

Term		Definition
Acetylsalicylic Acid (aspirin)	ASA	Aspirin. Used to relieve pain, reduce fever and inflammation, and prevent strokes; an anti-platelet agent.
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	ALL	Excess of lymphoblasts. Most common type of cancer in children with cure rate up to 80%. Cure rate for adults is up to 60%.
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	AML	Most common type of acute leukemia. Phases are measured by levels of abnormal immature white cells (blasts): Chronic Phase: < 10% blasts; Accelerated Phase: 10-19% blasts; Blast Phase: 20+% blasts; Blast Crisis: > 20% blasts with fever, fatigue and enlarged spleen.
Agnogenic Myeloid Metaplasia	AMM	Also known as Primary Myelofibrosis. Myeloid tissue in organs other than bone (i.e., liver, spleen). see Primary Myelofibrosis
Agrylin (anagrelide HCl)	AG	A drug therapy that inhibits the production of platelets. Used to treat Essential Thrombocythemia (ET) in some instances.
Alkylator		Drug that chemically modifies DNA cells to destroy them by adding alkyl groups. Agents include busulfan, pipobroman and chlorambucil.
Allogenic, Allogeneic	Allo	Cells or tissues from another person that are immunologically compatible.
Alternative Medicine		A group of diverse practices used as therapy in place of conventional Western medicine. Examples of alternative medicine include acupuncture, herbal remedies, and homeopathy. When alternative medicine is used in conjunction with traditional Western medicine, it is referred to as complementary medicine.
Anemia		When the number of red blood cells is below normal, or hemoglobin is insufficient to carry enough oxygen throughout the body. Can result in fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath.
Anisocytosis		Refers to changes in the size of red cells; reflected in MCV
Antibody		A molecule created to adhere to and interact with the antigen that triggered its synthesis. The antigen-antibody reaction is important to an immune response.
Antigen		A substance on the surface of a cell that triggers an immune response; it also reacts with the product of the response (the antibody). Part of the body's immune response.
Asymptomatic		Exhibits no symptoms
Auto-immune		The body's immune system identifies an organ or system as foreign and attacks it.
Autogenic, Autologous		One's own cells, tissues
Band Neutrophils		Immature neutrophil (leukocyte)
Basophil		A granular leukocyte (white cell)
Biologic therapy		see Immunotherapy
Biological Response Modifiers		An immunotherapy that triggers the immune system to indirectly affect cancer cells. Includes cytokines such as interferons and interleukins.
Blasts, Bands		Immature cells

Blood		Red fluid, consisting of red cells, white cells, platelets, and plasma. It circulates throughout the body, carrying oxygen to tissues in the arteries and carrying carbon dioxide from the tissues in the veins. Considered a body organ in liquid form.
Blood Cancer		An uncontrolled growth of abnormal, or malignant, blood cells that affect the function and the production of blood cells in the body.
Blood clot (Coagulation)		Blood forms a clot when it comes in contact with a "thrombogenic" substance causing the blood to convert from a liquid to a solid state (also known as coagulation). Thrombogenic substances include collagen, tissue factor and von Willebrand factor.
Blood Pressure	BP	The pressure blood exerts on the wall of blood vessels. BP is typically measured on the radial artery (on upper arm) as a fraction, such as 120/80. The numerator (120 in this example) is the maximum pressure that follows the heart's contraction (systole) to circulate blood through the body. The denominator (80 in this example) is the rhythmical expansion of the heart's cavities during which they fill with blood.
Blood Thinner (anti-coagulant)		Agent used to prevent blood clotting. Does not actually "thin" the blood; it affects the clotting cascade and makes platelets slippery (preventing them from clotting).
Bone Marrow		The spongy, fatty, vascular tissue inside bones that hosts the hematopoietic stem cells which produce blood cells.
Bone Marrow Aspiration		A technique for obtaining bone marrow tissue through a needle (usually in the pelvic bone) for examination.
Bone Marrow Biopsy	BMB	A procedure used to remove soft tissue, called marrow, from inside the bone (typically the posterior pelvic bone). Blood and tissue is tested for disease or disease progression. Can be done under local anesthetic, or with "conscious sedation" to ensure a minimum of discomfort from the procedure.
Bone Marrow Transplant	BMT	A procedure in which healthy bone marrow stem cells are used to replace diseased or damaged bone marrow. Also called a Stem Cell Transplant. Autologous transplants use the patient's own cells. Allogeneic transplants use cells from a donor for a patient.
CAL-Reticulan	CALR	A mutation of the CALR gene is known to cause MPN.
Chemotherapy	Chemo	A category of treatment for cancer treatment that uses chemical agents to destroy cancer cells. Chemotherapy can be administered intravenously or orally.
Chronic Myeloid / Myelogenous Leukemia	CML	The bone marrow produces excessive white blood cells, caused by the Philadelphia chromosome or the BCR-ABL fusion gene. Since granulocytes are involved in this type of leukemia, it is also referred to as CGL or chronic granulocytic leukemia.
Clonal Proliferation		Describes diseases arising from a single cell that rapidly reproduces genetically identical cells

Cluster Differentiation	CD	System of classifying lymphocytes according to antigen collections on their cell surfaces. Also called CD markers, e.g., rituximab destroys B cells that have CD20 antigen on their surface.
Coagulation		The process by which the blood converts from a liquid to a semisolid mass (blood clot), caused by a thrombogenic substance.
Colony-Stimulating Factors	CSF	A hormone produced in the lining of blood vessels that stimulates the production of bone marrow cells, which includes stem cells and differentiated blood cells
Complete Blood Count	CBC	A comprehensive blood test used to measure the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, platelets, the amount of hemoglobin, and the level of hematocrit. The CBC also gauges the size of reds and platelets. See Hct, Hg or Hgb, MCH, MCHC, MCV, PT/PL, RBC, RDW, WBC, WCC
Constitutional Symptom		Something that affects the health status of a patient and indicates a disease (e.g., unexpected weight loss, fever, vomiting, fainting)
Cord blood		Blood from umbilical cord contains primitive and stem cells that can be used in marrow/stem cell transplantation.
Corticosteroid		A man-made drug similar to steroid hormones produced by the adrenal glands that reduce inflammation and fight illness.
Cytogenetics		Technique to identify and analyze the number and integrity of a cell's chromosomes
Cytogenic analysis / Karyotype		Examining samples of blood or bone marrow to study the chromosomes in order to identify genetic disorders.
Cytokine		A small nonantibody protein chemical released by cells that instruct other cells. Regulate the intensity and duration of immune response and mediate cell-to-cell communication. Cytokines include interferons, interleukins, lymphokine, and chemokine.
Deep Vein Thrombosis	DVT	A blood clot that forms in a deep vein of the body, usually the thigh or leg. If and when the clot breaks off and moves through the bloodstream, it becomes an embolism, which can get lodged in the brain, heart or lungs, causing severe damage.
Deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA	The cell nucleus material that contains genetic instructions.
Diagnosed, Diagnosis	Dx	description or determination of a disease, injury or abnormality.
Donor		Someone who voluntarily gives their blood products (typically red cells or platelets) or blood stem cells to help others.
Embolism		A blood clot that breaks off and moves through the bloodstream, lodges in a blood vessel and blocks it. An embolism can become lodged in the brain, heart, lungs or other area, causing severe damage.
Eosinophils	EOS	White blood cells (granulocytes) with rough, round granules of cytoplasm that stain with eosin.
Erythrocytes		Red blood cells; carry oxygen from lungs to the tissues
Erythrocytosis		Overproductions of red cells

Erythromelalgia		Sudden dilation of peripheral blood vessels, often triggered by heat or exertion; causes throbbing, burning, or severe itchiness of the skin. Usually affects hands and feet.
Erythropoietin		A hormone controlling red cell production; it promotes RBC survival by protecting from apoptosis (programmed suicide cell death).
Essential Thrombocythemia	ET	A blood cancer, characterized by the overproduction of platelets (thrombocytes) in the bone marrow. Also referred to as primary thrombocytosis. Essential thrombocythemia is one of the myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs).
Extramedullary Hematopoiesis		When blood is produced outside the bone marrow, typically in the liver, spleen and lymph nodes.
Fatigue		A condition marked by extreme tiredness and inability to function normally due to a lack of energy. When sleep does not improve fatigue, it is a common side effect of MPN.
Fibrosis		Thickening and scarring of connective tissue. In case of MPN, fibrosis refers to thickening of the bone marrow.
Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization	FISH	An analytical technique: a fluorescent probe that detects DNA sequences in situ (in normal position within a chromosome) and thereby detects abnormalities.
Foggy Brain		Common symptoms of MPN patients include loss of thought clarity, difficulty in thinking, short-term memory loss, routine tasks are forgotten.
Gene mutation		A change in the DNA sequence. Gene mutations that are often associated with MPNs include JAK2V617F mutation, MPL mutation and calreticulin (CALR) mutation.
Genes		The inherited basic building blocks of all cells: a sequence of DNA that sits on a specific location on a chromosome. A gene may determine a characteristic (like eye color), encode an RNA molecule, or regulate the operation of other genes or repress such operation. When a gene's DNA sequence changes, it undergoes "mutation."
Gout		Acute arthritis (swelling) of joints, typically the big toe. Due to excess uric acid that isn't processed through the kidneys. Uric acid crystalizes and accumulate in the joints.
Graft vs Host Disease	GvHD	Complication of allogeneic SCT in which the new immune cells in the transplanted marrow treat the recipient's tissues (the patient's) as foreign and cause an immunologic attack.
Granulocyte		Any group of white blood cells (e.g., basophil, eosinophil, or neutrophil) with a granule-containing cytoplasm.
Haploidentical		Sharing a haplotype; have the same alleles at a set of closely linked genes on one chromosome. For Stem Cell Transplants, a "Haplo match" is a donor who has less than 10 for 10 HLA match.
Hem/Onc		Hematologist & Oncologist. A physician who specializes in blood diseases and cancers. Many hematologists treat tumor cancers as well as blood cancers.

Hematocrit	HCT	Percentage of red blood cells in a volume of whole blood. the percentage by volume of whole blood that consists of blood cells (the remainder is plasma). Measured in a centrifuged test tube; also called PCV packed cell volume or EVF-erythrocyte volume fraction; reference range for females is approximately 33-43; for males 40-53; quoted as a decimal number by some laboratories (ie 0.40-0.53).
Hematologist	Hem	A physician who specializes in diseases of the blood.
Hematologist, Hematology	Hem	Blood specialist doctor, study of blood
Hematopoiesis		Formation and development of blood cells.
Hematopoietic stem cell	HSC	Self-renewing, basic cell that can develop into any type of specialized blood cell.
Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant	SCT, HSCT	Major procedure where patient's immune system (blood system in the bone marrow) is reduced through chemotherapy, then replaced with healthy blood stem cells from donor (allogenic SCT) or from self (autologous SCT). Healthy stem cells delivered through an IV. MPN patients must have an allogenic transplant because their stem cells are defective.
Hemoglobin	Hg or Hgb	Molecule in the red blood cell that carries oxygen throughout the body. Labs report the concentration in grams of hemoglobin in one liter of blood although some report it in 100 milliliters (one deciliter). Normal female 12-16 g/deciliter, male 14-18 g/deciliter (ie 120-160, and 140-180 g/l) (see RBC).
Hemorrhage		Excessive bleeding or the abnormal flow of blood. Hemorrhage can be internal or external.
Heparin		An anticoagulant (anti-clotting) medication used to decrease blood clots, often administered as an injection.
Hepatomegaly		Enlargement of the liver
Human Leukocyte Antigen	HLA	HLA are proteins or markers found on most cells in your body.
Hydrea, Hydroxyurea, Hydrocarbomide	HU	Oral chemotherapeutic agent used to treat chronically elevated blood counts (a condition of MPN). It has a low incidence of secondary leukemias and cancers compared to P32 and alkylating agents, and has been the gold standard treatment for MPNs until the advent of Interferon in its various forms.
Hypertension		High blood pressure
Idiopathic		The cause for a disease process is unknown; also called Agnogenic
Immunomodulators		Medications used to help regulate or normalize the immune system. Used to treat an auto-immune disease.
Immunosuppressant		An agent that can suppress the strength of the body's immune system. Immunosuppressants are often administered post-transplant to prevent rejection of the donor organ and to treat autoimmune diseases.
Immunotherapy, biologic therapy, biotherapy		Use certain parts of a person's immune system to fight disease. Treatment may stimulate the immune system to work better or target certain cells. May include use of man-made immune system proteins.

Interferon	INFN	A protein produced by the body when exposed to a virus; recombinant alpha-interferon forms are used in MPNs. Roferon and Intron A are the main brand options, Peg-Intron and Pegasys are sustained release forms now more commonly used. All forms of Interferon are administered via subcutaneous injection.
International Normalized Ratio	INR	Test measuring time it takes blood to clot compare to an average; target range for warfarin dosing 2.0-3.0.
JAK Inhibitor		A medication that blocks the activity of one or more of the JAK enzymes (JAK1, JAK2, JAK3, TYK2). JAK inhibitors are used to treat certain types of cancer and inflammatory conditions.
JAK2 positive	JAK2+	The somatic genetic mutation found in approximately 50 percent of myelofibrosis patients, 95 percent of polycythemia vera patients, and approximately 50 percent of essential thrombocythemia patients.
JAK2v617F	JAK2	JAK2 is a gene that exists in all people and promotes the growth and division of cells. In 2005 a mutation was discovered (known as JAK2V617F) in the JAK2 gene in people with myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs). This mutation affects the proper signaling of the JAK2 molecule.
Jakafi, Jakavi / Ruxolitinib		A JAK inhibitor currently approved to treat patients with intermediate or high-risk myelofibrosis (MF), including primary MF, post-polycythemia vera MF and post-essential thrombocythemia MF. Jakafi is an oral therapy.
Janus Kinase-Signal Transducer & Activator of Transcription	JAK-STAT	A signal transduction pathway, ie the molecular-level messaging that occurs within cells; STATs are phosphorylated by JAKs, go into cell nuclei, bind to specific elements and induce gene transcription.
Karyotype		The chromosomes and their characteristics.
Kinase		Enzymes also called phosphotransferases; they transfer phosphate groups to proteins which then act as on-off switches in many biochemical systems.
Leukapheresis, Leukopheresis		A laboratory procedure that removes abnormal white blood cells and returns the rest of the blood cells and plasma to the body. This procedure can quickly lower blood counts, though it is only a short-term solution.
Leukocytes		White blood cells; kill micro-organisms (infection) that invades the body
Leukocytosis		Overproduction of white cells
Lymphocyte		A type of white blood cell (leukocyte) that is responsible for the immune response and aids in defending the body against disease. There are two primary types of lymphocytes: B cells and T cells.
Lymphocytosis		Too many lymphocytes, immature granulocytes
Macrocytosis, Macrocytes		Red cells larger than normal (above 100)
Macrophage		A tissue cell of the immune system; it engulfs and consumes foreign antigens (viruses and bacteria) and debris (e.g., dead tissue cells). Created from a monocyte (type of white blood cell)

Mass Corpuscular Volume	MCV	Average size of the RBCs. average size of the red cells. MCV tends to be low if treated by phlebotomies, as iron deficiency, the goal of phlebotomies, causes red cells to be of smaller average size; normal range 80-100 fL (femtoliters, or 1x10 to minus 15th power of a liter).
Matched Unrelated Donor	MUD	Someone, not related to the patient, who donates his/her marrow stem cells for transplantation to someone with a blood cancer or disorder.
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin	MCH	Amount of hemoglobin in the average RBC; reflects the average weight of hemoglobin in each cell; assumes homogeneous population of cells normal 27-33 pg (picograms)
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration	MCHC	The concentration of hemoglobin in an average RBC. It is a percentage relation between the hematocrit and hemoglobin values. % of average red cell which is filled with hemoglobin; normal 33.1-35.6.
Mean Platelet Volume	MPV	Measures the average amount (volume) of platelets. Used with platelet count to diagnose some diseases.
Microcytosis, Microcytes		Red cells smaller than normal (below 80)
Monoclonal Antibodies		Man-made proteins that bind to cancer cells anywhere in the body. Can be used to detect where cancer is in the body, or used to deliver drugs, toxins, or radioactive material directly to the cancer cells.
Monocyte	MONO	A large white blood cell that migrates into connective tissue; there it changes into a macrophage.
MPL gene	MPL	A mutation of the MPL gene is known to cause MPN.
MRI Scan	MRI	A scan that uses magnets and radio frequency waves to produce images inside the body.
Multiple Myeloma	MM	A blood cancer where tumors of the bone marrow formed from marrow cells (such as myelocytes, plasma cells); usually active in several bones at the same time.
Mutation		The change or alteration of something. Gene mutation changes the way a gene functions.
Myelo-		Of the bone marrow
Myelocyte		A bone marrow cell that occurs abnormally in the circulating blood.
Myelodysplastic Syndrome	MDS	Previously "preleukemia", or "smouldering leukemia"; a diverse collection of conditions involving ineffective production (dysplasia) of the myeloid class of blood cells; closely related to, but different from, MPNs.
Myelofibrosis	MF	Two definitions (descriptive and disease): 1) increased fibrosis in the bone marrow, and 2) a rare bone marrow cancer that disrupts normal blood cell production. Causes excessive fibrous scar tissue formation. Symptoms include anemia and enlarged spleen. One of the myeloproliferative neoplasia.

Myelofibrosis with Myeloid Metaplasia	MFMM	Also called Secondary Myelofibrosis. Blood is produced in the spleen and liver to compensate for reduced bone marrow effectiveness due to fibrosis. This secondary form may be due to other diseases including polycythemia vera, carcinomatosis, tuberculosis, and leukemia.
Myeloproliferative Disorder	MPD	Myeloproliferative diseases; now called Myeloproliferative neoplasms MPNs
Myeloproliferative Neoplasia	MPN	A group of diseases of the blood and bone marrow which causes overproduction of red blood cells, platelets, or certain white blood cells. There are three classic types of MPNs: myelofibrosis (MF), essential thrombocythemia (ET) and polycythemia vera (PV).
Myeloproliferative Neoplasm	MPN	Disease of the blood and bone marrow, in which the body makes too many blood cells. The three main types MPNs are: polycythaemia vera (PV), essential thrombocythaemia (ET), and myelofibrosis.
Myelosuppressive agent		Hinders bone marrow activity in order to decrease the production of blood cells and platelets.
Neoplasm		An abnormal, often uncontrolled, mass of blood or tissue that results when cells divide more than they should or do not die when they should. Determined to be "cancer" because without treatment, a patient may encounter early demise.
Neutropenia		Dangerously low number of neutrophils (white blood cells); puts patient at serious risk for infection.
Neutrophil		A type of white blood cell produced in the bone marrow. "first responders" that fight infection and attack bacteria.
Neutrophilia		Too many newtrophils, granulocytes
Night Sweats		Excessive sweating at night, soaking bedclothes or linens, while sleeping. An indication of excessive bone marrow activity.
Nil Per Os	NPO	Nothing by mouth. Instruction often given before a surgical procedure to ensure stomach is empty.
Oncologist, Oncology	Onc	Cancer doctor, study of cancers
Pegylated	Peg	Time-released medication
Petechiae		Flat, red, pinpoint spots under the skin caused by micro bleeds
Phagocyte		A cell that consumes and destroys foreign material (like virus or bacteria) and dead tissue cells. Created from white blood cells. Neutrophil and Macrophage are phagocytes.
Pheresis, Apheresis		A laboratory procedure, in which the blood is filtered, separated, and a specific component is retained, while the remainder is returned to the individual. (Plateletpheresis is the collection of platelets only).
Philadelphia Chromosome		An abnormality of chromosome 22, which is associated with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), a myeloproliferative neoplasm.
Phlebotomy, Venesection	Phleb	Withdrawing blood from the body, usually in large amounts, for treatment purposes. Phlebotomy is a mainstay of treatment for the polycythemia vera (PV) to lower hemoglobin and hematocrit levels.

Plasmapheresis		A laboratory procedure in which the plasma is removed from the blood.
Platelet Count		The number of platelets in a given volume of blood. Either quoted as per liter (eg, reference range of 150-400 x 10 ⁹ per liter) or per microliter (reference range of 150,000-400,000).
Plateletpheresis		A laboratory procedure in which the platelets are removed from the blood.
Platelets (thrombocytes)	PI	Small blood cell particles produced in bone marrow; repair damaged blood vessels by sticking together (clot) to prevent blood loss
Poikilocytosis		Change in the shape of the red cells
Polycythemia Rubra Vera	PRV	see Polycythemia Vera
Polycythemia Vera	PV	Disease of the bone marrow where the stem cells produce excessive clonal red cells that rapidly multiply and are released into the bloodstream. Causes high red cell count (hematocrit) and Hemoglobin and increased blood volume and viscosity; can cause thrombosis, migraines, strokes. White cells and platelets may also increase. A Myeloproliferative Neoplasm
Post-Polycythemia Vera Myelofibrosis with Myeloid Metaplasia		Also called "secondary myelofibrosis" because it occurs after polycythemia vera.
Prednisone		An oral, synthetic corticosteroid that reduces inflammation and suppresses the immune system by reducing lymphatic activity. Medication must be tapered (reduce dosage gradually) near end of use.
Primary		Refers to a disease that is initiated independently of any other diseases; compare to "secondary" disease which results from another disease or action.
Primary Myelofibrosis	PMF	A disorder of the bone marrow that disrupts normal production of blood cells. It causes excessive scarring in the bone marrow. Symptoms include enlarged spleen and anemia. Myelofibrosis is one of the myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs).
Pro Re Nata (Latin)	PRN	As needed; instruction to take/use a treatment only when needed by the patient. This is different from instruction to take medication on a regular, scheduled basis.
Proliferative		Takes part in rapid and repeated production of offspring (e.g., new cells).
Prothrombin Time/International Ratio	PT/INR	Measures time for blood to clot after addition of tissue factor.
Pruritis		Severe itching due to irritation of sensory nerve endings; may be localized, generalized, with varied triggers.
Pulmonary Embolism		The obstruction of one or more of the pulmonary arteries in the lungs, caused by a blood clot that has traveled from somewhere else in the body.
Purpura		Patches of purple/blue discoloration of skin (Bruises) when blood enters the skin and mucous membranes; can occur as petechiae, ecchymosis, and hematomas.

Radiation Therapy		A type of treatment that targets radiation (high energy) to kill cancer cells
Radioactive Phosphorus	P-32	Injectable therapy to suppress high blood counts; mainly used in the elderly, as a higher rate of leukemia can occur.
Red Blood Cells	RBC	Blood cells that carry oxygen throughout the body. Red Blood Cell Count is Normal female 3.9-5.2; male 4.2-5.6 (both number of cells, times 10 to the 12th, per liter).
Red cell distribution width	RDW	Shows if the cells are all the same or different sizes or shapes. degree to which red cells vary in size from one another; normal 10.9-13.7
Red Cell Mass	RCM	Test for volume/mass of circulating red blood cells used to confirm diagnosis of PV; normal males 24-32 mL/kg, females 21-27. Rarely used now as JAK2 and EPO tests generally preferred.
Restless Legs Syndrome	RLS	Aching, burning, crawling sensation, or twitches of the legs (usually occur at night when lying down) and cause strong urge to move legs. Makes sleep difficult; can awaken one from sleep. Commonly associated with iron deficiency in MPNs
Reynaud's Syndrome		A disorder in which the fingers or toes experience decreased blood circulation and the skin color intermittently changes from pale white to blue/purple, then to red.
Ruxolitinib		A JAK inhibitor currently approved to treat patients with intermediate or high-risk myelofibrosis (MF), including primary MF, post-polycythemia vera MF and post-essential thrombocythemia MF. Jakafi is an oral therapy.
Secondary Myelofibrosis	sMF	Myelofibrosis occurring as a progression from another of the MPNs, generally following PV, ET, or CML.
Secondary Polycythemia	SP	High hemoglobin and hematocrit. Can be caused by smoking, high altitude, chronic heart, lung or kidney disease; resolves when cause removed, or underlying disease is treated. Driven by an increase in the cytokine EPO, produced by the kidneys when oxygen levels are chronically low.
Spleen		An organ located on the left side of the abdomen that is part of the lymphatic system. The spleen makes lymphocytes, filters the blood, stores blood cells, and destroys old blood cells
Splenectomy		Surgical removal of part or entire spleen.
Splenomegaly		Enlargement of the spleen.
Stem cell	SC	A basic cell that can develop into any type of specialized cell.
Stem Cell Transplant	SCT	A procedure in which healthy bone marrow stem cells are use to replace diseased or damaged bone marrow. Also called a bone marrow transplant.
Stroke		Rapid loss of brain function due to a disturbance of blood flow to the brain such as a blockage or hemorrhage (rupture in a blood vessel).
Symptom		An indication of disease experienced by a patient; may or may not be easily measured.
Syncope		Faint or lose consciousness for brief period.
Thrombocythemia		A higher than normal number of platelets in the blood.
Thrombocytopenia		A lower than normal number of platelets in the blood.

Thrombocytosis or Thrombocythemia		Overproduction of platelets
Thromboembolism		When a blood clot breaks loose and is carried through the bloodstream to plug another vessel.
Thrombopoietin	TPO	Hormone that regulates megakaryocyte (platelet precursors) production, and thus platelets; it operates through its receptor (Mpl) to stimulate production.
Thrombus or Thrombosis		The formation of a blood clot in a blood vessel causing a total or partial obstruction of a vein or artery.
Total Iron Binding Capacity	TIBC	Test of blood's capacity to bind iron to transferrin; normal 240-450 micrograms/deciliter.
Transfusion		Procedure in which a patient receives blood products reds, platelets, or stem cells intravenously.
Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors	TKI	A targeted cancer therapy that interferes with the signals that tell a cell to grow and divide. This therapy can reduce or stop cancer cells from growing, and, in some cases, it causes the cell to die.
Ultrasound		High frequency sound waves travel through the skin to image the internal organs.
Vascular		Pertaining to vessels that carry/circulate fluid; usually referring to blood vessels (veins and arteries).
von Willebrand Disease	vWD	Bleeding disorder caused by deficiency of VWFactor which helps platelets clump and stick to blood vessel walls; usually hereditary but Acquired VWD may occur in ET due to sequestration of Factor by adhesion to the high number of platelets.
White Blood Cells	WBC	Blood cells that fight infection and anything it perceives as foreign
White Blood Cells, Leukocytes	WBC	Blood cells that are part of the immune system and also help fight infection. Also called leukocytes.
White Cell Count	WCC	normal range 4-11x10 ⁹ per liter (ie 4-11 billion cells per liter, sometimes quoted as 4000-11,000 per microliter). The precise range varies slightly between laboratories and regions
	-mab	Generic name suffix indicating drug is a Monoclonal AntiBody; e.g. rituximab
	-nib	Generic name suffix indicating drug is an antineoplastic; eg. Ruxolitinib.
	BCR-ABL	Gene mutation: Philadelphia Chromosome translocation (see Ph) to form the oncogene which causes CML