

Term	Definition
Ascites	Accumulation or retention of free fluid within the peritoneal cavity.
Bowel obstruction	Most commonly associated symptoms are cramping, abdominal pain, abdominal distention, and high-pitched bowel sounds.
Candidiasis	Fungal infection of the mucous membranes of the mouth.
Delirium	A disorder characterized by waxing and waning confusion, inattentiveness, disorientation, illusion, and withdrawal or agitation. It may result from toxic/metabolic conditions or structural brain lesions.
Emetogenic	Having the capacity to induce emesis (vomiting), a common property of anticancer agents and opioids.
Fecal Impaction	Obstructing fecal mass in rectum or higher intestine.
Gastroparesis	Chronic delayed gastric emptying.
GI Stents	Gastrointestinal (GI) stent has been developed for palliation of obstructive symptoms in various diseases causing obstruction of GI tract.
Haloperidol	An antipsychotic that functions as a dopamine antagonist and is used as an antiemetic. Consensus opinion is based largely on case series, suggesting that haloperidol is an effective antiemetic for chemical and metabolic (CTZ) causes of nausea and vomiting.
Hepatomegaly	Enlargement of the liver.
Hypoxia	Insufficient levels of oxygen in blood or tissues.
Hypoxia at rest	Defined as pulse oximeter reading less than or equal to 88 percent when breathing room air at rest.
Nausea	An unpleasant, queasy feeling in the throat or stomach that may result in vomiting. Nausea is a cerebral sensation. Little is known about the neurophysiology of nausea.
Neutropenia	Low white blood cell count.

Term	Definition
Peristalsis	Sequential muscle contraction that pushes the contents of the intestines in one direction.
Pleural effusion	Presence of fluid in the pleural cavity.
Pleurodesis	The therapeutic production of adhesions between the parietal and visceral pleura in order to prevent reaccumulation of fluid.
Retching	The reverse movement (peristalsis) of the stomach and esophagus without vomiting.
SNRIs	Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors.
Splenomegaly	Enlargement of the spleen.
SSRIs	Selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitors.
Stridor	A high-pitched noisy sound occurring during inhalation or exhalation, a sign of respiratory obstruction.
Tachypnea	Increased respiratory rate.
Tenesmus	The feeling that you need to pass stools, even though your bowels are already empty. It may involve straining, pain, and cramping.
Vomiting	When the stomach's contents are forcefully expelled through the mouth. Vomiting is a brain stem response. Vomiting pathways are well characterized.

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