



## Glossary of Terms

*Refer to this glossary to help you complete the Sire and Dam Medical History Record Form*

### Neoplasias

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Adrenal tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) of the adrenal gland
<b>Basal cell tumor</b>	A type of malignant skin tumor
<b>Bile duct (biliary) tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) of the biliary (bile duct) system
<b>Bladder tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) of the urinary bladder
<b>Brain/spinal cord tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) of either the brain or spinal cord
<b>Breast or mammary tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) of the mammary glands
<b>Epidermoid cyst (follicular cyst)</b>	A benign cyst usually found on the skin
<b>Eye tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the eye
<b>Hair matrix tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) that arises from the hair follicle
<b>Heart tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the heart
<b>Hemangioma</b>	A benign tumor arising from vascular tissue
<b>Hemangiosarcoma</b>	A malignant tumor arising from vascular tissue
<b>Histiocytic sarcoma</b>	A malignant tumor arising from histiocytes (a type of white blood cell)
<b>Histiocytoma</b>	A benign tumor arising from histiocytes (a type of white blood cell)
<b>Kidney tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the kidneys
<b>Leukemia</b>	A malignant cancer of blood cells
<b>Lipoma</b>	A benign tumor of fat cells
<b>Liver tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the liver
<b>Lung tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the lung
<b>Lymphoma</b>	A malignant cancer arising from lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell)
<b>Mast cell tumor</b>	A tumor arising from mast cells (a special type of white blood cell)
<b>Melanoma</b>	A tumor arising from melanocytes, skin cells that produce skin pigment
<b>Multiple myeloma</b>	A malignant tumor arising from plasma cells, a specialized type of white blood cell
<b>Nasal tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) of the nasal cavity and/or paranasal sinuses



<b>Osteosarcoma</b>	A type of malignant bone tumor
<b>Pancreatic tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the pancreas
<b>Papilloma</b>	Benign, sometimes multiple, tumors caused by viruses
<b>Perianal adenocarcinoma</b>	A malignant tumor of the perianal glands
<b>Perianal adenoma</b>	A benign tumor of the perianal glands
<b>Pituitary tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the pituitary gland
<b>Plasmacytoma</b>	A benign tumor arising from plasma cells
<b>Prostate tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the prostate gland
<b>Sebaceous adenoma</b>	A type of benign skin tumor
<b>Soft tissue sarcoma</b>	A group of malignant tumors that arise from connective tissue
<b>Squamous cell carcinoma</b>	A type of malignant cancer arising from the epidermis, a layer of the skin
<b>Stomach/intestinal tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the gastrointestinal tract
<b>Testicular tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the testicle
<b>Thymoma</b>	A tumor arising from the thymus, an organ of the immune system
<b>Thyroid tumor</b>	Any tumor (benign or malignant) found in the thyroid gland

### Cardiovascular/Respiratory

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Arrhythmia</b>	An abnormal heartbeat
<b>Cardiomyopathy</b>	A disease of the heart muscle
<b>Congestive heart failure</b>	A condition that occurs when the heart cannot pump enough blood to meet the body's needs.
<b>Cough</b>	A reflex response triggered by material in the air passages. It can be characterized as dry and hacking; moist and bubbly; gagging; wheezy; harsh; productive or non-productive. It can be frequent, acute, chronic, or intermittent.
<b>Heartworm infection</b>	A disease caused by a <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> , a parasite transmitted by mosquitoes.
<b>Murmur</b>	Abnormal heart sounds made by turbulent blood flow through the heart
<b>Pneumonia</b>	A condition of the lungs involving inflammation and congestion resulting from infection by viruses, bacteria or fungi
<b>Pulmonic stenosis</b>	A narrowing of the pulmonary valve in the heart, slowing the flow of blood from the heart to the lungs



<b>Subaortic stenosis</b>	A narrowing of the aortic valve in the heart, which slows the flow of blood out of the aorta (the largest artery in the body)
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<b>Term</b>	<b>Skin Conditions Definition</b>
<b>Anal sac/gland disorder</b>	Any condition of the anal gland and their ducts
<b>Atopy</b>	A genetic tendency towards the development of allergic diseases
<b>Bacterial dermatitis (pyoderma)</b>	An infection of the skin caused by bacteria
<b>Contact dermatitis</b>	Inflammation of the skin resulting from direct contact with an irritating substance
<b>Flea allergy dermatitis</b>	Skin inflammation caused by an allergic reaction to flea bites
<b>Food allergy dermatitis</b>	Skin inflammation caused by an allergic reaction to food
<b>Non-specific dermatitis</b>	Inflamed skin and skin rashes secondary to a number of causes, including allergies, fleas, mange mites, and bacterial or fungal infections
<b>Perianal dermatitis</b>	Inflammation of the skin surrounding the anus
<b>Perivulvar dermatitis</b>	Inflammation surrounding the outside of the female genital area
<b>Pododermatitis</b>	Inflammation of the feet
<b>Demodectic mange</b>	A skin disease caused by Demodex mites
<b>Dermatophytosis (ringworm)</b>	A type of fungal skin infection
<b>Dry skin</b>	Flaky or scaly skin
<b>Hot spots (moist eczema)</b>	A bacterial infection on the skin, typically described as raw skin patches appearing quickly
<b>Icthyosis</b>	A generalized skin disorder (common in golden retrievers), variable in severity and characterized by excessive, large scales that can flake in sheets
<b>Lick granuloma</b>	Skin disorder caused by excessive licking
<b>Papilloma</b>	Benign, sometimes multiple, tumors caused by viruses
<b>Pruritis</b>	The sensation that provokes a desire to itch, scratch, rub, chew, or lick hair and skin
<b>Sarcoptic mange</b>	A skin disease caused by Sarcoptes mites
<b>Seasonal allergy</b>	Based on the time of year, an allergic reaction to surrounding flora
<b>Sebaceous cyst</b>	A benign, visible, enclosed sac below the skin



**Endocrine (Hormone)  
Definition**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Addison's disease (hypoadrenocorticism)</b>	A disorder that occurs when the adrenal glands produce too little cortisol (a hormone) and often insufficient levels of aldosterone (a hormone).
<b>Cushing's disease (hyperadrenocorticism)</b>	A disorder that occurs when the adrenal glands produce too much cortisol (a hormone).
<b>Diabetes insipidus</b>	A disorder of fluid regulation characterized by excessive drinking and the excretion of large amounts of urine
<b>Diabetes mellitus</b>	A disease that results in high blood glucose (blood sugar) levels
<b>Hypercalcemia</b>	Elevated blood calcium levels
<b>Hypothyroidism</b>	A disorder resulting in low blood thyroid hormone levels
<b>Pancreatic insufficiency</b>	A condition in which the pancreas does not excrete a sufficient amount of digestive enzymes, leading to abnormal digestion and poor absorption of nutrients

**Gastrointestinal Conditions  
Definition**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Bloat with torsion (GDV)</b>	A condition in which the stomach fills with air and twists upon itself
<b>Bloat without torsion</b>	A condition in which the stomach fills with air/other material and expands but does not twist
<b>Chronic colitis</b>	Persistent inflammation of the colon
<b>Diarrhea</b>	Stool with a looser than normal consistency
<b>Food sensitivity</b>	An adverse reaction to something eaten, usually resulting in diarrhea or vomiting. Different from a food allergy.
<b>Gastritis/gastroenteritis</b>	Inflammation of the lining of the stomach and intestine
<b>Gastrointestinal foreign body</b>	An object that has been ingested and trapped in the stomach or intestines
<b>Malabsorption disorder</b>	Syndrome caused by impaired absorption of nutrients in the intestines
<b>Megasophagus</b>	An abnormally enlarged esophagus causing accumulation of food in the esophagus resulting in regurgitation (vomiting without retching).
<b>Pancreatitis</b>	Inflammation of the pancreas
<b>Vomiting</b>	Forcible ejection of stomach and/or intestinal contents



**Hematologic (Blood)  
Definition**

**Term**

<b>Anemia</b>	A condition in which there is an insufficient number of red blood cells (oxygen-carrying cells) in the blood
<b>Thrombocytopenia</b>	A decrease in the number of platelets in circulating blood. Platelets are cells that aid in the clotting of blood.
<b>Von Willebrand disease</b>	An inherited bleeding disorder

**Urinary Conditions**

**Term**

**Definition**

<b>Bladder infection (cystitis)</b>	Any infection of the lining of the bladder
<b>Bladder stones</b>	A collection of mineral based crystals that aggregate to form a stone in the bladder
<b>Crystalluria</b>	Minerals which precipitate in the urine
<b>Ectopic ureter</b>	Any ureter which empties into a location other than the bladder
<b>Incontinence</b>	Loss of normal bladder control
<b>Kidney failure</b>	A condition that occurs when the kidneys are unable to adequately filter waste products from the blood
<b>Kidney infection/pyelonephritis</b>	Inflammation/infection of the kidney
<b>Kidney stones</b>	A collection of mineral based crystals that aggregate to form a stone in one or both kidney(s)
<b>Proteinuria</b>	The presence of protein in the urine

**Nervous System**

**Term**

**Definition**

<b>Cauda equina syndrome (degenerative lumbosacral stenosis)</b>	A progressive condition of the lumbosacral spine caused by compression of nerve roots
<b>Dementia or senility</b>	A loss of memory or mental ability resulting in changes in behavior
<b>Horner's syndrome</b>	An eye condition caused by nerve damage
<b>Laryngeal paralysis</b>	Paralysis of the muscles of the larynx
<b>Limb paralysis</b>	The inability to move a limb secondary to disruption of nerve connections to muscles
<b>Myasthenia gravis</b>	An autoimmune disorder of signal transmission between the nerves and muscles
<b>Seizures of unknown origin (epilepsy)</b>	A condition of frequent or recurring seizures with no underlying cause



<b>Trauma/injury</b>	Damage to a biological organism caused by physical harm from an external source
<b>Wobbler syndrome</b>	A disease of the cervical spine (neck) that is characterized by compression of the spinal cord and/or nerve roots

**Musculoskeletal  
Definition**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Bone fracture</b>	Fracture of the bone from any cause
<b>Cruciate ligament rupture</b>	A tear of one of the ligaments in the knee. Can be partial or complete.
<b>Elbow dysplasia</b>	A condition in which growth and development of the elbow joint is abnormal
<b>Growth deformity</b>	Any area of the skeletal system that develops abnormally during growth
<b>Hip dysplasia</b>	A condition in which growth and development of the hip joints are abnormal
<b>Intervertebral disc disease</b>	A disease affecting the padding, or discs, found between the vertebrae of the spine
<b>Lameness</b>	A disturbance in the gait and the ability to move the body
<b>Osteoarthritis</b>	A joint disease in which the cartilage and bone deteriorate, leading to inflammation
<b>Osteochondritis dissecans (OCD)</b>	A developmental disorder in which a flap of cartilage separates from the bone beneath it
<b>Panosteitis</b>	An inflammatory disease that primarily affects the long bones of growing large and giant breed dogs
<b>Patellar luxation</b>	A dislocation of the knee cap, or patella, of the stifle (knee) joint
<b>Rheumatoid arthritis</b>	An immune-mediated disease which causes painful swollen joints and lameness and erosion of bone
<b>Spondylosis</b>	A non-inflammatory condition of the spine characterized by the formation of bony projections from the vertebrae
<b>Trauma/injury</b>	Damage to a biological organism caused by physical harm from an external source

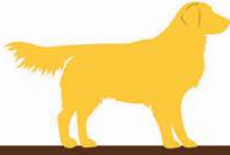


**Eye Conditions  
Definition**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Cataracts</b>	A discrete clouding of the lens of the eye
<b>Conjunctivitis</b>	Any inflammation of the mucous membranes associated with the eye
<b>Corneal ulcer</b>	A deep erosion of the cornea
<b>Distichiasis</b>	A condition in which there are two rows of eyelashes instead of one
<b>Ectropion</b>	A condition in which the lower eyelid turns outward
<b>Entropion</b>	A condition in which the eyelid (usually the lower) folds inward
<b>Glaucoma</b>	A group of eye conditions characterized by high intraocular pressure that results in optic nerve damage and loss of vision
<b>Imperforate lacrimal punctum</b>	A birth disorder involving the lack of an opening to the tear duct in the interior of the eye
<b>Iris cyst</b>	A growth on the colored portion of the eye, generally caused by injury or inflammation
<b>Keratoconjunctivitis sicca</b>	A condition where insufficient tears are produced to lubricate the eye; also known as dry eye syndrome
<b>Pigmentary uveitis</b>	Inflammation of the uvea (the part of the eye containing the iris); hereditary disease in Golden Retrievers
<b>Progressive retinal atrophy or degeneration</b>	An inherited, degenerative diseases of the retina (the layer of the eye that receives and processes images), leading to blindness
<b>Third eyelid tear gland prolapse ("cherry eye")</b>	A condition where the third eyelid moves out of its normal position, may swell and become very red. Also known as cherry eye.
<b>Trauma/injury</b>	Damage to the eye caused by physical harm from an external source
<b>Uveitis</b>	Inflammation of the uvea (the part of the eye containing the iris)

**Ear-Nose-Throat Conditions**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Aural hematoma</b>	A collection of blood under the skin of the ear flap (sometimes called the pinna) of a dog
<b>Epistaxis</b>	Nose bleed
<b>Hearing problem</b>	Any auditory impairment including deafness or partial deafness
<b>Otitis externa</b>	Medical term for inflammation of the external parts of the ear
<b>Pharyngitis</b>	Inflammation of the area between the mouth and the esophagus



<b>Rhinitis</b>	Inflammation of the mucus membranes of the nose
<b>Tonsillitis</b>	Inflammation in the tonsils
<b>Upper respiratory infection</b>	Illnesses caused by an infection which involves the upper respiratory tract including the nose, sinuses, pharynx or larynx.

### Reproductive Conditions

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Cryptorchid - Bilateral</b>	A condition occurring when both testicles do not descend into the scrotum
<b>Cryptorchid - Unilateral</b>	A condition occurring when one testicle did not descended into the scrotum
<b>Dystocia</b>	A difficult birth process
<b>Mastitis</b>	A bacterial infection of one or more lactating (milk producing) mammary glands
<b>Papilloma/genital warts</b>	Benign, sometimes multiple, tumors caused by viruses
<b>Pregnancy</b>	The period from conception to birth.
<b>Preputial infection</b>	A bacterial infection of the prepuce (skin covering the penis)
<b>Prostate abscess</b>	An abscess of the prostate gland
<b>Prostate enlargement (benign)</b>	Spontaneous and age-related enlargement of the prostate
<b>Prostatitis</b>	Inflammation of the prostate gland
<b>Pyometra</b>	An infection characterized by pus accumulation within the uterus
<b>Recessed vulva</b>	A conformational defect characterized by folds of skin partially covering the vulva
<b>Vaginitis</b>	Inflammation of the vagina

### Infectious Disease

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Anaplasma</b>	A tick transmitted bacteria that can cause anaplasmosis.
<b>Babesia</b>	A tick transmitted protozoa that can cause babesiosis.
<b>Coccidia</b>	A general term for protozoa that invade the lining of the intestinal tract causing diarrhea
<b>Eimeria</b>	A coccidia that invades the intestinal tract typically causing diarrhea
<b>Ehrlichia</b>	A tick transmitted bacteria that can cause ehrlichiosis
<b>Fleas</b>	Wingless insects with mouthparts adapted for piercing skin and living off of the blood of mammals and birds
<b>Fungal infection</b>	Any infection caused by a fungus





<b>Giardia</b>	An intestinal infection caused by a protozoa
<b>Granuloma</b>	A benign skin growth
<b>Hookworms</b>	Parasitic worms that attach to the lining of the small intestines and suck blood and tissue fluids from the host
<b>Influenza</b>	A contagious respiratory disease caused by influenza virus
<b>Isospora</b>	A coccidia that invades the intestinal tract typically causing diarrhea
<b>Lyme disease</b>	A disease caused by the tick transmitted bacteria <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>
<b>Parvovirus</b>	An intestinal virus that invades the lining of the intestine causing disease
<b>Rocky Mountain spotted fever</b>	A disease caused by the tick transmitted bacteria <i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i>
<b>Roundworms</b>	Parasitic worms that primarily invade the small intestine
<b>Tapeworm</b>	Parasitic worms that invade the intestinal tract
<b>Ticks</b>	Insects that feed on the blood of other animals (hosts)
<b>Tracheobronchitis (kennel cough)</b>	Also known as kennel cough. An inflammation of the trachea (windpipe) and bronchial tubes caused by many different infectious agents
<b>Whipworms</b>	Parasitic worms that primarily invade the large intestine