



National Coordinating Center
for the Regional Genetics Networks

**The National Coordinating Center for the
Regional Genetics Networks**

Glossary of Pediatric Genetics Terms

English – Vietnamese

2022 Edition

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In collaboration with:
**The Cross Cultural Health Care
Program (CCHCP)**

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Acknowledgments

Mission of the NCC

The National Coordinating Center for the Regional Genetics Networks (NCC) has been funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) since 2004. Our mission is to improve access to genetics for underserved populations. This mission is accomplished through different programs, many of which are educational tools and resources for non-genetics professionals. Learn more at <https://nccrcg.org>.

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Cindy Roat is an international consultant in language access in health care and patient navigation. She provides training and consulting for health care interpreters, providers, administrators, and patient navigators. Cindy compiled and edited this glossary for the NCC.

The Cross Cultural Health Care Program

The mission of The Cross Cultural Health Care Program (CCHCP) is to serve as a bridge between communities and health care institutions to advance access to quality health care that is culturally and linguistically appropriate. CCHCP provides resources, such as bilingual medical glossaries, as well as medical interpreter, patient navigator, and cultural competence training for individuals and institutions with the goal of systems change. Learn more at:

<https://xculture.org>

CCHCP is supporting and coordinating the translation process of this glossary and is providing the glossary free of charge in its online store: <https://xculture.org/store/>

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Preface

The seven Regional Genetics Networks (RGNs), the National Genetics Education and Family Support Center (Family Center), and the National Coordinating Center for the Regional Genetics Networks (NCC) mission is to improve access to quality genetic services for medically underserved populations. This bilingual glossary of terms related to Pediatric Genetics is provided to help enable access to pediatric medical services to limited English proficiency populations.

How to Use the Glossary

This glossary is organized alphabetically in English. The first column shows the term in English. The second column has the definition of the term in English. The third column has the translation of the term.

At the end of the translations of the pediatric genetics terms is a glossary of translations for family relationships terms. It is very important for genetic counselors to know if a relative is a blood relative or a relative by marriage.

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Glossary of Terms

English – Vietnamese

(n) – noun (v) – verb (adj) – adjective (adv) – adverb

Term	Definition	Translation
Abnormal (adj)	Different from what is considered normal, average, or expected, e.g., a gene sequence that is different than that found in most people.	bất thường
Abortion (n)	The deliberate ending of a pregnancy by the removal of an embryo or fetus from the womb. Technically, this is called an “induced abortion” in order to distinguish it from a “spontaneous abortion” which is also called a miscarriage or stillbirth. Also called a “termination of pregnancy” or just “termination.”	phá thai
ACMG 59 (n)	Fifty-nine genes that the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics has identified in which variances have a high risk of causing disease – but disease that can be mitigated through early detection or treatment. The ACMG recommends that variances in these genes should be reported to patients even if finding them was not the reason for genetic testing	gen thứ 59 theo Đại học Di truyền Y khoa và Hệ gen Hoa Kỳ
Adaptive skills (n)	Skills/abilities needed to perform daily activities, particularly those that allow an individual to live independently and/or work. Examples: brushing teeth, bathing, dressing, food shopping, and taking public transportation.	các kỹ năng thích ứng
Adoption (n)	The process of accepting legal responsibility for someone else’s child to raise as your own.	nhận con nuôi
American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) (n)	A professional membership organization based in the United States that represents the interests of clinical geneticists, clinical laboratory geneticists, and genetic counselors. The ACMG focuses on improving patient care, establishing standards of care and laboratory policy, and educating members about advances in the field.	Đại học Di truyền Y khoa và Hệ gen Hoa Kỳ
Amniocentesis (n)	A procedure by which a sample of amniotic fluid is withdrawn from the amniotic sac. This is usually done by inserting a long needle through the abdominal and uterine walls with the guidance of ultrasound.	Chọc ối/ Tiêm rút nước ối

Glossary of Pediatric Genetics Terms – Vietnamese

Term	Definition	Translation
Amniotic fluid (n)	The liquid that surrounds a fetus as it develops in the uterus. This liquid contains skin cells that have sloughed off the fetus as well as other fetal cells.	nước ối
Anencephaly (n)	A neural tube defect that results in insufficient brain growth in a fetus. Babies with anencephaly usually die soon after birth or are stillborn.	dị tật khuyết não
Benign (adj)	Something that does not threaten health or life. May refer to a type of change to the DNA that does not create health consequences.	lành tính
Biochemical testing (n)	Blood tests to identify elevated levels of certain naturally occurring substances/chemicals in the body that are linked to genetic conditions.	xét nghiệm sinh hóa
Birth canal (n)	The passageway from the uterus through the cervix, the vagina, and the vulva through which a baby passes during the birth process.	sản đạo
Birth defect (n)	A problem or physical difference with how the body works that is present at birth. Birth defects can be caused by genetic abnormalities, environmental influences, random chance, or by circumstances related to the birth process. Also called “congenital malformation” or “congenital anomaly.”	khuyết tật bẩm sinh
Blood test (n)	A test in which blood is drawn (usually from the patient’s arm) and sent to a laboratory for analysis. In genetics, blood tests may provide cells for genetic sequencing, or blood samples may be used to assess things like protein or hormone levels.	thử máu
Brace (n)	A medical appliance that provides support to joints or bones, to weak muscles, or to strained ligaments.	đai nẹp
Buccal swab (n)	A way to collect DNA from the cells on the inside of a person's cheek.	lấy mẫu tế bào má
Carrier (n)	A person who carries a genetic mutation in one of the two copies of a particular gene, regardless of whether they get cancer or not.	người mang yếu tố di truyền biến đổi
Cell (n)	The smallest (microscopic) functional unit of living organisms. All living things are composed of one or more cells. Within each cell are the structures needed for the cell to process energy, dispose of waste, reproduce, and perform specialized functions.	tế bào

Term	Definition	Translation
Cervix (n)	The narrow lower part of the uterus than connects to the vagina.	cổ tử cung
Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS) (n)	A procedure during pregnancy in which a sample of cells from the placenta is removed to check for possible genetic abnormalities.	lấy mẫu sinh thiết gai nhau (CVS)
Chromosome (n)	Thread-like structures located inside the nucleus of cells. In humans, there are 23 pairs of chromosomes, for a total of 46 chromosomes. Each chromosome is made of a long strand of DNA, which carries genetic information.	nhiễm sắc thể
Chromosome test / Karyotype (n)	A test that looks at the number and arrangement of chromosomes in a cell.	thử nghiệm nhiễm sắc thể / nhiễm sắc thể đồ
Cleft lip (n)	A congenital malformation that occurs when the upper lip does not form properly, causing an opening in the upper lip that can extend to the nose. This can occur together with a cleft palate or on its own.	sứt môi
Cleft palate (n)	A congenital malformation where the roof of the mouth (palate) does not form properly, resulting in an opening into the nasal cavity. This can occur together with a cleft lip or on its own.	khe hở hàm ếch
Clinically significant (adj)	If a test result is “clinically significant,” the result indicates a medical problem that can impact a person’s life.	quan trọng về mặt lâm sàng
Cognition (n)	The processes involved in thinking, learning, understanding, and remembering.	nhận thức
Condition (e.g., “genetic condition”) (n)	A long-term medical health issue.	bệnh trạng
Consanguinity (n)	When parents are blood relatives to each other.	quan hệ huyết thống
Consultation model (n)	The model of care for patients with genetic conditions in which the genetic team acts as consultants, supporting the care being provided principally by the patient’s Primary Care Provider.	mô hình tư vấn
Continuing care model (n)	The model of care for patients with genetic conditions in which the genetic team takes primary responsibility for supervising and coordinating all care related to the patient’s genetic condition.	mô hình chăm sóc liên tục

Term	Definition	Translation
Cystic fibrosis (n)	A progressive genetic condition that affects the exocrine glands (the glands that make sweat and digestive juices) and causes the production of thick, sticky mucus. This mucus blocks the pancreatic duct, the intestines, and the lungs, leading to persistent respiratory infections.	bệnh xơ nang
De novo (adj)	Genetic changes that are not inherited but that occur during cell division.	mới có
Deleterious mutation/ Disease-causing mutation (n)	A change in a person’s DNA that may cause a medical condition.	đột biến nguy hiểm/ đột biến gây bệnh
Deletion (n)	Having a section of genetic information (DNA) missing.	mất đoạn
Developmental assessment (n)	An evaluation of how an individual patient’s intellectual, emotional, and social development compare with others of the same age.	đánh giá phát triển
Diagnostic test (n)	A medical test that determines whether a patient has a particular medical problem. Diagnostic tests are often used when providers have a specific reason to believe that the medical problem may be present. Compare this to screening tests, which may be given routinely even if the provider has no reason to believe the patient has a certain problem. Screening tests often only report whether a patient is at <u>an increased risk</u> for the medical problem in question, whereas diagnostic tests report whether the problem is actually present.	xét nghiệm chẩn đoán
DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) (n)	The molecule that carries the genetic information of a cell. It provides the instructions used in the development, functioning and reproduction of the organism of which it is a part. The DNA is organized into chromosomes.	DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)
DNA marker (also called a “Genetic marker”) (n)	A readily recognizable genetic trait, gene, or DNA segment.	dấu DNA (còn gọi là “dấu di truyền”)
DNA mutation (n)	A change in the typical sequence of the chemicals that make up the DNA, like the change in the order of letters in a word. Mutations or variants are often compared to misspelled words because chemicals that make up the DNA sequence are not in the expected order.	Đột biến DNA

Term	Definition	Translation
DNA sequence (n)	The exact arrangement of the chemicals that make up a section of DNA.	trình tự DNA
DNA sequencing (n)	The laboratory technique used to determine the exact arrangement of the chemicals that make up a section of DNA. This is one type of genetic testing.	giải trình tự DNA
Dominant (adj)	A genetic trait in which one copy of the gene is sufficient for a trait to be expressed. In a dominant genetic condition, if one copy of the gene has a mutation, the personal will be affected with the condition.	trội
Donor egg or sperm (n)	An egg (singular) or sperm (plural) donated by one person to be joined under laboratory conditions and implanted in a woman’s uterus. The donor egg or sperm may come from the woman or man who will raise any resulting child, or they may come from a third party.	trứng hoặc tinh trùng hiến tặng
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21) (n)	A genetic condition in which there are three copies of chromosome number 21 instead of two. Down syndrome causes a distinct facial appearance, intellectual disability, developmental delays, and may be associated with thyroid or heart disease.	hội chứng Down (ba nhiễm sắc thể 21)
Duplication (n)	Having an extra section of genetic information (DNA). A <i>duplication</i> occurs when part of a chromosome is copied abnormally, resulting in extra <i>genetic</i> material.	tăng đoạn nhiễm sắc thể
Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18) (n)	A genetic condition in which there are three copies of chromosome number 18 instead of two. Trisomy 18 is a very severe condition that causes problems with the brain, the heart, the kidneys, and the digestive tract. Most children affected by trisomy 18 die before or soon after birth.	hội chứng Edwards (ba nhiễm sắc thể 18)
Egg (n)	The reproductive cells of a woman. When fertilized by sperm, the egg will grow into an embryo. Also called an “ovum,” plural “ova.”	trứng
Embryo (n)	An unborn mammal, between conception and 8 weeks of gestation.	phôi thai
Environmental causes or factors (n)	Causes of illness that come from a person’s surroundings, not from their genetic make-up. Environmental causes of illness include infection, trauma, diet, exposure to toxins, etc. Some environmental causes of illness can be avoided or changed, while genetic causes cannot.	nguyên nhân hoặc yếu tố môi trường

Glossary of Pediatric Genetics Terms – Vietnamese

Term	Definition	Translation
Exome sequencing (n)	A genetic test in which a patient’s exons are sequenced and studied.	giải trình tự exon
Exon (n)	The part of the genome that codes for proteins. The majority of deleterious mutations occur in exons.	exon
Fallopian tube (n)	The tube that connects an ovary to the uterus.	ống dẫn trứng
False negative (n)	A test result that finds no evidence of a condition when the condition actually does exist. For example, a false negative on a pregnancy test finds that the woman is not pregnant when, in fact, she is pregnant.	âm tính giả
False positive (n)	A test result that finds evidence of a condition when the condition does NOT actually exist. For example, a false positive on a pregnancy test finds that the woman is pregnant when, in fact, she is not.	dương tính giả
Familial (adj)	Belonging to a family, e.g., a familial trait is a trait that is shared by family members and may be due to genetic or environmental factors or both.	thuộc về gia đình
Family history (n)	The medical history of the members of a biological family.	lịch sử y tế gia đình
Fertilization (n)	The joining of an egg and sperm to create the first cell that will develop into an embryo, then fetus, then baby.	thụ tinh
Fetal surgery (n)	Surgery conducted on a fetus while it is still in the uterus.	phẫu thuật bào thai
Fetus (n)	An unborn mammal, between 8 weeks of gestation to birth.	bào thai / thai nhi
First trimester screening (n)	A blood test and ultrasound conducted at 10-13 weeks of pregnancy to screen for Down syndrome (trisomy 21), Edwards syndrome (trisomy 18), and certain other fetal problems.	khám sàng lọc tam cá nguyệt thứ nhất
Flip a coin (v)	A random decision-making tool used in the U.S. While a coin is flipped into the air and caught, a person predicts whether it will fall with the “heads” side up or the “tails” side up. If the coin falls as predicted, the person “wins.” This expression is often used as a metaphor for any outcome that is random and has two possible outcomes, and to describe a situation in which each outcome is as likely as the other.	chọn sắp ngửa

Term	Definition	Translation
Fragile X syndrome (n)	A genetic condition that affects the FMR1 gene so that it does not function properly. This syndrome causes intellectual disability, behavioral and learning challenges and various physical characteristics that are not life threatening.	hội chứng nhiễm sắc thể X dễ gãy
Fragment (n)	A small piece; an incomplete part of a whole.	mảnh
Gene (n)	A specific sequence of DNA that codes for one or many functions within the cell and body.	gen
<p data-bbox="204 611 363 642">Gene copy (n)</p> <p data-bbox="253 869 493 900">Normal gene copy (n)</p> <p data-bbox="253 999 493 1031">Altered gene copy (n)</p>	<p data-bbox="521 611 1118 835">In human cells, DNA is arranged in 23 pairs of chromosomes, for a total of 46 chromosomes. These chromosomes contain all the genes that make up the DNA. One chromosome of each pair is inherited from each parent. As such, individuals have two copies of every gene, one inherited from the mother and one inherited from the father.</p> <p data-bbox="521 869 1118 968">A normal copy of a gene is one that is found most frequently in the population. Also called the “working copy.”</p> <p data-bbox="521 999 1118 1098">An altered copy of a gene is one that differs from the working copy and is considered to be “abnormal.” Also called the “non-working copy.”</p>	<p data-bbox="1141 611 1276 642">bản sao gen</p> <p data-bbox="1190 869 1373 932">bản sao gen bình thường</p> <p data-bbox="1190 999 1417 1031">bản sao gen biến đổi</p>
Gene deletion (n)	Having a piece of genetic information missing from a gene.	xóa gen
Gene panel testing (n)	Genetic testing that looks at 2 or more specific genes known to be associated with particular conditions.	xét nghiệm bảng gen
Gene variant (n)	A change from the typical DNA sequences. A genetic variant can be benign, deleterious or of uncertain significance. Also called “mutation”, although “genetic variant” is becoming the more common usage.	biến thể gen
General population (n)	<p data-bbox="521 1472 688 1503">“Most people.”</p> <p data-bbox="521 1535 1118 1728">For example, if you have the same risk of getting cancer as the general population, that means that you have the same chance of getting cancer as everyone else. This is in contrast to a “high risk population” who has a greater chance of getting cancer than everyone else.</p>	dân số chung

Term	Definition	Translation
Generation (n)	<p>The people who constitute a single step in a line of descent from an ancestor; a group of people born and living more or less at the same time.</p> <p>Example: You, your brothers, and sisters, all your spouses and your cousins are in the same generation. Your parents, your aunts, and uncles and all their spouses form a previous generation. Your grandparents, their siblings, and spouses from an even earlier generation. Your children and nieces and nephews form a later generation.</p>	thế hệ
Genetic alphabet (n)	<p>A group name for four chemical bases, or “nucleotides,” that form the basis of all genetic material. They are adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (C), and guanine (G).</p>	bảng chữ cái di truyền
Genetic counseling (n)	<p>A discussion with a medical professional with expertise in genetics about the basic concepts of genetics, genetic conditions, the chances of being affected by a genetic condition or having a child with a genetic condition, and genetic testing and treatment.</p>	tư vấn di truyền
Genetic counselor (n)	<p>A healthcare professional with a specialized graduate degree who works with people who have concerns about genetic conditions in their family. Genetic counselors provide information about genetic conditions, help patients understand their chances of being affected by a genetic condition or having a child with a genetic condition, and help them make informed decisions about testing and treatment. Genetic counselors also provide emotional support to patients and families.</p>	cố vấn di truyền
Genetic discrimination (n)	<p>Occurs when people are treated differently by their employer or insurance company due to their genetic makeup. There are federal and state laws that help protect against genetic discrimination.</p>	kỳ thị vì lý do di truyền
Genetic factors (n)	<p>Specific aspects of a person’s genetic make-up that influence that person’s health and development.</p>	các yếu tố di truyền
Genetic information (n)	<p>The instructions encoded in DNA, which tells every cell in a body how to grow, what to do and how to reproduce.</p>	thông tin di truyền
Genetic material (n)	<p>All the parts of a cell that carry genetic information. Genetic material could include genes, parts of genes, a group of genes, a DNA molecule, a fragment of DNA, a group of DNA molecules, or the entire set of genetic instructions.</p>	vật liệu di truyền

Term	Definition	Translation
Genetic predisposition (n)	An increased chance of a person developing a certain trait or disease based on that person's particular genetic makeup.	bẩm chất di truyền
Genetic test (n)	A laboratory test designed to determine if a person has a gene mutation or a typical DNA sequence.	xét nghiệm gen
Single site gene testing (n)	Single site gene testing: testing at a specific point in the genome. This is usually done to look for a mutation found in a family member or when one specific mutation is known to cause a genetic condition.	xét nghiệm gen tại một điểm
Individual gene testing (n)	Individual gene testing: genetic analysis of the entirety of one specific gene.	xét nghiệm gen riêng biệt
Gene panel test (n)	Gene panel test: analysis of several genes that have been shown to be associated with a particular condition, e.g., breast cancer gene panel.	xét nghiệm bảng gen
Microarray (n)	Microarray: genetic analysis that looks for unexpected numbers of specific genes (two copies of every gene code is usually expected).	kỹ thuật phân tích microarray
Exome sequencing (n)	Exome testing: a genetic test in which the exons of a patient's genetic code are sequenced and studied.	giải trình tự exon
Genome sequencing (n)	Genome sequencing: a genetic test in which the entire genetic code (the genome) of a patient is mapped out and studied.	giải trình tự bộ gen
Genetic trait (n)	A characteristic within a family that is passed down from parent to child through their DNA.	nét di truyền
Geneticist (n)	A doctor or scientist who studies genetics.	nhà di truyền học
Genetics (adj)	The field of science and medicine that studies the biologic basis of heredity (how traits are passed from one generation to another) and how the instructions for life are used by all living organisms.	di truyền học
Genome (n)	The entire genetic code of an individual.	bộ gen
Genome sequencing (n)	A genetic test in which the entire genetic code of a patient is mapped out and studied.	giải trình tự bộ gen

Term	Definition	Translation
Germline testing (n)	<p>Germline testing refers to the analysis of a person’s DNA, which he or she inherited from his or her parents.</p> <p>In biology and genetics, the germline is the group of cells that will pass on the genetic material to children, in other words, the cells from which the eggs and sperm come.</p>	xét nghiệm dòng mầm
Guardianship (n)	A legal arrangement, supervised by a court, in which one person takes responsibility for a minor or an adult with a disability.	quyền giám hộ
Helix (n)	Something that is spiral in form. DNA is often described as being a “double helix.”	chuỗi xoắn
Hereditary (adj)	Passed down from parent to child.	di truyền thừa kế
Hereditary material (n)	Genetic material that is passed down from parent to child.	vật liệu di truyền
Huntington’s disease (n)	A neurological disorder that causes physical and cognitive decline. Cognitive symptoms include problems with reasoning and controlling emotions. Physical symptoms include abnormal movements that cannot be controlled by the individual. This disorder is linked to a dominant gene variant, which means that a person inheriting only one copy of the affected gene will develop the disorder.	bệnh Huntington
Individualized Education Plan (IEP) (n)	A customized plan written and updated yearly for every child in public school special education classes. The IEP addresses current levels of educational performance, goals, and the special education and services that the child will need to meet those goals.	chương trình giáo dục cá nhân
In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) (n)	<p>The fertilization of an egg by a sperm outside of a woman’s body.</p> <p>The process involves extracting eggs from a woman’s ovaries, collecting sperm from a man, and combining a sperm and egg in a laboratory dish. The resulting fertilized egg is usually then implanted in a woman’s uterus so that it can develop into a baby.</p>	thụ tinh trong ống nghiệm (IVF)
Individual gene testing (n)	Genetic analysis of the entirety of one specific gene.	xét nghiệm gen riêng biệt
Infertility (n)	The inability to have children.	vô sinh

Term	Definition	Translation
Informed consent (n)	The process of agreeing to a procedure or course of treatment after understanding what the procedure/treatment entails, the potential risks and benefits associated with it, and the other options available.	<p>Ưng thuận có hiểu biết</p> <p>chấp thuận có hiểu biết</p> <p>sự đồng ý có xác nhận thông tin</p>
Inheritance pattern (n)	The manner in which a particular genetic trait or disorder is passed from a parent to a child, e.g., autosomal dominant or recessive, X-linked dominant or recessive, or multifactorial.	mẫu hình di truyền thừa kế
Inherited (adj)	Passed down from parent to child.	thừa kế
Insertion (n)	An extra segment of DNA added in at a place where it is not usually found.	xen đoạn
Intellectual disability (n)	A condition, varying in severity, in which a person has significant impairments in mental abilities, social skills, and core functions of daily living compared to others their age.	khuyết tật trí tuệ
Klinefelter's syndrome (47, XXY) (n)	A genetic condition in which a male has two copies of the X chromosome and one copy of the Y chromosome; compared to the typical chromosome makeup where a male has one X chromosome and one Y chromosome.	hội chứng Klinefelter (47, XXY)
Lynch syndrome (n)	An inherited genetic disorder that increases a person's risk of getting cancer of the colon, rectum, uterus, ovaries, and other cancers.	hội chứng Lynch
Marker chromosome (n)	A small extra fragment of a chromosome detected when doing a chromosome test like a karyotype. Marker chromosomes can sometimes cause health or development problems, depending on how much and what genetic material is contained within.	mảnh nhiễm sắc thể thừa
Maternal Serum Screening (MSS or Maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein test) (n)	A blood test available to pregnant women that identifies elevated risks for Down syndrome, trisomy 18 and neural tube defects. Usually conducted at in the second trimester, between 14-20 weeks.	xét nghiệm sàng lọc huyết thanh người mẹ (MSS hay xét nghiệm mức alphafetoprotein trong huyết thanh người mẹ)

Term	Definition	Translation
Microarray (n)	A high-resolution chromosome test that provides more information than a basic karyotype. A microarray measures the amount of chromosome material in a sample and can detect both large changes (e.g., if there is an extra or missing chromosome) as well as small changes (e.g., if there are very small pieces of chromosomes that are extra or missing). It does not look at the visual appearance or arrangement of chromosomes but measures the amount of genetic material.	kỹ thuật phân tích microarray
Miscarriage (n)	The spontaneous (not intentional) loss of a pregnancy. See “abortion.” Also called pregnancy loss.	sẩy thai
Molecule (n)	The smallest unit of a chemical compound that still has the properties of that compound. For example, a molecule of water is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. Separately, they are just atoms, but when bonded together, they make a water molecule.	phân tử
Mosaicism (n)	A condition in which some, but not all, cells in a sample show a genetic difference.	tình trạng nhiều tế bào mang gen di truyền khác nhau / thể khảm
Motor Abilities (n)	The ability to move and use one’s muscles.	khả năng vận động
Multifactorial (adj)	Due to a combination of genetic and non-genetic (environmental, hormonal, etc.) risk factors that act together to determine risk.	đa yếu tố
Mutation (n)	A change in a gene, usually deleterious. See “genetic variant.”	biến dị / đột biến
Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) (n)	A blood test available to pregnant women that identifies elevated risk for certain genetic conditions in the fetus. This test focuses on fragments of DNA from placental cells – which carry the fetus’ genetic make-up – that are found in the mother’s bloodstream.	Xét nghiệm tiền sản không xâm lấn (NIPT)
Nuchal thickening (n)	There is a pocket of fluid at the back of the neck of a fetus which can be measured in an ultrasound between 10-14 weeks gestation (called the nuchal translucency). If there is a large amount of fluid at this point, or if later in pregnancy the neck skin itself appears to be thicker, this is associated with a higher risk of chromosome problems and other rare genetic conditions.	da gáy dày lên

Term	Definition	Translation
Open Neural Tube Defect (ONTD) (n)	A birth defect of the spine, spinal cord, or brain that results from a hole in the spinal column not closing up when appropriate during early fetal development. The two most common types of ONTDs are spina bifida and anencephaly.	Khuyết tật ống thần kinh mở/ hở
Ova (n)	See “egg.”	trứng
Ovary (n)	The organ in a woman that stores and releases eggs. There are normally two.	buồng trứng
Packets of genetic information (n)	A phrase genetic counselors use to describe genes or chromosomes.	gói thông tin di truyền
Pathogenic (adj)	Disease causing.	gây bệnh
Pedigree (n)	A family tree that can be used to trace the inheritance of specific genetic traits.	phả hệ
Penetrance (n)	The probability that a specific genetic trait will be expressed if a person carries a mutation. “Complete penetrance” means that everyone who carries a particular gene mutation will show the trait related to that altered gene. “Incomplete penetrance” means that only some of the people who have the altered gene will actually show the related trait.	xác suất thâm nhập
Placenta (n)	The organ that develops together with an embryo in a pregnant woman’s uterus to nourish the embryo through the umbilical cord.	nhau thai
Presymptomatic (adj)	Before symptoms appear.	tiền triệu chứng
Prognosis (n)	The most likely outcome of a disease process.	tiên lượng
Protein (n)	A molecule made up of chains of <i>amino acids</i> . Proteins do most of the work in cells and are required for the structure, function, and regulation of the body's tissues and organs. Genes determine how specific amino acids are put together to form a specific protein.	chất đạm / protein
Random (adj)	Happening in an unpredictable way.	ngẫu nhiên

Term	Definition	Translation
Recessive (adj)	<p>A genetic trait in which both copies of a gene need to be altered for the trait to be expressed; recessive traits are typically inherited from both parents, each one contributing one copy of the gene in question.</p> <p>In prenatal genetics, recessive inheritance refers to conditions in which both copies of a particular gene pair need to be altered to develop a specific disease or condition.</p>	lặn
Red flag (n)	A warning sign or a clue.	dấu hiệu cảnh giác
Replicate (v)	To copy.	sao chép
Reproductive history (n)	The experiences a woman has had related to pregnancy and childbirth. A reproductive history usually includes age at the onset of menses (have a monthly period), age at the beginning of sexual intercourse, age at first conception, number of pregnancies, number of live births, number of miscarriages, number of abortions.	lịch sử sinh đẻ
Ring chromosome (n)	An abnormal formation of a chromosome in which the ends of two of the chromosome's arms have linked together to form a ring.	nhiễm sắc thể vòng
<p>Risk (n)</p> <p>At risk (adj)</p> <p>At average risk (adj)</p> <p>At high risk (adj)</p> <p>At higher risk than "X" (adj)</p> <p>Risk factor (n)</p>	<p>The chance that something will happen; in the case of prenatal genetics, the chance that the child will have a genetic condition.</p> <p>Has some possibility of having a genetic condition.</p> <p>Has the same possibility of having a genetic condition as the general population.</p> <p>Has a greater possibility of having a genetic condition than the general population.</p> <p>Has a greater possibility of having a genetic condition than "X."</p> <p>A circumstance that increases the risk of having a genetic condition.</p>	<p>rủi ro</p> <p>có rủi ro</p> <p>có rủi ro trung bình</p> <p>có nhiều rủi ro</p> <p>có nhiều rủi ro hơn "X"</p> <p>yếu tố rủi ro</p>
Runs in the family	Passed down from parents to children to grandchildren.	di truyền trong gia đình
Saliva (spit) sample (n)	A way to collect DNA from the cells in saliva (spit).	mẫu nước miếng (nước bọt)

Term	Definition	Translation
Screen (v)	To assess a person’s risk for a particular health problem, even if the person has no symptoms to suggest that they have the problem.	sàng lọc / tầm soát
Screening test (n)	<p>A test that looks to detect a particular health problem, even if a patient has no symptoms of that particular condition.</p> <p>Prenatal screening tests aren’t looking for genetic changes. They are designed to look at hormones, chemicals, other things that indicate a fetus might have a higher risk of a certain condition. They are not DNA results, do not give a definite answer about whether someone is affected, and do not provide a firm diagnosis. They are usually reported as a risk number (e.g., a 1 in ____ chance), and if this number is above a certain cut-off point, the result will be categorized as “screen positive” or “screen negative.”</p>	xét nghiệm sàng lọc
Semen (n)	A liquid produced by the testes, the prostate gland, the seminal vesicle, and the bulbourethral gland that carries, nourishes, and protects sperm cells on their way to fertilizing an egg. Also called seminal fluid.	tinh dịch
Seminal fluid (n)	See “semen.”	tinh dịch
Sensory abilities (n)	The ability to see, hear, touch, taste, and smell.	khả năng cảm giác
Sickle cell disease (n)	A genetic disorder caused by a mutation in a gene that helps to make hemoglobin, an important part of red blood cells. In sickle cell disease, red blood cells can become sickle-shaped (instead of round as they should be). These affected blood cells do not function properly, and die early, leaving a shortage of red blood cells, and can block blood flow causing pain.	bệnh hồng cầu hình liềm
Single site analysis (n)	A genetic test that looks at only the part of a gene that is known to be associated with a certain disease.	phân tích gen tại một điểm
Somatic genetic changes (n)	Genetic changes in an individual that occur after conception. For example, exposure to the ultraviolet rays in sunlight can cause problems with replication of genetic material in cells, leading to changes in the gene that controls cell growth and then to skin cancer. These changes are somatic genetic changes.	các thay đổi di truyền soma
Special education (n)	Education that is tailored to individuals with developmental delays or other learning disabilities.	giáo dục đặc biệt
Sperm (n)	The reproductive cells of the man. When sperm fertilize a woman’s egg, a baby develops.	tinh trùng

Term	Definition	Translation
Sperm donation (n)	The process through which a man allows his sperm to be collected and used to fertilize the eggs of a woman who is not his sexual partner.	hiển tặng tinh trùng
Spina bifida (n)	A congenital defect of the spine in which part of the spinal cord is exposed through an opening in the bone structure. This may result in nerve damage and some degree of paralysis in the legs.	khuyết tật nứt đốt sống
Sporadic (adj)	Random, once in a while. In genetics, sporadic cancers are those caused by random chance or unknown factors in the environment.	ngẫu nhiên
Statistically significant (adj)	A measurement of whether the findings of research are meaningful. Refers to the likelihood that a relationship between two factors is linked by something other than chance.	có ý nghĩa về mặt thống kê
Supportive seating (n)	Seating, such as a wheelchair, that helps an individual function in their environment and that prevents worsening of their condition.	ghế hỗ trợ
Syndrome (n)	<p>A group of symptoms or features that consistently occur together or a condition characterized by a set of associated features.</p> <p>For example, a hereditary cancer syndrome refers to risk for a group of cancers all caused by a particular gene mutation. BRCA1 mutations increase risk for breast and ovarian cancers. This is called Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome. See also, Lynch Syndrome.</p>	hội chứng
Teratogen (n)	Something that has the potential to disturb the normal development of an embryo or fetus.	gây quái thai
Termination of pregnancy (n)	See “abortion.”	phá thai

Term	Definition	Translation
<p>Test result (n)</p> <p>Negative (adj)</p> <p>True negative (n)</p> <p>Positive (adj)</p> <p>Variant of uncertain significance (n)</p> <p>Polymorphism (n)</p>	<p>A negative result on a genetic test means that the laboratory did not find the specific genetic change that the test was designed to identify.</p> <p>When a patient is being tested to see if he or she has a specific genetic change that is present in other family members, a negative result can be considered a “true negative.” This means that instead of having an increased risk for cancer like other family members, they have the same risk as everyone else in the general population.</p> <p>A positive result on a genetic test means that the laboratory did find a specific genetic change that is associated with a hereditary cancer syndrome (a deleterious mutation). In cancer genetics, that means that the patient has an increased risk of getting the cancer(s) associated with the gene.</p> <p>If the laboratory finds a genetic change for which currently there is not enough information to know if this change is problematic or not, it reports a “variant of uncertain significance.” Basically, this means that the laboratory found a genetic change, but they don’t know what it means. All of these variants will eventually be reclassified as either a “positive” or “negative” result. Most become “negative” and are thought to represent natural variation between individuals.</p> <p>Everyone has some degree of commonly occurring genetic changes that are not associated with cancer. If the test finds this sort of change, it reports a “polymorphism.”</p>	<p>kết quả xét nghiệm</p> <p>âm tính</p> <p>âm tính thật</p> <p>dương tính</p> <p>biến thể không chắc về tầm quan trọng</p> <p>tính đa hình</p>
<p>Testes (n)</p>	<p>The organs in a man that create and release sperm. Also called “testicles.” Singular testis.</p>	<p>tinh hoàn</p>
<p>Toxic exposure (n)</p>	<p>Contact with something that is harmful or poisonous.</p>	<p>tiếp xúc với độc chất</p>
<p>Trait (n)</p>	<p>A characteristic of a person.</p> <p>In genetics, traits are aspects of a person defined or influenced by their genetic code, e.g., eye color, blood type, risk for certain diseases.</p>	<p>đặc điểm</p>

Term	Definition	Translation
Translocation (n)	Translocations are a type of chromosome rearrangement. They can be “balanced,” meaning that two chromosomes have pieces that have “swapped” with each other, but there is still the correct amount of chromosome material. Balanced translocations do not usually cause medical or development problems. They can also be “unbalanced” where pieces of chromosomes have traded places, but there is missing or extra chromosome material. Unbalanced translocations will often cause medical and development problems.	chuyển đoạn
Typo (n)	A mistyped word; shortened slang for “typographical error.” In genetic counseling “a typo” is commonly used as an analogy to refer to mutations or variants in a gene.	lỗi sắp chữ / lỗi gen
Ultrasound (n)	An imaging method that uses high frequency sound waves to create a picture of something inside the body, such as a fetus or baby.	siêu âm
Uterus (n)	The organ in a woman’s lower abdomen in which a fertilized egg develops into an embryo, then a fetus, then a baby. Also called “womb.”	tử cung
Vagina (n)	The tube-like part of the female reproductive system that extends from the cervix to the outside of the body.	âm đạo
Variant (n)	A version of something that differs from the norm. So, a genetic variant is a change to the usual genetic sequence.	biến thể
Vas deferens (n)	The tubes that lead from the testes to the urethra, through which sperm is ejaculated.	ống dẫn tinh
X-linked (adj)	A trait that is influenced or determined by a gene on the “X” chromosome.	liên quan đến nhiễm sắc thể X

Family Relationships

For genetic counselors, it is very important to know if a relative is a blood relative or a relative by marriage.

Term	Definition	Translation
Parent	Your mother or father.	cha hoặc mẹ
Mother	For genetic purposes, the woman whose egg was fertilized and grew to be you.	mẹ
Mother-in-law	Your husband or wife’s mother.	mẹ vợ/mẹ chồng
Stepmother	Your father’s wife who is not your biological mother.	mẹ ghê (kế mẫu)
Adoptive mother	A woman who is not your biological mother but who accepted legal responsibility for and raised you.	mẹ nuôi
Godmother	A woman chosen by your parents to be your spiritual guide in life, named as such through a ceremony in the Catholic church.	mẹ đỡ đầu
Father	For genetic purposes, the man whose sperm fertilized the egg that grew to be you.	cha
Father-in-law	Your husband or wife’s father.	cha vợ/cha chồng
Stepfather	Your mother’s husband who is not your biological father.	cha ghê (kế phụ)
Adoptive father	A man who is not your biological father but who accepted legal responsibility for and raised you.	cha nuôi
Godfather	A man chosen by your parents to be your spiritual guide in life, named as such through a ceremony in the Catholic church.	cha đỡ đầu
Aunt	Your mother or father’s sister or sister-in-law.	dì/cô
Maternal aunt	Your mother’s sister or sister-in-law.	dì
Paternal aunt	Your father’s sister or sister-in-law.	cô
Uncle	Your mother or father’s brother or brother-in-law.	chú/cậu
Maternal uncle	Your mother’s brother or brother-in-law.	cậu
Paternal uncle	Your father’s brother or brother-in-law.	chú

Term	Definition	Translation
Cousin	Usually understood to be a first cousin.	anh chị em họ
First cousin	Your aunt or uncle's child.	anh chị em con bác/con chú
First cousin once removed	Your aunt or uncle's grandchild or your first cousin's child	cháu nội ngoại của bác/chú
Second cousin	The children of first cousins are second cousins to each other.	anh chị em con chú con bác
Grandparent	Your parent's father or mother.	ông bà nội / ngoại
Grandmother	Your mother or father's mother.	bà nội /ngoại
Maternal grandmother	Your mother's mother.	bà ngoại
Paternal grandmother	Your father's mother.	bà nội
Grandfather	Your mother or father's father.	ông nội / ngoại
Maternal grandfather	Your mother's father.	ông ngoại
Paternal grandfather	Your father's father.	ông nội
Great aunt	Your mother or father's aunt.	bà cô / bà dì
Maternal great aunt	Your mother's aunt.	bà dì
Paternal great aunt	Your father's aunt.	bà cô
Great uncle	Your father or mother's uncle.	ông bác / ông chú
Maternal great uncle	Your mother's uncle.	ông cậu
Paternal great uncle	Your father's uncle.	ông chú
Great grandparents	The parents of any of your grandparents.	ông bà cố nội / ngoại
Great grandmother	The mother of any of your grandparents.	bà cố nội / ngoại
Great grandfather	The father of any of your grandparents.	ông cố nội / ngoại

Term	Definition	Translation
Siblings	The children of your father and mother.	anh chị em
Half siblings	Siblings (brothers and sisters) who have either the same mother and different fathers, or the same father but different mothers. Half-siblings share some genetic similarity with you.	anh chị em cùng cha khác mẹ/cùng mẹ khác cha
Stepsiblings	The children of your stepmother but not your father; or the children of your stepfather but not your mother. Stepsiblings do not share any genetic similarity with you.	anh chị em ghẻ
Twins	Two siblings born at the same time	anh chị em song sinh
Identical twins	A twin that developed from the same egg and sperm, meaning that they are mostly genetically identical. Also called monozygotic twins.	anh chị em song sinh cùng trứng
Fraternal twins	A twin who developed from a different egg and sperm than, meaning that he or she is genetically different and has the same number of shared genes as any other sibling. Also called dizygotic twins.	anh chị em song sinh khác trứng
Triplets	Three siblings born at the same time	anh chị em sinh ba
Sister	A sibling who is a girl.	chị em gái
Sister-in-law	Your brother's wife.	chị em dâu
Half sister	A girl who is the either the child of your father with a different mother, or the child of your mother with a different father.	chị em cùng cha khác mẹ/cùng mẹ khác cha
Stepsister	The daughter of your stepmother or stepfather and therefore not biologically related to you.	chị em ghẻ
Brother	A sibling who is a boy.	anh em trai
Brother-in-law	Your sister's husband.	anh em rể
Half brother	A boy who is the either the child of your father with a different mother, or the child of your mother with a different father.	anh em cùng cha khác mẹ/cùng mẹ khác cha
Stepbrother	The son of your stepmother or stepfather and therefore not biologically related to you.	anh em ghẻ
Niece	Your sibling's daughter.	cháu gái
Nephew	Your sibling's son.	cháu trai

Term	Definition	Translation
Spouse	Your husband or wife.	người phối ngẫu
Wife	The woman to whom you are married.	vợ
Husband	The man to whom you are married.	chồng
Children	Genetically speaking, the people who are produced from your egg or sperm.	các con
Daughter	Your child who is a girl.	con gái
Daughter-in-law	Your son's wife.	con dâu
Stepdaughter	Your spouse's daughter who is not your biological child.	con gái ghẻ
Adoptive daughter	A girl for whom you have accepted legal responsibility and raised even though she is not your biological child.	con gái nuôi
Goddaughter	A girl for whom you have accepted spiritual responsibility within a ceremony of the Catholic church; she may or may not be biologically related to you.	con gái đỡ đầu
Son	Your child who is a boy.	con trai
Son-in-law	Your daughter's husband.	con rể
Stepson	Your spouse's son who is not your biological child.	con trai ghẻ
Adoptive son	A boy for whom you have accepted legal responsibility and raised even though he is not your biological child.	con trai nuôi
Godson	A boy for whom you have accepted spiritual responsibility within a ceremony of the Catholic church. He may or may not be biologically related to you.	con trai đỡ đầu
Ancestor	A person from whom you are descended, usually more remote than a grandparent.	tổ tiên
Fiancé(e)	The person whom you have promised to marry. Man: fiancé Woman: fiancée	vị hôn phu (vị hôn thê)

Term	Definition	Translation
Domestic partner	The person with whom you are living and have an intimate relationship, but to whom you are not married.	bạn tình sống chung nhà
Divorced	Having ended a marriage.	ly dị
Engaged	Having promised to marry someone.	đính hôn
Widow	A woman whose husband has died.	quả phụ/góa phụ
Widower	A man whose wife has died.	người góa vợ/quan phu
Relative	A person in your family.	thân nhân
Blood relation	A person who is related to you by blood not marriage, e.g., your sister, but not your sister-in-law; your mother but not your stepmother; your daughter but not your adopted daughter.	liên hệ huyết thống
Next of kin	Your closest living blood relation.	thân nhân ruột thịt gần nhất

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