The following vocabulary substitutions should be considered when writing a consent document.

1. ABRASION  area where skin or other tissue is scraped away
2. ABSORPTION  the way a drug or other substance enters the body
3. ACUTE  lasting a short time but often causing a serious problem
4. ADHESION  being stuck together
5. ADRENAL GLAND  gland found over each kidney
6. ADVERSE EFFECT  An effect upon your well being that may or may not be due to research participation
7. AMNIOCENTESIS  removal of some of the water from around an unborn baby for laboratory testing
8. ANALGESIC  drug used to control pain
9. ANEMIA  decreased number of red blood cells
10. ANESTHESIA  loss of sensation or feeling
11. ANESTHETIC  drug is used to keep a person from feeling pain
12. ANGIOPLASTY  operation to open up a narrowed blood vessel
13. ANOXIA  no oxygen
14. ANTACID  drug used to decrease acid in the stomach
15. ANTIBIOTIC  drug used to stop or slow down the growth of bacteria and germs
16. ANTIBODY  type of protein that helps protect the body against foreign matter, such as bacteria and viruses
17. ANTIHISTAMINE  drug used to treat allergic reactions
18. ANTISEPTIC  substance used to stop or slow down the growth of germs
19. APHASIA  not able to speak or write and not able to understand spoken or written words
20. ARTERY  type of blood vessel that carries blood and oxygen from the heart to the rest of the body
21. ARTHRITIS  swelling of one or more joints
22. ASPHYXIA  suffocation, unable to get enough oxygen
23. ASSAY  lab test
24. ASSENT  agreement
25. ATROPHY  wasting away or decrease in size
26. AUDIOGRAM  report of a hearing test
27. AUDIOLOGY  the study of hearing
28. AUDIOMETER  tool used to measure hearing
29. AUTONOMY  being able to make one's own decisions
30. BACTERIA  microscopic creatures that live in and around us; they sometimes cause disease
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BENEFIT</td>
<td>a valued or desired outcome; an advantage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENIGN</td>
<td>something that has no bad effects or does not spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETA BLOCKER</td>
<td>drug used to slow down the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILATERAL</td>
<td>having to do with both sides (of the body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOLOGIC</td>
<td>any therapeutic serum, toxin, anti-toxin, or analogous microbial product applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases or injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOPSY</td>
<td>removal of tissue so it can be looked at under a microscope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOLUS</td>
<td>an amount given all at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONE MARROW</td>
<td>soft tissue inside bones that makes blood cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRONCHITIS</td>
<td>inflammation of the lungs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRONCHUS</td>
<td>tube that carries air from the windpipe to the lungs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULIMIA</td>
<td>eating disorder in which a person cannot stop eating and often vomits to make room for more food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCIPENIA</td>
<td>low in calcium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANCER RADIOTHERAPY</td>
<td>treatment of cancer using X rays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPILLARY</td>
<td>tiny blood vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARCINOGENIC</td>
<td>causing cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARDIAC</td>
<td>having to do with the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARPAL BONES</td>
<td>wrist bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATARACT</td>
<td>clouding of the lens of the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATHETER</td>
<td>flexible tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEPHALALGIA</td>
<td>headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEREBELLUM</td>
<td>the part of the brain that controls the movement of the muscles and helps maintain balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMOTHERAPY</td>
<td>treatment of disease using drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLOASMA</td>
<td>tumor arising from the skin and other organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRONIC</td>
<td>lasting a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAVICLE</td>
<td>collarbone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINICAL TRIAL</td>
<td>an experiment with patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COGNITIVELY</td>
<td>having either a psychiatric disorder (e.g., psychosis, neurosis, personality or behavior disorders, or dementia) or a developmental disorder (e.g., mental retardation) that affects cognitive or emotional functions to the extent that capacity for judgment and reasoning is significantly diminished. Others, including persons under the influence of or dependent on drugs or alcohol, those suffering from degenerative diseases affecting the brain, terminally ill patients, and persons with severely disabling physical handicaps, may also be compromised in their ability to make decisions in their best interests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPAIRED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COHORT</td>
<td>A group of subjects that have one or more characteristics in common and are followed over time. In social science research, this term may refer to any group of persons who are born at about the same time and share common historical or cultural experiences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPENSATION</td>
<td>Payment or medical care provided to subjects injured in research; does not refer to payment (remuneration) for participation in research (Compare: Remuneration).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPETENCE</td>
<td>Technically, a legal term, used to denote capacity to act on one's own behalf; the ability to understand information presented, to appreciate the consequences of acting (or not acting) on that information, and to make a choice (See also: Incompetence, Incapacity).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONFIDENTIALITY</td>
<td>Pertains to the treatment of information that an individual has disclosed in a relationship of trust and with the expectation that it will not be divulged to others without permission in ways that are inconsistent with the understanding of the original disclosure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRAINDICATED</td>
<td>disadvantageous, perhaps dangerous; a treatment that should not be used in certain individuals or conditions due to risks (e.g., a drug may be contraindicated for pregnant women and persons with high blood pressure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRAINDICATIONS</td>
<td>medical reasons that prevent a person from using a certain drug or treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROL (SUBJECTS) OR CONTROLS</td>
<td>Subject(s) used for comparison who are not given a treatment under study or who do not have a given condition, background, or risk factor that is the object of study. Control conditions may be concurrent (occurring more or less simultaneously with the condition under study) or historical (preceding the condition under study). When the present condition of subjects is compared with their own condition on a prior regimen or treatment, the study is considered historically controlled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROLLED TRIAL</td>
<td>study in which the experimental procedures are compared to a standard (accepted) treatment or procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTUSION</td>
<td>bruise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORNEA</td>
<td>clear tissue covering the front part of the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-OVER DESIGN</td>
<td>A type of clinical trial in which each subject experiences, at different times, both the experimental and control therapy. For example, half of the subjects might be randomly assigned first to the control group and then to the experimental intervention, while the other half would have the sequence reversed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURE</td>
<td>test for infection, or organisms that could cause infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUMULATION</td>
<td>increased action of a drug when given over a period of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYTOID</td>
<td>like a cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA AND SAFETY MONITORING BOARD</td>
<td>A committee of scientists, physicians, statisticians, and others that collect and analyzes data during the course of a clinical trial to monitor for adverse effects and other trends (such as an indication that one treatment is significantly better than another, particularly when one arm of the trial involves a placebo control) that would warrant modification or termination of the trial or notification of subjects about new information that might affect their willingness to continue in the trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA)</td>
<td>material that makes up the genes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPRESSANT</td>
<td>drug that slows down the action of the central nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIAGNOSTIC (PROCEDURE)</td>
<td>tests used to identify a disorder or disease in a living person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE BLIND TRIAL</td>
<td>See Double-Masked Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE-MASKED DESIGN</td>
<td>A study design in which neither the investigators nor the subjects know the treatment group assignments of individual subjects. Sometimes referred to as &quot;double-blind.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUCT</td>
<td>tube that carries a body fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYSPLASIA</td>
<td>abnormal cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDEMA</td>
<td>increased fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFICACY</td>
<td>effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTROCARDIOGRAM (ECG)</td>
<td>picture of the electrical action of the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM (EEG)</td>
<td>picture of brain wave activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMBOLUS</td>
<td>blood clot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMESIS</td>
<td>vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDORPHIN</td>
<td>substance made by the body to stop pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPIDERMAL</td>
<td>having to do with the outer layer of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPIDERMIS</td>
<td>outer layer of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESOPHAGUS</td>
<td>tube that goes from the throat to the stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPANDED AVAILABILITY</td>
<td>Policy and procedure that permits individuals who have serious or life-threatening diseases for which there are no alternative therapies to have access to investigational drugs and devices that may be beneficial to them. Examples of expanded availability mechanisms include Treatment INDs, Parallel Track, and open study protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL</td>
<td>Term often used to denote a therapy (drug, device, procedure) that is unproven or not yet scientifically validated with respect to safety and efficacy. A procedure may be considered &quot;experimental&quot; without necessarily being part of a formal study (research) to evaluate its usefulness. (See also: Research.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL STUDY</td>
<td>A true experimental study is one in which subjects are randomly assigned to groups that experience carefully controlled interventions manipulated by the experimenter according to a strict logic allowing causal inference about the effects of the interventions under investigation. (See also: Quasi-Experimental Study.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTRAVASATE</td>
<td>to leak outside of a blood vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDA</td>
<td>Food and Drug Administration; an agency of the federal government that regulates food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, and other products to make sure they are safe and effective to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FETAL MATERIAL</td>
<td>The placenta, amniotic fluid, fetal tissue membranes, and umbilical cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FETUS</td>
<td>The product of conception from the time of implantation until delivery. If the delivered or expelled fetus is viable, it is designated an infant [45 CFR 46.203(c)]. The term &quot;fetus&quot; generally refers to later phases of development; the term &quot;embryo&quot; is usually used for earlier phases of development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENE THERAPY</td>
<td>treatment of genetic disease accomplished by altering the genetic structure of either somatic (nonreproductive) or germline (reproductive) cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENETIC SCREENING</td>
<td>tests to identify persons who have an inherited predisposition to a certain phenotype or who are at risk of producing offspring with inherited diseases or disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENOTYPE</td>
<td>the genetic makeup of an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOSE</td>
<td>type of sugar found in the blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUARDIAN</td>
<td>an individual who is authorized under state or local law to give permission on behalf of a child or an adult who is not able to make decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYNECOLOGIST</td>
<td>doctor who specializes in treating a woman's organs that are related to pregnancy and childbirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYNECOLOGY</td>
<td>the study of the reproductive system of women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEMATOLOGIST</td>
<td>doctor who treats blood disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEMATOMA</td>
<td>a bruise, a black and blue area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEPARIN LOCK</td>
<td>needle placed in the arm with blood thinner to keep the blood from clotting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMAN SUBJECTS</td>
<td>people who take part in a research study by letting an investigator gather information about how they answer questions, respond to certain situations or react to an experimental product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPEROPIA</td>
<td>farsightedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPERTENSION</td>
<td>high blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPODERMIC</td>
<td>under the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPOGLYCEMIA</td>
<td>not enough sugar in the blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPOTENSION</td>
<td>low blood pressure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
114. **Hypothermia**
   low body temperature

115. **Idiosyncrasy**
   rare side effect of a drug; unusual reaction of a person to a drug

116. **In Vitro**
   literally, "in glass" or "test tube" used to refer to processes that are done outside the living body, usually in the laboratory, as distinguished from in vivo.

117. **In Vivo**
   literally, "in the living body" processes, such as the absorption of a drug by the human body, carried out in the living body rather than in a laboratory (in vitro).

118. **Incapacity**
   Refers to a person's mental status and an inability to understand information presented, to appreciate the consequences of acting (or not acting) on that information, and to make a choice. Often used as a synonym for incompetence (See also: Incompetence).

119. **Incompetence**
   Technically, a legal term meaning inability to manage one's own affairs. Often used as a synonym for incapacity. (See also: Incapacity.)

120. **Inflammation**
   swelling, redness, and pain in tissues caused by injury or damage

121. **Influenza**
   the flu

122. **Informed Consent**
   A person's voluntary agreement, based upon adequate knowledge and understanding of relevant information, to participate in research or to undergo a diagnostic, therapeutic, or preventive procedure. In giving informed consent, subjects may not waive or appear to waive any of their legal rights, or release or appear to release the investigator, the sponsor, the institution or agents thereof from liability for negligence [Federal Policy §116; 21 CFR 50.20 and 50.25].

123. **Institutional Review Board**
   A specially constituted review body established or designated by an entity to protect the welfare of human subjects recruited to participate in biomedical or behavioral research

124. **Intramuscular (IM) Injection**
   injection of a substance into a muscle (e.g., upper arm or backside)

125. **Intravenous (IV) Injection**
   injection of a substance into a vein

126. **Investigator**
   In clinical trials, an individual who actually conducts an investigation [21 CFR 312.3]. Any interventions (e.g., drugs) involved in the study are administered to subjects under the immediate direction of the investigator (See also: Principal Investigator).

127. **Lactating**
   making milk

128. **Lactation**
   period of time during which a woman is providing her breast milk to an infant or child

129. **Lateral**
   toward or having to do with one side (of the body)

130. **Legally Authorized Representative**
   A person authorized either by statute or by court appointment to make decisions on behalf of another person. In human subjects research, an individual or judicial or other body authorized under applicable law to consent on behalf of a prospective subject to the subject's participation in the procedure(s) involved in the research

131. **Lesion**
   abnormal area of tissue, such as a wound, sore, rash, or boil

132. **Libido**
   sexual desire

133. **Lipid**
   fat

134. **Lymphoma**
   cancerous growth made up of lymph tissue

135. **Macro**
   large or long

136. **Magnetic Resonance Imaging**
   produces multiple images of organs and structures within the body by using a large magnet to attract electrons within the body used; as a diagnostic tool (See also MRI).

137. **Masked Study Designs**
   Study designs comparing two or more interventions in which either the investigators, the subjects, or some combination thereof do not know the treatment group assignments of individual subjects. Sometimes called "blind" study designs(See also: Double-Masked Design; Single-Masked Design).

138. **Mastectomy**
   surgery to remove a breast

139. **Medical Device**
   a product, such as crutches, an x-ray machine, pacemaker, toothbrush, bandage, contact lenses, etc., that is used in treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of a medical
condition and does not act on the body through chemical action.

140. MONITOR check on, keep track of, watch carefully
141. MORBIDITY undesired result or complication
142. MORTALITY death or death rate
143. MRI (MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING) the use of magnetic waves to look at soft tissues of the body
144. MUCOID slimy
145. MYOPIA nearsightedness
146. NASO-GASTRIC TUBE Tube that goes through the nose and into the stomach
147. NECROSIS death of tissue or skin
148. NEUROLOGIST doctor who treats disorders of the central nervous system and nerves
149. NEUROSIS mental and emotional disorder
150. NUREMBERG CODE A code of research ethics developed during the trials of Nazi war criminals following World War II and widely adopted as a standard during the 1950s and 1960s for protecting human subjects.
151. ONCOLOGY the study of cancer
152. OPEN DESIGN An experimental design in which both the investigator(s) and the subjects know the treatment group(s) to which subjects are assigned
153. OPHTHALMOLOGIST doctor who treats eye disorders
154. ORAL ADMINISTRATION giving a drug by mouth
155. ORTHODONTIST dentist who treats teeth and jaw disorders
156. ORTHOPEDISt doctor who treats bone and joint disorders
157. OTOLOGIST doctor who treats disorders of the ear
158. OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIST doctor who treats disorders of the ear, nose, and throat
159. OTOSCOPE tool used to look into the ear
160. PAP TEST microscope test used to detect virus infection of the cervix or cancer of the vagina, cervix, or lining of the uterus (Also called Pap Smear).
161. PATHOGENIC causing disease
162. PERCUTANEOUS through the skin
163. PHALANX finger or toe bone
164. PHARYNX throat
165. PHASE 1 DRUG TRIAL The first use of a new drug in humans happens in a Phase 1 study. These studies are usually conducted with healthy volunteers; but if a drug is very poisonous, or is used to treat a deadly disease, sick patients who have that disease might be subjects. Usually, there are about 20 – 80 human subjects in Phase 1 studies. Phase 1 trials are conducted to see how the drug acts in the body, if it is safe to use, and to find out the safe dose range. If the results of the Phase 1 studies are good, testing continues in Phase 2 studies.
166. PHASE 2 DRUG TRIAL Phase 2 trials include controlled clinical studies to see if a new drug is effective to treat for a particular disease or condition, therefore, the subjects who are given the drug have the condition that the drug is supposed to treat. The side effects are also studied, and more information is gathered about the best dose. Phase 2 studies are also conducted with a relatively small number of patients, usually involving no more than several hundred subjects. If the evidence from the Phase 2 studies show that a drug is probably effective and relatively safe, Phase 3 studies are conducted.
167. PHASE 3 DRUG TRIAL During Phase 3 trials, the new drug is given to a larger number of patients in different clinical settings to gather as much information as possible about the drug's safety and effectiveness, the best dosage, and to gather labeling information.
Investigators also want to make sure that the drug has more benefits than risk. For example, a drug meant to treat a deadly disease, like some cancers, may have very bad side effects. But, if it can stop the cancer, the side effects may be considered acceptable. On the other hand, even if a drug is very effective in the treatment of a common headache, for example, but has bad side effects, that drug would be considered too toxic (poisonous) to be used to treat that condition.

In Phase 3 studies, the drug is used the way it would be administered when marketed. When these studies are completed and the sponsor believes that the drug is safe and effective, the sponsor applies to the FDA for approval to market the drug. Phase 3 trials usually involve several hundred to several thousand patient-subjects.

**PHASE 4 DRUG TRIAL**

As a condition of approval, FDA may want more studies to get additional information about the drug's risks, benefits, and optimal use. These studies, which are Phase 4 trials, could include, but would not be limited to, studying different doses or schedules of administration than were used in Phase 2 studies, studying the drug in other patient populations or other stages of the disease, or studying the drug when given over a longer period of time than recommended on the label.

**PLACEBO**

Something that appears to be real, but is fake. In a clinical trial, one group of subjects (the control group) may be given a placebo and another group (the treatment group) is given active treatment to find out if the experimental drug is any better than no treatment and to see if the effects are the result of imagination or anticipation rather than actual power of a drug.

(A placebo is often referred to as a "sugar pill". A placebo probably doesn't have any sugar in it, and it doesn't even have to be a pill.)

168. **PODIATRIST**
foot doctor

169. **POLYDIPSIA**
too much thirst

170. **POSTPARTUM**
after childbirth

171. **POTENTIATION**
increase in drug action from using two drugs together instead of using each drug alone

172. **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**
The scientist or scholar with primary responsibility for the conduct of a research project (See also: Investigator).

173. **PRN**
as needed

174. **PROCTOLOGIST**
doctor who treats disorders of the rectum and anus

175. **PROGNOSIS**
forecast of the probable outcome of a disease

**PROSPECTIVE STUDIES**

Studies that gather information about events that occur after the identification of the group of subjects to be studied. Prospective studies may involve intervention (like administration of a drug) or may be purely observational or may involve only the collection of data.

176. **PROSTHESIS**
artificial body part

177. **PROTOCOL**
The plan of study. The protocol includes a description of what the research hopes to prove, how the study will be carried out, etc.

178. **PROXIMAL**
nearest

179. **PRURITUS**
itchiness

180. **PSYCHOLOGIST**
doctor who helps people understand the workings of the mind, thought, and behavior

181. **PSYCHOSIS**
severe mental disorder; craziness

182. **PSYCHOSOMATIC**
having a connection between the mind and physical symptoms

183. **PULMONARY NEOPLASM**
lung tumor

184. **RANDOM**
by chance, like the flip of a coin

185. **RELAPSE**
the return of a disease

186. **RENALEOPLASM**
having to do with the kidney
190. **RESEARCH**
a systematic investigation (i.e., the gathering and analysis of information) designed
to develop or contribute to general knowledge

191. **RETROSPECTIVE**
looking back over past experience

192. **RISK**
the probability of harm or injury (physical, psychological, social, economic) occurring
as a result of participation in a research study

193. **SCAPULA**
shoulder blade

194. **SERUM**
clear liquid part of blood

195. **SHUNT**
artificial or natural channel running between two other channels

196. **SINGLE-BLIND**
Typically, a study design in which the investigator, but not the subject, knows the
identity of the treatment assignment. Occasionally the subject, but not the
investigator, knows the assignment.

197. **SLEEP APNEA**
breathing problems while sleeping

198. **SOMATIC**
having to do with the body

199. **SPONSOR (OF A DRUG TRIAL)**
A person or entity that initiates and pays for a clinical investigation of a drug —
usually the drug manufacturer or research institution that developed the drug. The
sponsor provides the protocol (study plan), makes sure the study is conducted
according to the plan, and enforces compliance with applicable laws and
regulations. The sponsor usually obtains FDA approval to conduct a trial and for
reporting the results of the trial to the FDA.

200. **STERNUM**
breastbone

201. **SUBCUTANEOUS (SC)**
under the skin

202. **SUBLINGUAL**
under the tongue

203. **SYNDROME**
set of signs that happen at the same time in the body

204. **THORAX**
the chest

205. **TITRATION**
slow increase or decrease in drug dosage, guided by patient's responses

206. **TOLERANCE**
decrease in response to a fixed dosage of drug; over time, higher and higher doses
of a drug are needed to get the desired effect

207. **TOPICAL APPLICATION**
giving a medication by putting it directly on the skin

208. **TOXICITY**
any harmful effect of a drug or poison

209. **TRACHEA**
windpipe

210. **TRANQUILIZER**
drug used to control anxiety

211. **TRANSDERMAL**
through the skin

212. **UROLOGIST**
doctor who treats disorders of the urinary tracts of men and women

213. **VOLUNTARY**
Free of coercion, duress, or undue inducement. Used in the research context to
refer to a subject's decision to participate (or to continue to participate) in a research
activity.