

Macmillan Medical Terms Pair-up Game

Cut out the following terms and definitions. Mix them up and place on each table or in each group. Ask the groups to correctly match up each definition. Allow a set time of 10/15 minutes for the activity and see who has the most correctly matched definitions.

Abdomen	Is the part of your body with your stomach, bowel and other parts of the digestive system
Adjuvant Therapy	Is treatment given after your main cancer treatment
Advance Care Planning	Is planning ahead for how you want to be cared for
Alopecia	Is hair loss, it can affect the hair on your head, eyebrows, eyelashes and other areas of the body.
Anaemia	Is when you have a low number of red blood cells in your body. This can make you feel tired and breathless
Anaesthetic	Is a drug that makes your more comfortable during a medical procedure

Benign Tumour	Is a lump in the body that is not Cancer, they usually grow slowly and do not spread to other parts of the body
Biopsy	Is when your doctor takes a small sample of tissue from your body. The cells are looked at under a microscope to see if they contain cancer cells or not.
Blood Count	Is a routine blood test to measure the number of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets in your blood
Carcinogen	Is a substance which can cause cancer, such as radiation or the chemicals in cigarettes
Carcinoma	Is a type of cancer that starts in epithelial cells. These cells cover the outside of the body and organs
Central Line	Is a long, hollow tube made from silicone rubber. The line is put into one of the veins in your chest. It can be used to give chemotherapy treatment and other medicines

Chemotherapy	Is the use of anti-cancer drugs to destroy cancer cells
Complementary therapies	Are not conventional medical treatments, but may be used in addition to them. Examples include acupuncture and meditation.
Consent	Is agreeing to have treatment
CT Scan	Builds a 3D picture of the inside of the body.
Cytotoxic	Means toxic cells
Diagnosis	Is a description of the illness a person has
Diarrhoea	Is having a frequent, loose or watery bowel movement
Drip	Is a way of giving fluids into a vein
Fatigue	Is when you feel extremely tired most, or all of the time
Fine needle aspiration	Is a type of biopsy where a doctor passes a fine, hollow needle into a lump to take a small sample

Grade	Is a way for doctors to describe how quickly a cancer may grow
Hormonal Therapy	Is treatment that can change the amount of activity of certain hormones in the body
Immune System	Is the body's natural defence system, it helps protect against infection and disease
Leukaemia	Is cancer of the white blood cells, white blood cells fight and prevent infection
Lymph nodes	Are part of the lymphatic system, they are small and bean shaped
Malignant tumour	Is a lump in the body that is cancer
Metastasis	Is when the cancer has spread from one part of the body to another
MRI Scan	Is a scan that uses magnetism to build up a detailed picture of areas of the body
Oedema	Is the build up of fluid in the body, it causes swelling

Oncology	Is the medical specialty that deals with cancer
Palliative care	Is treatment that is given to help improve quality of life when cancer cannot be cured.
Platelet	Is a type of cell found in your blood
Prognosis	Is the likely outcome of a disease
Radiology	Is the use of imaging such as x-rays and scans to help diagnose cancer
Remission	Is when the treatment is controlling the cancer or has made it temporarily disappear.
Terminal	Is when no more treatment can be given to control the cancer.
Tumour	Is a group of cells that are growing in an abnormal way
Ultrasound Scan	Is a scan that uses sound waves to create a picture of the inside of the body