



November 2017

SAHTÚ GLOSSARY

CANCER TERMINOLOGY

Government of
Northwest Territories

Foreword

This glossary contains medical terminology, specifically related to cancer, developed by and for people of the Sahtú regions. The K'áshó Got'íné Charter Community, Tulít'a Dene Band, Goba Group, and Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Health and Social Services, with financial support from the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer, partnered to create this resource, providing language to speak productively about cancer.

The desire to establish cancer terminology in Sahtú dialects was initiated by the community of Fort Good Hope and the Goba Group in 2013 and followed up with a workshop in Fort Good Hope in 2016. From January 19-21, 2016 a group of 13 language speakers and Elders, representing each of the Sahtú communities, gathered to discuss how to speak about cancer in the Sahtú dialects. Ms. Lucy Ann Yakeleya served as interpreter/translator and the Cancer Care Coordinator from Stanton Territorial Hospital provided cancer expertise. Fibbie Tatti joined the project as a second interpreter/translator shortly after the terminology development workshop.

On January 31, 2017, another workshop was held in the community of Tulít'a to review and validate the translated terminology.

This resource is developed for the Sahtú, by the Sahtú. Participants and partners have expressed their desire to continue developing cancer terminology in the region. For this reason, this resource is being released in a draft format to communities so they may continue to build on the terms identified in this glossary.

This project was not possible without the efforts and contributions of the workshop participants who shared their expertise, and the interpreter/translators who captured the information.

Interpreter/Translators:

Lucy Ann Yakeleya (Yellowknife)
Fibbie Tatti (Yellowknife)

Community Participants:

Alice Bernard (Tulít'a)
Alphonsine McNeely (Fort Good Hope)
Andrew John Kenny (Délìne)
Camillia Tutcho (Délìne)
Cecile MacCauley (Tulít'a)
Charlotte Menacho (Tulít'a)
Edward Oudzi (Norman Wells)
Florence Barnaby (Fort Good Hope)
Frank Andrew (Tulít'a)
Frank Horassi (Tulít'a)
Frank Yallee (Tulít'a)

Frederick Andrew Jr. (Tulít'a)
Gabe Kochon (Fort Good Hope)
Hyacinthe Kochon (Colville)
John Blacho Sr. (Colville)
Joseph Bernard (Tulít'a)
Judy Lafferty (Fort Good Hope)
Lucy Jackson (Fort Good Hope)
Mable Martin (Tulít'a)
Margaret McDonald (Norman Wells)
Mary-Ann Clement (Tulít'a)
Melinda Laboucan (Fort Good Hope)
Nellie Bavard (Tulít'a)
Norman Andrew (Tulít'a)
Roy Horassi (Tulít'a)
Sally Ann Tatti (Tulít'a)
Thomas Manuel (Fort Good Hope)

TERM	ENGLISH DEFINITION	FORT GOOD HOPE DIALECT	TULÍ'T'A DIALECT	DÉLJNĚ DIALECT	LITERAL (BACK) TRANSLATION
Cancer	When the cells in your body grow out of control and cause harm	ʔéyay nezóle	Eyáa nezóle	Eyáa nezóle	Bad disease/sickness

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Active Surveillance	Keeping track of the changes in a person's body by doing tests and exams	ʔeyay ʔéyay nezóle hɪka dene ghárayeyída	Eyáa nezóle ka dene ghánagídá	Eyay eyáa nezóle ka dene ghánakídá	They check people for cancer
Aggressive	A tumour or disease that grows quickly.	ʔéyay nezóle denéyæge forɪ ʔóné ʔat'ɪ	Eyáa nezóle whɪrɪ denekwétah ʔóné ʔat'ɪ	Eyáa nezóle denekwétah whɪrɪ ʔóné ʔat'ɪ	Cancer that spreads in body fast
Anaesthesia	Using drugs to stop the feeling of pain in the body. Used during surgery	Dene kɪdəróhtə gɔráídɪ	Dene geneté agehʔɪ gonádí	Dene edeneté gonádí	The medicine used to put person to sleep
Benign	Not harmful	Nəyɪ t'áhsɪ hokɪhʔə beghɔ ʔagodədíle	ʔahsɪ neshíe hogogɪhʔə beghɔ gonejɪle	Nəyɪ t'ahsɪ hæogɪhʔə beghɔ k'éonejɪle	What they found in you is not harmful
Biopsy	Remove a small tissue from inside the body to look for sickness	ʔéyay nezóle hɪka denets'ɛ t'áhsɪ hɪsele kíhshu	Eyáa nezóle ka gogháguhdá gha t'ahsɪ neséla net'á hekíhchu	Eyáa nezóle ka denets'ɛ t'ahsɪ netsíle hæghíhchu	Something small is taken from the body
Body Scan	Take an x-ray of the bones	Denew'éné ʔedɪht'ɛ kíhshu	Denep'ɛné ʔɪht'ɛ gíhchu	Denekw'ɛné ʔerɪht'ɛ gíhchu	Picture taken of the body
Bowel Movement	Discharge of waste from body	Béhé káts'ededa	Béhó káts'ereda	Béhó káts'ereda	When the food goes out
Brain Cancer	Cancer of the brain	Denefɪghó ʔéyay nezóle ʔahɛt'e	Denepíghóyíe eyáa nezóle ɔt'e	Denekwíghóyí eyáa nezóle ɔt'e	Cancer in a person's brain
Brain Scan	X-ray of the brain	Denefɪghó ʔedɪht'ɛ kíhshu	Denepíghó ʔerɪht'ɛ gíhchu	Denekwíghó ʔerɪht'ɛ gíhchu	Picture taken of the brain
Carcinogen	Substance that causes cancer	T'áhsɪ dzá ʔahɛt'e xóht'ɛ ʔéyay nezóle dene ʔáhʔɪ	T'ahsɪ dzá ɔt'e gháre eyáa nezóle dene ʔahʔɪ	T'ahsɪ dzá ɔt'e hóht'ɛ eyáa nezóle dene ʔahʔɪ	Something bad, causes cancer
Cell	Basic unit of life	Bét'aré gots'ədɪ denefɛta ʔahɛt'e	Be'taré nezó gots'ədí gha denepétah ɔt'e	Be'taré gots'ədí denekwétah ɔt'e	In the body, how one lives.
Cervix	Part of a women's reproductive system	Bəbí gots'ɛ góhɪlɪ dáhk'é	Bəbí góhɪlɪ dahk'é	Bəbí gots'ɛ góhɪlɪ dahk'é	Where you were born from
Chemotherapy	A treatment of drugs that kills cancer, can also kill healthy cells	ʔéyay nezóle ʔóné ʔawodə ch'á ráídɪ hé dene ghálakeyeda	Eyáa nezóle ʔóné ʔade ch'á náídí t'á dene ghálageda	Eyáa nezóle ʔóné ʔaghode ch'á náídí há dene ghálakeda	Medication used to prevent cancer from spreading

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Colon	The longest part of the large intestine	Denets'á híshai/?edé	Denets'áə nechá	Denets'í nechá	Big intestine
Colonoscopy	A test to examine inside of the large intestine	ʔídíkóné hé déts'á denéyá gákeyeda	ʔídíkóné t'á denets'íyíe denets'í ghákeda	ʔídíkóné há deneyíi denets'í goghágeda	Look inside the rectum and colon through a lighted tube
Colostomy	Opening that is created by surgery. It connects the colon to a bag on the outside of the body to collect stool	Bét'ákáts'ededa gogha yúwé denek'e wehtə	Bét'á káts'ereda gha yúwá dene k'ə wehtə	Bét'á káts'ereda gogha yúwá dene k'ə wehtə	Bag that is attached to person to collect stool
Cone Biopsy	Sample of tissue taken from cervix to be examined	Bəbí góhli dáhk'é gots'ə t'áhsí ghákeyúda gha kíshu	Bəbí góhli dahk'ə zahsí goghákudá gha gíhchu	Bəbí góhli dahk'ə gots'ə t'áhsí ghágudá gha gíhchu	Taken from place where baby is born to be examined
CT Scan	Take a picture of inside to look for any abnormal growth	ʔedíht'é kíshu gháre denéyá t'áhsí/zéyá hika keníwə	ʔíht'é gíhchu gháre denézhíe t'áhsí ka geníwə	ʔeríht'é gíhchu gháre deneyíi t'áhsí eyáa ka geníwə	Picture taken to look for illness
Diagnosis	Identifying a disease or illness from symptoms	Yerí zeyáí dene zahəwə hegokíhə	Ayí eyáa denepéta ət'e hegogíhə	Ayí eyáa denekwétah ət'e hegogíhə	Identifying what sickness a person has
Endoscope	Tube with a light is use to look inside the body at the internal organs	T'ú hígale lə ʔídíkóné hé denéyá gákeyeda	T'uh ʔídíkóné belə whehə t'á denézhíe goghágeda	T'uh neghale lə ʔídíkóné há deneyíi goghágeda	Narrow string/tube with tip light
Family History	The medical history of a person's family, including mother, father, brother, sister and grandparents	Dene hégot'íne zeyáí dóots'aza	Dene hóot'ínekə gozeyáa edehá ts'aza	Dene hóot'íne eyáa hídóts'aza	Bringing family sickness forward
Fatigue	Feeling very tired or not having energy	Ríhtəts'ənáwí	Nítəts'enəwí	Néts'əréti/Níhtets'əréwí	Tired, fatigue
FIT	A test that checks for blood in the stool. It is used to screen for Colorectal Cancer	ʔéyáí nezóle rákulə níde zedélé hika dékáts'ededa kíshu	Eyáa nezóleka gagudá gha níde edelé ka bét'á káts'ereda hégíhchu	Eyáa nezóle nágulí níde edelé ka bé há káts'ereda hégíhchu	They take stool sample to check for blood
H. pylori	Causes inflammation and ulcers in the stomach and small intestine	ʔéyáí ts'íʔóné deneshə kéteoderíla	Eyáa ts'əhəʔóné deneshə káteorítle	Eyáa ts'əhəʔóné deneshə káteoderítle	Stomach disease which causes inflammation
Immune system	The cells and organs in your body that protects the body from illness.	Denepéta yerí zéyáí k'eránét'e góhli	Denepétah ayí eyáa gha k'ónáréhtse góhli	Denekwétah ayí eyáa gha k'ónáréht'e góhli	In the body disease fighters there are
Inoperable	A disease or tumour that cannot be treated with surgery.	Ts'ónét'e hé dúyé dene tazige	Surí dene gha horíla t'á dúwá dene tazít'á	Ts'órét'é/horíla há dúwá dene nát'á(tazít'á)	Because of delicate location, surgery not possible

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Intravenous	Into a vein	Datitf'ulé gháre t'áhsí deneféta zakəhzi	Daetitf'ulé t'á denepétah así zagəhzi	Daetitf'ulé gháre t'áhsí denekwétah zagəhzi	With needle line they put (things) into the body
Leukemia	Cancer in the blood	Denedéléta zéyai nezóle	Denedelétah eyáa nezóle góhí	Denedelétah eyáa nezóle	Cancer of the blood
Lumpectomy	Surgical removal of a breast tumour	Denet'óiyə t'áhsí réhshə kákídəhwí	Denet'óyie t'áhsí nēhshə kágífēh	Denet'óyí t'áhsí nēhshə kágeht'á	Person's breast, something that has grown, they cut out.
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	Another type of test used to look at the organs and tissue inside the body. It uses magnetic force to take pictures.	Denáyə zedíhtf'é híshu gosasóné	Deneyíe zerihtf'é gíhchu gosatsóné	Deneyí zerihtf'é gíhchu gosatsóné	Machine used to take internal pictures of people
Malignant	Is harmful, cancer.	Náyə t'áhsí heokíhzo zeyi zéyai nezóle haiyárahēt'e	Náyie t'áhsí hegút'ə sí la eyáa nezóle ət'e	Náyí t'áhsí hægút'ə sí la eyáa nezóle ət'e	What they found in you is cancer
Mammogram	An x-ray picture of the breast	Denet'óí zedíhtf'é kíhshu	Denet'ó zíhtf'é gíhchu	Denet'ó zerihtf'é gíhchu	Person's breast, picture they take
Mastectomy	Surgical removal of the whole breast	Denet'óí lahot'e kákédəhwí	Denet'ó əlaot'e kágíhfe	Denet'ó əlaot'e kágərahwhə	Person's breast, they completely cut out
Medical History	A record of someone's risk factors, symptoms, and past medical events or illness	Dene zéyaihílkó dene zedíhtf'é wela	Dene eyáahílkó dene zíhtf'é whela	Dene eyáahílkó dene zerihtf'é wela	The papers they have on people at the medical centre
Melanoma	A type of cancer found on your skin	Denefézóné zéyai nezóle	Denepé k'ə eyáa nezóle heogíhzo	Denekwé zóné denet'uwé k'ə eyáa nezóle	Cancer of the skin
Metastasis	When cancer spreads from its original site.	Zeyi zéyai nezóle zóné zája	Eyáa nezóle zóné denepétah ajá	Eyi eyáa nezóle zóné ajá	The cancer has spread
Oncology	The study of cancer	zeyi zéyai nezóle wáyí kíodúhsha gha kíghálageda	Eyáa nezóle wáe həogəruhzhá gha yek'ə eghálageda	Eyi eyáa nezóle wáe həogəruhzhá gha yeghálageda	They work to know more about cancer
Operable	When the disease or tumour that can be treated with surgery	Dúle gogha dene tazige	Dúle gogha dene tazít'á	Dúle gogha dene tazét'á	Possible to have surgery

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Palliative Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Improves quality of life for patients and their families facing serious illness that cannot be cured. ▶ Helps to limit and prevent suffering and pain. ▶ Supports all aspects of life (physical, mental, emotional, spiritual and social) ▶ Can also be used during end of life care 	Dákéjanĭ gots'ĕ kuhíní k'ĕ kuk'égódi	Dágude gots'ĕ gonĭ k'ĕ nezó goghálageda	Dágejá gots'ĕ gonĭ k'ĕ gok'ágadí (hodí)	Depending what happens to them they are looked after according to how they like
Pap Smear	A swab of sample taken from the cervix	Bəbí góhĭ dáhk'ĕ gots'ĕ t'áhsĭ kíhshu	Bəbí góhĭ gozəhk'ə zəhsĭ gĭhchu	Bəbí góhĭ dahk'ə gots'ĕ t'ahsĭ gĭhchu	Baby born place, something is taken.
Platelet	Type of cell in the blood that helps blood to clot	Denedéléta begháré denedélé zədəht'ə góhĭ	Denedélétah begháré zəts'əht'ə góhĭ	Denedélétah begháré denedélé zədəht'ə góhĭ	In the blood there is something to help blood to clot
Polyp	Growth found in the colon or rectum	T'áhsĭ denéyə denets'ə hé dene zekadífélé k'e rəyə	Denezhíe denets'í há denek'árhípelé k'ə zəhsĭ nəzhə	Deneyí denets'í há denek'árhíkwelé k'ə t'ahsĭ nəyə	Something grows inside person's intestine
Prognosis	Chance of cure or cancer coming back	Dats'út'ĕ sĭ kenĭwĕ ghə dene hégokede	Dats'út'ĕ gonuvĕ gha dene ts'ĕ gogede	Dats'út'ĕ gha genĭwĕ sĭ ghə dene hégogede	They tell you how they think you will be
Radiation	High energy x-rays to kill cancer cells and shrink tumours.	ʒídíkóné hé judenĭ zéyá nezóle ghálakeyeda	ʒídíkóné t'á eyáa nezóle k'ə goghálageda	ʒídíkóné t'á ɔde eyáa nezóle ghálageda	Treating cancer with light
Recurrence	Chance of cancer coming back	ʒéyá nezóle dene zərawolə rágudĭ	Eyáa nezóle anaode gha hənagulə	Eyáa nezóle dene anaodle nágulĭ	A chance of getting cancer again
Remission	Tests, physical exams and scans show that all signs of cancer are gone.	Hĭdú gogha zeyĭ zéyá nezóle húle	Edúh gogha eyáa nezóle whúle	Hĭdúh gogha eyĭ eyáa nezóle wíle	The cancer is gone for now
Risk Factor	Something that increases the chance of developing a disease.	Yerĭ begháré zeyĭ zéyá nezóle dene zale rágudĭ	Ayĭ dahgháré eyáa nezóle edaghə hənáots'ulə	Ayĭ dahgháré eyĭ eyáa nezóle alé dene ts'ĕ náudĭ	The possible causes of people getting cancer
Screening	Test done on a well person	Dene begoyízale zéyá hĭka kígháyeda	Dene bets'ĭ asĭ hənáots'ulíle kúlĭ yeghákeda	Dene beghəʒízale eyáa ka kegháeda	Test for person with no ailment, illness.

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Side Effects	Effects of a medical treatment or procedure (hair loss, nausea, loss of appetite)	Dágoghálakeyída ts'ı́zóné kugha dágóht'e	Dágoghá dene ghálageda eyıı ts'ęhʔóné dene gha dágóht'e	Dágoghá dene ghálageda ts'ęhʔóné gogha dágóht'e	What can happen to them from what was done to them
Stage	How much cancer is in the body and where it is located(size of tumour, if cancer has spread to other parts of the body)	ʔeyıı ʔéyayı nezóle dárádedéhse gháré kı́rudíta hət'ı	Eyáa nezóle dánáréhtse gháré yęgәrehtáh gät'ı	Eyıı eyáa nezóle dánáréhtse gháré bezerehtáh gät'ı	By the severity of cancer they have a number for it
Surgery	Operation	Denetaʔı́ge	Denetaʔı́t'á	Denetaʔet'á	Person get surgery/cut
Symptoms	A change that a person feels in their body that may be due to disease or illness	ʔéyayı ts'ı́zóné ʔedáts'әрәdí	Eyáa ts'ęhʔóné edáts'әрәdí	Eyáa ts'ęhʔóné edáts'әрәdí	What a person feels due to illness
Tumour	Growth of cells	Dúle gogha denetaʔı́ge	Denezhı́e t'ahsı́ nәzhә eyıı gha dúle denetaʔet'á	Deneyıı t'ahsı́ nәyә dúle begha denetaʔet'á	For person to get surgery
Tumour Marker	A substance found in the blood, urine or body tissue that is measured to help identify cancer.	Dáts'ıt'e kokedúhsha gha dene ts'ę t'áhsı́ kı́hshu	Dáts'ut'e gogha kuruhshá genı́wę gha denets'ę t'ahsı́ gı́hchu	Dáts'ıt'e hәogeruhshá gha denets'ę t'ahsı́ hәgı́hchu	To find out how a person is doing, samples are taken
Ultrasound	A test that takes images of the inside of the body using sound wave	Sasóné denek'e hek'ınakәhdı gháré denáyә goʔedı́ht'ę kı́hshu	Satsóné t'á denebé k'e hek'әnagәhtse gháré dene zhı́e ʔerı́ht'ę gı́hchu	Satsóné dene k'ә hәk'әnagәhdı gháré deneyıı goʔerı́ht'ę gı́hchu	Pictures are taken with machine which they move on body
X-ray	Picture taken of body parts	ʔı́dıkóné hé dene ʔedı́ht'ę kı́hshu	ʔı́dıkóné t'á dene ʔerı́ht'ę gı́hchu	ʔı́dıkóné há dene ʔerı́ht'ę gı́hchu	They take picture.