagtige substans wat die selkern omring.

Somatosensories

Die prefiks ‘somato’ dui op die liggaam in teenstelling met die psige of gees. Somatosensories dui dus op die bewuswording, opname en terugvoer van sensoriese prikkels afkomstig van die liggaam.

Spektroskoop

‘n Instrument wat gebruik word om lig of ander uitstraling in komponente van verskillende golflengtes te split. Die eenvoudigste spektroskoop gebruik ‘n prisma wat wit lig in die reënboogkleure van die sigbare spektrum split.

Striatum

Gestreep of gegroef.

Taktiel

Wat op die tassin betrekking het.

Talamus

Een van twee eivormige massas grysstof wat diep in die serebrale hemisfeer aan weerskante van die voorbrein lê. Die talami is die stasies waardeur alle sensoriese boodskappe na die brein gaan voordat hulle na die korteks oorgedra word. Alle sensoriese bane, uitgesonderd dié van die reuksin, is met nuklei in die talamus verbind, die plek waar die bewuste waarneming van boodskappe in die vorm van sensasies soos temperatuur, pyn, aanraking, en dies meer waarskynlik begin.

Tetraplegie

Verlamming wat al vier ledemate aantast.



Toksiene

'n Gif wat deur 'n lewende organisme voortgebring word, veral deur 'n bakterie. In die liggaam tree toksiene op as antigene en word spesiale teenliggame (antioksiene) gevorm om hulle effek te neutraliseer.

Transferase

'n Ensiem wat die oordrag van 'n groep (behalwe waterstof) tussen 'n paar van twee substrate kataliseer.

Transfusie

Die inspuit van 'n volume bloed, verkry van 'n gesonde persoon (die *donor*), in die sirkulasie van 'n pasiënt (die *ontvanger*) wie se bloed gebrekkig is t.o.v. hoeveelheid of gehalte weens 'n ongeluk of siekte. Direkte oortapping van een persoon na 'n ander word selde gedoen: gewoonlik word die bloed van verskillende bloedgroepe versigtig geberg in bottels en in bloedbanke gehou vir toekomstige gebruik. Gedurende 'n oortapping drup die bloed d.m.v. gravitasie deur 'n naald wat in een van die ontvanger se venas gesteek is.

Transkutane

M.b.t. die vel.

TSB

Totale serum bilirubien.

Ultrasonografies/Eggografie

Die gebruik van ultraklankgolwe om die interne strukture van die liggaam aan te dui en te bestudeer. Ultraklank word in wisselende mate weerkaats deur verskillende strukture in die liggaam. Die visuele rekord van hierdie weerkaatste golwe is 'n eggogram.

Voltermyn

Waar 'n baba volgens die verwagte nege maande swangerskap gebore word en die fetale ontwikkeling voltooi is.

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