

Coronavirus Disease: English-Russian Medical Dictionary

Коронавирусная инфекция: англо-русский толковый медицинский словарь

Official Name of the Disease:¹

coronavirus disease (COVID-19) / коронавирусная инфекция (COVID-19)
severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) / коронавирус тяжелого острого респираторного синдрома-2 (SARS-CoV-2)

Based on: *Coronavirus: A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet References*. James N. Parker and Philip M. Parker, editors, 2004.

The definitions below are derived from official public sources, including the National Institutes of Health and the European Union.

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z



Abdominal	Брюшной, абдоминальный	Having to do with the abdomen, which is the part of the body between the chest and the hips that contains the pancreas, stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, and other organs.
Abdominal pain	Боли в области живота, боли в животе	Sensation of discomfort, distress, or agony in the abdominal region.
Acetylcholine	Ацетилхолин, ацетилхолиновый	A neurotransmitter. Acetylcholine in vertebrates is the major transmitter at neuromuscular junctions, autonomic ganglia, parasympathetic effector junctions, a subset of sympathetic effector junctions, and at many sites in the central nervous system. It is generally not used as an administered drug because it is broken down very rapidly by cholinesterases, but it is useful in some ophthalmological applications.
Adaptability	Адаптируемость, приспособляемость	Ability to develop some form of tolerance to conditions extremely different from those under which a living organism evolved.
Adenovirus	Аденовирус	A group of viruses that cause respiratory tract and eye infections. Adenoviruses used in gene therapy are altered to carry a specific tumor-fighting gene.
Adjuvant	Адъювант (адъювантный), вспомогательное вещество	A substance which aids another, such as an auxiliary remedy; in immunology, nonspecific stimulator (e.g., BCG vaccine) of the immune response.
Adoptive transfer	Адоптивный перенос	Form of passive immunization where previously sensitized immunologic agents (cells or serum) are transferred to non-immune recipients. When transfer of cells is used as a therapy for the treatment of neoplasms, it is called adoptive immunotherapy (immunotherapy, adoptive).
Adrenal cortex	Кора надпочечников	The outer layer of the adrenal gland. It secretes mineralocorticoids, androgens, and glucocorticoids.
Adverse effect	Неблагоприятное/нежелательное воздействие, побочный эффект	An unwanted side effect of treatment.

¹ WHO's COVID-19 Technical Guidance Documents (Коронавирусное заболевание (COVID-19) - Технические доклады и рекомендации): [https://www.who.int/ru/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-2019\)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it](https://www.who.int/ru/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-2019)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it).



Affinity	1-2. Сходство, подобие; Сродство; 3-4 Сродство, аффинность (аффинный), взаимодействие между антигеном и антителом, система «антиген — антитело»	1. A special attraction for a specific element, organ, or structure. 2. Chemical affinity; the force that binds atoms in molecules; the tendency of substances to combine by chemical reaction. 3. The strength of noncovalent chemical binding between two substances as measured by the dissociation constant of the complex. 4. In immunology, a thermodynamic expression of the strength of interaction between a single antigen-binding site and a single antigenic determinant (and thus of the stereochemical compatibility between them), most accurately applied to interactions among simple, uniform antigenic determinants such as haptens. Expressed as the association constant (K liters mole ⁻¹), which, owing to the heterogeneity of affinities in a population of antibody molecules of a given specificity, actually represents an average value (mean intrinsic association constant).
Agar	Агар (агаровый)	A complex sulfated polymer of galactose units, extracted from <i>Gelidium cartilagineum</i> , <i>Gracilaria confervoides</i> , and related red algae. It is used as a gel in the preparation of solid culture media for microorganisms, as a bulk laxative, in making emulsions, and as a supporting medium for immunodiffusion and immunoelectrophoresis.
Agarose	Агароза	A polysaccharide complex, free of nitrogen and prepared from agar-agar which is produced by certain seaweeds (red algae). It dissolves in warm water to form a viscid solution.
Age groups	Возрастные группы	Persons classified by age from birth (infant, new-born) to octogenarians and older (aged, 80 and over).
Aged 80 and over	В возрасте 80 лет и старше	A person 80 years of age and older.
Airway	Воздуховод	A device for securing unobstructed passage of air into and out of the lungs during general anesthesia.
Algorithms	Алгоритмы	A procedure consisting of a sequence of algebraic formulas and/or logical steps to calculate or determine a given task.
Alimentary	Алиментарный, пищевой; пищеварительный; питательный	Pertaining to food or nutritive material, or to the organs of digestion.
Alkaline	Щелочной	Having the reactions of an alkali.
Alternative medicine	Нетрадиционная медицина	Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used instead of standard treatments. Alternative medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation.
Amino acid motifs	Аминокислотные мотивы	Commonly observed structural components of proteins formed by simple combinations of adjacent secondary structures. A commonly observed structure may be composed of a conserved sequence which can be represented by a consensus sequence.



Amino acid sequence	Аминокислотная последовательность	The order of amino acids as they occur in a polypeptide chain. This is referred to as the primary structure of proteins. It is of fundamental importance in determining protein conformation.
Amino acids	Аминокислоты	Organic compounds that generally contain an amino (-H ₂) and a carboxyl (-COOH) group. Twenty alpha-amino acids are the subunits which are polymerized to form proteins.
Amino-terminal	Амино-концевой, аминокотерминальный	The end of a protein or polypeptide chain that contains a free amino group (-NH ₂).
Ammonia	Аммоний	A colorless alkaline gas. It is formed in the body during decomposition of organic materials during a large number of metabolically important reactions.
Amplification	Амплификация	The production of additional copies of a chromosomal DNA sequence, found as either intrachromosomal or extrachromosomal DNA.
Anesthesia	Наркоз, обезболивание, анестезия	Loss of feeling or sensation. Although the term is used for loss of tactile sensibility, or of any of the other senses, it is applied especially to loss of the sensation of pain, as it is induced to permit performance of surgery or other painful procedures.
Anal	Анальный	Having to do with the anus, which is the posterior opening of the large bowel.
Analogous	Аналогичный	Resembling or similar in some respects, as in function or appearance, but not in origin or development.
Anaphylatoxins	Анафилатоксин	The family of peptides C _{3a} , C _{4a} , C _{5a} , and C _{5a} des-arginine produced in the serum during complement activation. They produce smooth muscle contraction, mast cell histamine release, affect platelet aggregation, and act as mediators of the local inflammatory process. The order of anaphylatoxin activity from strongest to weakest is C _{5a} , C _{3a} , C _{4a} , and C _{5a} des-arginine. The latter is the so-called "classical" anaphylatoxin but shows no spasmogenic activity though it contains some chemotactic ability.
Anatomical	Анатомический	Pertaining to anatomy, or to the structure of the organism.
Androgens	Андрогены	A class of sex hormones associated with the development and maintenance of the secondary male sex characteristics, sperm induction, and sexual differentiation. In addition to increasing virility and libido, they also increase nitrogen and water retention and stimulate skeletal growth.
Anemia	Анемия	A reduction in the number of circulating erythrocytes or in the quantity of hemoglobin.
Animal model	Модель исследования на животных, экспериментальная модель на животном, животная модель	An animal with a disease either the same as or like a disease in humans. Animal models are used to study the development and progression of diseases and to test new treatments before they are given to humans. Animals with transplanted human cancers or other tissues are called xenograft models.
Annealing	Отжиг	The spontaneous alignment of two single DNA strands to form a double helix.
Anorexia	Анорексия	Lack or loss of appetite for food. Appetite is psychologic, dependent on memory and associations. Anorexia can be



		brought about by unattractive food, surroundings, or company.
Antiallergic	Противоаллергический	Counteracting allergy or allergic conditions.
Antibacterial	Антибактериальной	A substance that destroys bacteria or suppresses their growth or reproduction.
Antibiotic	Антибиотик	A drug used to treat infections caused by bacteria and other microorganisms.
Antibodies	Антитела	Immunoglobulin molecules having a specific amino acid sequence by virtue of which they interact only with the antigen that induced their synthesis in cells of the lymphoid series (especially plasma cells), or with an antigen closely related to it.
Antibody	Антитело	A type of protein made by certain white blood cells in response to a foreign substance (antigen). Each antibody can bind to only a specific antigen. The purpose of this binding is to help destroy the antigen. Antibodies can work in several ways, depending on the nature of the antigen. Some antibodies destroy antigens directly. Others make it easier for white blood cells to destroy the antigen.
Anticoagulant	Антикоагулянт	A drug that helps prevent blood clots from forming. Also called a blood thinner.
Antigen	Антиген	Any substance which is capable, under appropriate conditions, of inducing a specific immune response and of reacting with the products of that response, that is, with specific antibody or specifically sensitized T-lymphocytes, or both. Antigens may be soluble substances, such as toxins and foreign proteins, or particulate, such as bacteria and tissue cells; however, only the portion of the protein or polysaccharide molecule known as the antigenic determinant (q.v.) combines with antibody or a specific receptor on a lymphocyte. Abbreviated Ag.
Antigen-antibody complex	Комплекс антиген-антитело	The complex formed by the binding of antigen and antibody molecules. The deposition of large antigen-antibody complexes leading to tissue damage causes immune complex diseases.
Antigen-presenting cell	Антигенпредставляющие клетки	APC. A cell that shows antigen on its surface to other cells of the immune system. This is an important part of an immune response.
Anti-inflammatory	Противовоспалительный	Having to do with reducing inflammation.
Anti-inflammatory agents	Противовоспалительные средства/ препараты	Substances that reduce or suppress inflammation.
Antineoplastic	Противоопухолевые средства/ препараты	Inhibiting or preventing the development of neoplasms, checking the maturation and proliferation of malignant cells.
Antiviral	Противовирусный, антивирусный	Destroying viruses or suppressing their replication.
Antiviral agents	Антивирусные средства/ препараты	Agents used in the prophylaxis or therapy of virus diseases. Some of the ways they may act include preventing viral replication by inhibiting viral DNA polymerase; binding to specific cell-surface receptors and inhibiting viral penetration or uncoating; inhibiting viral protein synthesis; or blocking late stages of virus assembly.



Anus	Анус, задний проход, анальное отверстие	The opening of the rectum to the outside of the body.
Apnea	Апноэ	A transient absence of spontaneous respiration.
Apolipoproteins	Аполипопротеины	The protein components of lipoproteins which remain after the lipids to which the proteins are bound have been removed. They play an important role in lipid transport and metabolism.
Apoptosis	Апоптоз	One of the two mechanisms by which cell death occurs (the other being the pathological process of necrosis). Apoptosis is the mechanism responsible for the physiological depletion of cells and appears to be intrinsically programmed. It is characterized by distinctive morphologic changes in the nucleus and cytoplasm, chromatin cleavage at regularly spaced sites, and the endonucleolytic cleavage of genomic DNA (DNA fragmentation) at internucleosomal sites. This mode of cell death serves as a balance to mitosis in regulating the size of animal tissues and in mediating pathologic processes associated with tumor growth.
Aqueous	Водный; водорастворимый	Having to do with water.
Arginine	Аргинин	An essential amino acid that is physiologically active in the L-form.
Arterial	Артериальный	Pertaining to an artery or to the arteries.
Arteritis	Артериит	Inflammation of an artery.
Arterivirus	Артеривирус	A genus that is currently unclassified, Arterivirus is likely to be part of Coronaviridae or a new family. It was previously classified under Togaviridae. The type species is equine arteritis virus.
Aspirate	Пунктат	Fluid withdrawn from a lump, often a cyst, or a nipple.
Assay	Анализ	Determination of the amount of a particular constituent of a mixture, or of the biological or pharmacological potency of a drug.
Astrocytes	Астроциты	The largest and most numerous neuroglial cells in the brain and spinal cord. Astrocytes (from "star" cells) are irregularly shaped with many long processes, including those with "end feet" which form the glial (limiting) membrane and directly and indirectly contribute to the blood brain barrier. They regulate the extracellular ionic and chemical environment, and "reactive astrocytes" (along with microglia) respond to injury. Astrocytes have high-affinity transmitter uptake systems, voltage-dependent and transmitter-gated ion channels, and can release transmitter, but their role in signaling (as in many other functions) is not well understood.
Astrocytoma	Астроцитомы	A tumor that begins in the brain or spinal cord in small, star-shaped cells called astrocytes.
Asymptomatic	Бессимптомный	Having no signs or symptoms of disease.
Atrophy	Атрофия	Decrease in the size of a cell, tissue, organ, or multiple organs, associated with a variety of pathological conditions such as abnormal cellular changes, ischemia, malnutrition, or hormonal changes.
Attenuated	Аттенуированный	Strain with weakened or reduced virulence.



Attenuation	Ослабление, аттенуация	Reduction of transmitted sound energy or its electrical equivalent.
Atypical	Нетипичный	Irregular; not conformable to the type; in microbiology, applied specifically to strains of unusual type.
Autoimmune disease	Аутоиммунное заболевание	A condition in which the body recognizes its own tissues as foreign and directs an immune response against them.
Autologous	Аутологичный	Taken from an individual's own tissues, cells, or DNA.
Autologous bone marrow transplantation	Аутологичная трансплантация костного мозга	A procedure in which bone marrow is removed from a person, stored, and then given back to the person after intensive treatment.
Avian	Птичий	A plasmodial infection in birds.
Axons	Аксоны	Nerve fibers that are capable of rapidly conducting impulses away from the neuron cell body.
Bacteria	Бактерии	Unicellular prokaryotic microorganisms which generally possess rigid cell walls, multiply by cell division, and exhibit three principal forms: round or coccid, rodlike or bacillary, and spiral or spirochetal.
Basal ganglia	Базальный ганглий	Large subcortical nuclear masses derived from the telencephalon and located in the basal regions of the cerebral hemispheres.
Base	Основание	In chemistry, the nonacid part of a salt; a substance that combines with acids to form salts; a substance that dissociates to give hydroxide ions in aqueous solutions; a substance whose molecule or ion can combine with a proton (hydrogen ion); a substance capable of donating a pair of electrons (to an acid) for the formation of a coordinate covalent bond.
Base pairing	Спаривание оснований	Pairing of purine and pyrimidine bases by hydrogen bonding in double-stranded DNA or RNA.
Base sequence	Нуклеотидная последовательность	The sequence of purines and pyrimidines in nucleic acids and polynucleotides. It is also called nucleotide or nucleoside sequence.
Binding sites	Участки связывания	The reactive parts of a macromolecule that directly participate in its specific combination with another molecule.
Biochemical	Биохимический	Relating to biochemistry; characterized by, produced by, or involving chemical reactions in living organisms.
Biological response modifier	Биологический модификатор реакции	BRM. A substance that stimulates the body's response to infection and disease.
Biosynthesis	Биосинтез	The building up of a chemical compound in the physiologic processes of a living organism.



Biotechnology	Биотехнология	Body of knowledge related to the use of organisms, cells or cell-derived constituents for the purpose of developing products which are technically, scientifically and clinically useful. Alteration of biologic function at the molecular level (i.e., genetic engineering) is a central focus; laboratory methods used include transfection and cloning technologies, sequence and structure analysis algorithms, computer databases, and gene and protein structure function analysis and prediction.
Bioterrorism	Биотерроризм	The use of biological agents in terrorism. This includes the malevolent use of bacteria, viruses, or toxins against people, animals, or plants.
Bladder	Мочевой пузырь	The organ that stores urine.
Blood pressure	Артериальное давление	The pressure of blood against the walls of a blood vessel or heart chamber. Unless there is reference to another location, such as the pulmonary artery or one of the heart chambers, it refers to the pressure in the systemic arteries, as measured, for example, in the forearm.
Blood vessel	Кровеносный сосуд	A tube in the body through which blood circulates. Blood vessels include a network of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins.
Body fluids	Биологические жидкости	Liquid components of living organisms.
Bone marrow	Костный мозг	The soft tissue filling the cavities of bones. Bone marrow exists in two types, yellow and red. Yellow marrow is found in the large cavities of large bones and consists mostly of fat cells and a few primitive blood cells. Red marrow is a hematopoietic tissue and is the site of production of erythrocytes and granular leukocytes. Bone marrow is made up of a framework of connective tissue containing branching fibers with the frame being filled with marrow cells.
Bone marrow transplantation	Трансплантация костного мозга	The transference of bone marrow from one human or animal to another.
Bowel	Кишечник	The long tube-shaped organ in the abdomen that completes the process of digestion. There is both a small and a large bowel. Also called the intestine.
Bowel movement	Исπραжнения	Body wastes passed through the rectum and anus.
Brachytherapy	Брахитерапия	A collective term for interstitial, intracavity, and surface radiotherapy. It uses small sealed or partly sealed sources that may be placed on or near the body surface or within a natural body cavity or implanted directly into the tissues.
Bradykinin	Брадикинин	A nonapeptide messenger that is enzymatically produced from kallidin in the blood where it is a potent but short-lived agent of arteriolar dilation and increased capillary permeability. Bradykinin is also released from mast cells during asthma attacks, from gut walls as a gastrointestinal vasodilator, from damaged tissues as a pain signal, and may be a neurotransmitter.
Bronchi	Бронхи	The larger air passages of the lungs arising from the terminal bifurcation of the trachea.
Bronchitis	Бронхит	Inflammation (swelling and reddening) of the bronchi.



Calcium	Кальций	A basic element found in nearly all organized tissues. It is a member of the alkaline earth family of metals with the atomic symbol Ca, atomic number 20, and atomic weight 40. Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the body and combines with phosphorus to form calcium phosphate in the bones and teeth. It is essential for the normal functioning of nerves and muscles and plays a role in blood coagulation (as factor IV) and in many enzymatic processes.
Capsid	Капсид	The outer protein protective shell of a virus, which protects the viral nucleic acid.
Carbohydrate	Углевод	An aldehyde or ketone derivative of a polyhydric alcohol, particularly of the pentahydric and hexahydric alcohols. They are so named because the hydrogen and oxygen are usually in the proportion to form water, (CH ₂ O) _n . The most important carbohydrates are the starches, sugars, celluloses, and gums. They are classified into mono-, di-, tri-, poly- and heterosaccharides.
Carbon dioxide	Углекислый газ	A colorless, odorless gas that can be formed by the body and is necessary for the respiration cycle of plants and animals.
Carboxy	Карбокси	Cannabinoid.
Carboxy-terminal	Карбоксиконцевой	The end of any polypeptide or protein that bears a free carboxyl group.
Carcinoembryonic antigen	Карциноэмбриональный антиген	A glycoprotein that is secreted into the luminal surface of the epithelia in the gastrointestinal tract. It is found in the feces and pancreaticobiliary secretions and is used to monitor the response to colon cancer treatment.
Carcinogenic	Канцерогенный	Producing carcinoma.
Cardiac	Заболевания сердца	Having to do with the heart.
Cardiopulmonary	Сердечно-легочный	Having to do with the heart and lungs.
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	Сердечно-легочная реанимация	The artificial substitution of heart and lung action as indicated for heart arrest resulting from electric shock, drowning, respiratory arrest, or other causes. The two major components of cardiopulmonary resuscitation are artificial ventilation and closed-chest cardiac massage.
Cardiovascular	Сердечно-сосудистый	Relating to the heart and blood vessels.
Caspase	Каспаза, каспазный	Enzyme released by the cell at a crucial stage in apoptosis in order to shred all cellular proteins.
Caudal	Каудальный, хвостовой	Denoting a position more toward the cauda, or tail, than some specified point of reference; same as inferior, in human anatomy.
Cell	Клетка	The individual unit that makes up all of the tissues of the body. All living things are made up of one or more cells.
Cell adhesion	Клеточная адгезия	Adherence of cells to surfaces or to other cells.



Cell death	Некроз клеток, гибель клеток	The termination of the cell's ability to carry out vital functions such as metabolism, growth, reproduction, responsiveness, and adaptability.
Cell differentiation	Дифференцировка клеток, клеточная дифференциация	Progressive restriction of the developmental potential and increasing specialization of function which takes place during the development of the embryo and leads to the formation of specialized cells, tissues, and organs.
Cell division	Цитокинез, клеточное деления	The fission of a cell.
Cell fusion	Слияние клеток	Fusion of somatic cells in vitro or in vivo, which results in somatic cell hybridization.
Cell membrane	Клеточная мембрана	Cell membrane = plasma membrane. The structure enveloping a cell, enclosing the cytoplasm, and forming a selective permeability barrier; it consists of lipids, proteins, and some carbohydrates, the lipids thought to form a bilayer in which integral proteins are embedded to varying degrees.
Cell proliferation	Пролиферация клеток	An increase in the number of cells as a result of cell growth and cell division.
Central nervous system	Центральная нервная система	The main information-processing organs of the nervous system, consisting of the brain, spinal cord, and meninges.
Cerebral	Церебральный	Of or pertaining of the cerebrum or the brain.
Cerebral hemispheres	Полушария головного мозга	The two halves of the cerebrum, the part of the brain that controls muscle functions of the body and also controls speech, emotions, reading, writing, and learning. The right hemisphere controls muscle movement on the left side of the body, and the left hemisphere controls muscle movement on the right side of the body.
Cerebrospinal	Спинномозговой	Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.
Cerebrospinal fluid	Спинномозговая жидкость	CSF. The fluid flowing around the brain and spinal cord. Cerebrospinal fluid is produced in the ventricles in the brain.
Cerebrovascular	Цереброваскулярный	Pertaining to the blood vessels of the cerebrum, or brain.
Cerebrum	Головной мозг	The largest part of the brain. It is divided into two hemispheres, or halves, called the cerebral hemispheres. The cerebrum controls muscle functions of the body and also controls speech, emotions, reading, writing, and learning.
Cervical	Шейный	Relating to the neck, or to the neck of any organ or structure. Cervical lymph nodes are located in the neck; cervical cancer refers to cancer of the uterine cervix, which is the lower, narrow end (the "neck") of the uterus.
Cervix	Шейка матки	The lower, narrow end of the uterus that forms a canal between the uterus and vagina.
Chemokines	Хемокины	Class of pro-inflammatory cytokines that have the ability to attract and activate leukocytes. They can be divided into at least three structural branches: C (chemokines, C), CC (chemokines, CC), and CXC (chemokines, CXC), according to variations in a shared cysteine motif.



Chemotactic factors	Хемотаксические факторы	Chemical substances that attract or repel cells or organisms. The concept denotes especially those factors released as a result of tissue injury, invasion, or immunologic activity, which attract leukocytes, macrophages, or other cells to the site of infection or insult.
Chimeras	Химеры	Organism that contains a mixture of genetically different cells.
Cholesterol	Холестерин	The principal sterol of all higher animals, distributed in body tissues, especially the brain and spinal cord, and in animal fats and oils.
Cholesterol esters	Эфиры холестерина	Fatty acid esters of cholesterol which constitute about two-thirds of the cholesterol in the plasma. The accumulation of cholesterol esters in the arterial intima is a characteristic feature of atherosclerosis.
Chromatin	Хроматин	The material of chromosomes. It is a complex of DNA, histones, and nonhistone proteins (chromosomal proteins, non-histone) found within the nucleus of a cell.
Chromosomal	Хромосомный	Pertaining to chromosomes.
Chromosome	Хромосома	Part of a cell that contains genetic information. Except for sperm and eggs, all human cells contain 46 chromosomes.
Chronic	Хронический	A disease or condition that persists or progresses over a long period of time.
Chronic disease	Хроническое заболевание	Disease or ailment of long duration.
Chylomicrons	Хиломикроны	A class of lipoproteins that carry dietary cholesterol and triglycerides from the small intestines to the tissues.
Chymopapain	Химопапаина	A cysteine endopeptidase isolated from papaya latex. Preferential cleavage at glutamic and aspartic acid residues. EC 3.4.22.6.
Chymotrypsin	Химотрипсин	A serine endopeptidase secreted by the pancreas as its zymogen, chymotrypsinogen and carried in the pancreatic juice to the duodenum where it is activated by trypsin. It selectively cleaves aromatic amino acids on the carboxyl side.
CIS	Служба онкологической информации	Cancer Information Service. The CIS is the National Cancer Institute's link to the public, interpreting and explaining research findings in a clear and understandable manner, and providing personalized responses to specific questions about cancer. Access the CIS by calling 1-800-4-CANCER, or by using the Web site at http://cis.nci.nih.gov .
Clathrin	Клатрин	The main structural coat protein of coated vesicles which play a key role in the intracellular transport between membranous organelles. Clathrin also interacts with cytoskeletal proteins.
Clinical trial	Клиническое исследование/ испытание	A research study that tests how well new medical treatments or other interventions work in people. Each study is designed to test new methods of screening, prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease.
Cloning	Клонирование	The production of a number of genetically identical individuals; in genetic engineering, a process for the efficient replication of a great number of identical DNA molecules.



Coagulation	Коагуляция	1. The process of clot formation. 2. In colloid chemistry, the solidification of a sol into a gelatinous mass; an alteration of a disperse phase or of a dissolved solid which causes the separation of the system into a liquid phase and an insoluble mass called the clot or curd. Coagulation is usually irreversible. 3. In surgery, the disruption of tissue by physical means to form an amorphous residuum, as in electrocoagulation and photocoagulation.
Coated vesicles	Окаймленные пузырьки	Vesicles formed when cell-membrane coated pits invaginate and pinch off. The outer surface of these vesicles is covered with a lattice-like network of coat proteins, such as clathrin, coat protein complex proteins, or caveolins.
Codon	Кодон, триплет, кодирующий триплет	A set of three nucleotides in a protein coding sequence that specifies individual amino acids or a termination signal (codon, terminator). Most codons are universal, but some organisms do not produce the transfer RNAs (RNA, transfer) complementary to all codons. These codons are referred to as unassigned codons (codons, nonsense).
Cofactor	Кофактор	A substance, microorganism or environmental factor that activates or enhances the action of another entity such as a disease-causing agent.
Colon	Колон, толстая кишка	The long, coiled, tube-like organ that removes water from digested food. The remaining material, solid waste called stool, moves through the colon to the rectum and leaves the body through the anus.
Complement	Комплемент	A term originally used to refer to the heat-labile factor in serum that causes immune cytolysis, the lysis of antibody-coated cells, and now referring to the entire functionally related system comprising at least 20 distinct serum proteins that is the effector not only of immune cytolysis but also of other biologic functions. Complement activation occurs by two different sequences, the classic and alternative pathways. The proteins of the classic pathway are termed 'components of complement' and are designated by the symbols C ₁ through C ₉ . C ₁ is a calcium-dependent complex of three distinct proteins C _{1q} , C _{1r} and C _{1s} . The proteins of the alternative pathway (collectively referred to as the properdin system) and complement regulatory proteins are known by semi systematic or trivial names. Fragments resulting from proteolytic cleavage of complement proteins are designated with lower-case letter suffixes, e.g., C _{3a} . Inactivated fragments may be designated with the suffix 'i', e.g. C _{3bi} . Activated components or complexes with biological activity are designated by a bar over the symbol e.g. C ₁ or C _{4b,2a} . The classic pathway is activated by the binding of C ₁ to classic pathway activators, primarily antigen-antibody complexes containing IgM, IgG ₁ , IgG ₃ ; C _{1q} binds to a single IgM molecule or two adjacent IgG molecules. The alternative pathway can be activated by IgA immune complexes and also by nonimmunologic materials including bacterial endotoxins, microbial polysaccharides, and cell walls. Activation of the



		classic pathway triggers an enzymatic cascade involving C1, C4, C2 and C3; activation of the alternative pathway triggers a cascade involving C3 and factors B, D and P. Both result in the cleavage of C5 and the formation of the membrane attack complex. Complement activation also results in the formation of many biologically active complement fragments that act as anaphylatoxins, opsonins, or chemotactic factors.
Complementary and alternative medicine	Комплементарная и нетрадиционная медицина	CAM. Forms of treatment that are used in addition to (complementary) or instead of (alternative) standard treatments. These practices are not considered standard medical approaches. CAM includes dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, herbal preparations, special teas, massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation.
Complementary medicine	Комплементарная медицина	Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used to enhance or complement the standard treatments. Complementary medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation.
Complementation	Комплементация	The production of a wild-type phenotype when two different mutations are combined in a diploid or a heterokaryon and tested in trans-configuration.
Computational biology	Вычислительная биология	A field of biology concerned with the development of techniques for the collection and manipulation of biological data, and the use of such data to make biological discoveries or predictions. This field encompasses all computational methods and theories applicable to molecular biology and areas of computer-based techniques for solving biological problems including manipulation of models and datasets.
Computed tomography	Компьютерная томография	CT scan. A series of detailed pictures of areas inside the body, taken from different angles; the pictures are created by a computer linked to an x-ray machine. Also called computerized tomography and computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan.
Computerized axial tomography	Компьютерная аксиальная томография	A series of detailed pictures of areas inside the body, taken from different angles; the pictures are created by a computer linked to an x-ray machine. Also called CAT scan, computed tomography (CT scan), or computerized tomography.
Computerized tomography	Компьютерная томография	A series of detailed pictures of areas inside the body, taken from different angles; the pictures are created by a computer linked to an x-ray machine. Also called computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan and computed tomography (CT scan).
Conduction	Проводимость, кондукция	The transfer of sound waves, heat, nervous impulses, or electricity.
Conjunctiva	Конъюнктивa	The mucous membrane that lines the inner surface of the eyelids and the anterior part of the sclera.



Consensus sequence	Консенсусная последовательность, каноническая последовательность	A theoretical representative nucleotide or amino acid sequence in which each nucleotide or amino acid is the one which occurs most frequently at that site in the different sequences which occur in nature. The phrase also refers to an actual sequence which approximates the theoretical consensus. A known conserved sequence set is represented by a consensus sequence. Commonly observed super-secondary protein structures (amino acid motifs) are often formed by conserved sequences.
Conserved sequence	Консервативная последовательность	A sequence of amino acids in a polypeptide or of nucleotides in DNA or RNA that is similar across multiple species. A known set of conserved sequences is represented by a consensus sequence. Amino acid motifs are often composed of conserved sequences.
Constipation	Запор, констипация	Infrequent or difficult evacuation of feces.
Contamination	Инфицирование, контаминация; загрязнение окружающей среды	The soiling or pollution by inferior material, as by the introduction of organisms into a wound, or sewage into a stream.
Contraindications	Противопоказания (~к иммунизации)	Any factor or sign that it is unwise to pursue a certain kind of action or treatment, e. g. giving a general anesthetic to a person with pneumonia.
Coordination	Координация	Muscular or motor regulation or the harmonious cooperation of muscles or groups of muscles, in a complex action or series of actions.
Corticosteroid	Кортикостероиды	Any of the steroids elaborated by the adrenal cortex (excluding the sex hormones of adrenal origin) in response to the release of corticotrophin (adrenocorticotrophic hormone) by the pituitary gland, to any of the synthetic equivalents of these steroids, or to angiotensin II. They are divided, according to their predominant biological activity, into three major groups: glucocorticoids, chiefly influencing carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism; mineralocorticoids, affecting the regulation of electrolyte and water balance; and C ₁₉ androgens. Some corticosteroids exhibit both types of activity in varying degrees, and others exert only one type of effect. The corticosteroids are used clinically for hormonal replacement therapy, for suppression of ACTH secretion by the anterior pituitary, as antineoplastic, antiallergic, and anti-inflammatory agents, and to suppress the immune response. Called also adrenocortical hormone and corticoid.
Cortisone	Кортизон	A natural steroid hormone produced in the adrenal gland. It can also be made in the laboratory. Cortisone reduces swelling and can suppress immune responses.
Cowpox	Коровья оспа	A mild, eruptive skin disease of milk cows caused by cowpox virus, with lesions occurring principally on the udder and teats. Human infection may occur while milking an infected animal.
Cowpox virus	Вирус коровьей оспы	A species of orthopoxvirus that is the etiologic agent of cowpox. It is closely related to but antigenically different from vaccinia virus.
Creatinine	Креатинин	A compound that is excreted from the body in urine. Creatinine levels are measured to monitor kidney function.



Crossing-over	Кроссинговер	The exchange of corresponding segments between chromatids of homologous chromosomes during meiosis, forming a chiasma.
Cultured cells	Культивируемые клетки	Animal or human cells that are grown in the laboratory.
Curative	Целебный	Tending to overcome disease and promote recovery.
Cutaneous	Кожный	Having to do with the skin.
Cyclic	Циклический	Pertaining to or occurring in a cycle or cycles; the term is applied to chemical compounds that contain a ring of atoms in the nucleus.
Cycloheximide	Циклогексимид	Antibiotic substance isolated from streptomycin-producing strains of <i>Streptomyces griseus</i> . It acts by inhibiting elongation during protein synthesis.
Cyst	Циста	A sac or capsule filled with fluid.
Cysteine	Цистеин, цис	A thiol-containing non-essential amino acid that is oxidized to form cystine.
Cystine	Цистин	A covalently linked dimeric nonessential amino acid formed by the oxidation of cysteine. Two molecules of cysteine are joined together by a disulfide bridge to form cystine.
Cytokine	Цитокина	Small but highly potent protein that modulates the activity of many cell types, including T and B cells.
Cytoplasm	Цитоплазма	The protoplasm of a cell exclusive of that of the nucleus; it consists of a continuous aqueous solution (cytosol) and the organelles and inclusions suspended in it (phaneroplasm) and is the site of most of the chemical activities of the cell.
Cytoskeleton	Цитоскелет	The network of filaments, tubules, and interconnecting filamentous bridges which give shape, structure, and organization to the cytoplasm.
Cytotoxic	Цитотоксический	Cell-killing.
Cytotoxicity	Цитотоксичность	Quality of being capable of producing a specific toxic action upon cells of special organs.
Deamination	Дезаминирование	The removal of an amino group (NH ₂) from a chemical compound.
Degenerative	Дегенеративный	Undergoing degeneration: tending to degenerate; having the character of or involving degeneration; causing or tending to cause degeneration.
Dehydration	Дегидратация, обезвоживание	The condition that results from excessive loss of body water.
Deletion	Делеция	A genetic rearrangement through loss of segments of DNA (chromosomes), bringing sequences, which are normally separated, into close proximity.
Delivery of health care	Оказание медицинской помощи	The concept concerned with all aspects of providing and distributing health services to a patient population.
Demyelinating diseases	Демиелинизирующее заболевание	Diseases characterized by loss or dysfunction of myelin in the central or peripheral nervous system.



Denaturation	Денатурация	Rupture of the hydrogen bonds by heating a DNA solution and then cooling it rapidly causes the two complementary strands to separate.
Dendrites	Дендриты	Extensions of the nerve cell body. They are short and branched and receive stimuli from other neurons.
Dendritic	1. Древоподобный; 2. Дендритный	1. Branched like a tree. 2. Pertaining to or possessing dendrites.
Dendritic cell	Дендритная клетка, разветвленная клетка	A special type of antigen-presenting cell (APC) that activates T lymphocytes.
Dental care	Стоматологическое обслуживание	The total of dental diagnostic, preventive, and restorative services provided to meet the needs of a patient (from Illustrated Dictionary of Dentistry, 1982).
Depolarization	Деполяризация	The process or act of neutralizing polarity. In neurophysiology, the reversal of the resting potential in excitable cell membranes when stimulated, i.e., the tendency of the cell membrane potential to become positive with respect to the potential outside the cell.
Desquamation	Десквамация	The shedding of epithelial elements, chiefly of the skin, in scales or small sheets; exfoliation.
Dexamethasone	Дексаметазон	(11 beta,16 alpha)-9-Fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methylpregna-1,4- diene-3,20-dione. An anti-inflammatory glucocorticoid used either in the free alcohol or esterified form in treatment of conditions that respond generally to cortisone.
Diagnostic procedure	Диагностическая процедура	A method used to identify a disease.
Diarrhea (diarrhoea)	Диарея	Passage of excessively liquid or excessively frequent stools.
Diastolic	Диастолический	Relating to the phase of the heartbeat when the heart muscle relaxes and allows the chambers to fill with blood.
Diffusion	Диффузия	The tendency of a gas or solute to pass from a point of higher pressure or concentration to a point of lower pressure or concentration and to distribute itself throughout the available space; a major mechanism of biological transport.
Digestion	Пищеварение, пищеварительный	The process of breakdown of food for metabolism and use by the body.
Diploid	Диплоид	Having two sets of chromosomes.
Direct	Прямой, непосредственный	1. Straight; in a straight line. 2. Performed immediately and without the intervention of subsidiary means.
Disease progression	Прогрессирование заболевания/ течение болезни	The worsening of a disease over time. This concept is most often used for chronic and incurable diseases where the stage of the disease is an important determinant of therapy and prognosis.
Distal	Дистальный	Remote; farther from any point of reference; opposed to proximal. In dentistry, used to designate a position on the dental arch farther from the median line of the jaw.
Drug design	Драг-дизайн, разработка (конструирование) лекарственного средства	The molecular designing of drugs for specific purposes (such as DNA- binding, enzyme inhibition, anti-cancer efficacy, etc.) based on knowledge of molecular properties such as activity of functional groups, molecular geometry, and electronic



		structure, and also on information catalogued on analogous molecules. Drug design is generally computer-assisted molecular modelling and does not include pharmacokinetics, dosage analysis, or drug administration analysis.
Drug interactions	Взаимодействия с другими лекарственными препаратами	The action of a drug that may affect the activity, metabolism, or toxicity of another drug.
Duct	Проток	A tube through which body fluids pass.
Duodenum	Двенадцатиперстная кишка	The first part of the small intestine.
Dysentery	Дизентерия	Any of various disorders marked by inflammation of the intestines, especially of the colon, and attended by pain in the abdomen, tenesmus, and frequent stools containing blood and mucus. Causes include chemical irritants, bacteria, protozoa, or parasitic worms.
Ebola virus	Вирус Эбола	A species of filovirus which causes a form of African viral hemorrhagic fever first reported from an outbreak in the Yambuku area of (what was then) Zaire in 1976.
Effector	Эффектор	It is often an enzyme that converts an inactive precursor molecule into an active second messenger.
Efficacy	Эффективность (-исследование эффективности препарата)	The extent to which a specific intervention, procedure, regimen, or service produces a beneficial result under ideal conditions. Ideally, the determination of efficacy is based on the results of a randomized control trial.
Egg yolk	Яичный желток	Cytoplasm stored in an egg that contains nutritional reserves for the developing embryo. It is rich in polysaccharides, lipids, and proteins.
Elective	1) Элективный, избирательный (-о действии лекарственного средства); 2) Рекомендательный, но не обязательный, факультативный (-о лечебной процедуре)	Subject to the choice or decision of the patient or physician; applied to procedures that are advantageous to the patient but not urgent.
Electric shock	Поражение электрическим током	A dangerous patho-physiological effect resulting from an electric current passing through the body of a human or animal.
Electrocoagulation	Электрокоагуляция	Electrosurgical procedures used to treat hemorrhage (e.g., bleeding ulcers) and to ablate tumors, mucosal lesions, and refractory arrhythmias.
Electrolyte	Электролит	A substance that dissociates into ions when fused or in solution, and thus becomes capable of conducting electricity; an ionic solute.
Electrons	Электроны	Stable elementary particles having the smallest known negative charge, present in all elements; also called negatrons. Positively charged electrons are called positrons. The numbers, energies, and arrangement of electrons around atomic nuclei determine the chemical identities of elements. Beams of electrons are called cathode rays or beta rays, the latter being a high-energy biproduct of nuclear decay.



Embryo	Эмбрион	The prenatal stage of mammalian development characterized by rapid morphological changes and the differentiation of basic structures.
Emulsion	Эмульсия	A preparation of one liquid distributed in small globules throughout the body of a second liquid. The dispersed liquid is the discontinuous phase, and the dispersion medium is the continuous phase. When oil is the dispersed liquid and an aqueous solution is the continuous phase, it is known as an oil-in-water emulsion, whereas when water or aqueous solution is the dispersed phase and oil or oleaginous substance is the continuous phase, it is known as a water-in-oil emulsion. Pharmaceutical emulsions for which official standards have been promulgated include cod liver oil emulsion, cod liver oil emulsion with malt, liquid petrolatum emulsion, and phenolphthalein in liquid petrolatum emulsion.
Encephalitis	Энцефалит	Inflammation of the brain due to infection, autoimmune processes, toxins, and other conditions. Viral infections (see encephalitis, viral) are a relatively frequent cause of this condition.
Encephalitis, viral	Энцефалит, вирусный	Inflammation of brain parenchymal tissue as a result of viral infection. Encephalitis may occur as primary or secondary manifestation of Togaviridae infections; Herpesviridae infections; Adenoviridae infections; Flaviviridae infections; Bunyaviridae infections; Picornaviridae infections; Paramyxoviridae infections; Orthomyxoviridae infections; Retroviridae infections; and Arenaviridae infections.
Encephalomyelitis	Энцефаломиелит	A general term indicating inflammation of the brain and spinal cord, often used to indicate an infectious process, but also applicable to a variety of autoimmune and toxic-metabolic conditions. There is significant overlap regarding the usage of this term and encephalitis in the literature.
Endemic	1. Эндемический; эндемия, вспышка (~заболевание); 2. Эндемик; краевой (~свойственный местности)	Present or usually prevalent in a population or geographical area at all times; said of a disease or agent. Called also <i>endemial</i> .
Endocytosis	Эндоцитоз	Cellular uptake of extracellular materials within membrane-limited vacuoles or microvesicles. Endosomes play a central role in endocytosis.
Endosomes	Эндосомы	Cytoplasmic vesicles formed when coated vesicles shed their clathrin coat. Endosomes internalize macromolecules bound by receptors on the cell surface.
Endothelium	Эндотелий	A layer of epithelium that lines the heart, blood vessels (endothelium, vascular), lymph vessels (endothelium, lymphatic), and the serous cavities of the body.
Endothelium-derived	Эндотелиальный	Small molecule that diffuses to the adjacent muscle layer and relaxes it.
Endotoxin	Эндотоксин	Toxin from cell walls of bacteria.
Enteritis	Энтерит	Inflammation of the intestine applied chiefly to inflammation of the small intestine; see also enterocolitis.
Enterocolitis	Энтероколит	Inflammation of the intestinal mucosa of the small and large bowel.



Enterocytes	Энтероциты	Terminally differentiated cells comprising the majority of the external surface of the intestinal epithelium (see intestinal mucosa). Unlike goblet cells, they do not produce or secrete mucins, nor do they secrete cryptdins as do the paneth cells.
Enteropeptidase	Энтеропептидаза, энтерокиназа	A specialized proteolytic enzyme secreted by intestinal cells. It converts trypsinogen into its active form trypsin by removing the N-terminal peptide. EC 3.4.21.9.
Environmental health	Состояние окружающей среды	The science of controlling or modifying those conditions, influences, or forces surrounding man which relate to promoting, establishing, and maintaining health.
Enzymatic	Ферментативный, энзиматический, биокаталитический	Phase where enzyme cuts the precursor protein.
Enzyme	Энзим, фермент	A protein that speeds up chemical reactions in the body.
Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	Иммуноферментный (твердофазный) анализ (ИФА)	An immunoassay utilizing an antibody labelled with an enzyme marker such as horseradish peroxidase. While either the enzyme or the antibody is bound to an immunosorbent substrate, they both retain their biologic activity; the change in enzyme activity as a result of the enzyme-antibody-antigen reaction is proportional to the concentration of the antigen and can be measured spectrophotometrically or with the naked eye. Many variations of the method have been developed.
Ependymal	Эпендимальный, эпендимный	It lines the cavities of the brain's ventricles and the spinal cord and slowly divides to create a stem cell.
Epidemic	Эпидемический, повальный (~болезнь); эпидемия, вспышка	Occurring suddenly in numbers clearly in excess of normal expectancy; said especially of infectious diseases but applied also to any disease, injury, or other health- related event occurring in such outbreaks.
Epinephrine	Эпинефрин, адреналин	The active sympathomimetic hormone from the adrenal medulla in most species. It stimulates both the alpha- and beta- adrenergic systems, causes systemic vasoconstriction and gastrointestinal relaxation, stimulates the heart, and dilates bronchi and cerebral vessels. It is used in asthma and cardiac failure and to delay absorption of local anesthetics.
Epithelial	Эпителиальный	Refers to the cells that line the internal and external surfaces of the body.
Epithelial cells	Эпителиальные клетки	Cells that line the inner and outer surfaces of the body.
Epithelium	Эпителий	One or more layers of epithelial cells, supported by the basal lamina, which covers the inner or outer surfaces of the body.
Epitope	Эпитоп	A molecule or portion of a molecule capable of binding to the combining site of an antibody. For every given antigenic determinant, the body can construct a variety of antibody-combining sites, some of which fit almost perfectly, and others which barely fit.



Epizootic	Эпизоотический; эпизоотия	A disease of high morbidity which is only occasionally present in an animal community: it affects a great number of animals in a large area of land at the same time and spreads with great rapidity over a wide territory.
Erythrocytes	Эритроциты	Red blood cells. Mature erythrocytes are non-nucleated, biconcave disks containing hemoglobin whose function is to transport oxygen.
Esophagus	Пищевод	The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach.
Eukaryotic cells	Эукариотические клетки	Cells of the higher organisms, containing a true nucleus bounded by a nuclear membrane.
Exfoliation	Эксфолиант	A falling off in scales or layers.
Exhaustion	Истощение	The feeling of weariness of mind and body.
External-beam radiation	Дистанционная лучевая терапия, внешнее излучение	Radiation therapy that uses a machine to aim high-energy rays at the cancer. Also called external radiation.
Extracellular	Внеклеточный	Outside a cell or cells.
Eye infections	Глазные инфекции	Infection, moderate to severe, caused by bacteria, fungi, or viruses, which occurs either on the external surface of the eye or intraocularly with probable inflammation, visual impairment, or blindness.
Fecal (faecal)	Фекальный	Pertaining to or of the nature of feces.
Family planning	Планирование размера семьи	Programs or services designed to assist the family in controlling reproduction by either improving or diminishing fertility.
Fat	Жир, жировой; жировая клетчатка	Total lipids including phospholipids.
Fatty acids	Жирные кислоты	A major component of fats that are used by the body for energy and tissue development.
Feces (faeces)	Кал, фекалии; испражнение, экскременты	The excrement discharged from the intestines, consisting of bacteria, cells exfoliated from the intestines, secretions, chiefly of the liver, and a small amount of food residue.
Feline infectious peritonitis	Кошачий инфекционный перитонит	Common coronavirus infection of cats caused by the feline infectious peritonitis virus. The disease is characterized by a long incubation period, fever, depression, loss of appetite, wasting, and progressive abdominal enlargement. Infection of cells of the monocyte-macrophage lineage appears to be essential in FIP pathogenesis.
Ferrets	Хорьки	Semidomesticated variety of European polecat much used for hunting rodents and/or rabbits and as a laboratory animal.
Fibrin	Фибрин	A protein derived from fibrinogen in the presence of thrombin, which forms part of the blood clot.



Fibrinogen	Фибриноген	Plasma glycoprotein clotted by thrombin, composed of a dimer of three nonidentical pairs of polypeptide chains (alpha, beta, gamma) held together by disulfide bonds. Fibrinogen clotting is a sol-gel change involving complex molecular arrangements: whereas fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form polypeptides A and B, the proteolytic action of other enzymes yields different fibrinogen degradation products.
Fibrosis	Фиброз, фиброзный	Any pathological condition where fibrous connective tissue invades any organ, usually as a consequence of inflammation or other injury.
Filovirus	Филовирус	A genus of the family Filoviridae containing two species: Ebola virus and Marburg virus. Both were originally associated with African monkeys but are capable of causing severe hemorrhagic disease in humans. The natural host of either virus is unknown. Transmission is by close personal contact.
Fixation	1. Фиксация; 2. Связывание, укрепление	1. The use of a fixative (q.v.) to preserve histological or cytological specimens. 2. In chemistry, the process whereby a substance is removed from the gaseous or solution phase and localized, as in carbon dioxide fixation or nitrogen fixation.
Fluorescence	Флуоресценция	The property of emitting radiation while being irradiated. The radiation emitted is usually of longer wavelength than that incident or absorbed, e.g., a substance can be irradiated with invisible radiation and emit visible light. X-ray fluorescence is used in diagnosis.
Fold	Складка	A plication or doubling of various parts of the body.
Fovea	Ямка, углубление; впадина	The central part of the macula that provides the sharpest vision.
Frameshift	Сдвиг рамки (считывания) (~генетического кода)	A type of mutation which causes out-of-phase transcription of the base sequence; such mutations arise from the addition or deletion of nucleotide(s) in numbers other than 3 or multiples of 3.
Frameshift mutation	Мутация со сдвигом рамки (считывания)	A type of mutation in which a number of nucleotides not divisible by three is deleted from or inserted into a coding sequence, thereby causing an alteration in the reading frame of the entire sequence downstream of the mutation. These mutations may be induced by certain types of mutagens or may occur spontaneously.
Ganglia	Ганглии	Clusters of multipolar neurons surrounded by a capsule of loosely organized connective tissue located outside the central nervous system.
Gas	Газ	Air that comes from normal breakdown of food. The gases are passed out of the body through the rectum (flatus) or the mouth (burp).
Gastric	Желудочный	Having to do with the stomach.
Gastroenteritis	Гастроэнтерит	An acute inflammation of the lining of the stomach and intestines, characterized by anorexia, nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and weakness, which has various causes, including food poisoning due to infection with such organisms as Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, and Salmonella species; consumption of irritating food or drink; or psychological factors such as anger, stress, and fear. Called also enterogastritis.



Gastrointestinal	Желудочно-кишечный	Refers to the stomach and intestines.
Gastrointestinal tract	Желудочно-кишечный тракт	The stomach and intestines.
Gene	Ген	The functional and physical unit of heredity passed from parent to offspring. Genes are pieces of DNA, and most genes contain the information for making a specific protein.
Gene deletion	Делеция гена	A genetic rearrangement through loss of segments of DNA or RNA, bringing sequences which are normally separated into close proximity. This deletion may be detected using cytogenetic techniques and can also be inferred from the phenotype, indicating a deletion at one specific locus.
Gene expression	Экспрессия гена	The phenotypic manifestation of a gene or genes by the processes of gene action.
Gene order	Порядок гена	The sequential location of genes on a chromosome.
Gene therapy	Генотерапия, генная терапия	The introduction of new genes into cells for the purpose of treating disease by restoring or adding gene expression. Techniques include insertion of retroviral vectors, transfection, homologous recombination, and injection of new genes into the nuclei of single cell embryos. The entire gene therapy process may consist of multiple steps. The new genes may be introduced into proliferating cells in vivo (e.g., bone marrow) or in vitro (e.g., fibroblast cultures) and the modified cells transferred to the site where the gene expression is required. Gene therapy may be particularly useful for treating enzyme deficiency diseases, hemoglobinopathies, and leukemias and may also prove useful in restoring drug sensitivity, particularly for leukemia.
Genetic code	Генетический код	The specifications for how information, stored in nucleic acid sequence (base sequence), is translated into protein sequence (amino acid sequence). The start, stop, and order of amino acids of a protein is specified by consecutive triplets of nucleotides called codons (codon).
Genetic engineering	Генетическая/ генная инженерия	Directed modification of the gene complement of a living organism by such techniques as altering the DNA, substituting genetic material by means of a virus, transplanting whole nuclei, transplanting cell hybrids, etc.
Genetic testing	Генетический анализ	Analyzing DNA to look for a genetic alteration that may indicate an increased risk for developing a specific disease or disorder.
Genetics	Генетика, генетическая наследственность	The biological science that deals with the phenomena and mechanisms of heredity.
Genomics	Геномика	The systematic study of the complete DNA sequences (genome) of organisms.
Genotype	Генотип	The genetic constitution of the individual; the characterization of the genes.
Germ cells	Зародышевые клетки, половые зародышевые клетки	The reproductive cells in multicellular organisms.



Gland	Железа	An organ that produces and releases one or more substances for use in the body. Some glands produce fluids that affect tissues or organs. Others produce hormones or participate in blood production.
Glioblastoma	Глиобластома	A malignant form of astrocytoma histologically characterized by pleomorphism of cells, nuclear atypia, microhemorrhage, and necrosis. They may arise in any region of the central nervous system, with a predilection for the cerebral hemispheres, basal ganglia, and commissural pathways. Clinical presentation most frequently occurs in the fifth or sixth decade of life with focal neurologic signs or seizures.
Glomerulus	Клубочек, гломерула	A tiny set of looping blood vessels in the nephron where blood is filtered in the kidney.
Glucocorticoid	Глюкокортикоид	A compound that belongs to the family of compounds called corticosteroids (steroids). Glucocorticoids affect metabolism and have anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects. They may be naturally produced (hormones) or synthetic (drugs).
Glycine	Глицин	A non-essential amino acid. It is found primarily in gelatin and silk fibroin and used therapeutically as a nutrient. It is also a fast-inhibitory neurotransmitter.
Glycoprotein	Гликопротеин, гликопротеид	A protein that has sugar molecules attached to it.
Glycosidic	Гликозидный	Formed by elimination of water between the anomeric hydroxyl of one sugar and a hydroxyl of another sugar molecule.
Glycosylation	Гликозилирование	The chemical or biochemical addition of carbohydrate or glycosyl groups to other chemicals, especially peptides or proteins. Glycosyl transferases are used in this biochemical reaction.
Goblet cells	Кубические клетки	Cells of the epithelial lining that produce and secrete mucins.
Governing board	Орган (совет) управления	The group in which legal authority is vested for the control of health- related institutions and organizations.
GP120	Гликопротеин оболочки/оболочечный гликопротеин/ конверт гликопротеин GP120	120-kD HIV envelope glycoprotein which is involved in the binding of the virus to its membrane receptor, the CD4 molecule, found on the surface of certain cells in the body.
Granulocytes	Гранулоциты	Leukocytes with abundant granules in the cytoplasm. They are divided into three groups: neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils.
Guanylate cyclase	Гуанилат циклаза, гуанилатциклаза	An enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of GTP to 3',5'-cyclic GMP and pyrophosphate. It also acts on ITP and dGTP. (From Enzyme Nomenclature, 1992) EC 4.6.1.2.



Hantavirus	Хантавирус	A genus of the family Bunyaviridae causing Hantavirus infections, first identified during the Korean war. Infection is found primarily in rodents and humans. Transmission does not appear to involve arthropods. The genus has one recognized group (Hantaan group) consisting of several species including Dobrava-Belgrade virus, Seoul virus, Prospect Hill virus, Puumala virus, Thottapalayam virus, and Hantaan virus, the type species.
Haploid	Гаплоид	An organism with one basic chromosome set, symbolized by n; the normal condition of gametes in diploids.
Headache	Головная боль,	Pain in the cranial region that may occur as an isolated and benign symptom or as a manifestation of a wide variety of conditions including subarachnoid hemorrhage; craniocerebral trauma; central nervous system infections; intracranial hypertension; and other disorders. In general, recurrent headaches that are not associated with a primary disease process are referred to as headache disorders (e.g., migraine).
Health care costs	Затраты на здравоохранение; расходы на медицинское обслуживание	The actual costs of providing services related to the delivery of health care, including the costs of procedures, therapies, and medications. It is differentiated from health expenditures, which refers to the amount of money paid for the services, and from fees, which refers to the amount charged, regardless of cost.
Health expenditures	Расходы на медицинское обслуживание и здравоохранение	The amounts spent by individuals, groups, nations, or private or public organizations for total health care and/or its various components. These amounts may or may not be equivalent to the actual costs (health care costs) and may or may not be shared among the patient, insurers, and/or employers.
Heart arrest	Остановка сердца	Sudden and usually momentary cessation of the heartbeat. This sudden cessation may, but not usually, lead to death, sudden, cardiac.
Hemoglobin (haemoglobin)	Гемоглобин	One of the fractions of glycosylated hemoglobin A _{1c} . Glycosylated hemoglobin is formed when linkages of glucose and related monosaccharides bind to hemoglobin A and its concentration represents the average blood glucose level over the previous several weeks. HbA _{1c} levels are used as a measure of long-term control of plasma glucose (normal, 4 to 6 percent). In controlled diabetes mellitus, the concentration of glycosylated hemoglobin A is within the normal range, but in uncontrolled cases the level may be 3 to 4 times the normal concentration. Generally, complications are substantially lower among patients with Hb levels of 7 percent or less than in patients with HbA _{1c} levels of 9 percent or more.
Hemoglobinopathies	Гемоглобинопатии	A group of inherited disorders characterized by structural alterations within the hemoglobin molecule.
Hepatitis	Гепатит	Inflammation of the liver and liver disease involving degenerative or necrotic alterations of hepatocytes.
Hepatitis C	Гепатит С	A form of hepatitis, similar to type B post-transfusion hepatitis, but caused by a virus which is serologically distinct from the agents of hepatitis A, B, and E, and which may persist in the blood of chronic asymptomatic carriers. Hepatitis C is



		parenterally transmitted and associated with transfusions and drug abuse.
Hepatitis viruses	Вирусы гепатита	Any of the viruses that cause inflammation of the liver. They include both DNA and RNA viruses as well viruses from humans and animals.
Hepatocytes	Гепатоциты	The main structural component of the liver. They are specialized epithelial cells that are organized into interconnected plates called lobules.
Hepatoma	Гепатома	A liver tumor.
Heredity	Наследственность; 2. Унаследованные особенности	1. The genetic transmission of a particular quality or trait from parent to offspring. 2. The genetic constitution of an individual.
Heterogeneity	Гетерогенность	The property of one or more samples or populations which implies that they are not identical in respect of some or all of their parameters, e. g. heterogeneity of variance.
Histology	Гистология	The study of tissues and cells under a microscope.
Homologous	Гомологичный	Corresponding in structure, position, origin, etc., as (a) the feathers of a bird and the scales of a fish, (b) antigen and its specific antibody, (c) allelic chromosomes.
Homotypic	Гомотипический	Adhesion between neutrophils.
Hormonal	Гормональный	Pertaining to or of the nature of a hormone.
Hormone	Гормон, гормональный	A substance in the body that regulates certain organs. Hormones such as gastrin help in breaking down food. Some hormones come from cells in the stomach and small intestine.
Horseradish peroxidase	Пероксидаза из хрена	An enzyme isolated from horseradish which is able to act as an antigen. It is frequently used as a histochemical tracer for light and electron microscopy. Its antigenicity has permitted its use as a combined antigen and marker in experimental immunology.
Host-cell	Клетка организма-носителя, клетка-хозяин	A cell whose metabolism is used for the growth and reproduction of a virus.
Humoral	Гуморальный	Of, relating to, proceeding from, or involving a bodily humor— now often used of endocrine factors as opposed to neural or somatic.
Humor (humour)	1. Тканевая жидкость, влага; 2. Экстракт, вытяжка	1. A normal functioning fluid or semifluid of the body (as the blood, lymph or bile) especially of vertebrates. 2. A secretion that is itself an excitant of activity (as certain hormones).
Hybrid	Гибрид	Cross fertilization between two varieties or, more usually, two species of vines, see also crossing.
Hybridization	Гибридизация	The genetic process of crossbreeding to produce a hybrid. Hybrid nucleic acids can be formed by nucleic acid hybridization of DNA and RNA molecules. Protein hybridization allows for hybrid proteins to be formed from polypeptide chains.



Hydrogen	Водородный	The first chemical element in the periodic table. It has the atomic symbol H, atomic number 1, and atomic weight 1. It exists, under normal conditions, as a colorless, odorless, tasteless, diatomic gas. Hydrogen ions are protons. Besides the common H ₁ isotope, hydrogen exists as the stable isotope deuterium and the unstable, radioactive isotope tritium.
Hydrogen bonding	Водородная связь	A low-energy attractive force between hydrogen and another element. It plays a major role in determining the properties of water, proteins, and other compounds.
Hydrolysis	Гидролиз	The process of cleaving a chemical compound by the addition of a molecule of water.
Hydrophobic	Гидрофобный	Not readily absorbing water, or being adversely affected by water, as a hydrophobic colloid.
Ileostomy	Илеостомия	Surgical creation of an external opening into the ileum for fecal diversion or drainage. Loop or tube procedures are most often employed.
Immune response	Иммунный ответ	The activity of the immune system against foreign substances (antigens).
Immune sera	Иммунные сыворотки	Serum that contains antibodies. It is obtained from an animal that has been immunized either by antigen injection or infection with microorganisms containing the antigen.
Immune system	Иммунная система	The organs, cells, and molecules responsible for the recognition and disposal of foreign ("non-self") material which enters the body.
Immunity	Иммунитет	Nonsusceptibility to the invasive or pathogenic effects of foreign microorganisms or to the toxic effect of antigenic substances.
Immunization	Иммунизация, вакцинация	Deliberate stimulation of the host's immune response. Active immunization involves administration of antigens or immunologic adjuvants. Passive immunization involves administration of immune sera or lymphocytes or their extracts (e.g., transfer factor, immune RNA) or transplantation of immunocompetent cell producing tissue (thymus or bone marrow).
Immunoassay	Иммуноанализ	Immunochemical assay or detection of a substance by serologic or immunologic methods. Usually the substance being studied serves as antigen both in antibody production and in measurement of antibody by the test substance.
Immunocompromised	С иммунодефицитом, с иммунной недостаточностью	Having a weakened immune system caused by certain diseases or treatments.
Immunodeficiency	Иммунодефицит	The decreased ability of the body to fight infection and disease.
Immunodiffusion	Иммунодиффузия	Technique involving the diffusion of antigen or antibody through a semisolid medium, usually agar or agarose gel, with the result being a precipitin reaction.
Immunofluorescence	Иммунофлуоресценция	A technique for identifying molecules present on the surfaces of cells or in tissues using a highly fluorescent substance coupled to a specific antibody.



Immunogenic	Иммуногенный	Producing immunity; evoking an immune response.
Immunohistochemistry	Иммуногистохимия, иммуногистохимическое исследование	Histochemical localization of immunoreactive substances using labelled antibodies as reagents.
Immunologic	Иммунологический	The ability of the antibody-forming system to recall a previous experience with an antigen and to respond to a second exposure with the prompt production of large amounts of antibody.
Immunology	Иммунология	The study of the body's immune system.
Immunotherapy	Иммунотерапия	Manipulation of the host's immune system in treatment of disease. It includes both active and passive immunization as well as immunosuppressive therapy to prevent graft rejection.
Immunotoxins	Иммунотоксины	Semisynthetic conjugates of various toxic molecules, including radioactive isotopes and bacterial or plant toxins, with specific immune substances such as immunoglobulins, monoclonal antibodies, and antigens. The antitumor or antiviral immune substance carries the toxin to the tumor or infected cell where the toxin exerts its poisonous effect.
Implant radiation therapy	Внутренняя лучевая терапия, терапия близкофокусным радиоактивным излучением, контактная лучевая терапия	A procedure in which radioactive material sealed in needles, seeds, wires, or catheters is placed directly into or near the tumor. Also called brachytherapy, internal radiation therapy, and radiation brachytherapy.
In situ	in situ, на месте, локальный, местный	In the natural or normal place; confined to the site of origin without invasion of neighboring tissues.
In situ hybridization	Гибридизация in situ	A technique that localizes specific nucleic acid sequences within intact chromosomes, eukaryotic cells, or bacterial cells through the use of specific nucleic acid-labelled probes.
In vitro	in vitro (в лабораторных условиях, вне живого организма)	In the laboratory (outside the body). The opposite of in vivo (in the body).
In vivo	in vivo (в естественных условиях, в живом организме)	In the body. The opposite of in vitro (outside the body or in the laboratory).
Incompetence	Некомпетентность (~иммунологическая некомпетентность)	Physical or mental inadequacy or insufficiency.
Incubation	Инкубация, термостатирование, выдерживание в термостате	The development of an infectious disease from the entrance of the pathogen to the appearance of clinical symptoms.
Incubation period	Инкубационный период, период инкубационный	The period of time likely to elapse between exposure to the agent of the disease and the onset of clinical symptoms.
Induction	Индукция, индукционный	The act or process of inducing or causing to occur, especially the production of a specific morphogenetic effect in the developing embryo through the influence of evocators or organizers, or the production of anesthesia or unconsciousness by use of appropriate agents.
Infant, newborn	Младенец, новорожденный	An infant during the first month after birth.



Infection	Инфекция, инфицирование, заражение	1. Invasion and multiplication of microorganisms in body tissues, which may be clinically unapparent or result in local cellular injury due to competitive metabolism, toxins, intracellular replication, or antigen-antibody response. The infection may remain localized, subclinical, and temporary if the body's defensive mechanisms are effective. A local infection may persist and spread by extension to become an acute, subacute, or chronic clinical infection or disease state. A local infection may also become systemic when the microorganisms gain access to the lymphatic or vascular system. 2. An infectious disease.
Infiltration	Инфильтрация, процеживание, просачивание	The diffusion or accumulation in a tissue or cells of substances not normal to it or in amounts of the normal. Also, the material so accumulated.
Inflammation	Воспаление	A pathological process characterized by injury or destruction of tissues caused by a variety of cytologic and chemical reactions. It is usually manifested by typical signs of pain, heat, redness, swelling, and loss of function.
Influenza	Грипп	An acute viral infection involving the respiratory tract. It is marked by inflammation of the nasal mucosa, the pharynx, and conjunctiva, and by headache and severe, often generalized, myalgia.
Infusion	Инфузия, вливание	A method of putting fluids, including drugs, into the bloodstream. Also called intravenous infusion.
Initiation	Инициация	Mutation induced by a chemical reactive substance causing cell changes; being a step in a carcinogenic process.
Initiator	Инициатор	A chemically reactive substance which may cause cell changes if ingested, inhaled or absorbed into the body; the substance may thus initiate a carcinogenic process.
Insight	Осознание	The capacity to understand one's own motives, to be aware of one's own psychodynamics, to appreciate the meaning of symbolic behavior.
Insulator	Инсулятор	Material covering the metal conductor of the lead. It is usually polyurethane or silicone.
Intensive care	Интенсивная терапия	Advanced and highly specialized care provided to medical or surgical patients whose conditions are life-threatening and require comprehensive care and constant monitoring. It is usually administered in specially equipped units of a health care facility.
Interferon	Интерферон	A biological response modifier (a substance that can improve the body's natural response to disease). Interferons interfere with the division of cancer cells and can slow tumor growth. There are several types of interferons, including interferon-alpha, -beta, and - gamma. These substances are normally produced by the body. They are also made in the laboratory for use in treating cancer and other diseases.



Interferon-alpha	Интерферон-альфа	One of the type I interferons produced by peripheral blood leukocytes or lymphoblastoid cells when exposed to live or inactivated virus, double-stranded RNA, or bacterial products. It is the major interferon produced by virus-induced leukocyte cultures and, in addition to its pronounced antiviral activity, it causes activation of NK cells.
Interleukin-2	Интерлейкин-2	Chemical mediator produced by activated T lymphocytes and which regulates the proliferation of T cells, as well as playing a role in the regulation of NK cell activity.
Internal radiation	Внутреннее облучение	A procedure in which radioactive material sealed in needles, seeds, wires, or catheters is placed directly into or near the tumor. Also called brachytherapy, implant radiation, or interstitial radiation therapy.
Interstitial	Интерстициальный	Pertaining to or situated between parts or in the interspaces of a tissue.
Intestinal	Кишечный	Having to do with the intestines.
Intestinal mucosa	Слизистая оболочка кишечника	The surface lining of the intestines, where the cells absorb nutrients.
Intestine	Кишка, кишечник; (~s) кишечный тракт	A long, tube-shaped organ in the abdomen that completes the process of digestion. There is both a large intestine and a small intestine. Also called the bowel.
Intracellular	Внутриклеточный	Inside a cell.
Intracellular membranes	Внутриклеточные мембраны	Membranes of subcellular structures.
Intraepithelial	Интраэпителиальной	Within the layer of cells that form the surface or lining of an organ.
Intramuscular	Внутримышечный	IM. Within or into muscle.
Intramuscular injection	Внутримышечная инъекция	IM. Injection into a muscle.
Intravascular	Внутрисосудистый	Within a vessel or vessels.
Invasive	Инвазивный	1. Having the quality of invasiveness. 2. Involving puncture or incision of the skin or insertion of an instrument or foreign material into the body; said of diagnostic techniques.
Ion channels	Ионные каналы	Gated, ion-selective glycoproteins that traverse membranes. The stimulus for channel gating can be a membrane potential, drug, transmitter, cytoplasmic messenger, or a mechanical deformation. Ion channels which are integral parts of ionotropic neurotransmitter receptors are not included.
Ions	Ионы	An atom or group of atoms that have a positive or negative electric charge due to a gain (negative charge) or loss (positive charge) of one or more electrons. Atoms with a positive charge are known as cations; those with a negative charge are anions.
Irradiation	Иррадиация, облучение	The use of high-energy radiation from x-rays, neutrons, and other sources to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a machine outside the body (external-beam radiation therapy) or from materials called radioisotopes. Radioisotopes produce radiation and can be placed in or near



		the tumor or in the area near cancer cells. This type of radiation treatment is called internal radiation therapy, implant radiation, interstitial radiation, or brachytherapy. Systemic radiation therapy uses a radioactive substance, such as a radiolabeled monoclonal antibody, which circulates throughout the body. Irradiation is also called radiation therapy, radiotherapy, and x-ray therapy.
Irritants	Раздражители	Drugs that act locally on cutaneous or mucosal surfaces to produce inflammation; those that cause redness due to hyperemia are rubefacients; those that raise blisters are vesicants and those that penetrate sebaceous glands and cause abscesses are pustulants; tear gases and mustard gases are also irritants.
Kb	Килобаза, кб	A measure of the length of DNA fragments, 1 Kb = 1000 base pairs. The largest DNA fragments are up to 50 kilobases long.
Kinetics	Кинетика	The study of rate dynamics in chemical or physical systems.
Labile	1. Лабильный; 2. Неустойчивый	1. Gliding; moving from point to point over the surface; unstable; fluctuating. 2. Chemically unstable.
Large intestine	Толстая кишка, толстый кишечник	The part of the intestine that goes from the cecum to the rectum. The large intestine absorbs water from stool and changes it from a liquid to a solid form. The large intestine is 5 feet long and includes the appendix, cecum, colon, and rectum. Also called colon.
Lectin	Лектин	A complex molecule that has both protein and sugars. Lectins are able to bind to the outside of a cell and cause biochemical changes in it. Lectins are made by both animals and plants.
Lesion	Очаг поражения, патологическое изменение	An area of abnormal tissue change.
Lethal	Летальный	Deadly, fatal.
Lethargy	Летаргия	Abnormal drowsiness or stupor; a condition of indifference.
Leukemia	Лейкемия	Cancer of blood-forming tissue.
Lipid	Липид	Fat.
Lipopolysaccharide	Липополисахарид	Substance consisting of polysaccharide and lipid.
Lipoprotein	Липопротеин, липопротеид	Any of the lipid-protein complexes in which lipids are transported in the blood; lipoprotein particles consist of a spherical hydrophobic core of triglycerides or cholesterol esters surrounded by an amphipathic monolayer of phospholipids, cholesterol, and apolipoproteins; the four principal classes are high-density, low-density, and very-low-density lipoproteins and chylomicrons.
Liver	Печень	A large, glandular organ located in the upper abdomen. The liver cleanses the blood and aids in digestion by secreting bile.
Localization	Локализация	The process of determining or marking the location or site of a lesion or disease. May also refer to the process of keeping a lesion or disease in a specific location or site.



Localized	Локализованный	Cancer which has not metastasized yet.
Locomotion	Локомоция	Movement or the ability to move from one place or another. It can refer to humans, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, and microorganisms.
Loop	Петля	A wire usually of platinum bent at one end into a small loop (usually 4 mm inside diameter) and used in transferring microorganisms.
Low-density lipoprotein	Липопротеин низкой плотности	Lipoprotein that contains most of the cholesterol in the blood. LDL carries cholesterol to the tissues of the body, including the arteries. A high level of LDL increases the risk of heart disease. LDL typically contains 60 to 70 percent of the total serum cholesterol and both are directly correlated with CHD risk.
Lymph	Лимфа	The almost colorless fluid that travels through the lymphatic system and carries cells that help fight infection and disease.
Lymph node	Лимфатический узел	A rounded mass of lymphatic tissue that is surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue. Also known as a lymph gland. Lymph nodes are spread out along lymphatic vessels and contain many lymphocytes, which filter the lymphatic fluid (lymph).
Lymphadenopathy	Лимфаденопатия	Disease or swelling of the lymph nodes.
Lymphatic	Лимфатический	The tissues and organs, including the bone marrow, spleen, thymus, and lymph nodes, which produce and store cells that fight infection and disease.
Lymphatic system	Лимфатическая система	The tissues and organs that produce, store, and carry white blood cells that fight infection and other diseases. This system includes the bone marrow, spleen, thymus, lymph nodes and a network of thin tubes that carry lymph and white blood cells. These tubes branch, like blood vessels, into all the tissues of the body.
Lymphocytes	Лимфоциты	White blood cells formed in the body's lymphoid tissue. The nucleus is round or ovoid with coarse, irregularly clumped chromatin while the cytoplasm is typically pale blue with azurophilic (if any) granules. Most lymphocytes can be classified as either T or B (with subpopulations of each); those with characteristics of neither major class are called null cells.
Lymphoid	Лимфатический	Referring to lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell. Also refers to tissue in which lymphocytes develop.
Lymphopenia	Лимфопения	Reduction in the number of lymphocytes.
Lysine	Лизин, лиз	An essential amino acid. It is often added to animal feed.
Lytic	Литический	1. Pertaining to lysis or to a lysin. 2. Producing lysis.
Macrophage	Макрофаг	A type of white blood cell that surrounds and kills microorganisms, removes dead cells, and stimulates the action of other immune system cells.
Major histocompatibility complex	Главный комплекс гистосовместимости, ГКГ	The genetic region which contains the loci of genes which determine the structure of the serologically defined (SD) and lymphocyte-defined (LD) transplantation antigens, genes which control the structure of the immune response-



		associated (Ia) antigens, the immune response (Ir) genes which control the ability of an animal to respond immunologically to antigenic stimuli, and genes which determine the structure and/ or level of the first four components of complement.
Malabsorption	Малабсорбция, расстройство всасывания	Impaired intestinal absorption of nutrients.
Malignancy	Злокачественность	A cancerous tumor that can invade and destroy nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body.
Malignant	Злокачественный	Cancerous; a growth with a tendency to invade and destroy nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body.
Malignant tumor	Злокачественная опухоль	A tumor capable of metastasizing.
Mediate	Медиировать	Indirect; accomplished by the aid of an intervening medium.
Mediator	Нейромедиатор, медиатор; Переносчик	An object or substance by which something is mediated, such as (1) a structure of the nervous system that transmits impulses eliciting a specific response; (2) a chemical substance (transmitter substance) that induces activity in an excitable tissue, such as nerve or muscle; or (3) a substance released from cells as the result of the interaction of antigen with antibody or by the action of antigen with a sensitized lymphocyte.
Medline	Медицинская база данных «Медлайн»	An online database of MEDLARS, the computerized bibliographic Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System of the National Library of Medicine.
Meiosis	Мейоз, редукционное деление	A special method of cell division, occurring in maturation of the germ cells, by means of which each daughter nucleus receives half the number of chromosomes characteristic of the somatic cells of the species.
Melanin	Меланин	The substance that gives the skin its color.
Membrane	Мембрана	A very thin layer of tissue that covers a surface.
Membrane fusion	Мембранный синтез	The adherence of cell membranes, intracellular membranes, or artificial membrane models of either to each other or to viruses, parasites, or interstitial particles through a variety of chemical and physical processes.
Membrane proteins	Мембранные белки	Proteins which are found in membranes including cellular and intracellular membranes. They consist of two types, peripheral and integral proteins. They include most membrane-associated enzymes, antigenic proteins, transport proteins, and drug, hormone, and lectin receptors.
Memory	Память	Complex mental function having four distinct phases: (1) memorizing or learning, (2) retention, (3) recall, and (4) recognition. Clinically, it is usually subdivided into immediate, recent, and remote memory.
Meningeal	Менингеальный	Refers to the meninges, the tissue covering the brain and spinal cord.
Meninges	Оболочки головного мозга	The three membranes that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord.
Mental	Психический, умственный	Pertaining to the mind; psychic. 2. (L. mentum chin) pertaining to the chin.



Mental health	Психическое здоровье	The state wherein the person is well adjusted.
Microbe	Микроб	An organism which cannot be observed with the naked eye; e.g., unicellular animals, lower algae, lower fungi, bacteria.
Microbiology	Микробиология	The study of microorganisms such as fungi, bacteria, algae, archaea, and viruses.
Microglia	Микроглия	The third type of glial cell, along with astrocytes and oligodendrocytes (which together form the macroglia). Microglia vary in appearance depending on developmental stage, functional state, and anatomical location; subtype terms include ramified, perivascular, ameboid, resting, and activated. Microglia clearly are capable of phagocytosis and play an important role in a wide spectrum of neuropathologies. They have also been suggested to act in several other roles including in secretion (e.g., of cytokines and neural growth factors), in immunological processing (e.g., antigen presentation), and in central nervous system development and remodeling.
Microorganism	Микроорганизм	An organism that can be seen only through a microscope. Microorganisms include bacteria, protozoa, algae, and fungi. Although viruses are not considered living organisms, they are sometimes classified as microorganisms.
Microscopy	Микроскопия	The application of microscope magnification to the study of materials that cannot be properly seen by the unaided eye.
Migration	Миграция	The systematic movement of genes between populations of the same species, geographic race, or variety.
Mineralocorticoids	Минералокортикоиды	A group of corticosteroids primarily associated with the regulation of water and electrolyte balance. This is accomplished through the effect on ion transport in renal tubules, resulting in retention of sodium and loss of potassium. Mineralocorticoid secretion is itself regulated by plasma volume, serum potassium, and angiotensin II.
Mitosis	Митоз	A method of indirect cell division by means of which the two daughter nuclei normally receive identical complements of the number of chromosomes of the somatic cells of the species.
Modelling	Моделирование	A treatment procedure whereby the therapist presents the target behavior which the learner is to imitate and make part of his repertoire.
Modification	Модификация	A change in an organism, or in a process in an organism, which is acquired from its own activity or environment.
Molecular	Молекулярный	Of, pertaining to, or composed of molecules: a very small mass of matter.
Molecule	Молекула	A chemical made up of two or more atoms. The atoms in a molecule can be the same (an oxygen molecule has two oxygen atoms) or different (a water molecule has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom). Biological molecules, such as proteins and DNA, can be made up of many thousands of atoms.



Monitor	Монитор	An apparatus which automatically records such physiological signs as respiration, pulse, and blood pressure in an anesthetized patient or one undergoing surgical or other procedures.
Monoclonal	Моноклональный	An antibody produced by culturing a single type of cell. It therefore consists of a single species of immunoglobulin molecules.
Monoclonal antibodies	Моноклональные антитела	Laboratory-produced substances that can locate and bind to cancer cells wherever they are in the body. Many monoclonal antibodies are used in cancer detection or therapy; each one recognizes a different protein on certain cancer cells. Monoclonal antibodies can be used alone, or they can be used to deliver drugs, toxins, or radioactive material directly to a tumor.
Monocyte	Моноциты	A type of white blood cell.
Mononuclear	Мононуклеарный	A cell with one nucleus.
Morphological	Морфологический	Relating to the configuration or the structure of live organs.
Mucins	Муцины	A secretion containing mucopolysaccharides and protein that is the chief constituent of mucus.
Mucosa	Слизистая оболочка	A mucous membrane, or tunica mucosa.
Mucus	Слизь	The viscous secretion of mucous membranes. It contains mucin, white blood cells, water, inorganic salts, and exfoliated cells.
Multiple sclerosis	Рассеянный склероз	A disorder of the central nervous system marked by weakness, numbness, a loss of muscle coordination, and problems with vision, speech, and bladder control. Multiple sclerosis is thought to be an autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system destroys myelin. Myelin is a substance that contains both protein and fat (lipid) and serves as a nerve insulator and helps in the transmission of nerve signals.
Multivalent	Поливалентный	Pertaining to a group of 5 or more homologous or partly homologous chromosomes during the zygotene stage of prophase to first metaphase in meiosis.
Mutagenesis	Мутагенез	Process of generating genetic mutations. It may occur spontaneously or be induced by mutagens.
Mutagens	Мутагены	Chemical agents that increase the rate of genetic mutation by interfering with the function of nucleic acids. A clastogen is a specific mutagen that causes breaks in chromosomes.
Myalgia	Миалгия	Pain in a muscle or muscles.
Myelin	Миелин	The fatty substance that covers and protects nerves.
Myelin sheath	Миелиновая оболочка	The lipid-rich sheath investing many axons in both the central and peripheral nervous systems. The myelin sheath is an electrical insulator and allows faster and more energetically efficient conduction of impulses. The sheath is formed by the cell membranes of glial cells (Schwann cells in the peripheral and oligodendroglia in the central nervous system). Deterioration of the sheath in demyelinating diseases is a serious clinical problem.



Nasal mucosa	Слизистая оболочка носа	The mucous membrane lining the nasal cavity.
Nasopharynx	Носоглотка	The nasal part of the pharynx, lying above the level of the soft palate.
Nausea	Тошнота	An unpleasant sensation in the stomach usually accompanied by the urge to vomit. Common causes are early pregnancy, sea and motion sickness, emotional stress, intense pain, food poisoning, and various enteroviruses.
NCI	Национальный институт онкологии США	National Cancer Institute. NCI, part of the National Institutes of Health of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, is the federal government's principal agency for cancer research. NCI conducts, coordinates, and funds cancer research, training, health information dissemination, and other programs with respect to the cause, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cancer. Access the NCI Web site at http://cancer.gov .
Necrosis	Некроз	A pathological process caused by the progressive degradative action of enzymes that is generally associated with severe cellular trauma. It is characterized by mitochondrial swelling, nuclear flocculation, uncontrolled cell lysis, and ultimately cell death.
Necrotizing enterocolitis	Некротический энтероколит	A condition in which part of the tissue in the intestines is destroyed. Occurs mainly in under-weight new-born babies. A temporary ileostomy may be necessary.
Neonatal	Неонатальный	Pertaining to the first four weeks after birth.
Neoplasms	Новообразования, опухоли, неоплазмы	New abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant neoplasms show a greater degree of anaplasia and have the properties of invasion and metastasis, compared to benign neoplasms.
Nephritis	Нефрит	Inflammation of the kidney; a focal or diffuse proliferative or destructive process which may involve the glomerulus, tubule, or interstitial renal tissue.
Nephropathy	Нефропатия	Disease of the kidneys.
Nervous system	Нервная система	The entire nerve apparatus composed of the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and ganglia.
Neural	1. Нервный; 2. Нейронный	1. Pertaining to a nerve or to the nerves. 2. Situated in the region of the spinal axis, as the neural arch.
Neurodegenerative diseases	Нейродегенеративные заболевания	Hereditary and sporadic conditions which are characterized by progressive nervous system dysfunction. These disorders are often associated with atrophy of the affected central or peripheral nervous system structures.
Neurologic	Неврологический	Having to do with nerves or the nervous system.
Neuronal	Нейронный, нейрональный	Pertaining to a neuron or neurons (=conducting cells of the nervous system).
Neurons	Нейроны	The basic cellular units of nervous tissue. Each neuron consists of a body, an axon, and dendrites. Their purpose is to receive, conduct, and transmit impulses in the nervous system.
Neurotransmitter	Трансмиттер	Any of a group of substances that are released on excitation from the axon terminal of a presynaptic neuron of the central or peripheral nervous system and travel across the synaptic



		cleft to either excite or inhibit the target cell. Among the many substances that have the properties of a neurotransmitter are acetylcholine, norepinephrine, epinephrine, dopamine, glycine, γ -aminobutyrate, glutamic acid, substance P, enkephalins, endorphins, and serotonin.
Neutralization	Нейтрализация	An act or process of neutralizing.
Neutrons	Нейтроны	Electrically neutral elementary particles found in all atomic nuclei except light hydrogen; the mass is equal to that of the proton and electron combined and they are unstable when isolated from the nucleus, undergoing beta decay. Slow, thermal, epithermal, and fast neutrons refer to the energy levels with which the neutrons are ejected from heavier nuclei during their decay.
Neutrophils	Нейтрофилы; содержание нейтрофилов	Granular leukocytes having a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules and stainable by neutral dyes.
Nitric oxide	Оксид азота, NO	A free radical gas produced endogenously by a variety of mammalian cells. It is synthesized from arginine by a complex reaction, catalyzed by nitric oxide synthase. Nitric oxide is endothelium-derived relaxing factor. It is released by the vascular endothelium and mediates the relaxation induced by some vasodilators such as acetylcholine and bradykinin. It also inhibits platelet aggregation, induces disaggregation of aggregated platelets, and inhibits platelet adhesion to the vascular endothelium. Nitric oxide activates cytosolic guanylate cyclase and thus elevates intracellular levels of cyclic GMP.
Nitrogen	Азот	An element with the atomic symbol N, atomic number 7, and atomic weight 14. Nitrogen exists as a diatomic gas and makes up about 78% of the earth's atmosphere by volume. It is a constituent of proteins and nucleic acids and found in all living cells.
Nosocomial	Нозокомиальный	Pertaining to or originating in the hospital, said of an infection not present or incubating prior to admittance to the hospital, but generally occurring 72 hours after admittance; the term is usually used to refer to patient disease, but hospital personnel may also acquire nosocomial infection.
Nuclear	Нуклеарный, ядерный	A test of the structure, blood flow, and function of the kidneys. The doctor injects a mildly radioactive solution into an arm vein and uses x-rays to monitor its progress through the kidneys.
Nuclei	Ядра	A body of specialized protoplasm found in nearly all cells and containing the chromosomes.
Nucleic acid	Нуклеиновая кислота	Either of two types of macromolecule (DNA or RNA) formed by polymerization of nucleotides. Nucleic acids are found in all living cells and contain the information (genetic code) for the transfer of genetic information from one generation to the next.



Nucleic acid hybridization	Гибридизация нуклеиновых кислот	The process whereby two single-stranded polynucleotides form a double-stranded molecule, with hydrogen bonding between the complementary bases in the two strains.
Nucleocapsid	Нуклеокапсид	A protein-nucleic acid complex which forms part or all of a virion. It consists of a capsid plus enclosed nucleic acid. Depending on the virus, the nucleocapsid may correspond to a naked core or be surrounded by a membranous envelope.
Nucleocapsid proteins	Нуклеокапсидные белки	Viral proteins found in either the nucleocapsid or the viral core (viral core proteins).
Nucleus	Клеточное ядро	A body of specialized protoplasm found in nearly all cells and containing the chromosomes.
Octamer	Октамер	Eight molecules of histone.
Ocular	Окуляр; окулярный	1. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the eye. 2. Eyepiece.
Oesophagus	Пищевод; пищеводный	The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach.
Ointments	Мази	Semisolid preparations used topically for protective emollient effects or as a vehicle for local administration of medications. Ointment bases are various mixtures of fats, waxes, animal and plant oils and solid and liquid hydrocarbons.
Oligodendroglia	Олигодендроглия	A class of neuroglial (macroglial) cells in the central nervous system. Oligodendroglia may be called interfascicular, perivascular, or perineuronal satellite cells according to their location. The most important recognized function of these cells is the formation of the insulating myelin sheaths of axons in the central nervous system.
Oligosaccharides	Олигосахариды	Carbohydrates consisting of between two and ten monosaccharides connected by either an alpha- or beta-glycosidic link. They are found throughout nature in both the free and bound form.
Open reading frames	Открытая рамка считывания	Reading frames where successive nucleotide triplets can be read as codons specifying amino acids and where the sequence of these triplets is not interrupted by stop codons.
Ophthalmology	Офтальмология	A surgical specialty concerned with the structure and function of the eye and the medical and surgical treatment of its defects and diseases.
Organ culture	Органная культура, культура органа	The growth in aseptic culture of plant organs such as roots or shoots, beginning with organ primordia or segments and maintaining the characteristics of the organ.
Otitis	Отит	Inflammation of the ear, which may be marked by pain, fever, abnormalities of hearing, hearing loss, tinnitus, and vertigo.
Otitis media	Отит среднего уха	Inflammation of the middle ear.
Otitis media with effusion	Средний отит с выпотом	Inflammation of the middle ear with a clear pale yellow-colored transudate.



Ovary	Яичник	Either of the paired glands in the female that produce the female germ cells and secrete some of the female sex hormones.
Pediatric	Педиатрический	Of or relating to the care and medical treatment of children; belonging to or concerned with pediatrics.
Palate	Нёбо	The structure that forms the roof of the mouth. It consists of the anterior hard palate and the posterior soft palate.
Palliative	1. Паллиативный; 2. Паллиатив	1. Affording relief, but not cure. 2. An alleviating medicine.
Pancreas	Поджелудочная железа	A mixed exocrine and endocrine gland situated transversely across the posterior abdominal wall in the epigastric and hypochondriac regions. The endocrine portion is comprised of the Islets of Langerhans, while the exocrine portion is a compound acinar gland that secretes digestive enzymes.
Pancreatic	Панкреатит	Having to do with the pancreas.
Pancreatic juice	Панкреатический/ поджелудочный сок	The fluid containing digestive enzymes secreted by the pancreas in response to food in the duodenum.
Paneth cells	Панетовские клетки, клетки Панета	Epithelial cells found in the basal part of the intestinal glands (crypts of Lieberkuhn). Paneth cells synthesize and secrete lysozyme and cryptdins.
Papain	Папаин	A proteolytic enzyme obtained from <i>Carica papaya</i> . It is also the name used for a purified mixture of papain and chymopapain that is used as a topical enzymatic debriding agent. EC 3.4.22.2.
Papillomavirus	Папилломавирус	A genus of Papovaviridae causing proliferation of the epithelium, which may lead to malignancy. A wide range of animals are infected including humans, chimpanzees, cattle, rabbits, dogs, and horses.
Paraffin	Парафиновый; парафин	A mixture of solid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum. It has a wide range of uses including as a stiffening agent in ointments, as a lubricant, and as a topical anti-inflammatory. It is also commonly used as an embedding material in histology.
Paralysis	Паралич	Loss of ability to move all or part of the body.
Parasitic	Паразитический, паразит	Having to do with or being a parasite. A parasite is an animal or a plant that lives on or in an organism of another species and gets at least some of its nutrients from it.
Particle	Частица	A tiny mass of material.
Pathogen	Патоген	Any disease-producing microorganism.
Pathologic	Патологический	1. Indicative of or caused by a morbid condition. 2. Pertaining to pathology (= branch of medicine that treats the essential nature of the disease, especially the structural and functional changes in tissues and organs of the body caused by the disease).
Pathologic processes	Патологические процессы	The abnormal mechanisms and forms involved in the dysfunctions of tissues and organs.



Peptide	Пептид	Any compound consisting of two or more amino acids, the building blocks of proteins. Peptides are combined to make proteins.
Peptide T	Пептид Т	N-(N-(N(2)-(N-(N-(N-D-Alanyl L-seryl)-L-threonyl)-L-threonyl) L-threonyl)- L-asparaginy)-L-tyrosyl) L-threonine. Octapeptide sharing sequence homology with HIV envelope protein gp120. It is potentially useful as antiviral agent in AIDS therapy. The core pentapeptide sequence, TTNYT, consisting of amino acids 4-8 in peptide T, is the HIV envelope sequence required for attachment to the CD4 receptor.
Peripheral blood	Периферическая нервная система	Blood circulating throughout the body.
Peripheral nervous system	Периферическая нервная система (ПНС)	The nervous system outside of the brain and spinal cord. The peripheral nervous system has autonomic and somatic divisions. The autonomic nervous system includes the enteric, parasympathetic, and sympathetic subdivisions. The somatic nervous system includes the cranial and spinal nerves and their ganglia and the peripheral sensory receptors.
Peritoneal	Перитонеальный	Having to do with the peritoneum (the tissue that lines the abdominal wall and covers most of the organs in the abdomen).
Peritoneum	Брюшной, перитонеальный (-полость)	Endothelial lining of the abdominal cavity, the parietal peritoneum covering the inside of the abdominal wall and the visceral peritoneum covering the bowel, the mesentery, and certain of the organs. The portion that covers the bowel becomes the serosal layer of the bowel wall.
Peritonitis	Перитонит	Inflammation of the peritoneum; a condition marked by exudations in the peritoneum of serum, fibrin, cells, and pus. It is attended by abdominal pain and tenderness, constipation, vomiting, and moderate fever.
Perivascular	Периваскулярный	Situated around a vessel.
Petroleum	Нефтяной	Naturally occurring complex liquid hydrocarbons which, after distillation, yield combustible fuels, petrochemicals, and lubricants.
Phallic	Фаллический	Pertaining to the phallus, or penis.
Pharmaceutical preparations	Фармацевтические препараты	Drugs intended for human or veterinary use, presented in their finished dosage form. Included here are materials used in the preparation and/or formulation of the finished dosage form.
Pharmacokinetics	Фармакокинетика; фармакокинетические свойства	Dynamic and kinetic mechanisms of exogenous chemical and drug absorption, biotransformation, distribution, release, transport, uptake, and elimination as a function of dosage, and extent and rate of metabolic processes. It includes toxicokinetics, the pharmacokinetic mechanism of the toxic effects of a substance.
Pharmacologic	Фармакологический	Pertaining to pharmacology or to the properties and reactions of drugs.



Pharynx	Глотка	The hollow tube about 5 inches long that starts behind the nose and ends at the top of the trachea (windpipe) and oesophagus (the tube that goes to the stomach).
Phenotype	Фенотип	The outward appearance of the individual. It is the product of interactions between genes and between the genotype and the environment. This includes the killer phenotype, characteristic of yeasts.
Phenylalanine	Фенилаланин, фен	An aromatic amino acid that is essential in the animal diet. It is a precursor of melanin, dopamine, noradrenalin, and thyroxine.
Phospholipases	Фосфолипазы	A class of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of phosphoglycerides or glycerophosphatidates. EC 3.1.
Phospholipids	Фосфолипиды, фосфатиды	Lipids containing one or more phosphate groups, particularly those derived from either glycerol (phosphoglycerides; glycerophospholipids) or sphingosine (sphingolipids). They are polar lipids that are of great importance for the structure and function of cell membranes and are the most abundant of membrane lipids, although not stored in large amounts in the system.
Phosphorus	Фосфор	A non-metallic element that is found in the blood, muscles, nerves, bones, and teeth, and is a component of adenosine triphosphate (ATP; the primary energy source for the body's cells.)
Phosphorylated	Фосфорилированный	Attached to a phosphate group.
Phosphorylation	Фосфорилирование	The introduction of a phosphoryl group into a compound through the formation of an ester bond between the compound and a phosphorus moiety.
Photocoagulation	Фотокоагуляция	Using a special strong beam of light (laser) to seal off bleeding blood vessels such as in the eye. The laser can also burn away blood vessels that should not have grown in the eye. This is the main treatment for diabetic retinopathy.
Phylogeny	Филогения, филогенез	The relationships of groups of organisms as reflected by their evolutionary history.
Physiologic	Физиологический	Having to do with the functions of the body. When used in the phrase "physiologic age", it refers to an age assigned by general health, as opposed to calendar age.
Physiology	Физиологические признаки	The science that deals with the life processes and functions of organismus, their cells, tissues, and organs.
Picornavirus	Пикорнавирус	Any of a group of tiny RNA-containing viruses including the enteroviruses and rhinoviruses.
Pituitary gland	Гипофиз	A small, unpaired gland situated in the sella turcica tissue. It is connected to the hypothalamus by a short stalk.
Plants	Растения	Multicellular, eukaryotic life forms of the kingdom Plantae. They are characterized by a mainly photosynthetic mode of nutrition; essentially unlimited growth at localized regions of cell divisions (meristems); cellulose within cells providing



		rigidity; the absence of organs of locomotion; absence of nervous and sensory systems; and an alteration of haploid and diploid generations.
Plaque	«Бляшка»	A clear zone in a bacterial culture grown on an agar plate caused by localized destruction of bacterial cells by a bacteriophage. The concentration of infective virus in a fluid can be estimated by applying the fluid to a culture and counting the number of.
Plaque assay	Анализ бляшкообразования	Method for measuring viral infectivity and multiplication in cultured cells. Clear lysed areas or plaques develop as the viral particles are released from the infected cells during incubation. With some viruses, the cells are killed by a cytopathic effect; with others, the infected cells are not killed but can be detected by their hemadsorptive ability. Sometimes the plaque cells contain viral antigens which can be measured by immunofluorescence.
Plasma	Плазма	The clear, yellowish, fluid part of the blood that carries the blood cells. The proteins that form blood clots are in plasma.
Plasma cells	Плазматические клетки	A type of white blood cell that produces antibodies.
Plasmid	Плазида	An autonomously replicating, extra-chromosomal DNA molecule found in many bacteria. Plasmids are widely used as carriers of cloned genes.
Platelet activation	Активация тромбоцитов	A series of progressive, overlapping events triggered by exposure of the platelets to subendothelial tissue. These events include shape change, adhesiveness, aggregation, and release reactions. When carried through to completion, these events lead to the formation of a stable hemostatic plug.
Platelet aggregation	Агрегация тромбоцитов	The attachment of platelets to one another. This clumping together can be induced by a number of agents (e.g., thrombin, collagen) and is part of the mechanism leading to the formation of a thrombus.
Platelets	Тромбоциты	A type of blood cell that helps prevent bleeding by causing blood clots to form. Also called thrombocytes.
Pneumonia	Пневмония	Inflammation of the lungs.
Poisoning	Отравление	A condition or physical state produced by the ingestion, injection or inhalation of, or exposure to a deleterious agent.
Polymerase	Полимераза	An enzyme which catalyzes the synthesis of DNA using a single DNA strand as a template. The polymerase copies the template in the 5'-3' direction provided that sufficient quantities of free nucleotides, dATP and dTTP are present.
Polymerase chain reaction	Полимеразная цепная реакция (ПЦР)	In vitro method for producing large amounts of specific DNA or RNA fragments of defined length and sequence from small amounts of short oligonucleotide flanking sequences (primers). The essential steps include thermal denaturation of the double-stranded target molecules, annealing of the primers to their complementary sequences, and extension of the annealed primers by enzymatic synthesis with DNA



		polymerase. The reaction is efficient, specific, and extremely sensitive. Uses for the reaction include disease diagnosis, detection of difficult-to-isolate pathogens, mutation analysis, genetic testing, DNA sequencing, and analyzing evolutionary relationships.
Polymorphism	Полиморфизм	The occurrence together of two or more distinct forms in the same population.
Polypeptide	Полипептид	A peptide which on hydrolysis yields more than two amino acids; called tripeptides, tetrapeptides, etc. according to the number of amino acids contained.
Polyproteins	Полипротеины	Proteins which are synthesized as a single polymer and then cleaved into several distinct proteins.
Polysaccharide	Полисахарид	A type of carbohydrate. It contains sugar molecules that are linked together chemically.
Postsynaptic	Постсинаптический	Nerve potential generated by an inhibitory hyperpolarizing stimulation.
Potassium	Калий	An element that is in the alkali group of metals. It has an atomic symbol K, atomic number 19, and atomic weight 39.10. It is the chief cation in the intracellular fluid of muscle and other cells. Potassium ion is a strong electrolyte and it plays a significant role in the regulation of fluid volume and maintenance of the water-electrolyte balance.
Potentiation	Потенцирование	An overall effect of two drugs taken together which is greater than the sum of the effects of each drug taken alone.
Practice guidelines	Практические рекомендации	Directions or principles presenting current or future rules of policy for the health care practitioner to assist him in patient care decisions regarding diagnosis, therapy, or related clinical circumstances. The guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, professional societies, governing boards, or by the convening of expert panels. The guidelines form a basis for the evaluation of all aspects of health care and delivery.
Precursor	Предшественник	Something that precedes. In biological processes, a substance from which another, usually more active or mature substance is formed. In clinical medicine, a sign or symptom that heralds another.
Prednisolone	Преднизолон	A glucocorticoid with the general properties of the corticosteroids. It is the drug of choice for all conditions in which routine systemic corticosteroid therapy is indicated, except adrenal deficiency states.
Prednisone	Преднизон	A synthetic anti-inflammatory glucocorticoid derived from cortisone. It is biologically inert and converted to prednisolone in the liver.
Probe	Зонд	An instrument used in exploring cavities, or in the detection and dilatation of strictures, or in demonstrating the potency of channels; an elongated instrument for exploring or sounding body cavities.



Progeny	Потомство	The offspring produced in any generation.
Progression	Прогрессирование, развитие	Increase in the size of a tumor or spread of cancer in the body.
Progressive	Прогрессирующий	Advancing; going forward; going from bad to worse; increasing in scope or severity.
Promoter	Промотор	A chemical substance that increases the activity of a carcinogenic process.
Prophase	Профаза	The first phase of cell division, in which the chromosomes become visible, the nucleus starts to lose its identity, the spindle appears, and the centrioles migrate toward opposite poles.
Prophylaxis	Профилактика	An attempt to prevent disease.
Prospective study	Проспективное исследование	An epidemiologic study in which a group of individuals (a cohort), all free of a particular disease and varying in their exposure to a possible risk factor, is followed over a specific amount of time to determine the incidence rates of the disease in the exposed and unexposed groups.
Protease	Протеолитический фермент, протеаза	Proteinase (= any enzyme that catalyzes the splitting of interior peptide bonds in a protein).
Protein C	Белок, протеин C	A vitamin-K dependent zymogen present in the blood, which, upon activation by thrombin and thrombomodulin exerts anticoagulant properties by inactivating factors Va and VIIIa at the rate-limiting steps of thrombin formation.
Protein S	Белок, протеин S	The vitamin K-dependent cofactor of activated protein C. Together with protein C, it inhibits the action of factors VIIIa and Va. A deficiency in protein S can lead to recurrent venous and arterial thrombosis.
Proteins	Белки, протеины	Polymers of amino acids linked by peptide bonds. The specific sequence of amino acids determines the shape and function of the protein.
Proteolytic	Протеолитический	1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or promoting proteolysis. 2. An enzyme that promotes proteolysis (= the splitting of proteins by hydrolysis of the peptide bonds with formation of smaller polypeptides).
Proteome	Протеом	The protein complement of an organism coded for by its genome.
Protozoa	Протозоа	A subkingdom consisting of unicellular organisms that are the simplest in the animal kingdom. Most are free living. They range in size from submicroscopic to macroscopic. Protozoa are divided into seven phyla: Sarcostigophora, Labyrinthomorpha, Apicomplexa, Microspora, Ascetospora, Myxozoa, and Ciliophora.
Proximal	Проксимальный	Nearest; closer to any point of reference; opposed to distal.
Psychiatry	Психиатрия	The medical science that deals with the origin, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental disorders.



Public health	Общественное здоровье, здравоохранение, охрана здоровья населения	Branch of medicine concerned with the prevention and control of disease and disability, and the promotion of physical and mental health of the population on the international, national, state, or municipal level.
Public policy	Курс государственной политики, общественно-государственная политика	A course or method of action selected, usually by a government, from among alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions.
Publishing	Издательский, печатный	"The business or profession of the commercial production and issuance of literature" (Webster's 3d). It includes the publisher, publication processes, editing and editors. Production may be by conventional printing methods or by electronic publishing.
Pulmonary	Легочный	Relating to the lungs.
Pulse	Пульс	The rhythmical expansion and contraction of an artery produced by waves of pressure caused by the ejection of blood from the left ventricle of the heart as it contracts.
Purifying	Очистительный	Respiratory equipment whose function is to remove contaminants from otherwise wholesome air.
Purines	Пурины	A series of heterocyclic compounds that are variously substituted in nature and are known also as purine bases. They include adenine and guanine, constituents of nucleic acids, as well as many alkaloids such as caffeine and theophylline. Uric acid is the metabolic end product of purine metabolism.
Pyrimidines	Пиримидины	A family of 6-membered heterocyclic compounds occurring in nature in a wide variety of forms. They include several nucleic acid constituents (cytosine, thymine, and uracil) and form the basic structure of the barbiturates.
<u>Quality of Life</u>	Качество жизни (опросник)	A generic concept reflecting concern with the modification and enhancement of life attributes, e.g., physical, political, moral and social environment.
Quaternary	1. Четвертичный; 2. Состоящий из четырех частей	1. Fourth in order. 2. Containing four elements or groups.
<u>Race</u>	Расовая принадлежность	A population within a species which exhibits general similarities within itself but is both discontinuous and distinct from other populations of that species, though not sufficiently so as to achieve the status of a taxon.
Radiation	Радиация, излучение	Emission or propagation of electromagnetic energy (waves/rays), or the waves/rays themselves; a stream of electromagnetic particles (electrons, neutrons, protons, alpha particles) or a mixture of these. The most common source is the sun.
Radiation therapy	Лучевая/ радиационная терапия	The use of high-energy radiation from x-rays, gamma rays, neutrons, and other sources to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a machine outside the body (external-beam radiation therapy), or it may come from radioactive material placed in the body in the area near cancer cells (internal radiation therapy, implant radiation, or brachytherapy). Systemic radiation therapy uses a radioactive



		substance, such as a radiolabeled monoclonal antibody, which circulates throughout the body. Also called radiotherapy.
Radioactive	Радиоактивный	Giving off radiation.
Radiolabeled	Меченный радиоактивным изотопом, радиомеченый	Any compound that has been joined with a radioactive substance.
Radiotherapy	Радиотерапия	The use of ionizing radiation to treat malignant neoplasms and other benign conditions. The most common forms of ionizing radiation used as therapy are x-rays, gamma rays, and electrons. A special form of radiotherapy, targeted radiotherapy, links a cytotoxic radionuclide to a molecule that targets the tumor. When this molecule is an antibody or other immunologic molecule, the technique is called radioimmunotherapy.
Randomized	Рандомизированный	Describes an experiment or clinical trial in which animal or human subjects are assigned by chance to separate groups that compare different treatments.
Receptor	Рецептор; рецепторный датчик	A molecule inside or on the surface of a cell that binds to a specific substance and causes a specific physiologic effect in the cell.
Recombinant	Рекомбинантный; рекомбинант	A cell or an individual with a new combination of genes not found together in either parent; usually applied to linked genes.
Recombinant fusion proteins	Рекомбинантные белки слияния	Proteins that are the result of genetic engineering. A regulatory part or promoter of one or more genes is combined with a structural gene. The fusion protein is formed after transcription and translation of the fused gene. This type of fusion protein is used in the study of gene regulation or structure-activity relationships. They might also be used clinically as targeted toxins (immunotoxins).
Recombinant proteins	Рекомбинантные белки	Proteins prepared by recombinant DNA technology.
Recombination	Рекомбинация	The formation of new combinations of genes as a result of segregation in crosses between genetically different parents; also, the rearrangement of linked genes due to crossing-over.
Rectal	Ректальный	By or having to do with the rectum. The rectum is the last 8 to 10 inches of the large intestine and ends at the anus.
Rectum	Прямая кишка	The last 8 to 10 inches of the large intestine.
Refer	Направить (~в инстанцию)	To send or direct for treatment, aid, information, decision.
Refraction	Рефракция	A test to determine the best eyeglasses or contact lenses to correct a refractive error (myopia, hyperopia, or astigmatism).
Regimen	Схема приема (~лекарственного препарата)	A treatment plan that specifies the dosage, the schedule, and the duration of treatment.
Replicon	Репликон	In order to be replicated, DNA molecules must contain an origin of duplication and in bacteria and viruses there is usually only one per genome. Such molecules are called replicons.



Respiration	Дыхание	The act of breathing with the lungs, consisting of inspiration, or the taking into the lungs of the ambient air, and of expiration, or the expelling of the modified air which contains more carbon dioxide than the air taken in (Blakiston's Gould Medical Dictionary, 4th ed.). This does not include tissue respiration (= oxygen consumption) or cell respiration (= cell respiration).
Respiratory distress syndrome	Респираторный дистресс-синдром, синдром дыхательной недостаточности	A lung disease that occurs primarily in premature infants; the new-born must struggle for each breath and bluing of its skin reflects the baby's inability to get enough oxygen.
Respiratory syncytial virus	Респираторно-синцитиальный вирус	RSV. A virus that causes respiratory infections with cold-like symptoms.
Retroviral vector	Ретровирусный вектор	RNA from a virus that is used to insert genetic material into cells.
Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction	Полимеразная цепная реакция с обратной транскриптазой	A variation of the PCR technique in which cDNA is made from RNA via reverse transcription. The resultant cDNA is then amplified using standard PCR protocols.
Rhabdomyosarcoma	Рабдомиосаркома	A malignant tumor of muscle tissue.
Rhinovirus	Риновирус	A genus of Picornaviridae inhabiting primarily the respiratory tract of mammalian hosts. It includes the human strains associated with common colds.
Ribonuclease	Рибонуклеаза	RNA-digesting enzyme.
Ribosome	Рибосома	A granule of protein and RNA synthesized in the nucleolus and found in the cytoplasm of cells. Ribosomes are the main sites of protein synthesis. Messenger RNA attaches to them and there receives molecules of transfer RNA bearing amino acids.
Rigidity	Ригидность	Stiffness or inflexibility, chiefly that which is abnormal or morbid; rigor.
Risk factor	Фактор риска	A habit, trait, condition, or genetic alteration that increases a person's chance of developing a disease.
Rotavirus	Ротавирусный; ротавирус	A genus of Reoviridae, causing acute gastroenteritis in birds and mammals, including humans. Transmission is horizontal and by environmental contamination.
Ruminants	Мелкий рогатый скот	A suborder of the order Artiodactyla whose members have the distinguishing feature of a four-chambered stomach. Horns or antlers are usually present, at least in males.
Saliva	Слюна	The clear, viscous fluid secreted by the salivary glands and mucous glands of the mouth. It contains mucins, water, organic salts, and ptylin.
Salivary	Слюнный	The duct that convey saliva to the mouth.
Sclerosis	Склероз	A pathological process consisting of hardening or fibrosis of an anatomical structure, often a vessel or a nerve.



Screening	Скрининг	Checking for disease when there are no symptoms.
Secretion	1. Секреция; 2. Секрет, выделение	1. The process of elaborating a specific product as a result of the activity of a gland; this activity may range from separating a specific substance of the blood to the elaboration of a new chemical substance. 2. Any substance produced by secretion.
Secretary	Секреторный	Secreting; relating to or influencing secretion or the secretions.
Segregation	Сегрегация, разъединение, расщепление	The separation in meiotic cell division of homologous chromosome pairs and their contained allelomorphic gene pairs.
Seizures	Эпилептические припадки	Clinical or subclinical disturbances of cortical function due to a sudden, abnormal, excessive, and disorganized discharge of brain cells. Clinical manifestations include abnormal motor, sensory and psychic phenomena. Recurrent seizures are usually referred to as epilepsy or "seizure disorder."
Sensor	Датчик, сенсор	A device designed to respond to physical stimuli such as temperature, light, magnetism or movement and transmit resulting impulses for interpretation, recording, movement, or operating control.
Sequence analysis	Секвенирование, анализ последовательности	A multistage process that includes the determination of a sequence (protein, carbohydrate, etc.), its fragmentation and analysis, and the interpretation of the resulting sequence information.
Sequence homology	Гомология последовательностей	The degree of similarity between sequences. Studies of amino acid and nucleotide sequences provide useful information about the genetic relatedness of certain species.
Sequencing	Секвенирование	The determination of the order of nucleotides in a DNA or RNA chain.
Serine	Серин, сер	A non-essential amino acid occurring in natural form as the L-isomer. It is synthesized from glycine or threonine. It is involved in the biosynthesis of purines, pyrimidines, and other amino acids.
Seroconversion	Сероконверсия	The change of a serologic test from negative to positive, indicating the development of antibodies in response to infection or immunization.
Serologic	Серологический	Analysis of a person's serum, especially specific immune or lytic serums.
Serum	Сыворотка (крови)	The clear liquid part of the blood that remains after blood cells and clotting proteins have been removed.
Side effect	Побочный эффект	A consequence other than the one(s) for which an agent or measure is used, as the adverse effects produced by a drug, especially on a tissue or organ system other than the one sought to be benefited by its administration.



Signal transduction	Передача сигнала, сигнальная трансдукция	The intercellular or intracellular transfer of information (biological activation/inhibition) through a signal pathway. In each signal transduction system, an activation/inhibition signal from a biologically active molecule (hormone, neurotransmitter) is mediated via the coupling of a receptor/enzyme to a second messenger system or to an ion channel. Signal transduction plays an important role in activating cellular functions, cell differentiation, and cell proliferation. Examples of signal transduction systems are the GABA-postsynaptic receptor-calcium ion channel system, the receptor-mediated T-cell activation pathway, and the receptor-mediated activation of phospholipases. Those coupled to membrane depolarization or intracellular release of calcium include the receptor-mediated activation of cytotoxic functions in granulocytes and the synaptic potentiation of protein kinase activation. Some signal transduction pathways may be part of larger signal transduction pathways; for example, protein kinase activation is part of the platelet activation signal pathway.
Small intestine	Тонкая кишка	The part of the digestive tract that is located between the stomach and the large intestine.
Smallpox	Оспа	A generalized virus infection with a vesicular rash.
Sodium	Натрий	An element that is a member of the alkali group of metals. It has the atomic symbol Na, atomic number 11, and atomic weight 23. With a valence of 1, it has a strong affinity for oxygen and other non-metallic elements. Sodium provides the chief cation of the extracellular body fluids. Its salts are the most widely used in medicine. (From Dorland, 27th ed) Physiologically the sodium ion plays a major role in blood pressure regulation, maintenance of fluid volume, and electrolyte balance.
Somatic	1. Соматический; 2. Телесный, физический	1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the soma or body. 2. Pertaining to the body wall in contrast to the viscera.
Somatic cells	Соматические клетки	All the body cells except the reproductive (germ) cells.
Specialist	Специалист	In medicine, one who concentrates on 1 special branch of medical science.
Species	Вид (животных)	A taxonomic category subordinate to a genus (or subgenus) and superior to a subspecies or variety, composed of individuals possessing common characters distinguishing them from other categories of individuals of the same taxonomic level. In taxonomic nomenclature, species are designated by the genus name followed by a Latin or Latinized adjective or noun.
Species specificity	Видовая специфика	Restriction of a characteristic or response to the members of one species; it usually refers to that property of the immune response which differentiates one species from another on the basis of antigen recognition, but the concept is not limited to immunology and is used loosely at levels higher than the species.



Specificity	Специфичность	Degree of selectivity shown by an antibody with respect to the number and types of antigens with which the antibody combines, as well as with respect to the rates and the extents of these reactions.
Spectrum	Спектр; спектральный	A charted band of wavelengths of electromagnetic vibrations obtained by refraction and diffraction. By extension, a measurable range of activity, such as the range of bacteria affected by an antibiotic (antibacterial s.) or the complete range of manifestations of a disease.
Sperm	Сперма, сперматозоид	The fecundating fluid of the male.
Spinal cord	Спинной мозг	The main trunk or bundle of nerves running down the spine through holes in the spinal bone (the vertebrae) from the brain to the level of the lower back.
Sporadic	Спорадичный	Neither endemic nor epidemic; occurring occasionally in a random or isolated manner.
Sputum	Мокрота	The material expelled from the respiratory passages by coughing or clearing the throat.
Steroids	Стероиды	Drugs used to relieve swelling and inflammation.
Stomach	Желудок	An organ of digestion situated in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen between the termination of the esophagus and the beginning of the duodenum.
Stomach ulcer	Язвенная болезнь желудка	An open sore in the lining of the stomach. Also called gastric ulcer.
Stool	Кал	The waste matter discharged in a bowel movement; feces.
Strand	Цепь, нить	DNA normally exists in the bacterial nucleus in a helix, in which two strands are coiled together.
Streptomycin	Стрептомицин	O-2-Deoxy-2-(methylamino)-alpha-L-glucopyranosyl-(1-2)-O-5-deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1-4)-N,N'-bis-(aminoiminomethyl)-D-streptamine. Antibiotic substance produced by the soil actinomycete <i>Streptomyces griseus</i> . It acts by inhibiting the initiation and elongation processes during protein synthesis.
Stress	Стресс	Forcibly exerted influence; pressure. Any condition or situation that causes strain or tension. Stress may be either physical or psychologic, or both.
Structure-activity relationship	Соотношение «структура-активность»	The relationship between the chemical structure of a compound and its biological or pharmacological activity. Compounds are often classed together because they have structural characteristics in common including shape, size, stereochemical arrangement, and distribution of functional groups. Other factors contributing to structure-activity relationship include chemical reactivity, electronic effects, resonance, and inductive effects.
Stupor	Ступор	Partial or nearly complete unconsciousness, manifested by the subject's responding only to vigorous stimulation. Also, in psychiatry, a disorder marked by reduced responsiveness.



Subacute	Подострый	Somewhat acute; between acute and chronic.
Subclinical	Субклинический, предримический, продромальный, бессимптомный	Without clinical manifestations; said of the early stage(s) of an infection or other disease or abnormality before symptoms and signs become apparent or detectable by clinical examination or laboratory tests, or of a very mild form of an infection or other disease or abnormality.
Subspecies	Подвид	A category intermediate in rank between species and variety, based on a smaller number of correlated characters than are used to differentiate species and generally conditioned by geographical and/or ecological occurrence.
Substance P	Субстанция (вещество) P	An eleven-amino acid neurotransmitter that appears in both the central and peripheral nervous systems. It is involved in transmission of pain, causes rapid contractions of the gastrointestinal smooth muscle, and modulates inflammatory and immune responses.
Substrate	Субстрат	A substance upon which an enzyme acts.
Substrate specificity	Специфичность субстрата	A characteristic feature of enzyme activity in relation to the kind of substrate on which the enzyme or catalytic molecule reacts.
Supportive care	Симптоматическая терапия, поддерживающая терапия	Treatment given to prevent, control, or relieve complications and side effects and to improve the comfort and quality of life of people who have cancer.
Suppression	Подавление, супрессия	A conscious exclusion of disapproved desire contrary with repression, in which the process of exclusion is not conscious.
Symptomatic	С клинической симптоматикой, симптоматический	Having to do with symptoms, which are signs of a condition or disease.
Synaptic	Синаптический	Pertaining to or affecting a synapse (= site of functional apposition between neurons, at which an impulse is transmitted from one neuron to another by electrical or chemical means); pertaining to synapsis (= pairing off in point-for-point association of homologous chromosomes from the male and female pronuclei during the early prophase of meiosis).
Systemic	Системный	Affecting the entire body.
Tenesmus	Тенезм;	Straining, especially ineffectual and painful straining at stool or in urination.
Terminator	Стоп-кодон, терминатор, терминирующий кодон	A DNA sequence sited at the end of a transcriptional unit that signals the end of transcription.
Therapeutics	Терапевтический; терапевтического назначения	The branch of medicine which is concerned with the treatment of diseases, palliative or curative.
Thermal	Тепловой, термический	Pertaining to or characterized by heat.
Threonine	Треонин, тре	An essential amino acid occurring naturally in the L-form, which is the active form. It is found in eggs, milk, gelatin, and other proteins.



Thrombin	Тромбин	An enzyme formed from prothrombin that converts fibrinogen to fibrin. (Dorland, 27th ed) EC 3.4.21.5.
Thrombomodulin	Тромбомодулин	A cell surface glycoprotein of endothelial cells that binds thrombin and serves as a cofactor in the activation of protein C and its regulation of blood coagulation.
Thrombosis	Тромбоз	The formation or presence of a blood clot inside a blood vessel.
Thymus	Тимус	An organ that is part of the lymphatic system, in which T lymphocytes grow and multiply. The thymus is in the chest behind the breastbone.
Thyroid	Тироид, щитовидная железа	A gland located near the windpipe (trachea) that produces thyroid hormone, which helps regulate growth and metabolism.
Tinnitus	Шум в ушах	Sounds that are perceived in the absence of any external noise source which may take the form of buzzing, ringing, clicking, pulsations, and other noises. Objective tinnitus refers to noises generated from within the ear or adjacent structures that can be heard by other individuals. The term subjective tinnitus is used when the sound is audible only to the affected individual. Tinnitus may occur as a manifestation of cochlear diseases; vestibulocochlear nerve diseases; intracranial hypertension; craniocerebral trauma; and other conditions.
Tissue	Ткань	A group or layer of cells that are alike in type and work together to perform a specific function.
Tissue culture	Культура ткани	Maintaining or growing of tissue, organ primordia, or the whole or part of an organ in vitro so as to preserve its architecture and/or function (Dorland, 28th ed). Tissue culture includes both organ culture and cell culture.
Titer	Титр	The quantity of a substance required to produce a reaction with a given volume of another substance, or the amount of one substance required to correspond with a given amount of another substance.
Tomography	Томография	Imaging methods that result in sharp images of objects located on a chosen plane and blurred images located above or below the plane.
Topical	Локальный, топический, наружный, для местного применения	On the surface of the body.
Torovirus	Торовирус	A genus of the family Coronaviridae characterized by enveloped, peplomer-bearing particles containing an elongated tubular nucleocapsid with helical symmetry. Toroviruses have been found in association with enteric infections in horses (Berne virus), cattle (Breda virus), and humans. Transmission takes place probably via the fecal-oral route.
Toxic	Токсичный, токсический	Having to do with poison or something harmful to the body. Toxic substances usually cause unwanted side effects.
Toxicity	Токсичность	The quality of being poisonous, especially the degree of virulence of a toxic microbe or of a poison.



Toxicology	Токсикология	The science concerned with the detection, chemical composition, and pharmacologic action of toxic substances or poisons and the treatment and prevention of toxic manifestations.
Toxin	Токсин (яд)	A poison; frequently used to refer specifically to a protein produced by some higher plants, certain animals, and pathogenic bacteria, which is highly toxic for other living organisms. Such substances are differentiated from the simple chemical poisons and the vegetable alkaloids by their high molecular weight and antigenicity.
Transcriptase	Транскриптаза	An enzyme which catalyzes the synthesis of a complementary mRNA molecule from a DNA template in the presence of a mixture of the four ribonucleotides (ATP, UTP, GTP and CTP).
Transduction	Трансдукция	The transfer of genes from one cell to another by means of a viral (in the case of bacteria, a bacteriophage) vector or a vector which is similar to a virus particle (pseudovirion).
Transfection	Трансфекция	The uptake of naked or purified DNA into cells, usually eukaryotic. It is analogous to bacterial transformation.
Transfer factor	Фактор переноса	Factor derived from leukocyte lysates of immune donors which can transfer both local and systemic cellular immunity to nonimmune recipients.
Transferases	Трансферазы	Transferases are enzymes transferring a group, for example, the methyl group or a glycosyl group, from one compound (generally regarded as donor) to another compound (generally regarded as acceptor). The classification is based on the scheme "donor: acceptor group transferase." (Enzyme Nomenclature, 1992) EC 2.
Transfusion	Переливание	The infusion of components of blood or whole blood into the bloodstream. The blood may be donated from another person, or it may have been taken from the person earlier and stored until needed.
Translation	Трансляция	The process whereby the genetic information present in the linear sequence of ribonucleotides in mRNA is converted into a corresponding sequence of amino acids in a protein. It occurs on the ribosome and is unidirectional.
Translational	Трансляционный	The cleavage of signal sequence that directs the passage of the protein through a cell or organelle membrane.
Transmitter	Медиатор (~реакции)	A chemical substance which effects the passage of nerve impulses from one cell to the other at the synapse.
Transplantation	Трансплантация	Transference of a tissue or organ, alive or dead, within an individual, between individuals of the same species, or between individuals of different species.
Tropism	Тропизм	Directed movements and orientations found in plants, such as the turning of the sunflower to face the sun.
Trypsin	Трипсин	A serine endopeptidase that is formed from trypsinogen in the pancreas. It is converted into its active form by



		enteropeptidase in the small intestine. It catalyzes hydrolysis of the carboxyl group of either arginine or lysine. EC 3.4.21.4.
Tumor necrosis factor	Фактор некроза опухоли	Serum glycoprotein produced by activated macrophages and other mammalian mononuclear leukocytes which has necrotizing activity against tumor cell lines and increases ability to reject tumor transplants. It mimics the action of endotoxin but differs from it. It has a molecular weight of less than 70,000 kDa.
Tunica	Плева, оболочка	A rather vague term to denote the lining coat of hollow organs, tubes, or cavities.
Tyrosine	Тирозин, тир	A non-essential amino acid. In animals it is synthesized from phenylalanine. It is also the precursor of epinephrine, thyroid hormones, and melanin.
Ulcer	Язва	A localized necrotic lesion of the skin or a mucous surface.
Urea	Мочевина	A compound (CO(NH ₂) ₂), formed in the liver from ammonia produced by the deamination of amino acids. It is the principal end product of protein catabolism and constitutes about one half of the total urinary solids.
Ureters	Мочеточники	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urethra	Уретра	The tube through which urine leaves the body. It empties urine from the bladder.
Urinary	Мочевой	Having to do with urine or the organs of the body that produce and get rid of urine.
Urinary tract	Инфекция мочевыводящих путей	The organs of the body that produce and discharge urine. These include the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.
Urine	Моча; мочевой	Fluid containing water and waste products. Urine is made by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and leaves the body through the urethra.
Uterus	Матка	The small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis. This is the organ in which a fetus develops. Also called the womb.
Vaccination	Иммунизация, вакцинация	Administration of vaccines to stimulate the host's immune response. This includes any preparation intended for active immunological prophylaxis.
Vaccine	Вакцина	A substance or group of substances meant to cause the immune system to respond to a tumor or to microorganisms, such as bacteria or viruses.
Vaccinia	Осповакцина, вакцинация	The cutaneous and occasional systemic reactions associated with vaccination using smallpox (variola) vaccine.
Vaccinia virus	Вирус осповакцины	The type species of Orthopoxvirus, related to cowpox virus, but whose true origin is unknown. It has been used as a live vaccine against smallpox. It is also used as a vector for inserting foreign DNA into animals. Rabbitpox virus is a subspecies of vaccinia virus.
Vacuoles	Вакуоли	Any spaces or cavities within a cell. They may function in digestion, storage, secretion, or excretion.



Variola	Натуральная оспа, вариола	A generalized virus infection with a vesicular rash.
Vascular	Сосудистый	Pertaining to blood vessels or indicative of a copious blood supply.
Vasodilators	Вазодилататоры	Any nerve or agent which induces dilatation of the blood vessels.
Vector	Переносчик (возбудителя инфекции)	Plasmid or other self-replicating DNA molecule that transfers DNA between cells in nature or in recombinant DNA technology.
Vein	Вена	Vessel-carrying blood from various parts of the body to the heart.
Venous	Венозный	Of or pertaining to the veins.
Ventilation	Вентиляция	1. In respiratory physiology, the process of exchange of air between the lungs and the ambient air. Pulmonary ventilation (usually measured in liters per minute) refers to the total exchange, whereas alveolar ventilation refers to the effective ventilation of the alveoli, in which gas exchange with the blood takes place. 2. In psychiatry, verbalization of one's emotional problems.
Ventricles	Желудочки	Fluid-filled cavities in the heart or brain.
Vero cells	Клетки Веро	A cell line derived from the kidney of the African green (vervet) monkey, <i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i> ; used primarily in virus replication studies and plaque assays.
Vertebrae	Позвоночник	A bony unit of the segmented spinal column.
Vertigo	Вертиго	An illusion of movement; a sensation as if the external world were revolving around the patient (objective vertigo) or as if he himself were revolving in space (subjective vertigo). The term is sometimes erroneously used to mean any form of dizziness.
Vesicular	1. Пузырьковидный; 2. Везикулярный	1. Composed of or relating to small, saclike bodies. 2. Pertaining to or made up of vesicles on the skin.
Veterinary medicine	Ветеринария	The medical science concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases in animals.
Vial	Флакон	A small bottle.
Villi	Ворсинка	The tiny, finger-like projections on the surface of the small intestine. Villi help absorb nutrients.
Viremia	Виремия	The presence of virus in blood or blood plasma.
Viral	Вирусный	Pertaining to, caused by, or of the nature of virus.
Viral core proteins	Вирусные ядерные белки	Proteins found mainly in icosahedral DNA and RNA viruses. They consist of proteins directly associated with the nucleic acid inside the nucleocapsid.
Viral hepatitis	Вирусный гепатит	Hepatitis caused by a virus. Five different viruses (A, B, C, D, and E) most commonly cause this form of hepatitis. Other rare viruses may also cause hepatitis.



Viral load	Вирусная нагрузка	The quantity of measurable virus in the blood. Change in viral load, measured in plasma, is used as a surrogate marker in HIV disease progression.
Viral proteins	Вирусные белки	Proteins found in any species of virus.
Viral regulatory proteins	Вирусные регуляторные белки	Proteins which regulate the rate of transcription of viral structural genes.
Viral structural proteins	Вирусные структурные белки	Viral proteins that do not regulate transcription. They are coded by viral structural genes and include nucleocapsid core proteins (gag proteins), enzymes (pol proteins), and membrane components (env proteins). Transcription of viral structural genes is regulated by viral regulatory proteins.
Virion	Вирион	The infective system of a virus, composed of the viral genome, a protein core, and a protein coat called a capsid, which may be naked or enclosed in a lipoprotein envelope called the peplos.
Virulence	Вирулентность	The degree of pathogenicity within a group or species of microorganisms or viruses as indicated by case fatality rates and/or the ability of the organism to invade the tissues of the host.
Virulent	Вирулентный	A virus or bacteriophage capable only of lytic growth, as opposed to temperate phages establishing the lysogenic response.
Virus	Вирус	Submicroscopic organism that causes infectious disease. In cancer therapy, some viruses may be made into vaccines that help the body build an immune response to, and kill, tumor cells.
Virus diseases	Вирусные заболевания	A general term for diseases produced by viruses.
Virus replication	Репликация (воспроизведение) вируса	The process of intracellular viral multiplication, consisting of the synthesis of proteins, nucleic acids, and sometimes lipids, and their assembly into a new infectious particle.
Vitro	Vitro	Descriptive of an event or enzyme reaction under experimental investigation occurring outside a living organism. Parts of an organism or microorganism are used together with artificial substrates and/or conditions.
Vivo	Vivo	Outside of or removed from the body of a living organism.
War	Военный конфликт, война	Hostile conflict between organized groups of people.
White blood cells	Белые кровяные тельца, лейкоциты	A type of cell in the immune system that helps the body fight infection and disease. White blood cells include lymphocytes, granulocytes, macrophages, and others.
Xenograft	Ксенографт	The cells of one species transplanted to another species.
X-ray	Рентген, рентгеновский снимок	High-energy radiation used in low doses to diagnose diseases and in high doses to treat cancer.



X-ray therapy	Рентгенотерапия, лучевая терапия	The use of high-energy radiation from x-rays to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a machine outside the body (external-beam radiation therapy) or from materials called radioisotopes. Radioisotopes produce radiation and can be placed in or near the tumor or in the area near cancer cells. This type of radiation treatment is called internal radiation therapy, implant radiation, interstitial radiation, or brachytherapy. Systemic radiation therapy uses a radioactive substance, such as a radiolabeled monoclonal antibody, which circulates throughout the body. X-ray therapy is also called radiation therapy, radiotherapy, and irradiation.
<u>Yeasts</u>	Дрожжевые грибки, дрожжи	A general term for single-celled rounded fungi that reproduce by budding. Brewers' and bakers' yeasts are <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> ; therapeutic dried yeast is dried yeast.
<u>Zymogen</u>	Зимогенность	Inactive form of an enzyme which can then be converted to the active form, usually by excision of a polypeptide, e.g., trypsinogen is the zymogen of trypsin.

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