Appendixes
Appendix A. —Glossary of Terms

Angiography. —Radiography of vessels after the injections of a radiopaque material.
Asymptomatic. —Without symptoms.
Calvarial. —Relating to the skull cap.
Calyx. —One of the branches of recesses of the pelvis of the kidney.
Costovertebral angle tenderness. —Tenderness in the ribs and bodies of the thoracic vertebrae.
Colicky pain. —Spasmodic pain in the abdomen.
Cortical atrophy. —Wasting of tissues in the outer portion of the cerebrum.
Diagnostic efficiency. —A general term to denote the ability of a test to diagnose correctly.
Diagnostic accuracy. —An index of diagnostic efficiency, defined as the proportion of test results that are correct.
Diagnostic yield. —The proportion of test results that are positive.
Evaluative endpoint. —The measure or measures chosen to denote the effectiveness of a diagnostic procedure.
Fluoroscope. —Use of a fluorescent screen in rendering X-ray shadows visible.
Gonad dose. —The amount of radiation absorbed by the gonads resulting from any part of the body being exposed to X-rays.
Hematoma. —A bruise confined to a particular organ or tissue.
Hematuria. —Blood in the urine.
High-yield criteria. —Signs, symptoms, or risk factors occurring in a patient which are related to high probability that a test result will be positive.
Incidence. —The rate of occurrence of a disease or condition in a defined time period.
Information value of a test. —The ability of a test to alter the probability of a disease, measured either subjectively or objectively.
Intracranial. —Within the skull.
Likelihood ratio. —The ratio of true-positive to false-positive test results.
Metastasis. —The shifting of a disease, or its local manifestations, from one part of the body to another.
Organic. —Relating to an organ.
Photofluorography. —Fluoroscope; the recording on film of fluoroscopic views.
Polyp. —A general term for any mass of tissue that projects outward from normal surface tissue.
Prevalence. —The relative frequency of a disease or condition in a population at any point in time.
Prospective studies. —Studies that follow patients and collect research data during the course of treatment.
Rad. —Radiation absorbed dose, or the energy absorbed at a particular point in a substance.
Radiogram. —A record made by means of X-rays or a radioactive substance.
Radiography. —The making of a radiogram.
Radiologic method. —Techniques in radiographer which are at the discretion of the physician, such as number of views, positioning, choice of contrast medium, length of exposure, patient preparation, etc.
Renovascular disease. —Disease of the blood vessels of the kidneys.
Risk factors. —Characteristics of an individual, such as race, sex, age, other demographic variables, genetic variables, or aspects of lifestyle which predispose the person to a particular disease.
Roentgenograph. —Examination of any part of the body for diagnostic purposes by using roentgen rays (i.e., X-rays).
Screening. —Performance of a test in an individual with no relevant symptoms.
Sensitivity. —The ability of a test to detect disease when it is present. Measured as the proportion of diseased individuals whose test results are positive.
Specificity. —The ability of a test to rule out disease when it is not present. Measured as the proportion of normal individuals whose test results are negative.
Stenosis. —A narrowing or stricture of a vessel or valve.
Subdural hematoma. —A bruise occurring beneath the dura, or outer envelope of the brain.
Symptomatic. —Any departure from the normal in function, appearance, or sensation experienced by the patient and indicative of disease.