

What's New in Medicine

Accu-Chek LinkAssist—an insertion device intended specifically for placement of compatible Accu-Chek infusion sets.

Aequalis total shoulder prosthesis.

Anchro Plus anchor system—a biodegradable anchor system for use in soft tissue to bone fixation (e.g. for repair of ligament/tendon rupture or detachment), particularly in the shoulder, such as for rotator cuff and instability repairs (Bankart and SLAP lesions) as well as for repair of injuries in the elbow, ankle and knee. The high grade CP-Fiber suture is said to allow for superior handling properties and increased strength.

Anika cosmetic tissue augmentation (“CTA”)—an injectable soft tissue filler for facial wrinkles, scar remediation and lip augmentation based on a proprietary chemically modified hyaluronic acid (HA) technology that incorporates lidocaine, a local anesthetic. Approved in Europe as Redefyne. Anika has received approval from the FDA but has not provided the trade name for a U.S. product.

Aperfix femoral implant with inserter—a surgical device for use with soft tissue grafts to provide tendon-to-bone fixation during arthroscopic or open ACL (anterior cruciate ligament) reconstruction procedures.

Aptima assay—see *Gen-Probe Aptima assay*.

Asahi Precious guide catheter—a catheter for use in coronary artery applications through which medical instruments, such as balloon catheters, guide wires or other therapeutic devices may be introduced. These devices are not intended for use in the cerebral vasculature.

Asahi PTCA guidewire.

Ascensia Breeze 2 blood glucose monitoring system.

Ascent pit and fissure sealant—a comprehensive light-cured system designed to fill and seal the pits and fissures of teeth.

ATB advanced PTA dilatation catheter.

Bard Collamend implant—a sterile, off-white sheet of lyophilized acellular porcine dermal collagen and its constituent elastin fibers, processed to remove all noncollagenous cellular components and cross-linked to increase strength and endurance. The implant is indicated to reinforce soft tissue where weakness exists, e.g., for repair of hernia and chest wall defects, and for the surgical repair of damaged or ruptured soft tissue membranes.

BioHorizons ceramic abutment—a prosthetic restorative component intended for use with BioHorizons dental implants.

Captique—a non-animal-based dermal filler reported to cause less bruising and swelling than Restylane. Its effects are reported by practitioners to last 4-6 months although the manufacturer claims it lasts for a year.

Chen bone harvester (designed by Franklin Chen, M.D.).

CitraPure—an acid concentrate used for hemodialysis.

Clever Chek TD-4231 and TD-4223 blood glucose monitoring system.

Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol (CIWA-Ar) scale—a scoring system that assesses 10 common withdrawal signs. A score of 15+ points means the patient may be at increased risk of alcohol withdrawal effects such as confusion or seizures. For older adults, a score of more than 15 may mean a potential health crisis. The abbreviation may be pronounced as “see-wah.”

Confidence fenestrated introducer needle.

Cozmo—see *Deltec Cozmo insulin infusion pump with CoZmonitor blood glucose module*.

Crystalens—a single-focus accommodating intraocular lens developed to address the loss of intermediate and near focusing ability. It is made from a proprietary and specially formulated solid silicone called Biosil. Hinges allow the lens to move, or accommodate, to focus on objects near, far and distances in-between.

CP-Fiber suture—see *Anchro Plus anchor system*.

Dale Foley catheter holder—a device that stabilizes the indwelling catheter and helps reduce meatal irritation without restricting patient movement. Designed to secure the catheter anywhere along the tube or at the “Y” port, this holder minimizes catheter movement and is easy to rotate. The locking device’s two interlocking tabs attach to the leg band and facilitate catheter traction.

Deltec Cozmo insulin infusion pump with CoZmonitor blood glucose module—the first all-in-one insulin pump and blood glucose monitoring system.

Dual-Innie (DI) screws. See *Expedium spine system*.

Eclipse total ankle implant—an implant intended for prosthetic replacement of the tibio-talar joint in patients affected with severe rheumatoid, post-traumatic, or degenerative arthritis and for revision of prior ankle surgery.

EmboGold Microspheres—spherical, hydrophilic, microporous beads which are colored to facilitate handling and procedural efficiency. They eliminate aggregation in the

See other new, difficult, and hard-to-find medical terms in the 11th edition of *Vera Pyle's Current Medical Terminology* published by Health Professions Institute, 2007. Watch for future announcements.

Update

catheter, unwanted proximal embolization, and unpredictable distal embolization due to particle fragmentation that can occur with other embolization products.

EnSeal vessel sealing instrument.

Excita total hip system—a total hip system designed for use with robotic surgery. The Excita total hip 36-mm diameter head is offered in three different head lengths.

Expedium spine system—a 5.5-mm rod-based system offered in both titanium and stainless steel. Both systems consist of polyaxial and monoaxial screws, hooks, expanded tab implants, and sacral extenders. The titanium system also includes Dual-Innie (DI) screws, providing independent locking technology.

FMP coated spiked acetabular cup—a hemispherical acetabular cup for use in patients who are candidates for total hip arthroplasty because the natural femoral head and neck and/or acetabulum have been affected by osteoarthritis, inflammatory arthritis, traumatic arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, avascular necrosis or femoral neck fracture, and revision arthroplasty where bone loss is minimal.

Fore-Sight cerebral oximeter—a non-invasive device that measures absolute cerebral tissue oxygen saturation, which is important to clinicians because cerebral hypoxia is one of the leading causes of brain injuries and occurs in many surgical and clinical situations.

Gen-Probe Aptima assay for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*—a laboratory test to aid in the diagnosis of gonococcal urogenital disease on endocervical, vaginal, and male urethral swab specimens and female and male urine specimens. There is also a Gen-Probe Aptima Combo2 assay for the detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *N. gonorrhoeae* in

urine specimens from men and women.

Glitzenstein implant—a soft silicone implant for calf augmentation for asymmetrical legs or aesthetic problems, placed over both heads of the gastrocnemius muscle or beneath the fascia cruris superficialis.

Halo⁹⁰ coagulation catheter—part of a system for coagulation of bleeding and nonbleeding sites in the GI system.

Hensley/LaFosse soft tissue spreader (designed by R. Hensley and J. LaFosse).

Injekt low waste syringe.

InterDry Ag textile with silver complex—the first wound management product designed for skinfold areas. It is a knitted, 100% polyester textile impregnated with a silver complex designed to manage moisture, odor, and inflammation in skin folds and other skin-to-skin contact areas. After 5 days of use, patients are said to show reduced symptoms associated with intertrigo, maceration, denudement, itching, erythema, satellite lesions, and inflammation.

IPL (intense pulsed light).

I-Stop midurethral male/female sling—a suburethral sling implant for the treatment of male stress urinary incontinence post-prostatectomy and for females for the treatment of urinary stress incontinence due to intrinsic sphincter deficiency. It can be used with virtually any surgical approach including transvaginal, suprapubic and transobturator (outside-in and inside-out) techniques.

Jones mallet (designed by Dickie Jones, M.D.).

Juvéderm dermal filler—a non-animal-based dermal filler, currently with the highest concentration of hyaluronic acid available and made

with a special formulation process resulting in a smooth gel as opposed to the gel particle suspension which can be visibly seen with other dermal fillers.

KLS-Martin Quick Disc—see *Quick Disc*.

Lawton double-ended Army-Navy retractor (designed by Jeffrey Lawton, M.D.).

Lawton double-ended Cobra retractor.

Lawton flexor tendon repair clamp.

Lewin small bone clamp.

Lombardi bone hooks (designed by Adolph V. Lombardi, Jr., M.D.).

Lombardi femoral/gluteus medius minimus retractor.

Lotke offset osteotome—an instrument designed to remove osteophytes from the posterior femoral condyles during knee arthroplasty (designed by Paul Lotke, M.D.).

Maxima anterior cervical plate system.

moulage technique (“moo-lahzh”)—the custom design or fabrication of implants or prosthetics using molds or wax casts.

Netscher’s score—a method for evaluating the cosmetic results of breast reconstructive surgery.

Novation splined RDD femoral stems.

OmnipICC P.I.—a percutaneous, implanted, long-term intravascular catheter.

Oncobionic system—a device for surgical ablation of soft tissue, including cardiac and smooth muscle.

on-Q PainBuster—a patient-controlled anesthesia pump to provide postoperative pain relief. Also, on-Q introducer, needle, catheter, trocar, blunt-tip tunneler, sheath.

Orthocon Hemasorb resorbable hemostatic bone putty.

Update

Orthofix titanium humeral plating system—a device for fixation of fractures, osteotomies and non-union of the proximal humerus, particularly in osteopenic bone.

OrthoPro Hemi Toe—a single stemmed resurfacing prosthesis for the first proximal phalanx designed to supplement first metatarsophalangeal joint arthroplasty.

Ortho T. cruzi ELISA test system—the first blood-screening test for Chagas disease (trypanosomiasis) approved by the FDA for use in the U.S. Trypanosomiasis is caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi*.

Oscera7 synthetic absorbable bone wax—a kneadable, biocompatible material used for control of bleeding from cut or damaged bones by acting as a pressure tamponade or mechanical barrier.

OsteoMed pediatric intraoral mandibular distraction system.

PrimaConnex ceramic abutment—a device used in conjunction with the PrimaConnex internal connection implant system in partially or fully edentulous mandibles and maxillae, in support of single or multiple-unit cement retained restorations.

Proclear (Omafilcon A) daily disposable/daily wear soft contact lens.

ProDisc-L—the first motion-sparing disk implant alternative to fusion.

Propatch soft tissue repair matrix—a device used to reinforce soft tissues that can be used for vaginal prolapse. Developed from bovine pericardial tissue, ProPatch can also be used in the reconstruction of the pelvic floor and various other procedures involving soft tissue repair and reinforcement, including abdominal and chest wall repair, muscle flap reinforcement, and rectal prolapse.

PTQ implant—an implant for transdermal augmentation at multiple sites within the internal anal sphincter for the treatment of passive fecal incontinence, supplied in a

treatment kit including three 2.5-mL PTQ implants and one implantation needle.

QuadraSphere Microspheres—spherical polymer beads indicated to treat hypervascularized tumors and peripheral arteriovenous malformations, delivered by radiologists who perform embolization procedures.

Quick Disc, KLS-Martin—a two-sided cranial closure device for use in the reattachment of cranial bone flaps after a craniotomy, covering burr holes, and fixation of cranial fractures. The lower disc is attached to a threaded post and the upper disc threaded down and locked on the post securely, holding the bone flap in place. Diameters range from 12 mm to 22 mm.

Rapirun *H. pylori* antibody detection kit—a rapid immunochromatographic assay used for the qualitative detection of anti-*H. pylori* IgG antibodies in the urine.

Remeex (EXternal MEchanical REgulation) system—a system for treatment of urinary incontinence which uses a sling placed under the urethra that can be regulated externally whenever needed during the patient's lifetime to get the most adequate bladder neck angle. The sling is connected by traction threads to the prosthesis. The prosthesis, the mechanism that permits the regulation of the sling level, is situated over the fascia of the abdominal rectus muscle. The procedure can be accomplished under local anesthesia through a single incision.

Restylane injection techniques

- **cross-hatching technique**—a technique in which a series of linear threads is injected into the dermis about 5-10 mm from each other and a new series of threads is then injected at right angles, and at slightly different levels, to the orig-

inal lines for the shaping of facial contours.

- **fan technique**—a technique in which the needle is inserted in the same way as for linear threading, but at the end of the line the direction of the needle is changed and a new line is injected without withdrawing the tip of the needle from the skin, also for the shaping of facial contours. In this way a relatively large area can be covered by a fan of threads, while minimizing the number of puncture sites.

- **serial puncture technique**—a technique used for the correction of wrinkles and folds in which multiple injections are made serially along the wrinkle or fold, close together, so that there are no spaces between the injected material and the injections merge into a smooth, continuous line, which lifts the wrinkle. The treated area can be gently massaged to avoid possible spaces or visible unevenness.

- **linear threading technique**—a technique used for the correction of wrinkles, folds and lips by which the full length of the needle is inserted into the center of the wrinkle and the gel injected while pulling the needle slowly backwards, so that 'threads' of the gel are deposited lengthways in the wrinkle.

- **push-ahead technique**—a variation of the threading technique for lip enhancement. The needle is inserted gently through the lip mucosa close to the vermilion and gentle pressure exerted on the plunger. The needle tip is advanced using Restylane to dissect ahead of the tip, moving blood vessels out of the way, thus limiting bruising.

- **micropuncture technique**—a technique that involves injecting very small amounts or microdeposits of Restylane.

Restylane Vital injectable gel—a new form of Restylane.

Update

ReZoom multifocal intraocular lens—a permanent IOL for the treatment of both cataracts and presbyopia, designed to create multiple focal points so patients can see well at varying distances, near, mid-distance, or far. It contains five different zones with each zone designed for different light and focal distances.

Salto Talaris total ankle prosthesis—a total ankle replacement device in primary or revision surgery for the relief of pain and significant disability following arthritis, especially rheumatoid arthritis, and also for degenerative or post-traumatic arthritis.

SBi lateral rHead implant (Small Bone Innovations)—an elbow joint radial (hemi-elbow) polymer prosthesis.

“see-wah”—phonetic for CIWA (Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol) scale.

Serenity PSF (pneumatic skin flattening) **system**—a device which can be used with high energy lasers and intense pulsed light (IPL) to eliminate pain in cosmetic treatments. Its thin evacuation chamber, located on the handpiece of a treatment laser or IPL, is placed on the skin and air and gel evacuated from the chamber. The skin is compressed against the cover Sapphire window, blocking pain signals to the brain and pushing blood from the treatment site. The laser or IPL beam is transmitted through the more transparent skin and is not absorbed by blood vessels, increasing its effectiveness. Analgesic creams are not necessary. Waiting time and treatment costs are reduced.

show—the appearance of something that generally is not seen. Example: “The immediate postoperative problem of seroma and subcutaneous implant *show* has been mini-

mized by ...” Also, the appearance of blood as a precursor to menstruation or labor.

Smithwick carotid shunt—a shunt used in carotid endarterectomy procedures.

Spectral West Nile virus IgM status test.

Stability sigmoid notch total DRUJ system—the only total distal radial-ulnar joint (DRUJ) replacement commercially available in the U.S. It replaces the sigmoid notch and ulna head in a conservative, bone-sparing procedure that restores the natural biomechanics of the wrist.

Tomas pin SD 6, 8, and 10 mm—a temporary anchor for various orthodontic appliances. The titanium pins are self-drilling microscrews.

TOT (transobturator tape) **procedure**—a sling-type repair for stress urinary incontinence.

transcatheter embolization—the injection of tiny particles, the size of grains of sand, through a catheter and into the artery that supplies blood to a tumor. The particles cause clotting that decreases the tumor’s blood supply, reducing pain and decreasing the likelihood of bone fracture. The technique may also be used to control hemorrhage or bleeding of blood vessels invaded by cancer. This procedure is generally performed by an interventional radiologist.

TSRH SiLo 5.5 spinal system—a set of spinal instrumentation rods and screws for use in trauma, tumor and deformity surgery. The sagittal adjusting screws (SAS) combine the correction of a fixed angle screw with the flexibility of a multi-axial screw, reducing the stress incurred on the bone during correction maneuvers. The system also features a one-handed “rock and roll reducer,” a device that allows surgeons to use one hand in

securing rods to pedicle screws and provides greater reduction than current systems.

TSRH-3D spinal instrumentation system—a system for the correction of lordosis or for partial correction of spondylolisthesis.

TVT (transvaginal tape) **procedure**—a midurethral sling for repair of stress urinary incontinence.

ViewSite brain access system—a video system for use during minimally invasive surgery that allows surgeons to view the internal surgical site and their hands simultaneously. A ViewSite brain access system provides neurosurgeons with precise access to the surgical site while allowing for binocular vision during the procedure and the monitoring of the underlying brain tissue, potentially reducing the risk of retraction injury and other complications that can occur when surgeons attempt to locate tumors utilizing traditional devices and instruments.

Vistakon (etafilcon A) **soft** (hydrophilic) **contact lens.**

yttrium-90 radioembolization—a procedure very similar to chemoembolization that uses radioactive microspheres to treat both primary and metastatic liver tumors. The radioactive isotope yttrium-90 is incorporated into embolic spheres, each about five red blood cells in width, to deliver radiation directly to the tumor. The beads are injected through a catheter into the artery supplying the tumor where they become lodged and exert local radiation that causes cell death. With this technique a higher, local dose of radiation can be used, sparing healthy tissue the effects of radiation. The procedure is palliative, not curative, and has been effective in treating primary and metastatic liver cancers.

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Scenario #1

SUM Program Best Practices - Sample Order

Students Own Dictation, Practice At Home: On-campus academic instruction but no transcription practice lab. Includes beginning, intermediate, and advanced training. Class size can be any number of students, though larger classes will qualify for larger discounts from publishers. Students buy all necessary books, software, and foot pedal. Reading and transcription practice are both completed at home. Assumes students have home PCs with Windows. Assumes transcript answer keys are unlocked or student has access to print transcripts in classroom. Allows student to progress at own pace and repeat transcription practice assignments until proficient.

Schools should purchase:

<i>Beginning Medical Transcription</i> , 2nd ed.	\$700
<i>Surgery Transcription Unit</i>	\$420
<i>Advanced Medical Transcription</i>	\$840
<i>H&P: A Nonphysician's Guide</i> . . ., 3rd ed.	One set included
<i>Human Diseases</i> , 2nd ed.	with initial purchase.
<i>Laboratory Tests & Diagnostic Procedures</i>	
<i>The Medical Transcription Workbook</i>	
Foot pedal (USB \$69; Game port \$49)	\$69
Textbooks from other publishers	\$150 *
References from other publishers	\$250 *

Cost to school for initial purchase of SUM Program software and a full set of books \$2500

* Less if your school qualifies for discounts; ask each publisher.

Students Purchase Through School Bookstore:

<i>Beginning Medical Transcription</i> , 2nd ed.	\$60
<i>Surgery Transcription Unit</i>	\$48 **
<i>Advanced Medical Transcription</i>	\$95 **
Workbook bundle of following four books:	\$100
<i>H&P: A Nonphysician's Guide</i> . . ., 3rd ed.	
<i>Human Diseases</i> , 2nd ed.	
<i>Laboratory Tests & Diagnostic Procedures</i>	
<i>The Medical Transcription Workbook</i>	
Foot pedal (USB \$69; Game port \$49)	\$69
Textbooks from other publishers	\$150 *
References from other publishers	***

Total cost to student \$525
(Buy surgery and advanced CDs when needed.)

* Less if your school qualifies for discounts; ask each publisher.

** Purchase when needed, not at beginning of year.

*** Can use classroom references in some cases.

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Scenario #2

SUM Program Best Practices - Sample Order

School Owns Dictation in Transcription Practice Lab: On-campus academic instruction and a transcription practice lab with 20 workstations. Transcription practice assignments are completed at school. Students buy all necessary textbooks, but use classroom references and SUM Program software in transcription lab. Includes beginning, intermediate, and advanced training. Assumes transcript answer keys are unlocked or student has access to print transcripts in transcription lab.

Schools should purchase:

Beginning Medical Transcription, 2nd ed.	\$700
20 additional workstations at \$60 each	\$1200
Surgery Transcription Unit	\$420
19 additional workstations at \$48 each	\$960
Advanced Medical Transcription	\$840
19 additional workstations at \$95 each	\$1900
H&P: A Nonphysician’s Guide. . ., 3rd ed.	One set included with initial purchase.
Human Diseases, 2nd ed.	
Laboratory Tests & Diagnostic Procedures	
The Medical Transcription Workbook	
20 Foot pedals (USB \$69; Game port \$49)	\$1380
Textbooks from other publishers (teacher’s set)	\$150 *
References from other publishers (two sets)	\$500 *

Cost to school for SUM Program software and foot pedals for 20 workstations, plus two full sets of reference books in transcription lab \$8050 **

* Less if your school qualifies for discounts; ask each publisher.
** Average cost of \$400/workstation; use year after year.

Students Purchase Through School Bookstore:

Workbook bundle of following four books:	\$100
H&P: A Nonphysician’s Guide. . ., 3rd ed.	
Human Diseases, 2nd ed.	
Laboratory Tests & Diagnostic Procedures	
The Medical Transcription Workbook	
Textbooks from other publishers	\$150 *

Total cost to student \$250
(All items should be purchased in the beginning.)

* Less if your school qualifies for discounts; ask each publisher.

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