

CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN ADAPTING ENGLISH PEDIATRIC MEDICAL TERMS INTO THE IGBO VOCABULARY

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Abstract

This study explores the challenges and prospects of adapting English pediatric medical terms into the Igbo language, focusing on the impact of language on healthcare communication in Nigeria. Given the linguistic diversity of Nigeria—where English serves as the official language but indigenous languages like Igbo are widely spoken—the adaptation of medical terms into local languages is crucial for enhancing healthcare accessibility, especially in rural communities. The research identifies the primary challenges involved in adapting pediatric medical terms into Igbo, such as the absence of direct equivalents for many specialized medical concepts, structural limitations of the Igbo language, and the lack of training for healthcare professionals in indigenous languages. Despite these obstacles, the study highlights the potential benefits of this adaptation, emphasizing its ability to improve patient understanding, promote cultural preservation, and foster greater inclusivity in healthcare. Through a detailed examination of the linguistic, cultural, and healthcare dynamics, this paper argues that adapting medical terminology into Igbo can bridge communication gaps, improve health outcomes, and contribute to the preservation of the Igbo language in an era of globalized medical practice. The study concludes with recommendations for linguists, healthcare providers, and policymakers to collaborate on developing a comprehensive framework for integrating pediatric medical terms into the Igbo lexicon.

Keywords: Igbo, Pediatric Medical Terms, Healthcare Communication, Language Adaptation, Language Barriers, Cultural Preservation

Introduction

There is no gain saying that language is a natural phenomenon which houses human cultural experiences values and communication. The medical exploitations often experienced by patients are traceable to the misunderstanding of some illness and sickness as explained by the doctor. There has been age long desire for mutual understanding between patients and doctors. This desire led to the effort of translators, linguist even medical doctor in attempting to translate some medical terms.

On this backdrop, Joanna (2023) insists that:

in medical translation, communication is vital. A simple misunderstanding can lead to severe complications and even life threatening situations. The same applies to medical documents and reports that must be translated into different language or come from a different culture. Since we do not have names for over one thousand diseases that afflict the human race everywhere on earth, the Igbo person often misinterpret the diseases and attribute most of them to spiritual attacks or poison. This has made it difficult for doctors to conveniently discuss diseases in vernacular language since they are not there in the vocabulary.

However, adapting the English medical terms into Igbo vocabulary seems to be an explainable escape to this confronting situation. The lack of common language that can foster understanding between doctors and patients has caused untold harm to Igbo society. This lack of nomenclature has made many patients mostly children become victim to some quacks doctors or charlatans. Most of our Igbo people are biased and ignorant in many diseases to the extent that their health is compromised. Some lives that would have been saved by doctors have been lost for the want of better understanding or the nature and cause of their sickness. The common vocabulary that will help foster understanding and also help to deflate ignorance and biases is what this research paper is agitating for. A healthcare delivery that promotes doctor-patients effective communication using a common language has been the desire of both doctors and patients. This research seeks to support the adaptation of the medical terms into Igbo vocabulary as a means of averting communication problems. Adapting the already existing English pediatric terms Igbo vocabulary is a very important venture as it will help to provide the language

with adequate information for patients and other healthcare givers. Its merits cannot be overemphasized. That is why Osoblivavia (2022) observes thus:

Medical translation is an essential healthcare because it helps in providing accurate information to patient and other healthcare workers. The accuracy of the information can be affected by several factors such as cultural differences, different terminologies and even different language. Medical is also very important as it helps in reducing the claims of miscommunication between doctors, nurses and patient. Miscommunication can result to wrong diagnosis and treatment plans or even lead to serious health problem like infections and disease. Communication problem between doctors and patients can lead to serious health issues as mentioned above. It has in most cases led to death. It can be said that adapting these terminologies into Igbo vocabulary is but an emergency. All hand from all works of learning should come together to make this effort a success.

Meanwhile, Nwadike (2023, p.2) suggests that:

Translation is not an academic field that belongs to any one discipline or area of study. It has been traditionally used to render information from written source language into a written target language content. The general objective of translation is to reproduce different kind of text thus religion literary legal scientific philosophical and so forth in the target language in order to make them more widely available.

Statement of problem

Doctor-patient communication is a very crucial aspect of communication where urgent attention is needed. It has been observed that frequently medical exploitation sets in especially between doctors and their patients as a result of lack of understanding between pediatric doctors and their patients. Clarity has always featured as the hallmark of communication. Any form of bridge in communication leads to misinformation that hampers human relation. Nowadays, it is almost impossible for doctors to discuss sickness or diseases in Igbo because of lack of the equivalent English terms in Igbo vocabulary as this has led to severe misinterpretation and danger in health care deliver. Moreover, this misnomer has resulted to high rate of mortality among children. The dearth of research in adapting English pediatric terms to Igbo language is alarming. Though many researchers are working on vocabulary creation, development and translation just few of them have paid attention to adaptation of English pediatric terms into Igbo language.

Objectives

- To make available for use English-Igbo pediatric terms for both doctors and patients and public
- To promote a common language that necessitates a mutual understanding.
- To avoid unnecessary medical exploitations from the pediatric doctors
- To help some Igbo people rid of suspicions, ignorance and accusations.

Research method

The research adopted a qualitative method which allowed for the emergent research design. Technical terms selected from various medical dictionaries were used. The research used oral interview conducted on doctors, nurses, healthcare givers herbalists and some selected Igbo elders.

Theoretical framework

This research adopts the interpretative theory of translation propounded by Ezeokoli and Nwankwo (2021). This theory seeks to explore the sense, context and intention in translation. It suggests that words should be translated beyond their linguistic equivalent but tries to incorporate the socio-cultural understanding of the people. It emphasizes that literal translation is not enough as it fails to account for certain nuances that leads to misunderstanding and medical exploitations. In using the interpretative theory of translation the researchers made sure that the translated pediatric terms are also interpreted to align with socio-cultural disposition of the Igbo people. This theory ensures that the terms as translated captured the Igbo traditional beliefs and at the same time scientifically accurate. The theory also enables the researcher to provide some explanation or descriptions about the terms and as well make some cultural analogies of those terms that lack equivalent in Igbo language. Vian and Darbelnet (1995) principles and strategies were also employed to make the research exercise a bit eclectic. The seven principles as proposed by them that were adopted include adaptation, borrowing, calque, equivalence, literary translation, modulation and transportation.

Challenges in English-Igbo pediatric medical terms

Ajunwa (2014) observed that: the language of science is at times, highly specialized but often structured logically, impersonal unequivocal clear precise objective, impartial and restrictive Compared with literary language. It is totally devoid of flowery expression such as figures of speech, idioms and proverbs which are susceptible to

multiple interpretations. However, no matter how simplified, objectified and precise or logical the medical terms can be claimed to be yet there are several challenges/problems encountered during this research exercise.

Terminological problem

According to Merriam-Webster terminology is the special terms or expressions of a particular group or field. It can be seen as a dialect of a given field of study. Every field of study has its specialized terms. It can also be referred to as jargon/register. Terminologies are used for special purpose. We encountered some terminological problems in translating some terms because of lack of equivalent. Meanwhile, we adopted the descriptive approach. Hence the information from the English/pediatric term from the dictionaries was translated into the target language by creating its equivalent meaning. Examples: Some equivalent parts of the body cells and tissues. Many organs/systems are stuck together in English, for instance the lungs, ligament, arteries, reins, tendon/lymphatic vessels and facial are all referred to as "akwara" in Igbo language. But this research sorts to separate them and provide such terms (Igbo equivalents) and establish them in the glossary (Nwosu, 2019).

Cultural problem

Some cultural problems were encountered. Some terms were also borrowed and adopted into Igbo language on realizing that translating their meanings into Igbo will affect their original meanings. We decided to retain their meaning by adopting them the way they are to enable the target language audience fully understand them as intended by the source language.

Stylistic problem

Style is man. It is highly idiosyncratic. In translating a passage there are certain styles one may encounter as a result of the pattern the first writer has chosen. As we encountered these problems some principles can also be employed to arrest them. In most cases some sentences were rearranged or restricted. Modulation principle was employed to arrest such situation.

Lexical-semantic problem

The pediatric terms as selected from different dictionaries share diverse cultural background. However, the lexical semantics can help the researchers select the appropriate terms in Igbo language to communicate exactly what they mean in English language but in most situations, certain fixed expressions were encountered such as location, people's name and so on. The researchers often time did not understand some of the names/refer to them as they are by either borrowing them and adapting them as they are or finding their equivalent in order to retain the meaning of such words in the target language.

Prospects

The researcher expected that these English-Igbo glossary of pediatric terms will bridge the medical exploitations witnessed between pediatric doctors and their patients. It will also encourage the older generation of scientists and doctors to appreciate and understand Igbo language very well and as well boast their interest in Igbo language. This can also help project Igbo language top on international rating. Pediatric doctors serving in Igbo language and beyond can consult the glossary to learn and understand more. Their comments and criticism can contribute to the establishment or adaptation of these terms. And also the generation who are somehow alienated from Igbo language and culture will see the need to familiarize themselves with these terms which should be part of their professional life just as they have been with the language of western science and medicine. This can serve as an instrument of improvement in the healthcare delivery. It will not only offer the doctor a better understanding of medicine but also their Igbo world not only will it provide a reference material for those studying medicine in Igbo land but also international recognition. The glossary will also serve as a resource material for interpreters and newscasters in media house, churches and special occasions. The professional Igbo language students are not left out there benefits as the glossary will serve as reference material to many of them.

Data presentation

S/N	Pediatric Medical Terms	Igbo Meaning	Igbo Translations
1.	Retinopathy of prematurity	orja anya nke akabeghi aka	Ọ bụ orja anya nke nwere ike ime na ụmụ ọhụrụ na-akabeghi aka (amụrụ n'oge) - ma ọ bụ ndị na-erughị kilogram 3 mgbe a mụrụ ya. Ọ na-eme mgbe arịa ọbara na-adighi mma na-eto na retina (okpukpu anụ ahụ na-enwe mmetụta dị n'azụ anya gi)
2.	Reye's syndrome in children	oria reye n'umuaka	Onọdụ a na-adighi ahụkebe mana nke siri ike nke na-akpata mgbagwoju anya, oziza na ụbụrụ na mmebi imeju. Ụmụaka na-agbake site na orja nje dị ka chickenpox ma ọ bụ flu ma ọ bụ ndị nwere orja metabolic kacha nọrọ n'ihe ize ndụ, karịsịa ma ọ bụrụ na ha na-anụ ọgwụ aspirin.
3.	Rhesus disease	oria Ọgwụ mgbochi na-emebi ọbara nwa /oria enweghi ndakorita ọbara	Ọ bụ onọdụ ebe ọgwụ mgbochi orja dị n'ọbara nwanịyị di ime na-emebi mkpuru ndụ ọbara nwa ya. A makwaara ya di ka orja hemolytic nke nwa ebu n'afo na nwa amuru ọhuru. Orja ahụ adighi emerụ nne ahụ, mana ọ nwere ike ime ka nwa ahụ nwee orja na-adighi mma ma zụlite jaundice amuru ọhuru.
4.	Rhabdomyosarcoma in children	Orja Kansa na anụ ahụ di nro na ụmụaka	Ọ bụ ụdị orja kansa na-adighi ahụkebe nke na-etolite na anụ ahụ di nro - kpomkwem anụ ahụ skeletal ma ọ bụ mgbe ụfọdụ akuku ahụ nwere oghere di ka eriri afo ma ọ bụ akpanwa. Ọ nwere ike ime n'oge ọ bula, mana ọ na-emetutakarị ụmụaka
5.	Risks to pregnancy	Ihe ize ndụ na-adi n'afo ime	nhoro ndu. Inu siga, inu mmanya na-aba n'anya na iyi ọgwụ ojoo eme ihe nwere ike itinye afo ime n'ihe ize ndu. nsogbu ahuike nne. Ọbara mgballi elu, oke ibu, orja shuga, Akwukwu na-adọ, orja thyroid, orja obi ma ọ bụ ọbara, ukwara ume oku na-achikwa nke oma, na orja nwere ike ibawanye ihe egwu ime ime.
6.	RMSF(Rocky Mountain spotted fever) in kids	orja na-eke efe na-akpata site na ata akoro	Orja na-eke efe nwere ihe oku oku njirimara, nke a na-ebutekarị site na ata akoro. Ọ bụ orja nwere ike igbu egbu nke na-ebutekarị site na ata akoro bu nje bacteria Rickettsia.

7.	Roseola infantum:	orja nje virus herpes na umu ohuru	Orja na-eefe efe na-ebutekari n'ime umuaka nke nwere ike ibute oke ahụ oku na oku oku. O bu orja di nro na-ebutekari nke udi nje virus herpes abuo kpatara. O bu ihe a na-ahukari, na-emetutakari umuaka site na afo abuo. o na-emetuta ndi okenye mgbe ufodu
8.	Rotavirus infection in children	orja nje rota umuaka na-efere efere	O na-ebutekari afo osisa mmiri siri ike na vomiting na umu ohuru na umuaka. Umuntakiri nwere ike igwu mmiri, o dikwa mkpa ka a noro n'ulo ogwu ma wee ike inwu. Jiri ogwu mgbochi rotavirus chebe nwa gi. Ihe mgbaama kachasi nke rotavirus bu afo osisa mmiri siri ike, vomiting, ahụ oku, /ma o bu mgbu afo.
9.	Rumination syndrome	orja nke igbasa nri si n'afo	Onodu mmadu na-awusa nri n'afo, na-atughari ya ma ilo ya ozo ma o bu gbuo ya onu mmiri. O na-emekari n'ime nkeji iri ato nke nri o bu. Amaghi ihe kpatara ya
10.	Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome	Ngwakota mmalite nke okpukpu okpokoro isi	O bu onodu mkpuru ndu ihe nketa nke a na-eji ngwakota nke okpukpu okpokoro isi akaghi aka. Ngwakota mbu a na-egbochi okpokoro isi ka o na-eto nke oma ma na-emetuta odidi isi na ihu
11.	Scabies-Itch Mite Rash	ihe oku oku mite	Ihe kpatara ya bu obere aja na-abanye n'ime akpukpo gi. O bu onodu akpukpo ahụ na-egbu mgbu nke obere mite na-egbu egbu nke a na-akpo Sarcoptes scabiei kpatara. Itching siri ike na-eme na mpaghara ebe mite na-eli. Ochicho icha oku nwere ike idi ike karisia n'abali.
12.	Scoliosis	Okpukpu azu nke gbagoro agbago n'akuku	O bu akuku akuku nke okpukpu azu n'akuku. O na-emekari n'oge uto na-eto eto tupu oge eruo
13.	Scorpion Sting	ata akpi	mmeru ahụ kpatara nsi nke akpi. O nwere ike na-egbu mgbu, mana ihe ka n'onu ogugu n'ime ha adighi emeru ahụ. Otú o di, ufodu udi nwere ike ikpata ihe ndi nwere ike igbu egbu. Ata nke akpi kacha njo na umuaka na ndi agadi
14.	Scrape	Bechapu	Doro ma o bu doputa ngwa ngwa siri ike ma o bu di nko n'ofe (elu ma o bu ihe) iji wepu unyi ma o bu ihe ozo.

15.	Sexually Transmitted Infections	orja ndi a na-ebute site na mmekọahụ	Orja na-ebute site na mmekọ nwoke na nwanyi, nke nje bacteria, nje ma o bu nje nje kpata.
16.	Short Bowel Syndrome	obere eriri afo	O bu onodu nke ahụ gi na-enweghi ike i nweta nri zuru oke na nri i na-eri n'hi na i nweghi obere eriri afo zuru oke. Obere eriri afo bu ebe otutu nri i na-eri na-abanye n'ime ahụ gi n'oge mgbari nri
17.	Syphilis	udi oria nsi nwaanyi	Orja nje na-agbasakarị site na mmekọ nwoke na nwanyi nke na-amalite di ka onya na-enweghi mgbu.
18.	HIV/AIDS	Obiri na Aja ocha/ Ori Nchekwa ahu na mminwu	Ori Nchekwa ahu na-ebute mminwu ma na-egbochi ikike ahụ nwere iluso orja ogo.
19.	Gonorrhea	Nsi nwaanyi nke nje gonokokus	Orja nje na-ebute site na mmekọahụ nke, o buru na a gwooghi ya, nwere ike ikpata enweghi omumu.
20.	Chlamydia	oria nje chlamydia	Orja a na-ahukari, nke a na-ebute site na mmekọahụ nke nwere ike o gaghi ebute mgbaama.
21.	Genital herpes	Nsi nwaanyi nke nje herpes	Orja a na-ebutekarị site na mmekọahụ nke ihe mgbu na onya otu gosiputara.
22.	Human papilloma virus infection	Oria eshishi oganu o mumu nke nje papilloma	Orja na-ebute waati n'akuku di iche iche nke ahụ, dabere na nsogbu ahụ.
23.	Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome	odida nke umi okpukpu	O bu odida okpukpu a na-adighi ahukebe, nke e ketara eketa, nke nwere onu ogugu di ala nke mkpuru ndu obara ocha, uto na-adighi mma n'hi ihe isi ike na-amikoro nri, na, n'onodu ufodu, okpukpu okpukpu.

24.	Sickle cell disease	Ọrịa nke ọbara ọrịa	Otu nsogbu nke na-eme ka mkpuru ndu ọbara uhie na-adaba ma daa. Site na ọrịa sickle cell, otu nsogbu ketara eketa, mkpuru ndu ọbara uhie na-abanye n'udi sickle. Selu na-anwu n'oge, na-ahapu uko mkpuru ndu ọbara uhie di mma ma nwee ike igbochi mmuba ọbara na-akpata mgbu
25.	Sinus pain or congestion	Mkpochi imi ma o bu mgbu	Mkpochi imi nwere ike inwe ihe kpata na-abughị n'ihị ọrịa na-akpata. Omumaatu gunyere mgbawwe nke anu ahụ, inwe ihe rapaara n'imi ma o bu imi akponwūwo
26.	Skin foreign object	ihe mba ozọ na akpukpo ahụ	Di ka mgbawa osisi, ogwu, ma o bu iko - nke ahụ di n'okpuru akpukpo ahụ: saa aka gi ma jiri ncha na mmiri hichaa ebe ahụ nke oma. Jiri tweezers kpochara na mmanya na-egbu egbu iji wepu ihe ahụ
27.	Skin injury	mmeru ahụ akpukpo	Ndi a bu onya ndi na-agafe akpukpo ahụ na anu ahụ abuba. ihe di nko kpata. Ndi a bu onya elu nke na-adighi agafe akpukpo ahụ niile. A na-ahukari nhiahu na ikpere, ikpere na nkwi
28.	Skin lump	Akpu na akpukpo ahụ	Akpukpo anu bu akuku o bula nke akpukpo ahụ na-ebuli elu. Okpukpu ahụ nwere ike isi ike na nke siri ike, ma o bu di nro ma nwee ike ibughari. Oziza sitere na mmeru ahụ bu otu udi akpu akpukpo anu. Otutu okpukpu akpukpo ahụ adighi mma, nke putara na ha abughị ọrịa kansa
29.	Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis (SCFE)	Oria ukwu	O bu ọrịa Ukwu. Isi nke femur na-apu n'olu okpukpu na efere uto. Dika, o na-aputa na umuaka buru oke ibu n'agbata afọ 11 na 16. Mgbaàmà nke ọrịa ahụ gunyere mgbu na ukwu, ikpere ma o bu ukwu nwa gi; Na-eje ije na mkponwu na enweghi ike ibu ibu na ukwu. Iwa ahụ di mkpa.
30.	Sliver or Splinter	Egbugbu	Ihe mgbawa (nke a makwara di ka sliver) bu iberibe ihe buru ibu, ma o bu ahụ mba ozọ nke na-abanye ma o bu kpachapuru ya n'ime ahụ. A ga-etinyeriri ahụ mba ozọ n'ime anu ahụ ka e were ya di ka mgbawa
31.	Solid Foods (Baby Foods)	Nri siri ike (nri umuaka)	

32.	32. Sore throat	akpĩrĩ akpĩrĩ	Mgbu ma ọ bụ mgbakasi ahụ na akpĩrĩ nke nwere ike ime ma ọ bụ na-enweghị ilo, na-ebutekarị ọrịa, dị ka oyi.
33.	Spider bite	Ata ududo	mmerụ ahụ kpataara nsị sitere na ata udide. Otutu spiders anaghị egbu egbu. Ata ahụhụ nwere ike idị n'ọ mgbe ụfọdu wee malite n'oge. Ududo na-egbu egbu, dị ka ndị inyom di ha nwurụ na agba aja aja, na-ebikarị n'ebe ndị na-enweghị nsogbu, dị ka ụlọ elu ma ọ bụ ụlọ iwu, na anaghị ata ahụhụ ọ gwula ma egwu.
34.	Spinal muscular atrophy	akwara adighi ike	Ọ bụ ọrịa neuromuscular mkpuru ndụ ihe nketa nke na-eme ka akwara na-esiwanye ike ma na-apụ n'anya. Ndị nwere ọrịa a na-efunahụ otu ụdị mkpuru ndụ akwara na eriri afọ (a na-akpọ neurons moto) nke na-achikwa mmegharị ahụ.
35.	Spitting up- Reflux	Igbu ọnu mmiri	Ọrịa nke afọ acid ma ọ bụ bile na-akpasu mkpuchi ọkpọkọ nri. Nke a bụ ọrịa na-adighi ala ala nke na-eme mgbe acid afọ ma ọ bụ bile na-asọba n'ime ọkpọkọ nri ma kpasuo mkpuchi ahụ iwe.
36.	Spondylolysis	Mgbaji nke nrugide kpataara	Ọ bụ mgbawa mgbawa site na pars interarticularis nke ọkpukpu lumbar. Pars interarticularis bụ akuku ọkpukpu di mkpa na-ejikota ọkpukpu abuo. O yikariri ka ọ ga-emetuta nrugide ugboro ugboro. Onodu a bu ihe a na-ahukari ma na-ahụ ya n'ime otu n'ime mmadu iri abuo ọ bula
37.	Spondylolisthesis	Ọkpukpu na-aga n'ihu	Ọgba aghara azu nke ọkpukpu na-adaba n'okpukpu di n'okpuru ya. Ihe ize ndu nke ọrịa ahụ gunyere egwuregwu ndi na-etinye nrugide na ọkpukpu na ala azu, di ka mgbati ahụ na football. mkpuru ndu ihe nketa nwekwara ike itinye ụfodu ndi n'ihe ize ndu di ukwu
38.	Sports Injuries	mmeru egwuregwu	
39.	STI Exposure	Mkpughe ọrịa ndi a na-ebute site na mmekọahụ	Ihe ndi na-ekpughere mmadu ọrịa ndi a na-ebute site na mmekọahụ di ka mmekọahụ, agiga agiga, idina mmadu n'ike, iji ihe ndi di nko butere ọrịa.

40.	Stickler Syndrome	Oria stickler	Ọ bụ ọjia mkpuru ndu ihe nketa na-emetuta anu ahụ njikọ na ihu, nti, anya na nkwonkwo. Onodu nketa a na-ebute ihe na-adighi mma ihu puru iche. O nwere ike ibute nsogbu na ohuu, inu ihe na mmeghari. Ndi dokita na-achoputakarị ọjia Stickler na umu oheru na umuaka
41.	Stomach pain – Female	afo mgbu nke nwanyi	
42.	Stomach pain – Male	afo mgbu nke Nwoke	
43.	Stools - Blood in	Obara na nsi	Obara ogbugba bu mgbe obara na-agafe na ikensi ma o bu ike. Enwere ike ihu obara ogbugba na nsi ma o bu hu ya di ka obara na akwukwo mposi ma o bu n'ime ulo mposi. Nsi ahụ nwere ike icha obara obara.
44.	Stools - Unusual Color	Agba na-adighi ahukebe nke nsi	Agba na-adighi ahukebe nke nsi
45.	Strep Throat Exposure	Akpiri ekpughere na nje Streptokokus	
46.	Strep Throat Infection	Oria streptokokus nke akpiri	Oria nje nke nwere ike ikpata akpiri, akpiri akpiri. A na-ebutekarị ọjia ahụ site na kontakti ozugbo na imi ma o bu onya nke onye ozo nwere Streptokokus
47.	Stroke	Mbà mmuo/strook	mmebi nke uburu site na nkwasị nke obara ya.

48.	Sturge-Weber Syndrome	arịa ọbara na-eto nke ukwu	ọ bụ ọnọdụ akwara ozi. ọ dị ugbo a mgbe a mụrụ ya. Ọ na-eme ka arịa ọbara na-eto nke ukwu, na-etolite uto a na-akpọ angiomas. Angioma ndị a nwere ike iduga akara omumu ọdụ ugbo mmiri na ihu. Ha nwekwara ike itolite na uburu ma bute mgbaàmà dika odido
49.	Sty	Obupde na nkuchianaya	Okpukpu na-acha uhie uhie, na-egbu mgbu n'akuku nsotu nkuchianaya nke nwere ike idi ka obupde ma ọ bụ pimple. Ọ nwere ike imalite mgbe obere glands na-adaba na nkuchianaya na-egbochi
50.	Sunburn	Ntachu	Udi akpukpo ahụ na-ere oku nke sitere na oke ihè anyanwụ ma ọ bụ anwụ anwụ. Mkpughe ugboro ugboro na-abawanye ohere nke ọnọdụ ndi ozo di ka wrinkles, ntupo gbara ochichiri na oria kansa anu ahụ
51.	Supraventricular Tachycardia	Obi mgbawa ngwa ngwa n'elu onu ulo di ala nke obi	Osọ obi di ngwa karịa nke na-amalite n'elu onu ulo abuo di ala nke obi. Ọ bụ obi mgbawa ngwa ngwa nke na-etolite mgbe a na-akpaghasi mkpali oku eletrik nkiti
52.	Suture pain	Mgbu sitere na ahụ adukota	Ọ buri na i na-enwe ahụ oku ma ọ bụ choputa ọbara ọbara, oziza, mgbu, eriri uhie, ma ọ bụ na-agbapu na onya ahụ tupu ma ọ bụ mgbe i wepusiri ihe ha kpara akpa, kpọturu dokita gi ozugbo. I nwere ike inwe oria nke ekwesiri igwo ya. Ọ buri na onya ahụ ga-emepe ozo mgbe i wepuru ihe ha kpara akpa, hụ dokita gi ozugbo i nwere ike
53.	Swallowed Foreign Object	ilo ihe iju	
54.	Swallowed Harmless Substance	ilo ihe na-adighi emeru ahụ	
55.	Swimmer's Itch - Lakes and Oceans	Igwu onye na-egwu mmiri	Ihe kpata ya bu obere nje nje a chotara n'otutu odo mmiri. ọ na-adikarighi na mmiri nnu. Parasaiti na-awakpo nnunu mmiri naani. Ihe mgbaàmà bu isi bu itching na oku oku

56.	Symbrachydactyly	mkpisi aka di mkpumkpum na-adighi mma	Q bu onodu aka a na-adighi ahukebe nke a muru nwa nwere mkpisi aka di mkpumkpum nke nwere ike ideba ya, nke na-ezighi ezi ma o bu na-efu.
57.	Syndactyly	mkpisi aka ma o bu mkpisi ukwu jikotara onu	Q bu okwu ahuike maka mkpisi aka ma o bu mkpisi ukwu jikotara onu. Q bu mmebi kachasi nke akuku ahui, na-emetuta ihe dika otu n'ime umaka 2,000-3,000 o bula a na- amu kwa afo. Q nwere ike idi mfe, ebe mkpisi aka jikotara ya na akpukpo anu na anu ahui di nro.
58.	Syringomyelia	akpa mmiri mmiri na eriri azu	Q bu ogba aghara nke akpa juputara na mmiri na-etolite n'ime eriri afo. Ka oge na-aga, akpa ahui nwere ike ibu ibu ma nwee ike imebi okpukpu azu azu na mpikota onu ma meruo eriri akwara na-ebu ozi na uburu na site na uburu ruo n'akuku ahui ndi ozo.
59.	Scabies in Children	akpukpanta	Onodu akpukpo ahui na-eke efe, nke na-egbu mgbu nke obere mite na- egbu egbu kpata. Akpukpanta na- eke efe ma na-agbasa ngwa ngwa site na mmekorita anu ahui di nso na ezinulo, ulo akwukwo ma o bu ebe a na-elekota ndi agadi
60.	Scarlatina (Scarlet fever)	acha uhie uhie ahui oku	Orja nje na-amalite na ufodu ndi nwere akpiri strep. Ahui oku na- acha uhie uhie na-adikari na umaka site na afo ise ruo afo iri na ise.
61.	SCFE	Oria ukwu	Q bu nsogbu nke hip nke nwere ike ime na nwa gi tupu afo iri na uma ma o bu afo iri na uma. Q na-eme mgbe isi nke elu okpukpu apata ukwu na-adaba azu na ala na ebe a na-eto eto. Nkiti hip na isi femur na olu adighi mma
62.	Schizophrenia in Children		
63.	SCID(Severe combined immunodeficiency)	Ejikotara uko mgbochi orja siri ike	Q bu orja mkpuru ndu ihe nketa na- adighi ahukebe nke na-akpata nsogbu ndi na-eyi ndu egwu na usoro ahui ji aluso orja ugu. Q bu udi uko mgbochi orja mbu. Ihe di ka 1 n'ime umu ohuru 58,000 na-arja orja na US kwa afo

64.	Scrotal Swelling in Children	Ọzịza akpa amụ n'ime ụmụaka	
65.	Second Trimester	Nke abụọ n'ime akụkụ atọ nke afọ ime	
66.	Separation Anxiety Disorder in Children	nkewa nchekasi nkewa na ụmụaka	Ọgba aghara nke nwatakiri na-enwe oke nchegbu mgbe e kewapuru ya na nne na nna. Ụmụaka na-enwekari nchegbu nkewa n'oge nrugide
67.	Sepsis Neonatorum	Ọrịa ọbara nke nwa ọhuru	Nke a bu ọrịa ọbara na-eme n'ime nwa ọhuru na-erubeghi ubochi iri itoolu.
68.	Septoplasty for Children	iwa ahụ maka mgbidi imi	Nke a bu iwa ahụ iji dozie mgbidi, mgbidi nke kewara imi n'ime akụkụ abụọ. Ejiri cartilage di nro na okpukpu mee ya ma kpuchie ya na akpukpo anụ mucous. Mgbidi gbagoro agbago bu mgbe mgbidi adighi n'etiti
69.	Short Bowel Syndrome in Children	obere eriri afọ na ụmụaka	Ọ bu onodu nke ahụ gi na-enweghi ike i nweta nri zuru oke site na nri i na-eri n'hi na i nweghi obere eriri afọ zuru oke. Obere eriri afọ bu ebe otutu nri i na-eri na-abanye n'ime ahụ gi n'oge mgbari nri
70.	SIADH	Ọrịa nke oke homonu	Onodu nke okwa di elu nke homonu na-eme ka ahụ na-ejigide mmiri. N'onodu a, ahụ na-ejigide mmiri kama ipupu ya na mmamiri. Usoro a na-akpasu nguzozi nke mineral nke a na-akpo electrolyte, okachasi sodium
71.	Signs of Respiratory Distress in Children	Mgbaàmà nke nsogbu iku ume na ụmụaka	

72.	Cystic fibrosis (CF)	imi na akụkụ ahụ	Ọ bụ ọjia ketara eketa nke na-emetuta akụkụ ahụ na-emeputa ihe, gunyere imi na osusọ. Ọ na-emetutakarị ngugu, pancreas, imeju, eriri afọ, na akụkụ ahụ mmekọahụ
73.	Marfan syndrome	Ọjia nke anụ ahụ njikọ	Ọ bụ ọjia nke anụ ahụ njikọ nke eketara. Ogo dị iche iche site n'otu onye gaa na nke ọzọ ma ọ na-aga n'ihu ka oge na-aga.
74.	Fragile X syndrome	Ọjia homonụ mmekọahụ x na-emebi emebi	Ọ bụ ụdị nsogbu uche a na-eketakarị (nkwughachi azụ nke uche). Ihe na-akpata ọjia X na-emebi emebi na-akpata site na mgbanwe na otu akụkụ X nke homonụ mmekọahụ
75.	Hereditary hemochromatosis	oke ígwè ihe nketa	Ọ bụ nsogbu eketara (genetic) nke enwere oke mkpokota ígwè n'ime ahụ (oke igwe).
76.	Sinusitis in Children	Mbufut nke imi na ụmụaka	Mbufut nke imi
77.	Skin Cancer in Children	Kansa nke akpukpọ ahụ na ụmụaka	uto na-adighi mma nke mkpuru ndu akpukpọ ahụ.
78.	Skin Injury in Children	mmeru ahụ akpukpọ na ụmụaka	
79.	Skull Base Cancer in Children	Ọjia kansa nke isi okpokoro isi na ụmụaka	Okpukpu isi okpokoro isi na-etolitekarị n'ime okpokoro isi mana mgbe ụfọdu na-etolite n'èzí. Ha nwere ike imalite na isi okpokoro isi di ka etuto mbu ma ọ bụ gbasaa ebe ahụ site na ọjia kansa n'ebe ọzọ n'ime ahụ. A na-ekewa etuto isi okpokoro isi site na ụdị etuto na ọndu di n'ime isi okpokoro isi.

80.	Speech Sound Disorders, Children	nsogbu ụda okwu na ụmụaka	Nsogbu ụda okwu bụ okwu nche anwụ na-ezo aka na ihe isi ike ọ bụla ma ọ bụ nchikota nke ihe isi ike na nghota, mmepụta anụ ahụ, ma ọ bụ nnochite anya ụda okwu na akụkụ okwu-gụnyere iwu ụda olu na-achikwa usoro ụda okwu nwere ike ime n'asụsụ.
81.	Spina Bifida in Children	eriri azụ azụ ezughị ezu na ụmụaka	Nrurụ omumụ nke eriri azụ nwa na-etolite na-etolite nke oma. Ọ na-eme mgbe eriri afọ nwa na-etolite etoliteghị ma ọ bụ mechie nke oma mgbe ọ nọ n'afọ
82.	Organic speech sound disorders	Ihe kpatara anụ ahụ nke nsogbu ụda okwu	Ha na-agụnye ndị na-esite na nsogbu akwara ozi (dịka omumaaatụ, nkwusị okwu nwata na ihe isi ike n'ikowaputa okwu), ihe na-adighi mma n'usoro (dịka, egbugbere onụ na adighi ike ndi ozo), na nsogbu mmetuta / nghota (dịka, nkwusị ntị).
83.	Functional speech sound disorders	nsogbu ụda okwu na-arụ ọrụ	Ọ gụnyere ndị metụtara mmepụta moto nke ụda okwu na ndị metụtara akụkụ asụsụ nke mmepụta okwu. N'akụkọ ihe mere eme, a na-akpọ nsogbu ndị a dị ka nsogbu nka na nsogbu ụda olu, n'otu n'otu.
84.	Articulation disorders	nsogbu nka	Ndị a na-elekwasị anya na njehie (dịka omumaaatụ, mgbagha na ngbanwe) na mmeputa nke ụda okwu onye ọ bụla.
85.	Phonological disorders	nsogbu ụda olu	Ha na-elekwasị anya na njehie a ga-ebu amuma, nke dabere na iwu (dịka, ihu, nkwusị, na mkpochapụ ikpeazụ) nke na-emetuta ihe kariri otu ụda.
86.	Sports Injuries and Children	mmerụ ahu egwuregwu na ụmụaka	

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