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## Hematology Terms (1)

A list of 50 terms in the field of hematology

No.	English Term	Japanese Term
1.	Hematology	血液学
2.	Anemia	貧血
3.	Serum/sera (pl)	漿液
4.	Plasma	血漿, プラズマ
5.	Erythrocyte	赤血球
6.	Platelet	血小板
7.	Hypertension	高血圧
8.	Hemoglobin	ヘモグロビン, 血色素
9.	Leukocyte	白血球
10.	Thrombocyte	血小板
11.	Stem cell	幹細胞
12.	Basophil	好塩基〔性〕細胞, 好塩基球
13.	Eosinophil	好酸球

14.	Monocyte	単球, 単核細胞
15.	Hypotension	低血圧
16.	Macrophage	マクロファージ, 大食細胞
17.	Reticulocyte	網〔状〕赤血球
18.	Hematologist	血液学者, 血液病専門医
19.	Granulocyte	顆粒球
20.	Neutrophil	好中球
21.	Mast cell	肥満細胞, 肥満細胞, マスト細胞
22.	Phagocyte	〔食〕食細胞
23.	Embolus/emboli (pl)	塞栓, 栓子
24.	Plaque	斑, プラ〔一〕ク
25.	Glucose	グルコース
26.	Leukemia	白血病
27.	Hematoma	血腫
28.	Vein	静脈
29.	Hemolysis	溶血
30.	Ischemia	虚血

31.	Hyperglycemia	高血糖〔症〕，過血糖〔症〕
32.	Leukopenia	白血球減少〔症〕
33.	Antibody	抗体
34.	Transfusion	輸血
35.	Albumin	アルブミン
36.	pH	pH
37.	Fibrin	フィブリン，線維素
38.	Globulin	グロブリン
39.	Enzyme	酵素，エンザイム
40.	Glycogen	グリコゲン，糖原
41.	Lipase	リパーゼ，脂肪分解酵素
42.	Viscosity	粘〔稠〕度，粘性，粘性率
43.	Fibrogenesis	線維発生，線維形成
44.	Electrolyte	電解質
45.	Proenzyme	前酵素，プロ酵素
46.	Fractionation	分別
47.	Hypervolemic	血液量過多〔症〕の，多血症の

48.	Immunoglobulin	免疫グロブリン
49.	Plasma protein	血漿蛋白
50.	Artery	動脈

## Anemia

The term anemia literally means "without blood" based on "an" which means "without" and "emia" which means "blood." Anemia is, however, a bit of a misnomer, and this condition is actually characterized not by the total absence of blood, but rather by an abnormally low red blood cell count or red blood cells, which do not carry enough hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is an iron-rich protein that gives blood its red color and carries oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body.

Anemia has three main causes, specifically, blood loss, lower than normal levels of red blood cells, also known as RBCs, or higher than normal rates of RBC destruction. These causes can act alone or in concert. The major risk factors for anemia include: a poor or inadequate diet that is low in iron, vitamins or minerals; blood loss from surgery or injury; chronic or serious illnesses such as cancer, inflammatory bowel disease or diabetes; chronic infections and a family history of inherited anemia such as sickle cell anemia.

The most common symptom of anemia is fatigue. Other signs and symptoms include shortness of breath, dizziness, headache, coldness in the extremities, pale skin and chest pain. These signs and symptoms are primarily attributable to the need for the heart to work harder to pump oxygen throughout the body. The severity of anemia ranges from mild to life-threatening.

Anemia can be diagnosed using different tests or procedures. The first test usually is a complete blood count also known as a CBC. The CBC reveals a number of things about a person's blood including his or her hemoglobin level and hematocrit level. Lower than normal values of either hemoglobin or hematocrit point to anemia. Additional tests that help to pinpoint the exact type of anemia include hemoglobin electrophoresis and reticulocyte count. Hemoglobin electrophoresis is used to evaluate the different types of hemoglobin in the blood and can be used to diagnose those types of anemia caused by abnormal hemoglobin in RBCs. The reticulocyte count test, as the name implies, indicates the number of reticulocytes. Reticulocytes are

young red blood cells and they circulate in the bloodstream for about 2 days before developing into mature red blood cells.

These cells account for approximately 1% to 2% of all RBCs. An abnormal number of reticulocytes can point to abnormal bone marrow function, blood loss or destruction of RBCs earlier than their normal life span of 120 days.

Treatments for anemia are as diverse as the condition itself and range from improving the patient's diet, nutritional supplements, drug therapy, blood transfusions to bone marrow transplants. The prognosis also varies depending upon multiple factors including the type of anemia and patient compliance with treatment.

# Interview with Thomas Gally

## Part I

My name is Tom Gally and I am English teacher and a writer, but today I want to talk about my work on dictionaries. I work on both English-Japanese and Japanese-English dictionaries. Many people tend to think that dictionaries are something that just exist, that they have always been there. They don't think about how dictionaries are made and how some dictionaries are better than other dictionaries. And they probably have no idea of how any person becomes a dictionary editor, a lexicographer.

Well I was born in 1957 in the United States in California and at the time, as a child or high school student or even as a college student, I think I had no idea that later in life I would become a lexicographer. But I was interested in language. When I was a high student I studied Russian which was considered a rather unusual language at the time and in college I majored initially in linguistics, the scientific study of language. I also

studied mathematics, that was another interest of mine. And I studied Chinese as well as an additional language.

Then when I was 26 years old in 1983 for various reasons I won't go into right now, I came to Japan and I started learning Japanese. Well that is maybe when I first became very conscious of the difference between good dictionaries and bad dictionaries because really for students of Japanese, English speakers who are studying Japanese, at that time there weren't really any good dictionaries.

The problem was [that] there were some small dictionaries that were intended for learners of Japanese, but they had only a limited vocabulary, so you couldn't look up very difficult words. Also they tended to list the words by their *romaji* spelling and so if I had a *kanji* I couldn't read, I couldn't look the *kanji* up in those dictionaries. But then there were some other dictionaries that were called a character dictionary and that means that they listed words by their *kanji*. You could look the *kanji* in various ways, look up the *jukugo*, the combinations of *kanji* and find their

meanings in English, but that's all that was listed in those dictionaries. Those dictionaries didn't list any *katakana* words, any *hiragana* words, in other words, words that are written in Japanese without *kanji*.

And so while I was student going to Japanese language school, I had to carry around three or four dictionaries for different purposes. Some to look up the words in English, some to look up the words in Japanese, some to find out how to read the *kanji* and none of them were really ideal for my purpose. And so at that time, I started thinking about dictionaries but I still had no idea I would ever become a dictionary editor, but after graduating from the Japanese language school, I became a translator. I started working as a freelance translator from Japanese to English. And for a translator, dictionaries are absolutely essential. You are constantly coming across words you don't know in various technical fields. And so I would have to look those words up in dictionaries. I bought dozens and dozens of specialized dictionaries, and Japanese-Japanese dictionaries and Japanese-

English dictionaries. And they were very valuable. Some were better than others.

Then it was about 12 years ago, 13 years ago when I first started communicating with other translators online. There were various discussion groups on the Internet where translators would get together and talk about their business problems or talk about how do you translate this particular word. And when I was writing messages on those forums, I would often answer other people's questions by looking up the words they asked about in various dictionaries. And that got me interested in comparing dictionaries. How was one dictionary different from another dictionary?

One difference, for example, is among Japanese-Japanese dictionaries, the most famous one is called *Kōjien*, but at that time I was also using a dictionary called *Daijirin*. And one difference I noticed between *Kōjien* and *Daijirin* is that *Kōjien* listed the words basically in their historical order. So in other words, if a word had several meanings, they would list the oldest meaning

first and then following that the later meanings or the derived meanings. While *Daijirin*, the more recent dictionary, when it listed several meanings of the same word, would list the most common meaning first and the historical meanings might come later.

Well because I was translating only contemporary texts, I wasn't working with any historical texts for the most part, the way *Daijirin* defined words was much more convenient for me and I was able to answer many questions using *Daijirin* that I wasn't able to answer using the *Kōjien* or other dictionaries. And so as I answered questions and tried to ponder my own questions using various dictionaries, I kept buying more dictionaries and comparing the dictionaries and I created a web page in which I compared Japanese-Japanese dictionaries with each other.

And so I sort of got a reputation I think among some translators and other people. "Here's this guy who is kind of crazy about dictionaries." And so one thing lead to another and first publisher and then another publisher both contacted me and

asked if I would work on their dictionaries. And so I worked on a number of Japanese-English dictionaries and English-Japanese dictionaries, and that is how I became a lexicographer. So it was my own personal interest in the subject combined with the fact that these were very important tools for the work I was doing is how I became a dictionary editor.