
MANVILLE PERSONAL INJURY SETTLEMENT TRUST GLOSSARY

Accepted Offer – A Manville Trust settlement offer for a claim that has been accepted by an attorney/claimant. The settlement offer may be based on a scheduled value, a value determined by individual evaluation, or by alternative dispute resolution.

AD1 – Categorization arbitration. This ADR option can only be selected after a scheduled value offer is rejected. A claimant selecting this option disputes the claim category (1995 TDP) or claim level (2002 TDP) to which his or her claim has been assigned.

AD2 - Value arbitration. This ADR option can only be selected after an individual evaluation offer is rejected. A claimant selecting this option disputes the value the Trust has assigned to his or her claim in individual evaluation.

Adenocarcinoma – One of the many types of primary lung cancers. “Adeno” indicates that it begins in the gland structures (such as mucous glands) of the lung. Gland-like cancers can also begin in other organs such as breast, stomach, colon, ovary, prostate or thyroid. These other adenocarcinomas, which do not start in the lung, can spread to the lung by metastasis.

Adenosquamous carcinoma – A type of lung cancer in which both squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma are present within the same mass.

Adhesions – Fibrous bands holding parts (such as organs) together that are normally separated, usually resulting from an inflammatory process.

ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) – An alternative categorization/valuation method. Independent arbitrators who have received training on asbestos claims and the TDP review written submissions from claimants and the Manville Trust. The arbitrators decide categorization, valuation and other disputes arising from implementation of the TDP.

Affidavit: A written or printed declaration or statement of facts, made voluntarily, and confirmed by oath or affirmation before a person authorized to administer such oath or affirmation. Standardized affidavits used by the Trust include a Law Firm Affidavit and an SOE affidavit (see definitions for each).

Alveolus (pl.- alveoli) – Air sac at the end of the bronchial tubes, similar to the expandable part of a balloon. Blood vessels run through the wall of the “balloon”. This is where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged between the air and the blood.

Ambient – Pertaining to the environment or atmosphere in which the individual functions.

American Thoracic Society – See “ATS”

Anterior – Front; situated toward the front of the body; in an anterior chest x-ray, the chest is viewed from the front.

Anthracosilicosis – A form of pneumoconiosis in which carbon and silica deposits accumulate in the lungs due to breathing coal dust (Coal Worker’s Pneumoconiosis).

Anthracosis – Accumulation of carbon deposits in the lungs due to breathing smoke or coal dust (Black Lung)

AP (anteroposterior) – Term frequently seen on chest x-rays referring to the position of the patient. The AP x-ray is taken by imaging from front to back.

Apex (pl. -apices) – The top portions of the lungs.

A-reader – A physician who has shown proficiency in the reading of chest x-rays based on the ILO Classification System but has not been certified by NIOSH.

Asbestos – A calcium magnesium silicate mineral of flexible or elastic fibers. Specific uses of asbestos vary according to fiber type. For example, Crocidolite, the strongest of asbestos fibers, with resistance to rupture under tension as well as to chemicals, often is used in the manufacture of asbestos cement pipes.

Asbestos body – An asbestos fiber lodged in tissue surrounded by a coat of protein.

Asbestosis – A form of occupationally related dust disease due to the prolonged inhalation of asbestos fibers, characterized by diffuse interstitial fibrosis (scar tissue formation) usually associated with pleural changes.

Asbestos-related pleural disease- A nonmalignant condition that occurs in the lining of the lungs (pleura), and is caused by inhalation of asbestos.

Atelectasis – The collapse or incomplete expansion of a lung or part of a lung.

ATS (American Thoracic Society) – Medical society that publishes widely-recognized standards for the diagnosis and treatment of lung diseases. The ATS standards for performing pulmonary function testing are generally considered authoritative.

Audit – A periodic examination of the elements of a quality system in order to evaluate how well these elements comply with the quality system standards.

Autopsy – An examination of a dead body to determine the cause of death.

Basal/basilar – Located at or near the base. A basilar finding on a chest x-ray is not considered bilateral unless the term bi-basilar is used.

Batch - A set of data or jobs to be processed in a single program run.

Benign – Not malignant; not cancerous; not life threatening.

Bilateral – On both sides (for Manville Trust purposes this means affecting both the right side and the left side of the lung or pleura).

Biological therapy- also called immunotherapy, uses the body's immune system to fight cancer.

Biopsy – Removal and examination, usually microscopic, of tissue or other material from living bodies for purposes of diagnosis.

Blood test- Obtained by inserting a needle into the vein.

Blunting – A descriptive term usually referring to the loss of the normal sharpness of the costophrenic angle.

Bone-scan - The use of radiopharmaceutical agents to visualize bones.

B-reader – A physician who has received NIOSH certification based on demonstrated proficiency in the classification of chest x-rays for the pneumoconioses using the International Labor Office (ILO) Classification System.

Bronchioles – Very small bronchial tubes that lead into the alveolus.

Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma – A relatively rare kind of primary lung cancer that is sometimes associated with scar tissue formation in the lung.

Bronchodilators – Any drug which dilates the pulmonary air passages. Used during Pulmonary Function Testing to determine the reversibility of obstructive defects.

Bronchoscope – A tube-like device designed to pass through the trachea to allow visual inspection of the tracheobronchial tree. Will also permit passage of an instrument used to obtain tissue for biopsy.

Bronchoscopy – Examination of the bronchi through use of a bronchoscope.

Bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage- A special type of bronchoscopy that may be done to check for inflammatory cells in the lungs.

Bronchus (bronchi-pleural) – Either of the two primary divisions of the trachea that lead respectively into the right and the left lung.

CA (Claims Administrator) – Creates/maintains law firm records, e-Claimscode tables, and verifies law firm, physician, facility and exposure site data.

Calcification – The process of hardening of body tissue by deposition of calcium salts.

Cancer- A growth that compresses, invades and destroys normal tissue.

Capillary – Any of the tiny blood vessels.

Carcinogen – Any substance or agent that produces or increases the risk of developing cancer.

Carcinoid tumor – Composed of cells arranged in strands. They usually arise from glands near the bronchi.

Carcinoma – A cancer that arises in epithelial tissues (the layers of cells covering the body's surface and lining the internal organs and various glands).

Cardiovascular – Pertaining to the heart and the blood vessels.

Category – See “Claim Category”

Causation- A statement by the physician linking a claimant's claimed bilateral interstitial lung disease to the claimants' asbestos exposure.

CDT (Categorization Decision Tree) – An automated series of questions that a user answers regarding a claimant's medical condition by which the e-Claims system places claims in the proper claim category or claim level.

Certificate of Completeness – A certificate signed by a claimant or a claimant's representative certifying that all documents to be considered in either AD1 or AD2 have been submitted.

Chemotherapy- the use of anticancer drugs to kill cancer cells.

Chronic – Designating a disease showing little change or of slow progression and of long duration. Opposite of acute. Asbestosis is a chronic disease.

Cilia – Hair like projections from epithelial cells, as in the bronchi, that propel mucus, pus and dust particles to cleanse the lungs.

Circumscribed – A description meaning possessing a complete or nearly complete visible border.

Claim category – The 1995 Manville Trust TDP has seven Scheduled Disease Categories, each of which has a Scheduled Value. Medical and exposure criteria are specified for each disease. Claim category has been replaced by claim level in the 2002 TDP.

Claim classification – There are two claims classifications based on exposure: Manville only (JM), and Normal. For Manville only, 51% of the total exposure periods must have been at a JM plant to receive a higher payment value.

Claim level – The 2002 Manville Trust TDP has eight Scheduled Disease Levels, seven of which have Scheduled Values. Medical and exposure criteria are specified for each level. All claims in level VI, Lung Cancer (One) (claims that do not meet the more stringent medical or exposure requirements of Lung Cancer (Two)) must be individually evaluated. Claim level replaces claim category found in the 1995 TDP.

Codefendant – An individual or entity that shares or has been alleged to share with the Manville Trust liability for an asbestos personal injury claim.

Co-defendant contribution claims -- Claims brought against the Manville Trust by defendants who have been adjudged liable for asbestos-related personal injury claims and who seek payment from the Trust of the Manville share of the liability; such claims are permitted only pursuant to Section H (1995 TDP) and Section I (2002 TDP) and other relevant sections of the Trust Distribution Process.

Colectomy- Surgical removal of the colon.

Colonoscopy- A procedure that is done to see inside the rectum and the entire colon and remove polyps or other abnormal tissue for examination under a microscope.

Colorectal cancer- Cancer of the large intestine (colon). Cancer that begins in the colon is colon cancer, and cancer that begins in the rectum is rectal cancer.

Colostomy- A surgical opening (stoma) through the wall of the abdomen into the colon, provides a new path for waste material to leave the body.

COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) – An umbrella term for a variety of obstructive lung diseases.

Corrected for hemoglobin – The effect of the carboxyhemoglobin present in a patient's blood has been corrected for when calculating the value of the diffusion capacity of the lungs

Costophrenic angle – The point of connection between the diaphragm and the rib cage. It usually comes to a sharp angle or point at the base of the lungs.

CRA (Claims Review Analyst) – A claims operations employee who enters claims, executes CDTs, performs quality control functions and resolves law firm questions/problems with claims.

CRMC – Claims Resolution Management Corporation, the claims processor for the Manville Trust.

CT scan – A computerized x-ray picture of any portion of the body presenting the information as a slice of the body from front to back and side to side.

Law firm user administrator – law firm contact who maintains security privileges for law firm users accessing e-Claims.

CXR – Chest x-ray

Cytology – The science concerned with the formation, structure and function of cells.

Cytoreductive surgery- A procedure to remove as much of the cancer as possible; the remaining cancer is then treated with radiation therapy or chemotherapy or both.

DC – Death certificate

Demarcated – A description meaning distinct from adjacent structures.

Density – The opacity of an x-ray shadow to visible light. This term is sometimes misused to mean an opacity. See Opacity.

Dermoplastic- the most difficult form of mesothelioma to diagnose because the cells resemble benign reactive pleural tissue typically found when the pleura is chronically inflamed.

Diaphragm – The partition separating the chest and abdominal cavities.

Diffuse malignant mesothelioma (DMM) – Arises from the mesothelium (the lining of the serous cavities) which in adults is comprised mainly of epithelial cells. Three generally recognized histological varieties of pleural DMM are classified according to dominant cell type present in the tumor: 1) Epithelial 2) Fibrous and 3) Biphasic.

Differential diagnosis – Identification of a disease by comparison of the symptoms of two or more similar diseases.

Diffuse – Spread or scattered; not concentrated; localized.

Diffusion capacity (DLCO or DCO) – The ability to oxygenate, or transfer oxygen into the bloodstream. May also refer to a test (DLCO or DCO) usually done as part of a Pulmonary Function Test to measure this ability.

Diffusion – Process by which oxygen enters the lung and carbon dioxide leaves the lung.

Direct laryngoscopy- A procedure where a lighted tube is inserted through the patient's nose or mouth. As the tube goes down the throat, areas can be seen that cannot be seen with a simple mirror.

Disability – The total effect of impairment on one's life activities. Any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or range that would be considered normal for that particular person.

Discoid – Like a disc (flat, round, plate-like structure).

Discrete – A description meaning separate, individually distinct; hence, with respect to opacities, usually circumscribed.

Disease category – See “claim category”

Disease level – See “claim level”

DLCO – see *diffusion capacity*.

DOB – Date of birth.

Document – Recorded communication with recognizable structure, on any medium, intelligible without further processing except for presentation on screen or printed page.

DOD – Date of death.

Dyspnea – Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing. Dyspnea can be caused by many conditions. It is an early nonspecific symptom of the onset of asbestosis.

EH expanded (Exigent Health) – The status received by a claimant if they are living at the time the claim is filed and have received a diagnosis of lung cancer or mesothelioma.

EH regular (Exigent Health) – The status received by a claimant if they have an affidavit from a physician indicating the claimant has less than 6 months to live from an asbestos-related disease AND a medical from the same physician dated within 120 days of the affidavit.

Hybrid filers (HF's) – Law firms who have one or more users who use the e-Claims system to file claims.

Hybrid Filer Agreement (HFA)– The mutual agreement between the Trust and a law firm which files claims setting forth each parties' responsibilities in filing, processing, and paying claims through the CRMC's e-Claims system.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) – Transfer of money initiated through an electronic terminal directly to the law firm’s account. Payment by EFT is an option available to hybrid filers.

Electron microscopy- The use of an electron-optical instrument to view the arrangement of the smallest elements (ultrastructure) of a cell.

Endoscope- A thin light tube instrument that is put down the throat to see the hypopharynx.

Epidermoid or squamous cell – Carcinoma of the lung often begins in the large bronchi and tends to remain localized in the chest longer than other types of lung cancer.

Epithelial- The layers of cells covering the body’s surface and lining the internal organs and various glands. Epithelial is the most frequently diagnosed form of mesothelioma; tubopapillary and epithelioid are the most common; glandular is exceedingly similar to adenocarcinoma; large cell, small cell, adenoid cystic and signet rings are rare.

Esophageal cancer- A malignant tumor of the esophagus. Esophageal cancers begin in the inner layers of the lining of the esophagus and grow outward.

Esophagectomy- Surgery that removes the cancerous part of the esophagus and nearby lymph nodes.

Esophagogastrectomy- Surgery that removes the cancerous part of the esophagus, nearby lymph nodes, and the upper part of the stomach.

Esophagoscope- A thin lighted tube that is passed through the mouth, down the throat, and into the esophagus.

Esophagoscopy- also called endoscopy, is a diagnostic procedure in which a thin-lighted tube is passed through the mouth, down the throat, and into the esophagus to diagnosis esophageal cancer.

Esophagus – A muscular tube that is about 9 inches long and passes from the pharynx down the neck between the trachea and the spinal cord where it pierces the diaphragm slightly and joins the cardiac end of the stomach. Also known as the gullet.

Etiology – The cause or causes of a disease.

Exposure – The circumstances and manner by which a claimant came into contact with asbestos fibers.

Exposure site – The location where a claimant’s exposure to asbestos occurred.

FAQ (frequently asked questions) – List of commonly asked questions and answers.

Fat pads – Refers to normal deposits of fat that arise from the surfaces of the ribs and hang over the adjacent intercostal muscles. These often mimic pleural plaques.

Ferruginous body – A general term that describes any fiber (glass, cotton, talc, etc.) in the lung that is covered by an iron-containing coating. Has a characteristic beaded pattern.

Fiber burden study-Lung parenchyma samples and parietal pleura samples used by pathologists for viewing via electron microscopy to count the number of asbestos bodies found for diagnosis confirmation.

Fiberoptic scope- A flexible endoscope that uses fiberoptics for visualization.

Fibrocalcific – Pertaining to sharply defined, linear, and/or nodular opacities containing calcification(s), usually occurring in the upper lobes and presumed to represent old granulomatous lesions. (see Granuloma).

Fibrosis – Scarring of tissue.

FIFO (first in first out) number – This number is assigned to a claim based on the date of receipt POC. This is the date used for payment eligibility.

Firewall – Any number of security schemes that prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to a computer network or that monitor transfers of information to and from the network.

Focal – Pertaining to a focus, a point. For example, a focal lesion is a limited central lesion.

FVC (forced vital capacity) – The maximal volume of air exhaled when a person breaths out as hard and as fast as they can after taking in a breath as deep as they can. Measured by pulmonary function testing.

Gastrointestinal (GI) – Pertains to the stomach (gastro) and the intestine.

Glandular carcinoma – A malignant adenoma arising from a glandular organ.

Glottis- Back of tongue; it's where the vocal cords are located. See laryngeal cancer.

Granuloma – A fibrotic area due to an old inflammation. Shows up as a lesion on x-ray.

Hemidiaphragm – Half of the diaphragm.

Hemithorax – Half of the chest.

Hemoglobin (Hbg or Hgb) – The iron-containing pigment of the red blood cells. Its function is to carry oxygen from the lungs to the tissue.

Hilus (pl. hilum) – A depression or pit on an organ, giving entrance and exit to vessels and nerves. The root of the lungs at the level of the 4th and 5th thoracic vertebrae.

Histochemical stains- Stains that reflect the chemical constitution of cells and tissues.

Histology – The microscopic study of tissue structure and organization.

Hold status – The CRMC may place claims on hold for various reasons including missing medical documentation, pending QC review. Once the hold is released a claim will proceed to its next processing step.

Honeycomb pattern – (radial.) A number of closely approximated ring shadows representing air spaces of a specific size that resemble a true honeycomb; a finding whose occurrence implies “end stage” lung disease.

HRCT- High-Resolution Computed Tomography- type of CT scan that has increased resolution that is needed for detail.

Hyaline – histology term. Refers to any alteration within cells or in the extra cellular space. Gives a homogenous, glassy, pink appearance in reactive histological sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin.

Hyperinflation – Greater than normal expansion of the lungs with gas or air.

Hypertrophy – Increase in size of an organ or structure that does not involve tumor formation. Numerous types and causes.

Hypopharyngeal- The part of the esophagus or food pipe that immediately surrounds the larynx. This area is where food enters the esophagus as it passes through the neck and chest into the stomach.

Hypopharyngeal cancer- A disease in which malignant cells are found in the tissues of the hypopharynx. This starts in the cells that line the hypopharynx.

Hypoxia – Oxygen deficiency.

IE (Individual Evaluation) – An alternative valuation method that users can elect after rejecting a scheduled value offer or AD1 offer. H-filers can elect individual evaluation after receiving an offer or notice of deficiency.

ILO (International Labor Office Classification System) – A classification system developed by the International Labor Office (ILO) that standardizes the interpretation of

occupationally related dust diseases. The standardized form that B-readers complete when they apply that classification system to interpret a chest x-ray is often referred to as an “ILO form” or simply an “ILO.”

ILO Waiver Request – A form that must be filed when a claimant’s ILO form is unavailable.

Immunohistological stains- Stains that apply immunological (having to do with the immune system) and histochemical methods to the chemical analysis of living cells and tissues.

Increased pulmonary markings – An accentuation of the normal findings on a chest x-ray. This can occur with any of the pneumoconioses.

Indirect laryngoscopy- A procedure done to look down the throat with a small, long-handled mirror to check for abnormal areas and to see whether the vocal cords move, as they should.

Individual evaluation – see “IE”

Industry codes – A list of industries and their related codes that are generally recognized as industries that have the potential for asbestos exposure. These codes are used in conjunction with the occupation and exposure site information to qualify claims for further processing and payment.

Inferior – Beneath; lower. Used medically in reference to the undersurface of an organ or indicating a structure below another structure.

Infiltrate – Fluids, cells or other substances that have passed into (or occupy) tissue spaces.

Inflation – The state of process of being expanded or filled with gas; used specifically with reference to expansion of the lungs with air. Inflation refers to expansion with gas or air whereas aeration refers to the admission of air.

Intercostal – Between the ribs.

Interlobar fissures – Fissures that form the contact surfaces between pulmonary lobes.

Interstitial lung disease – A disease in which the tissue in the lungs called the interstitium becomes inflamed and scarred.

Interstitium – The connective tissue of the alveolar/capillary membrane.

JM – Johns-Manville

Large cell carcinoma – These tumors originate most frequently in the smaller bronchi. The large cells in this tumor include the two sub-types of giant cells and clear cells. A diagnosis of large cell cancer is made when the tumor cells cannot be classified as epidermoid, adenocarcinoma or small cell lung cancer.

Large intestine- A long muscular tube formed by the colon and rectum. Also called the large bowel.

Laryngeal cancer – A malignant tumor of the larynx (voice box) which can develop in any region of the larynx:

Supraglottis -- (the tissue above the glottis)

Glottis -- (the middle part of the larynx where the vocal cords are located)

Subglottis -- (the tissue below the glottis that connects the larynx to the trachea)

Laryngectomy- Surgery to remove the larynx.

Larynx – The structure in the form of the neck that is commonly known as the ‘voice box’, it is a 2-inch long, tube shaped organ in the neck. It extends from the base of the tongue to the entrance of the windpipe (trachea).

Last Best Offer (LBO) – The last settlement offer made by the Manville Trust before an impasse in negotiation during individual evaluation.

Latency – The incubation period of a disease, from exposure to disease development. The 1995 TDP requires a latency period of at least 10 years.

Lateral (LAT) – A term frequently seen on chest x-rays referring to the position of the patient in front of an x-ray film. The lateral x-ray is a side view.

Law firm affidavit – A written statement made or taken under oath from the law firm that they (the law firm) represent clients who have claims for asbestos-health injuries and they will endorse checks only when their clients accept offers.

Lesion – Any morbid change in the structure of an organ or part.

Level – See “Claim level”

Linear opacity – A shadow resembling a line; any elongated opacity of approximately uniform width. May also be called line, line shadow, linear shadow or band shadow.

Lingula – Term applied to several tongue-shaped processes; more specifically, a projection from the upper lobe of the left lung which separates the cardiac notch from the inferior margin of the left lung.

Lobe – A fairly well defined part of an organ separated by boundaries. The right side of the lungs has three lobes and the left side has two lobes.

Lobectomy – Surgical removal of an entire lobe of the lung. See Pneumonectomy.

Localized fibrous- A low-grade malignancy that originates from subpleural fibrous connective tissue that has fibers loosely arranged in a net or meshwork; usually causes death by interference with pulmonary circulation and is potentially curable by surgical removal.

Lungs- A pair of sponge-like, cone shaped organs that are part of the respiratory system. Lungs take in oxygen when we breathe in, and they get rid of carbon dioxide when we breathe out.

Lymph node – A rounded body consisting of accumulations of lymphatic tissue found at intervals in the course of the lymphatic vessels. Their function includes acting as filters to keep particulate matter from entering the bloodstream. They may stop cancer cells, but may also become a metastatic site and may carry cancer cells to other sites in the body.

Lymphoma – A cancer that arises in lymph tissue.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) - A type of diagnostic radiography using electromagnetic energy, to produce computerized pictures to show detailed images of the body.

Malignant – Very virulent or infectious; opposite of benign.

Manville Proof of Claim Form (POC) – A form used by paper filers to record basic information about a claim, including but not exclusive to, injured party, attorney if any, dependent/beneficiary information, injury claimed, smoking history, exposure site, litigation and workers compensation data.

Marking(s) – A description referring to the shadows produced by a combination of abnormal pulmonary structures.

Mass (Radial) – Any pulmonary or pleural lesion seen on x-ray by a discrete opacity greater than a specified diameter. It should always be qualified with respect to size, location, contour, etc.

Mediastinal shift – Related to the mediastinum, which is the mass of tissues and organs separating the lungs, being displaced from its normal position. Usually caused by disease process, a tumor, surgery or deformity.

Mediastinum – The mass of tissues and organs separating the lungs. It contains the heart and its large vessels, esophagus, trachea and other vital structures and tissues.

Medical report – A general description of information relating to a patient, in tabular outline or written form, other than a Death certificate. It may contain but is not limited to

history, diagnosis, treatment, lab information, chest x-ray findings or pathological reports.

Mesothelioma – A rare malignant tumor of the mesothelium of the pleura, pericardium (heart), or peritoneum (abdomen). It usually spreads rapidly to the rest of the mesothelium of the organ where the tumor originated but does not usually spread (metastasize) to other organs.

Metastasis – Spread of cancer cells from a primary tumor to sites elsewhere in the body.

Mixed or biphasic – Shows features of both epithelial and sarcomatoid mesothelioma in different areas of the tumor.

Mucus “carpet” – The lining of the bronchial portion of the lungs. Its cells secrete mucus, which is swept through by cilia, removing the majority of big particles inhaled. This is then brought out and swallowed, or coughed out or spit out.

Nasopharynx – A small space above the soft palate at the back of the roof of the mouth; it connects the nasal cavities with the throat; also known as the postnasal space.

Nasopharynx cancer- A disease in which cancer cells are found in the tissues of the nasopharynx.

Nasoscope- A special instrument put into the nose to see into the nasopharynx.

Needle biopsy- A needle is inserted through the chest wall to take a sample of tissue from a known tumor after it has been located by CT scan or MRI. Also called fine-needle aspiration.

Neoplasm – A general term that includes any new or abnormal growth of tissue. May be benign or malignant.

Neuroendocrine carcinoma – A small cell cancer thought to originate in certain stem cells, called neuroendocrine cells, found in the lung. A neuroendocrine cell is one that is capable of releasing a hormone in response to stimulation of nerve cells.

NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) – This federal agency is responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related disease and injury. NIOSH trains and certifies B-readers, doctors who have demonstrated specialized skills in interpreting chest x-rays for dust-related occupational diseases. The Institute is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Nodular pattern – A collection of innumerable small discrete opacities within a specified diameter range, generally uniform in size and diffuse. See also Small Rounded Opacities.

Nodule – A small group of cells forming a discrete separate mass.

Nonspecific – Term used in reference to the cause of a disease when the exact organism or agent has not been identified.

Oat cell carcinoma – A sub-type of small cell carcinoma of the lungs.

Oblique – Slanting or diagonal. Term frequently seen on chest x-rays. Refers to the x-ray being taken with the patient at a 60-degree angle to better visualize and determine pleural thickening.

Obliteration – Extinction or complete occlusion of a part by degeneration, disease or surgery.

Obstructive lung disease – Increased resistance to the passage of air in and out of the lung. Diagnosed by a finding that the amount of air forcibly expired from the lung in one second is less than normal. Includes emphysema and other conditions strongly related to smoking.

Occupation codes – A list of recognized job functions and their related codes used in conjunction with the industry and exposure site information to qualify a claim for further processing and payment.

Opacification – The process of making something opaque or the formation of opacities.

Opacity (Radial) – Areas that appear white on an x-ray; these reflect areas in the body that are relatively more solid.

Open lung biopsy- this surgical procedure is usually needed to make the specific diagnosis and to determine the stage of the disease process. The procedure allows several different samples of lung tissue to be analyzed.

Oropharyngeal cancer- A disease in which cancer cells are found in the tissues of the oropharynx.

Oropharynx – One of the three divisions of the pharynx. Also called the oral part of the pharynx, it extends from the soft palate, behind the mouth, the base of the tongue, the tonsillar area and the posterior pharyngeal wall.

PACOR Claim – A “rider” claim for the PACOR Trust that is dependent on the existence of a valid Manville claim.

Paper filers – Law firms who file paper claims.

Parenchyma – The vital functioning part of an organ. Gas-exchanging portions of the lung made up of lung tissue surrounding the air spaces (alveoli).

Parietal pleura- lines the inner surface of the chest wall.

Partial laryngectomy- Surgery to remove part of the larynx, voice box, just one vocal cord, part of a cord, or just the epiglottis. The goal of such a procedure is to preserve the voice.

Pathogenesis – The origin and development of a disease.

Pathology – Study of the nature and cause of disease which involves changes in structure and function. Condition produced by disease.

Payment verification audit – An audit to confirm that law firms are paying claimants their settlement funds according to the prescribed method as mandated by the court. The TDP limits law firm fees to 25% of a Manville Trust settlement payment.

Periphery – Outer part or surface of a body; the part away from the center.

Peritoneum – The smooth transparent membrane that lines the abdominal cavity.

PFT Facilities Data- Data includes the name, address, city, state, zip, country code, international dial code, and phone.

PFT Facility- Facility conducting pulmonary function testing for evaluation of lung mechanics, volumes and capacity for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes and determination of presence of disease, abnormalities, and/or impairment.

PFT (pulmonary function test) – Tests performed to determine if the function and mechanics of the lung are normal or impaired.

Pharyngeal cancer- A disease in which cancer cells are found in the tissues of the pharynx. There are three types of pharyngeal cancer: Oropharyngeal, Nasopharyngeal, and Hypopharyngeal cancer.

Pharynx – A hollow tube about 5 inches long that starts behind the nose and goes down to the neck to become part of the esophagus. Air and food pass through the pharynx on the way to the windpipe and esophagus.

Pleura – The delicate serous membranous lining designed to keep the lungs together and to prevent friction while breathing. It is situated around the lungs and on the chest wall. The parietal pleura lines the inner surface of the chest wall and the visceral pleura covers the outer surface.

Pleural asbestosis – This is not asbestosis; it is a misnomer and usually refers to pleural fibrosis.

Pleural calcification – Often develops over many years when pleural plaques become hardened and calcified.

Pleural cavity – Potential space between the parietal pleura and visceral pleura.

Pleural effusion – The presence of fluid between the lung and the chest wall. It is first seen at the bases because of gravity.

Pleural fibrosis – Condition occurring in pulmonary tuberculosis in which the pleura becomes thickened and the pleural cavity is often obliterated. Can also be caused by asbestos exposure.

Pleural plaque – A localized abnormal thickening of the parietal pleura that appear as shiny white, irregular elevations with well defined borders. When caused by asbestos, pleural plaques are usually bilateral and symmetrical.

Pleural thickening – Thickening along the pleura that is comprised of inflammatory cells and scar tissue that vary from a milky white discoloration to a thick peel that encases the entire lung.

Pleurisy/pleuritis – Inflammation of the pleural surfaces

Pneumonitis – Inflammation of the lung.

Pneumoconiosis – A variety of pulmonary diseases caused by the inhalation of dust particles: usually an occupational disorder. Pneumo = lung; conio = dust; osis = reaction to. In addition to asbestosis, pneumoconioses include Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis, also known as Black Lung Disease (caused by exposure to coal dust), byssinosis (cotton dust), and silicosis (silica). They are chronic lung diseases.

Pneumonectomy – Surgical removal of the entire lung.

POC – Refers to Proof of Claim Form (see Manville Proof of Claim Form)

Policy – A written statement of intention and direction as defined and endorsed by the Trust.

Polypectomy- The removal of a polyp during a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

Primary – First in time or order. Usually referring to a primary tumor; the original tumor from which a second one originates (through metastasis).

Pro rata payment – A percentage that equalizes payments to all claimants, based upon asset and liability projections by the Manville Personnel Injury Settlement Trust. Each claimant receives as equal a share as possible of the value of his or her claim.

Pro se – A claimant who represents himself or herself instead of using a lawyer.

Procedures – In a quality management system, procedures describe “what, when, how, where and who” performs a particular work activity.

Profusion – The number of small opacities per unit area or zone of the lung. The ILO classification system uses the qualifiers 0 through 3 creating 4 categories (0,1,2,3) which is further subdivided into a 12 point scale.

Prominence – A projection or protrusion.

Pulmonary fibrosis – Scar tissue (fibrous tissue) formation in the pulmonary parenchyma (gas-exchanging tissue of the lung). When the process results from inhalation of asbestos, it is called asbestosis.

Pulmonary Function Test – See “PFT”

Quality control (QC) – A set of methods to ensure that documented standards are achieved. Processes are monitored on an ongoing basis and performance problems are solved. The QC focus for the e-Claims system is the responses provided while executing the CDT, along with the final categorization and value.

Quality Control Waiver Request – A form that must be filed when documents subject to a quality control request are unavailable.

Radiation therapy- Also called radiotherapy, involves the use of high energy rays to kill cancer cells. Radiation therapy is directed to a limited area and affects the cancer cells only in that area.

Radiology – The art of deducing pathology from a complex of shadows produced by living tissue, and the application of this information to prevent, diagnosis, and treat disease.

Rales – Abnormal breath sounds arising within the lungs and heard on listening to the chest with a stethoscope. The sounds are produced by the passage of air through bronchi that contain fluid, are constricted by spasm, or have thickened walls.

Re-cat – A law firm-requested process to re-categorize a claim (change the claim type and status)

Record – Recorded evidence of organizational or individual functions, activities or transactions. To be evidence, a record must have content, context and structure, and be part of a record-keeping system.

Registered claim – An e-Claims system term. A claim for which data entry has begun but is not complete.

Registered claimant – An ‘injured party’ who has had demographic data entered into the e-Claims system.

Release -- An agreement a claimant signs agreeing to full settlement of his or her claim against the Manville Trust in return for a settlement payment pursuant to terms specified in the agreement. The Manville Trust will not make any settlement payment on a claim until it has received a signed Release, unless it has a Law Firm Affidavit on file executed by the claimant’s lawyer or law firm affirming that the lawyer or law firm will obtain and maintain a signed Release.

Restrictive lung disease – General term for pulmonary conditions which produce an actual reduction in the volume of air that can be inspired. Asbestosis is considered a restrictive disease. Fibrosis reduces the lung’s elasticity, and this “stiff lung” condition reduces all volumes and capacities of the lungs. Vital capacity and total lung volume decrease proportionately, and there is more rapid breathing to compensate for diminished lung capacity.

Reticular pattern – A collection of innumerable small linear opacities that together produce an appearance resembling a net. Term preferred for describing non-pneumoconiosis diseases. See also small irregular opacities.

Reticulonodular pattern – A collection of small, linear, and nodular opacities that together produce a composite appearance resembling a net with small superimposed nodules.

Roentgenogram – An x-ray film. (See x-ray).

Sarcoidosis – A chronic disease characterized by the presence of multiple, benign, tumor-like nodules in the lungs and in various other tissues. The etiology is unknown.

Sarcoma – A cancer that arises in connective and skeletal tissue, i.e. muscle, bone.

Sarcomatoid- Fibrous or mesenchymal (loosely organized and undifferentiated).

Scheduled Value – The settlement value established by the TDP for most claims that meet the criteria of a particular claim category (1995 TDP) or claim level (2002 TDP).

Second injury claim (SIC) – A second claim filed for a malignancy after settlement of a non-malignancy claim. Unless the second injury diagnosis date postdates the acceptance of the offer for first injury, a set-off will be taken for the amount of the first settlement.

Segmental or wedge resection- An operation to remove only a small part of the lungs.

Shadow (Radial) – Any perceptible discontinuity in film blackening attributed to the attenuation of the x-ray beam by a specific anatomic absorber or lesion on or within the body of the patient; an opacity or lucency.

Sigmoidoscopy - A procedure that is done to see inside the rectum and the lower colon and remove polyps or other abnormal tissue for examination under a microscope.

Significant Occupational Exposure (SOE) – A heightened exposure criteria that must be met for claim levels III, IV, V and VII under the 2002 TDP. See “SOE Affidavit”

Silicosis – A form of pneumoconiosis due to the inhalation of silica (quartz) dust characterized by formation of small discrete nodules. In advanced cases dense fibrosis and emphysema may develop.

Small cell carcinoma – An extremely malignant tumor composed of small, uniform cells, they may be predominantly “oat-celled” (cells resembling oats) or “many sided.”

Small irregular opacities – A collection of innumerable small linear opacities that together produce an appearance resembling a net. Term should be employed specifically to describe pneumoconiosis (e.g., asbestosis) as seen on x-ray. The ILO classification system uses the qualifiers s, t and u which relate to diameter subdivisions. See also Reticular Pattern.

Small rounded opacities – A collection of innumerable pulmonary nodules with a specific diameter range, usually diffuse. The term should be used specifically to describe pneumoconiosis (e.g., silicosis) as seen on x-ray. The ILO classification system uses the qualifiers p, q, and r which relate to diameter subdivisions. See also Nodular Pattern.

SOE Affidavit – An affidavit sworn by a claimant affirming that he or she meets the Significant Occupational Exposure criteria for claim levels III, IV, V, or VII of the 2002 TDP.

Spindle-cell cancers – Cancer that arises in cells that appear spindle-shaped. Can occur in various body sites, including the skin, lungs, kidney, breast, gastrointestinal tract, bone and muscle.

Spirometer – The instrument that measures the amount of air entering or leaving the lungs. See Pulmonary Function Test.

Spirometry Testing - Measures the air flow amount and speed of air going in and out of the lungs (e.g. forced vital capacity FVC).

Sputum cytology- A test where the phlegm that is coughed up from the lungs is microscopically examined.

Squamous or epidermoid cell carcinoma of the lung – Often begins in the large bronchi and tends to remain localized in the chest.

SSN – Social Security Number

Staining - The process of impregnating a substance, esp. a tissue, with pigments so that its component parts may be visible under a microscope.

Stoma- A small opening

Subglottis- The area that connects the larynx to the trachea. See laryngeal cancer.

Supraglottis- The area above the vocal cords. See laryngeal cancer.

Surgical biopsy- The chest wall is opened to remove a part or the entire tumor.

TDP (Trust Distribution Process) – A process approved by the court for Manville Trust claims which includes procedures for processing and evaluating claims generally on an impartial, first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis with the intention of paying all claimants over time as equivalent a share as possible of their claims' values. The TDP also establishes a Schedule of Asbestos-Related Disease Categories (1995 TDP) and Levels (2002 TDP) and Values that will enable many claims to be resolved more quickly, while retaining for each claimant the right to elect individual claim evaluation.

Thoracotomy – Any surgical incision made into or through the chest wall. Sometimes needed to diagnose lung cancer.

Thorax – Chest portion above the diaphragm and below the neck. In advanced emphysema, the thorax may become barrel-shaped.

Thoracentesis- Removal of fluid from the pleural cavity through a needle inserted between the ribs.

TLC (total lung capacity) – The sum of all volume compartments or the volume of air in the lungs after a maximum inspiration. Measured by pulmonary function testing.

Total laryngectomy- Surgery to remove the whole larynx.

Trachea – Windpipe; the air tube extending from the larynx into the thorax where it divides (bronchi). The trachea is composed of from 16 to 20 rings of hyaline cartilage connected by a membrane, the ligament.

Tracheostomy- Creating an opening in the front of the neck.

Tracheostomy tube- Also called a trach (“trake”) tube, keeps the airway open in the front of the neck.

Transitional- “Poorly differentiated”- has features that are transitional between epithelial and sarcomatoid mesotheliomas.

Tumor – An abnormal mass of tissue that arises without obvious cause from cells of pre-existent tissue and possesses no physiologic function. It can be either benign or malignant.

Ultrasound- A computerized test using inaudible sound to produce pictures to show detailed images of the tissues in the body.

Valued claim – A claim for which the Trust has established a disease category.

Vascular – Referring to the blood or circulatory system. It is also used to describe tissue heavily saturated with blood vessels.

Visceral pleura- covers the outer surface of the lung.

Vocal cords- Two bands of muscle that form a “V” inside the larynx whose vibrations form the sounds of speech.

Volume testing- measures the lung volumes and capacities and total lung capacity (TLC).

X-ray – The term usually refers to the actual film. The film or picture is produced through use of roentgen (x) rays. The x-ray is a high-energy electromagnetic wave of varying length. They can penetrate most solid matter to some extent and act on photographic film. X-rays can be used for diagnosis and therapy.