Cree Medical Dictionary
A Handbook for Health Care Providers

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DEDICATION

To All the First Nations peoples in the Sioux Lookout area

For your invaluable patience, waiting for your new hospital and improved health care, this medical dictionary is only a small part in the betterment of healthcare for all.

Also to

Roger Walker
Former CEO and President
Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Health Centre

For your determination and perseverance to develop a medical dictionary for the First Nations peoples in their own languages and for your love of the peoples you served during 2001 – 2009.
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Introduction to
The Cree Medical Dictionary

Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Health Centre

Our care is based on recognizing the relationship of physical, emotional, mental and spiritual aspects of all people.

We are more than a hospital!

We provide culturally responsive acute, long term and ambulatory care, mental health and addiction services, community based and traditional healing services to the Sioux Lookout area and to the northern First Nations.

The Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Health Centre provides health services to the towns of Sioux Lookout, Pickle Lake, Savant Lake, Hudson, and the 28 northern First Nation communities north of Sioux Lookout, including Lac Seul First Nation. The 30,000 people living in these thirty-two communities are spread out over 385,000 square kilometers, approximately 1/3 of Ontario’s land mass. 85% of the total service population is First Nation and this percentage continues to increase rapidly.

The Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Health Centre ensures a high standard of quality care by minimizing language barriers experienced by our clients and their families and thus, embarked on developing a standardized medical dictionary for all Health Care Providers to use that would help ensure a high quality of communications for clients and their families. The medical dictionary is an important element of patient safety and will empower clients to be able to make informed decisions about the health care they are receiving.

This project was aimed to improve cultural and linguistic services by focusing on the preservation of language and the development of a new medical dictionary to clearly communicate medical terminology. Many of the community Elders, who are the language keepers, are aging and we needed to ensure their participation by utilizing their knowledge. This project is not only about developing communication tools to utilize in a medical setting but we are also taking important steps towards preserving the linguistic integrity of the First Nation communities we serve. The use of elders to guide, inform, and support the project was consequently essential.

The Cree medical dictionary is comprehensive, has an up-to-date medical and transactional terminology and has illustrations where appropriate. It is intended to be a resource for interpreter/health care providers with client, and vice-versa; for health care provider to other health care providers/agencies. The medical dictionary will be widely circulated to other health care settings within the province of Ontario.
and out of province where our clients are referred to for access to other health care services.

The one community within the Sioux Lookout MenoYa Win Health Centre service area where the Cree language is primarily spoken is: Fort Severn.

Background

A few excellent medical interpreter’s handbooks were developed in the late 1980’s and 90’s which met the needs of clients, interpreters and medical staff in the Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital catchment area.

In 2007, the Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Health Centre vision was to seek the advice of the Elders Council in putting together a standardized medical dictionary that all of our frontline staff could utilize to ensure a higher quality of communications to be used when clients and their families are navigating their way throughout the health care system. Copies would be circulated throughout the region and province to be used by hospital interpreters, medical staff and students, nurses and other organizations servicing native clients, as well as Community Health Representatives. The Elders Council signed a resolution later that year which set in motion the beginning of a new medical dictionary project.

In 2009, the new medical dictionary project began with a team comprised of
language specialists, an Ojibwe and an Oji-Cree from within the service area and a
Cree from the James Bay coastal area. The team embarked on compiling a listing of
words and phrases that they translated and was reviewed by groups of elders and
language speakers from the northern communities during workshops held in Sioux
Lookout during early spring 2010.

Elders and language specialists/speakers who participated in the project:

**Ojibwe:**
- Patricia Ningewance-Nadeau, Lac Seul — project team leader
- Agnes Ningewance, Lac Seul
- Bella Panacheese, Mishkeegogamang
- Lucie Strang, Pikangikum
- Mathias Suganaqueb, Webequie

**Cree:**
- Greg Spence, Fort Albany — team leader
- Adelaide Anderson, Fort Severn
- Genny Kakekaspan, Fort Severn
- Priscilla Kakekaspan, Fort Severn

**Oji-Cree:**
- Larry Beardy, Muskrat Dam —
  team leader
- Clara Beardy, Muskrat Dam
- Emily Gregg, Kasabonika Lake
- Joan Kakegamic, Sandy Lake
- Margaret Lawson, of McDowell Lake
  & Weagamow Lake
- Ruby Morris, Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug
- Jerry Sawanas, Sandy Lake
- Joan Winter, Webequie
- Amelia Sturgeon, Wunnumin Lake

During the project, because of the size and volume of the draft dictionary, it was
decided the end product of the medical dictionary would be divided into three sepa-
rate dictionaries, one of each in the Cree, Oji-Cree and Ojibwe languages.

**What is in this Dictionary?**

In this dictionary are approximately 1,800 entries in English. They are translated into
Cree and are written in roman orthography. The entries include names of body parts,
diseases and medical conditions, symptoms, diagnostic and surgical procedures and
apparatus, place names, hospital and clinic personnel, and medical drugs.

The information is given in the form of 3rd person verbs (he/she is getting a
needle, for example) and nouns. In the Ojibwe, Cree and Oji-Cree languages, the
grammar is divided into Animate and Inanimate. Some nouns are spoken of as if they
are animate, grammatically even if they are non-living objects such as spoons. Some
parts of a person’s anatomy is spoken of as if it were living. Some examples in Cree
are: elbows, knees, breasts, testicles, fingernails, shoulder blades. The grammar will
change accordingly if the noun is animate.
How to Use This Book

The words are listed alphabetically in English. They are not grouped topically. It is organized this way so that an interpreter will find the equivalent word quickly. To list words from Cree into English, and topically would increase the size and weight of the dictionary. For that reason, syllabics is not used as well.

The Writing System Used

This medical dictionary is written in roman orthography and not in syllabics. Syllabics are used in all the Cree communities that are served by the Hospital. Most of the staff still use syllabics. Roman orthography is used here because many of the medical terms are newly-coined or may be unfamiliar to the interpreters. Syllabics do not represent the sounds accurately. Plain syllabics do not show vowel length and voiced and unvoiced consonants.

For example, in the Ojibwe language, “aakozi” (he/she is sick) and “agoozi” (he/she is perched above) are written exactly the same in syllabics but the two words have totally different meanings. Another good example is “da-” and “daa-” are written the same in syllabics but the first particle is a prefix that changes the verb into the definite future tense. The other is a prefix that changes the verb to mean “should, could, would”. There are countless other examples. Using syllabics can create misunderstandings.

Using properly spelled roman orthography leaves no room for ambiguity. It is like using a recorder. You spell a long intricate word properly the first time, and you will be able to pronounce it perfectly when you read it out loud the next time. With syllabics, you have to guess at its exact pronunciation and thus, exact meaning.

Modern medical interpreters are literate in English. They will be able to read the roman orthography quickly as soon as they learn that it is a consistent way of writing. The earlier book Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital Medical Interpreters’ Handbook was written in phonetics and syllabics. The old style of phonetic writing was not consistent. It changed with the page. Old style phonetic writing presented the same word written differently on different pages.
Pronunciation Guide

The macron spelling system is used here. In the Double Vowel System that is used by the Ojibwes, each long vowel sound is represented by \textit{aa}, \textit{oo}, \textit{ii} or \textit{e}. In Cree, the long vowels are represented by \textit{a}, \textit{o}, \textit{i} and \textit{e} with accents on them to differentiate them from the short vowels: \textit{a}, \textit{o} and \textit{i} without the accents. It is not meant to be pronounced exactly like you would think. The spelling presents the approximate pronunciation in a very predictable fashion.

Vowels:
There are seven vowels in the Cree language. They are: \textit{ê}, \textit{i}, \textit{î}, \textit{o}, \textit{â}, and \textit{a}.

There are four Long Vowels: \textit{ê}, \textit{i}, \textit{î}, \textit{o}, \textit{â}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Cree example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>î as in \textit{seat}</td>
<td>shîpî (he/she stretches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ô as in between \textit{soup} and \textit{soap}</td>
<td>môna (no)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â as in saying “ah” at the doctor’s office</td>
<td>nimâmâ (my mother)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ê as in \textit{set}</td>
<td>kîwê (go home)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They are called long vowels because it takes a longer time to say them than the short vowels.

There are three Short Vowels: \textit{i}, \textit{o}, and \textit{a}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Cree example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a as in \textit{sum}</td>
<td>atim (dog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i as in \textit{sit}</td>
<td>kiskan (your bone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o as in \textit{book}</td>
<td>mîhko (blood)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They are called short vowels because it takes a shorter time to say them than the long vowels.

\textbf{Voiced and Voiceless Consonants}

A consonant is speech sound in which the breath is at least partially obstructed. Here are some consonants in English: \textit{m}, \textit{n}, \textit{p}, \textit{s}, \textit{t}, \textit{z}, \textit{c}, \textit{y}, \textit{f}, \textit{v}, \textit{d}, \textit{b}, \textit{j}, \textit{w}, \textit{h}, \textit{q}. These are
not consonants in English or in Cree: a, e, i, o, u.

In the Cree writing system that is used in this book, these are the consonants we will learn:
m, n, w, y, sh, hsh, s, hs, ch, hch, k, hk, t, ht, p hp.

There are two kinds of consonants: voiced and voiceless. A Voiced Consonant is a sound (see above) that is made with the vocal cords vibrating. A Voiceless Consonant is a sound made while the vocal cords are not vibrating.

**Voiced Consonants**

To repeat, these are approximate sounds. When you see a k, it will not be pronounced like an English g, as in gill or gym. It will be softer, more towards a k sound but not quite. It will still be a g like in gill but not as hard.

**Examples**

- sh kishika (he/she walks fast)
- t ôta (here)
- p apiw (sits)
- c acina (a short while)
- k otakikomiw (he/she has a cold)
- s misiwe (everywhere)

**Voiceless Consonants**

The Voiceless Consonants are most like the English consonants. Hch is like the ch in church, hk is like k as in English kick, etc.

**Examples**

- hp mihpan (lung)
- hc ohci- (from)
- hk âhkosiw (is sick)
- hs ahsinik (rocks)
- ht kihtawakay (your ear)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Cree Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abdominal pain, has</td>
<td>têwashkatêw, têwatayêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abdominal swelling, has</td>
<td>pahkitakishépaniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abortion, has an</td>
<td>oshikohitisow ohcitaw, oshkikohitisow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abscess, has an</td>
<td>minîwiw pihtawê, minîwiw, minîwiw atâmihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abscess drains, your</td>
<td>tamakominîwiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absorbs, it</td>
<td>otahcikêmakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abuses him/her</td>
<td>mânènimèw, kakwàtakihêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accident, has an</td>
<td>pashinêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acetylsalicylic Acid (ASA) (aspirin)</td>
<td>mistikwâni-natohkonon, têwishtkwânê maskihkiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acetaminophen (non-prescription medication to relieve minor pain and reduce fever)</td>
<td>pînisahikan, kiskimahikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aches</td>
<td>têwisiw, kâkitisiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aches all over</td>
<td>kâkitisiw misiêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acne, has</td>
<td>pîkohkwêpaniw, papêskocâpipaniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acne rosacea (adult acne), has</td>
<td>pîkohkwêpaniwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acupuncture, gets</td>
<td>cîstahikêwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acupuncture</td>
<td>cîstahikêwin, kiskimahikani-shâponikan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
acute (an illness that happens suddenly or over a short period of time)  

kētahtawin âhkosiwin nēsta piko nakiskaw kihci-âhkosîpaniw

Adam’s Apple, your  
kipiskokohtâkan(ân)

addicted, is  
tipēnimikow shāposhkâkow

addicted to alcohol, is  
tipēnimikow minihkwēwiwininiw

Addison’s Disease (underactive adrenal glands), has  
nînamisiniwa onîhkwa, onîshkwâk

adenectomy, gets  
maninîkwênakanîwan,  
manîkwêshwâkanîwan

adenocarcinoma (a type of cancer made up of abnormal gland cells that line the inner surface of some organs in the body)  
kâ-koshtâtîkwak âhkosiwin onîhkohk,  
onîshkohk âtiht mitataminawana  
pitakinaw kêkwâna pitakinawana

adenoids, your  
kinîhk(wak)
adhesion (small strands of fibrous tissue that cause organs in abdomen and pelvis to cling together abnormally)  
kâ-nisitonikêmakahk, kâ-miciminikêmakahk mâmawi-miciminikêmakahk

adolescence  
oshkinîkiwin, oshkâtisiwin

adrenal glands, your  
kinîhk(wak)

adrenal-gland removal, gets  
maninihkwêniwin

adrenalin  
winâshkêwin

ages  
ati-kishê-ayâwiwin

agorophobic, is  
kâkoshtak, kâ-sêkîhîkot, kâ-makitawanihk, kâ-ishi-shêyânihk,

airsick, is  
kîshkwêyâhokow

airways  
nênêwina kâ-ohci-nênêyan

alcoholic, is  
minihkwêyâspinêw

alert, is on  
kihkâyênihtam

allergic reaction, has an  
manitotakow mâciskâkow

alopecia (hair loss), has  
pahkihtitâw opîwaya, pashkostikwânê-paniw, pahkihtiniwa opîwaya

altitude illness (any of several illnesses associated with higher than usual altitudes)  
ê-maciskâkot, ê-ishpanihk

Alzheimer's Disease, has  
wani-kanôkêwi-âhkosiwin

ambulance  
âhkosiwi–ocâpânish, âhkosiwi–otâpân kâ-nâcipahiwêt

amniocentesis (extraction and examination of small amount of amniotic fluid)  
é-otinikâtêk nêsta é-natawi-kiskênihcîkâtêk apishish mispayawâpoy
amniotic fluid  
mispayâpoy

amniotic sac  
awâshish kâ-ishi-pîhcishihk

amphetamine drugs (habit-forming drugs)  
kâ-tipênimikonâniwâkà natohkonona maskihkiya

amputation  
kîshkikâtêshwâkaniwan

amputated, has an arm  
é-kîshkipitonêshot

amputated, has a leg  
kîshkikatêshwâkaniwan

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS: Lou Gehrig’s Disease) (progressive break-down of the cells of the spinal cord), has  
kâ-ati-pikwashkât wâwikanêyâpiy

anal fissure (laceration or tear in the lining of the anus)  
tâtociskêpaniw

anal fissure removed, has an  
é-îkatênikâtêk ê-tâtociskêt

analgesics (drugs that take pain away)  
pînisahikana, kiskimahikana

anal itching, has  
kinačiskêw

anaphylaxis (allergic shock — life threatening emergency)  
koshkopaniw ê-manitotakot kêkwânîiw shêmâk ê-maciskakot kà-pimwêpaokot

anemia (shortage of red blood cells that may cause fatigue)  
é-nôhtêpanici kâ-mihkosicik mihkohk ta-ohci-ayêskosiw

anemia, aplastic (serious disease of decreased bone-marrow production of while and red blood cells and platelets)  
pakason kihci-âhkosiwin ê-nôhtêpanici kâ-wâpâki nêsta kâ-mihkwâki mihkohk

anemia during pregnancy (inadequate level of hemoglobin during pregnancy)  
iskwêw mêkwâc ê-kânoshkatâwasot ê-ninamisit ê-nôhtêpanit omihkohk

anemia, has folic-acid deficiency  
é-nôhtêpanihk kâ-mashkawikanêshkakonaniwak
anemia, has hemolytic (premature destruction of red blood cells)  
ë-nôhtê-nipîmakahki kâ-mihkwâki pîhci-mihkohk

anemia, has iron-deficiency  
ë-nôhtêpanit omashkwisîwin mihkohk

anesthesia, gets general (temporary loss of consciousness)  
ë-nipêhiht ê-mâcîshot

anesthesia, local (temporary prevention of pain)  
natohkononiw ê-mînit êkâ kê-ohci-môshihot nipêhiwêwin

aneurysm (a bulging sac filled with blood formed when there is a weakness in the wall of an artery that is often repairable), has an  
mihkôwipaniw ê-pakoshcêpanihk mihkoyâpiy

aneurysm removed, has an  
ë-otînikâtêk ê-mihkôwipaninik ê-manishikâtêk
angina (pain or pressure beneath the breastbone caused by inadequate blood supply to the heart), has

angina pectoris (chest pain arising from the heart usually under the breastbone), has

angioplasty (catheter inserted into a blocked coronary artery), has an

animal, gets bitten by an

ankle, your

ankle pain, has

ankles, has swollen

anorexia (eating disorder which prevents a person from eating adequately), has

anoscopy (visual examination of the anus), gets an

antacid

anti-arrhythmics (medications to treat irregular heartbeats), takes

antibiotics (medications that attack germs and fight infection)

antibodies

é-môshihtât wâskikanihk nêsta piko é-mâkomacitât wâskikan ékâ tipi-minihkwêpanihk mitêhihk é-têwôskikanê-panit é-ocitipikowôskkanêpanit
têwôskikanêw
e-šêkonikâtêk kêkwân mitêhiy mihk-wêyâpiy é-kipopanihk
é-mâkwâmikot awêyâshîsha
kipiskokanân(a)
têwipiskokanêw
pahkipiskokanêw
kawahkatêyâspinêw
micîsk é-kanawâpahcikatêkh é-shipâyâpahcikâtêk
wisâkâskanê maskihkiya nêsta natohkonona
mitêhiy natohkonona ékâ kwayask é-pakhahaninihk otêhihk mitêhiy maskihkiya
natohkonon kâ-mâshihtamômakan âhkosiwina
natohkonona kâ-mâshihtamômakan âhkosiwinihk, maskihkiya kâ-mâshihtamokaki âhkosiwîn
anti-cancer drugs
natohkononak ê-ohci-mashitaniwak ēkā kâ-kinitokotaniwak kâ-nakahikêmakaki
natohkonona kâ-koshtâtikwak âhkosiwin kâ-mowêmakak

anti-coagulants (drugs to prevent blood clots)
natohkonona ēkā kihci-watowipanik mihkohk maskihkiya

anti-convulsants (medications to control seizures)
natohkonona ē-nanakacitaniwak ocipitikowin kâ-nakahikêmakahi

anti-depressants
natohkonona ēkā kê-ohci-ohpâtênimot awêna ēkâ kê-ohci-kiwâtênimot

antidote
maskihkiy kê-ohci-onipanihk piscipowin natohkonona

anti-emetic drugs (prevents or relieves nausea and vomiting)
natohkonona ēkā kihci-makomomacionaniwak nêstaêkâ kê-ohci-pwâkomot awêna pwâkomo maskihkiya

anti-fungal drugs
maskihkiya ēkâ kê-ohci-nitawikihk
anti-helmintic drugs (medications to treat worms in intestines)
natohkonona manicôshak ohci mitakishih-kêkâ kihci-nitawikichk, mitakishiw-imaskihkiya omanicôshimitakishêwinto

anti-histamines (medications to treat allergies)
natohkonona maskihkiya kê-ohci-nitokotaniwak kâ-maciskakahci kêkwâniw

anti-hyperlipidemic drugs [medications to reduce cholesterol (fat) in the blood]
natohkonona êkâ kihci-pimiwak mihto kêkâ kihci-wininwakamihk mihto

anti-hypertensives (medications to reduce blood pressure)
natohkonona êkâ kihci-kishiyakamikwê-panit awêna maskihkiya êkâ kihci-ispakêpanihk mihtokohk

anti-inflammatory drugs
natohkonona êkâ kihci-pâmîkîpînityawêna miyawihk kâ-mihto pâmîkîpînityawêna

anti-malarial drugs
natohkonona êkâ kihci-kâcitinikonânîniwak âhkosiwin sakimêhk kâ-ocîpanik

anti-metabolite drugs (medications to treat cancers and autoimmune diseases)
maskihkiya kâ-mîshitamômakâk âhkosiwin kâ-koshtâtâwik nêsta kâ-nocikonânîniwak miyawihk kâ-ohci-mâshitamomakâk âhkosiwin

anti-microbial drugs (medications that attack germs and fight infection)
natohkonona kâ-mâshitamômâmakâk manicôsh nêsta pikapaniwin kâ-minîwipanihk ohci

anti-nuclear antibody (substance that appears in the blood, indicating presence of autoimmune disease)
mîkohk kâ-nôkwahk ê-itâkwak âhkosiwin kâ-ohci-mâshitamômâmakâk âhkosiwin miyawihk

anti-Parkinsonian drugs (medications used to treat Parkinson’s Disease)
nînikîpaniwinspînêwîn nahtohkonona

anti-protozoal drugs (medications used to treat single-celled parasites)
natohkonona kê-ohci-nipahikot kâ-mîcit miyawiniw manicôsh
anti-pruritic drugs (medications to reduce itching)

anti-spasmodic drugs (medications to improve digestion and relieve intestinal cramps)

anti-septic

anti-thyroid drugs

anti-viral drugs

anus, your

anxiety, is experiencing

anxiety and nervousness

aorta, your (body’s largest blood vessel, arising from the top of the heart)

apathy (suppression of emotions), is experiencing

aphasia (disorder caused by damage to the parts of the brain that control language), has

appendage (body part that has a minor role in normal body function), your

appendectomy (surgical removal of vermiform appendix), gets an

appendicitis (inflammation of the vermiform appendix), has

appetite, has a loss of
apraxia (neurological disorder characterized by loss of the ability to execute or carry out learned purposeful movements), has

aquaphobia, has

arm, your

armpit, your

arm or hand pain, has

arm, has a lame

arm rest, uses an

arm sling, uses an

arrhythmia (dysrhythmia) (heart-rhythm irregularity), has

arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries), has

arteriovenous malformations (AVM) (abnormal connection between veins and arteries, usually congenital), has

artery, your

arthritis, has infectious (septic arthritis)
arthritis, has juvenile rheumatoid
arthritis, has rheumatoid (auto-immune disease that causes chronic inflammation of the joints)
arthroplasty (surgical repair of joint), gets an
mácishikêwin é-oshihtâniwahk, kâ-ishi-akitawikânâniwahk

arthroplasty, gets a hip
é-oshihtâniwahk mitôkaniniw

arthroplasty, gets a knee
é-oshiht mikitik

arthroplasty, gets a shoulder
mitihtiman é-oshiht

atherosclerotic plaque (causing blockage or narrowing of artery supplying blood to the brain that may be amenable to surgery), has
kâ-kipwâpikëpanihk mitëhiyâpiy mîtihpip kâ-îspanihk

arthroscopy (surgery can help diagnose and treat common knee, shoulder, and other joint problems), gets an
mácishikêwin mikitik ohci nêsta mîtihimân nêsta é-akitawikanâniwak

artificial larynx(es)
mikohtâkanihkêkanikân(a)

artificial limb(s)
paskësiwikêkanikân(a)

artificial respiration, is given
nênêcikan
ASA (acetylsalicylic acid) (aspirin)
mistikwâni natohkonon

asbestosis (chronic inflammatory medical condition affecting the parenchymal tissue of the lungs), pâhkihpanépaniwin

ascites (abnormal accumulation of fluid in the belly), has pihtawêpëkitakishêpaniwin nipîwitakishêpaniwin

aspirin mistikwâni natohkonon

aspirate (removing fluid) ê-otahikatêk nipiy

asthma, has cíwitamowin

astigmatic (visual impairment caused by abnormal eye shape), is maskâpiw

asymmetrical (uneven in size, shape or position), is môna pêyakwan ishinâkwan

atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries), has mashkawi-otêhiyâpiw

athlete’s foot (ringworm of the feet) pikositêpaniwin

atriums, your (small chambers in the heart that pump blood into the ventricles) ishipahikana mihko mitêhiyâpihk

atrophy (thinning or wasting of body muscles), has shikopaniw

attention-deficit Hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (short attention span), has tahko-mitonênihcikêw

auscultates (listens to the lungs) nitohtawêw mihpana

autistic (mental illness of children, unaware of their surroundings), is êkâ kapakikamatisit
auto-immune disorder (body produces antibodies that attack the body’s own tissues), has

autonomic nervous system (nervous system which controls involuntary functioning organs)

autopsy, is given an

axillary dissection (operation to remove the lymph nodes under armpit), gets an
baby, newborn  
back, your  
back pain, has  
bacteria  
Baker’s-Cyst removed (a benign cystic tumour at back of knee), has a  
balance, is in  
baldness pattern, male & female, has  
balloon angioplasty (treatment for obstructed arteries), gets  
bandage  
barium enema (examining the gastrointestinal system), gets a  
barium swallow (one drinks a clay-like liquid and then an x-ray of upper bowel is taken)  
barium X-rays (examining the gastrointestinal system), gets  
Bartholin’s Glands (small glands in the lips of the vagina), your  
basal cell carcinoma (skin cancer)  
bath bench  
bears down
bed frame, metal  
nipiwinâpisk(a)

bed pan  
shikiwinâpisk(a)

bed sheet  
nipiwinêkin(a)

bedsore, has a  
ashkishin

bed, wets his/her  
shikihkwâmiw

behavioural or emotional changes, has  
wi-mayakênihtâhkosiw nêsta piko itiw

behaviour therapy, gets  
nanâtomitâhkosiwi, notitâspinêwin itatisiwin

Bell’s Palsy (paralysis on one side of the face), has  
pîmikwêpaniw

bends his/her arm  
pikipitonêniw

bends his/her leg  
pikikâtêniw

bends over  
nawakiw

benign (lump that is not cancerous)  
nitawikininiw kêkwâniw

ékâ kâ-koshtâtikwaninik âhkosiwin
beta-adrenergic blockers (beta-blockers)  
(maskihkiya mitêhiy êkâ kênînak kihcî-âpatisîkak nêsta piko mihkwêyâpiya)

bicuspïd (teeth)  
(mîpit(a) atâmihk)

bilateral (both sides of the body)  
(ayêtaw miyawihk kà-kwêskîtê)

bile (digestive juice produced in the liver)  
(nisamawin miskonihk wîsakâpoy, wîsopîwâpoy)

bile duct cancer  
(kà-koshtâtikwahk âhkosiwin wîsopîhk)

bile duct, your  
(ki-wîsopîy(a))

biopsy  
(ê-manishikâtêk miyaw)

biopsy needle  
(cîstahikan ê-manishikâtêk miyaw)

biopsy, skin  
(mishakay ê-manishikâtêk kà-nanâtîmît)

birth canal, your  
(mêskanaw cîçish kà-ohcî-nîtâwikih)

birth control  
(nakahi anihk pônôshëwi-maskihkiya)

birthmark  
(mînim)

bitten by a dog or insect, is  
(atîmwa nêsta piko manicôsha ê- mâkwâmîkot)

bladder, your  
(kîtônîniy, kiwikhây shikiwîn kà-îshî-pîhcîsek)

bladder tumor  
(kà-nîtawikhk kêkwân onînihwikhâw)

bladder (urinary) removed (cystectomy)  
(okitînikâtêw onîniy wikhâw)

blast cells (immature white blood cells)  
(êkâ kà-tipî-nîtawîkîk mihkohk)
Blastomycosis (North American Blastomycosis; Gilchrist’s Disease) (infectious fungus disease that starts in the lungs), hasnitawikihk mihpahpihkihk mihpanihk kâ-ohci-kêkwân

bleeding, has rectal mihkowiw ociskiikh

blepharitis (inflammation of the eyelid edges) ê-pêshi-mihkwâk mishkiikh mishapowinan mihkwapipaniwiw

blind, is môna wâpiw

blister, has a pihtawêpêkipaniw

bloats potacêpaniwiw, potacêshkaw

blood bank mihkawikamihk mihko kâ-ishi-kanawênihcikahtêk

blood brain barrier (network of blood vessels that prevent dangerous substances from entering the brain) mihkowiýapiya mînitihpihk ékâ kê-ohci-pitikwêpaniki kêkwâna kâ-koshkâtiwikwâk mînitihpihk shishiwêkinikan
blood cells, red (microscopic cells in the blood that carry oxygen to tissues of the body)
mihkohk nênewik kâ-ohci-misitêpanik miyawihk

blood cells, white (microscopic cells in the blood that help fight infection by destroying germs)
mihko kâ-wâpisik kâ-wikonaniwak miyawihk ê-mâshihtamomakak âhkosiwân ê-nipacikêmakak manicôsh miyawihk

blood clot
watoy

blood count (number of red and white blood cells)
mihkohk kâ-itatiki kâ-mihkwâ nêsta kâ-wâpâkihk

blood, your
kimihko

blood drips
ê-ocikawitanîwahk mihkôk

blood plasma
mihko

blood platelets (blood cells that assist in the blood-clotting process)
mihkok kâ-wîciwêmakak ê-watowipanihk mihkokh

blood poisoning, has
piscipowipaniniw omihko

blood pressure, has high
ishpakêpaniniw omihko

blood pressure, has low
nâshipaniniw omihko

blood sample
mihkok kâ-otinikâtêk

blood transfusion
ê-mînit mîhkoniw

blood-transfusion reaction, has a
atatênitamomakan miyaw mihko

blood typing (method to tell what specific type of blood you have)
nanatômikhokwin kêko mihko kê-minikawiyâyan

blood vein
mihkoyâpiy(a)

blood vein, squeezes a
makwapikênâm mihkoyapiniw
blood vessels, your  

kimihkowiypiy(a)

blood work  

ê-natawi-kiskênihcikatêk mihko

blows his/her own nose  

sinikihkomêw

blue baby, is a  

nôhtê-nipi awáshish

blurry vision, has  

pîkishênam

body, your  

kiyaw(a)

boil, a  

manicôsh

boil, has a  

omanicôshimiw

bone cancer, has  

âhkosiwininiw ayâw êkâ kâ-kinitotaniwan-inihk oskanihk

bone, your  

kiskan(a)

bone fracture, has a  

pasikipaniniw oskan, ayênipaniw miskan

bone graft, gets a  

kâ-mishahikâtêk miskan

bone marrow  

wis pakasowin

bone marrow biopsy (removal of soft tissue from inside bone), gets a  

ê-pakwêshikâtêk pîhci-wis miskanihk

bone marrow depression (serious side-effect of chemotherapy), has  

kâ-manitotakonâniwak wis ê-âpatak kâ-mashkawâk iskwâsikan

bone–marrow transplant, gets a  

ê-minit pakasowin miskanihk awêna

bone scan, gets a  

miskani shâpwâpahcikan

bone spurs  

kâ-nitâwikihk miskanihk

botulism (food poisoning)  

mîcimi-piscipowin
bowel, has lack of control  
bowel movement, has a  
bowel movement, has a loose  
bow-legged, is  
brace  
brace, arm  
brace, back  
brace, leg

môna ki-mákonam omísiwin oméyi
mísíw
kishawashkatêw
wishkwêshkapêw okapêw
sítapisowin
mispitoni sítapisowin
opiskwani sítapisowin
miskati sítapisowin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ojibwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brace, neck</td>
<td>mikwâyâwi sîtapisowin sitahokwawêhowiwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachytherapy (advanced cancer treatment), gets</td>
<td>nitokwâhîwêwin êkâ kâ-kînitokotaniwak áhkosiwîn âshay kâ-mistahi ikik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain hemorrhage, has a</td>
<td>mihkôwîpawaniw shishawêkinikan wînitihpihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain, your</td>
<td>kishishawêkinikan, kitihp(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain or epidural abscess (collection of pus), has</td>
<td>minîwîpawaniw shishawêninikanihk, wînitihpihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain scan, gets a</td>
<td>shâpwapâhâcikatêniw ostikwânihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain tumor, has a</td>
<td>nitâwikininiw kêkwâw ostikwânihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast, your</td>
<td>kicôcôshim(ak), kicîcîshim(ak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast abscess drainage</td>
<td>ê-namakotaniwak minîy micôcôshimihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast augmentation (breast enlargement), gets</td>
<td>niciçîshim kâ-mishikitaacik ocîcîshima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast biopsy by incision, gets</td>
<td>âpîshîsh pakwêshimaniwa ocôcôshima, ocîcîshima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast biopsy by needle aspiration, gets</td>
<td>cîstahikan ê-âpatak ê-otinikâtëk âpîshîsh miyas micôcôshimihk, ocîcîshima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast cancer, has</td>
<td>âhkosiwîninîw ayâw êkâ kâ-kînitokotaniwînîhk ocôcôshimihk, ocîcîshimihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breastfeeds</td>
<td>noshana-âwasow, cicîsha-âwasowin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast pain or lumps, has</td>
<td>môshiow ocôcôshimihk nêsta piko piskopawîn pihtawê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast reconstruction, gets</td>
<td>oshîmakâniwa ocôcôshima, ocîcîshima</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
breast reduction, gets
acowimakaniwa ocicishima, ocicoshima

breast self-examination
nнатомаканиван оccошимих, оcicishima

breath, has bad
wicékatomow

breath, is out of
nôhtêtamiw

breathe, cannot
môna ta-kinênêw

breathes
nênêw

breathes audibly
akâwâc pêtakwanihow ê-nênêt

breathes deeply
nosôhkatomow

breathes easily
wêcinakatomow nênêw

breathes in through the mouth
otônihk ohci-nênêw

breathes out through the nose
otênikomihk ohci-nênêw

breathing difficulty, has
mishamatamow

breaths, takes short
takwatamow

bronchial tubes, your (hollow air passageways branching from windpipe to lungs)
kihpanéyâpiya

bronchi, your (two main branches of the trachea that go into the lungs)
kihpanéyâpiy

bronchioles, your (small air passage ways branching from windpipe to lungs)
kihpanéyâpishe

bronchiectasis (lung disease),
mihpânh-âhkosiwin
bronchiolitis (inflammation of the bronchioles), has

bronchitis, has acute (inflammation of the air passages of the lungs)

bronchitis, has chronic (chronic inflammation and degeneration of the bronchial tubes)

bronchogenic carcinoma (lung cancer), has

bronchoscopy (test to examine bronchi), gets a

bruised, is

bruising or blood spots under the skin

bruit (unusual sound that blood makes when it rushes past an obstruction)

bulimia nervosa (eating disorder), has

bunion, has a

bunion removed, gets a

burned, is

burnout, experiences a

burn, has a

burn, has a 1st degree

burn, has a 2nd degree

burn, has a 3rd degree
burps  
*pekatêw*

bursitis (inflammation of bursa soft fluid-filled sac which cushions between tendons and bones), has

buttocks, your  
*kinâsitiy(a)*
### C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ojibwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calf/calves, your</td>
<td><em>kinân(a)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancer</td>
<td><em>êkâ kâ-kinitokânîniwâk âhkosiwin</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancer in-situ (confined to the tissue where it started)</td>
<td><em>âhkosiwin êkâ kâ-kinitokânîniwâk mishakâk kâ-ohci-nitawikihk</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancerous growths, has</td>
<td><em>nitâwikininiw âhkosiwininiw êkâ kâ-kinitokânîniwâk</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cane</td>
<td><em>saskahonâhtik</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canker sores, has</td>
<td><em>pîkopaniwin, pîkokonêwipaniwin</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPR
capillaries, your (microscopic vessels supplying blood to all body cells and tissues)

carbohydrates, complex (starches, sugars, cellulose and gums)

carbohydrates, simple (refined sugars)

carbon monoxide poisoning

carcinoma (cancer that starts in the skin or in lung organs)

cardiac arrest, has

cardiac catheterization and angiocardiography (studying heart function with a cardiac catheter), gets

cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), receives

cardiovascular (heart and blood vessels)

cardiovascular surgeon

cardiovascular system

carpal-tunnel syndrome, has

carpal-tunnel syndrome, gets

carotid arteries, your (large arteries that supply blood to the brain)

carotid Doppler (look at blood flow in the carotid arteries), gets a
carotid endarterectomy (vascular surgery procedure that removes plaque from the lining of your carotid artery), gets carilage, your cast, wears a CAT Scan (type of x-ray which uses a computer to produce a 3D picture) cataract, has a cataract removed, gets a catheter cauterization (procedure using heat to destroy abnormal cells) celiac disease (allergic condition in the small intestine triggered by gluten) cell (basic structure of living tissues) cellulitis (inflammation of skin and underlying tissue)
central nervous system, your (brain and spinal cord)  
ëshi-âpatisimakak mînîtip nêsta wâwikan

cerebral (part of the vertebrate central nervous system)  
paski wâwikan

cerebral embolism (small blood clot from the heart or diseased artery travels to the brain), has a  
watóy mihkowiyapihk mitêhihk kâ-oçipanihk nêsta piko mitêhiyâpihk mînîtip ihk kâ-îspanihk

cerebral hemorrhage (subtype of intracranial hemorrhage that occurs within the brain tissue itself)  
ë-mihkôwipanik mînîtip mîstikwânihk

cerebral palsy (group of muscular and nervous-system disorders that begin in infancy)  
mâskisiwin ë-awâshishiwit ë-ohci-kicîpanik

cerebral thrombosis (rare form of stroke)  
ocipitikowin
cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) (fluid surrounding spinal column and brain)

minitiyapoy, wawikanapoy

cervical nodes (lymph nodes in neck), your

minikwan mikwayahk

cervical spine, your

kiwawikan(a)

cervix, biopsy of

epakweshikatek mispayaw

cervix cancer

akhosiwin ekakinitokotaniwak mispayahk

cervix, gets cryosurgery of the

emacishikatek mispayaw

cervix, your (narrowed part of the uterus extending into vagina)

kitispayaw

caesarean section

eat eotinit awashish

changes sheets

ateki nipawinicipikew

chapped, is

pashtewishakew

charley horse, has a

ocipitikonanew, oicipitikopwamew

cheek, your

kitanaway(a)

cheekbone, your

kitanawakan(a)

chemotherapy (drug used to kill cancer cells)

kamashkawak ikswaskikewin enipataniwak
akhosiwin ekakinitokotaniwak, akhosiw ine
kakinitokotaniwak, kakoshtatikwak

chest, your

kasikikan(a), maskikan(a)

chest pain, has

tewaskikanew

chickenpox, has

pikwashakapaniw

child abuse

kwatakiwasowin
chin, your
chiropractor
chokes on food
chokes on it (food particle)
chokes on liquid
cholecystectomy (surgical removal of gallbladder), gets a
cholera (acute intestinal infection), has
cholesterol, has high
chronic
chronic fatigue syndrome (profound fatigue)
(chronic airway obstruction), has
clammy hands, has
claustrophobia, has
clavicle, your
circulatory system, your
circumcision, gets a
cirrhosis of the liver (chronic scarring of the liver)
cleft-lip repaired, has a
clinical trials

clinician (health-care professional who has direct contact with patients)

clips

clot

clot-buster

coagulation (same as clotting) (activity of the blood and blood vessels that cause blood to form a jellylike clot)

cobalt treatment (type of radiation therapy targeting tumors deep within body)

cocaine (medication applied directly to mucous membranes to control pain — mind-altering, addicting and dangerous)

cochlear implant (surgically implanted electronic device that provides a sense of sound to a person who is profoundly deaf)
cognitive (the process of thought)  
mitonênihtamowin

cognitive therapy (psychotherapy that is based on the idea that the way we think about the world and ourselves affects our emotions and behaviour)  
mitonênihcikan nitawêwiwêwin

cold, is  
tahkisow

cold, has the common  
otoâkikomiw

cold, shivers with  
ninikaciw

cold sweat, has a  
takapwêsìw

colic (in infants), has  
opêkatêwin kâ-akwahikot oshki-awâshish

colitis, has ulcerative (serious, chronic, inflammatory disease of the colon)  
ashkitakîshêyâspinêw

collagen (gelatinous protein from which body tissues are formed)  
kâ-shipikak

collarbone, your  
kîpimitâskwahikanêkêkan(a)

colon cancer  
mitakishîyâspinêwîn êkâ kâ-nitokotaniwakto kâ-koshtâtîkw

miciskish

colon, your  
ê-nonotomit awêna ociskihihk, otakishîhk

nêsta piko ociskihihk

colonoscopy (procedure to look at colon, large bowel or anus)  
ê-kanawâpamit ospayâhk

color-blind, is  
êkâ kâ-nisitawînhâhk

colostomy (opening to the bowel through the abdominal wall), has a  
pêkwatwaakanîwan watak

colposcopy (procedure to look at cervix), gets a  
ê-kanawâpamit ospayâhk
coma, is in a common carotid artery (arteries of the neck)
complete blood count, gets a complex regional pain syndrome (swelling, shiny skin, a lot of pain over a part of the body), has
compression
compulsion
concussion, has a
condom
cone biopsy (cancer cells are removed in a cone section from cervix), has
confused, is
congenital (abnormality of the body present at birth)
congestive heart failure (build up of fluid in lungs or extremities), has
conjunctivitis (pink eye), has
constipated, is
contact lenses
contagious, is
contraceptives
contrast medium (see IVP) (substance used to enhance the contrast of structures or fluids within the body in medical imaging contusion (bruising of a muscle), has

convalesces

convulsion, has a febrile (seizure triggered by rapid rise in temperature and characterized by altered consciousness and uncontrolled muscle spasms)

core needle biopsy [special hollow needle is used to take a small sample of tissue], gets a

corn, has a

cylinder shaped (core) sample of tissue from a lump

corn or callus, has a

cornea, your

cornea transplant, gets a

coronary-artery bypass graft, gets a

coronary-artery disease, has

coronary care unit (CCU)

corticosteroid (drugs to decrease swelling and inflammation)

cortisone drugs (medications similar to natural hormones produced by the central core of the adrenal glands)
cosmetic surgery, gets
wawishí-âkaniwan
cough, has a cackling
pâhko-ostohtohtam
cough, has a gooey-sounding
pâshkiminêmow
coughs
ostohtohtam
coughs up blood
mihkonîw pêcipanitwâw ê-ostohtohtahk
cramp, has a
ocîpitikôw
cranium, your (bones that make up the skull)
kistikwânîkêkan(a)
crippled, is
mâskisiw
Crohn's Disease (chronic inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal tract), has
pakîtakishê-âhkosiw
croup, has
osîskatâmow
crutches, is on
sakahow
cryotherapy (procedure to freeze burn cancer cells), gets
âkwâmâtimakanîw
CT Scan or CAT Scan (type of x-ray which uses a computer to produce a 3D picture)
shâpâwâpahcikan oshki-âpacihtâwin
culture (identification of bacteria, fungi and viruses)
é-nitawîkît manicôsh nêsta kotakiya
curettage (scraping procedure to obtain tissue from the uterus lining), gets a
ê-kâshkahîkâtèk mispayaw
cut from a sharp object, gets a
pêshishîn
cyst
pîtao minîwiw
cystectomy (surgical removal of part of bladder)  
ë-pkwêshikêk paski shikowiniwat

cystic fibrosis (CF) (inherited disease in which mucous-producing glands fail to produce normal enzymes and mucous), has  
onikoyáspinêwin

cystitis (bladder infection), has  
oniniyáspinêwin

cystoscopy (procedure to view bladder and urethra), gets a  
ë-kanawâpahcikâtêk onîniy nêsta shikiwin kâ-ishi-pimohtêmakahk
deaf, is deaf, is 
môna osihtêw

defecates defecates 
mîsîw

defibrillation (electronic device gives an electric shock to the heart), gets a defibrillation (electronic device gives an electric shock to the heart), gets a kiciwêpahikâtêniw otêhiy

dehydrated, is dehydrated, is 
nôhtêpaniw nipiniw pakopaniw

dementia, has dementia, has 
wanikihkâw

denial, is in denial, is in 
môna wî-tapwêtam

dentist dentist 
mîpiti-natohkonon, omanâpitêpickêw mîpiti-natohkonon, omanâpitêpickêw

dentures dentures 
mîpitikâna mîpitikâna

depressed, is depressed, is 
kôhpâtênimow kôhpâtênimow

dermatitis (irritated skin), has dermatitis (irritated skin), has 
pîkwashakêpaniw pîkwashakêpaniw

diabetes insipidus (excessive thirst and excretion of large amounts of severely diluted urine) diabetes insipidus (excessive thirst and excretion of large amounts of severely diluted urine) 
kishkapakwêw pakwatâmow nêsta tashinêshâsow kishkapakwêw pakwatâmow nêsta tashinêshâsow

diabetes mellitus, has insulin-dependent (requires insulin therapy) diabetes mellitus, has insulin-dependent (requires insulin therapy) 
shôkâwâspinêw, shîwâkamikwêw shôkâwâspinêw, shîwâkamikwêw

diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent (resistant to insulin) diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent (resistant to insulin) 
shôkâwâspinêw, shîwâkamikwêw shôkâwâspinêw, shîwâkamikwêw

diabetic hypoglycaemia (low blood glucose level occurring in a person with diabetes mellitus), has diabetic hypoglycaemia (low blood glucose level occurring in a person with diabetes mellitus), has 
nôhtêpaniw shôkaniw omihkohk kâ-shôkâwâspinêt nôhtêpaniw shôkaniw omihkohk kâ-shôkâwâspinêt

diagnosis diagnosis 
nanâtomikosiwin itâspinêwin nanâtomikosiwin itâspinêwin

dialysis, gets dialysis, gets 
ótêhtikosowaw ê-kasinimici ótêhtikosowaw ê-kasinimici
diaper rash

mihkwashâsiw

diaphragm, your

ki-kipwakan(a)

diarrhea, has

kishowashkatêw

diastolic blood pressure (represented by the bottom number in a blood pressure reading, is when your heart is resting), has

capashish âhkosiwin è-anwêpimakak mitêhiy

diet

itacikêwin

dietician

itacikêwi-maskihkiwi-ininiw, mîcimi natohkonon

diet, has a special

itacikê-akaniwiw

digestive system, your

kinisamawin

digital rectal examination (DRE) (examination of rectum with finger), gets

è-nanâtonikot natohkonona ociskihk

dilates

ispî-shêpanik

dilatation and curettage of the Uterus (D & C) (opening of the cervix and surgical removal of the contents of the uterus)

pishishkopitaniwan

diplopia (double vision), has

nîshwâpiw

discolored teeth, has

osâwâpitêw

disease

âhkosiwin

disfigured, is

mâskisiw

disk

naspitik

disk removed, has a ruptured

è-otinikâtêk kâ-naspitik awikanihk
disk, has a ruptured
dislocated foot, has a
dislocated arm, has a
dizzy, is
doctor
donor
Doppler Test (ultrasound test uses
reflected sound waves to evaluate
blood as it flows through a blood vessel)
dormant
Down Syndrome, has
drains, it
drill
drools
drop attack (sudden falling) has a
drowns
drowsy, is
drug abuse and addiction, has
drug hypersensitivity (immune-
mediated reaction to a drug)
dull, it is

pikopanihk naskoikan wâwikanihk
manisitêpaniw, wanawipitín misit
manipitênêpaniw
kishkwêyapiw
maskihkiywininiw, natohonon
opakitinikêw
ê-nanâtawi-kiskênihcikatêk mihko
ê-ispîhcipanihk
ê-moci-astêk
mâskisiw, wanikêw
câkâpâwitaw
pêkwataën
ocikawisikwêw, cinikawisikwêw
kêtahtawin pakhishin
nistâpâwêw
nêstisiw winipaskaw
maci-natohononâ nesta ê-
tipênimikonaniwak
ê-manitotananiwak nesta ê-maciskakot
natohonon
môna sapênihtâkwan
dumping syndrome (comprehensive overview of rapid stomach emptying covers symptoms, causes, treatments, including diet) shiwtêpâniw

dwarfism, has âpisci-ininishiwiwin

dysarthria (motor speech disorder resulting from neurological injury) môna kinitawêw, môna kitayamiw

dysentery, bacillary (infectious disease of the intestinal tract caused by bacteria of the genus Shigella and is spread by contact with a patients) mâmîsîpâniwin

dysmetria (overshooting objects when reaching), has papâtinam

dysphagia (difficulty in swallowing), has môna kikohcîpânicikêw
earache, has an ear, your ear canal, your ear drum, your ear infection, has a middle ear infection, has an outer eardrum, has a ruptured ear, has ringing or buzzing sounds in the earwax blockage ECG (see Electrocardiogram) (test that makes recordings of electrical impulses of the heart), gets a ectopic pregnancy (complication of pregnancy in which the fertilized ovum is developed in any tissue other than the uterine wall) eczema, has edema (swelling of body tissue), has EEG (see Electroencephalography) (recording of electrical activity along the scalp produced by the firing of neurons within the brain), gets a
EKG (see Electrocardiogram) (test that makes recordings of electrical impulses of the heart), gets a

elbow, your

elderly man

elderly woman

electric current

electric shock, gets an

electro-larynx (battery operated machine that is held against throat to create vibrations that enable person to talk)

elevated, he/she is

elevated, it is

embolic stroke (often result from heart disease or heart surgery and occur rapidly and without any warning signs), has an

embolism (blockage of blood vessel by blood clot), has an

encephalitis, has viral (swelling of the brain inside the skull places downward pressure on the brain stem)

endocrine system, your (system of glands that involve the release of extracellular signaling molecules known as hormones)
endometrial biopsy (procedure to remove small piece of lining of uterus), gets a ê-pakwêshikâtên mispayaw

endoscopy (procedure to look inside body cavities), gets an ê-shikwêyâpamit pîtakinaw

enema, gets an pîtâpâwanâkaniwan

enzymes nisimawina

epidural anaesthesia, gets an kiskimipanicikan

epilepsy, has ocipitikow

episodesatory (surgical incision through the perineum made to enlarge the vagina and assist childbirth) ê-nakishhot iskwêw, ê-tacishikatêk

erythema (redness of the skin), has mihkwahokow oshakâhk

erythrocyte (RBC) (red blood cells) kâ-mihkosicik mihkohk

esophageal speech (way of speaking when voice box removed), has pitoshihtâhkosîw otakotakan ê-kî-otinikâtênihk

esophagectomy (surgical removal of all or part of the esophagus), has mîcisowakan

esophagus, has cancer of mîcisowâspinêw êkâ kâ-kinitokotaniwanînhk

esophagus, your (gullet) kimîcisowâkan(a)
eustachian tube (tube that links the pharynx to the middle ear) mitwakaniyâpiy(a)
examining table kâ-ishi-pimishimit awêna ê-nanâtomit
exercises  kakwêciwina shishawipaniw
excise  ê-manishikâtêk
excision  kâ-manishikâtêk
eye contusion or laceration  apihtâpiw
eyes, has crossed  pîmashkwâpiw
eye, has a foreign body in  pisiniw
eyeglasses  oshkîshihokâna, mishkîshikwâpiskwa
eye, your  kishkîshik(wa)
eye brow, your  kimîshâpowinân(a)
eye pain, has  têwâpiw
eye, has a swelling in the  pakâpiw pahkicâpiw
eye, has a dryness in the  pakwâpiw
eye, has itching in the  kinakâpiw kinakicâpiw
eye, has tearing in the  nanikâpiw
eye tumor, has an  nitawikininiw kêkwâniw oshkîshihokk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>face, your</td>
<td>kikwâkan(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face pain, has</td>
<td>têwikwâkanêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faints</td>
<td>wanikêw pahkishin aspin môna kiskisiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallopian tubes, your</td>
<td>kitaspayêyâpiy(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family history</td>
<td>micishani tipâcimikosiwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farsighted, is</td>
<td>wânaw iskwâpiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farts</td>
<td>pwêkitow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatigued, is</td>
<td>ayêskosiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat, your</td>
<td>kiwinin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fearful, is</td>
<td>sêkisiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fecal</td>
<td>mêyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fecal impaction</td>
<td>mawatahimêyiw kipwaakacêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fecal occult blood (blood in stool)</td>
<td>mihko mêyihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feces</td>
<td>mêyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feelings, your</td>
<td>kititamahcihowiwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feels scared</td>
<td>koshtâciw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feels unwell</td>
<td>manimahcihow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feels well</td>
<td>mîno-mahcihow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fertility problems, a man has</td>
<td>nápêw môna kinitawikîwêw,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nápêw môna nihtâwôshêw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fertility problems, a woman has: iskwéw môna kî-nihtawikwéw, iskwéw môna nihtawôshêw

fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS): minihkwéwininiw kâ-wanikikot

fetal monitoring: è-nànâkacît awâshish pîhci

fever, has: kisisow

fiber optics: kâ-kishipanihk ayâmiwin

fibrocystic breast disease (fibro-cystic breasts are not malignant), has: micócôshimi âspinêwin, cîcîshiwi âhkosiwin

fibroid tumors of the uterus, has: nihtawîkin pîhci mispayak kêkwân

fibroid-tumor removed, has a: otkinâtêniw kêkwâni ospayâhk kâ-nihtawîkininihk

fibrositis (group of disorders characterized by chronic widespread aches and pains), has: âhkosiwin kâ-tatawêsinaniwak miyawihk tashinê è-kakítewisinaniwak

Fifth Disease (viral illness that produces a distinctive red rash on the face, body, arms) has: âhkosiwin kâ-mihkopaninaniwak miyawihk mihkwashakêpaniwin

finger, your: kinîníkicihcân(a)

finger, your baby (last): kiskwécihcân(a)

finger, your index: kititwahikanicihcân(a)

finger, your middle: tashtawicihcân(a)

fingernail, your: kishkashiy(a)

first molars: mîpita kistâpitana

fissure: manâpitêwik
fist, makes a  
flu, has the  
food allergy and intolerance, has  
food poisoning, has  
foot, your  
forceps  
forehead, your  
foreskin, your  
fracture, has a  
fracture repair, gets a  
frostbite, has  
frostbitten, is  
frozen section
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gallbladder, your</td>
<td>kitòniniy(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallbladder laparoscopy (surgical removal of gallbladder), gets a</td>
<td>mâcîshikêwin ê-otinikâtêk oniniy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallstones, has</td>
<td>otasinimiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gangrene, has</td>
<td>maci-wiyâsiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gas, has</td>
<td>pwêkici-âspinèw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gas-sniffs</td>
<td>minâcikêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastrectomy (removal of part or all of the stomach)</td>
<td>paski nêsta piko misiwê ê-otinikâtêk matay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastric bypass, gets a</td>
<td>ê-sipokwatit watak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastric erosion, has</td>
<td>ê-mécipanit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastritis, has</td>
<td>têwishkatayêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastroscopy (procedure to examine inside of stomach), gets a</td>
<td>ê-nanàtomit pîhci watak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastroenteritis (stomach flu; intestinal flu)</td>
<td>mitakishiwâspinèw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastrointestinal series (Upper GI Series), has</td>
<td>mitakishik itêhkê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastrostomy (surgical opening into the stomach), gets</td>
<td>pêkwacishwakaniwan watak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gauze</td>
<td>akopisowin(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gene</td>
<td>miyaw ê-ishinâkwak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general anesthesia, gets</td>
<td>nibê âkaniiwiw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
general surgeon kâ-mâcîshikêtkâ

 genetic counseling, gets kâ-witamâkêtkêshinâkwakmîyaw

 genetics miyawihkêshinâkwak

 genetic testing è-nanâtawî-kiskênihêkîtêkmîyaw

 germs manicôshak

 gestation mêkwâcè-kishkâwasot

 gingivitis, has wiyâsâpitânaè-âhsosît

 glaucoma, has è-siâpit

 glucose miyawêshôkâw

 glucose-tolerance test nanâtomiwêwinmiyawishôkâwocih

 gonads, your kinîk(wak)

 gonorrhea, has macâspinêw

 gout, has mihkotashkwayâspinêwpâhkikotashkwêw

 green, it is osåwashkwâwanipikan

 grief ânimisîw

 growth nihtâwîkiwin

 growth disorders, has manhãkîw

 guilt atâmênihtamowin

 gums, your kimiyâsâpitân(a)

 gynecologist iskwêwamaskihkiwininîw kâ-wâpămât
hair loss, has
hair, your
hair transplant, gets a
hammertoe correction, gets a

hand, foot and mouth disease, gets
hand, your
hand, your left
hand, your right
hand surgery, gets
hangover, has a
headache, has a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Condition</th>
<th>Ojibwe Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>head and neck cancer</td>
<td>ahkosiwininiw ayâw èkâ kâ-nitokotani-waninihk ostikwânihk nêsta okwayâhk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head injury, has a</td>
<td>wisasikishin pikoshin ostikwânihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head, your</td>
<td>kistikwân(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heals</td>
<td>kikêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hearing impairment or loss (deafness)</td>
<td>môna kwayask osihtêw, nêsta môna osihtêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart attack, has a</td>
<td>kipicitêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heartbeat irregularity, has</td>
<td>môna kwayask itahaniniw otêhiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heartbeat, has rapid</td>
<td>kishipâniniw otêhiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart block, has</td>
<td>kipopaniniw otêhiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heartburn, has</td>
<td>wisakâtatam nêsta paswêskoniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart condition, has</td>
<td>ahkosiw otêhiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart-lung transplantation, gets a</td>
<td>minâkaniwan mitêhiy nêsta mhpaniniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart murmurs, has</td>
<td>notâkwaniniw otêhiy pêkwacaniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart, your</td>
<td>kitêhiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart rate</td>
<td>kâ-ispïhtaak mitêhiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart-rhythm irregularity, has</td>
<td>môna kwayask itak mitêhiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart surgery, has open</td>
<td>mâcishwakiwan otêhihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart transplant, gets a</td>
<td>oshki-mitêhiy minakaniwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart tumors, has</td>
<td>kitawikiniw kêkwâniw otêhihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart-valve disease, has</td>
<td>ahkosiw otêhiyapihk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
heart-valve replacement, has acitaniwaninihk otéhiyapiy
heatstroke or heat exhaustion, gets osâmâhkisiw
heavy pressure, feels a sóhkamahcihtaw
heel, your kitótan(a)
heel spur mitótan è-nitawikihk
heel spur removal è-otinikâtëk kâ-nitawikihk mitotanihk
hemiplegia (Hemiparesis) (condition in which one-half of a patient’s body is paralyzed) àpihtaw ishikan ékâ è-wiyawihk napatê nipowipaniw
hemisphere (half) àpihtaw mistikwânihk
hemoglobin mihkohk
hemophilia (rare bleeding disorder in which your blood doesn’t clot normally) mihkowâspinêwin èkâ kâ-watowapanik
hemorrhaging, is mihkowipaniw
hemorrhoids, has wanawitiyépaniw
hemorrhoid removed, gets a è-mâcishocik wanawitiyékanak
hemorrhoids (piles), has papêsko mihkowiyâpiya
hepatitis, has miskonâspinêw
hepatitis, viral miskonâspinêwin manicôsh
hereditary âniskêpaniw micishanik
hernia, has a wanipaniw pashkocêpaniw
hernia repair, gets femoral- (surgical procedure performed to reposition the tissue that has come out through a weak point in the abdominal wall)

hernia repair, gets hiatal- (surgeon will tighten the opening in your diaphragm to keep your stomach from bulging through)

hernia repair, gets incisional- (surgical procedure performed to correct an incisional hernia)

mishwakaniwan éshi-pashkocēpanihk
shicistahikatēniw okipwan
mishwakaniwan é-pashkocēpanit
herpes, has \(\text{pîkopaniwi}\)

herpes, has genital \(\text{kapak macâspinêwin}\)

herpes, has simplex (cold sores, fever blisters) \(\text{pîkopaniwina}\)

hiatal hernia (symptoms such as heartburn, nausea, and regurgitation), has \(\text{wísakâskikanéw}\)

hiccups, has the \(\text{otwâwêw}\)

high grade (cancers that tend to spread quickly) \(\text{watakami misitêpaniwin âhkosiwin kâ-haskoshtâtikwak}\)

hip, your back \(\text{kikishkicênan otana}\)

hip, your front \(\text{kikishkicênan nikân}\)

hip dislocation, has \(\text{kotikopaniw}\)

hip fracture, has a \(\text{kâ-pikotokanêpanit}\)

hip nailing for hip fracture \(\text{mitokani-sakahikan}\)

histamine (important protein involved in many allergic reactions) \(\text{kipicwêpahikana kâ-maciskakot kêkwâna}\)

HIV infection & AIDS, has \(\text{macâspinêwi-manicôsh}\)

hives, has \(\text{papêskopaniw}\)

Hodgkin’s Disease (cancer that affects the lymph system), has \(\text{âhkosiwin minikohk}\)

homocysteine (amino acid in the blood), has \(\text{mihkohk kâ-wicitwamakak}\)

homesick, is \(\text{kiwatênimow}\)

homophobic, is \(\text{koshtêw kâ-nôciânici wîci nápêwa nêsta piko wici iskwêwiniw kâ-nanicistawat}\)
homosexual, is  wîci-iskwêwa nêsta pîko wîci-nâpêwa kâ-wîcêwat
hospital  âhkosiwikamik(wa)
hot, is  kisisow
hot pack  kishisikan(a)
hygiene  pamîtisowin(a)
hypersensitive (being allergic to life), is  wataki maciskakow kêkwâniw
hypertension (high blood pressure), has  ishpâkêpaniniw oko
hyperthyroidism (overactive tissue within the thyroid gland), has  osâmi-âpatisimakaniniw minikok
hypochondriasis (health phobia), has  kâ-nâncistak wî-papîmâtisiw ê-nanicit
hypothermia, has  âhkakwaciw
hyperactive, is  kinomasiw pinasiw
hypochondriac, is  âhkosiwinënîmow tashinê
hysterectomy (abdominal) with removal of tubes and ovaries, gets a  manispayêpitit ê-pishishikopitit
hysterectomy (abdominal) without removal of tubes and ovaries  manispayêsâwakaniwan
hysterectomy (vaginal) with bladder/rectal repair, gets a  oshiakaniwan otakak oninik nêsta ociskihk
hysteria  kîshkwêpaniw
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Saulteaux Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>immune system</td>
<td>kā-ohci-mashkawi-pimâtisinâniwak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immunodeficiency disease (bubble boy disease), has</td>
<td>nôhtépaniw kā-ohci-mashkawi-pimâtisinâniwak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immunization, gets an</td>
<td>cistwâkaniwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impetigo, has</td>
<td>omikîwiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impotent, is</td>
<td>môna kikishocêw, môna cimasow, môna kikishwashkocêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incest</td>
<td>tipinawê opêshotakomakana kâ-nôcîhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incision</td>
<td>mâcishikôwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incisor tooth</td>
<td>mishkishkwâpit(ak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incontinent (not able to control bowel movements or urination), is</td>
<td>môna kinakanam omîsîwin nêsta piko shikowin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indigestion, has</td>
<td>manashkatêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infarction (area of dead brain tissue)</td>
<td>èshi-nipîmakak mînitihp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infection</td>
<td>pikopaniwin minîwipaniwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infectious, is</td>
<td>âhkosîw</td>
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<tr>
<td>inflammation, has</td>
<td>mîhkwahokow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influenza (flu; grippe), has the</td>
<td>kihci-otakkomow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingests it</td>
<td>kohcîpanitwâw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhaled</td>
<td>iskwatatâm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inherited</td>
<td>âniskêpaniw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
injection  cîstahokôwin
inoculated, is  cîstahikani natohkononiw minâkaniwan
insect, is bitten and stung by an  mâkwamikow nêsta cîstahokow manicôsha
in situ cancer (cancer that involves only the place in which it began)  kâ-ohci-nitâwikihk âhkosiwin kâ-koshtâtikwak
insomnia, has  môna kî-nipâw, êkâ kâ-kî-nipât
insulin  shôkâwâspinêwi-natohkonon
intelligence quotient (IQ)  kakêtawênimowin
intracerebral hemorrhage (a blood vessel in the brain ruptures and causes bleeding into the surrounding brain tissue), has  pâshkócêpaniw mihkoyapiy mînitihpihk
intestinal obstruction  kipotakishêpaniwin
intestine, large, your  kimistakishân
intestine, small, your  kitapishatakishân
intensive care unit (ICU)  okihci-âhkosiwin kâ-ishi-akamîcik
intermittent  ayasiwê nanékiskaw
intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) (subtype of intracranial hemorrhage that occurs within the brain tissue itself), has  pîhci-mînitihpihk ê-mihkowak
intrauterine device (IUD)  pihtawê kâ-kishkikâtêk kipitahikan kipwapiskichicikan kipahikan
intravenous  tâpâpikêsìn
intravenous pyelogram (IVP) (x-ray of the kidneys and urinary system) mitéhtikosowak nêsta kâ-ohcishihkikananiwak shâpwâpahcikan
invasive (cancer that has spread beyond its point of origin) âhkosiwin ãshay kâ-misitêpanihk
irrigation é-îshiciwan
irritable bowel syndrome, has mamatashkatêwin
ischemia (restriction in blood supply), has kipapikêpaniw mihkoyapiya
ischemic penumbra (area of the brain tissue that can be saved), has kê-kîshi-macitaniwak mistikwânihk
ischemic stroke (death of an area of brain tissue), has minitic mistikwânihk ê-nipîmakak
isolation, is in kipwaakaniwak ê-kanawênimît, pakan ê-kanawênimît
reverse isolation ê-apaot
itches kinakisiw
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jaundice, has</th>
<th>osâwipaniw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaw, your</td>
<td>kitâmihkan(a), kitâmikanikêkan(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint, your</td>
<td>kitakitawikanan(an)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint replacement, gets a</td>
<td>minakaniwan oshki-akitawikanana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
keloids (tough, irregularly shaped scars that progressively enlarge), has

ketoacidosis (potentially life-threatening complication in patients with diabetes mellitus), has

kidney disease, has

kidney infection, has acute

kidney infection, chronic

kidney, your

kidney removed, has a

kidney stone(s) removed, has

kidney transplantation, gets

kneecap removed, gets a

knee, your

knee pain, has
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laceration</td>
<td>mâcishikâsowin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laceration repair, gets a</td>
<td>mâcishwakaniwan, mâcishkasowinihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lactose intolerance, has</td>
<td>côcôhshinaponoy môna kinipâwistam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large-intestine cancer, has</td>
<td>âhkosiwinini ayâw omisitakishanihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large-intestine polyp</td>
<td>nitawikiniw kêkwâniw omisitakishanihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laryngectomy (surgical removal of larynx or voice box), gets a</td>
<td>mâcishikatêniw otakotakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laryngitis, has</td>
<td>êkâ kâ-kipaspiwêt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laryngoscopy (examination a doctor uses to look at the back of the throat), gets a</td>
<td>nanâtomikowin pihci-mikôtashkwak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larynx, your</td>
<td>kikôtashwêyapiy(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larynx cancer, has</td>
<td>âhkosiwin êkâ kâ-nitokotaniwak mikotashkwak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larynx removed, gets a</td>
<td>otinikâtêniw omikôtashkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut, (destroy or fuse cells), gets</td>
<td>kâ-mashkawak ê-nipataniwak kâ-koshtâtikwak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last period (menopause), has her</td>
<td>mâcic ê-ati-pônîkot otôshkinikiskwêwin kâ-ati-poni-pîsimaspinêt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latent (fingerprint whose presence is not obvious)</td>
<td>êkâ kâ-péyatênâkwak micihci masinasowak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laxative</td>
<td>mîsiwi maskihkiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead poisoning, has</td>
<td>ashkihkomani piscipowin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
leg, your

leg muscles, strains his/her

leg pain, has

Legionnaire’s Disease [lung infection (pneumonia) caused by a bacterium], has

lesbian

lesion (diseased or injured area of the body), has a

lethargic, is

leukemia, acute (cancer of blood forming tissues i.e. bone marrow), has

leukemia, has chronic

leukopenia (abnormally low numbers of white blood cells), has

libido

lice (head lice; body lice; crabs), has

life cycle

lifts up

ligaments, your

linear accelerator (machine for radiation therapy)

liposuction, gets

mihpani-âhkosiwin

môna săpâtisiw

âhkosiwininiw ayâw omihkohk

nâspici mihkowâspinêw

ê-nôhtêpanit

kâ-akâwatat

mitihkomiw

pimâtisiwin, pimâtisiwikênimow

ishpipanit

kicêstatêyapiya

kâ-mashkawak shâpwâpahcikan

otahikatêniw wînin otacikan
lithotripsy (shock wave treatment for kidney stones), gets
ë-koshkowésocik asiniyak mitëhtikosok

liver cancer, has
åhkosiwiniw kâ-koshtátikwaninink oskonihk

liver disease, has
miskoniwâspinèw

liver, your
kiskon(a)

liver transplant, gets a
oshki-miskonèw

lobectomy (surgical removal of a lobe from lung or liver), gets a
ê-otinikâtêk kâ-nitawikînink mîhpanînink nêsta piko miskonihk

local anesthesia, gets a
nikàn màcishikèwininink

localized cancer (cancer has not spread to other parts of body)
åhkosiwin èkâ èzhkwa è-kitotêmakak pëyakwayék piko è-itakwak

lockjaw, has
micimotâmikanêshkâw

low grade (cancer that grows slowly)
åhkosiwin kâ-pêkâci-nitâwikînink kâ-koshtikwak

lumbar spine (spinal tap), gets a
owâwikanînk è-otinikâtêniink

lump, has a
piskosiw

lumpectomy (surgical removal of breast tumour), gets a
ê-mâchiot è-otinikâtêniink ocohcôshimihk kêkwâniw è-nitawikînink

lung abscess, has
miniwiw ohpanink

lung cancer, has
mîhpanînk åhkosiwinînink ayâw

lung, your
kihpan(a)

lung resection, gets a
ê-minonînimici ohpànink
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ojibwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lung transplant, gets a lung transplant</td>
<td>oshki-mihpana mînakaniwan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme Disease, has Lyme Disease, has</td>
<td>mistiko-manicōshik âhkosiw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymph edema (tissue swelling), has</td>
<td>pâhkipaniw wiyawik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymph glands, your</td>
<td>kinikwak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin's (cancer that begins in lymph nodes)</td>
<td>âhkosiwin onikihk kâ-ohci-kicpanihk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lymph system</td>
<td>minikwak êshi-âpatisicik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macositis (see Stomatitis)</td>
<td>(inflammation of the mucous lining of any of the structures in the mouth)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macular degeneration of the eye, has</td>
<td>ê-ati-mânâtak mishkîshik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)</td>
<td>shâtwpâpahcikêwin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malaria, has</td>
<td>sakimêwâspinêwin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malignant (cancerous growth), it is</td>
<td>kâ-koshtâtîkwak âhkosiwin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marfan syndrome (growth of the aorta was indeed reduced), has</td>
<td>kihci-mitêhiyapikh êki-acowinikutêk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mammogram</td>
<td>micôcôshima shâtwpâpahcikêwin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manic-depressive illness, has</td>
<td>kôhpâtênîmîwiyåspinêwin pakwatam tashinê</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marijuana</td>
<td>maci-pîhtwâwin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marrow, your</td>
<td>kiwin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mastectomy, gets a modified radical</td>
<td>kâ-otînimimici cîcîsha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mastectomy, gets a partial</td>
<td>paski ê-otînimici ocôcôshima</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mastitis (breast abscess), has</td>
<td>minîwicôcôshimew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat</td>
<td>ashpishimowin(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measles (red measles; rubeola), has</td>
<td>mihkopaniw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medical condition</td>
<td>âhkosiwin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
medic alert
medical history
medication
melanoma (skin cancer), has
melanoma removed, has
membrane
memory problems, has
meningitis, has aseptic (illness characterized by serous inflammation of the linings of the brain)
meningitis, has bacterial (meningitis is usually caused by a viral or bacterial infection)
menopausal, is
menopause
menstrual period, has her
menstrual periods, has late
menstrual periods, has painful or heavy
mental system
metastasis (cancer that spreads from first cancer site to other parts of body), has
middle cerebral artery, your
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Oji ponieważ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>midwife</td>
<td>kâ-kishkapikêshikêt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>migraine headache, has a mind, your</td>
<td>kihci-têwishtikwânêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miscarriage, has a</td>
<td>oshokow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitral valve prolapse (most common heart valve abnormality), has</td>
<td>osâm mitêhiyapiy kâ-wanikihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molar</td>
<td>mistâpit(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mole, your</td>
<td>kimînim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MAO) (class of powerful anti-depressant drugs)</td>
<td>mikoshkatênitak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mononucleosis, infectious (kissing disease)</td>
<td>oêhcikêwi âhkosiwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning sickness during pregnancy, has</td>
<td>ê-kîshêpâyâwi âhkosit ê-kîshkawâwasot ohci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motion sickness, has</td>
<td>kishkwêyéawikow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor nerve, your</td>
<td>kisîtôsiwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth or tongue tumor, benign</td>
<td>mikônêhk nêsta piko mitênanihk kâ-nitawikihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth, has a dry</td>
<td>pâkotonêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth, has a sore</td>
<td>pikotonêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth, has a tingling</td>
<td>kîskimitônêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mucositis (sores found in mouth and throat), has</td>
<td>pikotonêpaniw nêsta pikotashkwêpaniw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mucous

mucous membrane

multiple myeloma (primary bone-marrow cancer), has

multiple sclerosis (MS) (nervous system disease that affects your brain and spinal cord), has

muscle ache, has a

muscle cramp, has a

muscle weakness, has

muscle, your

muscle relaxants

muscular dystrophy (group of genetic, hereditary muscle diseases that weaken the muscles that move the human body), has

musculo-skeletal system (organ system that gives humans and animals the ability to move)

myelogram (x-ray of the spinal cord), gets a

myeloma (cancer that forms in ribs, spinal column or pelvic bones), has

miniy

minîwishakay kâ-shipikak

nistam miskani wîn âhkosiwin

âhkosiwin ministikwânihk nêsta wâwi-kanihk miyaw kâ-ohci-âpatisimakak

têwi-mashkawinanêw

ocipitikopaniw

ninamisiwi mashkawinanêw

kimashkawinan

mashkawinanihk kihci-pahkicîstak

ê-nînamisicik mashkawinanak miyawihk

mashkawina nêsta miskana kê-ohci pimâtisit ininiw nêsta awiyâshîsh

ê-shâpwâpahcikatêk wâwikêkan

âhkosiwin êkâ kâ-kintokotaniwak mispayak nêsta wâwikanikêkanihk nêsta piko mitokanihk
nail removed, has a manikashénákanianwan
narcotics natohkonona ká-mashkawaki
nasal polyps mitënîkomihk ká-nitâwikiki
nasal polyps removed, has otinimakaniwanwa okotihk ká-nitâwikininiki
nauseated, is pwâkomowimacihow
nearsighted, is tahkwâpin
nebulizer (device used to administer medication to people in the form of a mist inhaled into the lungs) ápachihtâwin maskihkiya pitacwêpanîkan
neck, your kikwâyak(a)
neck pain, has têwikwâyèw
needle shâponikan(a)
nerve-block local anesthesia nisitôsiwin
nerve, your kisitôsiwin(a)
nervous, is ninikênimow
nervous breakdown, has a môna kipimatênimow
neuro-muscular system (combination of the nervous system and muscles, working together to permit movement) kahkinaw môshohowinihk nêsta mashkaw-inanihk, kahkinaw é-âpatisimakaki
neurological (relating to the body’s nervous system) nisitôsiwinihk miyawiwik
neurologist  nisitōsiwi-maskihkiywi-ininiw natohkonon
nitrous oxide (laughing gas)  pâhpiwi maskihkiy
nosebleed, has a  pashkoshtonêw
nose fracture, has a  pasikpaniniwa okota, pikokotêshin
nose, your  kikot(a)
nose, has a stuffy or runny  kipocashêw
nostril, your  kitēnikom(ak)
nuclear medicine  kâ-mashkawâk maskihkiy
numb, is  kîskimisiw
numbness, tingling or prickling  kîskimisiw, cîscitonêsiw
nurse practitioner  natohkononi-iskwêw, maskihkîwi-iskwêw
nutrient  kâ-mîcimishkâkêmakak
nystagmus (eye jumping), has  kâ-kwâkwâkwêyâpipanihk
obese, is  kihci-tâhcipow

obsession, has an  tashinê kinocikon ê-mikoshkahikot

obsessive compulsive disorder  mitonènicikanihk koshkatènitam

obstetrician-gynecologist  awâshishiwi iskwêwi natohkonon

occult blood (blood that is not seen by naked eye)  èkà kâ-wâpahcikatèk mîhko

occlusion (patching of a person’s good eye)  akocâpapisot

occupational therapy, gets  wîcikosiwin kê-ohci pimâtisit

ointment  nîtominikan(a)

oncologist [branch of medicine dealing with tumors (cancer)]  natohkonon kâ-nôcîtât âhkosiwininiw kâ-koshtâtikwaninihk

oncology (study and treatment of cancer)  âhkosiwin atoskêwin kâ-koshtâtikwak âhkosiwin nêsta èshì-nanatawi-kiskênihcikatèk

operation, gets an  mâcishwakaniwan

oral  mitônîhk ohi

oral cancer, has  mitônîhk âhkosiwinini ayâw

orthopedic surgeon (uses surgical, medical or physical means to investigate, preserve and restore functions to a patient’s extremities or spine)  maskihkïwininiw kâ-nanatawi-kiskênihtak paskêsiwina

ostectomy, gets a  paski mîskan è-manishikâtêk

osteitis, has  è-mikwâk mîskan
osteoporosis, has

ostomy (surgical procedure that connects internal cavity of body to an opening outside the body), gets

otoplasty (ear plastic surgery), gets

ovarian cancer, has

ovary, your

ovulates

ovum, your

oxygen
pacemaker, has a inserted  
pacemaker, has a inserted  

pain, is in  

pain, has an achy  

pain, has a dull  

pain, has a prickling  

pain, has a sharp  

pain, has a throbbing  

pain scale, one to twenty  

palate, your  

palliative care, is in  

palm, your  

palpitations, has  

pancreas, your  

panic disorder, has  

pap smear, gets a  

paralysis, is in  

paranoid, is  

parasite  

parkinson's disease  

passed out (from alcohol), is  

\textit{pisimomakana minakaniwan iskocès}  

\textit{wisakênihtam}  

\textit{tätewisiw}  

\textit{tēwisiw}  

\textit{cīhcīhsinēsiw}  

\textit{wisakipaniw}  

\textit{pahkahkamahcihtāw}  

\textit{inikohk tēmācitat}  

\textit{kinakask(wa)}  

\textit{kā-ati-nipit ē-nanakacīt}  

\textit{kinaskicihcān(a)}  

\textit{papahkahan mitēhiy}  

\textit{ki-wīs(a)}  

\textit{sēkisiwyâspinēw}  

\textit{kâshkahâkaniwan}  

\textit{mōna nisitōsiw}  

\textit{kociyâspinēw}  

\textit{manicôsh}  

\textit{nanamispinēwin}  

\textit{pakitâskisikēw, kawâskisikēw}
pathological examination, gets a pathological examination, gets a pathological examination, gets a pathological examination, gets a
pathology (study of disease/tissues) pathology (study of disease/tissues) pathology (study of disease/tissues) pathology (study of disease/tissues)
pediatrician pediatrician pediatrician pediatrician
pelvic examination, gets a pelvic examination, gets a pelvic examination, gets a pelvic examination, gets a
pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
pelvic ultrasonography pelvic ultrasonography pelvic ultrasonography pelvic ultrasonography
pelvis, your pelvis, your pelvis, your pelvis, your
penile implant, gets a penile implant, gets a penile implant, gets a penile implant, gets a
penis cancer, has penis cancer, has penis cancer, has penis cancer, has
penis, your penis, your penis, your penis, your
peptic-ulcer surgery (surgery to treat peptic-ulcer surgery (surgery to treat peptic-ulcer surgery (surgery to treat peptic-ulcer surgery (surgery to treat
the complications of peptic ulcer disease the complications of peptic ulcer disease the complications of peptic ulcer disease the complications of peptic ulcer disease especially destruction of the protective especially destruction of the protective especially destruction of the protective especially destruction of the protective lining of the gastrointestinal tract that lining of the gastrointestinal tract that lining of the gastrointestinal tract that lining of the gastrointestinal tract that leads to ulcer craters), gets leads to ulcer craters), gets leads to ulcer craters), gets leads to ulcer craters), gets
perceptual perceptual perceptual perceptual
perforation perforation perforation perforation
pericarditis, has acute (inflammation of pericarditis, has acute (inflammation of pericarditis, has acute (inflammation of pericarditis, has acute (inflammation of the sac surrounding the heart) the sac surrounding the heart) the sac surrounding the heart) the sac surrounding the heart)
periodontal surgery, gets periodontal surgery, gets periodontal surgery, gets periodontal surgery, gets
periodontitis (gum inflammation), has periodontitis (gum inflammation), has periodontitis (gum inflammation), has periodontitis (gum inflammation), has
peritonitis (inflammation of the peritonitis (inflammation of the peritonitis (inflammation of the peritonitis (inflammation of the peritoneum, the thin membrane that peritoneum, the thin membrane that peritoneum, the thin membrane that peritoneum, the thin membrane that lines the abdominal wall and covers the lines the abdominal wall and covers the lines the abdominal wall and covers the lines the abdominal wall and covers the organs within), has organs within), has organs within), has organs within), has...
phallus (can refer to a penis, or to an object shaped like a penis)  
mitakâhk kâ-ishinâkwahk

pharmacy  
natohkonikamihk(wa)

phlebitis (inflammation of a vein)  
ê-pahkipanihk mihkoyâpiy

phlebotomy (procedure that removes blood from the body), gets a  
ê-otinikâtêk mihko miyawihk

phobia, has a  
koshtaciyanâspinêw

physical therapy  
ê-kiwêsapît

pills  
natohkonona

pimples, has  
pîkohkwêpaniw

pink eye, has  
mihkwâpiw

placenta, your  
cîcîs otapisshkwëshimowin

plasma  
mihko

plastic and reconstructive surgery, gets  
mâcishikëwin

platelet (small blood cell needed to stop bleeding)  
mihkok kê-ohci-ponipanihk ê-mihkowak

platelet anti-aggregant (platelet inhibitor)  
mihko

platelet count  
ê-tahtihki mihkokh

pneumonectomy (surgical removal of entire or part of lung), gets a  
mihpan paski ê-manishot

pneumonia, has bacterial  
pâhkihpanë

pneumonia, has viral  
pâhkihpanëpaniw manicosh kâ-itôtak
poison ivy

polyp (growth that develops in colon, bladder, uterous, vocal cords or nasal passage)

postpartum depression, has

precancerous, is

pregnant, is

prematurely, ejaculates

premature labor, has

premenstrual syndrome (PMS)

press into bed

preventative measures

prickling sensation, has a

prickly heat, experiences

proctitis (inflammatory bowel disease), has

prognosis

prostate cancer, has

prostate, has an enlarged

prostate gland, your
prostate gland removed, has his manishomâkaniwanwa oniniya
prosthesis (artificial replacement of paskèsowikân(a) missing body part)
pruritis ani (anal itching), has kinakiciskêw psoriasis, has kinakashakêyâspinêw psychiatrist (treating mental disorders) mitonênicikani natohkonon psychoanalysis (devoted to the study of kiskinôhamâsowin ininiw êshi-pimâtisit omitonênicikanihk nêsta otihtiwin human psychological functioning and behavior)
psychologist (study the human mind mitonênicikani natohkonon and human behavior)
psychopathic (chronic immoral and kîshkwêw antisocial behavior), is
cychotic (serious but treatable medical môna kwayask ihtiw omitonênicikanihk condition that reflects a disturbance in brain functioning), is puberty oshkinîkiwin pulmonary (pulmonary arteries mitêhiyâpiya carry blood from heart to the lungs)
pulmonary edema (fluid accumu- pitapawêniwa ohpana lation in the lungs)
pulmonary embolism (blockage of kipopaniniw ohpaniyâpiy the pulmonary artery or one of its branches)
pulse, has a pahkahan pus miniy
quiet

prostate

ciwêyaw
rabies, has  
raised toilet seat  
range of motion, your  
raped, is  
rape crisis syndrome  
rash with fever, has  
Raynaud’s Phenomenon (fingers turning white after exposure to temperature changes or emotional events)  
reach, is able to

radiation therapy
rectal cancer, has
rectal exam
rectal or colon-polyp removed, has
recto-vaginal-fistula repair, has a
rectum, your
recurrence/relapse, has a
red blood cells
red blood count (RBC)
redness, has a
reflexes, has
regenerates
regional involvement (spread of cancer from its original site to nearby organs)
regurgitates (to vomit)
Reiter’s Syndrome (one form of reactive arthritis)
relapse, has a
relative, your
remission, is in
renal
renal dialysis, gets
renal failure, has acute

âhkosiwininiw ayâw ociskihk
nanâtomakaniwan ociskihk nêsta piko kâ-ohci-misit
manishikatêw kêkwâni kâ-nitawikikihk ociskihk nêsta piko otakishik
oshiakaniwan ociskihk nêsta wîtakahk
kîcisk(a)
mina kiwêpaniw
kâ-mihkosicik mihkohk
ê-âkimicik kâ-mihkosicik mihkohk
mînâ kicisk(a)
mihkwahokow
kwâshkwêhokow
kiwê-nitâwikîtisomakan
ê-ati-kitotêmakak âhkosiwin kêsìhiwak
pwâkomow pwâkomototam
miskanâspinëwin
kiwê-otitikow mîna otâhkosiwin
kîcishân(ak)
ponîkow otâhkosiwin
otehtikosoy ohci
kitishtapwanimâkanîwa otêhtikosoya
kipiciniwa otêhtikosoya nakiskaw
renal failure, has chronic renal failure, has chronic
reproductive organs, female reproductive organs, female
reproductive organs, male reproductive organs, male
reproductive system, your reproductive system, your
respiratory system respiratory system
resects (to remove) resects (to remove)
retches retches
retarded, is retarded, is
retina, your retina, your
retinal detachment, has retinal detachment, has
rhinoplasty and septoplasty (plastic rhinoplasty and septoplasty (plastic
surgery of the nose), gets surgery of the nose), gets
rib, your rib, your
ringworms, has ringworms, has
risk factor risk factor
Rollator (a walker with 4 wheels) Rollator (a walker with 4 wheels)
root canal therapy, gets root canal therapy, gets
roseola infantum (rose rash of infants) roseola infantum (rose rash of infants)
roundworms, has roundworms, has
sad, is | pakwâtam
saline, it is | shiwitakanâpoy
salivary gland disorders, has | âhkosiw osikowini onikwa
salivary glands, your | kisikowi, onikwak
salivary-gland-tumor removed, has | otinikâtêniw kâ-nitawikininihk osikowini, onihkok
salmonella infection, has a | piscipow
sane, is | wâskamâtisiw
sarcoma (cancer that develops in soft tissue such as cartilage or muscle) | micêstatiyapiwi nêsta piko mashkawinan âhkosiwin êkâ kâ-kinitohkonotaniwak
scabies, has | kinakashêyâspinêw
scales | pinashêkêw
scalp, your | kisakatip(a)
scan (procedure to study brain, bones and other organs for disease), has a | shâpwâmakaniniwan withpihk oskanihk nêsta kotakiya opitakanok
scared, is | sêkisiw
scarlet fever, has | mihkopaniw
schizophrenic (chronic, severe, and disabling brain disorder), is | kishkwêpinêw
sciatic nerve, your | wâwikanê môshohowin
scleritis (serious inflammatory disease that affects the white outer coating of the eye), has | mishkîshikoyâspinêw
scleroderma (progressive systemic sclerosis), has ati-âhkosiw otêhtikosok
scoliosis (curvature of the spine), has wakaniw owâwikan
scrotum, your kitishoway
scurvy, has mîyâsapîtyâspinêw
seasonal affective disorder (SAD), has kohpatênimow è-ati-kwêskayanihk
secondary infection, has naskawi âhkosiw
sedative kâ-nipêshkâkêmakak
seizure disorder (epilepsy), has ocipitikow
self-care pamîtisowin
self-pity, has kîhtimâkênimitisow
senile dementia, has wanikihkâw
sensation, has nisitisow
sensory kâ-ohci-nisitisot
septic wêpinikanihk ohci
serum natohkonon
sexual dysfunction, female iskwêw èkâ nitawikiwêt
sexual dysfunction, male napês èkâ nitawikiwêt
sexual intercourse, painful for man nâpêw è-akwahikot è-omashot
sexual intercourse, painful for woman iskwêw è-akwahikakot è-omashot
sexually active, is kêyâpic kashkihtaw kihci-wicêwat
shivers

nininakciw

shock or breakdown

kihci-koshkopaniw

shoulder blade, your

kitiniy(ak)

shoulder, frozen

akwaciw otimanihk

shoulder pain, has

téwitinëw

sick, becomes

ati-áhkosiw

sickness

áhkosiwin

sinus

side effect

mâni-tötâkonâniwak

signs

nôkosiw

silicosis (occupational lung disease caused by inhalation of crystalline silica dust)

áhkosiwin è-ospatacikatêk
simulator (preparation for radiation therapy)  

Sjogren's Syndrome (causes symptoms that include arthritis, dry mouth, lips and eyes, leading to eye pain), has  

skeleton, your  
skin, your  
skin rash, has a  
skin, has bumps on the  
skin cancer, has  
skin graft, has a  
skin lesion removed, has a  
skin peels, your  
skin problems (child under age 2), has  
skin problems (person over age 2), has  
skin tests for allergy, gets  
skull, your  
skull, the back of your  
sleep apnea, has  
sleep inducers
sleeping problems, has
sleepy, is
slides over
sliver, has a
sliver in his/her foot, has a
smallpox, has
small bowel resection, has a
small intestine tumor, has a
snakebite, gets a
snowblind, is
soaks
sodium imbalance, has
sole, your
sonogram (an image, as of an unborn fetus or an internal body organ, produced by ultrasonography), gets a
sores, has pressure (bed sores)
spasm, has a
speaking difficulty, has
specialist
speculum (instrument used to widen vagina opening to take samples)
sperm, nāpêw otishowayâpoy
sphincter, your, kiciskiwi, mashkawinan
spikes, temperature, ishkêpaniw ê-kisisot
spina bifida (developmental birth defect caused by the incomplete closure of the embryonic neural tube), has, wanikiw
spinal-cord tumor, has, nitawikininiw kēkwâniw owikanihk
spinal fluid, owikanâpoy
spinal anesthesia, gets, kiskimiâkaniwan owikanihk ēkâ kihci-môshaot
spinal tap, gets a, otahikatêniw kēkwâniw owikanihk
spine, your, kiwâwikan(a)
spine, your back of the, otânâhk kiwâwikanihk
spine bone, your, kiwâwikan(a)
spine column bone, your, kiwâwikanikêkan(a)
sprain or strain (pulled muscles), has a, kotikopaniw
sputum, your, kisikowin
sputum test, gets a, nanâtomakaniwan osikowinihk
staging (process to evaluate how far cancer has spread), gets a, nanatawi-kiskênihcikatêniw inikohn kētotêmakaninikwê âhkosiwininiw ēkâ kâ-kinitokotaniwaninihk
stairs, kospatawinâtik
staples removed, has one’s, otinikâtêniwa okashkikwacikana
staples  
kashkikwâcikana
steps, takes a  
otâmêw
sterilized, is  
payêkiakânîwan
sternum, your  
kitôtahsinâkew(a)
stereoids  
mashkawinani mashkawisîwi natohkonon
stethoscope  
nanâtocikan(a)
stillbirth, has a  
nipiw ê-nitawîkit awâshish
stimulant drugs  
kâ-kiciwêpaokonîwak natohkonona
stomach cancer, has  
âhkosiwiñiwinw ayâw watak
stomach cancer surgery, gets  
mâcishwakanawan watak ê-ayât
âhkosiwiñiwinw êkâ kâ-kinitokotaniwanînh
stomach, your  
kitay(a)

stomatitis (see macositis) (inflammation of the mucous lining of any of the structures in the mouth), has  
mihkokonêpaniwin

stool  
mêyi
stool, abnormal appearance  
môna minwâshinîwinw omêyi
stool sample  
mêyi kê-ohci-natawi-kiskênîhcihînêw âhkosiwin
straightens  
kwayaskostâw, kwayaskopaniw
straightens his/her arm  
kwayaskopitonêstaw
straightens his/her leg  
kwayaskokâtêstaw
strains a muscle  
kiskêwakiw
strep throat, has  

stretcher (ambulance)  

stroke, has a  

stroke warning signs  

stung by wasp/bee, is  

suffocates  

suicidal, is  

surgery, gets a  

suture  

"stye in the eye"  

stye, has a  

suffers  

sunburn, gets a  

sunscreen, uses  

"sunburn, gets a"  

"sunscreen, uses"  

"suffocates"  

"suffocates"  

"suicidal, is"  

"suicide"  

"surgery, gets a"  

"suture"  

"strep throat, has"  

"stretcher (ambulance)"  

"stroke, has a"  

"stroke warning signs"  

"stung by wasp/bee, is"  

"suffocates"  

"suicidal, is"  

"surgery, gets a"  

"suture"  

"stye in the eye"  

"stye, has a"  

"suffers"  

"sunburn, gets a"  

"sunscreen, uses"  

"suffocates"  

"suicidal, is"  

"surgery, gets a"  

"suture"
swab sample
swallowing difficulty, has
sweats
swelling or lump, has a
swollen leg, has a
symmetry (refers to the arrangement of the body in pairs)
symptom
symptom, has a
syphilis, has
systemic therapy (see chemotherapy) (drug used to kill cancer cells),
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tailbone, your</td>
<td><em>kisoy(a)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapeworms, has</td>
<td><em>omanicôshimow</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tear, your</td>
<td><em>kimishkîshikwâpoy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tear duct infection or blockage, has</td>
<td><em>kipopaniniw kâ-ohci-ocikwâpît</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tear duct, the opening of your</td>
<td><em>kâ-ishi-pakonêyak kâ-ohci-ocikowâpît</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teething, is</td>
<td><em>sâkâpitêw</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenderness</td>
<td><em>têmoshinësnëshinëw(pêw)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendonitis, has</td>
<td><em>micëstatiyâspinëwin</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendon, your</td>
<td><em>kiticëstaty(a)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendon repair, has</td>
<td><em>mishwakaniwan ocëstatik</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis elbow, has</td>
<td><em>mâhkitôskwanew</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense, is</td>
<td><em>winaniciw</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal cancer, has</td>
<td><em>âhkosiwininiw aya êkâ kâ-kinitokotaniwanihk</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal illness, has a</td>
<td><em>âhkosiwininiw ayâw kê-nipahikot</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testes, has undescended</td>
<td><em>otishowaya môna minopaniwa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testicles or penis, has painful or swollen</td>
<td><em>wîsakitishowayëw nêsta piko pâhkitishowayëw</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testicle, your</td>
<td><em>kitishowayaw(a)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testicle removed, has a</td>
<td><em>manitishowananikaniwan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testicular cancer, has</td>
<td>åhkosiwininiw aya otishowak êkâ kâ-kinitokotaniwaninihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testicular self-examination (TSE)</td>
<td>nanâtomâkaniwan otishwayak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test results, has negative</td>
<td>môna minwâshininik êki nanâtomit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test results, has positive</td>
<td>minwâshininiw êki nanâtomit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tetanus, has</td>
<td>micimôtâmihkanêshkâw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therapist</td>
<td>kâ-wîciwêt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermometer</td>
<td>piwâpisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thigh, your</td>
<td>kiciwan(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third molars</td>
<td>mistâpitân(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirsty, is</td>
<td>kishkápâkwêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracic spine (section of the spine found in the upper back)</td>
<td>wâwikanikêkan ishpimihk otânâhk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracic surgeon</td>
<td>omâcishikêw mâskihkanihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracotomy (operation to open the chest wall), gets a</td>
<td>mâskikani mâcishikêwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat cancer, has</td>
<td>åhkosiwininiw ayâw okotashkwâhk êkâ kâ-kinitokotaniwaninihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat, your</td>
<td>kikotashkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat, has a sore</td>
<td>têwikotashkwêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrombolysis (breakdown of blood clots by pharmacological means), gets</td>
<td>natohkonona ê-âpata mihkok êkâ kê-watowipanihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrombolytic (drugs are used in medicine to dissolve blood clots)</td>
<td>natohkonona kâ-âpataki ê-watowipanihk mihkohk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
thrombosis (formation of a blood clot), has
watowipanihk mihkohk

thrombotic stroke [strokes caused by a thrombus (blood clot), has a]
ocipitikw ē-watowipaninihk omihkohk

thrush, has
wâpitênanêyêw

thumb, your
kimîhcân(a)

thumb, sucks his/her
takwatêtam omîhcân

thyroid cancer, has
âhkosiwininiw ayåw okwatashkwâk onihkohk

thyroid gland, your
kinîk(wak)

thyroid gland removed, has a
otimikaniwanwa onîkwa okatashkwâk

thyroid nodule [nodule (lump) in your thyroid gland], your
kipiskoin ninikok okatashkwak

thyroiditis (inflammation of the thyroid gland), has
pahkinikwê okatashkwâk

wood tick
ticks, has otihkomiw

Tinnitus (perception of sound within the human ear) ciwēhtēw

tired, is ayēskosiw

tissue mįyâs

toe, your kininikisitan

toenail, has an ingrown pihtawêkiniw oshkashiya oninikisitanihk

*ingrown toenail*

toenail, your kininikisitan mishkashiy(ak)
tongue, your kitēnaniy(a)
tongue, has inflammation pahkitēnaniyēw
tongue, has a sore tēwitēnaniyēw
tonsil and adenoid removed, has a maninihkwenâkaniwan
tonsillitis, has onihkwayâspinēw
tonsils, your kinîhkwak

tooth (teeth), your kîpit(a)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tooth abscess, has</td>
<td>minîwâpitêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toothache, has a</td>
<td>têwâpitêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth decay, has</td>
<td>kâshkahtatiniwâ pitew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth extraction, has a</td>
<td>manâpitêpisow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth, your front</td>
<td>okishtokishtâpitân(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth grinding, has</td>
<td>mamakwâpitêw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth replantation, has</td>
<td>kiwê-nitâwikitâniwaniwiniwa wîpita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth (teeth), your</td>
<td>kîpit(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth transplantation</td>
<td>oshkâpitêwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxic reaction, has</td>
<td>piscipowinikow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxic, is</td>
<td>piscipowiniwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxicity</td>
<td>piscipôshkâkêmakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxic shock syndrome (TSS), has</td>
<td>piscipôwishkâw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxin</td>
<td>piscipowin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracheostomy (surgical procedure to make opening in windpipe), gets</td>
<td>okotakanihk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tranquilizer</td>
<td>pînisahikan kâ-mashkawâk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfusion</td>
<td>mihkoniw è-mînit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transient ischemic attack (TIA)</td>
<td>ocipitikow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transmit</td>
<td>âniskêpaniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transmission</td>
<td>âniskêpaniwin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
transplant, gets a oshki-pitâkaniniw mînakaniwan
transplantation, gets a oshki-pitâkaniniw ayâw
trauma pashinêw
trembles ninikipaniw
tube feeding, gets a tâpishin ê-ashamihk
tuberculosis (TB), has miniwâtâmêw
tummy tuck, gets a acowishwakaniwan watak
tumor kâ-nitawihkh kêkwân
turns kwêskiw nêsta piko kwêskîpaniw
ulcer, has a peptic (acids that help digest food damage the walls of the stomach) omikîwan otayik

ulceration, has a omikîwan otayik

ultrasonography (ultrasound-based diagnostic imaging technique used to visualize subcutaneous body structures), gets shâpwâpahcikêwin

ultrasound, gets an shâpwâpamâkaniwan

umbilical cord mitisiyâpiy(a)

unconscious, is nipâw môna kiskênihtam

under shipâ, shipâhk
underlying

ureter, your (muscular ducts that propel urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder)

urethra, your (tube which connects the urinary bladder to the outside of the body)

urethritis (inflammation of the urethra), has

urinary bladder, your

urinary calculi (solid particles in the urinary system)

urinary tract infection, has a

urinary tract, your

urinates

urinalysis, gets a

urination, has frequent

urination, has lack of control

urination, has painful

urine, has abnormal color

uterine bleeding, has dysfunctional

uterine bleeding postmenopausal, has

uterine cancer, has
uterine prolapse, has
uterus, your
uvula, your

wanawipaniniw ospayaw
kispayaw(a)
kinênépiman(a)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vaccination, gets a cîstahâkaniwan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaccine</td>
<td>cîstahikani-natóhkonon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vagina, your kitakay(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vagina or vulva cancer, has âhkosiwininiw ayâw wîtakahk èkà kâkinitokotaniwininihk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaginal bleeding, has unexpected këtahtawin mihkowiw wîtakahk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaginal discharge, has abnormal ocikawiw wîtakahk èkà è-itispan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaginal itching, has kinakisiw wîtakahk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaginitis, has bacterial witakâspinèw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaginitis, has monilial (infection or inflammation of the vagina) âhkosiw nêsta mihkwâniniw wîtakay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaginitis, has postmenopausal mihkwâniniw wîtakay kâ-îshkwâ-nakatikot otôshkiniskwêwin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaginitis, has trichomonal (trichomonas infection is transmitted by having unprotected sex with an infected partner) macâspinèw wîtakahk èki-ânîskê-minikot kotakîya kâ-âhkosînici è-ki-wîcêwât</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varicose vein removed, has a maninikâtêw omihkoyâpiy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varicose veins, your kiminihwîyâpiy(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vasectomy, gets a kipwâpîkêpitâkaninnihan nâpêw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vein, your kimihkoyâpiy(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venereal disease, has a macâspinèw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventricles, your kimitêhiyâpiy(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
vertebrae, your  kiakitawi-wâwikanêkêkan(a)
vertigo (gets dizzy), has  kîshkwêpaniw
virgin, is a  èkâ èshkwa kâ-wicêwat nâpêwa nêsta piko iskwêwa
virus  âkosiwin manicôsh
vision disturbance or loss, has  môna ati-wâpiw
visual activity  mishkîshikohk kâ-itinâniwak
vitamin  mashkawisiwi natohkona
vitamin A deficiency, has  nôhtêpaniw A-mashkawisiwi-natohkona
vitamin B deficiency, has  nôhtêpaniw B-mashkawisiwi-natohkona
vitamin C deficiency (scurvy)  nôhtêpaniw C-mashkawisiwi-natohkona
vitamin D deficiency  nôhtêpaniw D-mashkawisiwi-natohkona
vitamin E Deficiency  nôhtêpaniw E-mashkawisiwi-natohkona
vitamin K Deficiency  nôhtêpaniw K-mashkawisiwi-natohkona
vocal-cords, your  kitakotâkanapiy(a)
vocal-cord nodules, your  kinikwak kitakotâkanapihk
voice loss or hoarseness, has  môna paspawêw
vomits  pwâkamow
vomits (infant 0 to 6 months) oshki-awâshish pwâkamow
vomiting, has recurrent attacks of mîna pwâkamow
vomiting, has a sudden attack of kētahtawin ohci pwâkamow
vulva, your kitakay(a)

vocal cords
walker  
**pimohtèwin(a)**

warfarin (anticoagulant)  
**êkâ kē-ohci-watowipanihk mihkohk**

warm, is  
**kisisow**

wart, has a  
**ocihcîkomow**

warts, has venereal  
**ocihcîmokow ocîhcâskâhk**

**venereal warts**

weak, is  
**nînânimisiw**

weight, he/she is that  
**ispihtinikwatiw**

weight, bears that much  
**êkwani éspihtinikwatit**

weights (for exercising)  
**kakwêcîwin(a)**

weight gain, has  
**ati-câhcipow**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>weight gain, slow (child 0 to 5 years)</td>
<td>pêkâcikiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight loss, has</td>
<td>nashîpâniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet, is</td>
<td>nipîwiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheelchair</td>
<td>âhkösîwi-têtapiwin(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheezes</td>
<td>ciwêtamow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whiplash, gets</td>
<td>nanakacikwêpishin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white blood cells (leukocytes — blast cells)</td>
<td>kâ-wâpisicik mihkok kâ-mâshiámakâk âhkösîwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whooping cough, has</td>
<td>osiskatâmow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilm's Tumor (tumor of the kidneys that typically occurs in children), has</td>
<td>kâ-nitâwikihk kêkwân mitêhtikosok osâm awâshish è-ìàspinêt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withdrawn, is</td>
<td>môna sâpâtisow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>womb, your</td>
<td>kispayêw(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wretches</td>
<td>âkotêpaniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrist, your</td>
<td>kipikicihcân(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**X**

| X-ray, gets an | shâpwâpamâkaniwan |
| X-rays, gets barium | shâpwâpamâkaniwan watâk |

**Y**

| Yawns | nipâwiw |
| Yellow fever, has | osâwipaniw |
| Young man | oshkinîkiw(ak) |
| Young woman | oshkinîkiskwêw(ak) |
| Young woman with 1st period | oshkinîkiskwêw nistam kâ-otitikot, otoshkinîkiskwêwin |

**Z**

| Zinc deficiency | nôhtêpaniw Zinc-micim |
WHEELCHAIR
kâtînikêwitêtapiwin(a)

BACK REST
wawakanatakochikân(a)

ARM REST
mispitonatakochikan(a)

PUSH HANDLE
kâtînikêwitakonikan(a)

SEAT CUSHION
naspapiwin(a)

BIG WHEEL
tatapanâkwatwân(a)

FOOT RESTS
misitiwitakochikan(a)

BRAKE
nakâhikan(a)

LITTLE WHEEL
tatapanâkwatwanis(a)
Numbers
1  pêyak
2  nîsho
3  nisto
4  nêyo
5  niyânanan
6  nikotwâs
7  nîswâs
8  niyanonêwo
9  shânk, kekât mitâhtat
10  mitâhtat
11  pêyakoshâp
12  nîshoshâp
13  nistoshâp
14  nêyoshâp
15  niyânoshâp
16  nikotwâsoshâp
17  nîswâsoshâp
18  niyanonêwoshâp
19  shânkoshâp
20  nîshitana
21  nîshitana pêyak
30  nistomitana
40  nêyomitana
50  niyânimitana
60  nikotwâsomitana
70  nîswâsomitana
80  niyânewomitana
90  shânkomitana
100  mitâhtatomitana
200  nîshomitâhtomitana

Place Names
Ft Severn  Wâshahok
Ft Albany  Pitapëk
Attawapiskat  Âtawâpiskat
Keshechiwan  Kishîchiwan
Moosonee  Môsonî
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Type</th>
<th>Metis Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>birch</td>
<td>washwayâtik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground spruce</td>
<td>oskik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black spruce</td>
<td>sesekâtak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jackpine</td>
<td>oskátak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pine</td>
<td>oskátak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poplar</td>
<td>ininâtik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamarack</td>
<td>wâkinâkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>willow</td>
<td>watospi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cedar</td>
<td>masakisk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>