Medical Term (English)	Arabic Translation	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**الكلى (Al-kilā)**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**الحالبان (Al-ḥālban)**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**المثانة البولية (Al-mathāna al-būliyya)**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**الإحليل (Al-iḥlīl)**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**تحت المهاد (Taḥt al-mihād)**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulating the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**الغدة النخامية (Al-ghudda al-nukhāmiyya)**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**الغدة الدرقية (Al-ghudda al-daraqiyya)**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**لغدد جارات الدرقية (Al-ghudd jārat al-daraqiyya)**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**الغدد الكظرية (Al-ghudd al-kaẓariyya)**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**البنكرياس (Al-bankriyās)**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**المبيض (Al-mabīḍ)**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**الخصيتان (Al-khiṣyatān)**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**الفم (Al-fam)**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**التجويف الفموي (Al-tajwīf al-famawī)**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**البلعوم (Al-balʿūm)**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**المريء (Al-marīʾ)**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	**المعدة (Al-maʿida)**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**الأمعاء الدقيقة (Al-amʿāʾ al-daqīqa)**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.

Medical Term (English)	Arabic Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Large intestine	**الأمعاء الغليظة (Al-amʿāʾ al-ghalīẓa)**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**لمرارة (Al-marāra)**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.
Liver	**الكبد (Al-kabid)**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**المستقيم (Al-mustaqīm)**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**البنكرياس (Al-bankriyās)**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**الزائدة الدودية (Al-zāʾida al-dūdiyya)**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**فتحة السرج (Fatḥat al-sharj)**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**الغدد اللعابية (Al-ghudd al-luʿābiyya)**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**لسريان الأبهر (Al-shiryān al-abhar)**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**السريان الرئوي (Al-shiryān al-riʾawī)**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**الوريد الرئوي (Al-warīd al-riʾawī)**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**البطين الأيسر (Al-buṭayn al-aysar)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**البطين الأيمن (Al-buṭayn al-ayman)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**الأذين الأيسر (Al-udhīn al-aysar)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
Right atrium	**الأذين الأيمن (Al-udhīn al-ayman)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**الوريد الأجوف العلوي (Al-warīd al-ajwaf al-ʿulawī)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.

Medical Term (English)	Arabic Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Inferior vena cava	**الوريد الأجوف السفلى (Al-warīd al-ajwaf al-suflī)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.
Tricuspid valve	**الصمام الثلاثي (Al-ṣimmām al-thulāthī)**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Mitral valve	**الصمام التاجي (Al-ṣimmām al-tājī)**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Sternum	**عظم القص (ʿaẓm al-qaṣṣ)**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**عظم العضد (ʿaẓm al-ʿaḍud)**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**الكتف (Al-katif)**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**عظم الساق (ʿaẓm al-sāq)**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**الرضفة (Al-raḍfa)**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**عظم الترقوة (ʿaẓm al-tarqūwa)**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**السلاميات (Al-sulāmiyāt)**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**عظم الزند (ʿaẓm al-zand)**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**عظام مشط القدم (ʿiẓām mašṭ al-qadam)**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**الشظية (Al-shaẓiyya)**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**عظم الفخذ (ʿaẓm al-fakhidh)**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**الفقرات (Al-faqrāt)**	The bones forming the spinal column.

Medical Term (English)	Dari Translation (دری)	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**گرده ها (Gurda-hā)**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**حالب ها (Hālib-hā)**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**مثانه (Masāna)**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**پیشابراه (Pēshābrāh)**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**هیپوتالاموس (Hypotalāmus)**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulating the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**غده هیپوفیز (Ghadda-ye Hypophyz)**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**غده تیروئید (Ghadda-ye Tīrūʾīd)**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**غدد پاراتیروئید (Ghudd-ye Pārātīrūʾīd)**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**غدد فوق کلیه (Ghudd-ye Fowq-e Kulīya)**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**پانکراس (Pānkrās)**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**تخمدان ها (Tokhmdān-hā)**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**بیضه ها (Bīza-hā)**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**دهان (Dahān)**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**حفره دهانی (Hufra-ye Dahānī)**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**حلق (Ḥalq)**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**مری (Marī)**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	**معده (Maʿda)**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**روده کوچک (Rūda-ye Kūchak)**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.

Medical Term (English)	Dari Translation (دری)	Medical Definition (English)
Large intestine	**روده بزرگ (Rūda-ye Bozorg)**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**کیسه صفرا (Kīsa-ye Ṣafrā)**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.
Liver	**جگر (Jigar)**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**مقعد (Maqʿad)**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**پانکراس (Pānkrās)**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**آپاندیس (Āpāndīs)**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**مقعد (Maqʿad)**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**غدد بزاقی (Ghudd-ye Buzāqī)**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**سرخ رگ آئورت (Sar-kharg-e Aʿūrat)**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**سرخ رگ ششی (Sar-kharg-e Shashī)**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**ورید ششی (Warīd-e Shashī)**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**بطن چپ (Batn-e Chap)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**بطن راست (Batn-e Rāst)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**دهلیز چپ (Dahlīz-e Chap)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
Right atrium	**دهلیز راست (Dahlīz-e Rāst)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**ورید اجوف فوقانی (Warīd-e Ajūf-e Fowqānī)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.

Medical Term (English)	Dari Translation (دری)	Medical Definition (English)
Inferior vena cava	**(Warīd-e Ajūf-e Taḥtānī) ورید اجوف تحتانی**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.
Tricuspid valve	**(Darīcha-ye Sehlatī) دریچه سه لتی**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Mitral valve	**(Darīcha-ye Mītrāl) دریچه میترال**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Sternum	**(Ustukhwān-e Sīna) استخوان سینه**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**(Ustukhwān-e Bāzū) استخوان بازو**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**(Katif) کتف**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**(Durusht-nī) درشت نی**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**(Kāsa-ye Zānū) کاسه زانو**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**(Tarqū) ترقوه**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**(Angushtān) انگشتان**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**(Zand-e Zīrīn) زند زیرین**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**(Ustukhwān-e Kaf-e Pā) استخوان کف پا**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**(Nāzuk-nī) نازک نی**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**(Ustukhwān-e Rān) استخوان ران**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**(Muhra-hā) مهره ها**	The bones forming the spinal column.

Medical Term (English)	Farsi Translation (فارسی)	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**کلیه ها (Kolieh-hā)**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**میزنای ها (Mīz-nāy-hā)**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**مثانه (Masāneh)**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**مجرای ادرار (Majrāy-e Edrār)**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**هیپوتالاموس (Hīpotālāmūs)**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulating the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**غده هیپوفیز (Ghodde-ye Hīpofīz)**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**غده تیروئید (Ghodde-ye Tīrūʾīd)**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**غدد پاراتیروئید (Ghodad-e Pārātīrūʾīd)**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**غدد فوق کلیوی (Ghodad-e Fowq-e Kolīvī)**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**پانکراس (Pānkrās)**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**تخمدان ها (Tokhmdān-hā)**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**بیضه ها (Bīze-hā)**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**دهان (Dahān)**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**حفره دهانی (Hofreh-ye Dahānī)**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**حلق (Ḥalq)**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**مری (Marī)**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	**معده (Maʿdeh)**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**روده کوچک (Rūdeh-ye Kūchak)**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.
Large intestine	**روده بزرگ (Rūdeh-ye Bozorg)**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**کیسه صفرا (Kīseh-ye Ṣafrā)**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.

Medical Term (English)	Farsi Translation (فارسی)	Medical Definition (English)
Liver	**کبد (Kabed)**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**رکتوم (Rektom)**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**پانکراس (Pānkrās)**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**آپاندیس (Āpāndīs)**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**مقعد (Maqʿad)**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**غدد بزاقی (Ghodad-e Bozāqī)**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**سرخ رگ آئورت (Sar-khorg-e Aʿūrat)**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**سرخ رگ شپی (Sar-khorg-e Shoshī)**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**ورید شپی (Varīd-e Shoshī)**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**بطن چپ (Batn-e Chap)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**بطن راست (Batn-e Rāst)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**دهلیز چپ (Dehlīz-e Chap)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
Right atrium	**دهلیز راست (Dehlīz-e Rāst)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**ورید اجوف فوقانی (Varīd-e Ajūf-e Fowqānī)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.
Inferior vena cava	**ورید اجوف تحتانی (Varīd-e Ajūf-e Taḥtānī)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.
Tricuspid valve	**دریچه سه لی (Darīche-ye Seh-Latī)**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Mitral valve	**دریچه میترال (Darīche-ye Mītrāl)**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.

Medical Term (English)	Farsi Translation (فارسی)	Medical Definition (English)
Sternum	**استخوان سینه (Ostukhān-e Sīneh)**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**استخوان بازو (Ostukhān-e Bāzū)**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**کتف (Kataf)**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**درشت نی (Dorosht-Nī)**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**کاسه زانو (Kāseh-ye Zānū)**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**ترقوه (Taraqūeh)**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**انگشتان (Angoshtān)**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**زند زیرین (Zand-e Zīrīn)**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**استخوان کف پا (Ostukhān-e Kaf-e Pā)**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**نازک نی (Nāzok-Nī)**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**استخوان ران (Ostukhān-e Rān)**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**مهره ها (Mohreh-hā)**	The bones forming the spinal column.

Medical Term (English)	Hmong Translation	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**Lub raum**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**Cov hlab ntsha zis**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**Lub zais zis**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**Hlab ntsha zis**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**Lub qog hlwb tseem ceeb**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulates the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**Lub qog pituitary**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**Lub qog thyroid**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**Cov qog parathyroid**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**Cov qog adrenal**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**Lub qog pancreas**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**Lub zes qe menyuam**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**Lub zes qe txiv neej**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**Lub qhov ncauj**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**Lub qhov ncauj**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**Lub caj pas**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**Lub hlab pas**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.

Medical Term (English)	Hmong Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Stomach	**Lub plab**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**Cov hnyuv me**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.
Large intestine	**Cov hnyuv loj**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**Lub zais ntsuab**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.
Liver	**Lub siab**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**Lub qhov quav**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**Lub qog paj hlwb**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**Lub plab hnyuv ceg**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**Lub qhov quav**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**Cov qog kua ncauj**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**Cov hlab ntshav aorta**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**Hlab ntshav ntsws**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**Hlab ntshav ntsws rov qab**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**Lub plawv sab laug qis**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**Lub plawv sab xis qis**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**Lub plawv sab laug saud**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.

Medical Term (English)	Hmong Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Right atrium	**Lub plawv sab xis saud**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**Hlab ntshav loj sab saud**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.
Inferior vena cava	**Hlab ntshav loj sab qis**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.
Tricuspid valve	**Lub qhov qhib tricuspid**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Mitral valve	**Lub qhov qhib mitral**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Sternum	**Lub pob txha qaum**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**Lub pob txha caj npab**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**Lub pob txha duav qaum**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**Lub pob txha hauv caug**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**Lub pob txha hauv caug**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**Lub pob txha xub pwg**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**Cov pob txha ntiv tes**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**Lub pob txha sab hauv npab**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**Cov pob txha hauv taw**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**Lub pob txha txha caj dab taw**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**Lub pob txha leeg puab**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**Cov pob txha caj qaum**	The bones forming the spinal column.
Ribs	**Cov pob txha tav**	The bones that form the protective cage around the thoracic organs.
Sacrum	**Lub pob txha nqaj qaum**	A triangular bone at the base of the spine.
Pelvis	**Lub pob txha duav**	The bony structure at the base of the spine that supports the legs.
Cranium	**Lub pob txha taub hau**	The part of the skull that encloses the brain.
Maxilla	**Lub pob txha puab tsaig**	The upper jawbone.
Radius	**Lub pob txha sab nraum npab**	The bone on the outer side of the forearm.
Mandible	**Lub puab tsaig**	The lower jawbone.

Medical Term (English)	Hmong Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Tarsals	**Cov pob txha dab taw**	The bones in the ankle.
Cranial cavity	**Lub qhov txhab taub hau**	The space inside the skull that holds the brain.
Spinal cavity	**Lub qhov txhab qaum**	The space within the vertebral column that encloses the spinal cord.
Abdominal cavity	**Lub qhov txhab plab**	The space in the body that contains the stomach, liver, intestines, and other organs.
Pelvic cavity	**Lub qhov txhab duav**	The space in the pelvis that contains reproductive organs, bladder, and rectum.
Thoracic cavity	**Lub qhov txhab hauv siab**	The chest cavity that contains the heart, lungs, and other structures.

Medical Term (English)	Spanish Translation	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**Los riñones**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**Los uréteres**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**La vejiga urinaria**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**La uretra**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**El hipotálamo**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulating the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**La glándula pituitaria**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**La glándula tiroides**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**Las glándulas paratiroides**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**Las glándulas suprarrenales**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**El páncreas**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**Los ovarios**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**Los testículos**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**La boca**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**La cavidad oral**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**La faringe**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**El esófago**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	**El estómago**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**El intestino delgado**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.
Large intestine	**El intestino grueso**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**La vesícula biliar**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.

Medical Term (English)	Spanish Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Liver	**El hígado**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**El recto**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**El páncreas**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**El apéndice**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**El ano**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**Las glándulas salivales**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**La aorta**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**La arteria pulmonar**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**La vena pulmonar**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**El ventrículo izquierdo**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**El ventrículo derecho**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**La aurícula izquierda**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
Right atrium	**La aurícula derecha**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**La vena cava superior**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.
Inferior vena cava	**La vena cava inferior**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.
Tricuspid valve	**La válvula tricúspide**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.

Medical Term (English)	Spanish Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Mitral valve	**La válvula mitral**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Sternum	**El esternón**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**El húmero**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**La escápula**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**La tibia**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**La rótula**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**La clavícula**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**Las falanges**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**El cúbito**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**Los metatarsianos**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**El peroné**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**El fémur**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**Las vértebras**	The bones forming the spinal column.
Ribs	**Las costillas**	The bones that form the protective cage around the thoracic organs.
Sacrum	**El sacro**	A triangular bone at the base of the spine.
Pelvis	**La pelvis**	The bony structure at the base of the spine that supports the legs.
Cranium	**El cráneo**	The part of the skull that encloses the brain.
Maxilla	**La mandíbula superior**	The upper jawbone.
Radius	**El radio**	The bone on the outer side of the forearm.
Mandible	**La mandíbula**	The lower jawbone.
Tarsals	**Los tarsos**	The bones in the ankle.
Cranial cavity	**La cavidad craneal**	The space inside the skull that holds the brain.
Spinal cavity	**La cavidad espinal**	The space within the vertebral column that encloses the spinal cord.
Abdominal cavity	**La cavidad abdominal**	The space in the body that contains the stomach, liver, intestines, and other organs.
Pelvic cavity	**La cavidad pélvica**	The space in the pelvis that contains reproductive organs, bladder, and rectum.
Thoracic cavity	**La cavidad torácica**	The chest cavity that contains the heart, lungs, and other structures.

Medical Term (English)	Ukrainian Translation (Українська)	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**Нирки (Nyrky)**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**Сечоводи (Sechovody)**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**Сечовий міхур (Sechovyi mikhur)**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**Сечівник (Sechivnyk)**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**Гіпоталамус (Hipotalamus)**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulating the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**Гіпофіз (Hipofiz)**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**Щитоподібна залоза (Shchytopodibna zaloza)**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**Прищитоподібні залози (Pryshchytopodibni zalozy)**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**Надниркові залози (Nadnyrkovi zalozy)**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**Підшлункова залоза (Pidshlunkova zaloza)**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**Яєчники (Yayechnyky)**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**Яєчка (Yayechka)**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**Рот (Rot)**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**Ротова порожнина (Rotova porozhnyna)**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**Глотка (Hlotka)**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**Стравохід (Stravokhid)**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	**Шлунок (Shlunok)**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**Тонка кишка (Tonka kishka)**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.

Medical Term (English)	Ukrainian Translation (Українська)	Medical Definition (English)
Large intestine	**Товста кишка (Tovsta kishka)**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**Жовчний міхур (Zhovchnyi mikhur)**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.
Liver	**Печінка (Pechenka)**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**Пряма кишка (Pryama kishka)**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**Підшлункова залоза (Pidshlunkova zaloza)**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**Апендикс (Apendyks)**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**Анус (Anus)**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**Слинні залози (Slynni zalozy)**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**Аорта (Aorta)**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**Легенева артерія (Leheneva arteriia)**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**Легенева вена (Leheneva vena)**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**Лівий шлуночок (Livyi shlunochok)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**Правий шлуночок (Pravyi shlunochok)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**Ліве передсердя (Live peredsersdya)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
Right atrium	**Праве передсердя (Prave peredsersdya)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**Верхня порожниста вена (Verhnya porozhnysta vena)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.

Medical Term (English)	Ukrainian Translation (Українська)	Medical Definition (English)
Inferior vena cava	**Нижня порожниста вена (Nyzhnya porozhnysta vena)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.
Tricuspid valve	**Трикуспідальний клапан (Trykuspidal'nyi klapan)**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Mitral valve	**Мітральний клапан (Mitral'nyi klapan)**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Sternum	**Грудина (Hrudyna)**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**Плечова кістка (Plechova kistka)**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**Лопатка (Lopatka)**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**Велика гомілкова кістка (Velyka homilkova kistka)**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**Надколінник (Nadkolinnyk)**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**Ключиця (Kliuchytsya)**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**Фаланги (Falanhy)**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**Ліктьова кістка (Likt'ova kistka)**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**Плеснові кістки (Plesnovi kistky)**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**Мала гомілкова кістка (Mala homilkova kistka)**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**Стегнова кістка (Stehnova kistka)**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**Хребці (Khrebtsi)**	The bones forming the spinal column.

Medical Term (English)	Russian Translation (Русский)	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**Почки (Pochki)**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**Мочеточники (Mochetochniki)**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**Мочевой пузырь (Mochevoy puzyr')**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**Уретра (Uretra)**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**Гипоталамус (Gipotalamus)**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulating the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**Гипофиз (Gipofiz)**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**Щитовидная железа (Shchitovidnaya zheleza)**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**Паращитовидные железы (Parashchitovidnye zhelezy)**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**Надпочечники (Nadpochechniki)**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**Поджелудочная железа (Podzheludochnaya zheleza)**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**Яичники (Yaichniki)**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**Яички (Yaichki)**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**Рот (Rot)**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**Ротовая полость (Rotovaya polost')**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**Глотка (Glotka)**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**Пищевод (Pishchevod)**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	**Желудок (Zheludok)**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**Тонкая кишка (Tonkaya kishka)**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.

Medical Term (English)	Russian Translation (Русский)	Medical Definition (English)
Large intestine	**Толстая кишка (Tolstaya kishka)**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**Желчный пузырь (Zhelchny puzyr')**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.
Liver	**Печень (Pechen')**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**Прямая кишка (Pryamaya kishka)**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**Поджелудочная железа (Podzheludochnaya zheleza)**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**Аппендикс (Appendiks)**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**Анус (Anus)**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**Слюнные железы (Slyunnye zhelezy)**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**Аорта (Aorta)**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**Легочная артерия (Legochnaya arteriya)**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**Легочная вена (Legochnaya vena)**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**Левый желудочек (Levyy zheludochok)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**Правый желудочек (Pravyy zheludochok)**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**Левое предсердие (Levoye predserdiye)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
Right atrium	**Правое предсердие (Pravoye predserdiye)**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**Верхняя полая вена (Verkhnyaya polaya vena)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.

Medical Term (English)	Russian Translation (Русский)	Medical Definition (English)
Inferior vena cava	**Нижняя полая вена (Nizhnyaya polaya vena)**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.
Tricuspid valve	**Трехстворчатый клапан (Trekhstvorchatyy klapan)**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Mitral valve	**Митральный клапан (Mitral'nyy klapan)**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Sternum	**Грудина (Grudina)**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**Плечевая кость (Plechevaya kost')**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**Лопатка (Lopatka)**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**Большеберцовая кость (Bol'shebertsovaya kost')**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**Надколенник (Nadkolennik)**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**Ключица (Klyuchitsa)**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**Фаланги (Falangy)**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**Локтевая кость (Loktevaya kost')**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**Плюсневые кости (Plyusnevye kosti)**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**Малоберцовая кость (Malobertsovaya kost')**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**Бедренная кость (Bedrennaya kost')**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**Позвонки (Pozvonki)**	The bones forming the spinal column.

Medical Term (English)	Polish Translation	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**Nerki**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**Moczowody**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**Pęcherz moczowy**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**Cewka moczowa**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**Podwzgórze**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulating the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**Przysadka mózgowa**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**Gruczoł tarczowy**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**Przytarczyce**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**Nadnercza**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**Trzustka**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**Jajniki**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**Jądra**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**Usta**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**Jama ustna**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**Gardło**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**Przełyk**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	**Żołądek**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**Jelito cienkie**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.
Large intestine	**Jelito grube**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**Woreczek żółciowy**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.

Medical Term (English)	Polish Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Liver	**Wątroba**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**Odbytnica**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**Trzustka**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**Wyrostek robaczkowy**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**Odbyt**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**Ślinianki**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**Aorta**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**Tętnica płucna**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**Żyła płucna**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**Lewa komora serca**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**Prawa komora serca**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**Lewa przedsionek serca**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
Right atrium	**Prawa przedsionek serca**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**Żyła główna górna**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.
Inferior vena cava	**Żyła główna dolna**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.
Tricuspid valve	**Zastawka trójdzielna**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Mitral valve	**Zastawka mitralna**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.

Medical Term (English)	Polish Translation	Medical Definition (English)
Sternum	**Mostek**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**Kość ramienna**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**Łopatka**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**Kość piszczelowa**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**Rzepka**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**Obojczyk**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**Paliczki**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**Kość łokciowa**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**Kości śródstopia**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**Kość strzałkowa**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**Kość udowa**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**Kręgi**	The bones forming the spinal column.

Medical Term (English)	Medical Term (French)	Medical Definition (English)
The kidneys	**Les reins**	Organs that filter waste products and excess fluids from the blood to produce urine.
Ureters	**Uretères**	Tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urinary bladder	**Vessie urinaire**	A hollow organ that stores urine before excretion.
Urethra	**Urètre**	A tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body.
Hypothalamus	**Hypothalamus**	A region of the brain controlling body temperature, hunger, and thirst, and regulating the endocrine system.
Pituitary gland	**Glande pituitaire**	A small gland at the base of the brain that controls growth and other endocrine glands.
Thyroid gland	**Glande thyroïde**	A gland in the neck that produces hormones regulating metabolism and growth.
Parathyroid glands	**Glandes parathyroïdes**	Small glands located near the thyroid, regulating calcium levels in the blood.
Adrenal glands	**Glandes surrénales**	Glands located above the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol.
Pancreas	**Pancréas**	A gland that produces digestive enzymes and insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.
Ovaries (in females)	**Ovaires (chez les femmes)**	Female reproductive organs that produce eggs and hormones like estrogen.
Testes (in males)	**Testicules (chez les hommes)**	Male reproductive organs that produce sperm and testosterone.
Mouth	**Bouche**	The opening in the face through which food is ingested.
Oral cavity	**Cavité buccale**	The space inside the mouth where digestion begins.
Pharynx	**Pharynx**	The throat, which serves as a passageway for food to the esophagus and air to the larynx.
Esophagus	**Œsophage**	A muscular tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	**Estomac**	A hollow organ where food is mixed with digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	**Intestin grêle**	The part of the digestive system where most nutrients are absorbed.

Medical Term (English)	Medical Term (French)	Medical Definition (English)
Large intestine	**Gros intestin**	The part of the digestive system that absorbs water and forms solid waste.
Gall bladder	**Vésicule biliaire**	A small organ under the liver that stores bile to help digest fats.
Liver	**Foie**	A large organ that processes nutrients, filters toxins, and produces bile.
Rectum	**Rectum**	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Pancreas	**Pancréas**	A gland behind the stomach that helps with digestion and blood sugar regulation.
Appendix	**Appendice**	A small, tube-shaped organ attached to the large intestine, with no clear essential function.
Anus	**Anus**	The opening at the end of the digestive system through which feces is excreted.
Salivary glands	**Glandes salivaires**	Glands that produce saliva, which helps in digestion and keeps the mouth moist.
Aorta	**Aorte**	The largest artery in the body, carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Pulmonary artery	**Artère pulmonaire**	The artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.
Pulmonary vein	**Veine pulmonaire**	Veins that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
Left ventricle	**Ventricule gauche**	The chamber of the heart that pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
Right ventricle	**Ventricule droit**	The chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
Left atrium	**Atrium gauche**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
Right atrium	**Atrium droit**	The upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.
Superior vena cava	**Veine cave supérieure**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the upper body to the heart.
Inferior vena cava	**Veine cave inférieure**	The large vein that returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body to the heart.

Medical Term (English)	Medical Term (French)	Medical Definition (English)
Tricuspid valve	**Valve tricuspide**	The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Mitral valve	**Valve mitrale**	The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing backward.
Sternum	**Sternum**	The breastbone located in the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.
Humerus	**Humérus**	The long bone in the upper arm.
Scapula	**Scapula**	The shoulder blade.
Tibia	**Tibia**	The larger bone in the lower leg, also known as the shinbone.
Patella	**Patella**	The kneecap.
Clavicle	**Clavicule**	The collarbone, connecting the arm to the body.
Phalanges	**Phalanges**	The bones in the fingers and toes.
Ulna	**Ulna**	The bone on the inner side of the forearm.
Metatarsals	**Métatarses**	The bones in the middle of the foot.
Fibula	**Fibula**	The smaller bone in the lower leg.
Femur	**Fémur**	The thigh bone, the longest bone in the body.
Vertebrae	**Vertèbres**	The bones forming the spinal column.