



NIŞANTAŞI
ÜNİVERSİTESİ



SAĞLIK YÖNETİMİ TERMINOLOJİSİ SÖZLÜĞÜ



Abnormality : something abnormal, usually in the body, genetic/congenital abnormalities, anormallik. (olağan dışı durum)

Accreditation : the fact of being officially recognized, accepted, or approved of, or the act of officially recognizing, accepting, or approving of something. (denklik, akredite olma)

Acne : a skin disease common in young people, in which small, red spots appear on the face and neck. (sivilce)

Administrative manager : (idari müdür)

AIDS : acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. (aids)

Allergic reaction : (Alerjik reaksiyon).

ALS : amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: a serious disease that affects the nerve cells and causes the muscles to become weaker and smaller. (motor nöron hastalığı)

Alternative medicine : a range of treatments for medical conditions that people use instead of or with western medicine. (alternatif tıp)

Alzheimer : Degenerative brain disorder. (merkezi sinir sistemi hastalığı)

Ambulance : a special vehicle used to take sick or injured people to hospital. (ambulans)

Ambulatory surgical procedures : (poliklinik cerrahi işlemleri)

Amnesia : a medical condition that makes you unable to remember things. (hafıza kaybı)

Arthritis : a serious condition in which a person's joints. (kireçlenme)

Asthma : a medical condition that makes breathing difficult by causing the air passages to become narrow or blocked. (astım)

Autopsy : the cutting open and examination of a dead body in order to discover the cause of death, bazı hastalarda ve şüpheli ölüm vakalarında ölüm sebebini belirlemek üzere ölü üzerinde yapılan ameliyat. (otopsi)

Avian influenza : an illness that kills birds and can sometimes pass from birds to people. (kuş gribi)

Blisters : a painful swelling on the skin that contains liquid, caused usually by continuous rubbing, especially on your foot, or by burning. (su kabarcığı)

Blood pressure : a measure of the pressure at which the blood flows through the body. (kan basıncı, tansiyon)

Bruise : an injury or mark where the skin has not been broken but is darker in colour, often as a result of being hit by something. (morluk)

Bruxism : the habit of constantly moving the teeth against each other, especially when sleeping. (diş gıcırdatma)

Cancer : a serious disease that is caused when cells in the body grow in a way that is uncontrolled and not normal, killing normal cells and often causing death. (kanser)

Cardiology : the study and treatment of medical conditions of the heart. (kardiyoloji, kalp hastalıkları ile ilgili tıp dalı)

CAT scan : computerized axial tomography scan: a medical test that involves using X-rays to create a three-dimensional image of the inside of the body. (Bilgisayarlı tomografi ile alınmış görüntü)

Catheterization : the procedure of introducing a catheter. (kateter uygulamak, kateter aracılığıyla herhangi bir vücut boşluğunda toplanan sıvıyı dışarı almak)



Chicken pox : an infectious disease that causes a slight fever and red spots on the skin. (suçiçeği)

Clinic : a building, often part of a hospital, to which people can go for medical care or advice relating to a particular condition. (cerrahi tedavi, klinik)

Clinic nurse : (klinik hemşiresi)

Cold : a common infection, especially in the nose and throat, that often causes a cough, a slight fever, and sometimes some pain in the muscles. (soğuk algınlığı)

Cold sore : a painful, red swelling, especially on the lips or nose, that is caused by a virüs. (uçuk)

Colonoscope : a flexible fiberoptic endoscope used to examine the colon and obtain tissue samples, kolonoskop. (kalın bağırsak incelemesi)

Complication : an extra medical problem that makes it more difficult to treat an existing illness. (komplasyon)

Computerized tomography : CT. (bilgisayarlı tomografi, BT)

Conjunctivitis : a painful infection of the eyes that makes them red and makes the eyelids swollen and sticky. (göz nezlesi)

Consultant : doctor with special training and knowledge in a particular area of medicine. (Danışman doktor)

Contagious disease : (bulaşıcı hastalık)

Contraception : any of various methods intended to prevent a woman becoming pregnant. (doğum kontrolü)

Corporate Communications : the way in which a company gives the public and its employees information about its aims and what it is doing. (kurumsal iletişim)

Cough : to force air out of your lungs through your throat with a short, loud sound. (öksürük)

Cramp : a sudden painful tightening in a muscle, often after a lot of exercise, that limits movement. (kramp, kasılma)

Crude mortality rate : (kaba ölüm hızı)

Dementia : a medical condition that affects especially old people, causing the memory and other mental abilities to gradually become worse, and leading to confused behaviour. (demans, bunama)

Dentist : a person whose job is treating people's teeth. (diş hekimi)

Depression : the state of feeling very unhappy and without hope for the future. (çöküntü, bunalım)

Dermatology : the scientific study of the skin and its diseases. (deri hastalıklarını inceleyen bilim dalı)

Diarrhoea : an illness in which the body's solid waste is more liquid than usual and comes out of the body more often. (diyare, ishal)

Dietetics : the scientific study of the food that people eat and its effects on health. (beslenme uzmanı)

Disabled : not having one or more of the physical or mental abilities that most people have. (engelli)

Disease : (an) illness of people, animals, plants, etc., caused by infection or a failure of health rather than by an accident. (hastalık.(objektif))

Dizziness : a temporary feeling that your sense of balance is not good and that you may fall down. (baş dönmesi)

Drip : a drop of liquid. (serum)



Eating disorder : a mental illness in which people eat far too little or far too much food and are unhappy with their bodies. (yeme bozukluğu)

Electrocardiogram, ECG : EKG, a drawing or electronic image made by an electrocardiograph. (kalp grafiği)

Emergency medical services : (acil tıp hizmetleri)

Endocrinology : the area of science and medicine that is concerned with the endocrine glands and hormones. (iç salgı bezleri bilim dalı)

Epicrisis: (hasta dosyası, hasta raporu, epikriz)

Epidemiology: the scientific study of diseases and how they are found, spread, and controlled in groups of people. (Epidemiyoloji, salgın hastalıklar bilimi)

Epilepsy : a condition of the brain that causes a person to become unconscious for short periods or to move in a violent and uncontrolled way. (sara hastalığı)

Exitus (EX) : death. (ölüm)

Fatality rate : the number of people that die per a number of cases. (bir hastalığın öldürücülük derecesi)

First aid : basic medical treatment that is given to someone as soon as possible after they have been hurt in an accident or suddenly become ill. (ilk yardım)

Food poisoning : an illness usually caused by eating food that contains harmful bacteria. (gıda zehirlenmesi)

Gastrologist : (mide hastalıkları uzmanı)

General surgeon : (Genel cerrahi)

Geriatric: for or relating to old people. (yaşlıların bakım ve tedavisiyle ilgili)

Gout : a painful disease that makes the joints. (gut hastalığı)

GP (general practitioner) : a doctor who provides general medical treatment for people who live in a particular area. (Doktor)

Graze : to break the surface of the skin by rubbing against something rough. (sıyrık)

Gynaecologist : a doctor skilled in the treatment of women's diseases, especially those of the reproductive organs. (kadın-doğum uzmanı)

Headache : a pain you feel inside your head. (baş ağrısı)

Health care management : (Sağlık kurumları yönetimi)

Health care manager : (sağlık kurumları yöneticisi)

Heart attack : a serious medical condition in which the heart does not get enough blood, causing great pain and often leading to death. (kalp krizi)

Hematology : the scientific study of blood and the body tissues that make it. (kanbilim)

HIV : human immunodeficiency virüs. (AIDS'e yol açan virüs)

Hospital : a place where people who are ill or injured are treated and taken care of by doctors and nurses. (hastane)

Hospital automation : (hastane otomasyonu)

Human resources manager : a person who in charge of the department that deals with the employment, training, support, records, etc. of a company's employees. (insan kaynakları müdürü)



Illness : a disease of the body or mind. (sübjektif hastalık durumu)

Incidence : an event, or the rate at which something happens. (oluş veya görülüş sıklığı, hastalığın görülüş oranı)

Infection : a disease in a part of your body that is caused by bacteria or a virüs. (enfeksiyon)

Influenza : a common infectious illness that causes fever and headache. (grip)

Information : facts about a situation, person, event, etc. (danışma)

Injection: the act of putting a liquid, especially a drug, into a person's body using a needle and a syringe. (enjeksiyon, iğne)

Injury : physical harm or damage to someone's body caused by an accident or an attack. (yaralanma)

Intensive care unit : (in a hospital) continuous treatment for patients who are seriously ill, very badly injured, or who have just had an operation. (yoğun bakım ünitesi)

Internal diseases : (İç hastalıkları, dahiliye)

Iron lung : a machine with a large metal tube that pushes air in and out of someone's lungs to help them when it is difficult to breathe because of an illness. (yapay akciğer)

JCI : Joint Commission International, works to improve patient safety and quality of health care in the international community. (uluslararası hastane/klinik akreditasyon kuruluşu)

Kyphosis : a condition in which someone's spine. (kamburluk, kifoz)

Laboratory : a room or building with equipment for doing scientific tests, labaratuvar.

Lumbago : general pain in the lower part of the back. (bel fıtığı)

Magnetic resonance : MR, a system for producing electronic pictures of the organs inside a person's body, using radio waves and a strong magnetic field. (manyetik rezonans)

Make an appointment : (randevu almak)

Malaria : a disease that you can get from the bite of a particular type of mosquito. (sıtma)

Marketing manager : a manager who is in charge of marketing. (pazarlama müdürü)

Medical accounting : (medikal muhasebe)

Medical care : professional treatment for illness or injury. (sağlık yardımı, tıbbi bakım)

Medical insurance : insurance for the cost of medical treatment if you are ill or injured, often paid for by companies for their employees. (sağlık sigortası)

Medical secretary : (tıbbi sekreter)

Medical waste : (tıbbi atık)

MERS : Middle East respiratory syndrome. (orta doğu solunum sendromu)

Midwife : a person, usually a woman, who is trained to help women when they are giving birth. (ebe)

Migraine : severe continuous pain in the head, often with vomiting and difficulty in seeing. (migren, yarım baş ağrısı)

Morbidity, morbidity rate : the morbidity of a disease is how many people have it in a particular population. (hastalık hızı)

Mortality, mortality rate : the way that people do not live for ever. (ölüm hızı)

Mortuary : morgue a building, or a room in a hospital, etc. (morg)

MS : multiple sclerosis. (çoklu sertleşim)



Mumps : the mumps an infectious disease that causes painful swelling in the neck and slight fever. (kaba-kulak)

Nasal flow, rinore : (burun akıntısı)

Neurology : the study of the structure and diseases of the brain and all the nerves in the body. (sinir bilim, sinir hastalıklarını inceleyen bilim dalı)

Nurse : a person whose job is to care for people who are ill or injured, especially in a hospital. (hemşire)

Obesity : the fact of being extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous for health. (obezite, aşırı kilolu olma)

Ophthalmology : the scientific study of eyes and their diseases. (göz hastalıklarıyla ilgilenen bilim dalı)

Orthopedics : the medical specialty that deals with the treatment of bones that did not grow correctly or are damaged. (kemik, eklem, kas gibi vücut hareket sistemindeki hastalıkları tedavi eden tıp dalı)

Otorhinolaryngology: the study of diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. (kulak, burun, boğaz hastalıkları uzmanlık alanı)

Out of pocket : used about money that you have to spend yourself rather than having it paid for you, for example by your employer or insurance company, OOP. (cepten ödeme)

Oxygen mask : a piece of equipment that can be put over a person's nose and mouth to supply them with oxygen. (oksijen maskesi)

Palpate : to examine something, usually an organ or part of the body, by touching it with the fingers or hands. (elle muayene etmek)

Paralysed : unable to move or act. (felçli olma durumu)

Pathologist : an expert in the study of diseases, especially someone who examines a dead person's body and cuts it open to discover how they died. (patoloji uzmanı)

Patient : a person who is receiving medical care, or who is cared for by a particular doctor or dentist when necessary. (Hasta)

Patient advisor : (hasta danışmanı)

Patient complaint : (hasta şikayeti)

Patient safety : (hasta güvenliği)

Pediatric : relating to the medical care of children. (çocuk hastalıkları ile ilgili)

Phlebotomy : the process of making a hole or cut in a vein. (damardan kan alma)

Physiotherapist : someone who treats people using physiotherapy. (fizik tedavi uzmanı)

Pill : a small solid piece of medicine that a person swallows without chewing. (hap)

Pneumonia : a serious illness in which one or both lungs become red and swollen and filled with liquid, akciğer enfeksiyonu. (zatürre)

Pockmark : a small hollow on your skin that is left after a spot caused by a disease, such as chickenpox or smallpox, has healed. (çiçekbozuğu)

Podiatrist : a person whose job is to treat problems and diseases of people's feet. (ayak hastalıkları uzmanı)

Polio : a serious infectious disease that can cause permanent paralysis. (çocuk felci)

Pregnant : having a baby or babies developing inside the womb. (hamile)

Prescription: a piece of paper on which a doctor writes the details of the medicine or drugs that someone needs. (reçete)



Prevalence : the fact of something existing or happening often. (toplumda aynı süre içinde belli bir hastalığa tutulanların sayısı)

Primary protection : primer koruma. (birincil koruma)

Private Medical Insurance: medical insurance that you pay to use, rather than using the public health system. (özel sağlık sigortası)

Prophylaxis : treatment or actions taken to prevent a disease. (hastalıklardan koruma, önleme)

Psychiatry : the part of medicine that studies mental illness. (ruh ve akıl hastalıkları bilimi)

Pulmonary diseases service : (göğüs hastalıkları servisi)

Pulmonary function test : A test of the function of lungs, such as spirometry. (akciğer grafisi)

Radiographer : a person who operates a machine that uses radiation, especially X-rays, to take pictures of the inside of people or things, or for the treatment of disease. (röntgen teknisyeni)

Refuse treatment : (tedaviyi reddetmek)

Require medical care : (bakıma muhtaç olmak)

Respirator : artificial breathing equipment. (solunum cihazı)

Rheumatism : a medical condition that causes stiffness and pain in the joints. (romatizma)

Rights of patients : (hasta hakları)

Scabies : a skin disease that causes your skin to become rough and uncomfortable. (uyuz)

Scar : a mark left on part of the body after an injury, such as a cut, has healed. (yara izi)

Secondary protection : seconder koruma. (ikincil koruma)

Septic : infected by bacteria that produce pus. (mikroplu)

Sickbed : the bed of a person who is ill. (hasta yatağı)

Social security institution : (Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu)

Stent : a long thin object put inside a tube in the body, for example a blood vessel, so that its walls stay firm or so that body fluids can flow easily through it. (tıkanmak üzere olan damarın içine konan araç)

Stethoscope : a piece of medical equipment that doctors use to listen to your heart and lungs. (göğüs dinleme cihazı, steteskop)

Stretcher : a light frame made from two long poles with a cover of soft material stretched between them, used for carrying people who are ill, injured, or dead. (sedye)

Sunburn : a condition in which your skin is sore and red because you have spent too long in the strong heat of the sun. (güneş yanığı)

Surgeon : a doctor who is specially trained to perform medical operations. (Cerrah)

tertiary protection : (üçüncül koruma)

To be discharged : to allow someone officially to leave somewhere (hospital). (taburcu olmak)

To be ill, to be sick, to feel sick : not well. (hasta olmak)

To be operated : (ameliyat olmak)

To be vaccinated : to give someone a vaccine. (aşı olmak)

To bleed : to lose blood. (kanamak)

To do a biopsy : the process of removing and examining a small amount of tissue from a sick person, in order to discover more about their illness. (biyopsi yapmak)

To give birth : (doğum yapmak)



To heal : to cure, to make better. (iyileşmek)

To treat (a patient, a disease) : (tedavi etmek)

Tomography : the use of X-rays to make three-dimensional images of flat sections of the body. (vücut kesiti radyografisi)

Tonsillitis : a painful infection of the tonsils. (bademcik iltihabı)

Ultrasound : special sound waves used in such processes as examining organs inside the body and directing the route of submarines. (ses dalgalarıyla görüntüleme)

Urine sample : (idrar örneği)

Vaccination : the process or an act of giving someone a vaccine. (aşı)

Visit : to visit a person or place, usually for a short time, (doktor) kısa süreli muayene etmek. (ziyaret etmek)

Vomit : to empty the contents of the stomach through the mouth. (kusmak)

Waiting room : a room in a place where people can sit while waiting, as in an airport or a doctor's Office. (bekleme odası)

WHO : World Health Organization. (Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, DSÖ)

X-ray : a type of radiation that can go through many solid substances, allowing hidden objects such as bones and organs in the body to be photographed. (röntgen ışını)





NIŞANTAŞI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

nisantasi.edu.tr

0212 210 10 10



nisantasiedu