ABSCESS	Localized collections of pus caused by suppuration buried in a tissue, an organ, or a confined space.
ADENOCARCINOMA	Malignant tumor of glandular epithelium.
ADENOMA	Benign tumor of glandular epithelium.
ADHESION	Adhesions are fibrous bands of scar tissue that form between internal organs and tissues, joining them together abnormally.
AGENESIS	Complete absence of an organ or is anlage.
AMYLOIDOSIS	Disorder characterized by the extracellular deposits of proteins that are prone to aggregate and form insoluble fibrils.
ANAPLASIA	Dedifferentiation, or loss of structural and functional differentiation of malignant tumors.
ANEURYSM	Congenital or acquired dilations of blood vessels or the heart.
APLASIA	Incomplete development of an organ or its anlage.
APOPTOSIS	Pathway of cell death in which cells activate enzymes that degrade the cells' own nuclear DNA and nuclear and cytoplasmic proteins.
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS	Hardening of the arteries, arterial wall thickening and loss of elasticity.
ARTERITIS	Arterial wall inflammation.
ASCITES	Extravascular fluid collection (effusion) in the peritoneal cavity.
ATELECTASIS	Loss of lung volume caused by inadequate expansion of air spaces.
ATHEROSCLEROSIS	Characterized by intimal lesions called atheromas (or atheromatous or atherosclerotic plaques) that impinge on the vascular lumen and can rupture to cause sudden occlusion.
ATRESIA	Absence of an opening, usually of a hollow visceral organ or duct.
ATROPHY	Shrinkage in the size of cells by the loss of cell substance.
ATYPIA	Structural abnormality in a cell due to reactive or neoplastic processes
AUTOLYSIS	Enzymatic digestion of cells (especially dead or degenerate) by enzymes present within them (autogenous).
BALANITIS	Local inflammation of the glans penis.
BIOPSY	Process involving extraction of sample cells or tissues for examination to determine the presence or extent of a disease.
BLASTOMA	Embryonal tumor, more common in children, that is caused by malignancies in precursor cells, often called blasts, characterized by small blue cells.
CARCINOGENESIS	Multistep process resulting from the accumulation of multiple genetic alterations that collectively give rise to the transformed phenotype causing malignant neoplasms.
CARCINOID	Malignant tumors composed of cells that contain dense-core neurosecretory granules in there cytoplasm, may

	secrete hormonally active polypeptides. Applied only in lung tumor classification of neuroendocrine tumors.
CARCINOMA	Malignant neoplasms of epithelial cells.
CARCINOMA, in situ	Severe dysplastic changes which involve the entire thickness of the epithelium.
CARCINOMA, microinvasive	Superficially invasive epithelial neoplasm, invasion detected only microscopically.
COARCTATION	Congenital narrowing or constriction of the aorta
CONDYLOMA	HPV associated warty lesion of the genital squamous epithelium.
CONGESTION	Passive process resulting from impaired outflow of venous blood from a tissue, causing increased blood volume within the tissue.
CYST	An abnormal closed epithelium-lined cavity in the body, containing liquid or semisolid material.
DEGENERATION	Gradual deterioration of specific tissues, cells, or organs with corresponding impairment or loss of function.
DERMATITIS	Inflammation of the skin.
DESMOPLASIA	Tumor induced stromal reaction characterized by collagen rich connective tissue.
DIFFUSE	Not definitely limited or localized, continuous or widespread distribution.
DIVERTICULUM	Acquired pseudodiverticular outpouchings of the colonic mucosa and submucosa.
DYSPLASIA	Disorderly proliferation of the epithelium recognized by a loss in the uniformity of individual cells and in their architectural orientation.
DYSTROPHY	Abnormal development or growth of a tissue or organ, usually resulting from nutritional deficiency.
ECTASIA	Any local dilation of a structure.
ECTOPIA	An abnormal location or position of an organ or a body part, occurring congenitally or as the result of injury.
EDEMA	Accumulation of interstitial fluid within tissues.
EMBOLUS	Detached intravascular solid, liquid, or gaseous mass that is carried by the blood from its point of origin to a distant site, where it often causes tissue dysfunction or infarction.
EMPHYSEMA	Permanent enlargement of the air spaces distal to the terminal bronchioles, accompanied by destruction of their walls without significant fibrosis.
EMPYEMA	pleural exudate caused by microbial invasion through either direct extension of a pulmonary infection or blood-borne seeding
ENDOCARDITIS	Inflammation of the endocardium, which may be infective or non-infective of origin.
ENDOPHYTIC	Tending to grow inward into tissues in fingerlike projections from a superficial site of origin — used for tumors
EPITHELIOID CELL	Activated macrophages which may develop abundant cytoplasm and begin to resemble epithelial cells
EROSION	The superficial destruction of a surface by friction, pressure, ulceration, or trauma.

EXOPHYTIC	A neoplasm or lesion that grows outward from an epithelial surface.
EXUDATE	Protein-rich fluid accumulation
FIBROSIS	Excessive deposition of collagen and other ECM components in a tissue.
FISTULA	A permanent abnormal passageway between two organs in the body or between an organ and the exterior of the body.
FOCAL	Localized lesion, limited to a specific area.
FOCAL, MULTIPLE	More than one localized lesion, limited to a specific area.
FOCAL, SOLITARY	A single localized lesion, limited to a specific area.
GIANT CELL	A multinucleate "cell" or syncytium formed by a fusion of activated macrophages.
GIANT CELL, FOREIGN BODY TYPE	A multinucleate "cell" or syncytium formed around inert foreign material formed by a fusion of activated macrophages.
GIANT CELL, LANGHANS TYPE	A multinucleate "cell" or syncytium formed around caseating necrosis, typically in tuberculosis, formed by a fusion of activated macrophages.
GRADE	Level of malignancy based on the cytologic differentiation of tumor cells and the number of mitoses within the tumor.
GRANULATION TISSUE	Material formed in the process of repair of wounds of soft tissue, consisting of connective tissue cells and ingrowing young vessels.
GRANULOMA	Aggregates of activated macrophages with scattered lymphocytes.
HAMARTOMA	A mass of disorganized tissue indigenous to the particular site.
HEMATOMA	Hemorrhage accumulating within a tissue.
HEMOPERICARDIUM	Hemorrhage within the pericardial cavity.
HEMOTHORAX	Hemorrhage within the pleural cavity.
HERNIATION	Abnormal protrusion of an organ or other body structure through a defect or natural opening in a covering membrane, muscle, or bone.
HETEROTOPIA	Or choristoma refers to microscopically normal cells or tissues that are present in abnormal locations.
HYALINE	A clear, eosinophilic, homogeneous substance occurring in cellular degeneration.
HYDROTHORAX	Extravascular fluid collection (effusion) in the pleural cavity.
HYPERCHROMASIA	An increase in chromatin in cell nuclei, causing increased staining of nuclei with hematoxylin.
HYPERPLASIA	Hyperplasia is an increase in the number of cells in an organ that stems from increased proliferation, either of differentiated cells or, in some instances, less differentiated progenitor cells.
HYPERTROPHY	Hypertrophy is an increase in the size of cells resulting in an increase in the size of the organ.

INFARCTION, anaemic	Area of ischemic necrosis caused by occlusion of the vascular supply to the affected tissue.
Infarction, haemorrhagic	Area of ischemic necrosis caused by occlusion of the vascular supply to the affected tissue and consequential bleeding (dual or collateral blood supply, venous occlusion, reestablished flow after infarction).
INFLAMMATION, acute fibrinous	Initial, rapid response to infections and tissue damage with fibrin-rich exsudate (due to large vascular leaks or local procoagulant stimulus)
INFLAMMATION, acute hemorrhagic	Initial, rapid response to infections and tissue damage with capillary endothelial destruction and consequent bleeding.
INFLAMMATION, acute purulent	Initial, rapid response to infections and tissue damage characterized by the production of pus (exudate of neutrophyls, liquefied debris of necrotis cells and edema fluid).
INFLAMMATION, acute serous	Initial, rapid response to infections and tissue damage marked by exudation of cell-poor fluid.
INFLAMMATION, chronic active	Pattern of chronic mucosal inflammation mixed with acute inflammation of the glands.
INFLAMMATION, chronic non-specific	Prolonged host response (weeks or months) to persistent stimuli that may follow unresolved acute inflammation or be chronic from the onset (cells: lymphocytes, plasma cells).
INFLAMMATION, chronic granulomatous	Form of chronic inflammation characterized by collections of activated macrophages, often with T lymphocytes and sometimes associated with central necrosis (granuloma formation).
INVASION	Invasion refers to the direct extension and penetration by cancer cells into neighbouring tissues.
INVOLUTION	Reduction of volume of an organ or tissue (similarly to atrophy) due to physiological processes (e.g. thymus)
KARYOLYSIS	Form of nuclear destruction: fading.
KARYORRHEXIS	Form of nuclear destruction: fragmentation.
KOILOCYTE	HPV infected squamous epithelial cell characterised by nuclear irregularity, hyperchromasia and perinuclear halo.
LITHIASIS	Formation of calculi (stones).
LYMPHOMA	Malignant tumor of the lymphoid tissue.
MASTITIS	Inflammation of the breast.
MELANOMA	Malignant tumor of melanocytes.
METAPLASIA	Change in which one adult cell type (epithelial or mesenchymal) is replaced by another adult cell type.
METASTASIS	Spread of a tumor to sites that are physically discontinuous with the primary tumor and unequivocally marks a tumor as malignant.

NECROSIS	Form of cell death in which cellular membranes fall apart, and cellular enzymes leak out and ultimately digest the cell.
NEOPLASM	Tissue growth due to abnormal and uncontrolled cell proliferation.
ONCOGENE	Genes that induce a transformed phenotype when expressed in cells by promoting increased cell growth.
ORCHITIS	Inflammation of the testis.
PAPILLOMA	Benign epithelial neoplasms, growing on any surface, that produce microscopic or macroscopic fingerlike fronds.
PETECHIAE	Minute (1 to 2 mm in diameter) hemorrhages into skin, mucous membranes, or serosal surfaces.
PHLEBITIS	Inflammation of a vein.
PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS	Venous thrombosis.
PHLEGMON	Diffuse form of acute purulent inflammation, spreading through tissue spaces over a large area without definite limits.
PLEOMORPHISM (POLYMORHISM)	Variation of size and shape of cells, usually charasteristic for malignant neoplasms.
PNEUMONIA	Inflammation of the lung.
PNEUMOTHORAX	Air in the thoracic cavity.
POLYP	Mass that projects above a mucosal surface.
PROCTITIS	Inflammation of the rectum
PSEUDOCYST	Liquefied areas of necrotic tissue become walled off by fibrous tissue to form a cystic space, lacking an epithelial lining.
PSEUDOMEMBRANE	Adherent layer of inflammatory cells and debris at sites of mucosal injury.
PUSTULE	Discrete, pus-filled, raised lesion.
PYKNOSIS	Form of nuclear destruction: shrinkage.
PYOTHORAX	Pus in the thoracic cavity.
RECURRENCE	Neoplasm growing at the same place of previously treated primary tumor.
REGENERATION	Replacement of damaged tissue components and essentially return to a normal state.
RELAPSE	Return of a disease after its apparent cessation.

REMISSION	Partial or complete disappearance of a chronic or a malignant disease.
REPAIR	Regeneration by proliferation of residual (uninjured) cells and maturation of tissue stem cells, and the deposition of connective tissue to form a scar.
RESOLUTION	Restoration of the site of acute inflammation to normal.
SALPINGO-OOPHORITIS	Inflammation of the adnex (ovary and tube).
SARCOMA	Malignant neoplasm of mesenchymal origin.
SHOCK	A state in which diminished cardiac output or reduced effective circulating blood volume impairs tissue perfusion and leads to cellular hypoxia.
STASIS	Stagnation of fluid due to obstruction and congestion.
HEPATIC STEATOSIS	Fatty degeneration of the liver.
STENOSIS	Narrowing of a lumen.
SUPPURATION	Formation of pus.
TERATOMA	Germ cell neoplasia that contains ecto- endo and mesodermal tissues.
THROMBUS	The formation or presence of a blood clot in a blood vessel.
TRANSUDATE	Fluid with low protein content, little or no cellular material, and low specific gravity (protein content: <3g/l).
TUMOR SUPRESSOR GENE	Genes that normally prevent uncontrolled growth and, when mutated or lost from a cell, allow the transformed phenotype to develop.
TUMOR, benign	A tumor which has microscopic and gross characteristics that are considered to be relatively innocent, implying that it will remain localized and is amenable to local surgical removal.
TUMOR, malignant	A tumor which can invade and destroy adjacent structures and spread to distant sites (metastasize) to cause death.
ULCER	Local defect, or excavation, of the surface of an organ or tissue that is produced by the sloughing (shedding) of inflamed necrotic tissue.